

The newest New Yorkers

Characteristics of the City's
Foreign-born Population

2013 edition

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Foreign-born Population

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The City of New York
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www.nyc.gov/population

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Contents

Acknowledgments	iii
List of Tables and Figures	vi
CHAPTER 1	
Report Highlights, Overview of Chapters, and Data Sources	1
CHAPTER 2	
Growth and Composition of the Immigrant Population	9
CHAPTER 3	
Immigrant Settlement Patterns in New York City	23
CHAPTER 4	
Socio-demographic Profile of the Foreign-born	95
CHAPTER 5	
Immigrant New York: A Regional Perspective	119
CHAPTER 6	
Legal Pathways Used by Newly Admitted Immigrants.....	159
Supplementary material available at www.nyc.gov/population	
CHAPTER 7	
The Impact of Immigration: Past, Present, and Future.....	179
Appendix Tables	201

List of Tables

TABLE

2-1	Population by Nativity New York City and the United States, 1900–2011	10	3-18	Persons Born in the Dominican Republic by Borough New York City, 2000 to 2011	65
2-2	Foreign-born Population by Country of Birth New York City, 2000 and 2011	13	3-19	Top 10 Neighborhoods of Settlement for Persons Born in the Dominican Republic New York City, 2007–2011	66
2-3	Foreign-born Population by Area of Origin and Country of Birth New York City, 1970–2011	16	3-20	Persons Born in China by Borough New York City, 2000 to 2011	66
2-4	Foreign-born Population by Area of Origin and Country of Birth United States, 1970–2011	17	3-21	Top 10 Neighborhoods of Settlement for Persons Born in China by Subregion of Birth New York City, 2007–2011	69
2-5	Decade of Entry of the Foreign-born by Country of Birth New York City, 2011	20	3-22	Top 10 Neighborhoods of Settlement for Persons Born in China New York City, 2007–2011	69
3-1	Total and Foreign-born Population New York City and Boroughs, 2000–2011	24	3-23	Persons Born in Mexico by Borough New York City, 2000 to 2011	71
3-2	Top 20 Neighborhoods of Residence of the Foreign-born New York City, 2000 to 2007–2011	25	3-24	Top 10 Neighborhoods of Settlement for Persons Born in Mexico New York City, 2007–2011	71
3-3	Foreign-born Rank Ordered by Country of Birth Bronx, 2011	30	3-25	Persons Born in Jamaica by Borough New York City, 2000 to 2011	72
3-4	Total and Foreign-born Population by Neighborhood of Residence Bronx, 2007–2011	31	3-26	Top 10 Neighborhoods of Settlement for Persons Born in Jamaica New York City, 2007–2011	72
3-5	Foreign-born by Country of Birth for Selected Neighborhoods Bronx, 2007–2011	34	3-27	Persons Born in Guyana by Borough New York City, 2000 to 2011	74
3-6	Foreign-born Rank Ordered by Country of Birth Brooklyn, 2011	36	3-28	Top 10 Neighborhoods of Settlement for Persons Born in Guyana New York City, 2007–2011	74
3-7	Total and Foreign-born Population by Neighborhood of Residence Brooklyn, 2007–2011	37	3-29	Persons Born in Ecuador by Borough New York City, 2000 to 2011	77
3-8	Foreign-born by Country of Birth for Selected Neighborhoods Brooklyn, 2007–2011	40	3-30	Top 10 Neighborhoods of Settlement for Persons Born in Ecuador New York City, 2007–2011	77
3-9	Foreign-born Rank Ordered by Country of Birth Manhattan, 2011	44	3-31	Persons Born in Haiti by Borough New York City, 2000 to 2011	79
3-10	Total and Foreign-born Population by Neighborhood of Residence Manhattan, 2007–2011	45	3-32	Top 10 Neighborhoods of Settlement for Persons Born in Haiti New York City, 2007–2011	79
3-11	Foreign-born by Country of Birth for Selected Neighborhoods Manhattan, 2007–2011	49	3-33	Persons Born in Trinidad and Tobago by Borough New York City, 2000 to 2011	81
3-12	Foreign-born Rank Ordered by Country of Birth Queens, 2011	50	3-34	Top 10 Neighborhoods of Settlement for Persons Born in Trinidad and Tobago New York City, 2007–2011	81
3-13	Total and Foreign-born Population by Neighborhood of Residence Queens, 2007–2011	51	3-35	Persons Born in India by Borough New York City, 2000 to 2011	83
3-14	Foreign-born by Country of Birth for Selected Neighborhoods Queens, 2007–2011	56	3-36	Top 10 Neighborhoods of Settlement for Persons Born in India New York City, 2007–2011	83
3-15	Foreign-born Rank Ordered by Country of Birth Staten Island, 2011	59	3-37	Persons Born in Russia by Borough New York City, 2000 to 2011	84
3-16	Total and Foreign-born Population by Neighborhood of Residence Staten Island, 2007–2011	60	3-38	Top 10 Neighborhoods of Settlement for Persons Born in Russia New York City, 2007–2011	84
3-17	Foreign-born by Country of Birth for Selected Neighborhoods Staten Island, 2007–2011	61	3-39	Top 10 Neighborhoods of Settlement for Persons Born in Ukraine, Belarus, and Uzbekistan New York City, 2007–2011	87

3-40	Persons Born in West African Countries by Borough New York City, 2000 to 2011	89	5-7	Top Three Source Countries of the Foreign-born by County New York Metropolitan Region, 2011	138
3-41	Top 10 Neighborhoods of Settlement for Persons Born in West African Countries New York City, 2007–2011	89	5-8	Characteristics of Selected Lower Income Areas New York Metropolitan Region and Subregions, 2007–2011	144
3-42	Persons Born in Arab Countries by Borough New York City, 2000 to 2011	91	5-9	Share of the Foreign-born and White Nonhispanics for Selected Urban Places by Income Level New York Metropolitan Region, 1970 to 2007–2011	146
3-43	Top 10 Neighborhoods of Settlement for Persons Born in Arab Countries New York City, 2007–2011	91	5-10	Top 5 Countries of Birth for the Foreign-born New York Metropolitan Region, 2007–2011	148
3-44	Top 10 Neighborhoods of Settlement for Foreign-born Groups Ranked 11 through 20 New York City, 2007–2011	93	5-11	Area of Origin and Country of Birth by Neighborhood Income New York Metropolitan Region, 2007–2011	151
4-1	Selected Demographic Characteristics by Country of Birth New York City, 2011	96	5-12	Characteristics of Selected Upper Income Areas New York Metropolitan Region and Subregions, 2007–2011	154
4-2	Household/Family Type by Country of Birth New York City, 2011	98	5-13	Characteristics of Selected Middle Income Areas New York Metropolitan Region and Subregions, 2007–2011	156
4-3	Selected Household Characteristics by Country of Birth New York City, 2011	99	6-1	Persons Admitted for Lawful Permanent Residence New York City, 1982–2011	161
4-4	English Language Proficiency and Educational Attainment by Country of Birth New York City, 2011	101	6-2	Outline of the U.S. Visa Allocation System for Fiscal Years 1982–2011	162
4-5	Household Income and Poverty Status by Country of Birth New York City, 2011	104	6-3	Immigrants Admitted by Class of Admission New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, 2002–2011	166
4-6	Labor Force Participation and Class of Worker for Males by Country of Birth New York City, 2011	106	6-4	Immigrants Admitted by class of Admission United States, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, 2002–2011	167
4-7	Definitions of Occupation Groups	108	6-5	Family Preference Visas by Country of Birth New York City, 2002–2011	168
4-8	Male Earnings by Country of Birth New York City, 2011	109	6-6	Immediate Relatives by Country of Birth New York City, 2002–2011	170
4-9	Labor Force Participation and Class of Worker for Females New York City, 2011	110	6-7	Employment Preference Visas by Country of Birth New York City, 2002–2011	172
4-10	Female Earnings by Country of Birth New York City, 2011	113	6-8	Top 20 Users of Diversity Visas New York City, 2002–2011	174
4-11	Selected Socioeconomic Characteristics for Foreign-born Arriving in 2000 and Later by Country of Birth New York City, 2011	114	6-9	Top 20 Refugee and Asylee Adjustees New York City, 2002–2011	174
5-1	Population by Nativity New York Metropolitan Region and Subregions, 1900–2011	123	7-1	Enumerated and Adjusted Populations New York City, 1970–2010	183
5-2	Population by Nativity and County New York Metropolitan Region, 1970–2011	126	7-2	Economic Characteristics of Migrants to and from New York City: 1985–1990, 1995–2000, 2007–2011	184
5-3	White Nonhispanics by County New York Metropolitan Region, 1970–2011	130	7-3	Share of Foreign-born who are Naturalized by Area of Origin & Decade of Entry New York City, 2011	188
5-4	Race/Hispanic Origin by County New York Metropolitan Region, 1970–2011	132	7-4	Share of Foreign-born who are Naturalized by Area of Origin & Decade of Entry New York City, 2000	188
5-5	Foreign-born Population by Country of Birth New York Metropolitan Region, 2000 and 2011	135	7-5	Births to Foreign-born Mothers by Country of Birth New York City, 2011	191
5-6	Top 30 Source Countries of the Foreign-born New York Metropolitan Subregions, 2011	137	7-6	Housing Type by Nativity of Household Head New York City, 2011	194

List of Figures

FIGURE

2-1	Growth in the Total and Foreign-born Populations New York City, 1900–2011	10	3-20	Residential Settlement of Persons Born in the Dominican Republic by Neighborhood New York City, 2007–2011	64
2-2	New York City's Share of the US Foreign-born Population, 1900–2011	10	3-21	Residential Settlement of Persons Born in China by Neighborhood New York City, 2007–2011	67
2-3	How Areas of Origin are Defined in this Report	11	3-22	Foreign-born Population from China by Subregion of Birth New York City Boroughs, 2011	68
2-4	Areas of Origin of the Foreign-born Population New York City and the United States, 2011	12	3-23	Residential Settlement of Persons Born in Mexico by Neighborhood New York City, 2007–2011	70
2-5	New York City's 2011 Share of the US Foreign-born Population by Country of Birth	14	3-24	Residential Settlement of Persons Born in Jamaica by Neighborhood New York City, 2007–2011	73
2-6	Foreign-born Population by Country of Birth United States, 2011	15	3-25	Residential Settlement of Persons Born in Guyana by Neighborhood New York City, 2007–2011	75
2-7	Foreign-Born by Area of the World New York City and the United States, 1970–2011	18	3-26	Residential Settlement of Persons Born in Ecuador by Neighborhood New York City, 2007–2011	76
2-8	Foreign-Born by Area of the World by Year of Entry New York City and the United States, 2011	19	3-27	Residential Settlement of Persons Born in Haiti by Neighborhood New York City, 2007–2011	78
3-1	Foreign-born by Borough New York City, 2011	23	3-28	Residential Settlement of Persons Born in Trinidad and Tobago by Neighborhood New York City, 2007–2011	80
3-2	New York City Neighborhoods	26	3-29	Residential Settlement of Persons Born in India by Neighborhood New York City, 2007–2011	82
3-3	Foreign-born by Neighborhood New York City, 2007–2011	27	3-30	Persons Born in Russia by Borough New York City, 2011	84
3-4	Change in Foreign-born by Neighborhood New York City, 2000 to 2007–2011	28	3-31	Residential Settlement of Persons Born in Russia by Neighborhood New York City, 2007–2011	85
3-5	Foreign-born by Area of Origin Bronx, 2011	29	3-32	Foreign-born Population from Ukraine, Belarus, and Uzbekistan New York City Boroughs, 2011	86
3-6	Bronx Neighborhoods	32	3-33	Residential Settlement of Persons Born in West African Countries by Neighborhood New York City, 2007–2011	88
3-7	Bronx Foreign-born by Neighborhood, 2007–2011	33	3-34	Residential Settlement of Persons Born in Arab Countries by Neighborhood New York City, 2007–2011	90
3-8	Foreign-born by Area of Origin Brooklyn, 2011	33	4-1	Children Under 18 Years by Nativity New York City, 2011	97
3-9	Brooklyn Neighborhoods	38	4-2	Percent of Population Not Proficient in English New York City, 2007–2011	102
3-10	Brooklyn Foreign-born by Neighborhood, 2007–2011	39	4-3	Dropout Rates Among Persons 17–24 New York City, 2007–2011	103
3-11	Foreign-born by Area of Origin Manhattan, 2011	44	4-4	Occupations of Males by Country of Birth New York City, 2011	107
3-12	Manhattan Neighborhoods	46	4-5	Occupations of Females by Country of Birth New York City, 2011	111
3-13	Manhattan Foreign-born by Neighborhood, 2007–2011	47			
3-14	Foreign-born by Area of Origin Queens, 2011	50			
3-15	Queens Neighborhoods	52			
3-16	Queens Foreign-born by Neighborhood, 2007–2011	53			
3-17	Foreign-born by Area of Origin Staten Island, 2011	59			
3-18	Staten Island Neighborhoods	62			
3-19	Staten Island Foreign-born by Neighborhood, 2007–2011	63			

5-1	Percent Foreign born by County New York Metropolitan Region, 2011	120	7-7	Share of Foreign-born who are Naturalized by Area of Origin New York City, 2000 and 2011	189
5-2	Total and Foreign-born Population by County Inner and Outer Counties for the New York Metropolitan Region, 2011	121	7-8	Population 65 and Over by Nativity New York City, 1970–2011	190
5-3	Total and Foreign-born Population New York Metropolitan Region and Subregions, 2011	122	7-9	Resident Labor Force by Nativity and Age New York City, 2011	192
5-4	Total Population by Subregion New York Metropolitan Region, 1900–2011	124	7-10	Nativity of New York City’s Resident Employed by Selected Industry New York City, 2011	193
5-5	Foreign-born Population by Subregion New York Metropolitan Region, 1900–2011	125	7-11	Population by Race/Hispanic Origin New York City, 1970–2011	196
5-6	Percent White Nonhispanic by Subregion New York Metropolitan Region, 1910–2011	131	7-12	Age by Race/Hispanic Origin New York City, 2011	197
5-7	Foreign born by Area of Origin New York Metropolitan Region, 2011	134			
5-8	Country of Birth by Subregion of Settlement New York Metropolitan Region, 2011	136			
5-9	Census Tracts with High Foreign-born Concentrations New York Metropolitan Region, 2007–2011	141			
5-10	Census Tracts by Income Level New York Metropolitan Region, 2007–2011	143			
5-11	Country of Birth by Neighborhood Income New York Metropolitan Region, 2007–2011	152			
6-1	Immigrants Admitted by Class of Admission New York City and the United States, 1982–1991 and 2002–2011	164			
6-2	Family Preference Immigrants New York City & the United States, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011; and the United States, 2002–2011.	165			
6-3	Immigrants Admitted by Detailed Employment Preferences New York City and the United States, 1992–2001 and 2002–2011	171			
6-4	Top Five Sources of Diversity Immigrants New York City and the United States, 2002–2011	173			
6-5	Top Five Sources of Refugee/Asylees New York City and the United States, 2002–2011	175			
7-1	Estimated Components of Population Change New York City by Decade, 1970–2010	180			
7-2	Migration Patterns for Persons Filing Tax Returns New York City, 1985–2010	181			
7-3	Changing Origins of In-migrants to New York City 1995–2000 and 2007–2011	184			
7-4	Estimated Components of Population Change (Annualized) New York City, 2000–2010 and 2010–2012	185			
7-5	Annual Change in the Estimated Unauthorized Population New York State, 1990 to 2010	186			
7-6	Unauthorized Immigrant Outflow from New York State By Components of Change: 2009–2010.	187			

Report Highlights, Overview of Chapters, And Data Sources

The Newest New Yorkers: Characteristics of the City's Foreign-born Population (2013 edition) provides a comprehensive portrait of immigrants in New York City. It examines where the city's foreign-born come from, their patterns of settlement, the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the city's immigrants, the role of the foreign-born in the New York region, changes in the legal paths of entry of newly admitted immigrants, and concludes by examining the impact of immigrants on the city. This is the latest volume in The Newest New Yorker series, which began in 1992 with the publication of *The Newest New Yorkers: An Analysis of Immigration to New York City in the 1980s*, and continued with *The Newest New Yorkers, 1990–1994*, *The Newest New Yorkers, 1995–1996*, and *The Newest New Yorkers, 2000*, which was released in 2005. The 2013 edition of *The Newest New Yorkers* builds on the preceding volume and provides detailed analyses of the latest available data. It continues a tradition of providing comprehensive information on the foreign-born to policy makers, program planners, and service providers, to help them gain perspective on a population that continues to reshape the city. And for the first time, this edition includes interactive web content, at www.nyc.gov/population.

New York City's demography is dynamic, defined by the ebb and flow of people. These demographic changes result in a unique level of diversity: over one-third of the city's 3 million foreign-born residents arrived in the U.S. in 2000 or later; 49 percent of the population speaks a language other than English at home; and in just 30 years, what was a city with a population of primarily European origins has now become a place with no dominant race/ethnic

or nationality group. Indeed, New York's unmatched diversity epitomizes the world city.

Most U.S. cities in the Northeast and Midwest saw their population peak in 1950, after which many experienced large declines associated with suburbanization and economic changes that led to central city job losses. While New York also initially experienced declines as a result of these forces, the city's population was replenished by the flow of new immigrants. After a loss of 10 percent of its population in the 1970s, the city rebounded on the heels of a big economic transformation from manufacturing to service industries that, in turn, acted as a magnet for further immigration. The relative youth and economic activity of immigrants brought the city into an era of renewal and growth, which propelled the population above the 8 million mark in 2000, and to a new peak population of 8.34 million in 2012.

In addition to stabilizing New York City's population, immigration has had a huge impact on the city's racial and ethnic composition. With the passage of the 1965 amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act and the abolition of quotas, the countries from which immigrants originated shifted from southern and eastern Europe to Latin America, Asia, and the Caribbean. New York City's foreign-born population is now at an all-time high and reflects immigrant streams from every corner of the world.

The next section highlights the main findings of this report. It is followed by an overview of each chapter, and an explanation of data sources used and the conceptual issues that arise when analyzing multiple sources of data on the immigrant population.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE REPORT

Overall

1. *Since the passage of the landmark Immigration and Nationality Amendments of 1965, New York's foreign-born population has more than doubled to 3 million—a population that would comprise the third largest city in the U.S., bested by just New York City and Los Angeles.*

The surge in the foreign-born has been accompanied by a decline in the share of immigrants from Europe, from 64 percent in 1970 to just 16 percent in 2011. Latin America is now the largest area of origin, comprising nearly one-third of the city's foreign-born, followed by Asia (28 percent), and the nonhispanic Caribbean (19 percent). Africa accounts for 4 percent. New York arguably boasts the most diverse population of any major city in the world because of the flow of immigrants from across the globe.

2. *The immigrant share of the population has also doubled since 1965, to 37 percent.*

With foreign-born mothers accounting for 51 percent of all births, approximately 6-in-10 New Yorkers are either immigrants or the children of immigrants.

3. *Although New York's foreign-born population increased only modestly since 2000, from 2.9 million to just over 3 million in 2011, it marked a new peak.*

The Dominican Republic was the largest source of the foreign-born in 2011, with 380,200 residents, followed by China (350,200) in second place. While these rankings have held since 1990, Dominican population growth in the last decade was 3 percent, compared with 34 percent for China. If these growth rates hold, the Chinese would likely be the city's largest immigrant group in the next few years.

4. *Immigrants from Mexico moved into 3rd place in 2011, with a 52 percent increase over 2000.*

The Mexican population, which numbered 186,300, was followed by Jamaica (169,200) and Guyana (139,900). Ecuador, Haiti, Trinidad and Tobago, India, and Russia rounded out the top 10 groups. Thus the foreign-born in 2011 had very diverse origins, in contrast to the overwhelmingly European origin of the foreign-born in earlier decades. Russia was the only European country to make the top 10 in 2011.

5. *The top sources of the foreign-born population for the U.S. differed markedly from those for New York City.*

Mexicans dominated the U.S. immigrant population, accounting for nearly 3-in-10 of the nation's 40 million foreign-born. China was the second largest source country for the U.S., followed by India, the Philippines, El Salvador, Vietnam, Cuba, Korea, the Dominican Republic, and Guatemala. In contrast, the city's immigrant population was more diverse, with Dominicans, the largest immigrant group in the city, accounting for only 12 percent of the foreign-born. Six countries on the nation's top 10 list—Philippines, El Salvador, Korea, Vietnam, Cuba, and Guatemala—were not among the city's top 10 groups, and the last 3 were not even among the city's top 20 groups.

6. *In a national context, most of New York's top 20 immigrant groups were disproportionately concentrated in the city.*

The Guyanese had the highest proclivity to settle in New York, with over one-half of Guyanese immigrants in the U.S. making their home in the city. Other countries that were disproportionately represented in the city included the Dominican Republic, Bangladesh, and Trinidad and Tobago—around 4-in-10 immigrants in the U.S. from these countries settled in New York.

7. A majority of the foreign-born are now naturalized citizens.

Partly as a result, the entry of immigrants with family ties to legal permanent residents (“green card” holders) has fallen, while visas to immediate relatives of U.S. citizens have increased dramatically. Visas to those with ties to permanent residents are numerically limited and entail long waiting periods, as opposed to visas for immediate relatives, which are exempt from any limit. The increase in naturalization has allowed for greater use of immediate relative visas, which paves the way for quicker immigrant entry. In light of the increase in naturalized citizens, and the quicker pathways to family reunification that it provides, the gate to immigration could open even further in the years to come.

8. The ceiling on the annual allotment for asylees was lifted in 2005 to clear a large backlog, resulting in a big increase in the number of asylees admitted, especially from China.

Asylees now comprise over 40 percent of the flow from China. The growth in asylees made China the top source of *newly admitted* immigrants to the city.

9. A number of large source countries have seen increases due to the use of particular pathways to entry.

Besides China (increase in asylees), this group includes Bangladesh (family preferences, immediate relatives, and diversity visas), Ecuador (immediate relatives) and Mexico (employment preferences). Bangladesh is now in the number three spot, behind China and the Dominican Republic, in the *flow* data. Diversity visas have allowed immigrants from Ghana and Nigeria to establish a notable presence in the city, and flows from these sources are likely to burgeon in the next decade as diversity entrants reunify with their kin. Flows from Ukraine and Russia declined due to a fall in refugee admissions.

SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

1. While immigrants were dispersed throughout the city, 1.09 million lived in Queens, and another 946,500 lived in Brooklyn, together accounting for two-thirds of the city's immigrants.

The Bronx and Manhattan were home to 471,100 (15 percent) and 461,300 (15 percent) immigrants, respectively, while 98,400 (3 percent) lived in Staten Island.

2. In terms of immigrants as a percentage of the population, Queens was the most immigrant borough, with nearly one-half of residents foreign-born in 2011.

Much of this immigrant population was clustered along the “International Express” – the number 7 subway line that runs across northwest Queens. Elmhurst, which sits astride this route, had one of the highest concentrations of immigrants in the city. Queens had a remarkably diverse immigrant population and was the only borough where Asians comprised a plurality among the foreign-born. Top immigrant groups included the Chinese (who settled across northern Queens), the Guyanese (concentrated in South Ozone Park and Richmond Hill), Ecuadorians, and Mexicans (both of whom tended to settle in northwest Queens).

3. Brooklyn's immigrants also exhibited a remarkable diversity, rivaling that of Queens.

These diverse origins were arrayed in a chain of neighborhoods, forming a horseshoe pattern along the B-Q and N subway lines. Immigrants constituted almost one-half of the population in neighborhoods along these routes, encompassing nearly half of the borough's foreign-born population. The Chinese were concentrated in the western portion of the area, along with Dominicans, Mexicans, and Ecuadorians. Jamaican, Haitian, and other nonhispanic Caribbean immigrants settled primarily in central Brooklyn, while Russians and Ukrainians were concentrated in southern Brooklyn.

4. *Washington Heights in Manhattan was the neighborhood with the largest number of immigrants (80,200), followed by Bensonhurst (77,700), and Elmhurst (77,100).*

Together, these three neighborhoods had more immigrants than the city of Philadelphia. Neighborhoods that rounded out the top 10 were Corona, Jackson Heights, Sunset Park, Flushing, Flatbush, Crown Heights, and Bushwick.

5. *Of the major immigrant neighborhoods, Bushwick saw the highest growth, with its immigrant population increasing by over one-fifth between 2000 and 2007–2011.*

Areas in southwest Brooklyn, eastern Brooklyn, and eastern Queens also experienced substantial gains, reflected in neighborhoods such as East New York and Sunset Park, both in Brooklyn, and South Ozone Park in Queens. East and Central Harlem in Manhattan and Concourse-Concourse Village in the South Bronx also experienced high growth among the foreign-born.

6. *The counties surrounding the city are now primary destinations of settlement, as many newly arrived immigrants bypass the city and settle directly in other parts of the region.*

In earlier decades, counties adjacent to the city were secondary destinations of settlement, as many post-1965 immigrants left the city to make their home in the suburbs. While New York City was still home to a majority of the region's foreign-born population, the inner suburban counties accounted for 38 percent, while the outer counties settled over 11 percent. Counties closest to New York City were disproportionately foreign-born. Hudson County, across the river from New York City, was 40 percent foreign-born—higher than any county in the region, except for Queens. The inner ring counties of Middlesex, Bergen, Passaic, and Union were around 30 percent or more foreign-born, while in the outer ring, Mercer (20 percent) and Suffolk (14 percent) counties had the highest percentage of immigrants.

7. *Most immigrant groups generally begin their American experience on the lower rungs of the socioeconomic ladder and this is reflected in their initial neighborhoods of residence.*

As in New York City, immigrants in the inner and outer suburban counties tended to live in neighborhoods that had older, small multi-unit rental buildings, which produced high population densities. Since family networks tend to feed immigration and influence immigrant settlement, lower income neighborhoods were home to large foreign-born concentrations.

8. *While lower income areas, especially in urban settings, have historically been the destination of choice for immigrants, a new pattern has been emerging that shows substantial immigrant settlement in wealthier areas.*

In the region as a whole, these upper income areas were home to over one million immigrants, disproportionately from Europe and Asia.

IMPACTS

1. *Immigrants have played an important role in maintaining the city's population.*

In recent decades immigrant flows have mitigated what could have been catastrophic population losses (1970s), have stabilized the city's population (1980s), were a major impetus for growth that helped New York officially cross the 8 million mark in 2000, and have propelled the city to a new population peak of 8.34 million in 2012.

2. *With the native-born population in decline, immigrants have helped shore up the population of many counties and places in the region.*

Foreign-for-native replacement, which first took place in New York City, has been replicated in many of the inner suburban counties. The flow of immigrants from Latin America, Asia, and the Caribbean, coupled with white outflows, has

also altered the racial/Hispanic composition of the region.

3. *On the economic front, immigrants comprised 47 percent of all employed residents and could be found in all major industries.*

Immigrants accounted for over a majority of residents employed in construction; accommodation, food, and other services; transportation, warehousing and utilities; and manufacturing. Immigrants were heavily represented among those who start new businesses, providing a continuous injection of economic vitality that serves the neighborhoods of New York. As workers in the large baby boom cohorts retire, they need to be replaced to ensure the continued prosperity of New York's economy. If history is any indication, the economic opportunities in New York will continue to sustain the flow of immigrants into the city's labor force.

4. *Immigrants also drive the demand for housing.*

Close to one-half of all housing units occupied for the first time after 2000 had an immigrant householder; add the second generation and the share rises to more than 6-in-10.

5. *The large flow of immigrants from Latin America, Asia, and the Caribbean has reshaped the race/Hispanic composition of New York.*

New York has changed from a city of largely European origins to a diverse mix where no one group is in the majority.

6. *Immigrants will become a larger portion of the older age cohorts, which are projected to increase by more than 400,000 persons by 2040.*

The fact that the older foreign-born population is a product of the post-1965 immigration translates into a new phase of unprecedented diversity for the city's older population. Models that are currently used to provide services to older New

Yorkers will need to be adjusted to accommodate the needs of people from a multitude of nations and variety of backgrounds. The continued flow of working age immigrants could help ameliorate the costs associated with increased services that will be needed by the burgeoning older population.

7. *The role of domestic migration may be changing.*

The inflow of domestic migrants has increased and the outflow from the city has declined, greatly reducing the *net* outflow of persons to the rest of the nation; there is still a net domestic loss of persons, but it is greatly attenuated. Moreover, two-thirds of all migrants coming to New York City now originate from other parts of the nation, compared with one-half in 2000.

8. *The most recent data suggest that we are potentially in the midst of yet another phase in the city's demographic history.*

It is one where, as noted above, domestic migration plays a heightened role, as evidenced by more modest losses to the rest of the nation, but also where there are smaller gains through international migration. This relative balance of domestic losses and international gains, while present in just the last few years, may represent a reversal of a longstanding pattern of net losses through migration.

9. *Future immigration to New York City will be influenced by newly proposed federal legislation.*

Local conditions, however, will continue to determine whether those who enter the nation settle in New York City. New York's historic receptivity to immigrants and local policies that enhance the incorporation of newcomers into the fabric of the city, coupled with a healthy and diverse economy, should ensure New York's continued status as a magnet for immigrants.

STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

Chapter 2, *Growth and Composition of the Immigrant Population*, presents information on the size and country composition of the foreign-born, with a special emphasis on change over the last 40 years.

Chapter 3, *Immigrant Settlement Patterns in New York City*, examines the spatial distribution of New York's foreign-born population, highlighting the top immigrant neighborhoods in the city. The chapter also examines leading immigrant groups in each borough and in major neighborhoods across the city. The top neighborhoods of residence are tabulated and mapped for major foreign-born groups.

Chapter 4, *Socio-demographic Profile of the Foreign-born*, provides a comprehensive look at measures of demographic (age and sex composition and family type); housing (tenure and overcrowding); social (educational attainment, year of entry, and English proficiency); economic (median household income, poverty status, and public assistance); and labor force (labor force participation, occupation, and class of worker) characteristics for New York City's top 20 foreign-born groups. These profiles provide perspective on the level of distress in a community and are crucial in formulating policies and programs that better fit the needs of specific groups.

Chapter 5, *Immigrant New York: A Regional Perspective*, offers an analysis of immigrants in the 31 county New York Metropolitan Region. In 2011, there were nearly 6 million foreign-born residents in the region, which encompasses the 5 counties of New York City, an inner ring of 12 counties that are closest to the city, and an outer ring of 14 counties.

Chapter 6, *Legal Pathways Used by Newly Admitted Immigrants*, examines those who obtained legal permanent residence or *green cards* that listed an address of intended residence in New York City. These data provide insight into the current *flow* of immigrants by country of birth and legal classes of admission. Detailed analyses of classes of admission for the

top 20 sending countries, as well as tables showing class of admission for every country over the past 3 decades, are available as a chapter supplement at www.nyc.gov/population.

Chapter 7, *The Impact of Immigration: Past, Present, and Future*, examines the effects of immigration on the city's population size and composition, labor force, and housing from a city planning perspective.

As with earlier reports in *The Newest New Yorkers* series, this report contains a detailed set of appendix tables that permit a closer examination of many points made in the main text. These tables provide information for countries that are not included in the analyses of top foreign-born groups. Included here are data on neighborhoods of residence for the top 40 immigrant groups in New York City, as well as demographic information for every county in the region.

Finally, interactive maps that provide a look at countries represented in each of the neighborhoods of New York, as well as maps detailing the settlement patterns of top source countries by neighborhood are available at www.nyc.gov/population.

DATA SOURCES AND CONCEPTS

The main objective of this volume is to describe the stock of immigrants in New York City. It is important to emphasize that the concept of immigrant *stock* refers to all residents of New York City who were foreign-born. Measurement of the foreign-born population of New York City has changed since the publication of *The Newest New Yorkers, 2000*. The source of data for the 2000 analysis—the decennial census long form—was replaced by the American Community Survey (ACS), which began full implementation in 2005. Like the census long form, the ACS provides data on the characteristics of all foreign-born residents using a sample of the population. This encompasses all persons who lived for at least two months in their current location at the point of response/time of interview, including persons who resided in the city on a temporary basis, such as students and those on temporary work assignments. Chapters 2 through 5 focus on the immigrant stock using data from the ACS.

Unlike the decennial census long form, however, data collection in the ACS occurs on a continuous basis; each month some 295,000 households in the nation receive an ACS questionnaire. Each year, sample cases for the preceding 12 months are combined to create tabulations of characteristics for New York City and its five boroughs. Most of the analyses in this volume utilize data for 2011 as the latest time point. Much of the data come from the ACS Summary File tabulations via American FactFinder (AFF), the Census Bureau's web-based data dissemination system. Data are for one year of the ACS, which works out to a little more than 1 percent of the foreign-born population or about 30,000 persons in the New York City sample.

While one year of data are sufficient to create tabulations for the city and boroughs overall, the sample is not large enough to provide reliable information for smaller geographic areas such as neighborhoods (or for small places in the metropolitan region). Detailed information for neighborhoods requires multiple years of sample to create tabulations. Moreover, geographic areas must be large enough in terms of population to achieve sufficient sample. In this analysis, we employ Neighborhood Tabulation Areas (NTAs) as building blocks to depict the residential settlement patterns of immigrants in neighborhoods across the five boroughs. NTAs are aggregates of the city's 2,167 census tracts and are subsets of New York City's 55 Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs). Primarily due to these constraints, NTA boundaries and their associated names may not definitively represent neighborhoods.

NTAs are meant to provide broad reference points to analyze the residential settlement of immigrants. In the few instances where two NTAs constituted a split neighborhood, they are combined for this analysis. For example, the original "Sunset Park East" and "Sunset Park West" NTAs are combined and appear as "Sunset Park."

NTA tabulations are based on five years of sample, for the period 2007–2011. Tabulations, maps and charts for 2007–2011 essentially represent an average for a characteristic over that period. For example, an NTA may be said to contain a number of residents born in a specific country more or less averaged over the period 2007–2011. While the broad time interval for this reference period is less than ideal, this disadvantage is more than offset by the larger sample obtained for a five year period, improving the reliability of estimates. Typically, the five-year NTA tabulations are based on a sample of about 6 percent. It is important to recognize that numbers created for 2011 from a single year of sample will differ from those created for 2007–2011, based on a sample of data collected over five-years. Sometimes these differences can be sizable; nevertheless, each analysis still provides us with useful descriptions of characteristics and settlement patterns that can be melded into an overall portrait of immigrant New York.

When it comes to detailed demographic and socio-economic characteristics of foreign-born groups, custom cross-tabulations were required. These were primarily constructed from the ACS Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) file for 2011, but also from the 2009–2011 file when a larger sample size was required. The PUMS files contain records that have the attributes of residents, including their nativity and birthplace, as reported in the ACS questionnaire, with steps taken to preserve the confidentiality of individual respondents. The 2011 PUMS file contains a 1 percent sample of the city's population, or records for approximately 30,000 foreign-born persons, while the 2009–2011 PUMS file has a 1 percent sample from each of the 3 years or about 90,000 respondents. The advantage of the PUMS file is that it is possible to derive custom tabulations for the foreign-born that are not available in the Summary File series (e.g. those in Chapter 4). Since overlapping samples and time periods yield slightly different estimates of characteristics, figures that were based on the one- and five- year Summary Files, and estimates derived from the one- and three-year PUMS, will all differ slightly.

It is important to note that ACS data are subject to sampling error, which refers to variability in estimates due to the use of a sample. In general, when comparisons are made, highlighted differences have all been deemed to be statistically significant.

Unlike the analyses of the immigrant *stock* in Chapters 2 to 5, Chapter 6 focuses on the *flow* of newly-admitted immigrants to New York City, their origins, paths to admission, characteristics, and residential settlement patterns. This analysis is based on data from the administrative records of the Office of Immigration Statistics (OIS) at the Department of Homeland Security. These data include the annual immigrant tape files for federal fiscal years 1982 to 2001 and special tabulations for New York City for 2002 to 2011. These data show how newly admitted immigrants navigate immigration law, detailing the legal paths of entry they employ. Administrative data on newly admitted immigrants are the only source of such information and allow us to understand the effect of U.S. immigration law on the size and character of legal immigration to the city. All persons who listed their address of intended residence as within the five boroughs of New York City were included in this analysis.

The final chapter used a number of data sources to highlight the impact of immigration on New York City. To explain the dynamic nature of the city's population, data on births and deaths going back to 1970 from the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene were used, along with adjusted decennial census counts from 1970 to 2010, 2012 population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau, and data on changes of address of income tax filers from the Internal Revenue Service. To examine the immigrant component of the 65 and over population and the city's labor force, several ACS files were used (2011 and 2007–2011 five-year averages). In addition, the 2011 New York City Housing and Vacancy Survey was employed to analyze the role immigrants play in the city's housing market.



Growth and Composition of the Immigrant Population

Throughout its history, New York City's population has been shaped by the ebb and flow of immigrants. In recent decades, the city's population has been reshaped by the Immigration and Nationality Amendments of 1965. This seminal legislation repealed immigration quotas that favored northern and western Europeans and placed all countries on an equal footing, resulting in a large increase in immigrants from non-European sources. This chapter first examines the overall growth of the city's population in the past century, as well as its foreign-born component, to provide historical context to the 21st century foreign-born population. It next examines the top immigrant groups in 2011, and then goes on to analyze the effects of the 1965 law by focusing on decade-by-decade changes in the composition of the city's immigrant population since 1970.

New York City's Population, 1900–2011

Table 2-1 shows the total and foreign-born populations of New York City and the U.S. by decade for the period 1900–2011, while Figure 2-1 shows how these populations grew in the city. In 1900, two years after the consolidation of the five boroughs of New York, the city's population stood at 3.4 million, and reached over 8.2 million by 2011. Most of this growth occurred in the first three decades of the 20th century, sustained by large immigrant flows. In the first decade of the last century, the city's population increased 39 percent, reaching 4.8 million in 1910. Continued immigration, domestic inflows, and natural increase (births minus deaths) resulted in further increases, with the city's population reaching 6.9 million in 1930.

With the onset of the Great Depression and World War II, immigration tapered off in the 1930s and 1940s, but the city continued to grow due to

migration from the south and from Puerto Rico. By 1950, the city's population had reached 7.9 million. High baby boom fertility and domestic inflows in the 1950s did not fully counter the large out-migration to the suburbs, and growth dipped during this period. With the enactment of the 1965 Immigration Amendments, immigration increased, and by 1970 the city's population rebounded to its 1950 high of 7.9 million.

The increase in immigration in the 1970s, while substantial, was insufficient to counter the very large domestic outflow. As a result, the city's population declined in the 1970s by more than 10 percent, dropping to 7.1 million in 1980. Lower domestic out-migration in the 1980s, a higher level of immigration, and greater natural increase all resulted in a return to growth, with the city's population enumerated at 7.3 million in 1990. With continued growth in the 1990s, the city's population crossed the 8 million mark for the first time in 2000 and reached a new peak of 8.2 million in 2011.

New York City's Foreign-born, 1900–2011

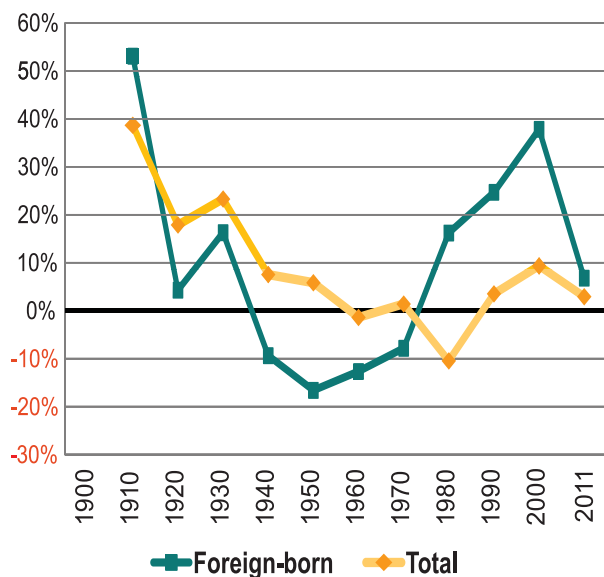
Since 2000, New York's foreign-born population increased modestly, from 2.9 million to just over 3 million in 2011, though it marked a new peak. Prior to this period, the previous high was in 1930, at the tail end of the huge wave of immigration from southern and eastern Europe, when the foreign-born population stood at 2.4 million. But with the slump in immigration during the Great Depression and World War II, the foreign-born population declined, reaching a low of 1.4 million in 1970. With changes in immigration law in 1965 resulting in a resurgence in immigration, the foreign-born population rose in the following three decades. While the 3 million foreign-born New Yorkers in 2011 were an all-time

Table 2-1
Population by Nativity
New York City and the United States, 1900–2011

Census Year	NEW YORK CITY			UNITED STATES			SHARE OF U.S. Foreign-born in New York
	Total Population	Foreign-born Population	Percent Foreign-born	Total Population	Foreign-born Population	Percent Foreign-born	
1900	3,437,202	1,270,080	37.0	75,994,575	10,341,276	13.6	12.3
1910	4,766,883	1,944,357	40.8	91,972,266	13,515,886	14.7	14.4
1920	5,620,048	2,028,160	36.1	105,710,620	13,920,692	13.2	14.6
1930	6,930,446	2,358,686	34.0	122,775,046	14,204,149	11.6	16.6
1940	7,454,995	2,138,657	28.7	131,669,275	11,594,896	8.8	18.4
1950	7,891,957	1,784,206	22.6	150,216,110	10,347,395	6.9	17.2
1960	7,783,314	1,558,690	20.0	179,325,671	9,738,091	5.4	16.0
1970	7,894,798	1,437,058	18.2	203,210,158	9,619,302	4.7	14.9
1980	7,071,639	1,670,199	23.6	226,545,805	14,079,906	6.2	11.9
1990	7,322,564	2,082,931	28.4	248,709,873	19,767,316	7.9	10.5
2000	8,008,278	2,871,032	35.9	281,421,906	31,107,889	11.1	9.2
2011	8,244,910	3,066,599	37.2	311,591,919	40,377,860	13.0	7.6

high, their share of the total population (37.2 percent) was well under the peak attained in the preceding century — 40.8 percent in 1910. The U.S. as a whole was 13 percent foreign-born in 2011.

Figure 2-1
Growth in the Total and Foreign-born Populations
New York City, 1900–2011



At the turn of the last century, New York City was home to 12.3 percent of the nation’s foreign-born population of 10.3 million (Figure 2-2). With southern and eastern European immigrants pouring in and settling disproportionately in New York, the city’s share of the nation’s foreign-born population

Figure 2-2
New York City’s Share of the
U.S. Foreign-born Population, 1900–2011

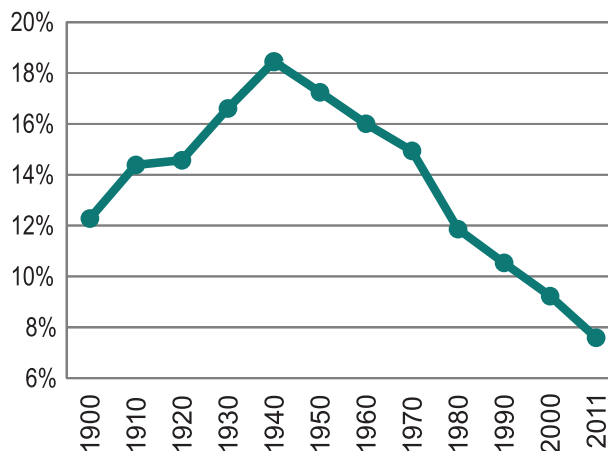
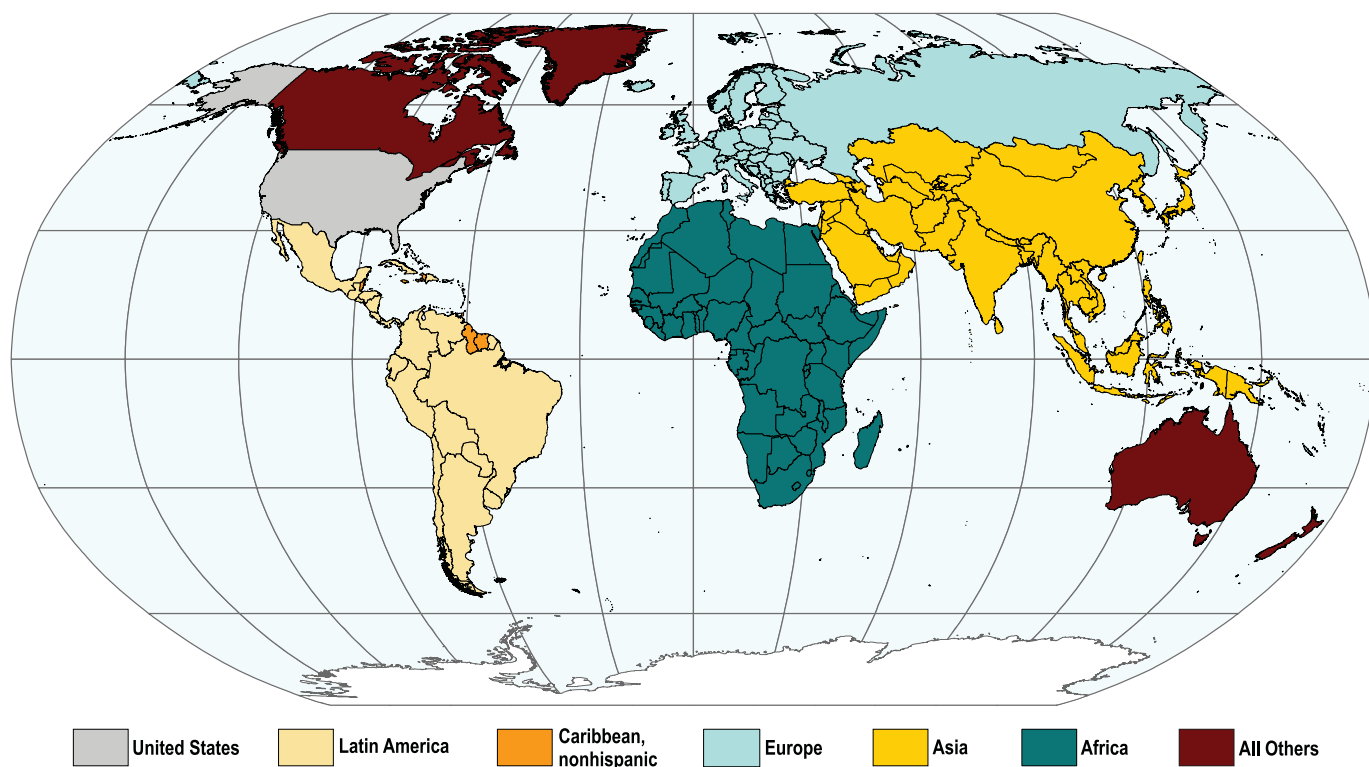


Figure 2-3
How Areas of Origin are Defined in this Report



increased in the next four decades, reaching 18.4 percent in 1940. As immigration waned, and longer-resident immigrants out-migrated from New York, the city’s share of the nation’s foreign-born population began to decline. By 1970, under 15 percent of the nation’s foreign-born made their home in New York City. While immigration to the city rebounded after the passage of the 1965 Immigration and Nationality Amendments, flows to the nation as a whole increased even faster as Mexicans and Asians largely settled on the West Coast. By 2011, under eight percent of the nation’s foreign-born lived in New York City. This still represented a disproportionate share of the nation’s foreign-born, given that the city accounted for under three percent of the U.S. population in 2011.

Area of Origin and Country of Birth, 2011

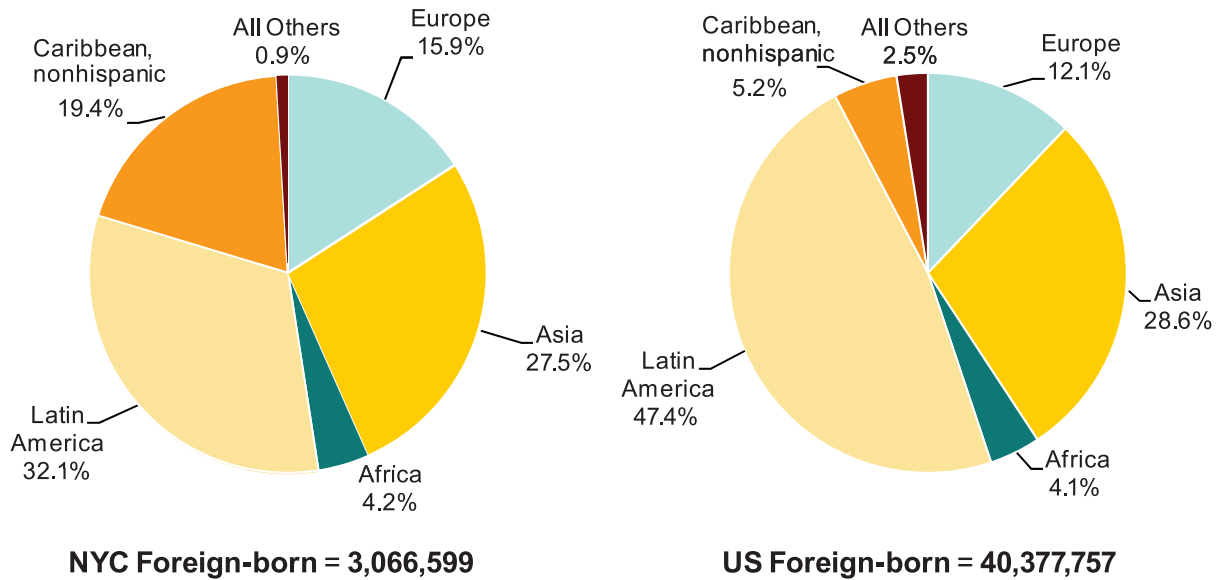
In order to get a broad picture of the foreign-born from around the globe, we divide the world into six

DEFINING AN IMMIGRANT IN THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY

The American Community Survey provides detailed information on the place of birth of city residents. Respondents who wrote-in a place of birth outside the United States and its territories, and whose parents were not American citizens, are included in the foreign-born population. The overwhelming share of the foreign-born are immigrants, i.e. persons who were at one time legally admitted to the U.S. for lawful permanent residence under the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act. Unless otherwise noted, immigrants in this study are not necessarily recent entrants; indeed, many have spent years in the U.S. and are naturalized U.S. citizens.

The foreign-born population, however, also includes non-immigrants, such as students, business personnel, and diplomats, who have been admitted to the U.S. for a temporary duration. The foreign-born may also include undocumented persons who answered the census. Since immigrants comprise most of the foreign-born population, we use the terms immigrants and foreign-born interchangeably.

Figure 2-4
Areas of Origin of the Foreign-born Population
New York City and the United States, 2011



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1900–2000 censuses; 2011 American Community Survey-Summary File
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

“areas of origin”: Latin America, Asia, the nonhispanic Caribbean,¹ Europe, Africa, and an “All Other” category (See Figure 2-3 for how each area is defined). Figure 2-4 shows the 2011 immigrant population in New York City and the U.S. by area of origin.

Latin America was the top area of origin in New York City, accounting for nearly one-third of the city’s immigrants. While this was a relatively large share, Latin Americans had an even larger presence among the nation’s foreign-born, where they had a 47 percent share. The Asian presence in the city (28 percent) was close to their 29 percent share of the overall U.S. foreign-born population. In contrast to Latin Americans and Asians, immigrants from the nonhispanic Caribbean disproportionately made their home in New York City – while they accounted for nearly one-in-five of the foreign-born population in the city, they comprised just five percent of the nation’s foreign-born. The European-born were also over-represented in New York, accounting for 16

percent of the city’s immigrants, but only 12 percent of the nation’s. Africans comprised the smallest share of the city’s immigrants (4 percent), similar to their share of the nation’s foreign-born.

Between 2000 and 2011, the foreign-born population in the city increased by 195,600 or 7 percent, from 2.87 million to 3.1 million (Table 2-2). Dominicans were the largest foreign-born group in 2011, with 380,200 residents or 12 percent of the total, followed by the Chinese (350,200 immigrants from the mainland, Hong Kong, and Taiwan) in second place, rankings both groups have maintained since 1990. Dominican growth, however, was a tepid 3 percent during this period, compared to a 34 percent increase for the Chinese. If these growth rates were to hold, the Chinese would likely be the city’s largest immigrant group in the next few years. Immigrants from Mexico, who numbered 186,300 moved into 3rd place in 2011, up from 5th place in 2000, aided by a 52 percent increase during this period.

Table 2-2
Foreign-born Population by Country of Birth
New York City, 2000 and 2011

	2011			2000			Growth, 2000–2011	
	RANK	NUMBER	PERCENT	RANK	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
TOTAL, Foreign-born	–	3,066,599	100.0	–	2,871,032	100.0	195,567	6.8
Dominican Republic	1	380,160	12.4	1	369,186	12.9	10,974	3.0
China*	2	350,231	11.4	2	261,551	9.1	88,680	33.9
Mexico	3	186,298	6.1	5	122,550	4.3	63,748	52.0
Jamaica	4	169,235	5.5	3	178,922	6.2	-9,687	-5.4
Guyana	5	139,947	4.6	4	130,647	4.6	9,300	7.1
Ecuador	6	137,791	4.5	6	114,944	4.0	22,847	19.9
Haiti	7	94,171	3.1	7	95,580	3.3	-1,409	-1.5
Trinidad and Tobago	8	87,635	2.9	8	88,794	3.1	-1,159	-1.3
India	9	76,493	2.5	14	68,263	2.4	8,230	12.1
Russia	10	76,264	2.5	10	81,408	2.8	-5,144	-6.3
Bangladesh	11	74,692	2.4	17	42,865	1.5	31,827	74.2
Korea	12	72,822	2.4	12	70,990	2.5	1,832	2.6
Colombia	13	65,678	2.1	9	84,404	2.9	-18,726	-22.2
Ukraine	14	59,820	2.0	13	69,727	2.4	-9,907	-14.2
Poland	15	57,726	1.9	15	65,999	2.3	-8,273	-12.5
Philippines	16	50,925	1.7	16	49,644	1.7	1,281	2.6
Italy	17	49,075	1.6	11	72,481	2.5	-23,406	-32.3
Pakistan	18	39,794	1.3	18	39,165	1.4	629	1.6
United Kingdom	19	34,134	1.1	21	28,996	1.0	5,138	17.7
El Salvador	20	32,903	1.1	25	26,802	0.9	6,101	22.8
Honduras	22	28,552	0.9	19	32,358	1.1	-3,806	-11.8
Greece	26	22,915	0.7	20	29,805	1.0	-6,890	-23.1

Includes the mainland, Hong Kong, and Taiwan.

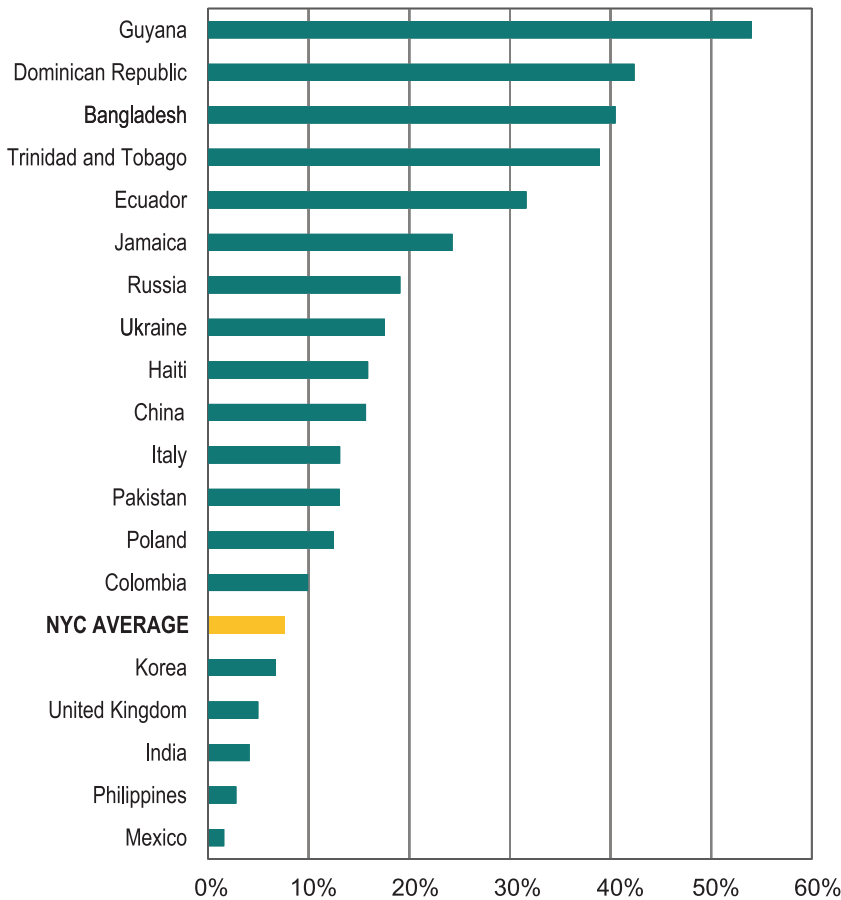
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census-Summary File 3; 2011 American Community Survey-Summary File
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

In fourth and 5th places were 2 nonhispanic Caribbean sources – Jamaica (169,200) and Guyana (139,900), followed by Ecuador (137,800), and two other nonhispanic Caribbean countries, Haiti (94,200) and Trinidad and Tobago (87,600). The foreign-born from Jamaica, Haiti, and Trinidad and Tobago declined between 2000 and 2011, while the Guyanese population increased by seven percent. India moved into the top 10 in 2011 – the 76,500 immigrants from that country placed it in 9th place, up from 14th place, while Russia maintained its position

as the tenth largest source. (As a single political unit, the former U.S.S.R. would have ranked 5th in 2011 and 4th in 2000.²)

Turning to those in the second half of the top 20 list, continued growth in the Bangladeshi population placed them at number 11, up from number 17 in 2000. In contrast, Colombia exited the top 10, ranking 13th in 2011, while an aging Italian population fell by one-third and dropped to 17th place. Hondurans and Greeks, who rounded out the top 20 in 2000, also

Figure 2-5
New York City's 2011 Share of the U.S. Foreign-born Population
by Country of Birth



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey-Summary File
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

saw declines in their populations and were replaced by the United Kingdom and El Salvador, respectively.

In 2011, New York City's 3.1 million immigrants comprised under 8 percent of the country's foreign-born population (Figure 2-5). But most of New York's top 20 immigrant groups disproportionately made their home in the city. The Guyanese had the highest proclivity to settle in New York, with over one-half of Guyanese immigrants in the U.S. making their home in the city. Other countries that were disproportionately represented in the city included the Dominican Republic, Bangladesh, and Trinidad and Tobago—around four-in-ten immigrants in the U.S. from these sources settled in New York. Only five countries in

the city's top 20 list of the foreign-born had a below average propensity to settle in New York. These countries were Mexico (under two percent of the nation's Mexican-born population lived in the city), Philippines (three percent), India (four percent), the United Kingdom (five percent) and Korea (seven percent).

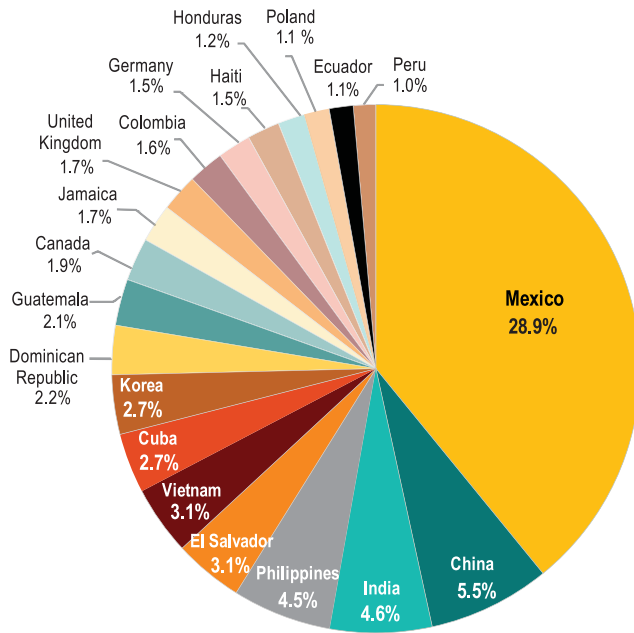
The top sources of the foreign-born population for the U.S. differed markedly from those for New York City (Figure 2-6). Mexicans dominated the U.S. immigrant population, accounting for nearly three-in-ten of the nation's 40 million foreign-born. In contrast, the city's immigrant population was more diverse—Dominicans, the largest immigrant group in the city, accounted for only 12 percent of the foreign-born. China was the second largest source country for the U.S., followed by India, the Philippines, El Salvador, Vietnam, Cuba, Korea, the Dominican Republic, and Guatemala. Six countries on the nation's top 10 list—Philippines, El Salvador, Korea, Vietnam, Cuba, and Guatemala—were not among the city's top 10 groups, and the last 3 were not even among the city's top 20 groups.

Change in the Composition of the Immigrant Population, 1970–2011

This section examines the changing composition of the foreign-born population since the passage of the 1965 amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act. For the years 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2011, Tables 2-3 and 2-4 show the area of origin and top source countries of the foreign-born populations of New York City and the U.S., respectively, while Figure 2-7 shows the share of each area of origin during this period.

In 1970, of the 1.44 million immigrants in the city, 64 percent (922,800) were from Europe, and the top five source countries were all European. Those born

Figure 2-6
Foreign-born Population by Country of Birth,
United States, 2011



US Foreign-born = 40,377,757

Sources:
 U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey-Summary File
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

in Italy were the largest source (212,200), followed by Poland (119,600), the U.S.S.R. (117,400), Germany (98,300), and Ireland (68,800). Other European sources in the city's top 20 list were the United Kingdom, Austria, Greece, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania, and Yugoslavia; European countries accounted for 12 of the top 20 sources of the foreign-born. Latin America provided 15 percent of the city's foreign-born population, with Cuba (63,000) and the Dominican Republic (51,200) in 5th and 6th place, respectively.

By 1980, the city's immigrant population had increased to 1.67 million, but the number of European-born declined to 667,200. Nevertheless, the European-born remained the largest group, comprising 40 percent of the foreign-born, and Europe accounted for 10 of the top 20 sources of the foreign-born in the city. Italy remained the largest source country, but the U.S.S.R., the next largest European source, dropped to

fifth. The Dominican Republic, with 120,600 residents, was the second largest source country, followed by Jamaica (93,100) and China (85,100). Latin America was the birthplace of 21 percent of the foreign-born, the nonhispanic Caribbean accounted for 17 percent, and Asia for 13 percent.

In 1990, the foreign-born crossed the 2 million mark, and Latin America emerged as the largest area of origin of the city's immigrant population. The Dominican Republic was the number one source country; Colombia (in eighth place) and Ecuador (in tenth place) were the only other two Latin American countries ranked in the top 10. Europe accounted for 24 percent of the foreign-born, with Italy and the U.S.S.R. still in the top five. Asia and the nonhispanic Caribbean each accounted for one-fifth of the foreign-born population. China, ranked 2nd, was the only Asian source in the top 10, but Korea, India, and the Philippines were top 20 source countries. Three nonhispanic Caribbean countries were in the top 10: Jamaica (ranked 3rd), Guyana (ranked 6th), and Haiti (in 7th place).

The year 2000 saw the city's foreign-born reach 2.87 million, with Latin America accounting for nearly one-third of the total. Four Latin American countries were on the city's top 10 list of sources of immigrants: the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Ecuador, and Colombia. With a 24 percent share, Asia eclipsed the nonhispanic Caribbean to comprise the second largest area of origin, though China was the only Asian country that figured in the top 10 foreign-born list. In contrast, though immigrants from the nonhispanic Caribbean accounted for a lower share (21 percent), they included 4 countries in the top 10: Jamaica, Guyana, Haiti, and Trinidad and Tobago. The European share of the foreign-born population continued to decline, to 19 percent, while the African share grew to 3 percent.

By 2011, the city's foreign-born reach a new peak of 3.1 million, but as in the prior three decades, no one area of origin accounted for a majority. The European share of the foreign-born population dropped to 16 percent, with the number of European-born persons (487,000) approximately one-half the total in 1970.

Table 2-3

**Foreign-born Population by Area of Origin and Country of Birth
New York City, 1970–2011**

	NYC FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION					COUNTRY RANK				
	1970	1980	1990	2000	2011	1970	1980	1990	2000	2011
TOTAL, Foreign-born	1,437,058	1,670,199	2,082,931	2,871,032	3,066,599	–	–	–	–	–
AFRICA	13,029	23,360	42,481	92,435	128,176	–	–	–	–	–
ASIA	104,936	217,680	411,697	686,599	843,321	–	–	–	–	–
China	37,348	85,100	160,399	261,551	350,231	11	4	2	2	2
Korea	2,665	20,380	56,949	70,990	72,822	47	23	11	12	12
India	5,032	21,500	40,419	68,263	76,493	34	20	14	14	9
Philippines	8,275	21,260	36,463	49,644	50,925	29	21	16	16	16
Bangladesh*	–	1,280	8,695	42,865	74,692	–	77	42	17	11
Pakistan	932	4,440	14,911	39,165	39,794	61	46	29	18	18
EUROPE	922,849	667,200	495,785	557,492	486,806	–	–	–	–	–
Austria	48,024	26,160	12,072	6,700	3,837	9	17	35	52	75
Czechoslovakia**	21,523	16,320	11,825	8,628	6,272	15	26	36	45	59
Germany	98,336	60,760	38,259	27,708	18,657	4	7	15	22	30
Greece	35,000	41,760	31,894	29,805	22,915	12	11	18	20	26
Hungary	31,717	22,660	14,631	11,144	7,938	13	18	30	43	50
Ireland	68,778	42,360	31,252	22,604	12,392	5	10	19	28	44
Italy	212,160	156,280	98,868	72,481	49,075	1	1	4	11	17
Poland	119,604	77,160	61,265	65,999	57,726	2	6	9	15	15
Romania	21,165	17,560	17,585	19,280	14,134	16	25	28	32	40
U.S.S.R.	117,363	78,340	80,815	–	–	3	5	5	–	–
Russia	–	–	–	81,408	76,264	–	–	–	10	10
Ukraine	–	–	–	69,727	59,820	–	–	–	13	14
United Kingdom	48,798	34,520	28,740	28,996	34,134	8	15	20	21	19
Yugoslavia***	16,491	22,300	21,926	19,535	–	19	19	23	30	–
LATIN AMERICA	211,048	353,500	574,151	919,759	984,722	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	22,581	41,020	65,731	84,404	65,678	14	12	8	9	13
Cuba	63,043	49,720	41,039	26,030	17,687	6	9	13	26	32
Dominican Republic	51,231	120,600	225,017	369,186	380,160	7	2	1	1	1
Ecuador	16,075	39,000	60,451	114,944	137,791	20	14	10	6	6
Honduras	4,672	9,520	17,890	32,358	28,552	35	34	27	19	22
Mexico	3,541	7,380	32,689	122,550	186,298	42	36	17	5	3
CARIBBEAN, nonhispanic	113,892	282,980	410,532	591,660	595,740	–	–	–	–	–
Guyana	–	31,960	76,150	130,647	139,947	–	16	6	4	5
Haiti	20,245	50,160	71,892	95,580	94,171	18	8	7	7	7
Jamaica	40,672	93,100	116,128	178,922	169,235	10	3	3	3	4
Trinidad and Tobago	13,773	39,160	56,478	88,794	87,635	22	13	12	8	8
ALL OTHERS	71,304	125,479	148,285	23,087	27,834	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	20,545	15,320	13,818	17,318	21,070	17	28	31	34	27

*The 1990 ranking for Bangladesh is based on a figure from PUMS.

**Includes both the Czech Republic and Slovakia in 2000 and 2011.

***Includes only Serbia, Montenegro, and Kosovo in 2000

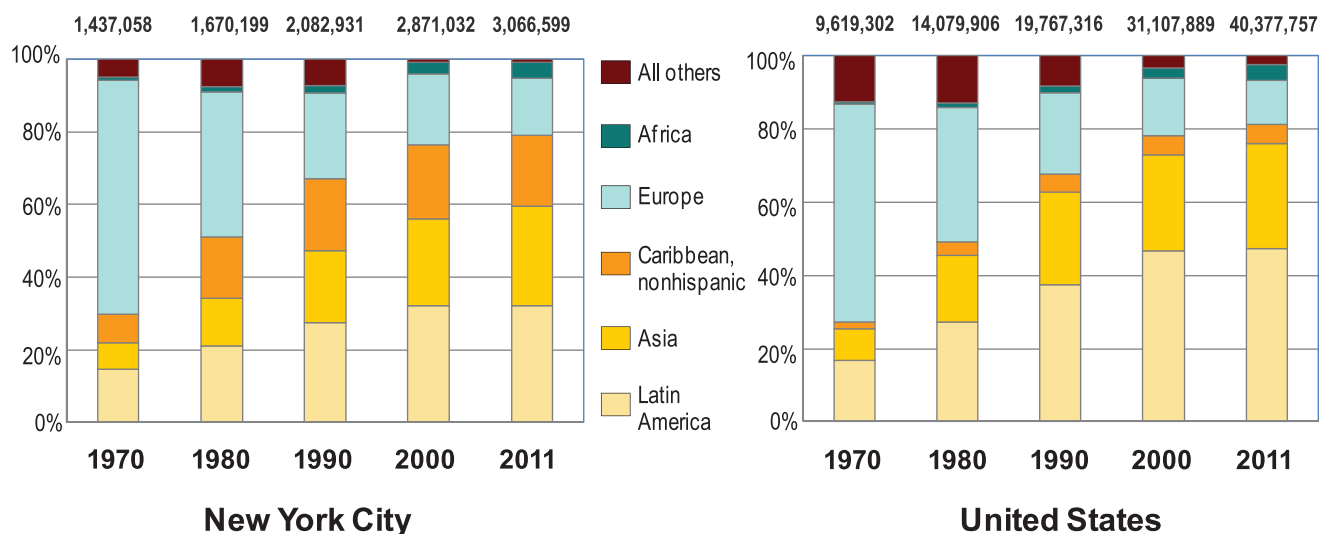
Sources: 2011 (ACS-SF), 2000 (SF3), 1990 (STF4), 1980 PUMS (for NYC country detail only) and STF4 (U.S.) and 1970 (STF4)

Table 2-4

Foreign-born Population by Area of Origin and Country of Birth United States, 1970–2011

	U.S. FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION					SHARE LIVING IN NEW YORK CITY				
	1970	1980	1990	2000	2011	1970	1980	1990	2000	2011
TOTAL, Foreign-born	9,619,302	14,079,906	19,767,316	31,107,889	40,377,757	14.9	11.9	10.5	9.2	7.6
AFRICA	61,463	199,723	363,819	881,300	1,664,414	21.2	11.7	11.7	10.5	7.7
ASIA	824,887	2,539,777	4,979,037	8,226,254	11,562,022	12.7	8.6	8.3	8.3	7.3
China	172,132	366,500	921,070	1,518,652	2,231,159	21.7	23.2	17.4	17.2	15.7
Korea	38,711	289,885	568,397	864,125	1,082,613	6.9	7.0	10.0	8.2	6.7
India	51,000	206,087	450,406	1,022,552	1,856,777	9.9	10.4	9.0	6.7	4.1
Philippines	184,842	501,440	912,674	1,369,070	1,813,597	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.6	2.8
Bangladesh	–	4,989	21,414	95,294	184,469	–	25.7	40.6	45.0	40.5
Pakistan	6,182	30,774	91,889	223,477	303,915	15.1	14.4	16.2	17.5	13.1
EUROPE	5,712,026	5,149,572	4,350,403	4,915,557	4,889,987	16.2	13.0	11.4	11.3	10.0
Austria	214,014	145,607	87,673	63,648	48,179	22.4	18.0	13.8	10.5	8.0
Czechoslovakia	160,899	112,707	87,020	83,081	72,905	13.4	14.5	13.6	10.4	8.6
Germany	832,965	849,384	711,929	706,704	608,288	11.8	7.2	5.4	3.9	3.1
Greece	177,275	210,998	177,398	165,750	138,269	19.7	19.8	18.0	18.0	16.6
Hungary	183,236	144,368	110,337	92,017	77,485	17.3	15.7	13.3	12.1	10.2
Ireland	251,375	197,817	169,827	156,474	132,540	27.4	21.4	18.4	14.4	9.3
Italy	1,008,533	831,922	580,592	473,338	373,897	21.0	18.8	17.0	15.3	13.1
Poland	548,107	418,128	388,328	466,742	461,618	21.8	18.5	15.8	14.1	12.5
Romania	70,687	66,994	91,106	135,966	164,606	29.9	26.2	19.3	14.2	8.6
U.S.S.R.	463,462	406,022	333,725	–	–	25.3	19.3	24.2	–	–
Russia	–	–	–	340,177	399,216	–	–	–	23.9	19.1
Ukraine	–	–	–	275,153	340,468	–	–	–	25.3	17.6
United Kingdom	686,099	669,149	640,145	677,751	684,573	7.1	5.2	4.5	4.3	5.0
Yugoslavia	153,745	152,967	141,516	212,753	–	10.7	14.6	15.5	9.2	–
LATIN AMERICA	1,620,278	3,853,045	7,403,663	14,483,112	19,156,043	13.0	9.2	7.8	6.4	5.1
Colombia	63,538	143,508	286,124	509,872	658,667	35.5	28.6	23.0	16.6	10.0
Cuba	439,048	607,814	736,971	872,716	1,094,811	14.4	8.2	5.6	3.0	1.6
Dominican Republic	61,228	169,147	347,858	687,677	897,263	83.7	71.3	64.7	53.7	42.4
Ecuador	36,663	86,128	143,314	298,626	435,476	43.8	45.3	42.2	38.5	31.6
Honduras	19,118	39,154	108,923	282,852	490,636	24.4	24.3	16.4	11.4	5.8
Mexico	759,711	2,199,221	4,298,014	9,177,487	11,672,619	0.5	0.3	0.8	1.3	1.6
CARIBBEAN, nonhispanic	183,692	530,010	1,004,174	1,603,862	2,089,301	62.0	53.4	40.9	36.9	28.5
Guyana	–	48,608	120,698	211,189	259,036	–	65.8	63.1	61.9	54.0
Haiti	28,026	92,395	225,393	419,317	592,260	72.2	54.3	31.9	22.8	15.9
Jamaica	68,576	196,811	334,140	553,827	696,990	59.3	47.3	34.8	32.3	24.3
Trinidad and Tobago	20,673	65,907	115,710	197,398	225,115	66.6	59.4	48.8	45.0	38.9
ALL OTHERS	1,216,956	1,807,779	1,666,220	997,804	1,015,990	5.9	6.9	8.9	2.3	2.7
Canada	812,421	842,859	744,830	820,771	786,317	2.5	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.7

Figure 2-7
Foreign-Born by Area of the World
New York City and the United States, 1970–2011



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 1970-2000 censuses; 2011 American Community Survey-Summary File
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

The foreign-born from most European countries declined, including those born in Russia and Ukraine. The United Kingdom was the only major European source that saw its numbers increase—by 18 percent—in the past decade.

Latin Americans accounted for 32 percent of the foreign-born in 2011, similar to their share in 2000. Mexicans, whose population nearly quadrupled in the 1990s, saw growth moderate to 52 percent in the past decade, still the highest among Latin Americans. Immigrants from Mexico, who numbered 186,300 in 2011, are now the 3rd largest foreign-born group in the city, up from 5th place in 2000 and 42nd place in 1970. Ecuadorians grew 20 percent to reach 138,000, while Colombians declined for the first time, by 22 percent. The relative positions of these two countries have changed over the past four decades: between 1970 and 1990, the population of Colombians exceeded that of Ecuadorians, but by 2011, there were twice as many Ecuadorians as Colombians. Cubans continued to see their numbers decline, down by nearly one-third in the past decade. They were the 6th largest foreign-born group in 1970 and ranked 33rd in 2011 as Cuban flows bypassed the city for

other parts of the New York region. As a result, the city was home to just two percent of the nation’s Cuban-born population in 2011, compared to 14 percent in 1970.

Asians accounted for 28 percent of the foreign-born in 2011, up from 24 percent in 2000. India moved into the top 10 in 2011—the 76,500 immigrants from that country placed it in 9th place. As a result, for the first time, two Asian countries were in the top 10, the other country being China, which maintained its position as the second largest source country. In the past decade, the dramatic growth in the Bangladeshi population tapered to 74 percent, but remains the highest of any Asian group. Bangladesh was the 11th largest group in 2011, up from 17th in 2000 and 42nd in 1990. If current trends continue, the count of immigrants from Bangladesh is likely to soon match those from India.

The nonhispanic Caribbean saw its share of the city’s foreign-born population decline slightly, from over one-in-five in the 1990s to 19 percent in 2011. With the exception of Guyana, the foreign-born from the other major senders from this region declined in the past decade. These numerical declines in the

city have been accompanied by high growth across the country, resulting in a declining share living in New York. Between 2000 and 2011, the share of immigrants from Trinidad and Tobago living in the city declined from 45 percent to 39 percent, the share of Jamaicans living in the city declined from 32 percent to 24 percent, and Haitians declined from 23 percent to 16 percent. Even the Guyanese, who saw relatively high growth in the city, experienced even higher growth in the nation as a whole, resulting in a decline in the city's share of the Guyanese population, from 62 percent to 54 percent.

Finally, between 2000 and 2011, the African-born population increased 39 percent, to 128,200, accounting for over 4 percent of the foreign-born. African groups do not make the city's top 20 list of the foreign-born, but are a growing presence among recent entrants to the city (see next section).

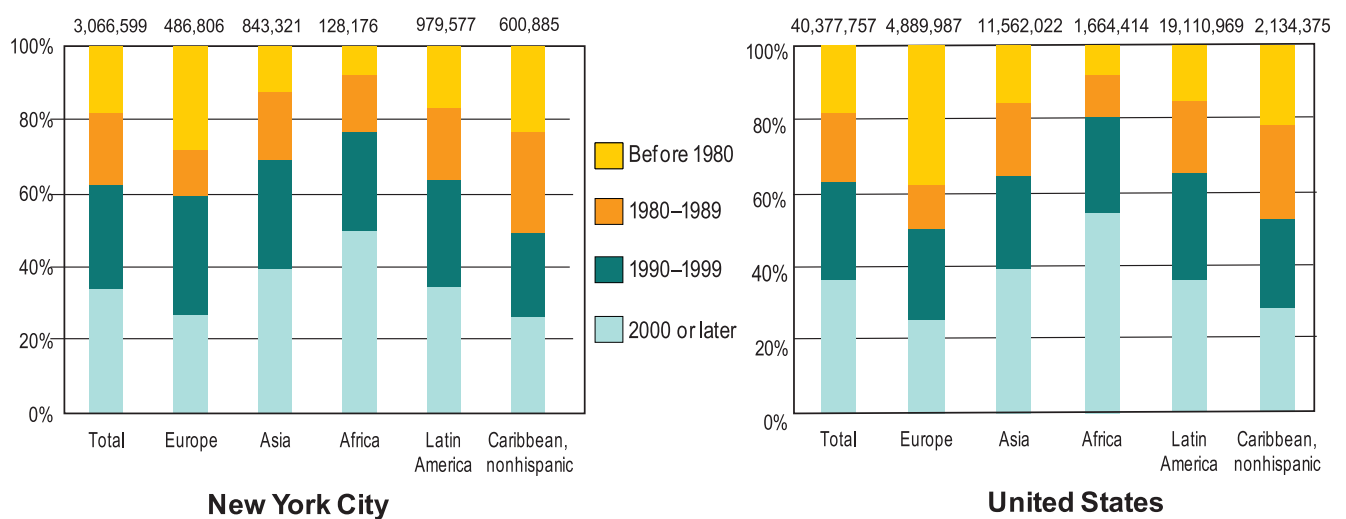
The 1970 census, when Europe accounted for nearly two-thirds of New York's foreign-born, marked the last time immigrant New York was truly dominated by just one continent. Since then, diversity has become a hallmark of the city's foreign-born

population, with the largest group (Latin Americans) accounting for less than one-third of the immigrant population in 2011. With respect to the overall U.S. foreign-born population, the European dominance of earlier decades has also waned, with the share of the European-born falling from 59 percent in 1970 to 12 percent in 2011. To some extent, Latin Americans have replaced Europeans as the dominant foreign-born group in the U.S. as a whole, with their share increasing from 17 percent of all foreign-born persons in 1970 to a near majority (47 percent) in 2011. However, the ascendance of Latin America is a far cry from the European dominance of earlier decades.

Decade of Entry of the Foreign-born in 2011 by Area of Origin and Country of Birth

New York's foreign-born population in 2011 was comprised primarily of those who had arrived in the prior two decades, often succeeding departing immigrants from earlier cohorts. Over one-third of the city's foreign-born were recent entrants, defined as those who arrived in the U.S. in 2000 or later, while 28 percent entered the U.S. in the 1990s (Figure

Figure 2-8
Foreign-Born by Area of the World by Year of Entry
New York City and the United States, 2011



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau: 2011 American Community Survey-Public Use Microdata Sample
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

**Table 2-5
Decade of Entry of the Foreign-born by Country of Birth
New York City, 2011**

TOP 20 FOREIGN-BORN GROUPS							TOP 20 RECENT ARRIVALS, 2000 OR LATER		
COUNTRY	RANK	NUMBER	PERCENT ARRIVING				COUNTRY	RANK	NUMBER
			2000 or LATER	1990–2000	1980–1990	BEFORE 1980			
TOTAL, New York City	–	3,066,599	33.8	28.1	19.5	18.5	TOTAL, New York City	–	1,035,758
Dominican Republic	1	380,160	30.5	29.6	22.7	17.2	China	1	132,766
China	2	350,231	37.0	27.4	21.0	14.5	Dominican Republic	2	111,672
Mexico	3	186,298	52.8	31.9	11.2	4.1	Mexico	3	94,491
Jamaica	4	169,235	23.7	24.5	30.1	21.7	Ecuador	4	50,308
Guyana	5	139,947	31.3	23.8	28.8	16.1	Guyana	5	42,987
Ecuador	6	137,791	35.1	31.2	17.4	16.3	Jamaica	6	40,331
Haiti	7	94,171	30.7	14.8	30.2	24.3	Bangladesh	7	37,540
Trinidad & Tobago	8	87,635	27.7	27.4	19.5	25.4	India	8	32,471
India	9	76,493	41.0	33.2	16.6	9.1	Haiti	9	31,581
Russia	10	76,264	25.2	50.1	16.2	8.5	Korea	10	26,023
Bangladesh	11	74,692	49.8	40.0	8.1	2.2	Trinidad & Tobago	11	24,343
Korea	12	72,822	37.8	25.8	23.7	12.7	Russia	12	18,781
Colombia	13	65,678	29.2	25.4	22.9	22.4	Colombia	13	18,571
Ukraine	14	59,820	20.0	60.5	11.3	8.2	Philippines	14	18,242
Poland	15	57,726	28.9	37.2	14.9	19.0	Pakistan	15	16,128
Philippines	16	50,925	40.4	23.0	18.4	18.3	Poland	16	15,237
Italy	17	49,075	12.7	7.0	8.2	72.1	United Kingdom	17	15,059
Pakistan	18	39,794	42.0	34.7	18.2	5.0	Ghana	18	14,670
United Kingdom	19	34,134	45.2	16.5	13.3	25.0	Guatemala	19	12,874
El Salvador	20	32,903	27.9	33.3	25.7	13.1	Ukraine	20	12,705

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980-2000 censuses; 2011 American Community Survey-Public Use Microdata Sample and Summary File
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

2-8). Thus, over 60 percent of the city’s foreign-born entered the U.S. in 1990 or later, comparable to that of the overall U.S. foreign-born population.³

Europeans, with a long history of immigration to the city, were the longest resident foreign-born group, with 28 percent having arrived in the U.S. prior to 1980. Just 13 percent of the European foreign-born had arrived in the 1980s, a reflection of the dip in European immigration to the U.S. during that

period, but 32 percent had entered in the 1990s, testament to the era of booming flows from the former Soviet Union. In contrast, just one-quarter of the European foreign-born population in the U.S. as a whole arrived in the 1990s, indicative of the disproportionate European flow to the city.

Among immigrants from the nonhispanic Caribbean, the largest share arrived in the 1980s (27 percent), a period when flows from this area were

surging. Another 23 percent arrived prior to 1980, a proportion second only to the European foreign-born, and pointing to the role this group has long played in immigration to the city.

The African foreign-born were the city's most recent entrants, with nearly one-half having entered the U.S. in 2000 or later, followed by those born in Asia (39 percent) and Latin America (35 percent). In contrast, just over one-quarter of those born in the nonhispanic Caribbean and Europe were recent entrants, the lowest share among any group. This was a reflection of their longer history of immigration to New York, and in the case of nonhispanic Caribbean immigrants, an increased proclivity to bypass the city for the rest of the New York region.

Table 2-5 details the decade of entry for each of the top 20 groups in the city. Many groups had a high percentage of recent entrants. Among the foreign-born from the United Kingdom, over four-in-ten arrived in 2000 or later, as did approximately one-half of Mexicans and Bangladeshis. At the other end of the spectrum, just 13 percent of Italians and 20 percent of Ukrainians were recent entrants – 72 percent of Italians arrived prior to 1980 when flows from Italy were at a post-World War II peak. The share of the foreign-born from the nonhispanic Caribbean who were recent entrants ranged from 24 percent for Jamaicans to 31 percent for the Guyanese, below the city average of 34 percent. This is related to an increasing share of newly arrived immigrants from this region who bypass the city and settle directly in counties adjacent to New York City (please see Chapter 5 for additional information).

Table 2-5 also lists the 20 source countries with the largest number of recent entrants. Seventeen countries on the list of the 20 largest sources of the foreign-born also made the list of countries with the largest number of recent entrants, though they were often ranked differently on both lists. Bangladesh, ranked 11th on the city's top 20 list, had the 7th largest number of recent entrants, testament to its growing role on the city's immigrant landscape. In contrast, Italy, which ranked 17th in terms of its overall foreign-born population, ranked 32nd on the list of

recent entrants (data not shown), which indicates that not enough Italian immigrants are arriving to replenish this population. The two countries that made the top list of recent entrants, but were not among the top 20 sources of the foreign-born, were Ghana and Guatemala. In the coming years, these countries are likely to have a significant immigrant presence in New York.

SUMMARY

Since the passage of the 1965 Immigration and Nationality Amendments, New York's foreign-born population has more than doubled, to 3.1 million in 2011. Given that the total population of the city has not increased substantially during this time, the foreign-born share of the overall population has also more than doubled, to 37 percent. The surge in the foreign-born has been accompanied by a decline in the European share of this population, from 64 percent in 1970 to just 16 percent in 2011. Latin America was the largest area of origin in 2011, comprising nearly one-third of the city's foreign-born, followed by Asia (28 percent), and the nonhispanic Caribbean (19 percent). Africa accounted for just four percent. The Dominican Republic was the largest source of the foreign-born in 2011, followed by China, Mexico, Jamaica, and Guyana. Ecuador, Haiti, Trinidad and Tobago, India, and Russia rounded out the top ten. Thus, the foreign-born in 2011 had extremely diverse origins, in contrast to the overwhelming European origin of the foreign-born in earlier decades. Indeed, Russia was the only European country to make the top ten in 2011.

While immigration to New York City surged after the passage of the 1965 law, flows to the country as a whole have increased even faster. As a result, New York City's foreign-born, who comprised 15 percent of the nation's foreign-born in 1970, accounted for under eight percent in 2011. The origins of the nation's foreign-born were different from that of the city, with a heavier representation of Latin Americans and Asians. Mexico was the nation's largest source country, followed by three Asian countries—China, India, and the Philippines. As with the nation, Latin America and Asia were also the top areas of origin of New York City's foreign-

born, reflected in the presence of the Dominican Republic, China, and Mexico in the city's top five. However, those born in the nonhispanic Caribbean made up a disproportionate 19 percent of the city's foreign-born, compared to just 5 percent for the nation. Indeed, Jamaica and Guyana were among the city's top five sources of the foreign-born, but no country from the nonhispanic Caribbean made the nation's top 10 list.

Over one-third of New York's foreign-born arrived in 2000 or later, and over 60 percent arrived in 1990 or later. Africans were the most recent entrants, 50 percent of whom arrived since 2000, followed by those born in Asia (39 percent) and Latin America (35 percent). European and nonhispanic Caribbean immigrants were among the longest resident groups in the city.

ENDNOTES

- 1 The nonhispanic Caribbean comprises primarily countries in the Caribbean Basin that are not Spanish-speaking. It includes large source countries of the city's foreign-born, such as Jamaica, Guyana, Haiti, Trinidad & Tobago, and Barbados. It also includes smaller source countries, such as Anguilla, Antigua-Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Dominica, French Guiana, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, St. KittsNevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & Grenadines, Suriname, Turks & Caicos Islands, and the Central American nation of Belize.
- 2 The 2011 ACS estimates of immigrants from the former Soviet Republics were as follows: Russia (76,264), Ukraine (59,820), Uzbekistan (21,065), Belarus (12,639), Moldova (4,848), Armenia (2,698), and Kazakhstan (1,892). As a single group, these 179,226 immigrants from the former Soviet Union would be the 5th largest foreign-born group in the city in 2011. The 2000 census estimated 81,408 immigrants from Russia, 69,727 from Ukraine, 11,187 from Belarus, and 1,507 from Armenia. Thus, there were at least 163,829 immigrants from the former Soviet Union in 2000, and they would have ranked 4th among the city's foreign-born groups.
- 3 The year of entry does not refer to a person's arrival in New York City, but the year of initial entry anywhere in the U.S. Thus, a foreign-born person residing in New York City in 2011 may have a year of entry listed as sometime in the 1990s, but may have arrived in New York only in the 2000s. Similarly, there are people who arrived in New York in the 1990s, but who may have left the city, and are thus excluded from the city's foreign-born population in 2011.

Immigrant Settlement Patterns in New York City

This chapter examines the spatial distribution of the foreign-born in New York City in 2011. It focuses on borough level distributions, immigrant settlement patterns across neighborhoods, and changes in these patterns since 2000.

The first section is an overview of concentrations of the overall foreign-born population, focusing on the major immigrant neighborhoods in the city. This is followed by an examination of individual boroughs and their constituent neighborhoods, where we show top foreign-born groups and their concentrations across the borough. Neighborhoods with high immigrant populations are examined in greater detail, with a focus on leading countries of origin. The foreign-born population is mapped out for the overall city and each of the boroughs. Citywide, the evolution of foreign-born neighborhoods is mapped as well, showing changes in the number of immigrants since 2000.

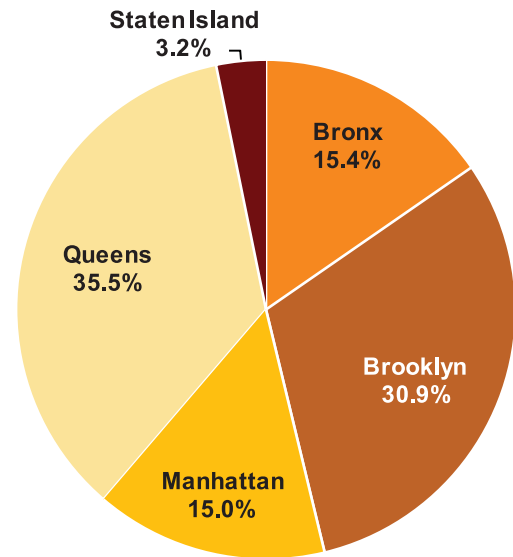
The chapter concludes with an examination of the distribution of the top 10 immigrant groups in the city. Neighborhoods with significant concentrations are tabulated and mapped. Population changes since 2000 among these top groups are examined as well.

The analysis in this chapter is done primarily at a neighborhood level. The box on page 24 explains how neighborhoods have been demarcated and provides technical details as to how neighborhood tables and maps were created. The box also provides important statistical information on the different estimates used for analyses done at the city, borough, and neighborhood levels.

Borough Distribution and Neighborhood Concentrations of Immigrants

New York City's immigrant population grew from 2.9 million in 2000 to 3.1 million in 2011, a 7 percent increase (Table 3-1). Of the city's 3.1 million

Figure 3-1
Foreign-born by Borough
New York City, 2011



New York City foreign-born = 3,066,599

immigrants in 2011, 1.09 million lived in Queens, while 946,500 lived in Brooklyn. Thus, Queens and Brooklyn together accounted for two-thirds of the city's immigrant population (Figure 3-1). The Bronx and Manhattan were home to 471,100 (15 percent) and 461,300 (15 percent) immigrants, respectively, while 98,400 (3 percent) lived in Staten Island. Though small, Staten Island's immigrant population in 2011 represented a 36 percent increase over 2000, the highest of any borough.

Although immigrants were dispersed throughout the city, Table 3-2, Figure 3-2, and Figure 3-3 show that some neighborhoods had large numerical concentrations. Washington Heights in Manhattan was the neighborhood with the largest number of immigrants (80,200), followed by Bensonhurst (77,700), Elmhurst (77,100), Corona (66,300), Jackson Heights (65,600), Sunset Park (64,000), and Flushing (63,900).

IMPORTANT GEOGRAPHIC AND DATA NOTES

To undertake an analysis of immigrant residential settlement by neighborhood, one has to first define neighborhoods, whose boundaries are inherently arbitrary. We use Neighborhood Tabulation Areas (NTAs) as building blocks for the city's neighborhoods. Neighborhood Tabulation Areas were originally created by the Department of City Planning to project populations at a small area level. Since population size affects the error associated with population projections, these geographic units had a minimum population of 15,000. In a few instances, extremely large neighborhoods were split into two NTAs to more effectively project their populations. Another feature of NTA population projections was the need for NTAs to fit into census tract approximations of New York City's Community Districts. Consequently, NTAs were created using whole census tracts, from the 2010 Census.

For tables, maps, and charts in this chapter, census tract data from the 2000 Census and the 2007–2011 American Community Survey (ACS) were summed to produce NTA estimates. Neighborhood names were attached to NTAs as geographic reference points. It is important to emphasize that NTA boundaries are not coterminous with neighborhood boundaries; at best they provide only crude approximations of neighborhoods due to the restrictive criteria noted above. Thus, readers should be cognizant of the reason why NTAs were created and the demographic/geographic constraints inherent in how they were configured.

In many instances two or more neighborhoods comprise a single NTA. For example, the Marble Hill-Inwood

encompasses the neighborhoods of Marble Hill and Inwood. When this melding of two or more neighborhoods occurs, the NTA name is hyphenated, with hyphens separating constituent neighborhoods. In the few instances where two NTAs constituted a split neighborhood, they were combined for this analysis. For example, the original "Sunset Park East" and "Sunset Park West" NTAs were combined and appear as "Sunset Park."

The most recent foreign-born data available for New York City's NTAs comes from the 5-year, 2007–2011 ACS. However, more recent data from the 1-year, 2011 ACS are available at the city and borough levels. Consequently, figures and tables presenting data exclusively for the city or boroughs relied on the 2011 ACS, while others were based on the 2007–2011 ACS. Readers should be aware of the distinction between these two sources, as city and borough totals derived from the 2011 ACS can vary considerably from those originating from the 2007–2011 ACS. Further, all ACS estimates are subject to sampling error. Therefore, small differences between ACS estimates may not be statistically significant. (Please see Chapter 1 for more on the ACS.)

There are also important issues with ACS data specific to particular neighborhoods within New York. The 2010 Census undercounted the population in northwest Queens and southern Brooklyn because of erroneously deleted housing units and housing units mislabeled as vacant. Since current ACS data are essentially controlled to 2010 Census counts, readers should exercise caution when examining ACS data for these two undercounted areas.

Table 3-1
Total and Foreign-born Population
New York City and Boroughs, 2000–2011

	2000		2011		CHANGE, 2000–2011	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
NEW YORK CITY						
Total Population	8,008,278	100.0	8,244,910	100.0	236,632	3.0
Foreign-born	2,871,032	35.9	3,066,599	37.2	195,567	6.8
Bronx						
Total Population	1,332,650	100.0	1,392,002	100.0	59,352	4.5
Foreign-born	385,827	29.0	471,136	33.8	85,309	22.1
Brooklyn						
Total Population	2,465,326	100.0	2,532,645	100.0	67,319	2.7
Foreign-born	931,769	37.8	946,511	37.4	14,742	1.6
Manhattan						
Total Population	1,537,195	100.0	1,601,948	100.0	64,753	4.2
Foreign-born	452,440	29.4	461,325	28.8	8,885	2.0
Queens						
Total Population	2,229,379	100.0	2,247,848	100.0	18,469	0.8
Foreign-born	1,028,339	46.1	1,089,187	48.5	60,848	5.9
Staten Island						
Total Population	443,728	100.0	470,467	100.0	26,739	6.0
Foreign-born	72,657	16.4	98,440	20.9	25,783	35.5

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census-Summary File 1; 2011 American Community Survey-Summary File
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

Table 3-2
Top 20 Neighborhoods of Residence of the Foreign-born
New York City, 2000 to 2007–2011

	2007–2011			Change in Foreign-born 2000 to 2007–2011		Neighborhood Ranked on Number of Foreign-born	
	TOTAL POPULATION	FOREIGN-BORN	PERCENT FOREIGN-BORN	NUMBER	PERCENT	2000	2007–2011
TOTAL, NEW YORK CITY	8,128,980	2,989,817	36.8	118,785	4.1	–	–
Washington Heights	162,898	80,174	49.2	-9,756	-10.8	1	1
Bensonhurst	144,159	77,682	53.9	3,224	4.3	3	2
Elmhurst	108,556	77,110	71.0	-3,321	-4.1	2	3
Corona	103,210	66,259	64.2	4,539	7.4	5	4
Jackson Heights	105,859	65,585	62.0	-7,026	-9.7	4	5
Sunset Park	123,790	64,029	51.7	5,322	9.1	7	6
Flushing	94,418	63,920	67.7	2,656	4.3	6	7
Flatbush	105,940	51,122	48.3	-7,274	-12.5	8	8
Crown Heights	141,067	49,058	34.8	-1,720	-3.4	9	9
Bushwick	131,250	48,528	37.0	8,431	21.0	12	10
South Ozone Park	78,381	45,681	58.3	5,782	14.5	13	11
Concourse-Concourse Village	102,401	41,748	40.8	6,316	17.8	18	12
Forest Hills	83,728	41,056	49.0	-1,269	-3.0	11	13
Canarsie	84,244	39,195	46.5	2,732	7.5	14	14
East New York	119,236	36,585	30.7	5,346	17.1	22	15
Richmond Hill	63,201	36,203	57.3	1,808	5.3	19	16
Astoria	74,859	33,217	44.4	-14,333	-30.1	10	17
Prospect Lefferts Gardens-Wingate	69,331	32,925	47.5	-3,206	-8.9	15	18
Hunters Point-Sunnyside-West Maspeth	60,009	31,856	53.1	-3,778	-10.6	17	19
Borough Park	106,816	31,739	29.7	-4,057	-11.3	16	20

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census-Summary File 1; 2007–2011 American Community Survey-Summary File
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

These 7 neighborhoods cumulatively had a larger immigrant population than the state of Connecticut (474,100). Flatbush (51,100), Crown Heights (49,100), and Bushwick (48,500) rounded out the list of top 10 immigrant neighborhoods in the city. No Bronx or Staten Island neighborhood made the list, or the list of the 20 largest immigrant neighborhoods, with the exception of Concourse-Concourse Village (41,700) in the Bronx.

Of the major immigrant neighborhoods, the highest growth was in Bushwick, which saw its immigrant population increase by over one-fifth between 2000 and 2007–2011. As a result, Bushwick was ranked the 10th largest immigrant neighborhood in 2007–2011, up from 12th place in 2000.

(Numeric changes in the foreign-born population are mapped out in Figure 3-4 and are also available by neighborhood in Appendix Table 3-1.) Areas in southwest Brooklyn, eastern Brooklyn, and eastern Queens also experienced substantial gains, reflected in neighborhoods such as East New York (up 17 percent) and Sunset Park (9 percent) both in Brooklyn, and South Ozone Park in Queens (15 percent). East and Central Harlem in Manhattan and the South Bronx also experienced high growth among the foreign-born, with the ranking of Concourse-Concourse Village in the South Bronx jumping from 18th in 2000 to 12th in 2007–2011.

On the other hand declines in the foreign-born population occurred in Astoria, Flatbush, and Washington Heights, neighborhoods with dense

**Figure 3-2
New York City Neighborhoods**



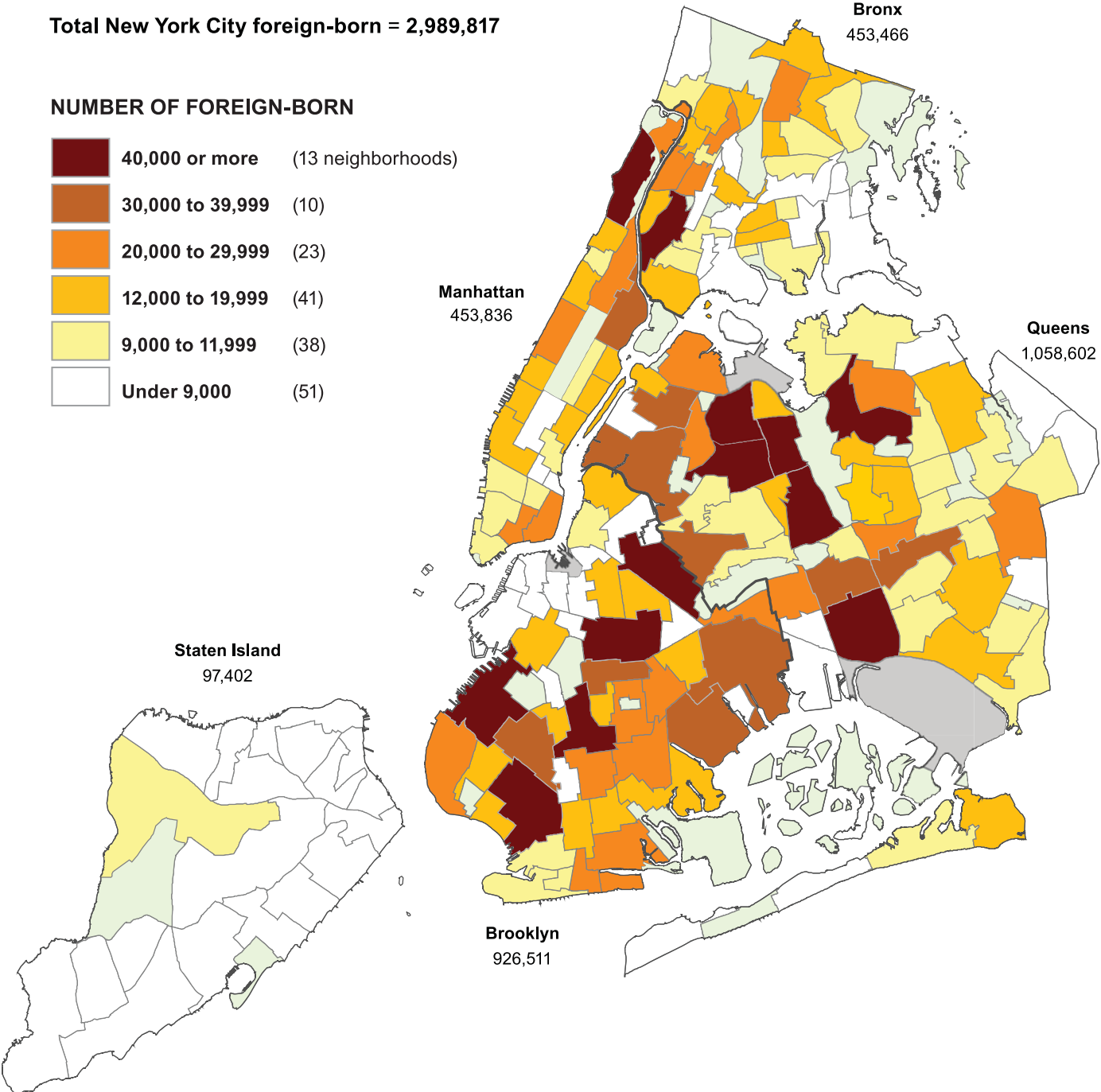
Source: Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

Figure 3-3
Foreign-born by Neighborhood
New York City, 2007–2011

Total New York City foreign-born = 2,989,817

NUMBER OF FOREIGN-BORN

	40,000 or more	(13 neighborhoods)
	30,000 to 39,999	(10)
	20,000 to 29,999	(23)
	12,000 to 19,999	(41)
	9,000 to 11,999	(38)
	Under 9,000	(51)

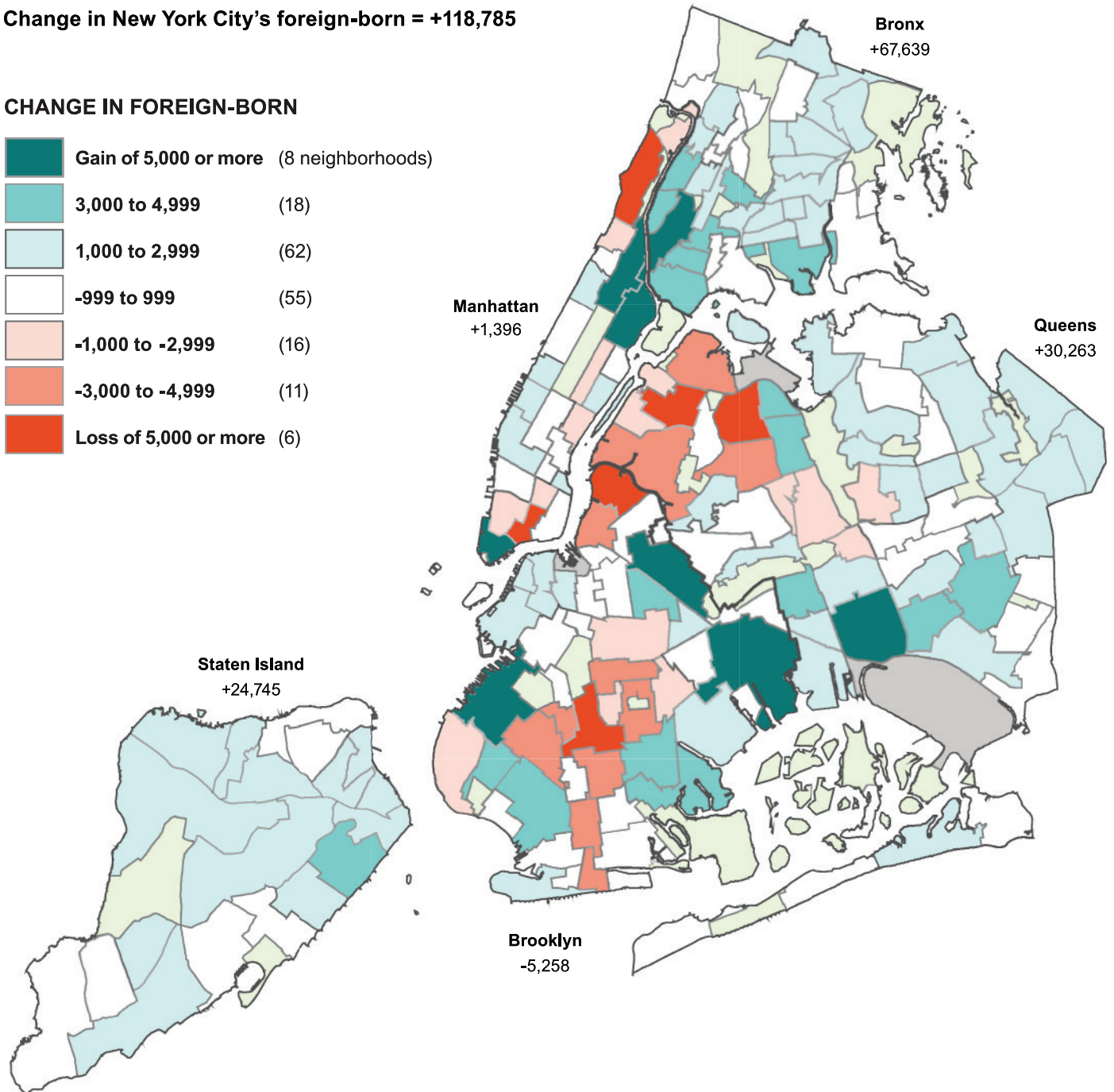
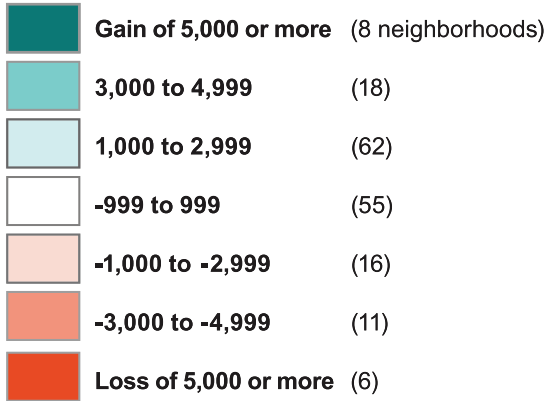


Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey-Summary File
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

Figure 3-4
Change in Foreign-born by Neighborhood
New York City, 2000 to 2007–2011

Change in New York City's foreign-born = +118,785

CHANGE IN FOREIGN-BORN



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey—Summary File
 Population Division—New York City Department of City Planning

immigrant concentrations; nevertheless, Washington Heights remained the largest immigrant neighborhood in both 2000 and 2007–2011. Astoria’s decline as an immigrant neighborhood was mirrored to a lesser extent in other parts of western Queens, such as Jackson Heights and Elmhurst. (The box on page 24 explains why losses are somewhat overstated in these neighborhoods in northwestern Queens, as well as those in southern Brooklyn.) Flatbush’s losses were also echoed elsewhere in central Brooklyn, including Borough Park (down 11 percent) and Prospect Lefferts Gardens-Wingate (down 9 percent). As a result of these declines, both Borough Park and Prospect Lefferts Gardens-Wingate saw their ranking fall between 2000 and 2007–2011, from 15th to 18th, and from 16th to 20th, respectively.

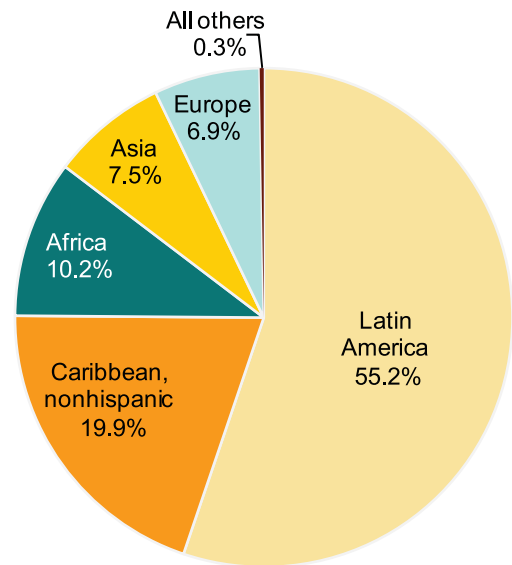
In terms of immigrants as a percentage of the population, Queens was the most heavily immigrant borough (Table 3-1). The 1.09 million immigrants in Queens comprised nearly one-half of the borough’s population (49 percent), the highest immigrant concentration in the city. In comparison, immigrants constituted 37 percent of Brooklyn’s population, 34 percent of the population of the Bronx, 29 percent in Manhattan, and 21 percent of Staten Island’s population. While neighborhoods in Table 3-2 are ranked in terms of the absolute number of immigrants, it is also interesting to look at listed neighborhoods where immigrants accounted for a disproportionate share of the population. Among the city’s neighborhoods, Elmhurst in Queens had the highest share of immigrants, with 71 percent of its residents foreign-born. Other neighborhoods—all in Queens—with a disproportionate share of residents who were foreign-born were Flushing, Corona, and Jackson Heights, each with over 6-in-10 residents born outside the U.S. In Brooklyn, Bensonhurst and Sunset Park were both over one-half foreign-born. These were substantial concentrations given that the overall share of immigrants in the city was 37 percent.

The next section surveys each borough, focusing on the areas of origin and the countries of birth of their foreign-born populations. Sub-borough and neighborhood geographies are then examined, and for neighborhoods with significant immigrant populations the top source countries are tabulated.

THE BRONX

With growth of 22 percent over the past decade the Bronx had a larger immigrant population (471,100) than Manhattan in 2011. Immigrants from Latin America and Africa were disproportionately represented in the Bronx (Figure 3-5). Latin Americans accounted for well over one-half of the borough’s immigrants, compared with less than one-third citywide (Figure 2-4). Africans comprised over one-tenth of the foreign-born in the borough, more than twice their city share, while Asian and European immigrants were underrepresented in the Bronx, comprising just 8 percent (28 percent in the city) and 7 percent (16 percent in the city), respectively. As a result, for the first time, Africans in the Bronx eclipsed the shares of Asians and Europeans. As in the city overall, those originating from the nonhispanic Caribbean represented about one-fifth of all Bronx immigrants.

Figure 3-5
Foreign-born by Area of Origin
Bronx, 2011



Bronx foreign-born = 471,136

Turning to countries of origin (Table 3-3), the Dominican Republic accounted for one-third of all immigrants in the Bronx, followed by Jamaica (11 percent) and Mexico (9 percent). While these three sources accounted for just over one-half of the borough’s foreign-born, no other country accounted for more than 5 percent of the immigrant population.

Bronx Neighborhoods

Table 3-4 shows the total and immigrant populations of neighborhoods in the Bronx. The West section of the borough had the largest number of immigrants (236,300), followed by the Central and South section (140,400), and the North and East (76,400). As a percentage of the total population, the West also had a slightly higher concentration of immigrants (36 percent of the population), compared with 33 percent for the borough overall.

The largest immigrant neighborhoods in the borough were Concourse-Concourse Village, Williamsbridge-Olinville, Mount Hope, University Heights-Morris Heights, Bedford Park-Fordham North, Van Cortlandt Village, and Woodlawn-Wakefield, each with 19,000 or more immigrants. (For a neighborhood guide and a map showing the distribution of the foreign-born in the Bronx, please see Figure 3-6 and Figure 3-7.)

Next, the 3 sections of the borough are examined along with the top 10 source countries for selected neighborhoods in each of these areas (Table 3-5).

West Bronx

The West section of the Bronx had more than one-half of all immigrants in the borough. This was a heavily Dominican area, with growth fueled by direct immigration from the Dominican Republic, as well as the in-movement of Dominicans from Washington Heights, in Manhattan. Dominicans accounted for 59 percent of the immigrant population in University Heights-Morris Heights and 56 percent in Mount Hope. Farther north, Dominicans were 41 percent or more of the immigrant populations of Bedford Park-Fordham North and Van Cortlandt Village. South of Mount Hope, in Concourse-Concourse Village, Dominicans constituted 43 percent of the foreign-born.

The Dominican dominance in these neighborhoods can also be gauged from the share of every other immigrant group, which was primarily in the single digits. Only Mexicans, an increasing presence, broke into double digits, with a 13 percent share in Bedford Park-Fordham North and 10 percent in Concourse-Concourse Village. Ghanaians

Table 3-3
Foreign-born Rank Ordered by Country of Birth
Bronx, 2011

	NUMBER	PERCENT
TOTAL	471,136	100.0
Dominican Republic	156,165	33.1
Jamaica	52,533	11.2
Mexico	42,487	9.0
Ecuador	21,915	4.7
Ghana	20,428	4.3
Guyana	13,845	2.9
Honduras	10,547	2.2
Bangladesh	10,023	2.1
Trinidad and Tobago	7,407	1.6
El Salvador	6,720	1.4
China*	5,958	1.3
Albania	5,883	1.2
Italy	5,599	1.2
Philippines	5,087	1.1
Nigeria	4,636	1.0
Guatemala	4,433	0.9
Cuba	3,693	0.8
United Kingdom	3,165	0.7
Dominica	3,143	0.7
Ireland	3,025	0.6
All Others	84,444	17.9

*In all tables, China includes the mainland, Hong Kong, and Taiwan.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey-Summary File
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

were also a notable growing share of the foreign-born in West Bronx, particularly in Van Cortlandt Village (8 percent) and Mount Hope (7 percent). Jamaica, Ecuador, Honduras, Guyana, Bangladesh, Trinidad and Tobago, and El Salvador also had a nominal presence in these neighborhoods. No European group made the top 10 list of immigrants in these neighborhoods.

North and East Bronx

This area of the Bronx had 76,400 immigrants or just 17 percent of immigrants in the borough. The Jamaican presence here was pronounced, accounting for one-half of the immigrant population in Woodlawn-Wakefield and 48 percent in Williamsbridge-Olinville; no other group accounted for more than 9 percent. Both neighborhoods

Table 3-4
Total and Foreign-born Population by Neighborhood of Residence
Bronx, 2007–2011

	TOTAL POPULATION		FOREIGN-BORN		FOREIGN-BORN AS % OF TOTAL POPULATION
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
TOTAL, BRONX	1,374,593	100.0	453,466	100.0	33.0
West	654,743	47.6	236,254	52.1	36.1
Bedford Park-Fordham North	51,002	3.7	20,131	4.4	39.5
Belmont	26,729	1.9	8,203	1.8	30.7
Claremont-Bathgate	29,795	2.2	7,812	1.7	26.2
Concourse-Concourse Village	102,401	7.4	41,748	9.2	40.8
Crotona Park East	19,603	1.4	6,337	1.4	32.3
East Tremont	41,919	3.0	12,045	2.7	28.7
Fordham South	26,506	1.9	9,199	2.0	34.7
Highbridge	36,851	2.7	14,355	3.2	39.0
Kingsbridge Heights	32,129	2.3	14,101	3.1	43.9
Morrisania-Melrose	35,295	2.6	9,916	2.2	28.1
Mount Hope	51,945	3.8	22,333	4.9	43.0
North Riverdale-Fieldston-Riverdale	26,978	2.0	5,393	1.2	20.0
Norwood	39,847	2.9	14,792	3.3	37.1
Spuyten Duyvil-Kingsbridge	30,073	2.2	9,003	2.0	29.9
University Heights-Morris Heights	54,163	3.9	21,100	4.7	39.0
Van Cortlandt Village	49,507	3.6	19,786	4.4	40.0
North and East	259,934	18.9	76,415	16.9	29.4
Co-op City	43,778	3.2	9,509	2.1	21.7
Eastchester-Edenwald-Baychester	37,203	2.7	13,354	2.9	35.9
Pelham Bay-Country Club-City Island	26,939	2.0	4,418	1.0	16.4
Schuylerville-Throgs Neck-Edgewater Park	44,832	3.3	6,637	1.5	14.8
Williamsbridge-Olinville	61,448	4.5	23,479	5.2	38.2
Woodlawn-Wakefield	45,734	3.3	19,018	4.2	41.6
Central and South	458,744	33.4	140,385	31.0	30.6
Allerton-Pelham Gardens	32,872	2.4	10,681	2.4	32.5
Bronxdale	33,508	2.4	12,035	2.7	35.9
Hunts Point	27,231	2.0	7,004	1.5	25.7
Longwood	26,250	1.9	7,803	1.7	29.7
Melrose South-Mott Haven North	37,069	2.7	11,996	2.6	32.4
Mott Haven-Port Morris	52,487	3.8	14,365	3.2	27.4
Parkchester	29,367	2.1	9,137	2.0	31.1
Pelham Parkway	29,976	2.2	11,484	2.5	38.3
Soundview-Bruckner	34,286	2.5	13,228	2.9	38.6
Soundview-Castle Hill-Clason Point-Harding Park	52,945	3.9	10,943	2.4	20.7
Van Nest-Morris Park-Westchester Square	29,620	2.2	8,696	1.9	29.4
West Farms-Bronx River	35,105	2.6	12,748	2.8	36.3
Westchester-Unionport	27,575	2.0	8,796	1.9	31.9
Rikers Island	10,453	0.8	1,469	0.3	14.1

Sub-borough estimates do not sum to borough estimates because a tiny segment of the population reside in areas beyond designated neighborhoods, mostly in parks and cemeteries.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey-Summary File
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

**Figure 3-6
Bronx Neighborhoods**



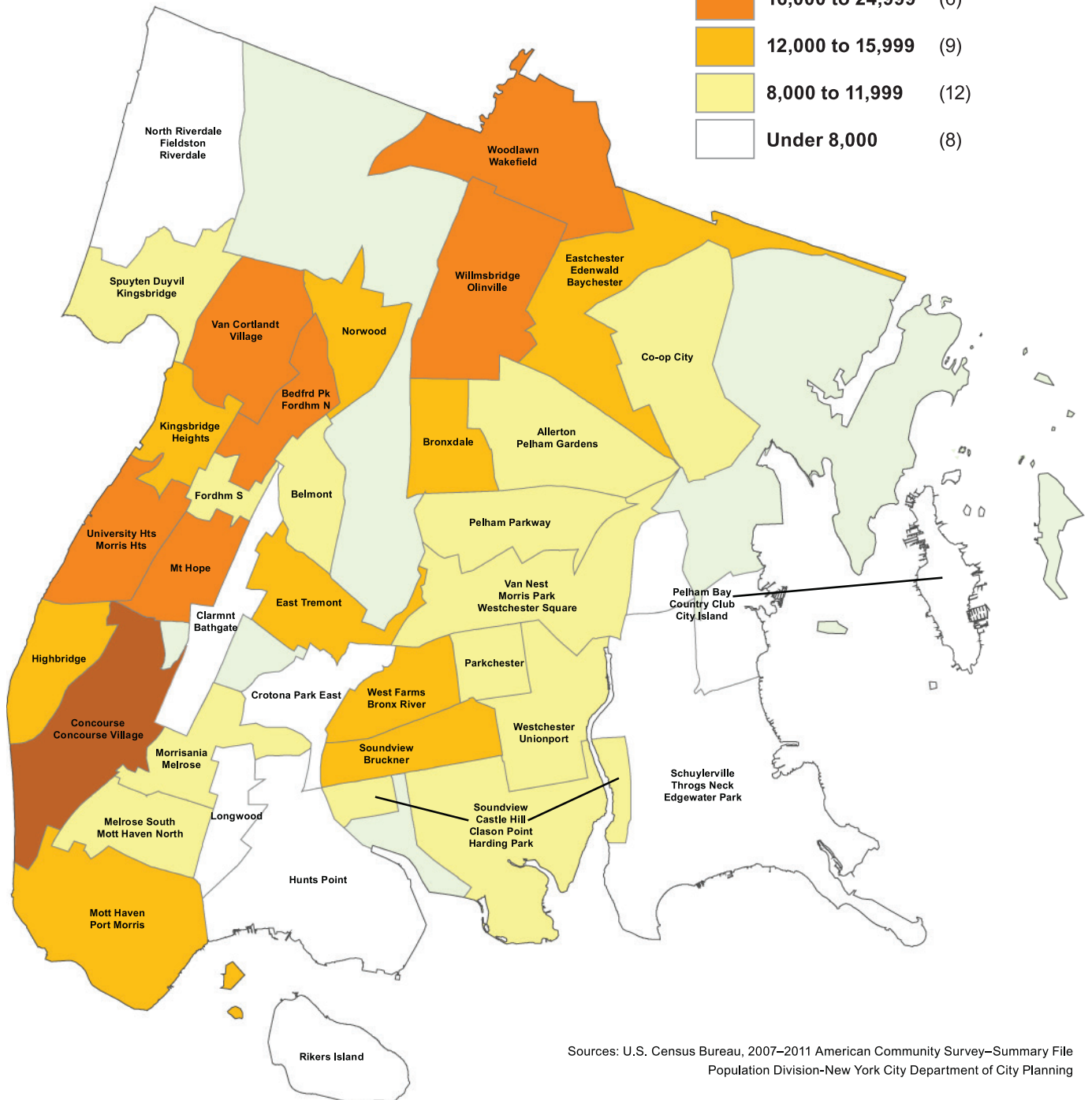
Source: Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

**Figure 3-7
Bronx Foreign-born by Neighborhood, 2007–2011**

Bronx foreign-born = 453,466

NUMBER OF FOREIGN-BORN

	25,000 or more	(1 neighborhood)
	16,000 to 24,999	(6)
	12,000 to 15,999	(9)
	8,000 to 11,999	(12)
	Under 8,000	(8)



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey—Summary File
Population Division—New York City Department of City Planning

**Table 3-5
Foreign-born by Country of Birth for Selected Neighborhoods
Bronx, 2007–2011**

WEST

Bedford Park-Fordham North			Concourse-Concourse Village			Mount Hope		
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total, Foreign-born	20,131	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	41,748	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	22,333	100.0
Dominican Republic	8,150	40.5	Dominican Republic	18,115	43.4	Dominican Republic	12,523	56.1
Mexico	2,622	13.0	Mexico	4,301	10.3	Mexico	1,719	7.7
Ghana	1,038	5.2	Jamaica	2,525	6.0	Ghana	1,534	6.9
Ecuador	922	4.6	Ghana	2,093	5.0	Honduras	632	2.8
Guyana	758	3.8	Ecuador	1,719	4.1	Guyana	581	2.6
Honduras	454	2.3	Honduras	1,204	2.9	Jamaica	564	2.5
Jamaica	393	2.0	Bangladesh	827	2.0	Ecuador	506	2.3
El Salvador	312	1.5	El Salvador	788	1.9	Dominica	333	1.5
Nigeria	293	1.5	Trinidad & Tobago	560	1.3	Trinidad & Tobago	311	1.4
Haiti	283	1.4	Nigeria	486	1.2	Bangladesh	209	0.9
All Others	4,906	24.4	All Others	9,130	21.9	All Others	3,421	15.3

University Heights-Morris Heights			Van Cortlandt Village		
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total, Foreign-born	21,100	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	19,786	100.0
Dominican Republic	12,365	58.6	Dominican Republic	9,270	46.9
Mexico	1,480	7.0	Ghana	1,568	7.9
Ghana	1,320	6.3	Mexico	1,335	6.7
Ecuador	787	3.7	Ecuador	642	3.2
Jamaica	780	3.7	Honduras	502	2.5
Bangladesh	448	2.1	Philippines	497	2.5
Honduras	396	1.9	Jamaica	373	1.9
Trinidad & Tobago	282	1.3	Cuba	293	1.5
Dominica	220	1.0	Guyana	270	1.4
Peru	191	0.9	Peru	258	1.3
All Others	2,831	13.4	All Others	4,778	24.1

NORTH AND EAST

Williamsbridge-Olinville			Woodlawn-Wakefield		
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total, Foreign-born	23,479	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	19,018	100.0
Jamaica	11,195	47.7	Jamaica	9,462	49.8
Dominican Republic	1,663	7.1	Guyana	1,667	8.8
Guyana	1,250	5.3	Ireland	1,006	5.3
Dominica	750	3.2	Dominican Republic	872	4.6
Ghana	696	3.0	Trinidad & Tobago	571	3.0
Trinidad & Tobago	681	2.9	Ghana	435	2.3
Nigeria	559	2.4	United Kingdom	434	2.3
Mexico	449	1.9	Mexico	216	1.1
Barbados	372	1.6	Ecuador	212	1.1
United Kingdom	306	1.3	Philippines	203	1.1
All Others	5,558	23.7	All Others	3,940	20.7

CENTRAL AND SOUTH

Mott Haven-Port Morris			Soundview-Bruckner			West Farms-Bronx River		
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total, Foreign-born	14,365	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	13,228	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	12,748	100.0
Dominican Republic	4,913	34.2	Dominican Republic	2,906	22.0	Dominican Republic	3,619	28.4
Mexico	3,808	26.5	Mexico	2,785	21.1	Ecuador	2,056	16.1
Honduras	1,327	9.2	Ecuador	1,543	11.7	Mexico	1,986	15.6
Ecuador	1,112	7.7	Guyana	1,210	9.1	Guyana	800	6.3
Guatemala	482	3.4	Bangladesh	1,151	8.7	Jamaica	722	5.7
Trinidad & Tobago	271	1.9	Jamaica	677	5.1	Honduras	311	2.4
Cuba	198	1.4	Yemen	377	2.9	Pakistan	251	2.0
El Salvador	187	1.3	China	286	2.2	Nigeria	207	1.6
Peru	179	1.2	Uruguay	154	1.2	Ghana	197	1.5
Jamaica	155	1.1	Honduras	124	0.9	Dominica	192	1.5
All Others	1,733	12.1	All Others	2,015	15.2	All Others	2,407	18.9

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey-Summary File
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

also had immigrants from across the nonhispanic Caribbean and Africa, including those from Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, Ghana, Nigeria, and Dominica. Dominicans were the 2nd largest group in Williamsbridge-Olinville (7 percent) and the Irish were third in Woodlawn-Wakefield (5 percent). There was also a small British presence in both neighborhoods. Beyond these two neighborhoods, it is interesting to note a foreign-born Italian presence farther east, a reflection of past flows.

Central and South Bronx

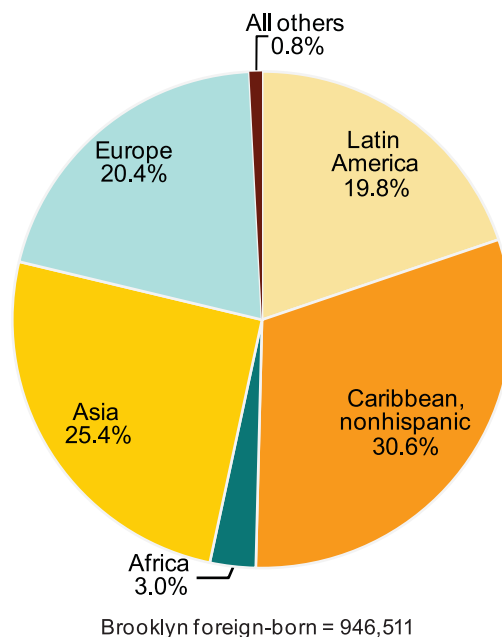
Over 140,000 immigrants resided in Central and South Bronx constituting nearly one-third of the borough total. Dominicans were the largest group in this section of the Bronx, but other Latin American countries like Mexico and Ecuador were well represented. In Mott Haven-Port Morris, Soundview-Bruckner, and West Farms-Bronx River Dominicans were the top foreign-born group, but never accounted for more than about one-third of the total. Mexicans accounted for over one-quarter of immigrants in Mott Haven-Port Morris and over one-fifth in Soundview-Bruckner, to the north. Central and South Bronx also had a sizable share of Asian immigrants, buoyed by a growing Bangladeshi population and a mix of smaller groups such as Chinese, Pakistanis, and Yemenis. In fact, this section of the Bronx had one of the more diverse mixes of immigrants, with substantial representation from the nonhispanic Caribbean (Guyana, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago), Central America (Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador), and Africa (Ghana and Nigeria).

BROOKLYN

While immigrants in the Bronx were disproportionately Latin American, Figure 3-8 shows that Brooklyn's 946,500 immigrants were heavily from the nonhispanic Caribbean (31 percent) and Asia (25 percent). Europeans and Latin Americans each accounted for one-fifth of the immigrant population, and Africans constituted 3 percent. Thus, compared

with the Bronx, Brooklyn's immigrant stream was considerably more diverse. In further contrast with the Bronx, Brooklyn's immigrant population experienced only minimal growth over the past decade (2 percent).

Figure 3-8
Foreign-born by Area of Origin
Brooklyn, 2011



China was the largest source of immigrants in Brooklyn and was the only Asian country with a substantial presence in the borough (Table 3-6). The Chinese numbered 129,200 (14 percent) and were followed by Jamaicans (7 percent); Haitians (7 percent); Dominicans (6 percent); and Trinidadians and Tobagonians, Mexicans, Russians, and Ukrainians (each with 5 percent). The fact that no group constituted more than 14 percent of the foreign-born was further testimony to Brooklyn's diversity.

Brooklyn Neighborhoods

Table 3-7 shows that Southern Brooklyn had the largest number of immigrants (379,800), followed by Central Brooklyn (240,700), West Brooklyn (111,800), North Brooklyn (110,600), and East Brooklyn (83,600). In terms of immigrants as a percent of the total popu-

Table 3-6
Foreign-born Rank Ordered by Country of Birth
Brooklyn, 2011

	NUMBER	PERCENT
TOTAL	946,511	100.0
China	129,219	13.7
Jamaica	70,508	7.4
Haiti	61,550	6.5
Dominican Republic	55,007	5.8
Trinidad and Tobago	50,319	5.3
Mexico	49,977	5.3
Russia	47,631	5.0
Ukraine	43,804	4.6
Guyana	41,637	4.4
Ecuador	25,616	2.7
Poland	22,860	2.4
Barbados	16,375	1.7
Grenada	15,683	1.7
Bangladesh	14,268	1.5
Italy	14,091	1.5
Pakistan	14,026	1.5
Uzbekistan	11,394	1.2
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	10,941	1.2
Panama	10,625	1.1
Israel	9,725	1.0
All Others	231,255	24.4

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey-Summary File
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

lation, Southern and Central Brooklyn had the highest concentrations, with 44 percent and 42 percent, respectively, of their population born outside the U.S., compared with 37 percent for the borough overall. On the other end of the spectrum, at 27 percent, North Brooklyn had the lowest percent foreign-born.

The largest immigrant neighborhoods in Brooklyn included Bensonhurst, Sunset Park, Flatbush, Crown Heights, and Bushwick, each constituting over 5 percent of Brooklyn's total foreign-born population (Figure 3-9 and Figure 3-10).

For selected neighborhoods, Table 3-8 lists the top 10 source countries of the foreign-born in 2007-2011.

North Brooklyn

This section of Brooklyn had the lowest concentration of immigrants: Just 27 percent of the population was foreign-born, compared with 37 percent borough-wide. Even historically high-immigrant neighborhoods, such as Greenpoint (39 percent foreign-born) and Bushwick (37 percent), were around the borough average. Most of North Brooklyn, however, was notable for its paucity of immigrants, Williamsburg being the most extreme example, with only 13 percent of its population foreign-born.

In Bushwick, North Brooklyn's largest immigrant neighborhood, Dominicans constituted the largest group (28 percent of all immigrants), but Mexicans (22 percent) and Ecuadorians (16 percent) were also well represented (Table 3-8). Besides immigrants from China (4 percent), the rest of the foreign-born population originated primarily from other Latin American countries, like Honduras, El Salvador, or Guatemala, or nonhispanic Caribbean countries, like Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica, or Guyana.

East Brooklyn

As in Bushwick to the north, East Brooklyn had a strong Dominican presence. However, this section's immigrant profile was notable for its nonhispanic Caribbean character. In East New York, the largest immigrant neighborhood of this section, Jamaica, Guyana, and Trinidad and Tobago were three of the top four countries of immigrant origin. The Dominican Republic, the only Latin American source in the top 4, was the 2nd largest contributor to the foreign-born population, with a 15 percent share. Among the top 10 groups, only Honduras, Nigeria, and Ecuador were from outside of the nonhispanic Caribbean. To the north, in Cypress Hills-City Line, the Dominican Republic was the top immigrant source country, representing one-third of all immigrants. The other two-thirds were from diverse origins across Asia, Latin America, and the nonhispanic Caribbean, including Guyana (15 percent), Bangladesh (10 percent), Ecuador (7 percent),

Table 3-7

Total and Foreign-born Population by Neighborhood of Residence Brooklyn, 2007–2011

	TOTAL POPULATION		FOREIGN-BORN		FOREIGN-BORN AS % OF TOTAL POPULATION
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
TOTAL, BROOKLYN	2,486,119	100.0	926,511	100.0	37.3
North	404,760	16.3	110,615	11.9	27.3
Bedford	68,052	2.7	12,900	1.4	19.0
Bushwick	131,250	5.3	48,528	5.2	37.0
East Williamsburg	33,041	1.3	8,526	0.9	25.8
Greenpoint	31,255	1.3	12,067	1.3	38.6
North Side-South Side	45,324	1.8	10,900	1.2	24.0
Stuyvesant Heights	62,129	2.5	13,459	1.5	21.7
Williamsburg	33,709	1.4	4,235	0.5	12.6
East	264,808	10.7	83,579	9.0	31.6
Brownsville	54,558	2.2	14,560	1.6	26.7
Cypress Hills-City Line	47,518	1.9	20,982	2.3	44.2
East New York	119,236	4.8	36,585	3.9	30.7
Ocean Hill	30,719	1.2	7,663	0.8	24.9
Starrett City	12,777	0.5	3,789	0.4	29.7
Central	572,259	23.0	240,650	26.0	42.1
Canarsie	84,244	3.4	39,195	4.2	46.5
Crown Heights	141,067	5.7	49,058	5.3	34.8
East Flatbush-Farragut	52,262	2.1	26,658	2.9	51.0
Erasmus	29,505	1.2	16,861	1.8	57.1
Flatlands	70,428	2.8	29,877	3.2	42.4
Georgetown-Marine Park-Bergen Beach-Mill Basin	47,948	1.9	12,477	1.3	26.0
Prospect Heights	21,003	0.8	4,540	0.5	21.6
Prospect Lefferts Gardens-Wingate	69,331	2.8	32,925	3.6	47.5
Rugby-Remsen Village	56,471	2.3	29,059	3.1	51.5
Southern	865,523	34.8	379,807	41.0	43.9
Bath Beach	27,779	1.1	12,630	1.4	45.5
Bay Ridge	83,704	3.4	27,432	3.0	32.8
Bensonhurst	144,159	5.8	77,682	8.4	53.9
Borough Park	106,816	4.3	31,739	3.4	29.7
Brighton Beach	30,693	1.2	21,261	2.3	69.3
Dyker Heights	43,469	1.7	19,001	2.1	43.7
Flatbush	105,940	4.3	51,122	5.5	48.3
Gravesend	26,981	1.1	11,972	1.3	44.4
Homecrest	40,698	1.6	18,072	2.0	44.4
Kensington-Ocean Parkway	36,635	1.5	16,867	1.8	46.0
Madison	39,131	1.6	18,682	2.0	47.7
Midwood	52,764	2.1	20,731	2.2	39.3
Ocean Parkway South	19,873	0.8	6,209	0.7	31.2
Seagate-Coney Island	30,806	1.2	10,739	1.2	34.9
Sheepshead Bay-Gerritsen Beach-Manhattan Beach	60,210	2.4	26,170	2.8	43.5
West Brighton	15,865	0.6	9,498	1.0	59.9
West	378,389	15.2	111,814	12.1	29.6
Brooklyn Heights-Cobble Hill	23,818	1.0	4,364	0.5	18.3
Carroll Gardens-Columbia Street-Red Hook	40,358	1.6	7,280	0.8	18.0
Clinton Hill	34,929	1.4	6,547	0.7	18.7
DUMBO-Vinegar Hill-Downtown Brooklyn-Boerum Hill	34,105	1.4	6,225	0.7	18.3
Fort Greene	26,108	1.1	5,850	0.6	22.4
Park Slope-Gowanus	72,311	2.9	12,255	1.3	16.9
Sunset Park	123,790	5.0	64,029	6.9	51.7
Windsor Terrace	22,970	0.9	5,264	0.6	22.9

Sub-borough estimates do not sum to borough estimates because a tiny segment of the population reside in areas beyond designated neighborhoods, mostly in parks and cemeteries.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey-Summary File
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

**Figure 3-9
Brooklyn Neighborhoods**

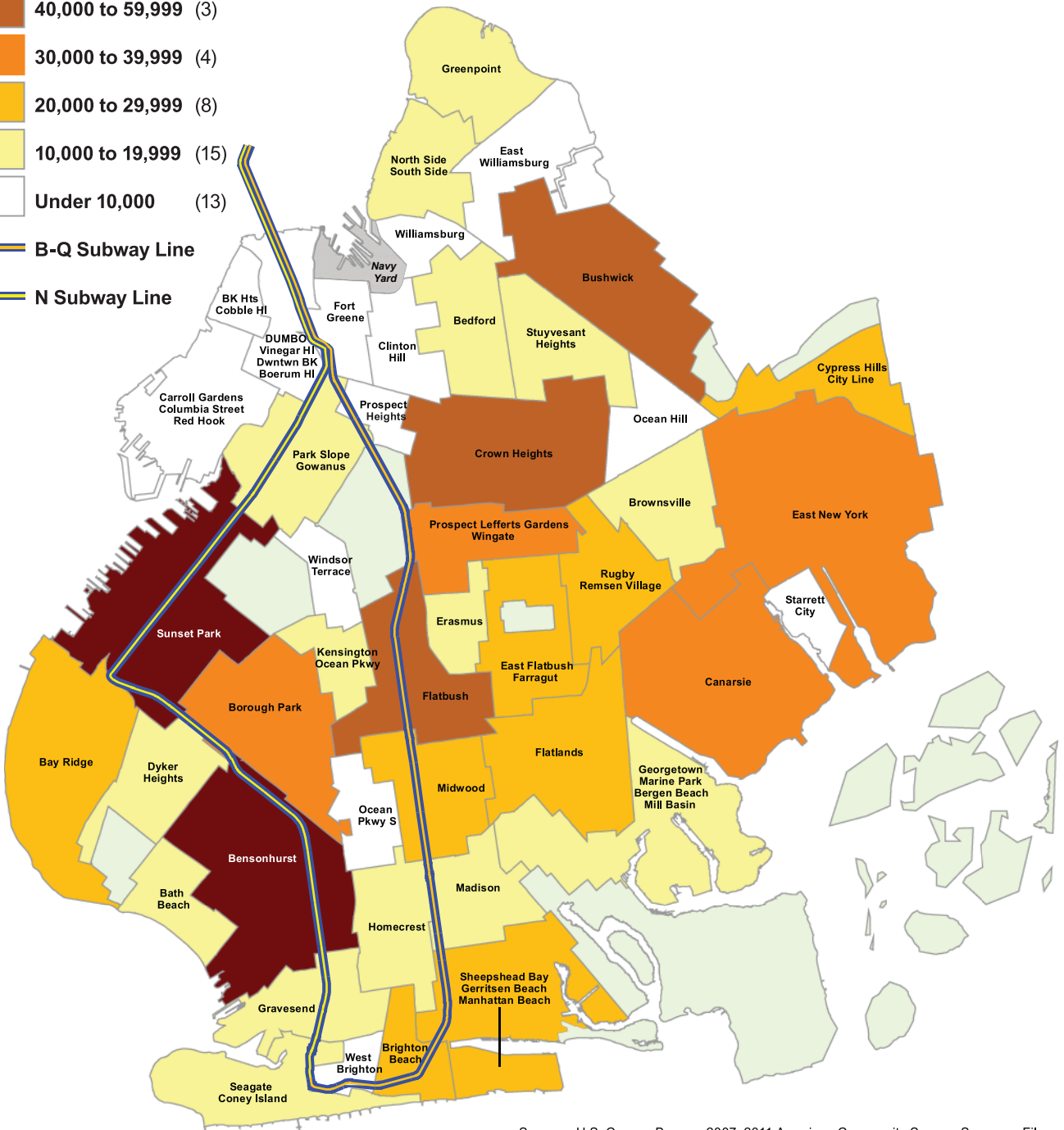
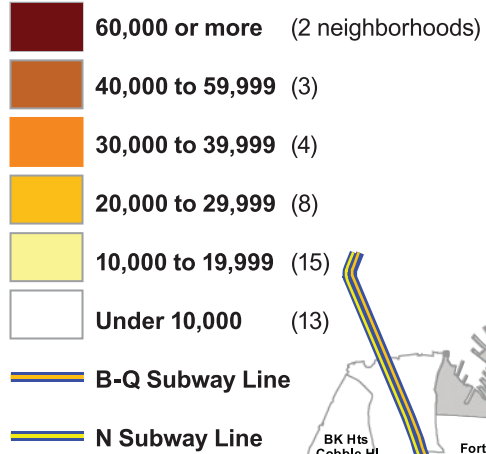


Source: Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

Figure 3-10 Brooklyn Foreign-born by Neighborhood, 2007–2011

Brooklyn foreign-born = 926,511

NUMBER OF FOREIGN-BORN



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey—Summary File
Population Division–New York City Department of City Planning

**Table 3-8
Foreign-born by Country of Birth for Selected Neighborhoods
Brooklyn, 2007–2011**

NORTH			EAST					
Bushwick	Number	Percent	Cypress Hills-City Line	Number	Percent	East New York	Number	Percent
Total, Foreign-born	48,528	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	20,982	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	36,585	100.0
Dominican Republic	13,532	27.9	Dominican Republic	7,124	34.0	Jamaica	6,002	16.4
Mexico	10,490	21.6	Guyana	3,094	14.7	Dominican Republic	5,511	15.1
Ecuador	7,640	15.7	Bangladesh	2,178	10.4	Guyana	5,401	14.8
China	2,022	4.2	Ecuador	1,454	6.9	Trinidad & Tobago	3,744	10.2
Honduras	1,247	2.6	Mexico	895	4.3	Haiti	1,250	3.4
Trinidad & Tobago	1,228	2.5	China	809	3.9	Honduras	1,213	3.3
Jamaica	1,212	2.5	Trinidad & Tobago	757	3.6	Barbados	1,152	3.1
Guyana	1,116	2.3	Colombia	693	3.3	St. Vincent & Grenadines	1,094	3.0
El Salvador	774	1.6	Honduras	518	2.5	Nigeria	1,034	2.8
Guatemala	675	1.4	Guatemala	350	1.7	Ecuador	1,029	2.8
All Others	8,592	17.7	All Others	3,110	14.8	All Others	9,155	25.0
CENTRAL			Crown Heights			East Flatbush-Farragut		
Canarsie	Number	Percent	Total, Foreign-born	Number	Percent	Total, Foreign-born	Number	Percent
Total, Foreign-born	39,195	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	49,058	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	26,658	100.0
Jamaica	9,666	24.7	Trinidad & Tobago	8,066	16.4	Jamaica	6,315	23.7
Haiti	8,898	22.7	Jamaica	7,775	15.8	Haiti	4,222	15.8
Trinidad & Tobago	3,859	9.8	Haiti	4,161	8.5	Trinidad & Tobago	3,990	15.0
Guyana	3,571	9.1	Guyana	4,021	8.2	Guyana	3,554	13.3
Grenada	1,893	4.8	Barbados	3,149	6.4	Grenada	2,059	7.7
Barbados	1,456	3.7	Dominican Republic	2,174	4.4	Barbados	1,409	5.3
China	1,155	2.9	Grenada	2,051	4.2	St. Vincent & Grenadines	1,103	4.1
St. Vincent & Grenadines	1,024	2.6	St. Vincent & Grenadines	1,766	3.6	Panama	559	2.1
Nigeria	648	1.7	Panama	1,593	3.2	Nigeria	309	1.2
Panama	527	1.3	Israel	746	1.5	United Kingdom	235	0.9
All Others	6,498	16.6	All Others	13,556	27.6	All Others	2,903	10.9
Erasmus			Flatlands			Prospect Lefferts Gardens-Wingate		
Total, Foreign-born	Number	Percent	Total, Foreign-born	Number	Percent	Total, Foreign-born	Number	Percent
Total, Foreign-born	16,861	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	29,877	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	32,925	100.0
Haiti	4,138	24.5	Haiti	8,655	29.0	Jamaica	6,394	19.4
Jamaica	3,014	17.9	Jamaica	5,539	18.5	Haiti	5,592	17.0
Trinidad & Tobago	2,586	15.3	Trinidad & Tobago	3,120	10.4	Trinidad & Tobago	5,415	16.4
Guyana	1,655	9.8	Guyana	2,475	8.3	Guyana	3,598	10.9
Grenada	721	4.3	Grenada	1,473	4.9	Grenada	2,158	6.6
Panama	563	3.3	Barbados	863	2.9	Panama	1,575	4.8
Barbados	485	2.9	St. Vincent & Grenadines	560	1.9	St. Vincent & Grenadines	1,301	4.0
Pakistan	349	2.1	Pakistan	513	1.7	Barbados	1,157	3.5
St. Vincent & Grenadines	323	1.9	Panama	506	1.7	Ghana	596	1.8
Mexico	286	1.7	Mexico	371	1.2	Dominican Republic	467	1.4
All Others	2,741	16.3	All Others	5,802	19.4	All Others	4,672	14.2
Rugby-Remsen Village			Rugby-Remsen Village			Rugby-Remsen Village		
Total, Foreign-born	Number	Percent	Total, Foreign-born	Number	Percent	Total, Foreign-born	Number	Percent
Total, Foreign-born	29,059	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	29,059	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	29,059	100.0
Jamaica	7,936	27.3	Jamaica	7,936	27.3	Jamaica	7,936	27.3
Trinidad & Tobago	4,370	15.0	Trinidad & Tobago	4,370	15.0	Trinidad & Tobago	4,370	15.0
Guyana	3,441	11.8	Guyana	3,441	11.8	Guyana	3,441	11.8
Grenada	2,637	9.1	Grenada	2,637	9.1	Grenada	2,637	9.1
Haiti	2,607	9.0	Haiti	2,607	9.0	Haiti	2,607	9.0
Barbados	1,826	6.3	Barbados	1,826	6.3	Barbados	1,826	6.3
St. Vincent & Grenadines	1,131	3.9	St. Vincent & Grenadines	1,131	3.9	St. Vincent & Grenadines	1,131	3.9
Panama	599	2.1	Panama	599	2.1	Panama	599	2.1
Nigeria	400	1.4	Nigeria	400	1.4	Nigeria	400	1.4
United Kingdom	320	1.1	United Kingdom	320	1.1	United Kingdom	320	1.1
All Others	3,792	13.0	All Others	3,792	13.0	All Others	3,792	13.0

SOUTHERN

Bay Ridge			Bensonhurst			Borough Park		
Total, Foreign-born	Number	Percent	Total, Foreign-born	Number	Percent	Total, Foreign-born	Number	Percent
China	4,349	15.9	China	31,658	40.8	China	5,967	18.8
Greece	1,654	6.0	Italy	6,091	7.8	Israel	2,817	8.9
Russia	1,521	5.5	Russia	6,071	7.8	Poland	2,514	7.9
Egypt	1,486	5.4	Ukraine	4,697	6.0	Mexico	2,264	7.1
Mexico	1,222	4.5	Mexico	3,787	4.9	Hungary	1,427	4.5
Poland	1,146	4.2	Pakistan	2,159	2.8	Russia	1,221	3.8
Ukraine	1,063	3.9	Belarus	1,790	2.3	Bangladesh	1,071	3.4
Lebanon	831	3.0	Poland	1,633	2.1	Romania	963	3.0
Syria	672	2.4	Ecuador	1,611	2.1	Italy	927	2.9
Italy	671	2.4	Albania	1,574	2.0	Uzbekistan	805	2.5
All Others	12,817	46.7	All Others	16,611	21.4	All Others	11,763	37.1
Brighton Beach			Dyker Heights			Flatbush		
Total, Foreign-born	Number	Percent	Total, Foreign-born	Number	Percent	Total, Foreign-born	Number	Percent
Ukraine	6,273	29.5	China	9,307	49.0	Haiti	9,820	19.2
Russia	4,663	21.9	Italy	1,732	9.1	Trinidad & Tobago	5,442	10.6
Mexico	1,386	6.5	Poland	755	4.0	Mexico	4,074	8.0
Pakistan	1,231	5.8	Pakistan	696	3.7	Jamaica	3,963	7.8
China	717	3.4	Greece	622	3.3	Pakistan	2,466	4.8
India	659	3.1	Ukraine	482	2.5	Guyana	2,381	4.7
Uzbekistan	567	2.7	Albania	458	2.4	Dominican Republic	1,537	3.0
Belarus	555	2.6	Mexico	413	2.2	China	1,485	2.9
Moldova	455	2.1	Philippines	388	2.0	Bangladesh	1,478	2.9
Philippines	314	1.5	Egypt	319	1.7	Panama	1,193	2.3
All Others	4,441	20.9	All Others	3,829	20.2	All Others	17,283	33.8
Homecrest			Kensington-Ocean Parkway			Madison		
Total, Foreign-born	Number	Percent	Total, Foreign-born	Number	Percent	Total, Foreign-born	Number	Percent
Russia	2,812	15.6	Bangladesh	3,378	20.0	China	3,981	21.3
Ukraine	2,803	15.5	Russia	2,094	12.4	Russia	2,896	15.5
China	1,856	10.3	Mexico	1,200	7.1	Ukraine	2,564	13.7
Syria	1,785	9.9	Ukraine	913	5.4	Belarus	710	3.8
Israel	699	3.9	China	879	5.2	Pakistan	670	3.6
Mexico	695	3.8	Poland	737	4.4	Mexico	608	3.3
Uzbekistan	447	2.5	Pakistan	705	4.2	Israel	489	2.6
Belarus	446	2.5	Uzbekistan	572	3.4	Uzbekistan	424	2.3
Egypt	378	2.1	Haiti	439	2.6	Vietnam	311	1.7
Italy	366	2.0	Guyana	408	2.4	Italy	304	1.6
All Others	5,785	32.0	All Others	5,542	32.9	All Others	5,725	30.6
Midwood			Sheepshead Bay-Gerritsen			WEST		
Total, Foreign-born	Number	Percent	Total, Foreign-born	Number	Percent	Total, Foreign-born	Number	Percent
Russia	3,619	17.5	Beach-Manhattan Beach			Sunset Park		
Ukraine	2,685	13.0	Total, Foreign-born	26,170	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	64,029	100.0
Pakistan	1,607	7.8	Ukraine	5,659	21.6	China	27,647	43.2
Israel	1,228	5.9	China	5,164	19.7	Mexico	12,420	19.4
China	1,040	5.0	Russia	4,909	18.8	Dominican Republic	4,976	7.8
Uzbekistan	941	4.5	Belarus	1,320	5.0	Ecuador	3,834	6.0
Belarus	917	4.4	Burma	715	2.7	Poland	1,191	1.9
Mexico	835	4.0	Uzbekistan	625	2.4	El Salvador	989	1.5
Poland	510	2.5	Moldova	522	2.0	Philippines	769	1.2
Dominican Republic	427	2.1	Poland	427	1.6	Guatemala	748	1.2
All Others	6,922	33.4	Vietnam	413	1.6	Colombia	640	1.0
			Turkey	390	1.5	Guyana	598	0.9
			All Others	6,026	23.0	All Others	10,217	16.0

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey-Summary File
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

Mexico (4 percent), China (4 percent), and Trinidad and Tobago (4 percent).

Central Brooklyn

No other borough subsection comes close to the distinctly nonhispanic Caribbean character of Central Brooklyn, where three of every four immigrants were born in this part of the globe. Erasmus, Rugby-Remsen Village, and East Flatbush-Farragut in Central Brooklyn were among the most heavily immigrant neighborhoods in the borough. In all three neighborhoods, over one-half of residents were born outside the U.S., overwhelmingly in the nonhispanic Caribbean.

Erasmus's immigrant community was largely Haitian (25 percent), but as in the rest of Central Brooklyn, no one nonhispanic Caribbean group dominated. Jamaica (18 percent), Trinidad and Tobago (15 percent), and Guyana (10 percent) rounded out the top 4. A similar pattern was present to the east in East Flatbush-Farragut, where Jamaicans were the top group (24 percent), though Haitians (16 percent), Trinidadians and Tobagonians (15 percent), and Guyanese (13 percent) were not far behind. Rugby-Remsen Village, to the east, also had a similar mix but Grenadians supplanted Haitians in the top 4, with 9 percent of the immigrant population.

To the south in Canarsie, an area notable for its relatively high percentage of homeowners, Jamaicans and Haitians cumulatively constituted nearly one-half of all immigrants, with 25 percent and 23 percent, respectively. Farther southwest, in Flatlands, Haitian immigrants comprised 29 percent of the foreign-born, their highest concentration in the city. Here, the top seven immigrant countries of birth were all from the nonhispanic Caribbean.

In the northern part of Central Brooklyn, Prospect Lefferts Gardens-Wingate had nearly one-half of its population originating overseas. The top 4 groups in this neighborhood were from Jamaica, Haiti, Trinidad and Tobago, and Guyana, each comprising between 11 and 19 percent of all immigrants. It is interesting to note that seven out of the top eight countries of birth were from the nonhispanic Caribbean, with the excep-

tion of Panama; however, many of the Panamanians living here could trace their roots back to the nonhispanic Caribbean. Farther north, in Crown Heights, Trinidad and Tobago was in the unique position of being the top source country among all immigrant groups, with a 16 percent share. Jamaica was the only other country in double digits, followed by Haiti, Guyana, and Barbados. In Crown Heights there was a small but significant number of Dominican immigrants, with a 4 percent share.

Southern Brooklyn

While Central Brooklyn had a pronounced nonhispanic Caribbean presence, the southernmost section of the borough was heavily Asian and European; three-in-four immigrants hailed from these regions. The one major exception to this was Flatbush, a neighborhood just to the west of Central Brooklyn. Flatbush maintained a nonhispanic Caribbean character (about one-half of its immigrant population was from the nonhispanic Caribbean) as a transitional neighborhood between Central and Southern Brooklyn. Although Haiti (19 percent) and Trinidad and Tobago (11 percent) were the top two countries of origin, Latin American countries like Mexico and the Dominican Republic, and Asian countries like Pakistan, China, and Bangladesh also appeared as top sources. Farther west, in Kensington-Ocean Parkway, the transition away from nonhispanic Caribbean origins was nearly complete. Bangladeshis constituted a full one-fifth of all immigrants here, followed by Russians (12 percent), Mexicans (7 percent), Ukrainians (5 percent), and Chinese (5 percent). Although Haiti and Guyana appeared in the top 10 countries of origin, cumulatively they only comprised 5 percent of all immigrants.

To the south in Midwood, Russians and Ukrainians predominated, comprising 18 percent and 13 percent of immigrants, respectively. There was also a relatively high concentration of Pakistanis (8 percent) and Israelis (6 percent), followed by a diverse mix of Chinese, Uzbeks, Belarusians, and Mexicans. Farther south, in Madison and Homecrest, there was a combination of three dominant groups: Russians, Ukrainians, and Chinese. In Madison these 3 groups constituted over one-half of all im-

migrants, while in Homecrest they represented 41 percent. The only other major country of origin in either neighborhood was Syria, which comprised 10 percent of immigrants in Homecrest—the greatest concentration of Syrians in the city. South of Madison and Homecrest, along the Lower New York Bay, Sheepshead Bay-Gerritsen Beach-Manhattan Beach was also dominated by Ukrainian, Chinese, and Russian immigrants, each constituting roughly one-fifth of the foreign-born. In Brighton Beach, over one-half of the immigrant population was born in either the Ukraine (30 percent) or Russia (22 percent).

Bensonhurst, the second largest immigrant neighborhood in the city, and Dyker Heights have recently transitioned from neighborhoods with primarily European immigrants to areas with a substantial Chinese presence. The Chinese accounted for 41 percent of immigrants in Bensonhurst and nearly one-half in Dyker Heights. The next largest group was Italians, but they accounted for under 10 percent in both areas. Russians (8 percent) and Ukrainians (6 percent) rounded out the top 4 national origins, a reflection of heavily Slavic neighborhoods to the east. To the west, Bay Ridge exhibited a remarkable diversity. Here, immigrants had origins across Asia, Europe, the Middle East, and Latin America. While the Chinese were still the most common immigrant group, they only comprised 16 percent of the foreign-born. Other significant countries of origin included Greece (6 percent), Russia (6 percent), Egypt (5 percent), Mexico (5 percent), Poland (4 percent), the Ukraine (4 percent), and Lebanon (3 percent). Borough Park also exhibited a substantial degree of diversity. The top 5 sending countries included the China (19 percent), Israel (9 percent), Poland (8 percent), Mexico (7 percent), and Hungary (5 percent).

West Brooklyn

West Brooklyn, like South Brooklyn, was disproportionately Asian. However, instead of the European presence, seen to the south, there was a higher concentration of Latin American immigrants. With a foreign-born population of 64,000, constituting over one-half of the general population, most of West Brooklyn's immigrants were concentrated in

Sunset Park. Here, Chinese were by far the largest foreign-born group, with a 43 percent share of all immigrants. The only other countries of birth with a significant share of immigrants were Mexico (19 percent), the Dominican Republic (8 percent), and Ecuador (6 percent).

Brooklyn Horseshoe

Across Brooklyn's subsections, there was a diverse chain of high immigrant neighborhoods, forming a *horseshoe* pattern along the B-Q and N subway lines (Figure 3-10). This line of neighborhoods began in the west, in Sunset Park, and continued south, encompassing Borough Park, Dyker Heights, Bensonhurst, Gravesend, Seagate-Coney Island, West Brighton, and Brighton Beach. The Horseshoe then turned north again at Sheepshead Bay-Gerritsen Beach-Manhattan Beach, continued into Madison, Homecrest, Midwood, Flatbush, and ended at Prospect Lefferts Gardens-Wingate, in Central Brooklyn. Nearly one-half of the population in these neighborhoods was foreign-born (46 percent), encompassing almost one-half of all immigrants in the borough (45 percent).

Beyond the sheer number and concentration of immigrants, Brooklyn's Horseshoe exhibited a remarkable degree of immigrant diversity. Beginning in Sunset Park, Chinese and Latin American immigrants predominated. Turning south, through Borough Park, Dyker Heights, Bensonhurst, and Gravesend, the Chinese maintained a sizable presence, along with Eastern European and Italian immigrants. However, Latin Americans had a minimal presence here, represented by a small number of Mexicans. Farther south, from Seagate-Coney Island to Sheepshead Bay-Gerritsen Beach-Manhattan Beach, the share of Chinese immigrants tailed off, and immigrants from the former Soviet Union were most common. As the Horseshoe turned north, in Madison, Midwood, and Homecrest, we again saw a balance between Chinese and Eastern European immigrants, with a small number of Arabs and Pakistanis. Finally, in Flatbush and Prospect Lefferts Gardens-Wingate, most immigrants came from the

nonhispanic Caribbean, with only a small number of Hispanics and South Asians.

MANHATTAN

Since 2000, Manhattan’s foreign-born population grew only nominally (2 percent), to reach 461,300 in 2011. Thanks to this anemic growth, the Bronx supplanted Manhattan as the third largest immigrant borough in the city after Queens and Brooklyn; Manhattan now ranks fourth. Latin Americans were disproportionately represented in the borough, accounting for 40 percent of all immigrants (Figure 3-11), compared with their 32 percent share in the city overall (Figure 2-4). At the same time, there was a very small presence of immigrants from the nonhispanic Caribbean, who accounted for just 4 percent of all immigrants, compared with their 19 percent share in the city overall. The shares of the foreign-born from Asia (30 percent) and Europe (19 percent) were slightly higher compared with their shares among all immigrants in the city.

Figure 3-11
Foreign-born by Area of Origin
Manhattan, 2011

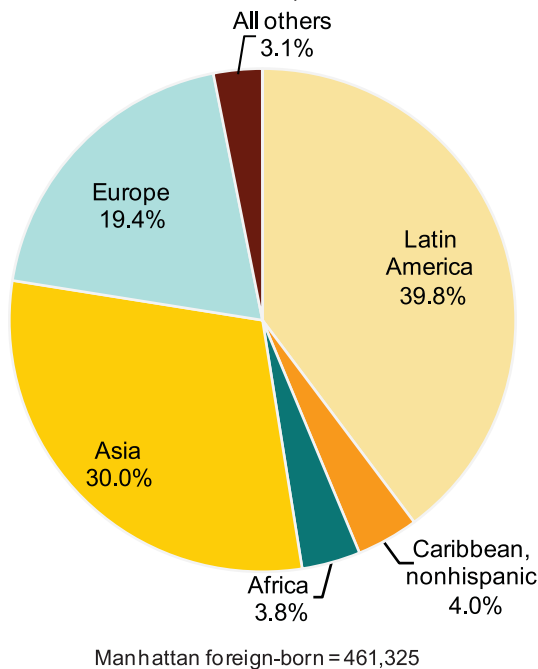


Table 3-9
Foreign-born Rank Ordered by Country of Birth
Manhattan, 2011

	NUMBER	PERCENT
TOTAL	461,325	100.0
Dominican Republic	109,780	23.8
China	65,750	14.3
Mexico	23,773	5.2
United Kingdom	16,408	3.6
Ecuador	15,503	3.4
India	14,483	3.1
Korea	11,911	2.6
Japan	11,208	2.4
Canada	10,337	2.2
France	9,777	2.1
Germany	8,004	1.7
Russia	7,943	1.7
Philippines	6,709	1.5
Colombia	6,329	1.4
Italy	5,444	1.2
Israel	4,926	1.1
Jamaica	4,813	1.0
Spain	4,674	1.0
Poland	4,641	1.0
Brazil	4,552	1.0
All Others	114,360	24.8

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey-Summary File
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

The Dominican Republic was the largest source of immigrants in Manhattan (Table 3-9). Dominicans numbered 109,800, or 24 percent of all immigrants, and were followed by the Chinese (14 percent) and Mexicans (5 percent). The list of top 20 foreign-born groups in Manhattan is unique in that it includes countries such as Japan, Canada, France, Germany, Israel, and Spain that do not appear on the top 20 list of foreign-born groups in the city. Moreover, while the major European foreign-born groups in the other boroughs tend to be Russians, Ukrainians, Italians, and Poles, the top European sources in Manhattan were western European. It is important to keep in mind that in many Manhattan neighborhoods, the foreign-born include a relatively high proportion of non-immigrants, such as diplomats, students, business personnel, and others posted to the city for a temporary duration.

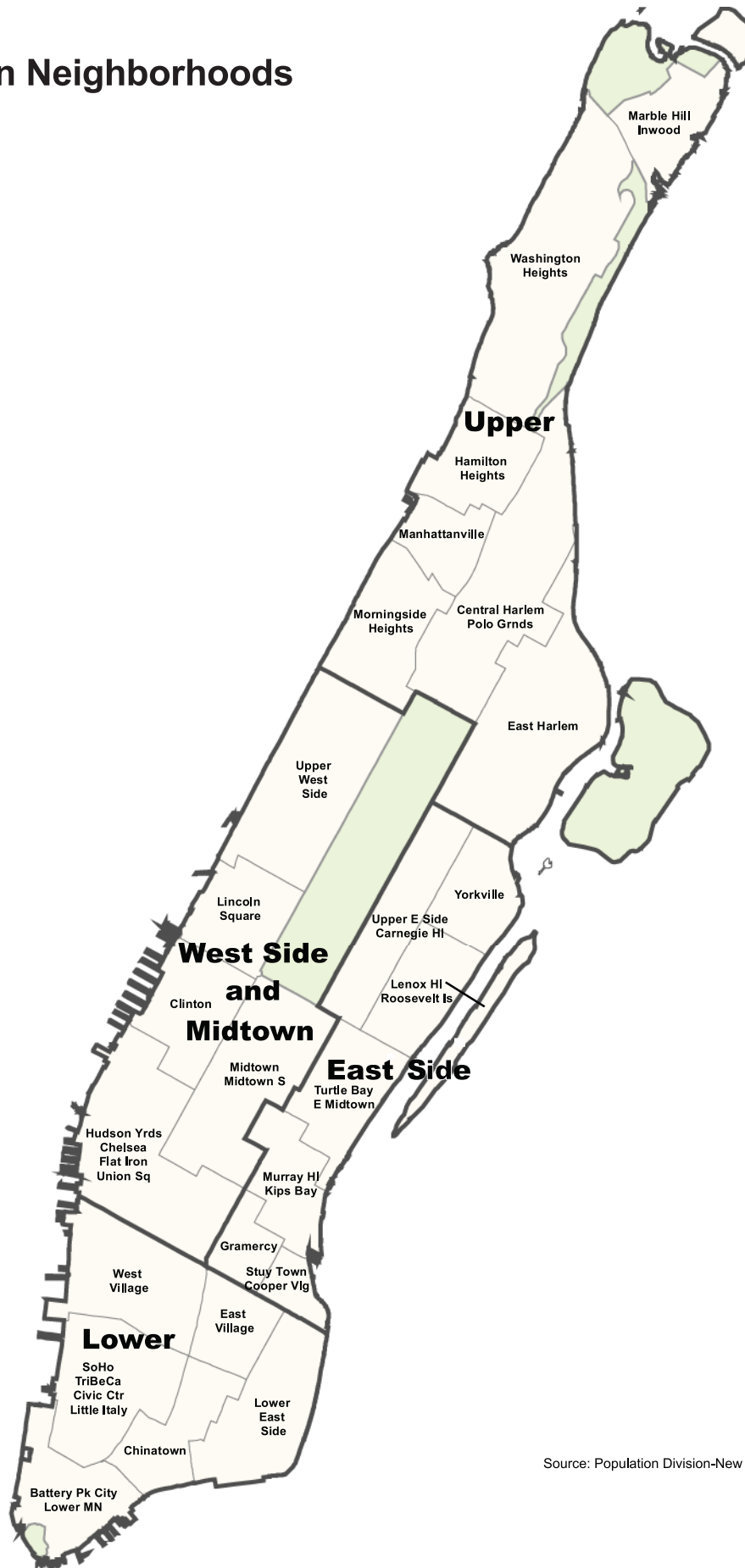
Table 3-10
Total and Foreign-born Population by Neighborhood of Residence
Manhattan, 2007–2011

	TOTAL POPULATION		FOREIGN-BORN		FOREIGN-BORN AS % OF TOTAL POPULATION
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
TOTAL, MANHATTAN	1,588,257	100.0	453,836	100.0	28.6
Upper	582,561	36.7	203,400	44.8	34.9
Central Harlem-Polo Grounds	122,288	7.7	26,881	5.9	22.0
East Harlem	120,430	7.6	30,335	6.7	25.2
Hamilton Heights	51,069	3.2	18,202	4.0	35.6
Manhattanville	23,054	1.5	9,124	2.0	39.6
Marble Hill-Inwood	48,889	3.1	22,480	5.0	46.0
Morningside Heights	53,933	3.4	16,204	3.6	30.0
Washington Heights	162,898	10.3	80,174	17.7	49.2
East Side	362,338	22.8	78,775	17.4	21.7
Gramercy	25,897	1.6	4,926	1.1	19.0
Lenox Hill-Roosevelt Island	78,155	4.9	19,154	4.2	24.5
Murray Hill-Kips Bay	51,190	3.2	11,941	2.6	23.3
Stuyvesant Town-Cooper Village	21,688	1.4	4,355	1.0	20.1
Turtle Bay-East Midtown	47,330	3.0	12,000	2.6	25.4
Upper East Side-Carnegie Hill	60,178	3.8	9,757	2.1	16.2
Yorkville	77,900	4.9	16,642	3.7	21.4
Lower	306,380	19.3	93,013	20.5	30.4
Battery Park City-Lower Manhattan	35,770	2.3	10,660	2.3	29.8
Chinatown	47,803	3.0	26,808	5.9	56.1
East Village	42,481	2.7	10,345	2.3	24.4
Lower East Side	73,992	4.7	22,711	5.0	30.7
SoHo-TriBeCa-Civic Center-Little Italy	39,031	2.5	10,591	2.3	27.1
West Village	67,303	4.2	11,898	2.6	17.7
West Side and Midtown	335,554	21.1	78,532	17.3	23.4
Clinton	43,693	2.8	12,923	2.8	29.6
Hudson Yards-Chelsea-Flatiron-Union Square	68,328	4.3	14,886	3.3	21.8
Lincoln Square	59,772	3.8	12,979	2.9	21.7
Midtown-Midtown South	27,728	1.7	8,254	1.8	29.8
Upper West Side	136,033	8.6	29,490	6.5	21.7

Sub-borough estimates do not sum to borough estimates because a tiny segment of the population reside in areas beyond designated neighborhoods, mostly in parks and cemeteries.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey-Summary File
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

**Figure 3-12
Manhattan Neighborhoods**

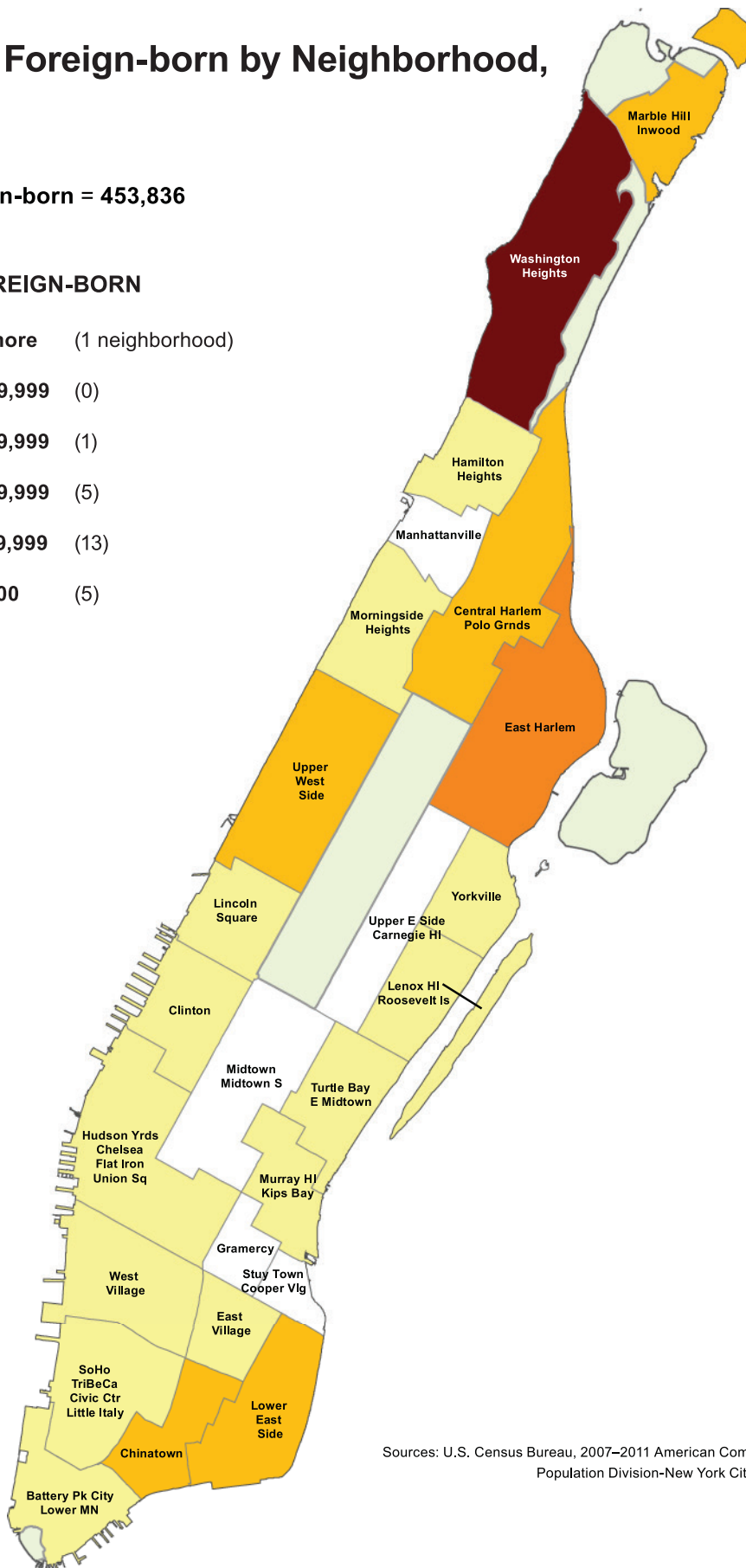


Source: Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

Figure 3-13
Manhattan Foreign-born by Neighborhood,
2007–2011

Manhattan foreign-born = 453,836

NUMBER OF FOREIGN-BORN



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey—Summary File
 Population Division—New York City Department of City Planning

Manhattan Neighborhoods

The largest number of immigrants in Manhattan was in the northern section of the borough (Table 3-10, Figure 3-12, and Figure 3-13). Upper Manhattan, with 203,400 immigrants, included Washington Heights, with one of the largest (80,200) and densest concentration of immigrants (49 percent of the population) in the city. The area also included large neighborhoods such as Central Harlem-Polo Grounds and East Harlem where, despite large immigrant populations, the foreign-born constituted a relatively small portion of the overall populations. The Lower Manhattan section of the borough had 93,000 foreign-born residents, one-half of whom lived in the vicinity of Chinatown and the Lower East Side, where immigrants comprised 56 percent and 31 percent of the population, respectively. The East Side of Manhattan had 78,800 foreign-born residents fairly evenly distributed across this section, though they comprised a low share of the overall population. The West Side and Midtown section of Manhattan was home to 78,500 foreign-born persons, again, with a somewhat even distribution throughout, but a low percentage foreign-born.

The next section examines the country composition of the foreign-born in selected Manhattan neighborhoods (Table 3-11).

Upper Manhattan

Upper Manhattan's immigrant population was overwhelmingly from Latin America, with a sizable share from Mexico and Ecuador. However, the vast majority hailed from the Dominican Republic, although their numbers have declined significantly over the past decade. Washington Heights, the largest immigrant neighborhood in the city, was particularly dominated by Dominican immigrants, who comprised over 60 percent of the 80,200 foreign-born residents in the neighborhood. The adjacent neighborhoods of Marble Hill-Inwood to the north and Hamilton Heights to the south were also favored by Dominicans, who accounted for 69 percent and 46 percent, respectively, of the foreign-born population in these neighborhoods. Farther south, in Morningside Heights, Dominicans were again

the largest group, but only constituted 16 percent. In this neighborhood dominated by Columbia University, the origins of the foreign-born were wide-ranging, with significant contributions from China, Korea, India, United Kingdom, Canada, Germany, and the Philippines. Dominicans were also the largest group in Central Harlem-Polo Grounds, comprising one-quarter of the 26,900 foreign-born residents, followed by those born in Jamaican, Trinidad and Tobago, Ecuador, and Haiti. To the east, in East Harlem, Mexicans were the largest group, comprising nearly one-quarter of the 30,300 immigrants; Dominicans were the second largest group accounting for 18 percent.

East Side of Manhattan

The East Side was disproportionately populated by Asian immigrants, particularly from China, India, Japan, and Korea. This section of the borough also had the most European immigrants, including persons born in the United Kingdom, Russia, France, and Germany. While East Side neighborhoods tended to be heavily Asian and European, they were home to a diverse set of national origins. The top 10 foreign-born groups accounted for less than one-half of the foreign-born residents in both Lenox Hill-Roosevelt Island and Yorkville, and no single group constituted more than a nine percent share, indicative of the diverse array of groups present.

Lower Manhattan

While Upper Manhattan was dominated by Latin Americans, specifically Dominicans, Lower Manhattan had a heavy Chinese presence. As with Dominicans uptown, the Chinese presence in Lower Manhattan has been diminishing. In Chinatown, over three-quarters of the foreign-born population was Chinese. The neighborhood also included a small number of persons born in Malaysia, Korea, and Vietnam, many of them of Chinese descent. Besides those born in Asian countries, there were over 1,000 Dominicans in Chinatown who comprised 4 percent of the foreign-born. A similar mix existed to the north, on the Lower East Side, where the Chinese constituted 53 percent of the foreign-born and Dominicans represented 12 percent. No other

Table 3-11

**Foreign-born by Country of Birth for Selected Neighborhoods
Manhattan, 2007–2011**

UPPER

Central Harlem-Polo Grounds			East Harlem			Hamilton Heights		
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total, Foreign-born	26,881	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	30,335	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	18,202	100.0
Dominican Republic	6,940	25.8	Mexico	7,172	23.6	Dominican Republic	8,403	46.2
Jamaica	1,411	5.2	Dominican Republic	5,352	17.6	Mexico	2,305	12.7
Trinidad & Tobago	1,044	3.9	China	2,687	8.9	Ecuador	1,384	7.6
Ecuador	859	3.2	Ecuador	1,788	5.9	Jamaica	525	2.9
Haiti	852	3.2	Bangladesh	682	2.2	Honduras	456	2.5
China	692	2.6	Trinidad & Tobago	680	2.2	Haiti	361	2.0
Mexico	586	2.2	Philippines	652	2.1	Dominica	284	1.6
India	504	1.9	India	553	1.8	Canada	250	1.4
Honduras	486	1.8	France	527	1.7	Guyana	225	1.2
Guyana	397	1.5	Honduras	429	1.4	Philippines	217	1.2
All Others	13,110	48.8	All Others	9,813	32.3	All Others	3,792	20.8

Marble Hill-Inwood			Morningside Heights			Washington Heights		
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total, Foreign-born	22,480	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	16,204	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	80,174	100.0
Dominican Republic	15,587	69.3	Dominican Republic	2,565	15.8	Dominican Republic	48,371	60.3
Mexico	1,896	8.4	China	2,106	13.0	Mexico	6,254	7.8
Ecuador	588	2.6	Korea	1,061	6.5	Ecuador	4,349	5.4
Cuba	511	2.3	India	612	3.8	Cuba	1,798	2.2
Colombia	417	1.9	United Kingdom	577	3.6	El Salvador	1,141	1.4
Dominica	244	1.1	Canada	454	2.8	China	1,049	1.3
Honduras	232	1.0	Germany	442	2.7	Russia	1,023	1.3
Peru	183	0.8	Philippines	400	2.5	Haiti	961	1.2
El Salvador	177	0.8	Mexico	359	2.2	Colombia	934	1.2
United Kingdom	163	0.7	Austria	349	2.2	Trinidad & Tobago	877	1.1
All Others	2,482	11.0	All Others	7,279	44.9	All Others	13,417	16.7

EAST SIDE

Lenox Hill-Roosevelt Island			Yorkville		
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total, Foreign-born	19,154	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	16,642	100.0
China	1,484	7.7	China	1,418	8.5
India	1,355	7.1	Japan	923	5.5
Korea	1,052	5.5	United Kingdom	916	5.5
Russia	1,043	5.4	Russia	804	4.8
United Kingdom	845	4.4	Canada	646	3.9
France	704	3.7	India	629	3.8
Israel	691	3.6	Israel	585	3.5
Japan	683	3.6	France	569	3.4
Canada	615	3.2	Germany	560	3.4
Germany	576	3.0	Korea	537	3.2
All Others	10,106	52.8	All Others	9,055	54.4

LOWER

Chinatown			Lower East Side		
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total, Foreign-born	26,808	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	22,711	100.0
China	20,907	78.0	China	12,039	53.0
Dominican Republic	1,068	4.0	Dominican Republic	2,714	12.0
Malaysia	478	1.8	India	513	2.3
Korea	318	1.2	Ecuador	462	2.0
United Kingdom	293	1.1	United Kingdom	407	1.8
Honduras	251	0.9	Mexico	402	1.8
Canada	242	0.9	Malaysia	317	1.4
France	219	0.8	Russia	289	1.3
Vietnam	198	0.7	Bangladesh	271	1.2
Bangladesh	169	0.6	Japan	255	1.1
All Others	2,665	9.9	All Others	5,042	22.2

WEST SIDE & MIDTOWN

Upper West Side		
	Number	Percent
Total, Foreign-born	29,490	100.0
Dominican Republic	2,954	10.0
United Kingdom	1,637	5.6
China	1,381	4.7
Canada	1,374	4.7
France	1,161	3.9
Germany	1,156	3.9
Ecuador	1,087	3.7
Russia	973	3.3
Philippines	963	3.3
Israel	863	2.9
All Others	15,941	54.1

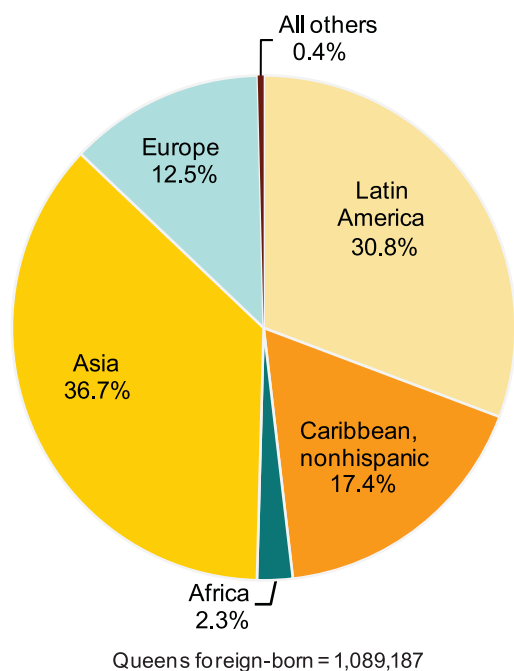
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey-Summary File
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

country of birth constituted more than 3 percent, testimony to a burgeoning diversity with origins including India, Ecuador, the United Kingdom, Mexico, Malaysia, and Russia.

West Side and Midtown Manhattan

As in the East Side section of Manhattan, there was no single dominant foreign-born group on the West Side and Midtown Manhattan. The overall foreign-born population was disproportionately European and Asian. In the Upper West Side neighborhood, the United Kingdom, China, Canada, France, and Germany were all top countries of birth. However, Dominicans still topped the list with a 10 percent share of all immigrants, a reflection of the heavily Dominican neighborhoods bordering this section's northern reaches.

Figure 3-14
Foreign-born by Area of Origin
Queens, 2011



QUEENS

Queens was the most racially and ethnically heterogeneous of the city's boroughs, and on many measures, the most diverse county in the U.S. This was primarily due to the huge flow of immigrants to the borough. Since 2000, the overall foreign-born population of Queens grew 6 percent, reaching 1.09

million in 2011. Queens was the only borough where Asian immigrants formed a plurality, comprising 37 percent of the borough's foreign-born (Figure 3-14), compared with a 28 percent share citywide (Figure 2-4). No other world region was overrepresented in the borough. Latin Americans constituted 31 percent of the foreign-born, immigrants from the nonhispanic Caribbean accounted for 17 percent, Europeans were 13 percent, and Africans were 2 percent.

Turning to the countries of origin of immigrants (Table 3-12), the Chinese were the largest group, accounting for 13 percent of the foreign-born population. They were followed by the Guyanese (8 percent); Ecuadorians (7 percent); Mexicans (6 percent); Dominicans, Colombians, and Koreans (5 percent each); and Bangladeshis, Indians, and Jamaicans (each with 4 percent). With dramatic increases over the past decade, Bangladeshis now rank among the borough's top 10 immigrant groups, outranking Indians for the first time.

Table 3-12
Foreign-born Rank Ordered by Country of Birth
Queens, 2011

	NUMBER	PERCENT
TOTAL	1,089,187	100.0
China	142,957	13.1
Guyana	82,538	7.6
Ecuador	72,736	6.7
Mexico	62,215	5.7
Dominican Republic	56,899	5.2
Colombia	51,087	4.7
Korea	50,411	4.6
Bangladesh	47,313	4.3
India	46,103	4.2
Jamaica	40,181	3.7
Philippines	29,434	2.7
Trinidad and Tobago	26,209	2.4
Haiti	25,655	2.4
Poland	25,510	2.3
Peru	20,142	1.8
Pakistan	18,168	1.7
Italy	16,767	1.5
El Salvador	16,117	1.5
Russia	15,407	1.4
Greece	13,384	1.2
All Others	229,954	21.1

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey-Summary File
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

Table 3-13
Total and Foreign-born Population by Neighborhood of Residence
Queens, 2007–2011

	TOTAL POPULATION		FOREIGN-BORN		FOREIGN-BORN AS % OF TOTAL POPULATION
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
TOTAL, QUEENS	2,213,977	100.0	1,058,602	100.0	47.8
Northwest	894,904	40.4	472,909	44.7	52.8
Astoria	74,859	3.4	33,217	3.1	44.4
Corona	103,210	4.7	66,259	6.3	64.2
East Elmhurst	22,834	1.0	12,388	1.2	54.3
Elmhurst	108,556	4.9	77,110	7.3	71.0
Forest Hills	83,728	3.8	41,056	3.9	49.0
Glendale	32,679	1.5	9,135	0.9	28.0
Hunters Point-Sunnyside-West Maspeth	60,009	2.7	31,856	3.0	53.1
Jackson Heights	105,859	4.8	65,585	6.2	62.0
Maspeth	28,862	1.3	11,131	1.1	38.6
Middle Village	38,190	1.7	11,565	1.1	30.3
Old Astoria	26,550	1.2	12,767	1.2	48.1
Queensbridge-Ravenswood-Long Island City	17,707	0.8	6,570	0.6	37.1
Rego Park	28,237	1.3	15,798	1.5	55.9
Ridgewood	69,313	3.1	31,509	3.0	45.5
Steinway	49,366	2.2	20,441	1.9	41.4
Woodside	44,945	2.0	26,522	2.5	59.0
Northeast	512,340	23.1	250,660	23.7	48.9
Auburndale	19,907	0.9	9,212	0.9	46.3
Bayside-Bayside Hills	45,363	2.0	17,901	1.7	39.5
Briarwood-Jamaica Hills	37,933	1.7	21,058	2.0	55.5
College Point	23,236	1.0	10,127	1.0	43.6
Douglas Manor-Douglaston-Little Neck	24,511	1.1	8,978	0.8	36.6
Flushing	94,418	4.3	63,920	6.0	67.7
Fresh Meadows-Utopia	18,192	0.8	9,313	0.9	51.2
Ft. Totten-Bay Terrace-Clearview	23,280	1.1	7,008	0.7	30.1
Jamaica Estates-Holliswood	24,037	1.1	11,521	1.1	47.9
Kew Gardens Hills	36,489	1.6	13,846	1.3	37.9
Murray Hill	50,181	2.3	29,039	2.7	57.9
Oakland Gardens	28,271	1.3	11,708	1.1	41.4
Pomonok-Flushing Heights-Hillcrest	33,539	1.5	14,171	1.3	42.3
Queensboro Hill	20,473	0.9	12,436	1.2	60.7
Whitestone	32,510	1.5	10,422	1.0	32.1
Southeast	533,088	24.1	202,713	19.1	38.0
Baisley Park	34,160	1.5	11,948	1.1	35.0
Bellerose	26,112	1.2	10,205	1.0	39.1
Breezy Point-Belle Harbor-Rockaway Park-Broad Channel	29,325	1.3	3,852	0.4	13.1
Cambria Heights	21,356	1.0	8,726	0.8	40.9
Far Rockaway-Bayswater	48,791	2.2	16,935	1.6	34.7
Glen Oaks-Floral Park-New Hyde Park	22,438	1.0	7,823	0.7	34.9
Hammels-Arverne-Edgemere	34,901	1.6	9,193	0.9	26.3
Hollis	21,338	1.0	9,692	0.9	45.4
Jamaica	50,227	2.3	30,053	2.8	59.8
Laurelton	25,728	1.2	9,610	0.9	37.4
Queens Village	57,666	2.6	28,763	2.7	49.9
Rosedale	26,863	1.2	11,515	1.1	42.9
South Jamaica	36,583	1.7	11,833	1.1	32.3
Springfield Gardens-Brookville	46,851	2.1	15,798	1.5	33.7
St. Albans	50,749	2.3	16,767	1.6	33.0
Southwest	273,255	12.3	132,168	12.5	48.4
Kew Gardens	22,657	1.0	10,071	1.0	44.4
Lindenwood-Howard Beach	28,480	1.3	5,256	0.5	18.5
Ozone Park	22,153	1.0	8,569	0.8	38.7
Richmond Hill	63,201	2.9	36,203	3.4	57.3
South Ozone Park	78,381	3.5	45,681	4.3	58.3
Woodhaven	58,383	2.6	26,388	2.5	45.2

Sub-borough estimates do not sum to borough estimates because a tiny segment of the population reside in areas beyond designated neighborhoods, mostly in parks and cemeteries.

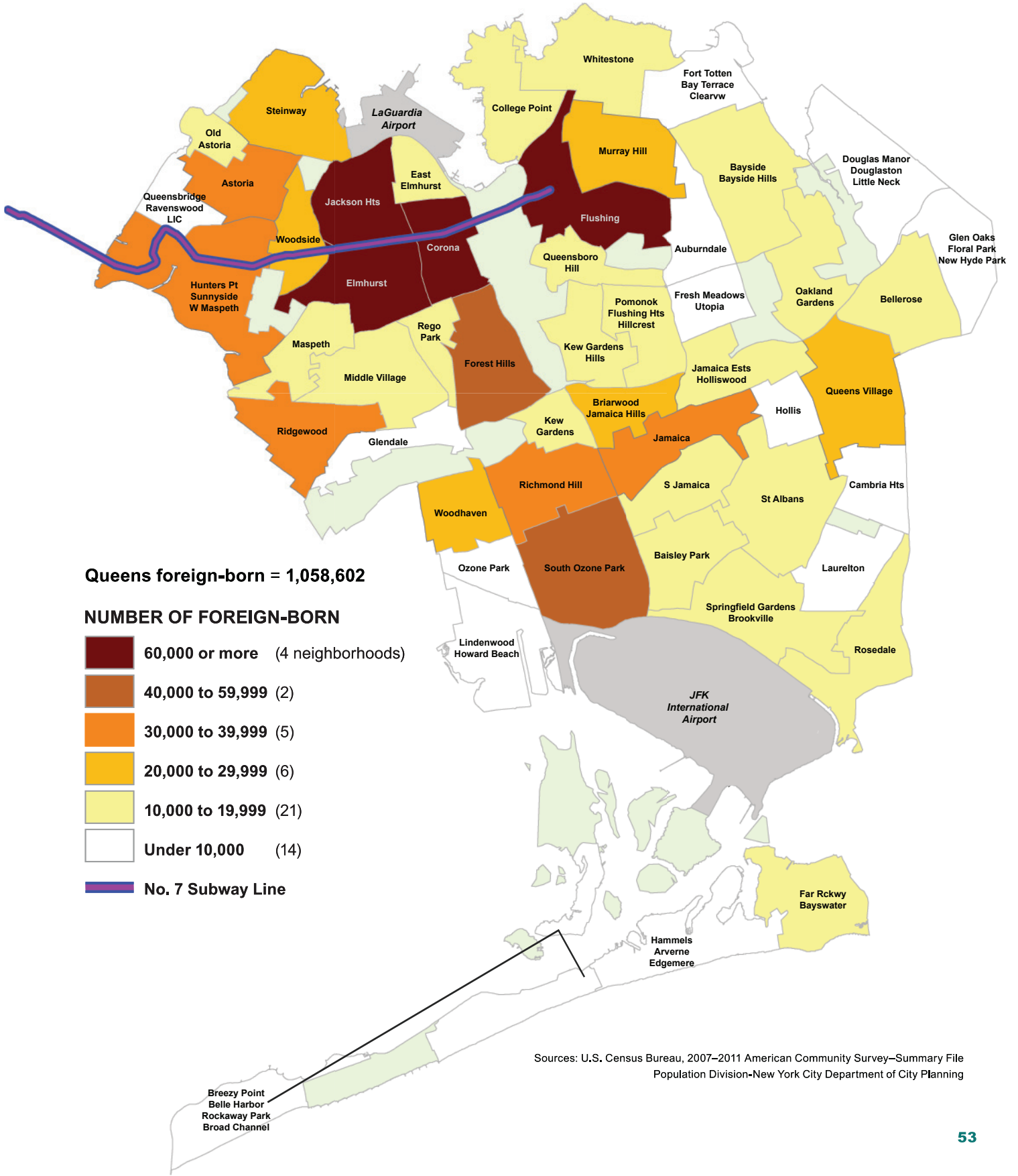
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey-Summary File
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

**Figure 3-15
Queens Neighborhoods**



Source: Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

Figure 3-16
Queens Foreign-born by Neighborhood, 2007–2011



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey—Summary File
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

Queens Neighborhoods

Table 3-13 shows the number of foreign-born residents in neighborhoods across Queens, while Figure 3-15 and Figure 3-16 map the settlement pattern of the foreign-born. Northwest Queens had nearly as many immigrants (472,900) as the rest of the borough combined. It was home to 7 of the borough's 10 largest immigrant neighborhoods: Elmhurst, Corona, Jackson Heights, Forest Hills, Astoria, Hunters Point-Sunnyside-West Maspeth, and Ridgewood. Fifty-three percent of the population of Northwest Queens was foreign-born, higher than any other section of New York City. In Elmhurst, 7-in-10 residents were foreign-born, the highest concentration of any neighborhood in the city, while about 6-in-10 residents of Corona, Jackson Heights, and Woodside were born outside the U.S. The Northeast section of Queens also had an impressive concentration of immigrants, with nearly one-half (49 percent) of all residents being foreign-born. By far, the largest immigrant neighborhood in this section was Flushing, with the foreign-born constituting over two-thirds of all residents. Briarwood-Jamaica Hills and Murray Hill also had disproportionately high immigrant concentrations of 56 percent and 58 percent of the total population, respectively.

In contrast with other sections of Queens, immigrants comprised a relatively low share in the Southeast (38 percent). However, in Jamaica, this section's largest immigrant neighborhood, three-in-five residents were foreign-born. Similarly, one-half of the population living in Queens Village was foreign-born. In contrast to the Southeast section of Queens, the Southwest had a very high concentration of immigrants, with nearly one-half of all residents born overseas. This section encompassed South Ozone Park and Richmond Hill, two of the city's larger immigrant neighborhoods (45,700 and 36,200 immigrants, respectively), where nearly 60 percent of the population was foreign-born.

Table 3-14 lists the country composition of foreign-born residents for selected neighborhoods in Queens.

Northwest Queens

The heaviest immigrant presence was along the "International Express" – the number 7 subway line that connects Times Square in Manhattan with Flushing in Queens (Figure 3-16). The first stop in Queens is Vernon-Jackson, in Long Island City, but the significant immigrant presence started at Queensboro Plaza, extending east toward Flushing. Immigrants in these neighborhoods were primarily from Asia and Latin America.

North of Queensboro Plaza lies Astoria and Steinway, once predominantly immigrant Greek and Italian neighborhoods. While immigration from Greece and Italy has declined, these neighborhoods were still home to immigrant cohorts that arrived in earlier decades. In Steinway, Greeks (3,400) remained the largest foreign-born group, accounting for 17 percent of immigrants in the neighborhood, the largest percentage of Greeks anywhere in the city. Italians (7 percent), Ecuadorians (6 percent), Mexicans (5 percent), Egyptians (4 percent), Colombians (4 percent), Bangladeshis (3 percent), and Chinese (3 percent) rounded out the top immigrant groups in Steinway, exhibiting a surprising degree of diversity even for Queens. In Astoria, Greeks were also still the top immigrant group, but the diversity among immigrants in this neighborhood was so great that no single country of origin had more than a 7 percent share of the foreign-born population. Mexico (7 percent), Bangladesh (6 percent), Colombia (5 percent), Brazil (5 percent), China (5 percent), Ecuador (5 percent), Italy (4 percent), Japan (4 percent), and Croatia (4 percent) were each countries of origin with greater than a 3 percent share of the total immigrant population. It is interesting to note that the percent share of Brazilians was higher here than anywhere else in New York City.

Hunters Point-Sunnyside-West Maspeth, the next major neighborhood on the International Express, was home to 31,900 immigrants. The major groups were Ecuadorians (12 percent), Colombians (9 percent), Chinese (8 percent), Koreans (7 percent), and Bangladeshis and Mexicans (each with 6 percent). The next largest group after Mexicans

was Nepalese (4 percent), who had their greatest concentration in the city in this neighborhood. Woodside, the next stop on this subway line, with 26,500 foreign-born residents, was similarly diverse, but with a slightly more Asian presence. In the early 1990s, the Irish were the largest newly arrived group settling in Woodside. But with so many having left, the Irish-born were not even among the top 10 immigrant groups in 2007–2011. All of the top 10 groups were either from Asia (Philippines, Bangladesh, China, India, Korea, and Japan) or Latin America (Ecuador, Colombia, Mexico, and Peru).

Continuing east, Elmhurst was home to 77,100 immigrants, the third largest immigrant neighborhood in the city. As in Woodside, Elmhurst was a mix of mostly Asian and Latin American immigrants. However, unlike Woodside, the Chinese (22 percent) were a clear plurality of the foreign-born. Besides Chinese, Elmhurst had a significant percentage of Ecuadorians (11 percent), Mexicans (11 percent), Colombians (8 percent), Filipinos (7 percent), and Bangladeshis (6 percent). North of Elmhurst lies Jackson Heights, another exceedingly large immigrant community with a foreign-born population of 65,600. Here, Ecuadorians (16 percent) outnumbered Colombians (13 percent), a reversal of the 2000 profile. Still, there was a stronger Colombian numeric presence (8,300) here than anywhere else in the city, as was the case with Bangladeshis (5,000) and Peruvians (2,300). Mexicans, Chinese, Indians, and Dominicans also had a robust presence in Jackson Heights.

Corona, to the east of Jackson Heights and Elmhurst, is the next major neighborhood on the International Express, and was home to 66,300 immigrants. The immigrant community here was more heavily Latin American than any other neighborhood in Queens. This was reflected in the fact that Corona had more Mexican (15,300) and Ecuadorian (14,000) immigrants than any other neighborhood in New York City, and more Dominican immigrants (11,200) than any other neighborhood in Queens.

Other Northwest Queens Neighborhoods

South of the International Express are the E and F subway lines that run under Queens Boulevard, along which a number of immigrant clusters ex-

ist. Rego Park had a cluster of 15,800 foreign-born residents, with the Chinese being the largest group (17 percent), followed by Russians (12 percent), and Indians (11 percent). These sources were among the top 4 groups in Forest Hills (41,100 immigrants), which is east of Rego Park. Both of these neighborhoods also had a large population from the former Soviet republics. The largest source, besides Russia, was Uzbekistan, with immigrants primarily from the Bukharan community. In fact, Forest Hills had more immigrants from Uzbekistan (3,200) than any other neighborhood in the city.

Ridgewood, which borders northern Brooklyn, was a neighborhood of 31,500 immigrants. Over the past decade, Poles saw their center of gravity shift from Greenpoint, Brooklyn, toward Ridgewood. By 2007–2011, Poles were the top immigrant group (17 percent) in Ridgewood. This neighborhood was also home to smaller European populations, including Albanians, Italians, and Romanians; more Romanians lived in Ridgewood than anywhere else in New York City. After Poles, the largest groups were Ecuadorians (16 percent), Dominicans (8 percent), and Mexicans (7 percent), many of whom moved across the border from Bushwick in Brooklyn. Historically many immigrant groups have moved from northern Brooklyn into Queens, and then onto Nassau and Suffolk.

Northeast Queens

While Northwest Queens was primarily a mix of Asian, Latin American, and European immigrants, Northeast Queens was much more Asian in character. Over two-in-three immigrants in this part of Queens were of Asian origins, making it the most heavily Asian immigrant section of the city. With a foreign-born population of 63,900, Flushing was the heart of immigrant community of Northeast Queens. Nearly 80 percent of immigrants in Flushing were from Asia, the greatest concentration of Asian immigrants in all of Queens. Flushing is also the last stop on the International Express, punctuating the great diversity of origins found along this subway line. Here, the Chinese constituted nearly one-half of all immigrants (49 percent), but there were also sizable percentages of Koreans (12 percent), Indians

Table 3-14
Foreign-born by Country of Birth for Selected Neighborhoods
Queens, 2007–2011

NORTHWEST

Astoria			Corona			Elmhurst		
Total, Foreign-born	Number	Percent	Total, Foreign-born	Number	Percent	Total, Foreign-born	Number	Percent
Total, Foreign-born	33,217	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	66,259	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	77,110	100.0
Greece	2,472	7.4	Mexico	15,337	23.1	China	17,247	22.4
Mexico	2,161	6.5	Ecuador	13,971	21.1	Ecuador	8,489	11.0
Bangladesh	2,083	6.3	Dominican Republic	11,244	17.0	Mexico	8,117	10.5
Colombia	1,795	5.4	China	5,153	7.8	Colombia	5,947	7.7
Brazil	1,767	5.3	Colombia	3,615	5.5	Philippines	5,506	7.1
China	1,681	5.1	Peru	1,511	2.3	Bangladesh	4,537	5.9
Ecuador	1,627	4.9	India	1,098	1.7	Korea	3,191	4.1
Italy	1,275	3.8	Bangladesh	916	1.4	Dominican Republic	2,865	3.7
Japan	1,215	3.7	Guyana	864	1.3	India	2,683	3.5
Croatia	1,065	3.6	Guatemala	752	1.1	Peru	1,764	2.3
All Others	15,956	48.0	All Others	11,798	17.8	All Others	16,764	21.7

Forest Hills			Hunters Point-Sunnyside-			Jackson Heights		
Total, Foreign-born	Number	Percent	Total, Foreign-born	Number	Percent	Total, Foreign-born	Number	Percent
Total, Foreign-born	41,056	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	31,856	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	65,585	100.0
China	7,602	18.5	Ecuador	3,650	11.5	Ecuador	10,762	16.4
Russia	4,400	10.7	Colombia	2,741	8.6	Colombia	8,257	12.6
Uzbekistan	3,192	7.8	China	2,469	7.8	Mexico	6,539	10.0
India	2,758	6.7	Korea	2,162	6.8	Bangladesh	5,029	7.7
Colombia	1,594	3.9	Bangladesh	1,975	6.2	China	4,580	7.0
Ukraine	1,230	3.0	Mexico	1,798	5.6	India	4,504	6.9
Israel	1,041	2.5	Nepal	1,368	4.3	Dominican Republic	3,747	5.7
Poland	1,035	2.5	Philippines	1,361	4.3	Peru	2,316	3.5
Japan	1,021	2.5	India	1,201	3.8	Pakistan	1,810	2.8
Korea	995	2.4	Dominican Republic	1,080	3.4	Philippines	1,289	2.0
All Others	16,188	39.4	All Others	12,051	37.8	All Others	16,752	25.5

Rego Park			Ridgewood			Steinway		
Total, Foreign-born	Number	Percent	Total, Foreign-born	Number	Percent	Total, Foreign-born	Number	Percent
Total, Foreign-born	15,798	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	31,509	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	20,441	100.0
China	2,698	17.1	Poland	5,389	17.1	Greece	3,427	16.8
Russia	1,943	12.3	Ecuador	4,950	15.7	Italy	1,516	7.4
India	1,753	11.1	Dominican Republic	2,565	8.1	Ecuador	1,215	5.9
Uzbekistan	1,091	6.9	Mexico	2,073	6.6	Mexico	1,088	5.3
Philippines	840	5.3	China	1,850	5.9	Egypt	829	4.1
Colombia	796	5.0	Albania	1,428	4.5	Colombia	729	3.6
Poland	549	3.5	Romania	1,206	3.8	Bangladesh	700	3.4
Ukraine	396	2.5	Italy	1,072	3.4	China	563	2.8
Ecuador	340	2.2	Egypt	818	2.6	Morocco	522	2.6
Guyana	324	2.1	Philippines	707	2.2	Albania	456	2.2
All Others	5,068	32.1	All Others	9,451	30.0	All Others	9,396	46.0

Woodside		
Total, Foreign-born	Number	Percent
Total, Foreign-born	26,522	100.0
Philippines	3,381	12.7
Bangladesh	2,725	10.3
China	2,437	9.2
Ecuador	2,424	9.1
Colombia	2,175	8.2
Mexico	2,103	7.9
India	1,162	4.4
Korea	1,145	4.3
Peru	856	3.2
Japan	517	1.9
All Others	7,597	28.6

NORTHEAST

Bayside-Bayside Hills			Briarwood-Jamaica Hills			Flushing		
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total, Foreign-born	17,901	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	21,058	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	63,920	100.0
China	5,143	28.7	Bangladesh	3,050	14.5	China	31,571	49.4
Korea	4,193	23.4	Guyana	1,838	8.7	Korea	7,639	12.0
Greece	993	5.5	Philippines	1,637	7.8	India	4,127	6.5
Italy	651	3.6	India	1,432	6.8	Colombia	2,620	4.1
El Salvador	477	2.7	China	1,243	5.9	Pakistan	1,638	2.6
Dominican Republic	467	2.6	Colombia	1,167	5.5	Philippines	1,339	2.1
Colombia	459	2.6	Uzbekistan	900	4.3	Malaysia	1,152	1.8
Peru	359	2.0	Pakistan	867	4.1	Ecuador	1,067	1.7
Ecuador	294	1.6	Guatemala	721	3.4	Dominican Republic	862	1.3
Croatia	292	1.6	Ecuador	645	3.1	Bangladesh	856	1.3
All Others	4,573	25.5	All Others	7,558	35.9	All Others	11,049	17.3

SOUTHEAST

Murray Hill			Far Rockaway-Bayswater			Jamaica		
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total, Foreign-born	29,039	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	16,935	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	30,053	100.0
China	10,450	36.0	El Salvador	1,808	10.7	Guyana	6,721	22.4
Korea	8,022	27.6	Guyana	1,693	10.0	Bangladesh	4,303	14.3
Colombia	1,140	3.9	Jamaica	1,631	9.6	Ecuador	2,401	8.0
India	1,079	3.7	Guatemala	1,593	9.4	El Salvador	2,337	7.8
El Salvador	878	3.0	Dominican Republic	889	5.2	Guatemala	1,520	5.1
Italy	775	2.7	Trinidad & Tobago	880	5.2	Trinidad & Tobago	1,208	4.0
Greece	649	2.2	Haiti	792	4.7	Dominican Republic	1,142	3.8
Peru	447	1.5	Russia	696	4.1	Honduras	1,108	3.7
Ecuador	391	1.3	Ukraine	613	3.6	Colombia	936	3.1
Philippines	386	1.3	Honduras	579	3.4	Haiti	899	3.0
All Others	4,822	16.6	All Others	5,761	34.0	All Others	7,478	24.9

Queens Village			Springfield Gardens-Brookville			St. Albans		
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total, Foreign-born	28,763	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	15,798	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	16,767	100.0
Haiti	6,048	21.0	Jamaica	6,454	40.9	Jamaica	6,343	37.8
Guyana	4,848	16.9	Haiti	2,717	17.2	Guyana	2,840	16.9
Jamaica	4,245	14.8	Guyana	1,403	8.9	Haiti	1,839	11.0
India	1,667	5.8	Trinidad & Tobago	1,015	6.4	Trinidad & Tobago	1,196	7.1
Philippines	1,421	4.9	Nigeria	571	3.6	Barbados	524	3.1
Trinidad & Tobago	1,160	4.0	Dominican Republic	562	3.6	Dominican Republic	522	3.1
Colombia	953	3.3	Barbados	398	2.5	Nigeria	305	1.8
Bangladesh	935	3.3	Panama	147	0.9	Ecuador	221	1.3
Ecuador	912	3.2	St. Vincent & Grenadines	142	0.9	Belize	201	1.2
Dominican Republic	883	3.1	Yemen	135	0.9	St. Vincent & Grenadines	192	1.1
All Others	5,691	19.8	All Others	2,254	14.3	All Others	2,584	15.4

SOUTHWEST

Richmond Hill			South Ozone Park			Woodhaven		
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total, Foreign-born	36,203	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	45,681	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	26,388	100.0
Guyana	11,050	30.5	Guyana	21,245	46.5	Dominican Republic	4,886	18.5
India	5,673	15.7	Trinidad & Tobago	6,574	14.4	Ecuador	3,328	12.6
Trinidad & Tobago	2,829	7.8	India	2,459	5.4	Guyana	2,559	9.7
Dominican Republic	2,424	6.7	Dominican Republic	1,674	3.7	China	2,357	8.9
Ecuador	2,295	6.3	Ecuador	1,624	3.6	Bangladesh	2,153	8.2
Bangladesh	1,158	3.2	Jamaica	1,383	3.0	Colombia	1,427	5.4
Mexico	1,077	3.0	Mexico	1,205	2.6	Philippines	1,055	4.0
Colombia	955	2.6	El Salvador	969	2.1	Mexico	939	3.6
Philippines	934	2.6	Colombia	821	1.8	Poland	907	3.4
China	815	2.3	China	767	1.7	India	805	3.1
All Others	6,993	19.3	All Others	6,960	15.2	All Others	5,972	22.6

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey-Summary File
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

(7 percent), Colombians (4 percent), and Pakistanis (3 percent).

To the northeast of Flushing lies Murray Hill, also an overwhelmingly Asian immigrant area. In this neighborhood, Chinese were again the largest immigrant group (36 percent), but Koreans were a close 2nd (28 percent). No other immigrant group had greater than a 4 percent share of the foreign-born. Farther east is the neighborhood of Bayside-Bayside Hills, where the Chinese (29 percent) and Koreans (23 percent) still constituted over one-half of all immigrants. However there was also a European and Latin American presence, particularly Greeks (6 percent), Italians (4 percent), Salvadorans (3 percent), Dominicans (3 percent), and Colombians (3 percent).

Briarwood-Jamaica Hills is near the center of Queens, just north of Jamaica. Here the immigrant population was still majority Asian, but with a much stronger presence of Latin Americans and those from the nonhispanic Caribbean. Unlike Flushing, Murray Hill, and Bayside-Bayside Hills, the Chinese constituted only 6 percent of the foreign-born population, and the area exhibited an impressive diversity of Asian groups. Bangladeshis (15 percent) were the top immigrant group here, followed by many other Asian origins including Filipinos (8 percent), Indians (7 percent), Uzbeks (4 percent), and Pakistanis (4 percent). The Guyanese (9 percent), Colombians (6 percent), Guatemalans (3 percent), and Ecuadorians (3 percent) were other notable immigrant groups.

Southeast Queens

While Southeast Queens had the lowest percentage of foreign-born residents (38 percent) of any section of Queens, it was still around the city average. Moreover, this section of Queens was home to over 200,000 immigrants, with a heavy presence of immigrants from the nonhispanic Caribbean.

The neighborhoods with the largest number of immigrants in this section were Jamaica (30,100) and Queens Village (28,800). Both neighborhoods had many nonhispanic Caribbean immigrants, but Jamaica also had substantial numbers of Latin American and Asian immigrants. The top 5 immi-

grant groups in Jamaica were from Guyana (22 percent), Bangladesh (14 percent), Ecuador (8 percent), El Salvador (8 percent), and Guatemala (5 percent). In Queens Village, the top 5 places of birth among the foreign-born were Haiti (21 percent), Guyana (17 percent), Jamaica (15 percent), India (6 percent), and the Philippines (5 percent).

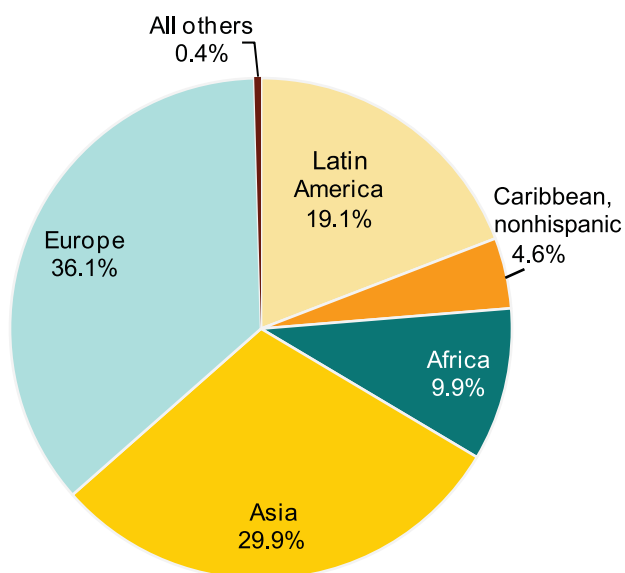
The immigrants of St. Albans and Springfield Gardens-Brookville, south of Queens Village, were overwhelmingly from the nonhispanic Caribbean, and Jamaicans were the largest group. In fact, only 4 countries of birth constituted more than a 5 percent share of either immigrant community. The 4 top-ranking groups in St. Albans were Jamaicans (38 percent), followed by Guyanese (17 percent), Haitians (11 percent), and Trinidadians and Tobagonians (7 percent). Springfield Gardens-Brookville had a similar composition that was ordered slightly differently, with Jamaicans (41 percent) being the largest group, followed by Haitians (17 percent), Guyanese (9 percent), and Trinidadians and Tobagonians (6 percent).

Farther south, on the Rockaway Peninsula, lies the neighborhood of Far Rockaway-Bayswater, with 16,900 immigrants. This neighborhood is notable for its mix of Latin American immigrants (especially from Central America), nonhispanic Caribbean immigrants, and a few Eastern European immigrants. Here, the top countries of birth among immigrants were El Salvador (11 percent), Guyana (10 percent), Jamaica (10 percent), Guatemala (9 percent), Dominican Republic (5 percent), Trinidad and Tobago (5 percent), Haiti (5 percent), Russia (4 percent), and Ukraine (4 percent). It is interesting to note that the concentration of Salvadorans and Guatemalans was greater here than anywhere else in the city.

Southwest Queens

South Ozone Park, with 45,700 foreign-born residents, and Richmond Hill, with 36,200 foreign-born residents, were the biggest immigrant neighborhoods in Southwest Queens and among the largest in all of Queens. In Richmond Hill, the Guyanese comprised nearly one-third of all immigrants (31 percent), followed by Indians (16 percent), and those

Figure 3-17
Foreign-born by Area of Origin
Staten Island, 2011



Staten Island foreign-born = 98,440

born in Trinidad and Tobago (8 percent). Immigrants from Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago who have established a presence in this neighborhood were primarily of Asian Indian descent, living alongside Indian-born immigrants.

In the 1990s, the Guyanese enclave in Richmond Hill started expanding south, into South Ozone Park. By 2007–2011, the Guyanese were the largest group here, accounting for nearly one-half (47 percent) of the foreign-born residents, making it the largest concentration of Guyanese immigrants anywhere in New York. As in Richmond Hill, this neighborhood also had a presence of immigrants from Trinidad and Tobago and India, as well as from the Dominican Republic and Ecuador.

Woodhaven, immediately to the west of Richmond Hill, still had a Guyanese presence, but also a much greater percentage of immigrants from Latin America. Dominicans (19 percent) were the top immigrant group, followed by Ecuadorians (13 percent), Guyanese (10 percent), Chinese (9 percent), Bangladeshis (8 percent), and Colombians (5 percent).

STATEN ISLAND

The immigrant population of Staten Island totaled 98,400 and comprised over one-fifth of the borough's population. Staten Island had the smallest immigrant population of the 5 boroughs, but it experienced the highest percentage growth among the foreign-born, increasing 36 percent (Table 3-1). This growth was partly fueled by the movement into Staten Island of longer resident immigrants from Brooklyn, a pattern that has been true historically.

With respect to the geographic origins of immigrants (Figure 3-17), Europe was the largest source, accounting for 36 percent of foreign-born residents in the borough, compared with their 16 percent share in the city overall (Figure 2-4). Further, Staten Island was the only borough in which European immigrants constituted a plurality. Asians (30 percent) and Africans (10 percent) were also overrepresented

Table 3-15
Foreign-born Rank Ordered by Country of Birth
Staten Island, 2011

	NUMBER	PERCENT
TOTAL	98,440	100.0
Mexico	7,846	8.0
Italy	7,174	7.3
China	6,347	6.4
India	5,480	5.6
Russia	3,621	3.7
Philippines	3,538	3.6
Poland	3,333	3.4
Korea	3,151	3.2
Jamaica	1,200	1.2
Israel	1,007	1.0
United Kingdom	858	0.9
Germany	608	0.6
Vietnam	589	0.6
Colombia	482	0.5
El Salvador	426	0.4
Ireland	406	0.4
Canada	359	0.4
Cuba	340	0.3
France	239	0.2
Portugal	178	0.2
All Others	51,258	52.1

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey-Summary File
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

Table 3-16
Total and Foreign-born Population by Neighborhood of Residence
Staten Island, 2007–2011

	TOTAL POPULATION		FOREIGN-BORN		FOREIGN-BORN AS % OF TOTAL POPULATION
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
TOTAL, STATEN ISLAND	466,034	100.0	97,402	100.0	20.9
North	173,065	37.1	41,295	42.4	23.9
Grymes Hill-Clifton-Fox Hills	23,401	5.0	7,321	7.5	31.3
Mariner's Harbor-Arlington-Port Ivory-Graniteville	31,874	6.8	8,092	8.3	25.4
New Brighton-Silver Lake	18,037	3.9	2,991	3.1	16.6
Port Richmond	19,154	4.1	4,466	4.6	23.3
Stapleton-Rosebank	25,240	5.4	7,935	8.1	31.4
West New Brighton-New Brighton-St. George	31,492	6.8	6,735	6.9	21.4
Westerleigh	23,867	5.1	3,755	3.9	15.7
Central	132,441	28.4	34,084	35.0	25.7
Grasmere-Arrochar-Ft. Wadsworth	14,758	3.2	4,556	4.7	30.9
New Dorp-Midland Beach	21,618	4.6	5,101	5.2	23.6
New Springville-Bloomfield-Travis	39,871	8.6	9,536	9.8	23.9
Old Town-Dongan Hills-South Beach	24,410	5.2	6,918	7.1	28.3
Todt Hill-Emerson Hill-Heartland Village-Lighthouse Hill	31,784	6.8	7,973	8.2	25.1
South	160,528	34.4	22,023	22.6	13.7
Annadale-Huguenot-Prince's Bay-Eltingville	28,626	6.1	4,391	4.5	15.3
Arden Heights	24,549	5.3	3,863	4.0	15.7
Charleston-Richmond Valley-Tottenville	23,177	5.0	2,290	2.4	9.9
Great Kills	42,709	9.2	5,783	5.9	13.5
Oakwood-Oakwood Beach	21,753	4.7	3,558	3.7	16.4
Rossville-Woodrow	19,714	4.2	2,138	2.2	10.8

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey-Summary File
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

among Staten Island's immigrants. On the other hand, Latin Americans (19 percent) and nonhispanic Caribbean immigrants (5 percent) were relatively underrepresented in the borough, compared with their citywide distributions.

Mexicans were the largest foreign-born group, accounting for 8 percent of all immigrants in the borough (Table 3-15). In no other borough did the leading immigrant group constitute such a small share of the foreign-born, a testament to Staten Island's increasing immigrant diversity. Most Mexican immigrants arrived in Staten Island after 1990, as opposed

to Italians (7 percent of the foreign-born population), who were mostly long time residents. Other immigrant groups included Chinese and Indians (6 percent each), Russians and Filipinos (4 percent each), and Poles and Koreans (3 percent each).

Staten Island Neighborhoods

Table 3-16 provides the foreign-born count for neighborhoods in Staten Island, which is also mapped in Figure 3-18 and Figure 3-19. For each section of Staten Island, Table 3-17 lists the country of origin of the foreign-born.

Table 3-17
Foreign-born by Country of Birth for Selected Neighborhoods
Staten Island, 2007–2011

NORTH			CENTRAL			SOUTH		
Includes:			Includes:			Includes:		
Grymes Hill-Clifton-Fox Hills			Grasmere-Arrochar-Ft. Wadsworth			Annadale-Huguenot-Prince's Bay-Eltingville		
Mariner's Harbor-Arlington-Port Ivory-Graniteville			New Dorp-Midland Beach			Arden Heights		
New Brighton-Silver Lake			New Springville-Bloomfield-Travis			Charleston-Richmond Valley-Tottenville		
Port Richmond			Old Town-Dongan Hills-South Beach			Great Kills		
Stapleton-Rosebank			Todt Hill-Emerson Hill-Heartland Village-			Oakwood-Oakwood Beach		
West New Brighton-New Brighton-St. George			Lighthouse Hill			Rossville-Woodrow		
Westerleigh								
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
TOTAL, Foreign-born	41,295	100.0	TOTAL, Foreign-born	34,084	100.0	TOTAL, Foreign-born	22,023	100.0
Mexico	6,586	15.9	China	3,131	9.2	Italy	4,016	18.2
China	3,162	7.7	Ukraine	2,694	7.9	Russia	2,475	11.2
Philippines	1,994	4.8	Italy	2,505	7.3	Ukraine	2,191	9.9
Ecuador	1,485	3.6	India	2,323	6.8	China	1,097	5.0
Poland	1,444	3.5	Russia	1,845	5.4	Philippines	935	4.2
Liberia	1,433	3.5	Poland	1,695	5.0	Egypt	911	4.1
Nigeria	1,356	3.3	Korea	1,583	4.6	Korea	816	3.7
Pakistan	1,306	3.2	Philippines	1,288	3.8	Belarus	702	3.2
Dominican Republic	1,263	3.1	Mexico	1,228	3.6	Poland	639	2.9
India	1,131	2.7	Egypt	995	2.9	India	601	2.7
All Others	20,135	48.8	All Others	14,797	43.4	All Others	7,640	34.7

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey-Summary File
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

North Staten Island

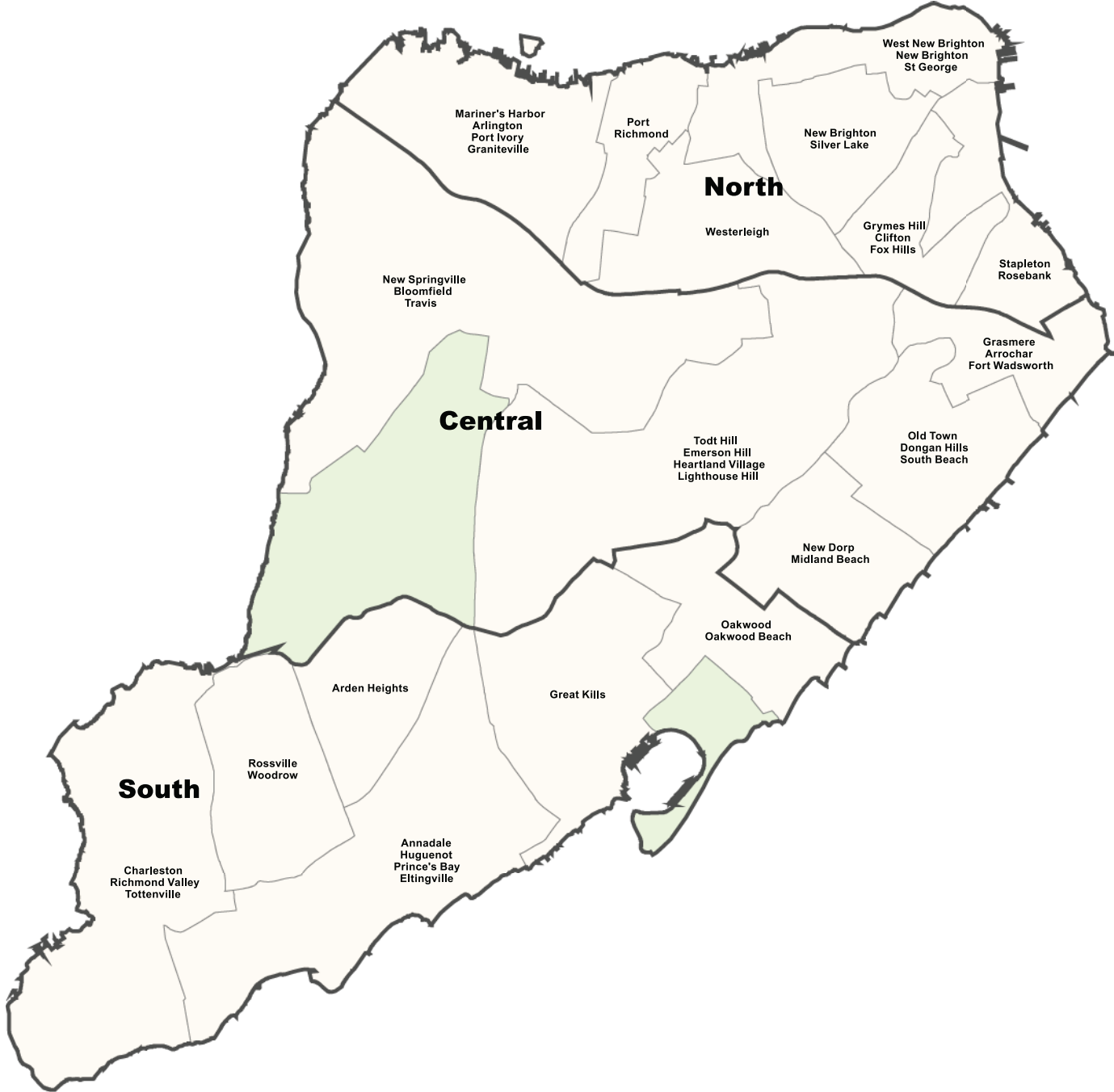
In the North section of Staten Island, the neighborhoods of Grymes Hill-Clifton-Fox Hills and Stapleton-Rosebank were notable for their relatively high immigrant concentrations, with 31 percent of the population foreign-born in both neighborhoods. North Staten Island differed from the rest of the borough in that its immigrant community came from diverse origins in a rather balanced distribution across world regions, with even African immigrants having a sizable representation. Of all specific countries of origin, Mexico was the largest, accounting for 16 percent of foreign-born residents. Mexico was followed by China (8 percent), Philippines (5 percent), Ecuador, Poland, and Liberia (each with 4 percent),

and Nigeria, Pakistan, the Dominican Republic, and India (3 percent each).

Central Staten Island

Central Staten Island had 34,100 immigrants, which represented 26 percent of its population. In each of the neighborhoods of this section, immigrants comprised at least 24 percent of the population, with Grasmere-Arrochar-Ft. Wadsworth, in the east, having the highest concentration, at 31 percent. While the immigrant communities in North Staten Island were from diverse origins, Central Staten Island was more heavily European and Asian. The Chinese were the largest immigrant group, but with just 9 percent of the foreign-born population. They were followed

**Figure 3-18
Staten Island Neighborhoods**

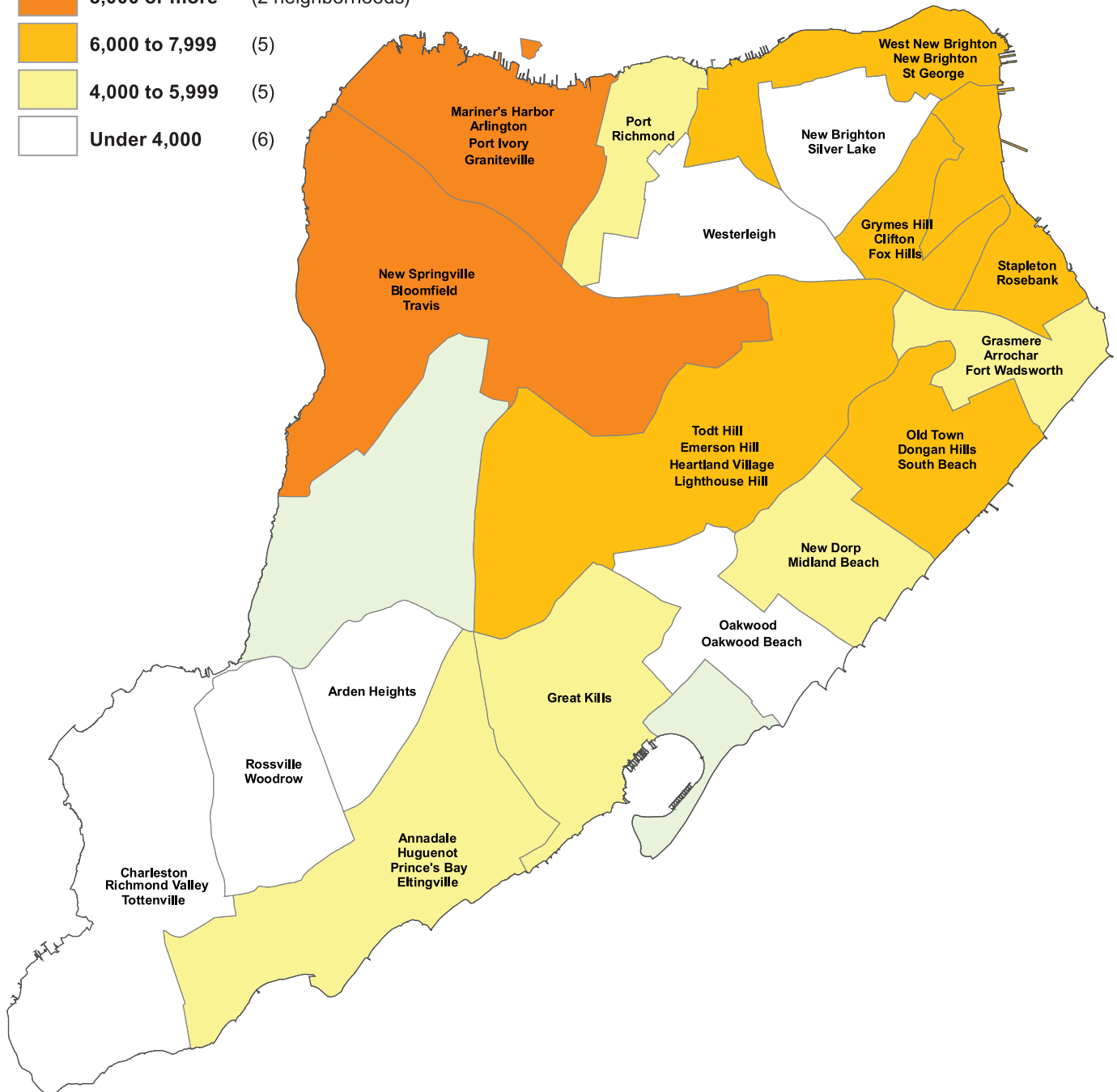
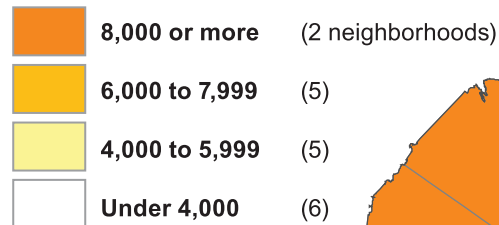


Source: Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

Figure 3-19
Staten Island Foreign-born by Neighborhood, 2007–2011

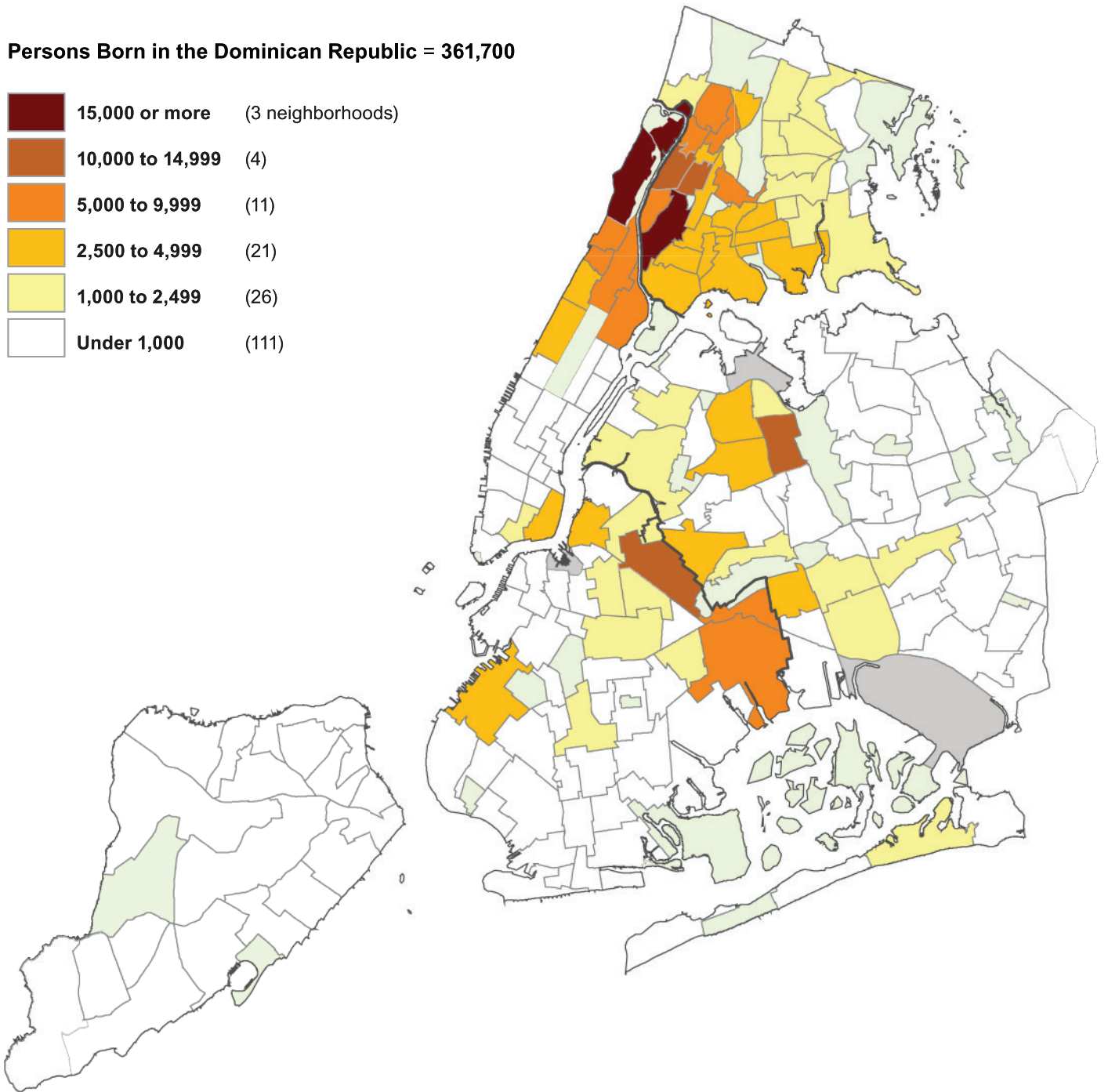
Staten Island foreign-born = 97,402

NUMBER OF FOREIGN-BORN



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey – Summary File
 Population Division–New York City Department of City Planning

Figure 3-20
Residential Settlement of Persons Born in the Dominican Republic
by Neighborhood
New York City, 2007–2011



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey—Summary File
 Population Division—New York City Department of City Planning

by Ukrainians (8 percent), Italians and Indians (7 percent each), and Russians, Poles, and Koreans (5 percent each).

South Staten Island

South Staten Island had the lowest concentration of immigrants of any section in New York City, with only 14 percent of its population born abroad. Roughly 22,000 immigrants lived in this area, most from European countries. Italy was the top source country, accounting for 18 percent of foreign-born residents, followed by Russia (11 percent) and Ukraine (10 percent). Asian groups in the top 10 included the Chinese, Filipinos, Koreans, and Indians. Egypt was the only non-European/non-Asian source country among the top 10, constituting 4 percent of the immigrant population.

RESIDENTIAL ENCLAVES OF THE MAJOR IMMIGRANT GROUPS IN NEW YORK CITY

This section examines the residential patterns of the major immigrant groups in New York City. Since immigration is heavily tied to kinship networks, new immigrants tend to move into neighborhoods with an existing immigrant concentration. With a continued inflow, immigrant groups substantially increase their presence in a neighborhood, their concentrations supplemented by their U.S.-born children and the out-migration of other groups.

Table 3-18
Persons Born in the Dominican Republic by Borough
New York City, 2000 to 2011

	2000		2011		Change 2000–2011	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL, NYC	369,186	100.0	380,160	100.0	10,974	3.0
Bronx	124,032	33.6	156,165	41.1	32,133	25.9
Brooklyn	59,362	16.1	55,007	14.5	-4,355	-7.3
Manhattan	125,063	33.9	109,780	28.9	-15,283	-12.2
Queens	59,444	16.1	56,899	15.0	-2,545	-4.3
Staten Island	1,285	0.3	2,309	0.6	1,024	79.7

Sources:

U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census-Summary File 1; 2011 American Community Survey-Summary File
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

Immigrant concentrations in many neighborhoods have resulted in ethnic enclaves, where an immigrant group leaves its social, economic, and cultural imprint on a neighborhood.

For the major immigrant groups, their share in each borough is first examined, with a focus on how the borough distribution has changed between 2000 and 2011. The top neighborhoods of residence are then examined for 2007–2011, and significant growth or decline in a group’s neighborhood population is noted. While tabulations are presented for the borough distribution of each group in 2000 and 2011 and for the top 10 neighborhoods of residence in 2007–2011, changes in a group’s neighborhood population are not tabulated. Each group’s settlement pattern is also mapped at the neighborhood level for 2007–2011.

Settlement Patterns of Dominican Immigrants

Dominicans were New York’s largest immigrant group in 2011, numbering 380,200 or 12 percent of the total foreign-born population in the city. Dominicans showed a remarkable proclivity to settle in New York, which was home to 42 percent of all Dominicans in the United States (Table 2-4).

Over 4-in-10 Dominicans in the New York City called the Bronx home, while Manhattan accounted for well over one-quarter (Table 3-18). Queens and Brooklyn were each home to 15 percent and Staten Island settled less than 1 percent of Dominicans in the city. While there was a marked increase in the number of Dominicans living in the Bronx (26 percent), Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Queens all saw substantial declines. The overall Dominican population in the city grew only 3 percent since 2000.

The western Bronx and Upper Manhattan were home to the largest Dominican enclaves in the city (Figure 3-20). The Upper Manhattan enclave encompassed the neighborhoods of Washington Heights, which settled 48,400 immigrant Dominicans, or 13 percent of the city total (Table 3-19); Marble Hill-Inwood (15,600); and Hamilton Heights (8,400). In the western

Table 3-19
Top 10 Neighborhoods of Settlement for
Persons Born in the Dominican Republic
New York City, 2007–2011

	2007–2011	
	Number	Percent
TOTAL, NYC	361,700	100.0
Washington Heights	48,371	13.4
Concourse-Concourse Village	18,115	5.0
Marble Hill-Inwood	15,587	4.3
Bushwick	13,532	3.7
Mount Hope	12,523	3.5
University Heights-Morris Heights	12,365	3.4
Corona	11,244	3.1
Van Cortlandt Village	9,270	2.6
Highbridge	8,735	2.4
Hamilton Heights	8,403	2.3
All Others	203,555	56.3

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey-Summary File
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

Bronx, the enclave included Concourse-Concourse Village (18,100), Mount Hope (12,500), University Heights-Morris Heights (12,400), Van Cortlandt Village (9,300), and Highbridge (8,700). Overall, 55 percent of the city’s Dominican immigrants lived in either the western Bronx or Upper Manhattan.

While these two sections of the city are similarly leading areas of residential settlement for Dominican immigrants, they differ in one important way. The western Bronx has shown the highest growth citywide in its Dominican immigrant population since 2000, whereas Upper Manhattan exhibited the greatest decline. By no coincidence, the losses in Washington Heights were offset by gains in the western Bronx, as many Dominicans who left Upper Manhattan moved across the Harlem River.

This exchange, along with concurrent growth in central and southern Bronx, made the Bronx the leading borough of residence among Dominican immigrants in 2011. In contrast, Manhattan’s popu-

Table 3-20
Persons Born in China by Borough
New York City, 2000 to 2011

	2000		2011		Change 2000–2011	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL, NYC	261,551	100.0	350,231	100.0	88,680	33.9
Bronx	4,363	1.7	5,958	1.7	1,595	36.6
Brooklyn	86,064	32.9	129,219	36.9	43,155	50.1
Manhattan	63,891	24.4	65,750	18.8	1,859	2.9
Queens	102,902	39.3	142,957	40.8	40,055	38.9
Staten Island	4,331	1.7	6,347	1.8	2,016	46.5

Sources:
 U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census-Summary File 1; 2011 American Community Survey-Summary File
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

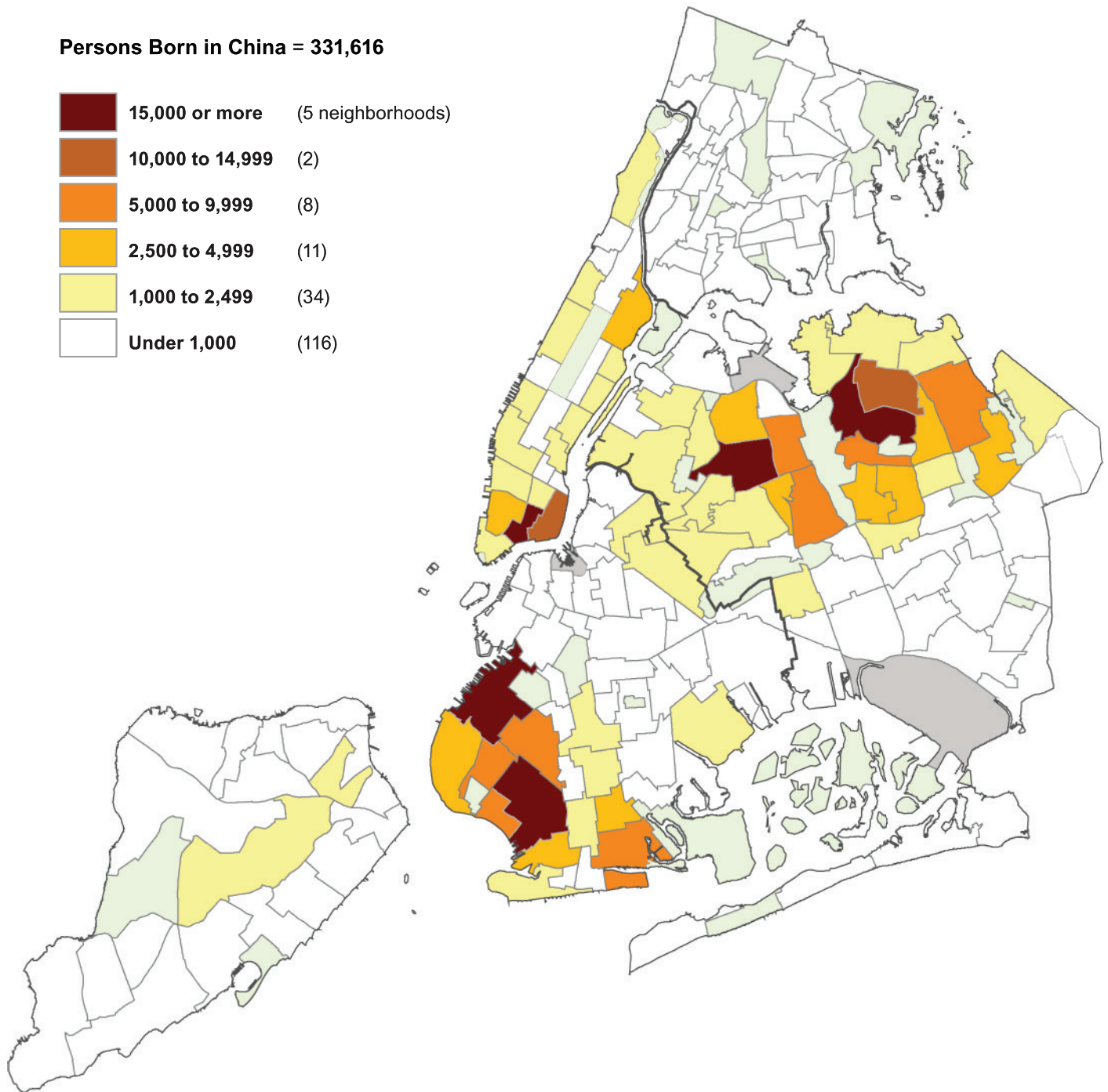
lation of foreign-born Dominicans dropped precipitously – down 12 percent between 2000 and 2011.

Beyond the Bronx and Manhattan, Queens and Brooklyn each settled 15 percent of the city’s Dominican immigrants. Although Dominican immigrants declined in both boroughs, Brooklyn’s neighborhood of Bushwick saw growth and was the fourth largest concentration in New York. While there were pockets of Dominicans in Brooklyn’s Cypress Hills-City Line, East New York, and Sunset Park, none of these areas were among the top 10 neighborhoods of Dominican settlement in the city. In Queens, Corona was home to 11,200 foreign-born Dominicans, the 7th largest Dominican immigrant neighborhood in the city. However, Corona’s Dominican population was declining so rapidly that recent estimates showed it to be only seven-tenths the size of its 2000 population.

Settlement Patterns of Chinese Immigrants

The Chinese were the second largest immigrant group in the city, and gaining fast on the top ranked Dominican population. They numbered 350,200 in 2011, up from 261,600 in 2000, a 34 percent increase (Table 3-20). While the number of Chinese increased in each borough, the largest increase was in Brooklyn and Queens (up 43,200 and 40,100 respectively). As

Figure 3-21
Residential Settlement of Persons Born in China by Neighborhood
New York City, 2007–2011



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey—Summary File
 Population Division—New York City Department of City Planning

CHINESE SETTLEMENT PATTERNS BY BIRTHPLACE

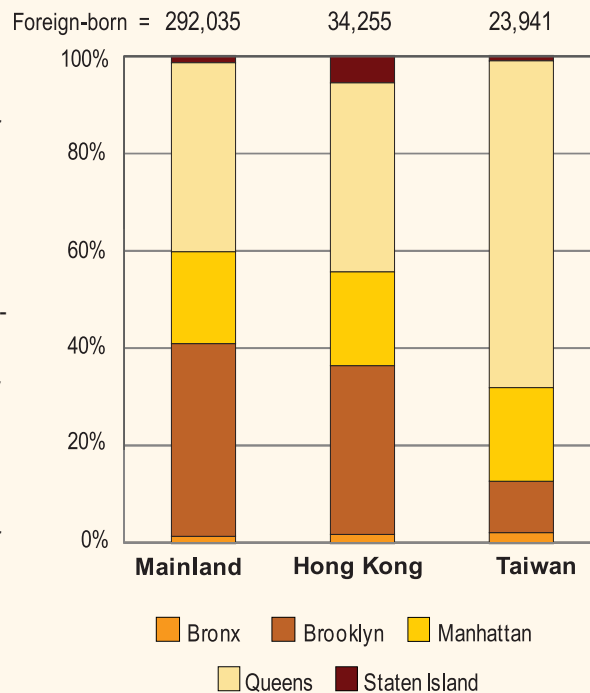
In 2011, there were 350,200 New York City residents who were born in China,* including those born in mainland China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan. Immigrants from the mainland dominated the overall Chinese population in the city and were growing at a faster rate than their counterparts from Hong Kong and Taiwan. As a result, the share of mainland immigrants in the overall Chinese-born population increased from 71 percent in 1990, to 80 percent in 2000, and to 83 percent in 2011. While Hong Kong- and Taiwanese-born immigrants also increased, they comprised just 10 percent and 7 percent, respectively, of the overall Chinese-born population in 2011. Given the large share of mainland China, this group tended to dominate overall settlement patterns of Chinese in the city. This section analyzes neighborhoods of settlement for each group to examine whether residential patterns differ by birthplace (Figure 3-22 and Table 3-21).

Immigrants from mainland China and Hong Kong were concentrated in Brooklyn, Queens, and Manhattan. In 2011, nearly 4-in-10 immigrants born in mainland China lived in Brooklyn and another 4-in-10 in Queens. Just under one-fifth lived in Manhattan, while a nominal population lived in the Bronx and Staten Island. For immigrants from Hong Kong, the shares living in Queens, Manhattan, and the Bronx were akin to those of residents from mainland China. However, compared with immigrants from the mainland, a smaller percentage of Hong Kong-born immigrants lived in Brooklyn (34 percent), while there was a relatively larger share (6 percent) living in Staten Island. During the past decade, the share of mainlanders living in both Brooklyn and Queens has increased, as their population in neighborhoods like Bensonhurst, Sunset Park, Dyker Heights, Flushing, and Murray Hill has soared. Over the same period, Manhattan's share declined dramatically as immigrants from China's mainland moved away from the original Chinatown (data not shown). According to the most recent data, the largest neighborhood of residence for the mainland Chinese was Bensonhurst (27,300) followed by the 3 Chinatowns: Sunset Park (26,800); Flushing (26,500); and the original Chinatown in Manhattan (19,000). For immigrants from Hong Kong, the largest neighborhoods were Bensonhurst (3,700), Chinatown in Manhattan (1,700), and

Flushing (1,400). However, Sunset Park was not a major neighborhood of settlement. Though immigrants from Hong Kong often lived in many of the same neighborhoods as those from the mainland, some gravitated to lower density neighborhoods with higher rates of owner occupancy.

Residential patterns of the Taiwanese-born were even more distinct, with two-thirds of the group living in Queens; the borough had 9 of the top 10 Taiwanese neighborhoods. Flushing was by far the largest neighborhood of residence, with 3,700 Taiwanese immigrants, followed by Forest Hills (1,400), and Murray Hill (900). In general, Taiwanese-born immigrants were more likely to live in the more affluent sections of northeast Queens than their mainland counterparts.

Figure 3-22
Foreign-born Population from China
by Subregion of Birth
New York City Boroughs, 2011



* This analysis uses place of birth information to identify Chinese immigrants. However, if one looks at New York's foreign-born that self identified as Chinese by race, we find 92 percent were from mainland China, Hong Kong, or Taiwan. The remaining foreign-born Chinese were mostly from other Asian countries, like Malaysia or Vietnam, but also nearly 5,000 from parts of the Americas, a reflection of the vast Chinese diaspora.

Table 3-21
Top 10 Neighborhoods of Settlement for
Persons Born in China by Subregion of Birth
New York City, 2007–2011

	2007–2011	
	Number	Percent
Persons Born in Mainland China	276,370	100.0
Bensonhurst	27,322	9.9
Sunset Park	26,846	9.7
Flushing	26,461	9.6
Chinatown	18,993	6.9
Elmhurst	15,169	5.5
Lower East Side	11,498	4.2
Murray Hill	8,685	3.1
Dyker Heights	8,533	3.1
Borough Park	5,482	2.0
Queensboro Hill	5,434	2.0
All Others	121,947	44.1
Persons Born in Hong Kong	33,152	100.0
Bensonhurst	3,723	11.2
Chinatown	1,741	5.3
Flushing	1,373	4.1
Elmhurst	1,274	3.8
Forest Hills	1,069	3.2
Bath Beach	1,049	3.2
Pomok-Flushing Heights-Hillcrest	952	2.9
Sheepshead Bay-Gerritsen Beach-Manhattan Beach	858	2.6
Murray Hill	858	2.6
Bayside-Bayside Hills	738	2.2
All Others	19,517	58.9
Persons Born in Taiwan	22,094	100.0
Flushing	3,737	16.9
Forest Hills	1,375	6.2
Murray Hill	907	4.1
Bayside-Bayside Hills	847	3.8
Pomok-Flushing Heights-Hillcrest	811	3.7
Elmhurst	804	3.6
Auburndale	790	3.6
Queensboro Hill	658	3.0
Bensonhurst	613	2.8
Oakland Gardens	606	2.7
All Others	10,946	49.5

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey-Summary File
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

a result, the share of Chinese living in Queens and Brooklyn in 2011 increased by a few percentage points, to 41 percent and 37 percent, respectively. In contrast, the Chinese population in Manhattan grew by a well below-average 3 percent, and the share of Chinese in the borough dropped from 24 percent in 2000 to 19 percent in 2011.

New York City was home to three Chinatowns in 2011: the original Chinatown in Manhattan, Flushing in Queens, and Sunset Park in Brooklyn (Figure 3-21). Chinatown in Manhattan had the largest Chinese-born population back in 2000, but by 2011 that same population had dropped to 20,900 (Table 3-22), a decline of 23 percent. Recent data showed Flushing and Sunset Park to have surpassed Chinatown’s Chinese immigrant count, with populations of 31,600 and 27,600, respectively. Though lacking the overall population density of the 3 Chinatowns, Brooklyn’s Bensonhurst was the largest Chinese neighborhood in New York City, with a Chinese-born population of 31,700. Together, these four neighborhoods were home to one-third of New York’s Chinese immigrant population.

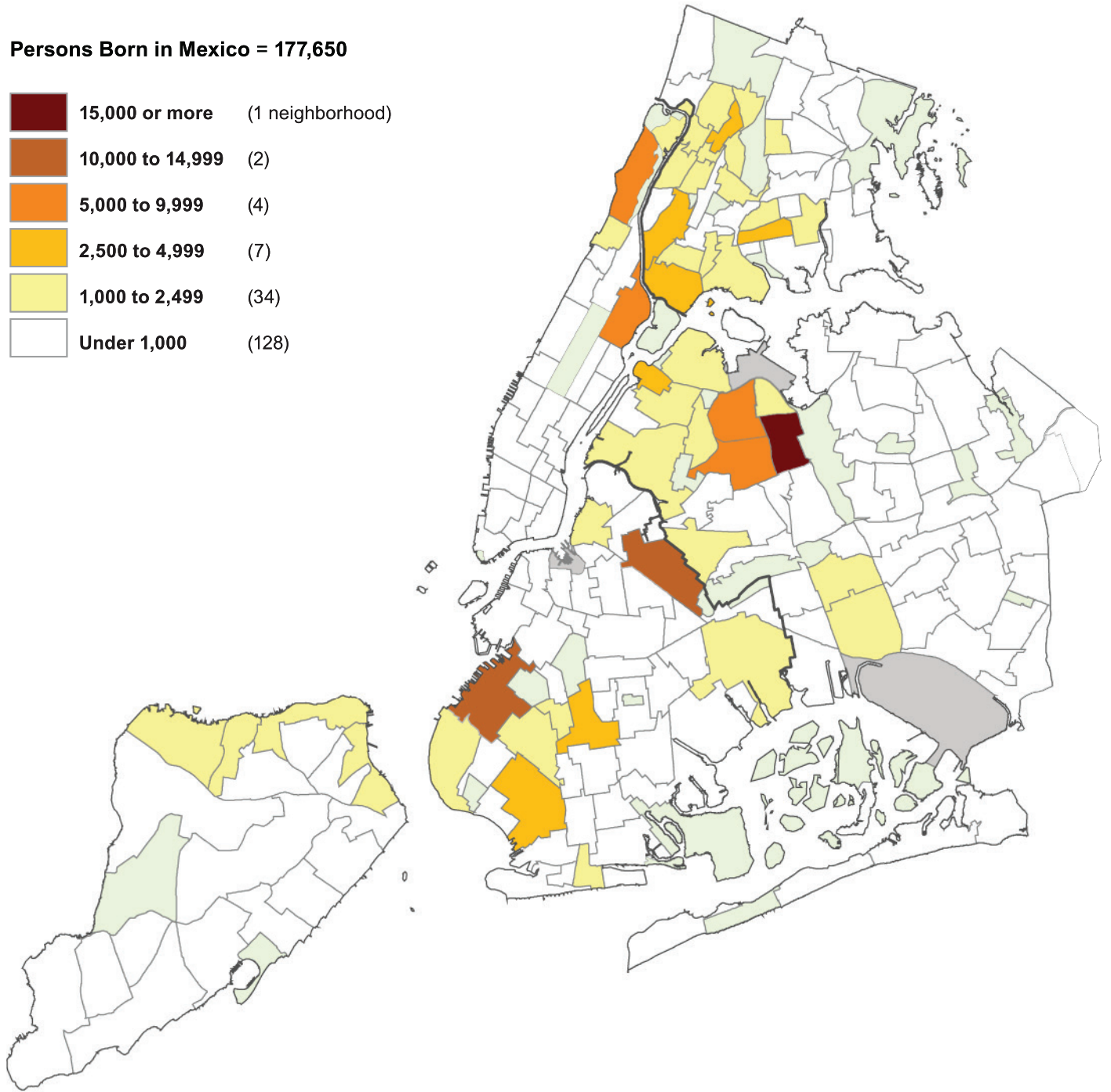
Table 3-22
Top 10 Neighborhoods of Settlement for
Persons Born in China
New York City, 2007–2011

	2007–2011	
	Number	Percent
TOTAL, NYC	331,616	100.0
Bensonhurst	31,658	9.5
Flushing	31,571	9.5
Sunset Park	27,647	8.3
Chinatown	20,907	6.3
Elmhurst	17,247	5.2
Lower East Side	12,039	3.6
Murray Hill	10,450	3.2
Dyker Heights	9,307	2.8
Forest Hills	7,602	2.3
Queensboro Hill	6,649	2.0
All Others	156,539	47.2

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey-Summary File
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

Figure 3-23
Residential Settlement of Persons Born in Mexico by Neighborhood
New York City, 2007–2011

Persons Born in Mexico = 177,650



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey—Summary File
 Population Division—New York City Department of City Planning

Table 3-23
Persons Born in Mexico by Borough
New York City, 2000 to 2011

	2000		2011		Change 2000–2011	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL, NYC	122,550	100.0	186,298	100.0	63,748	52.0
Bronx	20,962	17.1	42,487	22.8	21,525	102.7
Brooklyn	39,605	32.3	49,977	26.8	10,372	26.2
Manhattan	19,426	15.9	23,773	12.8	4,347	22.4
Queens	37,667	30.7	62,215	33.4	24,548	65.2
Staten Island	4,890	4.0	7,846	4.2	2,956	60.4

Sources:
 U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census-Summary File 1; 2011 American Community Survey-Summary File
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

Table 3-24
Top 10 Neighborhoods of Settlement for
Persons Born in Mexico
New York City, 2007–2011

	2007–2011	
	Number	Percent
TOTAL, NYC	177,650	100.0
Corona	15,337	8.6
Sunset Park	12,420	7.0
Bushwick	10,490	5.9
Elmhurst	8,117	4.6
East Harlem	7,172	4.0
Jackson Heights	6,539	3.7
Washington Heights	6,254	3.5
Concourse-Concourse Village	4,301	2.4
Flatbush	4,074	2.3
Mott Haven-Port Morris	3,808	2.1
All Others	99,138	55.8

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey-Summary File
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

While foreign-born Chinese declined in Manhattan’s Chinatown, they increased in neighborhoods across Queens and Brooklyn, especially those neighborhoods in close proximity to the Brooklyn and Queens Chinatowns. In Brooklyn, there was a large band of Chinese settlement that extended from Sunset Park down to Dyker Heights, Borough Park, and Bensonhurst, and then eastward to Sheepshead Bay. In Queens, there was a similar band of Chinese settlement that extended from Elmhurst, eastward to Flushing, Murray Hill, and Queensboro Hill, and then farther east to Bayside, Oakland Gardens, and Douglaston.

Settlement Patterns of Mexican Immigrants

Mexican immigrants saw the largest growth among the major immigrant groups, increasing by more than 50 percent, to reach a population of 186,300 in 2011. With this growth, Mexicans vaulted into third place in 2011, from their previous position as the city’s fifth largest immigrant group. Queens settled one-third of Mexicans in the city, while Brooklyn and the Bronx were home to 27 and 23 percent, respectively (Table 3-23). Although immigrant Mexicans grew substantially in Manhattan and Brooklyn since 2000, both boroughs saw a decline in their shares of the Mexican population. This was because of exceptionally high growth in the Bronx, where the Mexican-born population doubled, and in Queens, where it increased by two-thirds.

Unlike most immigrant groups, the borough distribution of Mexicans in the city largely mirrored that of the total immigrant population (Figure 3-23). There were Mexican concentrations in northwest Queens, Upper Manhattan, parts of Brooklyn, and across the Bronx. Cumulatively, with 30,000 Mexican immigrants, Corona, Elmhurst, and Jackson Heights were the core of Mexican settlement in Queens and the greatest numeric presence of Mexicans anywhere in the city (Table 3-24). In

Brooklyn, Sunset Park and Bushwick were the second and third largest Mexican neighborhoods in New York, with Mexican immigrant populations of 12,400 and 10,500, respectively. The fifth largest settlement of Mexican immigrants was in East Harlem. This was the only major concentration of Mexicans to see its population decrease since 2000. In nearby Washington Heights, however, the Mexican population more than doubled, up to 6,300. Concourse-Concourse Village and Mott Haven-Port Morris typified the Mexican presence in much of the Bronx, which was sizable, though not dominant, but grew dramatically over the past decade. Though no individual Staten Island neighborhood made the list of top Mexican neighborhoods, the North Shore was home to over 6,000 Mexican immigrants, or 4 percent of Mexicans in the city. This substantial presence helped make Mexicans the largest immigrant group in the entire borough.

Settlement Patterns of Jamaican Immigrants

Jamaicans were the 4th largest foreign-born group in the city, numbering 169,200 in 2011. This represented a 5 percent decrease over the 2000 Jamaican immigrant population of 178,900 and was the second greatest decline of any top immigrant group (Table 3-25). Forty-two percent of the city's Jamaican-born population lived in Brooklyn, while the Bronx and Queens were home to 31 percent and 24 percent, respectively. The Bronx actually saw a slight increase in their Jamaican immigrant population, but Brooklyn and particularly Queens experienced substantial declines.

Unlike the dispersed settlement pattern of Mexicans, Jamaicans were primarily concentrated in three enclaves: central and eastern Brooklyn, southeast Queens, and northern Bronx (Figure 3-24). These three areas encompassed over three

Table 3-25
Persons Born in Jamaica by Borough
New York City, 2000 to 2011

	2000		2011		Change 2000–2011	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL, NYC	178,922	100.0	169,235	100.0	-9,687	-5.4
Bronx	51,120	28.6	52,533	31.0	1,413	2.8
Brooklyn	73,580	41.1	70,508	41.7	-3,072	-4.2
Manhattan	5,886	3.3	4,813	2.8	-1,073	-18.2
Queens	47,145	26.3	40,181	23.7	-6,964	-14.8
Staten Island	1,191	0.7	1,200	0.7	9	0.8

Sources:
U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census-Summary File 1; 2011 American Community Survey-Summary File
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

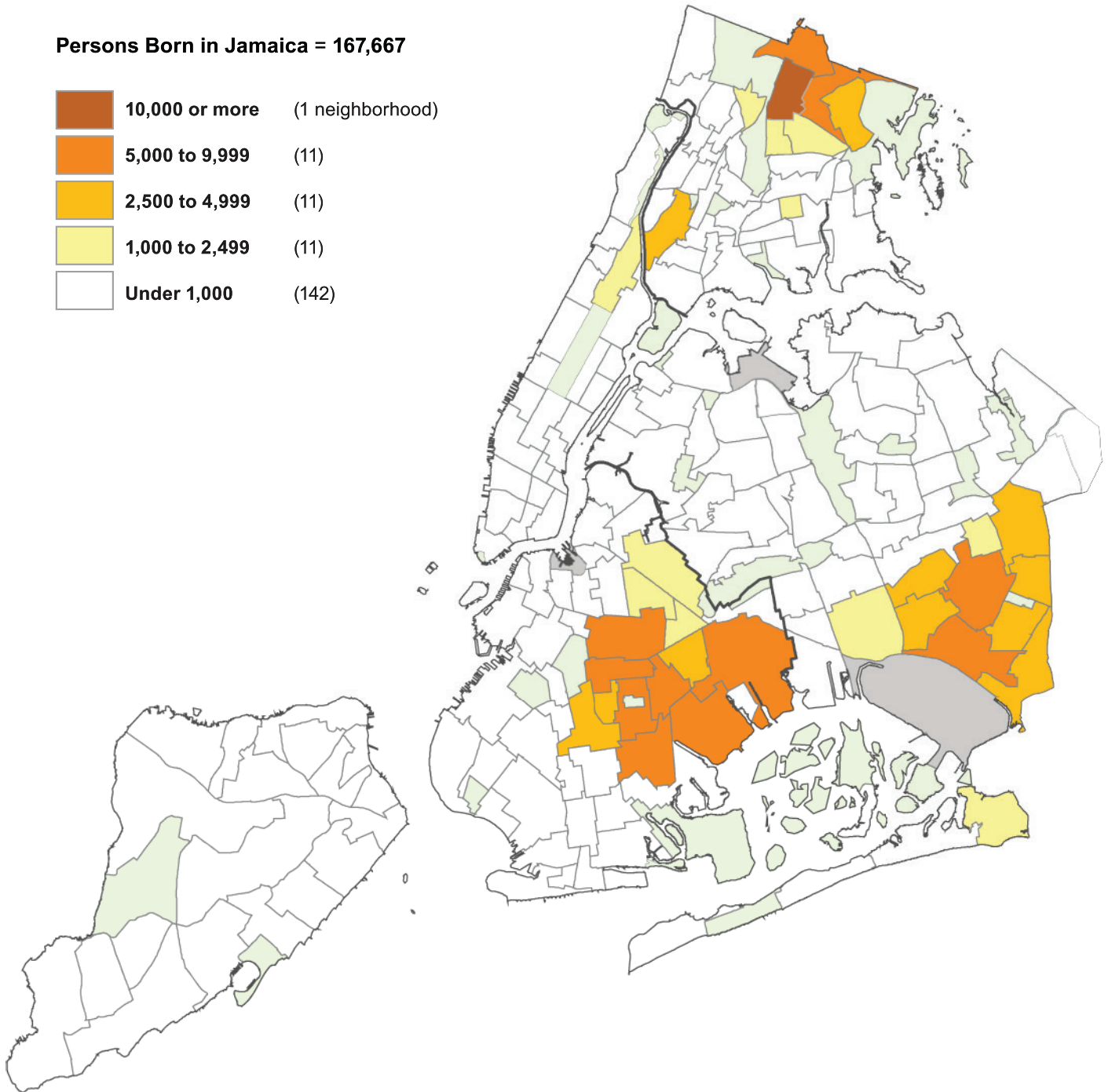
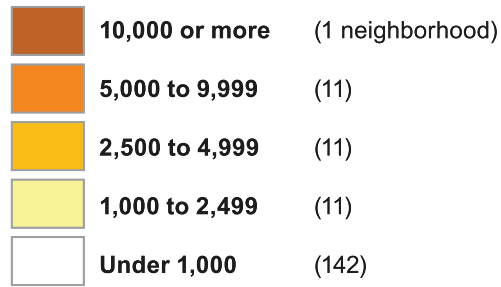
Table 3-26
Top 10 Neighborhoods of Settlement for
Persons Born in Jamaica
New York City, 2007–2011

	2007–2011	
	Number	Percent
TOTAL, NYC	167,667	100.0
Williamsbridge-Olinville	11,195	6.7
Canarsie	9,666	5.8
Woodlawn-Wakefield	9,462	5.6
Rugby-Remsen Village	7,936	4.7
Crown Heights	7,775	4.6
Eastchester-Edenwald-Baychester	7,209	4.3
Springfield Gardens-Brookville	6,454	3.8
Prospect Lefferts Gardens-Wingate	6,394	3.8
St. Albans	6,343	3.8
East Flatbush-Farragut	6,315	3.8
All Others	88,918	53.0

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey-Summary File
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

Figure 3-24
Residential Settlement of Persons Born in Jamaica by Neighborhood
New York City, 2007–2011

Persons Born in Jamaica = 167,667



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey—Summary File
 Population Division—New York City Department of City Planning

quarters of Jamaicans in the city. Central and eastern Brooklyn together had the largest Jamaican presence in the city. This area included the neighborhoods of Canarsie, Rugby-Remsen Village, Crown Heights, Prospect Lefferts Gardens-Wingate, and East Flatbush-Farragut, each with over 6,000 Jamaican immigrants (Table 3-26). All of these neighborhoods except Canarsie saw a dramatic drop in their Jamaican population. While many Jamaicans have left New York, many have moved within the city, from high density areas, like those in central Brooklyn, to lower density neighborhoods on the periphery, like Canarsie and East New York, in eastern Brooklyn.

The largest single Jamaican neighborhood in the city was Williamsbridge-Olinville in the northern Bronx, with 11,200 Jamaican immigrants. The adjacent neighborhoods of Woodlawn-Wakefield and Eastchester-Edenwald-Baychester represented the 3rd and 6th largest Jamaican neighborhoods in the city, with 9,500 and 7,200 Jamaican immigrants, respectively. Springfield Gardens-Brookville (6,500) and St. Albans (6,300) formed the core of Jamaican settlement in southeast Queens.

Settlement Patterns of Guyanese Immigrants

There were 139,900 foreign-born Guyanese in New York in 2011, making them the 5th largest immigrant group in the city. About 6-in-10 Guyanese immigrants in New York City lived in Queens, 3-in-10 in Brooklyn, and the rest primarily in the Bronx (Table 3-27).

Not only was the Guyanese population in the U.S. concentrated in New York (Table 2-4), but it was also highly clustered within the city, primarily in southwest Queens and central and eastern Brooklyn (Figure 3-25). These areas accounted for three quarters of Guyanese in the city. The two largest Guyanese neighborhoods, South Ozone Park (21,200) and Richmond Hill (11,100), were both in southwest Queens and were home to nearly

Table 3-27
Persons Born in Guyana by Borough
New York City, 2000 to 2011

	2000		2011		Change 2000–2011	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL, NYC	130,647	100.0	139,947	100.0	9,300	7.1
Bronx	14,868	11.4	13,845	9.9	-1,023	-6.9
Brooklyn	46,425	35.5	41,637	29.8	-4,788	-10.3
Manhattan	1,727	1.3	602	0.4	-1,125	-65.1
Queens	66,918	51.2	82,538	59.0	15,620	23.3
Staten Island	709	0.5	1,325	0.9	616	86.9

Sources:

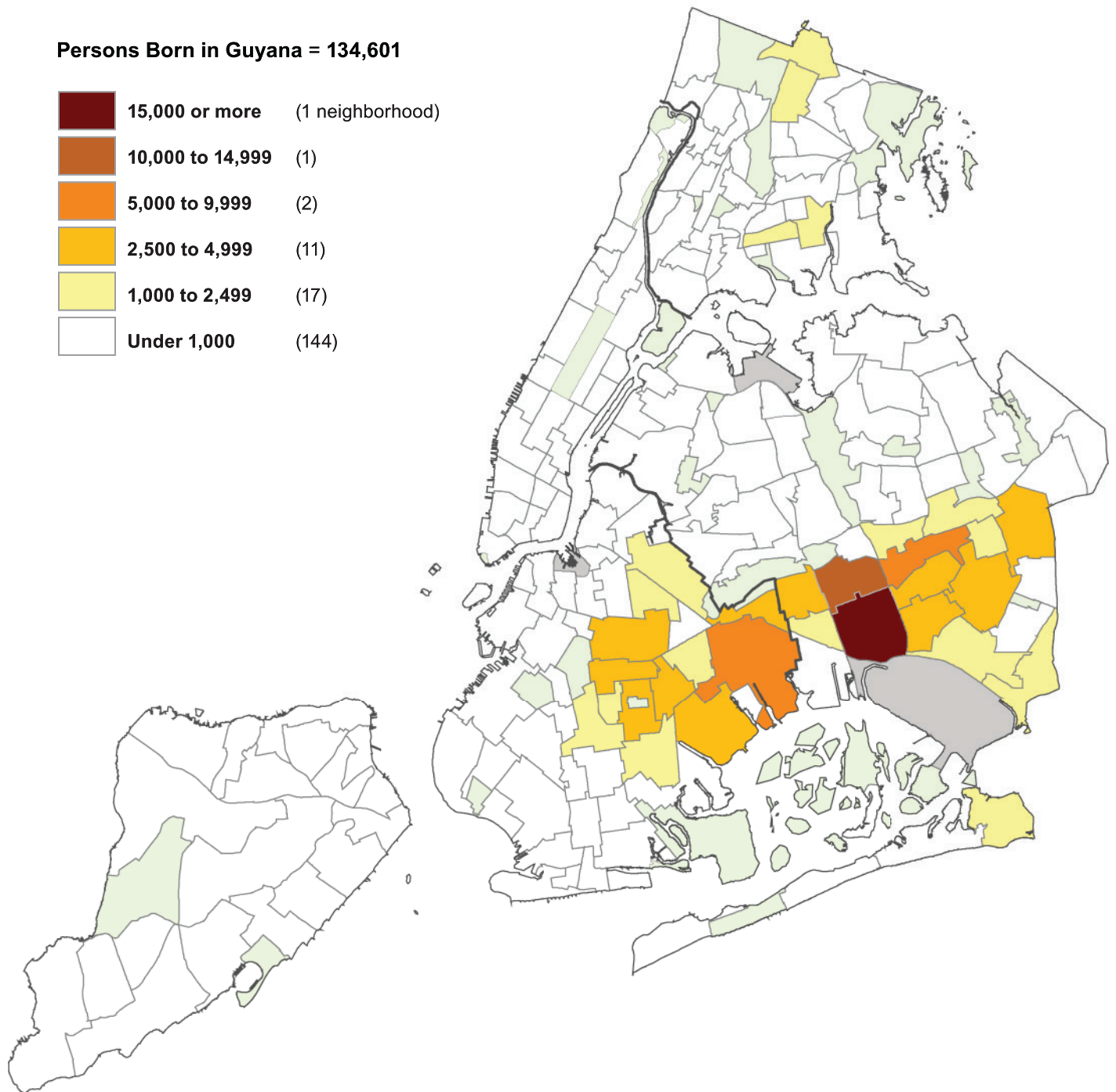
U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census-Summary File 1; 2011 American Community Survey-Summary File
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

Table 3-28
Top 10 Neighborhoods of Settlement for
Persons Born in Guyana
New York City, 2007–2011

	2007–2011	
	Number	Percent
TOTAL, NYC	134,601	100.0
South Ozone Park	21,245	15.8
Richmond Hill	11,050	8.2
Jamaica	6,721	5.0
East New York	5,401	4.0
Queens Village	4,848	3.6
Crown Heights	4,021	3.0
Prospect Lefferts Gardens-Wingate	3,598	2.7
Canarsie	3,571	2.7
East Flatbush-Farragut	3,554	2.6
Rugby-Remsen Village	3,441	2.6
All Others	67,151	49.9

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey-Summary File
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

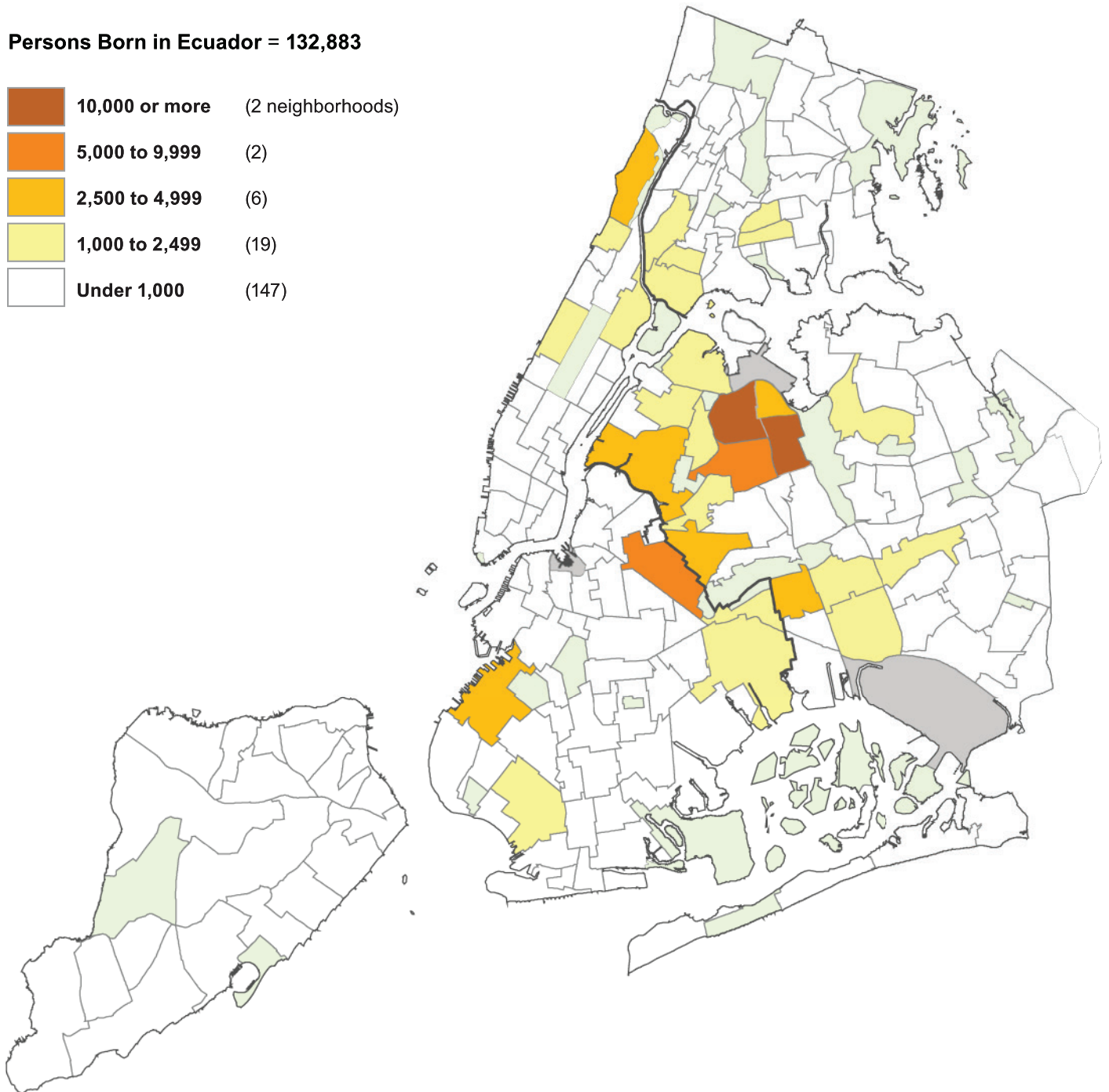
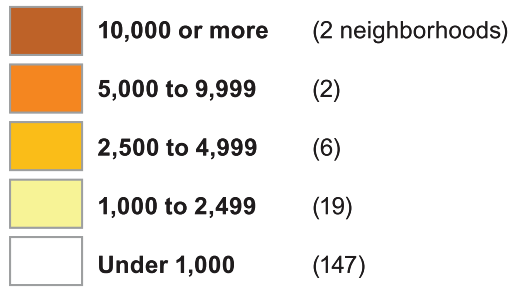
Figure 3-25
Residential Settlement of Persons Born in Guyana by Neighborhood
New York City, 2007–2011



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey—Summary File
 Population Division—New York City Department of City Planning

Figure 3-26
Residential Settlement of Persons Born in Ecuador by Neighborhood
New York City, 2007–2011

Persons Born in Ecuador = 132,883



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey—Summary File
 Population Division—New York City Department of City Planning

Table 3-29
Persons Born in Ecuador by Borough
New York City, 2000 to 2011

	2000		2011		Change 2000–2011	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL, NYC	114,944	100.0	137,791	100.0	22,847	19.9
Bronx	14,800	12.9	21,915	15.9	7,115	48.1
Brooklyn	20,256	17.6	25,616	18.6	5,360	26.5
Manhattan	12,217	10.6	15,503	11.3	3,286	26.9
Queens	66,643	58.0	72,736	52.8	6,093	9.1
Staten Island	1,028	0.9	2,021	1.5	993	96.6

Sources:
U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census-Summary File 1; 2011 American Community Survey-Summary File
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

Table 3-30
Top 10 Neighborhoods of Settlement for
Persons Born in Ecuador
New York City, 2007–2011

	2007–2011	
	Number	Percent
TOTAL, NYC	132,883	100.0
Corona	13,971	10.5
Jackson Heights	10,762	8.1
Elmhurst	8,489	6.4
Bushwick	7,640	5.7
Ridgewood	4,950	3.7
Washington Heights	4,349	3.3
Sunset Park	3,834	2.9
Hunters Point-Sunnyside-West Maspeth	3,650	2.7
Woodhaven	3,328	2.5
East Elmhurst	3,192	2.4
All Others	68,718	51.7

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey-Summary File
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

one-quarter of Guyanese in the city (Table 3-28). South Ozone Park in particular experienced substantial growth since 2000, adding well over 3,000 Guyanese-born residents. The Guyanese immigrants in both South Ozone Park and Richmond Hill were primarily of Asian Indian descent.¹ Farther west, Jamaica (6,700) and Queens Village (4,800) were the 3rd and 5th largest Guyanese neighborhoods, respectively.

In Brooklyn, East New York was the largest neighborhood of Guyanese settlement, with a foreign-born Guyanese population of 5,400. Here and in adjacent Canarsie (3,600) there was substantial growth in the Guyanese population since 2000, but the same was not true in most of central Brooklyn. In Brooklyn's core, where Guyanese were primarily of African descent, major neighborhoods such as Crown Heights (4,000) and East Flatbush-Farragut (3,600) saw declines of over 20 percent in their Guyanese populations.

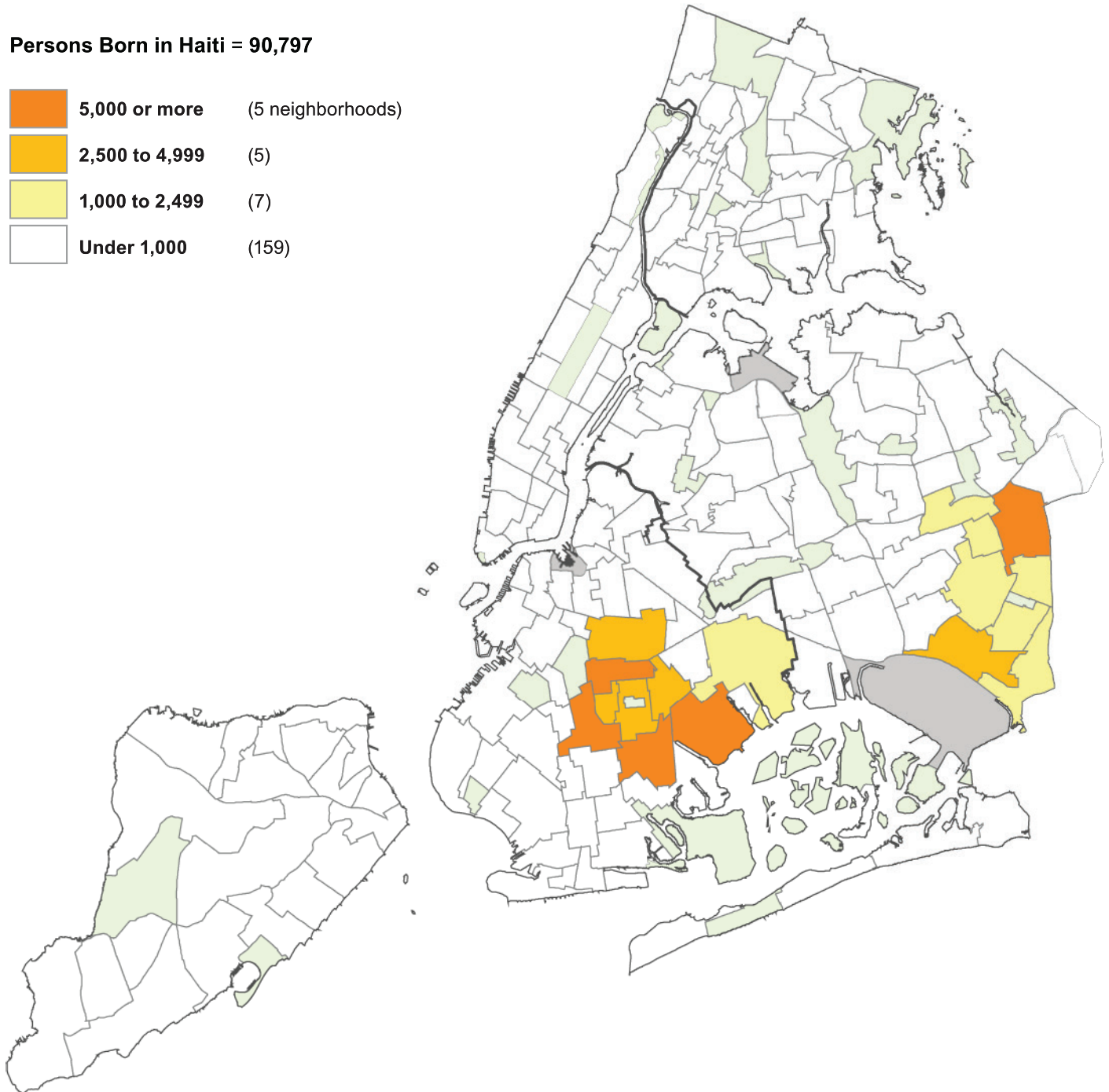
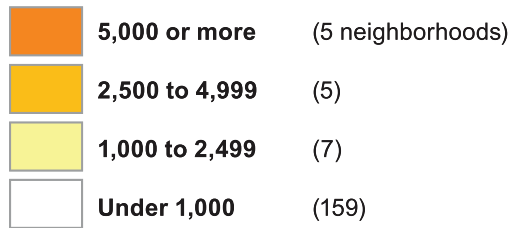
Settlement Patterns of Ecuadorian Immigrants

The number of Ecuadorians grew by 20 percent since 2000, increasing from 114,900 to 137,800 in 2011 (Table 3-29), and ranked 6th among foreign-born groups. Queens was home to 53 percent of the city's immigrant Ecuadorians in 2011, but this represented a substantial drop from 2000 as growth (9 percent) did not keep pace with robust increases in the other boroughs. In 2011, nearly one-fifth (19 percent) of the New York's Ecuadorian immigrants lived in Brooklyn, while the Bronx and Manhattan were home to 16 percent and 11 percent, respectively, and 2 percent lived in Staten Island.

Of the 72,700 Ecuadorians living in Queens, the vast majority were in the northwestern part of the borough (Figure 3-26). In fact, 42 percent of the city's overall Ecuadorian population lived in this section of Queens, and 6 out of the top

Figure 3-27
Residential Settlement of Persons Born in Haiti by Neighborhood
New York City, 2007–2011

Persons Born in Haiti = 90,797



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey—Summary File
 Population Division—New York City Department of City Planning

Table 3-31
Persons Born in Haiti by Borough
New York City, 2000 to 2011

	2000		2011		Change 2000–2011	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL, NYC	95,580	100.0	94,171	100.0	-1,409	-1.5
Bronx	1,643	1.7	2,867	3.0	1,224	74.5
Brooklyn	61,267	64.1	61,550	65.4	283	0.5
Manhattan	5,083	5.3	3,418	3.6	-1,665	-32.8
Queens	27,212	28.5	25,655	27.2	-1,557	-5.7
Staten Island	375	0.4	681	0.7	306	81.6

Sources:
U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census-Summary File 1; 2011 American Community Survey-Summary File
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

Table 3-32
Top 10 Neighborhoods of Settlement for
Persons Born in Haiti
New York City, 2007–2011

	2007–2011	
	Number	Percent
TOTAL, NYC	90,797	100.0
Flatbush	9,820	10.8
Canarsie	8,898	9.8
Flatlands	8,655	9.5
Queens Village	6,048	6.7
Prospect Lefferts Gardens-Wingate	5,592	6.2
East Flatbush-Farragut	4,222	4.6
Crown Heights	4,161	4.6
Erasmus	4,138	4.6
Springfield Gardens-Brookville	2,717	3.0
Rugby-Remsen Village	2,607	2.9
All Others	33,939	37.4

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey-Summary File
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

10 largest Ecuadorian neighborhoods (Table 3-30) were here: Corona, home to 14,000 or 11 percent of Ecuadorians in the city; Jackson Heights (10,800); Elmhurst (8,500); Ridgewood (5,000); Hunters Point-Sunnyside-West Maspeth (3,700); and East Elmhurst (3,200), which had 4 times as many Ecuadorians as it did in 2000. Many of these Ecuadorian neighborhoods in northwest Queens also had high Mexican populations, particularly Corona, Elmhurst, and Jackson Heights. Woodhaven (3,300), in southwest Queens, was the borough's only major Ecuadorian neighborhood found outside of its northwestern section. There was also a substantial Ecuadorian presence across the border from Ridgewood, in Bushwick (7,600), Brooklyn.

Other top 10 Ecuadorian neighborhoods included Sunset Park (3,800) in Brooklyn, and Washington Heights (4,300) in Manhattan.

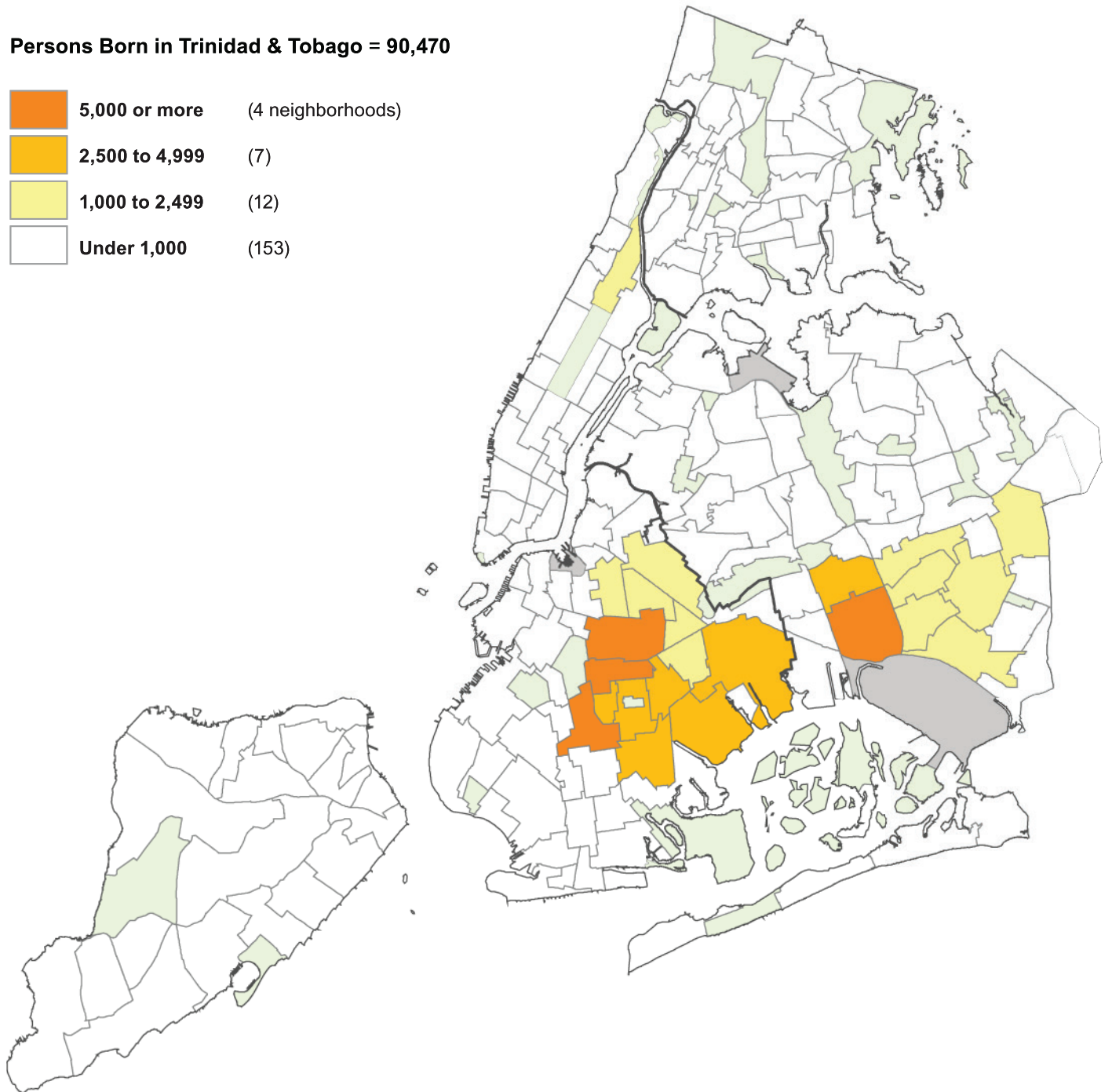
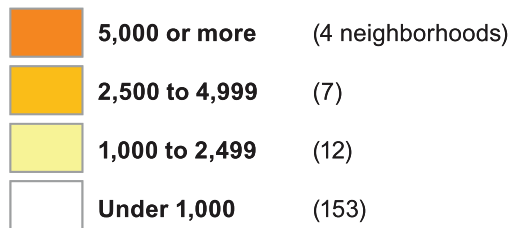
Settlement Patterns of Haitian Immigrants

There were 94,200 foreign-born Haitians in 2011, down 2 percent since 2000 (Table 3-31). This lack of growth stood in contrast to the citywide increase for the overall foreign-born population (7 percent), but was typical of nonhispanic Caribbean groups.

In 2011, the overwhelming majority of Haitians lived in two boroughs: Brooklyn (65 percent) and Queens (27 percent). Six of the top 10 Haitian neighborhoods in New York City were found in the high density, geographic center of Brooklyn: Flatbush (9,800 Haitian-born residents), Prospect Lefferts Gardens-Wingate (5,600), East-Flatbush-Farragut (4,200), Crown Heights (4,200), and Rugby-Remsen Village (2,600) (Table 3-32 and Figure 3-27). However, all of these neighborhoods experienced a drop in their Haitian population of 15 percent or

Figure 3-28
Residential Settlement of Persons Born in
Trinidad & Tobago by Neighborhood
New York City, 2007–2011

Persons Born in Trinidad & Tobago = 90,470



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey—Summary File
 Population Division—New York City Department of City Planning

Table 3-33
Persons Born in Trinidad and Tobago by Borough
New York City, 2000 to 2011

	2000		2011		Change 2000–2011	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL, NYC	88,794	100.0	87,635	100.0	-1,159	-1.3
Bronx	6,145	6.9	7,407	8.5	1,262	20.5
Brooklyn	52,256	58.9	50,319	57.4	-1,937	-3.7
Manhattan	2,852	3.2	3,207	3.7	355	12.4
Queens	26,255	29.6	26,209	29.9	-46	-0.2
Staten Island	1,286	1.4	493	0.6	-793	-61.7

Sources:
U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census-Summary File 1; 2011 American Community Survey-Summary File
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

Table 3-34
Top 10 Neighborhoods of Settlement for
Persons Born in Trinidad and Tobago
New York City, 2007–2011

	2007–2011	
	Number	Percent
TOTAL, NYC	90,470	100.0
Crown Heights	8,066	8.9
South Ozone Park	6,574	7.3
Flatbush	5,442	6.0
Prospect Lefferts Gardens-Wingate	5,415	6.0
Rugby-Remsen Village	4,370	4.8
East Flatbush-Farragut	3,990	4.4
Canarsie	3,859	4.3
East New York	3,744	4.1
Flatlands	3,120	3.4
Richmond Hill	2,829	3.1
All Others	43,061	47.6

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey-Summary File
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

more since 2000. In contrast, Haitian populations in lower density neighborhoods on the eastern periphery of Brooklyn, like Canarsie (8,900) and Flatlands (8,700), experienced gains of 20 percent or more since 2000.

In Queens, the largest Haitian neighborhoods were in the southeast section of the borough, in Queens Village (6,000) and Springfield Gardens-Brookville (2,700). As in Brooklyn, the Haitian population grew in these fringe neighborhoods, and declined in denser parts of the borough, where there are higher rates of renter occupancy.

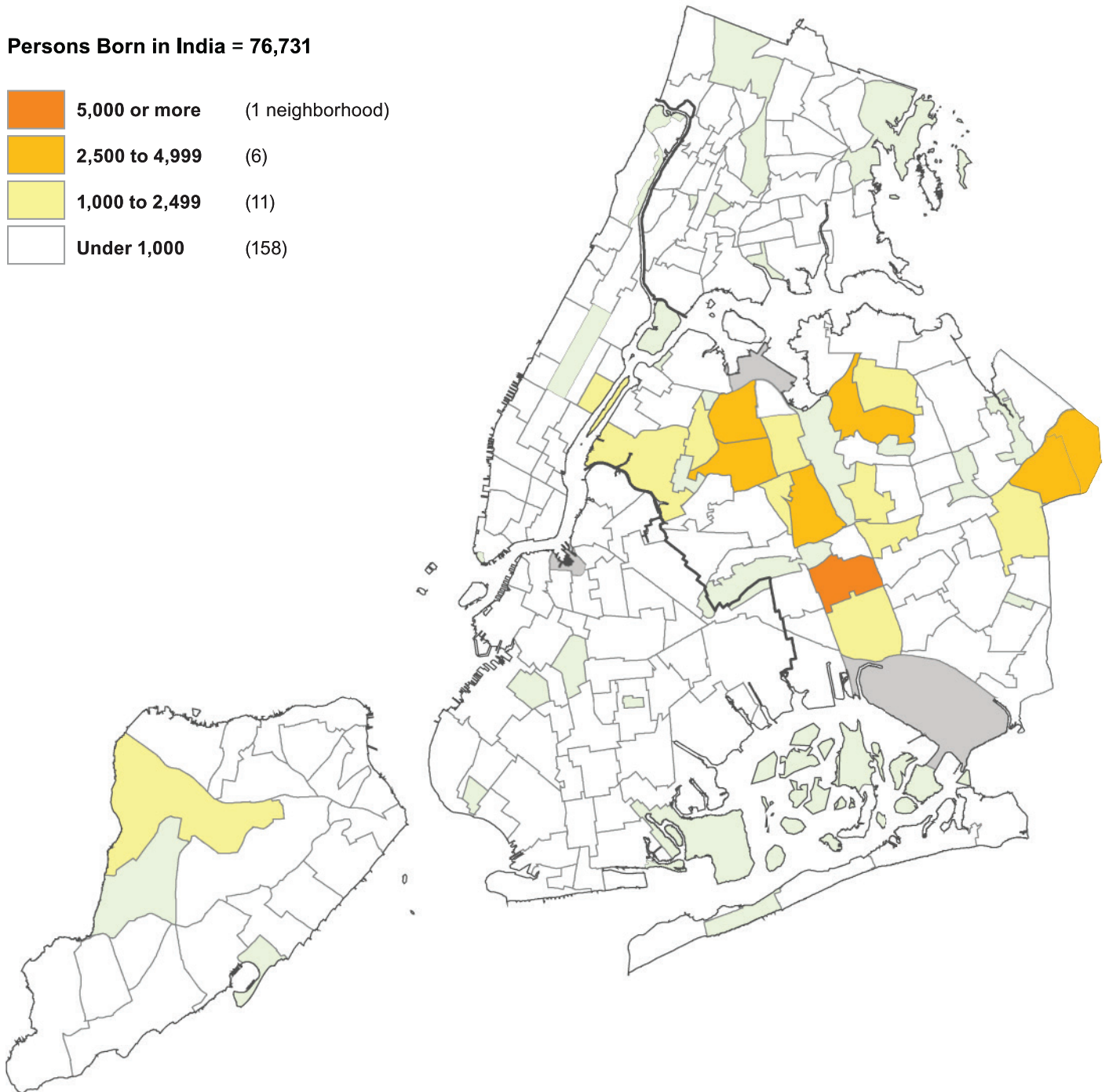
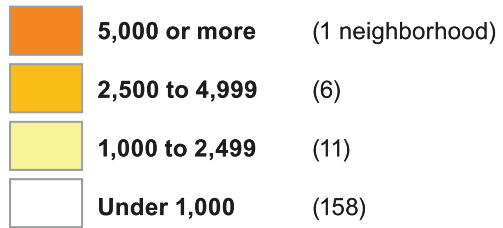
Settlement Patterns of Immigrants from Trinidad and Tobago

Immigrants from Trinidad and Tobago numbered 87,600 in 2011, similar to their number in 2000 (Table 3-33). They were the 8th largest immigrant group in the city, concentrated primarily in Brooklyn (57 percent) and Queens (30 percent). While the Bronx only accounted for 9 percent of immigrants from Trinidad and Tobago, this immigrant population grew by 21 percent since 2000, higher than any other borough.

Almost all of the largest neighborhoods for Trinidadians and Tobagonians were in the center of Brooklyn, including Crown Heights (8,100), Flatbush (5,400), Prospect Lefferts Gardens-Wingate (5,400), Rugby-Remsen Village (4,400), and East Flatbush-Farragut (4,000) (Table 3-34 and Figure 3-28). These six neighborhoods together were home to nearly one-third of the city's Trinidadian and Tobagonian immigrants. As with other groups from the nonhispanic Caribbean, central Brooklyn neighborhoods like Crown Heights and East Flatbush-Farragut lost immigrants from Trinidad and Tobago, but neighborhoods to the east, such as Canarsie (3,900), East New York (3,700), and Flatlands (3,100), saw their numbers increase since 2000. The two remaining top Trinidadian and Tobagonian neighborhoods were in Queens – South Ozone Park (6,600) and Richmond Hill (2,800). These neighborhoods were

Figure 3-29
Residential Settlement of Persons Born in India by Neighborhood
New York City, 2007–2011

Persons Born in India = 76,731



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey—Summary File
 Population Division—New York City Department of City Planning

Table 3-35
Persons Born in India by Borough
New York City, 2000 to 2011

	2000		2011		Change 2000–2011	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL, NYC	68,263	100.0	76,493	100.0	8,230	12.1
Bronx	3,440	5.0	2,754	3.6	-686	-19.9
Brooklyn	6,838	10.0	7,673	10.0	835	12.2
Manhattan	6,354	9.3	14,483	18.9	8,129	127.9
Queens	48,132	70.5	46,103	60.3	-2,029	-4.2
Staten Island	3,499	5.1	5,480	7.2	1,981	56.6

Sources:
 U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census-Summary File 1; 2011 American Community Survey-Summary File
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

Table 3-36
Top 10 Neighborhoods of Settlement for
Persons Born in India
New York City, 2007–2011

	2007–2011	
	Number	Percent
TOTAL, NYC	76,731	100.0
Richmond Hill	5,673	7.4
Jackson Heights	4,504	5.9
Flushing	4,127	5.4
Glen Oaks-Floral Park-New Hyde Park	3,961	5.2
Bellerose	3,834	5.0
Forest Hills	2,758	3.6
Elmhurst	2,683	3.5
South Ozone Park	2,459	3.2
Rego Park	1,753	2.3
Queens Village	1,667	2.2
All Others	43,312	56.4

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey-Summary File
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

home to many Trinidadians and Tobagonians of Asian Indian descent.

As with Guyanese immigrants, Trinidadian and Tobagonian immigrants of Asian and African descent each had a preferred borough of residence. Queens accounted for the overwhelming majority (73 percent) of New York’s Trinidadian and Tobagonian immigrants of Asian descent, while Brooklyn settled nearly two-thirds of those of African descent.

Settlement Patterns of Indian Immigrants

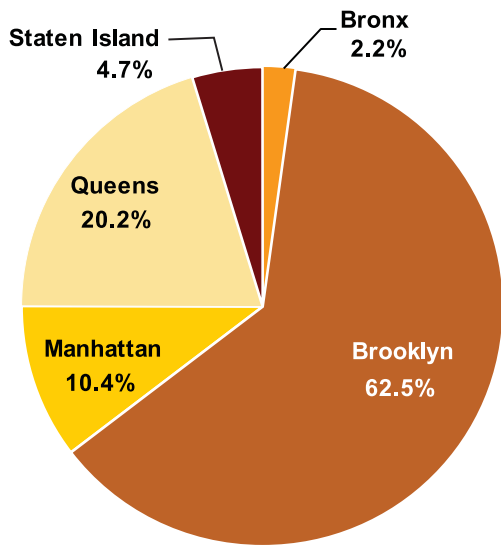
There were 76,500 foreign-born Indians in New York City in 2011, up from 68,300 in 2000 (Table 3-35). This translated to a 12 percent increase, nearly twice the rate of growth among the overall foreign-born in the city.

Queens was home to 60 percent of all Indians in the city in 2011, down from 71 percent in 2000. Manhattan had the second largest Indian population (19 percent) and by far the highest growth rate, more than doubling since 2000. The 7 percent share of Indians living in Staten Island is noteworthy in that it was more than twice the share of the overall foreign-born in this borough. Staten Island’s Indian immigrant population also increased substantially, up 57 percent since 2000.

Although Manhattan and Staten Island were the fastest growing boroughs among Indian immigrants, the top 10 neighborhoods of settlement were all in Queens (Table 3-36 and Figure 3-29). Richmond Hill and Jackson Heights were the 2 largest Indian neighborhoods, with 5,700 and 4,500 Indian immigrants, respectively. These neighborhoods were followed by Flushing, Glen Oaks-Floral Park-New Hyde Park, and Bellerose, each with a foreign-born Indian population of about

4,000. Of the top 5, Flushing was the only neighborhood to have its Indian population decline (down 23 percent) since 2000, while the other 4 all saw increases of 37 percent or more. Forest Hills, Elmhurst, South Ozone Park, Rego Park, and Queens Village rounded out the top 10. Elmhurst, the seventh largest Indian neighborhood, is notable along with Jackson Heights as areas of co-residence between Indian and Bangladeshi immigrants.

Figure 3-30
Persons Born in Russia by Borough
New York City, 2011



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau: 2011 American Community Survey-Summary File
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

Settlement Pattern of Russian Immigrants

New York was home to 76,300 Russian immigrants, who were the 10th largest foreign-born group in the city. Brooklyn settled 63 percent of Russians, Queens was home to 20 percent, and Manhattan 10 percent (Figure 3-30). While Manhattan had a relatively small share of New York's Russian population, it was the only borough to see a significant increase, up 36 percent since 2000 (Table 3-37). Indeed, New York's Russian immigrant population was down 6

Table 3-37
Persons Born in Russia by Borough
New York City, 2000 to 2011

	2000		2011		Change 2000–2011	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL, NYC	81,408	100.0	76,264	100.0	-5,144	-6.3
Bronx	3,111	3.8	1,662	2.2	-1,449	-46.6
Brooklyn	51,781	63.6	47,631	62.5	-4,150	-8.0
Manhattan	5,832	7.2	7,943	10.4	2,111	36.2
Queens	17,232	21.2	15,407	20.2	-1,825	-10.6
Staten Island	3,452	4.2	3,621	4.7	169	4.9

Sources:
 U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census-Summary File 1; 2011 American Community Survey-Summary File
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

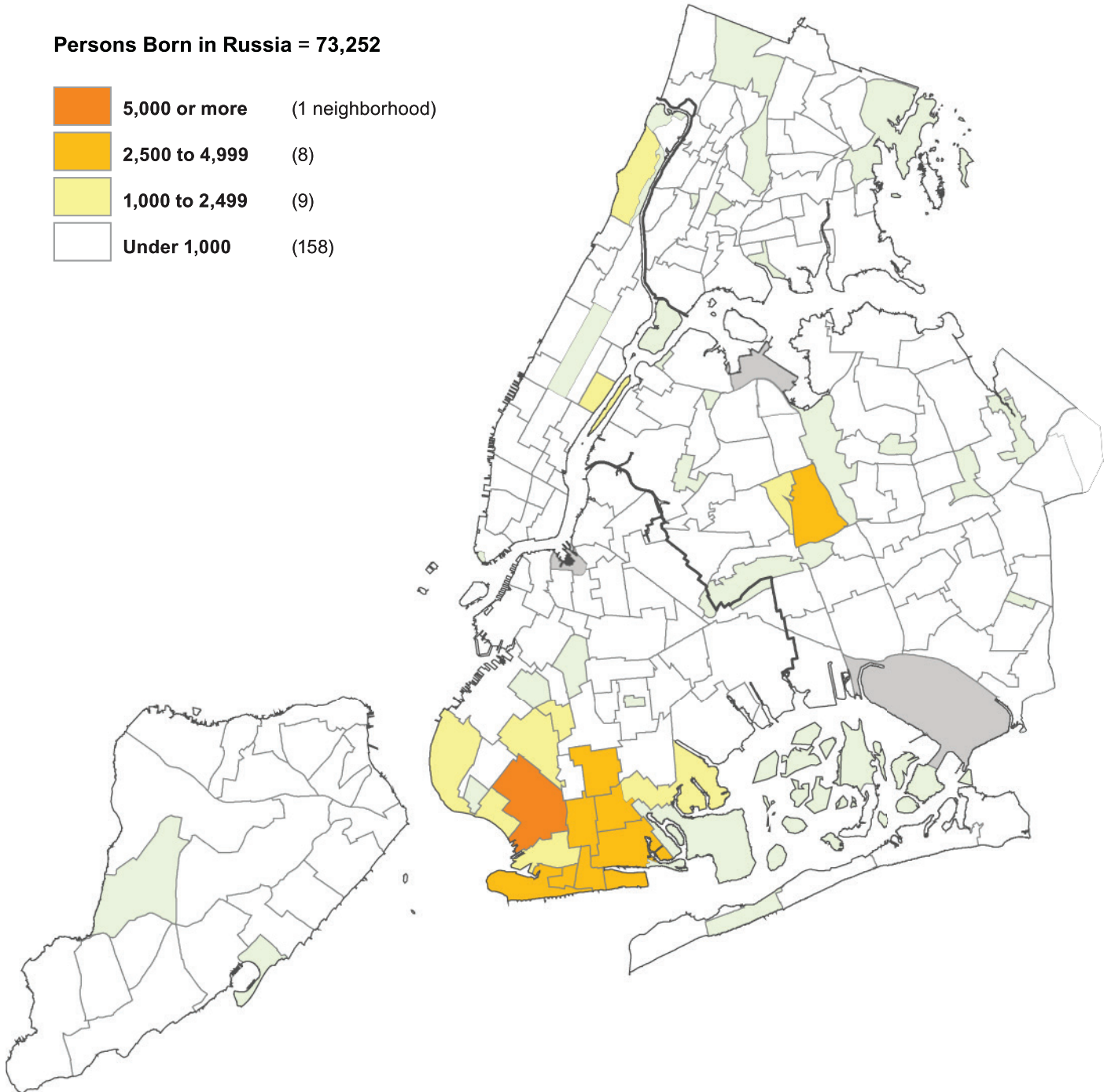
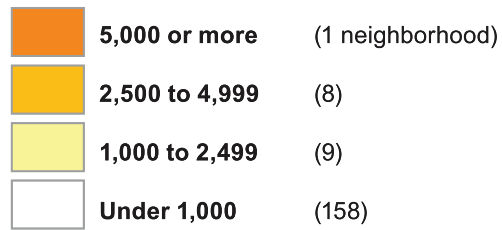
Table 3-38
Top 10 Neighborhoods of Settlement for
Persons Born in Russia
New York City, 2007–2011

	2007–2011	
	Number	Percent
TOTAL, NYC	73,252	100.0
Bensonhurst	6,071	8.3
Sheepshead Bay-Gerritsen Beach-Manhattan Beach	4,909	6.7
Brighton Beach	4,663	6.4
Forest Hills	4,400	6.0
Midwood	3,619	4.9
West Brighton	3,160	4.3
Madison	2,896	4.0
Homecrest	2,812	3.8
Seagate-Coney Island	2,651	3.6
Kensington-Ocean Parkway	2,094	2.9
All Others	35,977	49.1

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey-Summary File
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

Figure 3-31
Residential Settlement of Persons Born in Russia by Neighborhood
New York City, 2007–2011

Persons Born in Russia = 73,252



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey—Summary File
 Population Division—New York City Department of City Planning

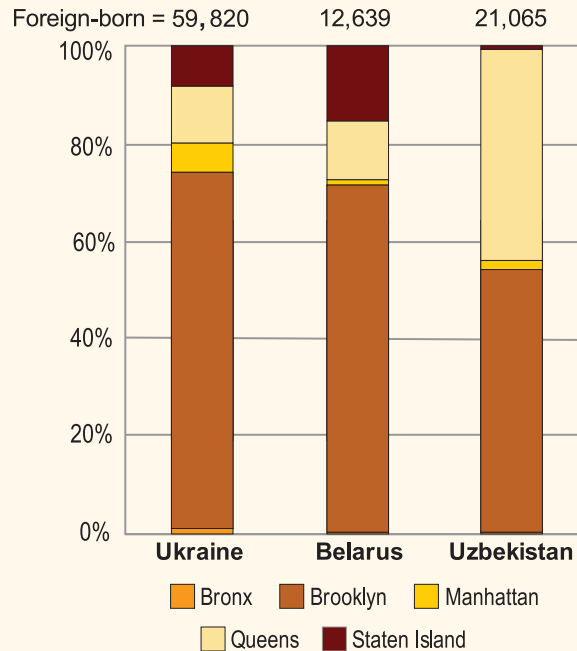
SETTLEMENT PATTERNS OF IMMIGRANTS FROM THE FORMER SOVIET REPUBLICS

The Census Bureau's American Community Survey provides data for those born in a number of former Soviet republics, including Belarus, Russia, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. New York City's foreign-born residents from these former republics, which are now independent states, totaled 169,800 in 2011, slightly less than their number in 2000 (175,200). Russian-born residents (76,300) comprised slightly less than one-half of this group in 2011, Ukrainian-born residents (59,800) were just over one-third, while those from Uzbekistan (21,100) and from Belarus (12,600) comprised 12 percent and 7 percent, respectively (Figure 3-32). While settlement patterns of the Russian-born were covered earlier, this section examines residential patterns of immigrants from the Ukraine, Belarus, and Uzbekistan.

Ukrainians were the 14th largest immigrant group in the city. They lived overwhelmingly in Brooklyn (73 percent) with smaller populations in Queens (12 percent), Staten Island (8 percent), and Manhattan (6 percent). Two-thirds of Ukrainian-born residents lived in southern Brooklyn, a proclivity shared with their Russian counterparts. In fact, 9 of the top 10 Ukrainian neighborhoods were in southern Brooklyn, and 9 of these top 10 were also top neighborhoods among the Russian-born population (Table 3-39). Brighton Beach, Sheepshead Bay-Gerritsen Beach-Manhattan Beach, and Bensonhurst constituted the top 3 Ukrainian neighborhoods, and collectively accounted for 30 percent of the city's Ukrainian-born population. While Brooklyn and Queens accounted for all of the top Ukrainian neighborhoods, it should be noted that there was a sizable concentration of Ukrainians in Central Staten Island, constituting 5 percent of the overall Ukrainian-born population in New York and a near quadrupling of its number since 2000.

The Ukrainian and Russian neighborhoods in Brooklyn were also the major neighborhoods of settlement for the Belarusian population, and, as with the Ukrainians,

Figure 3-32
Foreign-born Population from
Ukraine, Belarus, and Uzbekistan
New York City Boroughs, 2011



Sources:

U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey-Summary File
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

over two-thirds of those born in Belarus lived in southern Brooklyn. Of the four former Soviet Republics examined, Belarusians showed the greatest proclivity to settle in Staten Island, with 15 percent residing in this borough. Thus, Ukrainians and Belarusians lived alongside Russians in neighborhoods across southern Brooklyn. Russians, however, also had a major presence in Queens.

The Russian tendency to also settle in Queens was even more pronounced among immigrants born in Uzbekistan, 43 percent of whom settled in this borough. In fact, nearly one-quarter of immigrants from Uzbekistan lived in either Forest Hills or Rego Park in central Queens. Besides this core settlement area, Uzbekistan-born immigrants also settled in the Russian-Ukrainian-Belarusian neighborhoods of southern Brooklyn.

Table 3-39
Top 10 Neighborhoods of Settlement for
Persons Born in Ukraine, Belarus, and Uzbekistan
New York City, 2007–2011

	2007–2011	
	Number	Percent
Persons Born in the Ukraine	56,166	100.0
Brighton Beach	6,273	11.2
Sheepshead Bay-Gerritsen Beach-Manhattan Beach	5,659	10.1
Bensonhurst	4,697	8.4
West Brighton	4,131	7.4
Homecrest	2,803	5.0
Midwood	2,685	4.8
Madison	2,564	4.6
Seagate-Coney Island	1,671	3.0
Gravesend	1,666	3.0
Forest Hills	1,230	2.2
All Others	22,787	40.6
Persons Born in Belarus	12,590	100.0
Bensonhurst	1,790	14.2
Sheepshead Bay-Gerritsen Beach-Manhattan Beach	1,320	10.5
Midwood	917	7.3
Madison	710	5.6
Brighton Beach	555	4.4
West Brighton	502	4.0
Georgetown-Marine Park-Bergen Beach-Mill Basin	484	3.8
Homecrest	446	3.5
Gravesend	409	3.2
Seagate-Coney Island	342	2.7
All Others	5,115	40.6
Persons Born in Uzbekistan	18,000	100.0
Forest Hills	3,192	17.7
Rego Park	1,091	6.1
Bensonhurst	1,036	5.8
Midwood	941	5.2
Flatbush	934	5.2
Briarwood-Jamaica Hills	900	5.0
Borough Park	805	4.5
Corona	660	3.7
Kew Gardens Hills	653	3.6
Sheepshead Bay-Gerritsen Beach-Manhattan Beach	625	3.5
All Others	7,163	39.8

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau: 2007–2011 American Community Survey-Summary File
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

percent, the greatest percent decline of any top immigrant group.

Not only were New York City’s Russians heavily concentrated in Brooklyn, but well over one-half were residents of southern Brooklyn (Figure 3-31). Further, 9 out of the top 10 neighborhoods were in southern Brooklyn: Bensonhurst (6,100), Sheepshead Bay-Gerritsen Beach-Manhattan Beach (4,900), Brighton Beach (4,700), Midwood (3,600), West Brighton (3,200), Madison (2,900), Homecrest (2,800), Seagate-Coney Island (2,700), and Kensington-Ocean Parkway (2,100) (Table 3-38).

The only major settlement outside of Brooklyn was in Forest Hills, Queens, with a Russian-born population of 4,400.

Settlement Pattern of Other Immigrant Groups

While this chapter primarily focused on the top neighborhoods of settlement for the 10 largest immigrant groups, emerging immigrant groups from West Africa and Arab countries are profiled in the following section. Data on other smaller immigrant groups (ranked 11 to 20) are presented in Table 3-44. In addition, Appendix Table 3-1, as well as Appendix Tables 3-2a and 3-2b, list detailed neighborhood patterns for world areas of origin and for the 40 largest immigrant groups in the city, respectively.

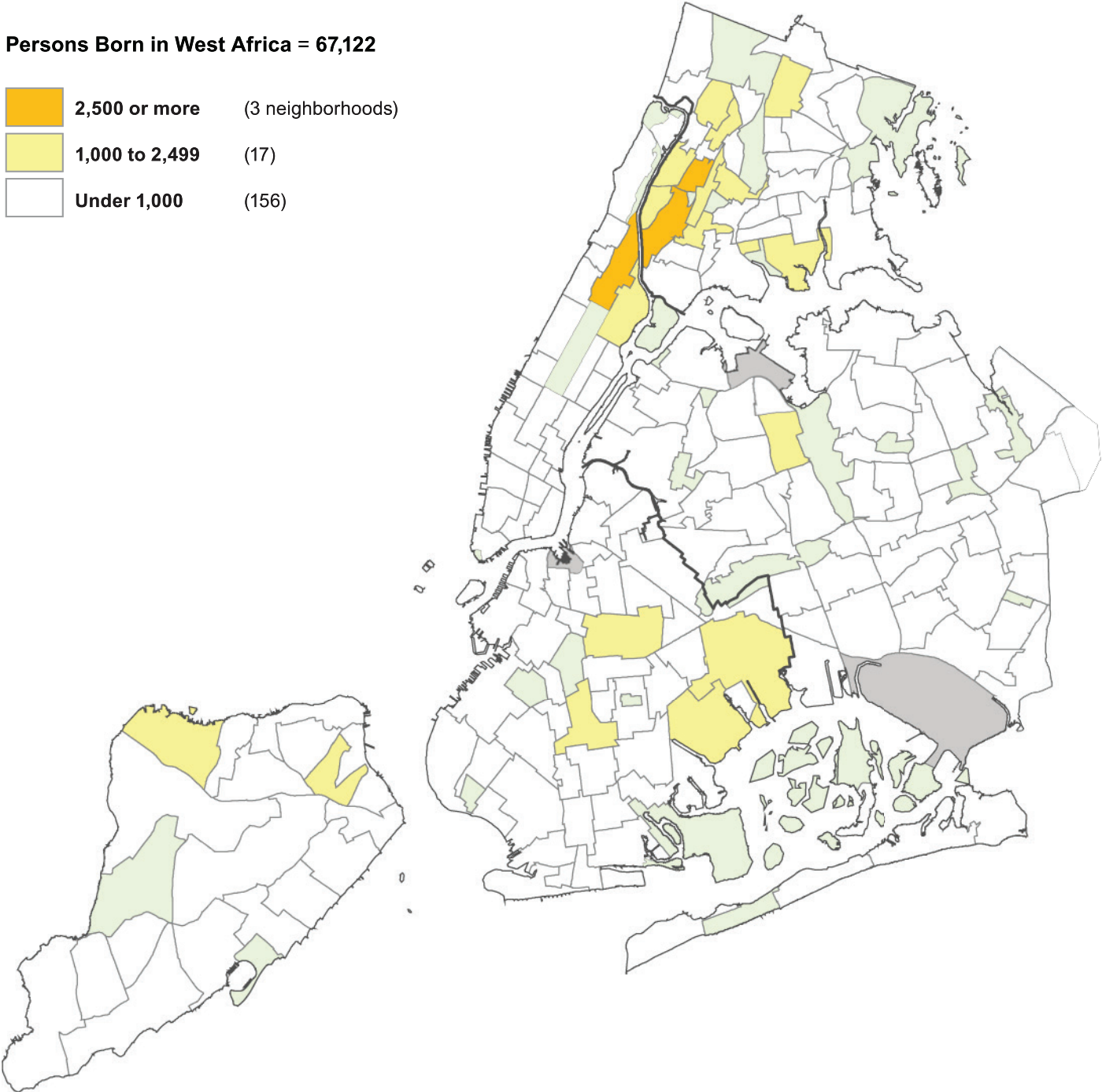
Settlement Pattern of West African Immigrants

While no individual West African country ranked among New York City’s top 20 foreign-born groups, this region would rank 8th if treated as a single source country, with a population of 76,700 in 2011 (Table 3-40).² Further, it would have been the fastest growing of any of the top 10 groups, increasing by 60 percent since 2000. Most of this growth was in the Bronx, where the population doubled, resulting in essentially one-half of the

Figure 3-33
Residential Settlement of Persons Born in West African Countries
by Neighborhood
New York City, 2007–2011

Persons Born in West Africa = 67,122

	2,500 or more	(3 neighborhoods)
	1,000 to 2,499	(17)
	Under 1,000	(156)



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey—Summary File
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

Table 3-40
Persons Born in West African Countries by Borough
New York City, 2000 to 2011

	2000		2011		Change 2000–2011	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL, NYC	47,885	100.0	76,710	100.0	28,825	60.2
Bronx	18,539	38.7	37,826	49.3	19,287	104.0
Brooklyn	10,911	22.8	13,009	17.0	2,098	19.2
Manhattan	7,051	14.7	9,537	12.4	2,486	35.3
Queens	7,121	14.9	10,877	14.2	3,756	52.7
Staten Island	4,263	8.9	5,461	7.1	1,198	28.1

Sources:
U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census-Summary File 1; 2011 American Community Survey-Summary File
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

Table 3-41
Top 10 Neighborhoods of Settlement for
Persons Born in West African Countries
New York City, 2007–2011

	2007–2011	
	Number	Percent
TOTAL, NYC	67,122	100.0
Concourse-Concourse Village	4,764	7.1
Central Harlem-Polo Grounds	4,044	6.0
Mount Hope	2,546	3.8
University Heights-Morris Heights	1,982	3.0
Grymes Hill-Clifton-Fox Hills	1,959	2.9
Bedford Park-Fordham North	1,942	2.9
Crown Heights	1,940	2.9
Highbridge	1,843	2.7
Van Cortlandt Village	1,837	2.7
Williamsbridge-Olinville	1,782	2.7
All Others	42,483	63.3

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey-Summary File
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

city’s West African immigrants residing in this borough. Treated as an individual source country, West Africa would have been the borough’s fourth largest immigrant group. Still, there was a West African presence across New York City boroughs, with 17 percent in Brooklyn, 14 percent in Queens, 12 percent in Manhattan, and 7 percent in Staten Island.

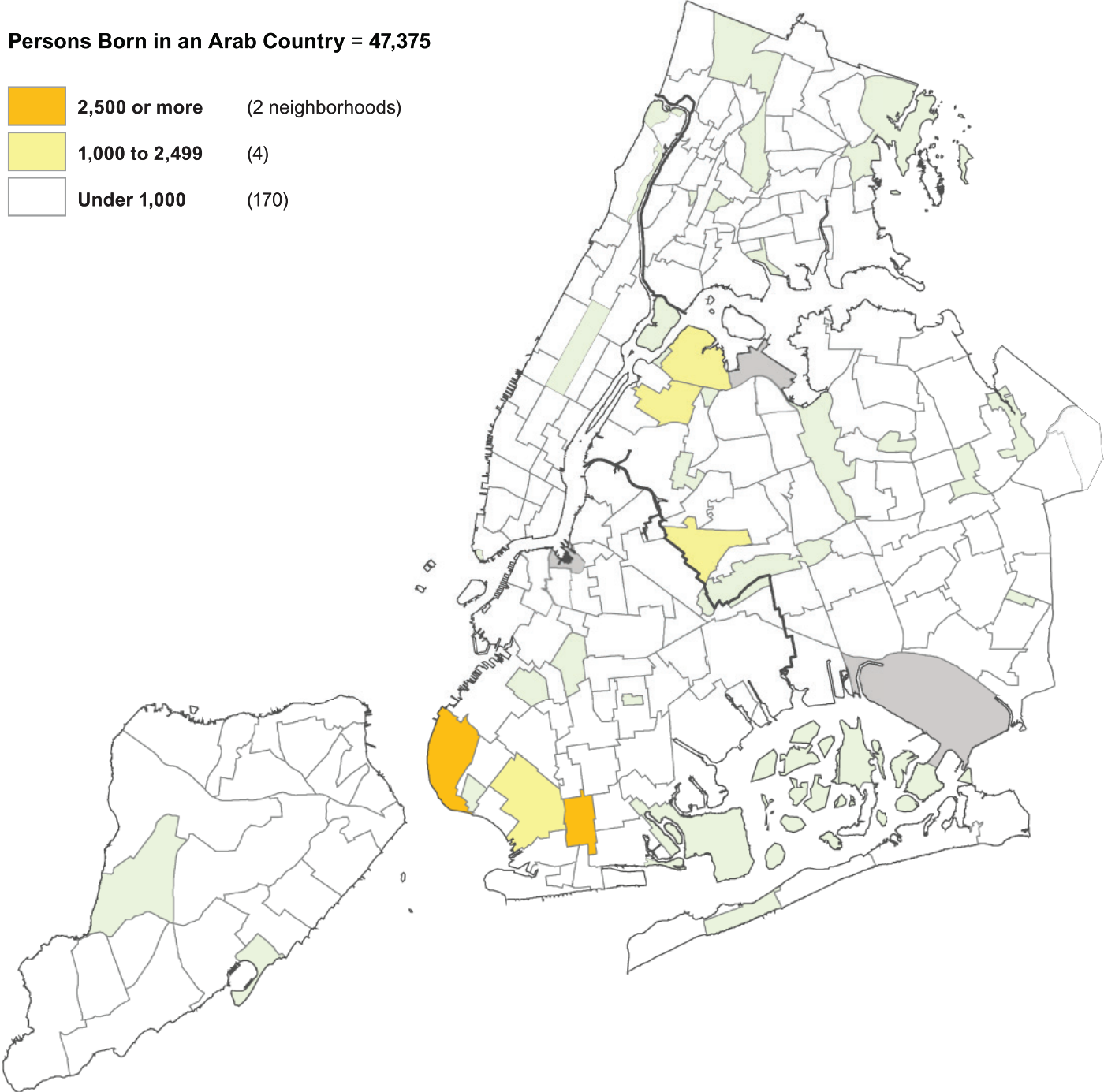
With such a large share of West African immigrants, it is not surprising that 7 of the top 10 West African neighborhoods were in the Bronx, including six in the western Bronx (Table 3-41 and Figure 3-33). The largest among these were Concourse-Concourse Village and Mount Hope, with an estimated 4,800 and 2,500 West African immigrants, respectively. The only major West African neighborhoods outside of the Bronx were Central Harlem-Polo Grounds in Manhattan (4,000), Grymes Hill-Clifton-Fox Hills in Staten Island (2,000), and Crown Heights in Brooklyn (1,900).

The Bronx’s disproportionate share of West African immigrants, particularly in the western Bronx, was largely a reflection of the settlement patterns of Ghanaians who were the single largest West African source country. With a 2011 population of 27,400, Ghanaian-born immigrants constituted well over one-third of New York’s West African immigrants, and three-in-four Ghanaians settled in the Bronx. Nigerians were the second largest West African immigrant group, constituting nearly one-quarter of this region’s immigrants, but showed a settlement pattern quite distinct from Ghanaians. One-quarter of the Nigerian-born did reside in the Bronx, but another quarter settled in Brooklyn and one-third in Queens, especially in West Indian neighborhoods. Nigerians also showed a stronger tendency to settle in Staten Island, with 1-in-10 Nigerians calling this borough home. No other individual West African country of origin constituted a substantial share of the overall West African population, but Guinea, Liberia, Ivory Coast, and Sierra Leone all represented noteworthy sending states.

Figure 3-34
Residential Settlement of Persons Born in Arab Countries
by Neighborhood
New York City, 2007–2011

Persons Born in an Arab Country = 47,375

	2,500 or more	(2 neighborhoods)
	1,000 to 2,499	(4)
	Under 1,000	(170)



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey—Summary File
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

Table 3-42
Persons Born in Arab Countries by Borough
New York City, 2000 to 2011

	2000		2011		Change 2000–2011	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL, NYC	43,909	100.0	58,018	100.0	14,109	32.1
Bronx	1,812	4.1	5,855	10.1	4,043	223.1
Brooklyn	20,898	47.6	23,704	40.9	2,806	13.4
Manhattan	5,922	13.5	8,371	14.4	2,449	41.4
Queens	12,163	27.7	13,456	23.2	1,293	10.6
Staten Island	3,114	7.1	6,632	11.4	3,518	113.0

Sources:
 U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census-5-Percent PUMS; 2011 American Community Survey-PUMS
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

Table 3-43
Top 10 Neighborhoods of Settlement for
Persons Born in Arab Countries
New York City, 2007–2011

	2007–2011	
	Number	Percent
TOTAL, NYC	47,375	100.0
Bay Ridge	4,834	10.2
Homecrest	3,019	6.4
Bensonhurst	1,876	4.0
Steinway	1,799	3.8
Astoria	1,638	3.5
Ridgewood	1,216	2.6
Turtle Bay-East Midtown	941	2.0
Morningside Heights	940	2.0
Crown Heights	757	1.6
Hunters Point-Sunnyside-West Maspeth	746	1.6
All Others	29,609	62.5

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey-Summary File
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

It is interesting to point out that immigrants from West African countries, beyond Ghana and Nigeria, were more likely to settle in Manhattan and Staten Island, especially along Staten Island's North Shore.

Settlement Pattern of Arab Immigrants

As with West Africa, no single Arab country was among New York's top 20 immigrant countries of origin, but cumulatively they constituted a 2011 immigrant population of 58,000, which would have ranked 15th among countries of birth (Table 3-42).³ The number of Arab immigrants increased by one-third, among the highest growth rates in the city. While there was a considerable Arab presence in all 5 boroughs, most settled in Brooklyn (41 percent) or Queens (23 percent). There was substantial growth in every borough, but Staten Island and the Bronx had the most dramatic increases, with Arab immigrants doubling in number in Staten Island and tripling in the Bronx since 2000.

Below the borough level, nearly one-third of immigrants born in Arab countries resided in southern Brooklyn, while nearly one-fifth lived in northwest Queens (Figure 3-34). This settlement pattern is further reflected at a neighborhood-level. The top 3 Arab immigrant neighborhoods of Bay Ridge (Arab immigrant population of 4,800), Homecrest (3,000), and Bensonhurst (1,900), were all in southern Brooklyn (Table 3-43). The next 3 largest Arab neighborhoods of Steinway (1,800), Astoria (1,600), and Ridgewood (1,200), were all in northwest Queens.

About one-third of New York's Arab immigrants were born in Egypt. As with the overall Arab settlement pattern, Egyptians were primarily concentrated in southern Brooklyn and northwest Queens. While the Egyptian community grew substantially since 2000, New York's second largest Arab group, Yemenis, showed the highest growth among all Arabs, nearly tripling since 2000. Yemeni-born im-

migrants also showed a uniquely diffuse settlement pattern, with substantial numbers in all boroughs outside Manhattan. The other major contributors to New York's Arab immigrant population were Morocco, Lebanon, and Syria. Moroccans had a fair presence in all boroughs except Staten Island, and showed exceptionally high growth in the Bronx. Immigrants from Lebanon were primarily concentrated in Brooklyn and Manhattan. Syrian-born immigrants were overwhelmingly concentrated in southern Brooklyn, particularly in the neighborhood of Homecrest.

SUMMARY

New York City's foreign-born population increased from 2.9 million in 2000 to 3.1 million in 2011, an increase of 7 percent. About 1.09 million immigrants in 2011 made their home in Queens, while 946,500 lived in Brooklyn. These boroughs together accounted for two-thirds of the city's foreign-born. The Bronx and Manhattan each constituted about a 15 percent share of the city's immigrant population, while Staten Island was home to 3 percent.

The largest foreign-born neighborhoods in the city were Washington Heights, Bensonhurst, and Elmhurst, each with over 77,000 immigrants. Together, these three neighborhoods had more immigrants than the entire city of Philadelphia. Neighborhoods that rounded out the top 10 were Corona, Jackson Heights, Sunset Park, Flushing, Flatbush, Crown Heights, and Bushwick. No Bronx or Staten Island neighborhood was among the city's 20 largest immigrant neighborhoods, but for Concourse-Concourse Village in the Bronx.

Since 2000, the foreign-born population in Queens grew by 6 percent, to reach 1.09 million in 2011. Immigrants accounted for nearly one-half of the population in Queens, the highest concentration of any borough. They were heavily clustered along the International Express—the number 7 subway line that runs across northwest Queens. Elmhurst, which sits astride this route, had the highest concentration of immigrants in the city, with 71 percent of its residents classified as foreign-born. Queens had a remarkably diverse immigrant population and it was the only borough with an Asian plurality.

Immigrants from China represented 13 percent of the borough's foreign-born, making them the largest source country. Chinese settlement stretched across the northern half of Queens, extending from Elmhurst to Flushing and farther east into Bayside. The Guyanese were the second largest foreign-born group, concentrated in South Ozone Park and Richmond Hill, where most were of Indian origin. Ecuadorian and Mexican immigrant populations ranked third and fourth, respectively. These groups occupied many of the same neighborhoods in northwest Queens, including Corona, Jackson Heights, and Elmhurst. For the first time, Bangladeshis were a top 10 group in Queens, outranking Indians. Both groups shared a presence in some neighborhoods, particularly in Jackson Heights and Elmhurst. Jamaicans and other immigrants from the nonhispanic Caribbean were concentrated in neighborhoods across southeast Queens.

Brooklyn's immigrants grew minimally over the past decade. They numbered 946,500 in 2011 and represented 37 percent of the borough's population. All corners of the globe were substantially represented, and Brooklyn now rivals Queens in immigrant diversity. These diverse origins were arrayed in a chain of neighborhoods, forming a horseshoe pattern along the B-Q and N subway lines. Brooklyn's *Horseshoe* is the borough's answer to the International Express in Queens. This horseshoe stretches from Sunset Park, down to Bensonhurst, through southern Brooklyn, and north again into Flatbush and Prospect Lefferts Gardens. In the borough overall, China was the most common country of origin, but accounted for just 14 percent of the foreign-born. Chinese settlement extended primarily along the western portion of the horseshoe, from Sunset Park south to Dyker Heights, Borough Park, and Bensonhurst. Jamaicans were the second largest immigrant group, but with just one-half the Chinese presence. The largest concentration of Jamaicans in the city was in central Brooklyn, primarily in Canarsie, Rugby-Remsen Village, Crown Heights, Prospect Lefferts Gardens-Wingate, and East Flatbush-Farragut. These neighborhoods also had a substantial Haitian presence, the borough's third largest immigrant group, as well as other groups from the nonhispanic

Table 3-44
Top 10 Neighborhoods of Settlement for Foreign-born Groups Ranked 11 through 20*
New York City, 2007–2011

	2007–2011			2007–2011	
	NUMBER	PERCENT		NUMBER	PERCENT
Persons Born in Bangladesh	64,016	100.0	Persons Born in the Philippines	56,288	100.0
Jackson Heights, Queens	5,029	7.9	Elmhurst, Queens	5,506	9.8
Elmhurst, Queens	4,537	7.1	Woodside, Queens	3,381	6.0
Jamaica, Queens	4,303	6.7	Briarwood-Jamaica Hills, Queens	1,637	2.9
Kensington-Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn	3,378	5.3	Queens Village, Queens	1,421	2.5
Briarwood-Jamaica Hills, Queens	3,050	4.8	Hunters Point-Sunnyside-West Maspeth, Queens	1,361	2.4
Woodside, Queens	2,725	4.3	Flushing, Queens	1,339	2.4
Cypress Hills-City Line, Brooklyn	2,178	3.4	Jackson Heights, Queens	1,289	2.3
Woodhaven, Queens	2,153	3.4	Jamaica Estates-Holliswood, Queens	1,095	1.9
Astoria, Queens	2,083	3.3	Woodhaven, Queens	1,055	1.9
Hunters Point-Sunnyside-West Maspeth, Queens	1,975	3.1	Kew Gardens Hills, Queens	998	1.8
All Others	32,605	50.9	All Others	37,206	66.1
Persons Born in Korea	70,562	100.0	Persons Born in Italy	54,096	100.0
Murray Hill, Queens	8,022	11.4	Bensonhurst, Brooklyn	6,091	11.3
Flushing, Queens	7,639	10.8	Whitestone, Queens	1,814	3.4
Bayside-Bayside Hills, Queens	4,193	5.9	Lindenwood-Howard Beach, Queens	1,789	3.3
Oakland Gardens, Queens	3,225	4.6	Middle Village, Queens	1,788	3.3
Elmhurst, Queens	3,191	4.5	Dyker Heights, Brooklyn	1,732	3.2
Douglas Manor-Douglaston-Little Neck, Queens	2,414	3.4	Steinway, Queens	1,516	2.8
Ft. Totten-Bay Terrace-Clearview, Queens	2,237	3.2	Schuylerville-Throgs Neck-Edgewater Park, Bronx	1,317	2.4
Auburndale, Queens	2,172	3.1	Astoria, Queens	1,275	2.4
Hunters Point-Sunnyside-West Maspeth, Queens	2,162	3.1	Annadale-Huguenot-Prince's Bay-Eltingville, Staten Island	1,080	2.0
Fresh Meadows-Utopia, Queens	2,074	2.9	Ridgewood, Queens	1,072	2.0
All Others	33,233	47.1	All Others	34,622	64.0
Persons Born in Colombia	67,339	100.0	Persons Born in Pakistan	38,057	100.0
Jackson Heights, Queens	8,257	12.3	Flatbush, Brooklyn	2,466	6.5
Elmhurst, Queens	5,947	8.8	Bensonhurst, Brooklyn	2,159	5.7
Corona, Queens	3,615	5.4	Jackson Heights, Queens	1,810	4.8
Hunters Point-Sunnyside-West Maspeth, Queens	2,741	4.1	Flushing, Queens	1,638	4.3
Flushing, Queens	2,620	3.9	Midwood, Brooklyn	1,607	4.2
Woodside, Queens	2,175	3.2	Elmhurst, Queens	1,300	3.4
Astoria, Queens	1,795	2.7	Brighton Beach, Brooklyn	1,231	3.2
Forest Hills, Queens	1,594	2.4	Briarwood-Jamaica Hills, Queens	867	2.3
Woodhaven, Queens	1,427	2.1	Fresh Meadows-Utopia, Queens	808	2.1
College Point, Queens	1,342	2.0	Woodhaven, Queens	764	2.0
All Others	35,826	53.2	All Others	23,407	61.5
Persons Born in Ukraine	56,166	100.0	Persons Born in the United Kingdom	30,574	100.0
Brighton Beach, Brooklyn	6,273	11.2	Upper West Side, Manhattan	1,637	5.4
Sheepshead Bay-Gerritsen Beach-Manhattan Beach, Brooklyn	5,659	10.1	Hudson Yards-Chelsea-Flatiron-Union Square, Manhattan	1,252	4.1
Bensonhurst, Brooklyn	4,697	8.4	West Village, Manhattan	1,199	3.9
West Brighton, Brooklyn	4,131	7.4	Lincoln Square, Manhattan	1,004	3.3
Homecrest, Brooklyn	2,803	5.0	Yorkville, Manhattan	916	3.0
Midwood, Brooklyn	2,685	4.8	Park Slope-Gowanus, Brooklyn	905	3.0
Madison, Brooklyn	2,564	4.6	Upper East Side-Carnegie Hill, Manhattan	896	2.9
Seagate-Coney Island, Brooklyn	1,671	3.0	Turtle Bay-East Midtown, Manhattan	866	2.8
Gravesend, Brooklyn	1,666	3.0	Lenox Hill-Roosevelt Island, Manhattan	845	2.8
Forest Hills, Queens	1,230	2.2	East Village, Manhattan	697	2.3
All Others	22,787	40.6	All Others	20,357	66.6
Persons Born in Poland	55,361	100.0	Persons Born in El Salvador	29,801	100.0
Greenpoint, Brooklyn	7,893	14.3	Jamaica, Queens	2,337	7.8
Ridgewood, Queens	5,389	9.7	Far Rockaway-Bayswater, Queens	1,808	6.1
Maspeth, Queens	3,201	5.8	Washington Heights, Manhattan	1,141	3.8
Borough Park, Brooklyn	2,514	4.5	Flatbush, Brooklyn	1,044	3.5
Bensonhurst, Brooklyn	1,633	2.9	Sunset Park, Brooklyn	989	3.3
Glendale, Queens	1,347	2.4	South Ozone Park, Queens	969	3.3
Middle Village, Queens	1,278	2.3	Murray Hill, Queens	878	2.9
Sunset Park, Brooklyn	1,191	2.2	Jackson Heights, Queens	877	2.9
Bay Ridge, Brooklyn	1,146	2.1	Concourse-Concourse Village, Bronx	788	2.6
Jackson Heights, Queens	1,094	2.0	Bushwick, Brooklyn	774	2.6
All Others	28,675	51.8	All Others	18,196	61.1

*Ranking is based on the 2011 ACS, while neighborhood information is from the 2007–2011 ACS

Caribbean. Central Brooklyn remained the core area of settlement for the city's West Indian groups, though there has been a substantial eastward shift toward Canarsie. Dominicans, the borough's fourth largest immigrant group, had a substantial presence in both Bushwick and Sunset Park, which were also home to Mexicans and Ecuadorians. Russians, and especially Ukrainians, saw substantial declines, and were concentrated primarily in southern Brooklyn.

The 471,100 foreign-born residents of the Bronx accounted for over one-third of the borough's population. Thanks to a growth of 22 percent over the past decade the Bronx had a larger immigrant population than Manhattan in 2011. More than one-half of the Bronx's foreign-born population was from Latin America and one-fifth was from the non-hispanic Caribbean. African immigrants accounted for one-tenth of the foreign-born and for the first time eclipsed the shares of Asians and Europeans. The Dominican Republic was the borough's largest source country and accounted for one-third of the foreign-born; Dominicans had a substantial presence across the borough, with the highest concentrations in the western Bronx. With just 11 percent of the borough's foreign-born population, Jamaicans were the second largest immigrant group in the borough, concentrated primarily in the northern Bronx neighborhoods of Williamsbridge-Olinville and Woodlawn-Wakefield. Mexicans, who doubled in size since 2000, were the third largest immigrant group in the borough. Like their Dominican counterparts, Mexicans were dispersed across the borough. Treated as a single source country, West Africans would have been the borough's fourth largest immigrant group. Their neighborhoods of settlement were primarily in the western Bronx.

The foreign-born population in Manhattan saw nominal growth over the past decade. The borough's 461,300 immigrants constituted 29 percent of the population in 2011. With respect to area of origin, Latin Americans and Asians together represented 7-in-10 immigrants in the borough. Dominicans represented the largest country of origin among Manhattan's foreign-born, but saw substantial declines over the past decade. While declines were heavily concentrated in Washington Heights, Marble Hill-Inwood,

and Hamilton Heights, these areas remained the borough's largest Dominican neighborhoods. Chinese immigrants ranked second in the borough and primarily lived in Chinatown and the Lower East Side. As with their uptown Dominican counterparts, the core Chinese population in Chinatown also experienced substantial declines. Ranked third were foreign-born Mexicans, who were concentrated in East Harlem and Washington Heights.

Staten Island's foreign-born population grew by one-third since 2000, the highest growth of any borough. Much of this growth has been fueled by the movement of immigrants from Brooklyn, a pattern that has been true historically. Thanks to this growth, immigrants numbered just under 100,000, accounting for one-fifth of all residents. The foreign-born in Staten Island, both in terms of size and as a percentage of the total population, was the smallest of any borough. This was the only borough where Europeans comprised a plurality, accounting for over one-third of the foreign-born. No single source country accounted for more than 8 percent of the immigrant population, a reflection of the borough's increasing immigrant diversity. Mexicans, Italians, and Chinese were the largest immigrant groups in the borough, with Mexicans heavily represented in the north, Italians in the south, and the Chinese in both central and northern parts of the island. Africans—comprised primarily of Liberians and Nigerians—had an above average 10 percent representation among Staten Island's foreign-born, concentrated primarily in the north.

ENDNOTES

- 1 Seventy-nine percent of the city's Indo-Guyanese lived in Queens, while Brooklyn was home to 57 percent of the Afro-Guyanese population.
- 2 According to the U.S. Census Bureau's Place of Birth coding, West African countries include: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Côte D'Ivoire, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, St. Helena, and Togo.
- 3 Arab countries in this analysis were limited to only those available in the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey's Summary Files. These countries included: Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Western Sahara, and Yemen.

Socio-Demographic Profile of The Foreign-Born

While earlier chapters examined the number, country-origins, and settlement patterns of the foreign-born, a more complete picture requires information on the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of various immigrant groups. Information about age, sex, household type, education, labor force, occupation, and income characteristics of immigrant groups provides us with a perspective on where these groups fit along the city's socioeconomic spectrum. Such a perspective can greatly help those charged with developing policies, planning programs, or targeting services to immigrant groups. The needs of the foreign-born are unique and often more challenging, but the issues differ markedly for specific groups. An understanding of the characteristics of each group helps shape policies and programs that better fit specific groups, increasing their chances of success.

In this chapter, demographic and socioeconomic profiles of foreign-born groups are constructed from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS) Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) and include the following characteristics: age, sex, household type, ability to speak English, educational attainment, poverty status, median household income, labor force participation, and earnings. The chapter highlights differences between a group's socioeconomic characteristics and those for the city overall—where differences are noted, these are statistically significant.¹ In Chapter 2, 2011 ACS data were primarily from the Summary Files, which are derived from the full sample, while data presented in Chapter 3 were primarily from the five year ACS (2007–2011) Summary Files. Since different samples and time periods yield slightly different estimates of characteristics, figures that were based on the one- and five- year Summary Files will differ slightly from

estimates in this chapter that are derived from the one- and three-year PUMS. (Please see Chapter 1 for more details.)

This chapter presents summary statistics, such as means and medians, for various socioeconomic variables. These summary statistics—for example, a median income of \$30,000—are useful measures of the “central tendency” or “central position” within a distribution. A median income of \$30,000 means that one-half of the population has an income above the median, and one-half is below that level. Similarly, if a group has an average poverty rate that is extremely high, it does not mean that every person in that group is necessarily in poverty. These measures also reflect only the current status of groups; they do not speak to issues of upward social mobility.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Age Distribution

Immigrants tend to be disproportionately between the ages of 18 and 64: In 2011, 80 percent of the foreign-born were in this age group, compared with just 58 percent of the native-born (Table 4-1). Among Dominicans, 80 percent were between 18 and 64, while 79 percent of Chinese were so classified. The large share of the foreign-born in this age group is often related to the fact that the foreign-born are heavily comprised of recent arrivals, most of whom come to New York for economic opportunities and are primarily in the working age groups.² As noted in Chapter 2, and shown again in Table 4-1, 34 percent of the city's immigrants were recent arrivals, defined as having arrived in the U.S. in 2000 or later. Mexicans and Bangladeshis, who are overwhelmingly recent arrivals, tend to be among the youngest,

Table 4-1
Selected Demographic Characteristics by Country of Birth
New York City, 2011

	Total	Percent Arrived in US 2000–2011	Under 18	PERCENT OF THE POPULATION				Median Age	Sex Ratio*
				PERSONS, AGES 18 TO 64					
				Total	18 to 44	45 to 64	65 & over		
TOTAL, NYC	8,244,426	—	21.5	66.2	41.6	24.6	12.3	35	91
Native-born	5,184,514	—	31.4	58.1	39.4	18.7	10.4	28	92
Foreign-born	3,059,912	33.8	4.7	79.9	45.4	34.6	15.3	44	89
Dominican Republic	366,074	30.5	6.5	80.4	42.5	37.9	13.1	45	68
China	358,736	37.0	5.0	78.5	41.4	37.1	16.4	47	88
Mexico	179,010	52.8	3.9	94.7	81.5	13.2	1.4	33	171
Jamaica	170,279	23.7	4.2	80.6	37.7	42.9	15.3	48	69
Guyana	137,293	31.3	5.4	81.1	40.8	40.3	13.5	46	79
Ecuador	143,496	35.1	4.1	84.6	51.7	32.9	11.3	41	118
Haiti	102,866	30.7	7.3	73.3	34.5	38.7	19.5	49	79
Trinidad and Tobago	87,917	27.7	3.9	80.6	36.1	44.5	15.5	48	65
India	79,119	41.0	4.8	83.5	52.3	31.2	11.6	40	124
Russia	74,405	25.2	2.4	74.1	33.7	40.4	23.6	51	62
Bangladesh	75,452	49.8	10.1	85.3	61.6	23.7	4.6	35	119
Korea	68,835	37.8	4.5	85.1	57.2	28.0	10.4	40	65
Colombia	63,511	29.2	3.5	80.0	36.7	43.3	16.4	49	82
Ukraine	63,415	20.0	1.5	66.9	34.2	32.7	31.6	54	87
Poland	52,669	28.9	2.1	77.4	44.2	33.2	20.5	47	81
Philippines	45,173	40.4	5.7	73.5	35.1	38.3	20.8	49	62
Italy	50,413	12.7	0.2	53.8	18.2	35.6	46.1	63	108
Pakistan	38,386	42.0	9.7	83.6	48.8	34.8	6.7	40	123
United Kingdom	33,312	45.2	3.1	82.5	53.7	28.8	14.4	40	98
El Salvador	30,794	27.9	4.2	83.2	57.1	26.1	12.6	41	98

*Males per 100 females

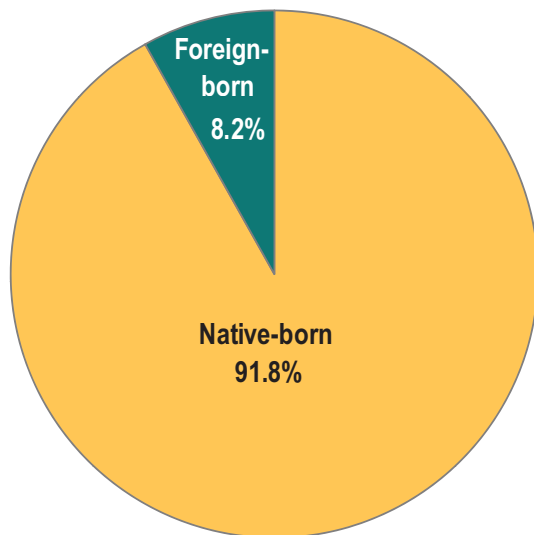
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey–Public Use Microdata Sample
 Population Division–New York City Department of City Planning

with 95 percent and 85 percent, respectively between the ages of 18 and 64. This statistic actually masks the youthfulness of the Mexican population, since over 8-in-10 of all Mexican immigrants were between the ages of 18 and 44.

Forty-six percent of Italians were ages 65 and over—the highest among all groups—compared with 15 percent of all foreign-born who were ages 65 and over. Most Italians in New York City arrived prior to 1980 and represent earlier immigrant cohorts that are now aging. Ukrainians and Russians were

also disproportionately in the older age groups, with 32 percent and 24 percent, respectively, ages 65 and over. The heyday of flows from these two sources was in the 1990s, when flows were comprised primarily of refugees who spanned the age spectrum—unlike those immigrating to the U.S. for economic reasons, who tend to be young. While these refugees have aged, immigration from Ukraine and Russia has declined in the past decade (see Chapter 6). Both reasons account for the relatively high proportion of those ages 65 and over among both these sources.

Figure 4-1
Children Under 18 Years by Nativity
New York City, 2011



New York City Total = 1,774,455

We next turn to the share of children under 18 among the native- and foreign-born. As noted earlier, a disproportionate share of immigrants are between the ages of 18 and 44, which is when most child-bearing occurs. It is important to recognize that children born to immigrants are born primarily in the U.S. Figure 4-1 shows that of the 1.77 million children in New York City, 92 percent were born in the U.S., and are thus counted as native-born. As a result, children under 18 comprise 31 percent of the native-born, but 5 percent of the foreign-born. This dramatically lowers the median age of native-born residents to 28 years, compared with 44 years for foreign-born residents.³

Groups also differed in their sex ratios, defined as the number of males per 100 females. At birth, and in the earliest stages of the life-cycle, males exceed females. But because of higher male mortality, females exceed males in the overall population. The sex ratio for the city was 91, meaning that there were 91 males for every 100 females. The sex ratio differed slightly by nativity: It stood at 92 for the native-born and at 89 for the foreign-born. There were marked

differences, however, among foreign-born groups, primarily a result of their immigration histories.

Mexicans had the highest sex ratio, 171 males for every 100 females. As noted earlier, Mexicans are relatively recent entrants, who are young, and as the sex ratio indicates, disproportionately male. Among the top 20 foreign-born groups, South Asians also stood out for their high sex ratios. The sex ratio for Indians was 124, while it was 123 for Pakistanis and 119 for Bangladeshis. Often times, immigrant groups start out with very high sex ratios, with males first establishing themselves before being joined by their spouses and children, which eventually lowers the sex ratio.

Immigrants from the nonhispanic Caribbean had among the lowest sex ratios. Among Trinidadians and Tobagonians, there were just 65 males per 100 females, while the sex ratios for Jamaicans and Haitians were 69 and 79, respectively. For these groups, as well as for Colombians (82) and Dominicans (68), females are often in the vanguard of immigration and are later followed by males. This was also true for Filipinos, who had a sex ratio of 62, among the lowest for the top 20. As will be discussed in Chapter 6, many Filipinos have made use of a special provision in the law that allows for the entry of nurses into the United States. These nurses are overwhelmingly women, and it highlights how provisions in immigration law can affect the overall sex ratio of an immigrant group.

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Household/Family Type

In census terminology, households are classified either as family or nonfamily. If any person is related by blood, marriage or adoption to the head of the household, that household is defined as a family household. Family households have been further subdivided in this analysis into married couples; male householder, no spouse; and female householder, no spouse (referred to as female-headed). Households in which no one is related to the head of the household are defined as nonfamily households.

Table 4-2
Household/Family Type by Country of Birth
New York City, 2011

	Total Households	PERCENT FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS				Percent Nonfamily Households
		Total	Married Couple	Male head, no spouse	Female head, no spouse	
TOTAL, NYC	3,023,332	60.2	35.8	5.7	18.8	39.8
Native-born	1,703,244	51.7	29.2	4.5	18.0	48.3
Foreign-born	1,320,088	71.2	44.2	7.2	19.7	28.8
Dominican Republic	161,138	80.2	28.1	8.4	43.7	19.8
China	136,228	79.4	64.9	4.1	10.3	20.6
Mexico	56,481	83.0	44.0	22.5	16.5	17.0
Jamaica	77,869	67.8	34.7	5.9	27.3	32.2
Guyana	54,772	80.9	47.5	6.7	26.7	19.1
Ecuador	50,233	83.1	49.3	14.1	19.8	16.9
Haiti	42,392	80.9	31.8	11.1	37.9	19.1
Trinidad and Tobago	41,920	76.4	40.2	5.6	30.5	23.6
India	29,437	72.3	58.3	8.4	5.5	27.7
Russia	37,846	57.2	43.9	3.6	9.8	42.8
Bangladesh	22,707	89.0	73.7	8.5	6.7	11.0
Korea	30,145	61.0	44.3	4.1	12.7	39.0
Colombia	28,320	68.9	38.0	8.1	22.8	31.1
Ukraine	33,400	59.2	48.4	2.3	8.6	40.8
Poland	28,179	64.4	49.9	6.4	8.1	35.6
Philippines	18,604	65.7	41.6	4.3	19.8	34.3
Italy	28,091	65.0	58.0	2.6	4.4	35.0
Pakistan	11,625	85.4	70.4	11.0	4.0	14.6
United Kingdom	17,991	41.6	30.8	5.5	5.3	58.4
El Salvador	12,374	76.3	32.8	9.6	33.9	23.7

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey-Public Use Microdata Sample
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

Overall, 60 percent of households in the city were family households (Table 4-2), but this was true of 71 percent of foreign-born households. Among the top 20 foreign-born groups, nearly 9-in-10 Bangladeshi households were family households, and those with over 8-in-10 family households included Pakistanis, Ecuadorians, Mexicans, Guyanese, Haitians, and Dominicans. Those born in the United Kingdom had the lowest percentage of family households (42 percent), even lower than the average for native-born households (52 percent).

While a high percentage of immigrant households were comprised of families, the types of families differed substantially by group. Over 7-in-10 Bangladeshi and Pakistani households were married-couple families, and their percentage of female-headed households was in the single digits. In comparison, 44 percent of Dominican households were female-headed families, as were over 3-in-10 Haitian, Salvadoran, and Trinidadian households. With some of the largest immigrant groups disproportionately in female-headed families, the

overall share of immigrant households that were female-headed (20 percent) was higher than that of native-born households (18 percent).

Due to high immigrant fertility, the overall share of immigrant households that was nonfamily (29 percent) was much lower than that of the native-born (48 percent). Not surprisingly, immigrant groups with the largest household share in nonfamilies were generally older on average and included Russians and Ukrainians, over 40 percent of whose households were nonfamily. But the British had the largest percentage living in nonfamily households, with nearly 6-in-10 households so classified.

Average Household Size

There was an average of 2.7 persons per household in the City of New York in 2011 (Table 4-3). Households headed by the foreign-born were significantly larger (3.1 persons) than those headed by the native-born (2.4 persons). The lower average household size of the native-born can be partly explained by the fact that heads of household are older and more likely to be “empty nesters,” with children living independently.

Most immigrants had a household size that generally exceeded the city average. Groups with the highest average household size included Mexican (4.5 persons), as well as Bangladeshi and Pakistani households (4.3 persons each). On the end of the spectrum, the average size of European households was generally below the city average, and usually below that of the native-born. Italian, Ukrainian, British, and Russian households averaged just 2.2 persons, while Polish households averaged 2.5 persons.

Household Tenure

Rates of home ownership, as measured by the percent of dwelling units that were owner-occupied, are also presented in Table 4-3. For the city overall, 31 percent of units were owner-occupied in 2011. Home ownership for the native-born stood at 33 percent, compared with 29 percent for the foreign-born.

Home ownership rates were highest for Italians (68 percent), followed by the Guyanese (49 percent), Chinese (44 percent), and Filipinos (41 percent). Among groups from the nonhispanic Caribbean, the home ownership rate stood at 40 percent for Jamaicans, and was marginally above the city average for Trinidadians and Haitians. Latin American groups had the lowest rates of home ownership, ranging from just 4 percent for Mexicans, to 22 percent for Colombians.

Overcrowding

Overcrowding, as defined by federal standards, occurs when there is more than one person per room in a housing unit. Citywide, 9 percent of all households were overcrowded (Table 4-3). While differences by nativity were evident with many socioeconomic characteristics, few comparisons are as striking as

**Table 4-3
Selected Household Characteristics
by Country of Birth
New York City, 2011**

	HOUSEHOLDS			
	Total	Average Size (Persons)	Percent Owner-Occupied	Percent Overcrowded*
TOTAL, NYC	3,023,332	2.7	31.4	8.9
Native-born	1,703,244	2.4	33.0	5.0
Foreign-born	1,320,088	3.1	29.2	14.0
Dominican Republic	161,138	3.4	7.3	15.5
China	136,228	3.2	43.8	17.6
Mexico	56,481	4.5	3.9	41.8
Jamaica	77,869	2.9	39.6	6.4
Guyana	54,772	3.5	49.3	12.5
Ecuador	50,233	3.9	18.5	23.1
Haiti	42,392	3.6	32.1	21.1
Trinidad and Tobago	41,920	3.0	32.9	7.9
India	29,437	3.2	36.1	15.3
Russia	37,846	2.2	31.3	4.6
Bangladesh	22,707	4.3	22.0	44.8
Korea	30,145	2.6	21.1	5.5
Colombia	28,320	2.9	22.0	15.3
Ukraine	33,400	2.2	32.2	4.3
Poland	28,179	2.5	31.3	7.7
Philippines	18,604	2.9	41.0	8.5
Italy	28,091	2.2	67.5	2.5
Pakistan	11,625	4.3	24.2	39.3
United Kingdom	17,991	2.2	39.3	0.0
El Salvador	12,374	3.8	17.8	28.2

*More than one person per room

Sources:
U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey-Public Use Microdata Sample
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

that of overcrowding. The share of foreign-born households that were overcrowded (14 percent) was nearly 3 times that of native-born households (5 percent). This is, at least in part, a function of larger households among the foreign-born, as well as a reflection of the housing available to newcomers.⁴

Levels of overcrowding were extraordinarily high for many groups. The most acute levels of overcrowding were for Bangladeshis (45 percent), Mexicans (42 percent), and Pakistanis (39 percent). Levels of overcrowding were over 3 times the city average for Salvadorans (28 percent) and over twice the city average for Ecuadorians and Haitians. In contrast, many households for European groups, including British, Italian, Ukrainian, and Russian had levels of overcrowding below the city average – and the average for the native-born – a reflection of their smaller household size and older age.

High levels of home ownership fail to dampen the effects of large household sizes on overcrowding. For example, despite similar levels of home ownership among Haitian households and the native-born, the level of overcrowding among Haitian households (21 percent) is over 4 times that of native-born households (5 percent). Similarly, though Chinese and Indian home ownership rates significantly exceeded that of the native-born, the level of overcrowding of these groups was three times higher.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Ability to Speak English

Table 4-4 shows that while just 6 percent of native-born persons ages 5 and over were not proficient in English,⁵ close to one-half of the foreign-born were so classified. Among the foreign-born, approximately 8-in-10 Mexicans and Salvadorans had problems speaking English. On the other end of the spectrum, among those from English-speaking countries such as Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and Guyana, less than 2 percent were not proficient in English. Indeed, Figure 4-2 shows that in the central Brooklyn

neighborhoods of East Flatbush and Canarsie, home to large numbers of immigrants from the nonhispanic Caribbean, relatively few had problems with English. While not all immigrant neighborhoods had problems with English, it *was* an issue in a few neighborhoods that had substantial native-born populations. For example, in the south Bronx, home to many native-born Hispanics who were born on the island of Puerto Rico, a high percentage of residents were not English proficient.⁶ Nevertheless, the overall percentages shown earlier indicate that the lack of English proficiency is an issue primarily for the foreign-born.

While immigrants from the English-speaking Caribbean were in a favorable position in terms of English proficiency, a large share of Caribbean immigrants from Creole/French-speaking Haiti were not English-language proficient (50 percent). The percentage of those not proficient in English among Hispanic immigrants was also uniformly high – 64 percent or more of each Hispanic subgroup had problems speaking English. Among immigrant Asians, the level of proficiency varied widely. Chinese and Koreans had a high percentage not English proficient (75 and 63 percent, respectively), while Indians and Filipinos, many of whom were educated in English in their home countries, had a lower share with English language problems (32 and 24 percent, respectively).

Recency of arrival in New York was not strongly correlated with English language problems, although that would appear to be a logical assumption. For example, the share of Mexican immigrants who were not proficient in English was not very different from that for other Hispanic subgroups, despite the higher percentage of recent Mexican arrivals. Similarly, proficiency levels for Asians varied widely, despite high percentages of recent arrivals for every group.

Educational Attainment of Adults

Among city residents ages 25 and over, 80 percent were high school graduates, while 20 percent had less than a high school education (Table 4-4). Educational attainment was substantially higher among the native-born (87 percent high school

Table 4-4
English Language Proficiency and Educational Attainment
by Country of Birth
New York City, 2011

	Percent not English Proficient*	Population 25 and over	Percent less than High School	EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (25 YEARS AND OVER)		
				PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES		
				Total	High School Grad only	College or more
Total, NYC	23.0	5,614,557	20.3	79.7	24.6	34.4
Native-born	6.2	2,917,961	13.4	86.6	23.3	40.4
Foreign-born	48.8	2,696,596	27.8	72.2	26.0	27.9
Dominican Republic	70.0	311,568	45.4	54.6	22.4	12.6
China	74.8	317,245	40.5	59.5	20.6	28.2
Mexico	82.1	146,773	52.0	48.0	31.7	7.4
Jamaica	1.0	152,869	21.1	78.9	35.2	20.7
Guyana	1.8	119,703	25.9	74.1	38.3	16.0
Ecuador	75.8	127,939	41.4	58.6	30.6	10.8
Haiti	49.6	89,437	20.1	79.9	30.7	18.6
Trinidad and Tobago	1.3	79,153	20.3	79.7	36.6	15.2
India	32.4	70,340	13.9	86.1	12.5	64.8
Russia	63.2	68,235	9.1	90.9	25.2	50.5
Bangladesh	58.4	58,780	18.2	81.8	24.2	37.4
Korea	62.8	59,772	8.8	91.2	18.7	54.8
Colombia	63.5	57,515	25.4	74.6	31.7	19.4
Ukraine	70.9	58,527	5.6	94.4	19.1	54.3
Poland	48.7	49,858	13.5	86.5	26.5	35.2
Philippines	24.4	40,005	7.6	92.4	5.8	66.5
Italy	45.0	49,745	42.4	57.6	30.2	14.5
Pakistan	45.4	29,997	26.5	73.5	20.7	35.0
United Kingdom	1.2	29,344	6.2	93.8	16.0	57.2
El Salvador	79.4	27,605	53.3	46.7	32.4	4.7

*The population not English-proficient was defined as those ages 5 and over who spoke a language other than English at home and who spoke English less than "very well."

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey-Public Use Microdata Sample
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

graduates), compared with their foreign-born counterparts (72 percent), though there was substantial variation among immigrant groups.

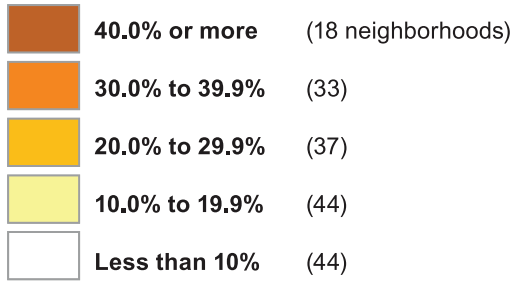
Asian groups had among the highest levels of schooling. Among immigrant Filipinos and Koreans, over 90 percent had graduated high school, as had 86 percent of Indians. On the other end of the spectrum, just 60 percent of Chinese immigrants were high school graduates. Many Asian groups had a high percentage of college graduates: Approximately two-thirds of Filipinos and Indians completed college, as

did over one-half of Koreans; this compared with 34 percent of all city residents.

Among Latin American immigrants, less than one-half of Salvadorans and Mexicans had completed high school; the percentage of college graduates was in the single digits. Educational attainment of Ecuadorians and Dominicans was marginally higher, while Colombians had the highest educational attainment among Latin American immigrants, though still well below the city average.

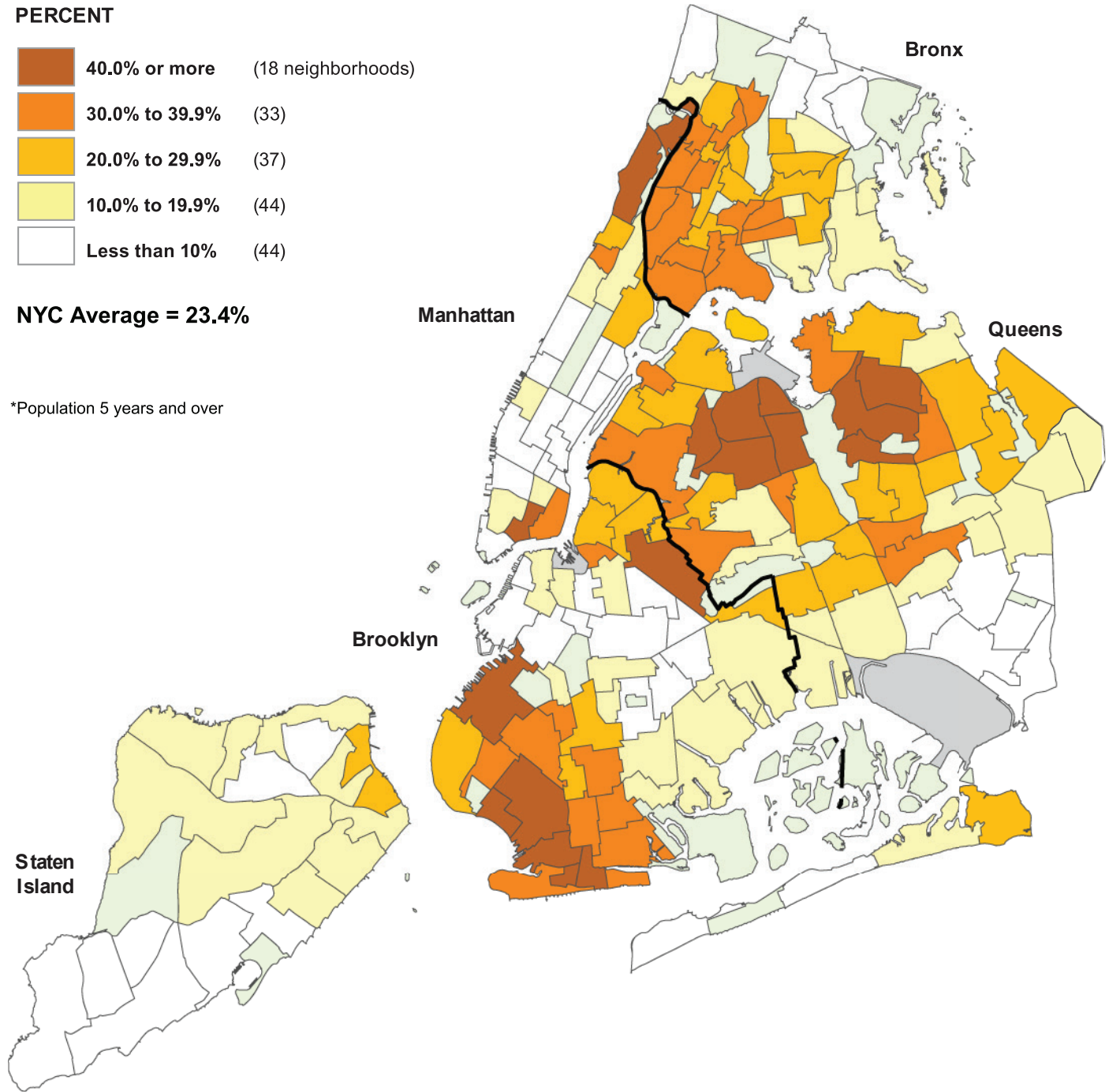
Figure 4-2
Percent of Population* Not Proficient in English
New York City, 2007–2011

PERCENT



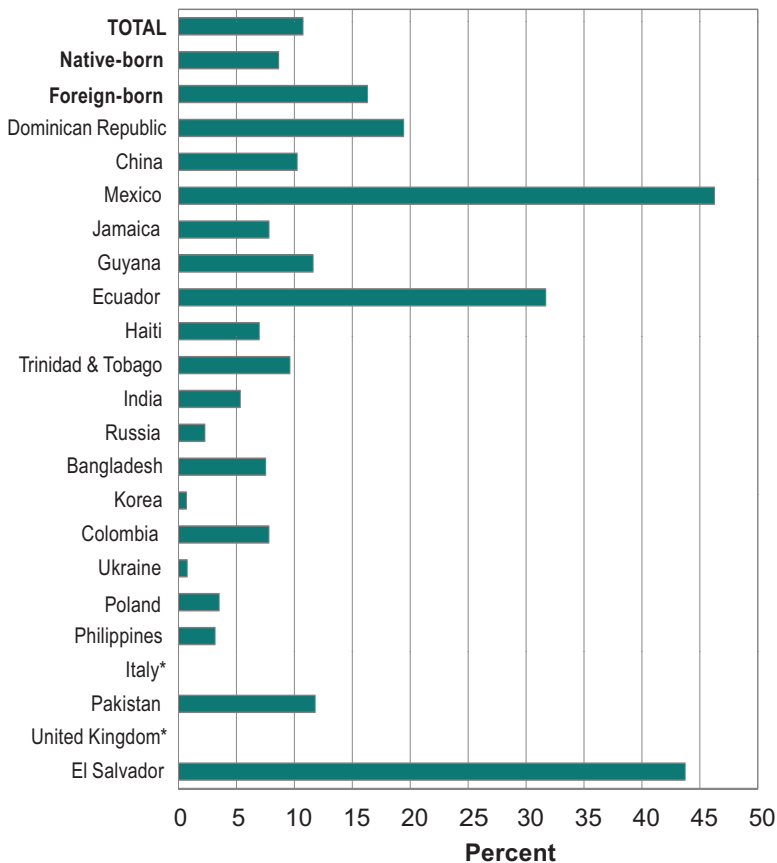
NYC Average = 23.4%

*Population 5 years and over



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey—Summary File
 Population Division—New York City Department of City Planning

Figure 4-3
Dropout Rates Among Persons 17–24
New York City, 2007–2011



* Sample size insufficient to produce reliable estimates.

European groups were well educated. Over 9-in-10 immigrants from Ukraine, the United Kingdom, and Russia were high school graduates, and over one-half had college degrees – among the highest levels of educational attainment in the city. However, Italians, most of whom immigrated in earlier decades, had a level of high school and college completion well below the city average.

Dropout Rates Among Young Adults

This section examines dropout rates among young adults, ages 17 to 24 (Figure 4-3). Since this is a relatively small subpopulation, 5 year data are used (2007–2011) in order to garner an adequate sample size.⁷ The focus is on high school dropouts among these young adults – defined as persons who do not have a high school diploma and are not currently

enrolled in school. Some young adults forego a formal education in their home countries and come to the city to find employment. While we label these immigrants as high school dropouts, many may have dropped out of school long before they would have reached high school age. Since young adults are the future of the city, it is important to examine their dropout rates, as these shed light on their potential for upward mobility in future years and their potential contribution to the city’s workforce.

Overall, 16 percent of foreign-born young adults were high school dropouts, compared with 11 percent of all young adults in the city. Four Latin American groups had the highest percentage of dropouts among young adults: Mexicans (46 percent), Salvadorans (44 percent), and Ecuadorans (32 percent), followed by Dominicans (19 percent). The high percentage of dropouts among Latin American groups is likely to affect their future levels of socioeconomic attainment.

Groups with dropout rates around the city average of 11 percent included Trinidadians, Chinese, Guyanese, and Pakistanis, while Haitians, Bangladeshis, Colombians, and Jamaicans had dropout rates between 7 and 8 percent. All other groups had a dropout rate 5 percent or lower.

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

Median Household Income

The median household income in the city stood at \$49,800 (Table 4-5), with native-born households (\$54,700) having significantly higher incomes than their foreign-born counterparts (\$43,700). Among the largest foreign-born groups, Indian household income (\$83,800) was 68 percent more than the city median, that of U.K. households (\$80,400) was 62 percent higher, and Filipino household income (\$77,400) was 55 percent higher. In comparison, household income for native-born households (\$54,700) was 10 percent higher than the city median.

Median household incomes for nonhispanic Caribbean groups, such as Guyanese (\$50,900),

Table 4-5
Household Income and Poverty Status by Country of Birth
New York City, 2011

	HOUSEHOLD INCOME			POVERTY		PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	
	Median	Ratio: Subgroup to Total	Average Workers* per Household	Persons for whom poverty status has been determined	Percent in Poverty	Total Households	Percent with PA income
TOTAL, NYC	\$49,792	1.00	1.2	8,112,377	20.7	3,023,332	4.3
Native-born	\$54,679	1.10	1.1	5,077,035	21.3	1,703,244	4.5
Foreign-born	\$43,682	0.88	1.4	3,035,342	19.8	1,320,088	4.0
Dominican Republic	\$25,456	0.51	1.4	363,178	32.8	161,138	7.6
China	\$42,766	0.86	1.5	356,676	20.2	136,228	5.5
Mexico	\$34,518	0.69	2.1	178,045	29.8	56,481	3.6
Jamaica	\$49,283	0.99	1.4	168,848	13.5	77,869	5.2
Guyana	\$50,912	1.02	1.6	136,928	15.8	54,772	3.0
Ecuador	\$46,126	0.93	1.9	142,940	20.7	50,233	3.8
Haiti	\$48,875	0.98	1.6	101,928	16.6	42,392	3.7
Trinidad and Tobago	\$43,988	0.88	1.5	86,727	15.1	41,920	5.8
India	\$83,821	1.68	1.7	78,430	11.2	29,437	1.7
Russia	\$37,267	0.75	1.1	73,777	20.6	37,846	4.0
Bangladesh	\$35,129	0.71	1.7	75,241	29.2	22,707	4.0
Korea	\$44,802	0.90	1.4	66,948	17.5	30,145	1.5
Colombia	\$44,090	0.89	1.4	63,272	19.3	28,320	4.1
Ukraine	\$33,602	0.67	1.0	63,415	19.6	33,400	0.5
Poland	\$55,392	1.11	1.2	52,077	7.8	28,179	1.1
Philippines	\$77,406	1.55	1.7	44,538	4.0	18,604	3.2
Italy	\$43,784	0.88	0.9	49,490	10.6	28,091	1.7
Pakistan	\$50,912	1.02	1.5	38,386	28.2	11,625	4.9
United Kingdom	\$80,441	1.62	1.3	32,355	10.9	17,991	2.6
El Salvador	\$38,693	0.78	1.9	30,794	27.0	12,374	2.4

* Ages 16 and over, employed in the civilian labor force

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey-Public Use Microdata Sample
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

Jamaicans (\$49,300), and Haitians (\$48,900) were around the city median, though Trinidadian income (\$44,000) was 12 percent lower. With respect to European groups, while immigrants from the U.K and Poland had relatively high household incomes, those from Italy (\$43,800) and Russia (\$37,300) were below the city median, and household income of Ukrainian immigrants (\$33,600) was just two-thirds of the city median. Among Latin American groups, Ecuadorians (\$46,100) and Colombians (\$44,100) had

household incomes close to the city median, while Salvadorans (\$38,700) and Mexicans (\$34,500) had significantly lower incomes. Dominicans (\$25,500) were at just over one-half the city median, the lowest of any top 20 group.

The high household incomes for Indians and Filipinos, compared with the city average, were partly due to the fact that these households had multiple earners. While an average city household had 1.2 workers, Indian and Filipino households averaged

1.7 workers. But large numbers of workers do not always translate into high household income. Mexican and Salvadoran households had the highest number of workers (2.1 and 1.9, respectively), but had among the lowest household incomes in the city. On the other hand, the low income of Italian households was primarily because these households averaged less than one worker, among the lowest in the city.

Poverty Status

Since household income tends to be higher if there are more workers in a household, it is important to look at poverty, which takes into account both household income and household size (Table 4-5). A poverty rate becomes especially pertinent when a high median household income for a group reflects the presence of large numbers of both high- and low-income households.

Over one-fifth of city residents were below the poverty line in 2011. Foreign-born households had a poverty rate (20 percent) marginally lower than that of native-born households (21 percent), even though the latter had a higher median household income. Latin Americans, who as noted earlier, had low household incomes, had among the highest rates of poverty. Among the top 20, Dominicans (33 percent) had the highest poverty rate, followed by Mexicans (30 percent), Bangladeshis (29 percent), Pakistanis (28 percent), and Salvadorans (27 percent), all well above the city average. Thus, three Latin American groups had among the highest levels of poverty in the city, while two others, Ecuadorians and Colombians, had poverty rates around the city average.

Not surprisingly, immigrant sources with the lowest poverty – the Philippines, Poland, the United Kingdom, and India – have among the highest household incomes in the city. However, this relationship does not hold for all groups. Pakistanis had a household income marginally higher than the city median, but a poverty rate (28 percent) that was substantially higher than the citywide rate, a result of their larger household size. In contrast, Ukrainians and Russians, who had among the city’s lowest

household incomes – as well as household size – had poverty rates around the city average.

Public Assistance Reciprocity

While poverty in this analysis is calculated at the individual level, one consequence of poverty on households is measured by public assistance⁸ (Table 4-5). Overall, the percentage of native-born households receiving public assistance (4.5 percent) was similar to that for foreign-born households (4 percent). Dominicans had the highest percentage on public assistance (8 percent), followed by Trinidadians and Chinese (6 percent each), and Jamaicans and Pakistanis (5 percent each).

The level of public assistance was positively correlated with poverty. Not surprisingly, British, Polish, Korean, Italian, and Indians households had among the lowest percentages receiving public assistance, given their low poverty rates. But Jamaicans and Trinidadians, who had below average poverty, had above-average rates of public assistance reciprocity. On the other hand, Mexicans and Salvadorans, who had high rates of poverty, had relatively low rates of public assistance reciprocity. Some groups may not qualify for public assistance due to their recency of arrival or they may choose not to avail themselves of this benefit.

LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS⁹—MALES

Labor Force Participation Rate

The labor force participation rate is defined as the percent of people working or looking for work. These rates are presented in Table 4-6 for those 16 years and over. Foreign-born males had a labor force participation rate (75 percent) that was 10 points higher than their native-born counterparts; for the city overall, the rate was 70 percent. Three Latino groups had the highest labor force participation rates: Mexicans (93 percent), Salvadorans (89 percent), and Ecuadorans

Table 4-6

**Labor Force Participation and Class of Worker for Males by Country of Birth
New York City, 2011**

	LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION MALES, 16 AND OVER			CLASS OF WORKER				
	Total	In the Labor Force	Labor Force Participation Rate	Total, Employed*	Private Wage	Government	Self- Employed	Unpaid Family Worker
TOTAL, MALES	3,116,798	2,173,208	69.7	1,925,949	76.6	11.7	11.6	0.1
Native-born	1,734,228	1,134,909	65.4	979,674	72.9	15.5	11.4	0.1
Foreign-born	1,382,570	1,038,299	75.1	946,275	80.4	7.8	11.8	0.0
Dominican Republic	137,971	99,575	72.2	87,071	81.5	6.8	11.7	–
China	160,231	108,297	67.6	100,638	84.8	5.0	10.1	0.1
Mexico	110,326	102,597	93.0	98,904	93.1	1.6	5.3	–
Jamaica	66,894	49,291	73.7	41,322	78.3	14.7	7.1	–
Guyana	58,395	42,973	73.6	37,756	75.4	17.8	6.8	–
Ecuador	75,570	63,711	84.3	58,887	87.1	2.7	10.2	–
Haiti	41,683	29,337	70.4	25,498	74.3	15.2	10.6	–
Trinidad and Tobago	33,944	24,954	73.5	21,442	74.5	12.7	12.7	–
India	42,392	33,340	78.6	31,311	76.6	6.6	16.8	–
Russia	27,574	19,070	69.2	16,681	71.6	12.8	15.6	–
Bangladesh	37,504	30,393	81.0	27,986	68.5	3.1	28.4	–
Korea	25,643	18,606	72.6	17,237	78.7	5.7	15.6	–
Colombia	27,852	20,831	74.8	18,782	85.3	3.0	11.7	–
Ukraine	28,936	16,400	56.7	15,048	78.0	10.0	12.1	–
Poland	23,231	16,739	72.1	15,196	79.1	7.9	13.0	–
Philippines	15,898	10,873	68.4	10,003	72.7	19.4	8.0	–
Italy	26,172	12,428	47.5	11,920	68.6	14.9	16.6	–
Pakistan	19,562	16,241	83.0	15,228	70.4	10.2	19.3	–
United Kingdom	16,054	12,847	80.0	11,231	84.4	4.1	11.5	–
El Salvador	14,688	13,129	89.4	12,371	98.2	0.6	1.2	–

*Ages 16 and over, employed in the civilian labor force

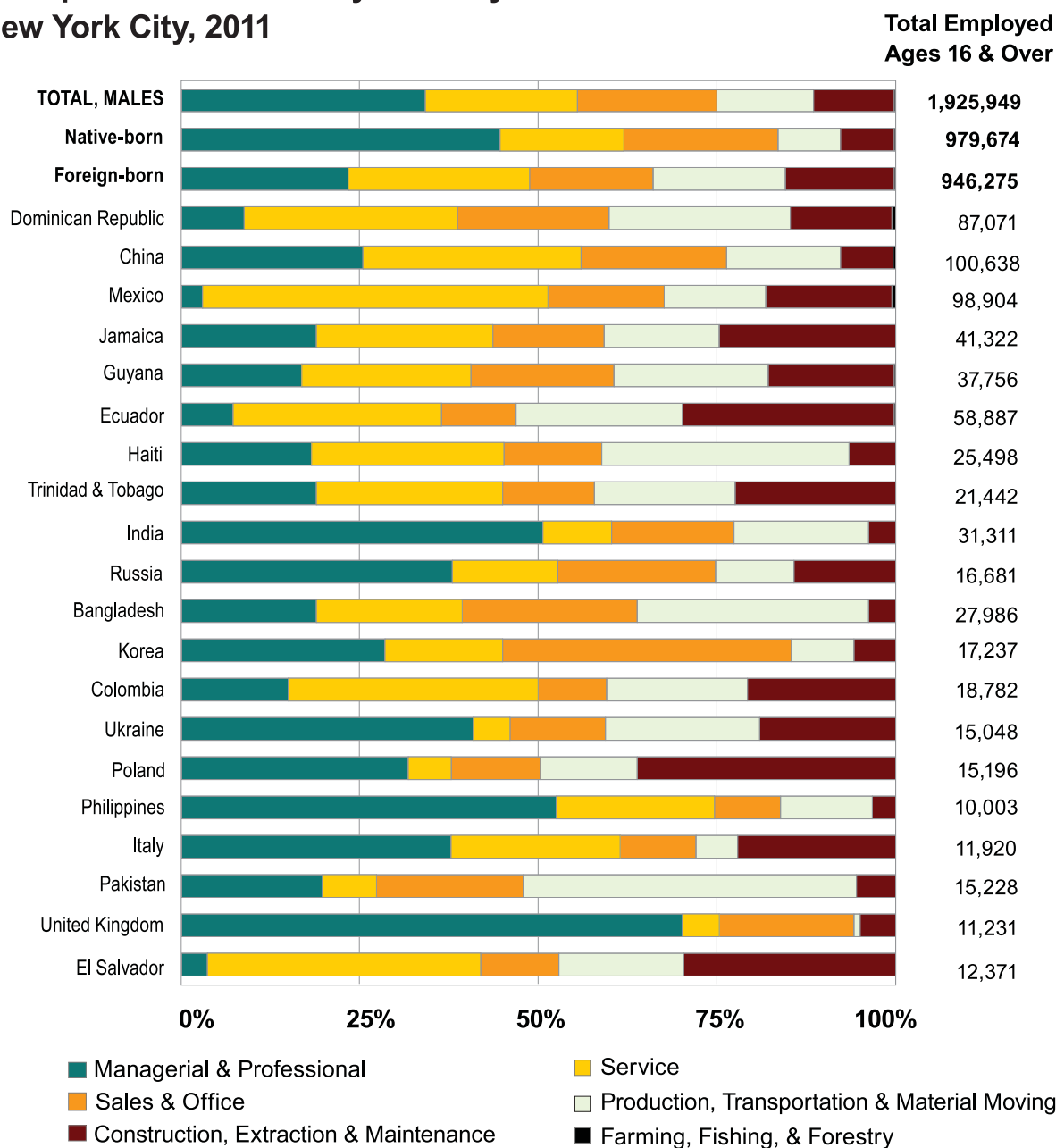
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey-Public Use Microdata Sample
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

(84 percent), followed by Pakistanis (83 percent) and Bangladeshis (81 percent).

Among groups from the nonhispanic Caribbean, 74 percent of Jamaicans, Guyanese, and Trinidadians were in the labor force—around the average for immigrants, but higher than the city average—as were 70 percent of Haitians. With the exception of

the British (80 percent), European groups had lower levels of labor force participation: the rate was just 48 percent for Italians, 57 percent for Ukrainians, and 69 percent for Russians. The lower labor force participation rates for Europeans were partly due to the fact that they were disproportionately in the older age groups, where labor force participation tends to be lower.

Figure 4-4
Occupations of Males by Country of Birth
New York City, 2011



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey-Public Use Microdata Sample
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

Occupation and Class of Worker

Figure 4-4 shows that approximately one-third of males in the city were in managerial and professional occupations. (Please see Table 4-7 for definitions of occupational groupings.) Native-born males were disproportionately in these high-end occupations (45 percent), compared with immigrant males (23 percent).

Over 70 percent of immigrants from the United Kingdom were in managerial and professional occupations, the highest of any group, followed by Filipinos and Indians, half of whom were in these high-end occupations. Though Ukrainian and Russian labor force participation was low (see above), among those who were employed, approxi-

mately 4-in-10 were in managerial and professional occupations. Occupations of workers tend to be correlated with education, and these five groups had among the highest proportions of college graduates. Fewer than one-in-five immigrants from the nonhispanic Caribbean were in managerial and professional occupations, and Latin American groups had the lowest percentages employed in these high-end occupations, with the percentages in the single digits for Mexicans, Salvadorans, Ecuadorians, and Dominicans.

While most foreign-born groups were underrepresented in managerial and professional occupations, they were overrepresented in the other broad occupational categories, where groups had distinct niches. Latin Americans, for example, were disproportionately represented in service occupations, with close to one-half of Mexicans, and approximately 30 percent to 40 percent of Ecuadorians, Dominicans, Colombians, and Salvadorans in these occupations. In contrast, many European groups had a striking reliance on construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations, with 36 percent of Poles, and approximately one-fifth of Italians and Ukrainians employed in these occupations, compared with 11 percent of all city residents. The group disproportionately represented in sales and office occupations were Koreans, with over 4-in-10 so classified, twice the city average. Finally, groups disproportionately represented in production, transportation and material moving occupations included Pakistanis, 47 percent of whom were employed in these occupations, as well as one-third of Haitians and Bangladeshis, compared with 14 percent for the city.

Besides a worker's occupation, it is important to examine the type of organization employing the worker, defined as the class of worker (Table 4-6). The overwhelming majority of city residents (77 percent) are private wage and salary workers; 12 percent work for the federal, state, or city governments; and 12 percent are self-employed. Foreign-born workers are more likely than the native-born to be private wage and salary workers (80 percent versus 73 percent) and are much less likely to be government workers (8 percent versus 16 percent).

MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUPS AND EXAMPLES OF INCLUDED OCCUPATIONS

Table 4-7
Definitions of Occupation Groups

Management, Professional & Related Occupations:

Chief executives, legislators, marketing and sales managers, logisticians, budget analysts, computer programmers, network and computer system administrators, aerospace engineers, astronomers and physicists, economists, sociologists, social workers, clergy, lawyers, paralegals and legal assistants, teachers, librarians, actors, dancers and choreographers, technical writers, photographers, chiropractors, dentists, registered nurses, therapists.

Service: Massage therapists, dental assistants, fire fighters, police officers, chefs and head cooks, food preparation workers, bartenders, waiters and waitresses, dishwashers, janitors and cleaners, maids and housekeeping cleaners, barbers, child care workers, personal and care aides, recreation and fitness workers.

Sales & Office: Cashiers, advertising sales agents, real estate brokers and sales agents, payroll and timekeeping clerks, procurement clerks, customer service representatives, receptionists and information clerks, couriers and messengers, dispatchers, postal service clerks, secretaries and administrative assistants, word processors and typists.

Farming, Fishing, & Forestry: Agricultural inspectors, animal breeders, fishing and hunting workers, forest and conservation workers.

Construction, Extraction, & Maintenance:

Carpenters, construction laborers, electricians, glaziers, insulation workers, roofers, sheet metal workers, iron and steel workers, elevator installers and repairers, fence erectors, highway maintenance workers, mining machine operators, security and fire alarm systems installers, aircraft mechanics and service technicians, automotive service technicians and mechanics, home appliance repairers, electrical power-line installers and repairers, telecommunications line installers and repairers, precision instrument and equipment repairers, commercial divers, locksmiths and safe repairers, riggers, signal and track switch repairers.

Production, Transportation, & Material Moving:

Bakers, butchers, machinists, tool and die makers, job printers, laundry workers, sewing machine operators, painting workers, aircraft pilots and flight engineers, bus drivers, driver/sales workers and truck drivers, taxi drivers and chauffeurs, locomotive engineers and operators, subway and street car operators, sailors and marine oilers, parking lot attendants, automotive and watercraft service attendants, industrial truck and tractor operators, cleaners of vehicles and equipment, pumping station operators, refuse and recyclable material collectors, mine shuttle car operators, truck and ship loaders.

Many foreign-born groups had high levels of entrepreneurship. Self-employment was highest among Asian groups. The percent of self-employed Bangladeshis (28 percent), Pakistanis (19 percent), Indians and Italians (17 percent each), and Russians and Koreans (16 percent each) was significantly higher than that for all city residents (12 percent). In comparison, nonhispanic Caribbean groups had high percentages in government, led by Guyanese (18 percent), and Haitians and Jamaicans (15 percent each). Filipinos, however, had the largest share in government, with nearly one-in-five so employed. Latin American groups were disproportionately private wage and salary workers, ranging from 98 percent for Salvadorans and 93 percent of Mexicans, to 87 percent for Ecuadorians and 85 percent for Colombians.

Earnings

Earnings consist of income derived from employment, either in the form of wages and salary or self-employment income. Table 4-8 provides information on the earnings of full-time workers 16 years of age and over. The mean earnings for city residents was \$68,300, with large differences by nativity. On average, foreign-born males earned \$50,400 annually, much lower than the native-born mean of \$86,400.

Among foreign-born groups, only immigrants from the United Kingdom (\$127,800), India (\$72,600), and Italy (\$71,600) had earnings at or above the city average. Other top earners included Russians (\$67,100) at 98 percent of the city average, Poles (\$63,400), and Ukrainians and Filipinos (roughly \$60,000 each). Thus, while some European groups had among the lowest labor force participation rates, earnings were relatively high for those who were employed. This was true for not only the more established Italians, but also for more recent entrants, such as Russians and Ukrainians, who had high levels of educational attainment.

Earnings for groups from the nonhispanic Caribbean ranged from \$47,500 for Guyanese (70 percent of the city average) to under \$44,000 for Haitians and Trinidadians (at 64 percent of the city average). As with so many characteristics, there was

Table 4-8
Male Earnings by Country of Birth
New York City, 2011

	MALES, AGES 16 AND OVER EMPLOYED FULL TIME*		
	Total	Mean Earnings	Ratio: Subgroup to Total
TOTAL, MALES	1,650,873	\$68,255	1.00
Native-born	819,491	\$86,416	1.27
Foreign-born	831,382	\$50,354	0.74
Dominican Republic	71,653	\$34,193	0.50
China	86,472	\$44,349	0.65
Mexico	91,043	\$25,792	0.38
Jamaica	36,821	\$46,162	0.68
Guyana	32,469	\$47,463	0.70
Ecuador	50,939	\$34,447	0.50
Haiti	21,103	\$43,700	0.64
Trinidad and Tobago	17,362	\$43,576	0.64
India	29,630	\$72,572	1.06
Russia	15,549	\$67,122	0.98
Bangladesh	24,678	\$36,045	0.53
Korea	14,588	\$45,897	0.67
Colombia	15,472	\$48,695	0.71
Ukraine	12,694	\$59,976	0.88
Poland	14,615	\$63,382	0.93
Philippines	9,226	\$59,827	0.88
Italy	11,085	\$71,593	1.05
Pakistan	13,036	\$46,810	0.69
United Kingdom	10,231	\$127,794	1.87
El Salvador	11,254	\$29,790	0.44

*At least 35 hours a week

Sources:

U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey-Public Use Microdata Sample
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

considerable variation in earning levels among immigrant Asian subgroups. As noted earlier, Indian and Filipino men were among the highest earners, but earnings for Chinese, Korean, and Pakistani men were between 65 percent and 69 percent of the city average, while Bangladeshi earnings came in at only \$36,000, or 53 percent of the city average. Among immigrant Hispanic subgroups, Colombian earnings (\$48,700) were at 71 percent of the city average, Ecuadorians and Dominicans earned half the city average, while Salvadorans and Mexicans earned just 44 percent and 38 percent, respectively, of the city average.

Table 4-9
Labor Force Participation and Class of Worker for Females
by Country of Birth
New York City, 2011

	LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION FEMALES, 16 AND OVER			CLASS OF WORKER				
	Total	In the Labor Force	Labor Force Participation Rate	Total, Employed*	Private Wage	Government	Self- Employed	Unpaid Family Worker
TOTAL, FEMALES	3,551,776	2,050,255	57.7	1,822,911	76.6	15.7	7.6	0.1
Native-born	1,984,576	1,151,269	58.0	1,014,345	75.0	18.3	6.6	0.1
Foreign-born	1,567,200	898,986	57.4	808,566	78.6	12.5	8.9	0.0
Dominican Republic	209,321	124,293	59.4	110,032	78.1	13.0	8.8	0.1
China	184,344	100,735	54.6	93,395	84.8	8.8	6.3	0.1
Mexico	64,213	30,427	47.4	24,872	82.1	1.7	16.2	–
Jamaica	98,439	69,004	70.1	62,130	77.4	16.8	5.8	–
Guyana	74,107	49,085	66.2	42,562	82.2	14.2	3.7	–
Ecuador	63,180	33,725	53.4	29,649	82.2	7.9	9.6	0.3
Haiti	54,528	34,153	62.6	30,517	78.7	17.5	3.8	–
Trinidad and Tobago	51,094	34,984	68.5	31,187	68.5	20.6	11.0	–
India	34,155	19,064	55.8	17,246	81.3	12.2	6.5	–
Russia	45,308	27,266	60.2	25,238	83.6	11.0	5.3	–
Bangladesh	32,437	11,779	36.3	9,452	92.0	8.0	–	–
Korea	40,715	23,485	57.7	21,881	77.3	4.7	18.0	–
Colombia	34,304	17,791	51.9	16,494	76.8	7.4	15.8	–
Ukraine	33,762	18,705	55.4	17,414	83.1	8.7	8.1	–
Poland	28,641	15,619	54.5	15,101	74.8	16.3	8.9	–
Philippines	27,450	19,434	70.8	18,649	83.4	12.9	3.7	–
Italy	24,149	7,542	31.2	7,137	65.3	23.3	11.3	–
Pakistan	15,869	3,361	21.2	3,053	72.8	19.6	7.6	–
United Kingdom	16,233	11,464	70.6	11,020	62.4	18.3	19.3	–
El Salvador	15,586	8,271	53.1	7,661	84.9	1.9	11.8	1.3

*Ages 16 and over, employed in the civilian labor force

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey-Public Use Microdata Sample
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

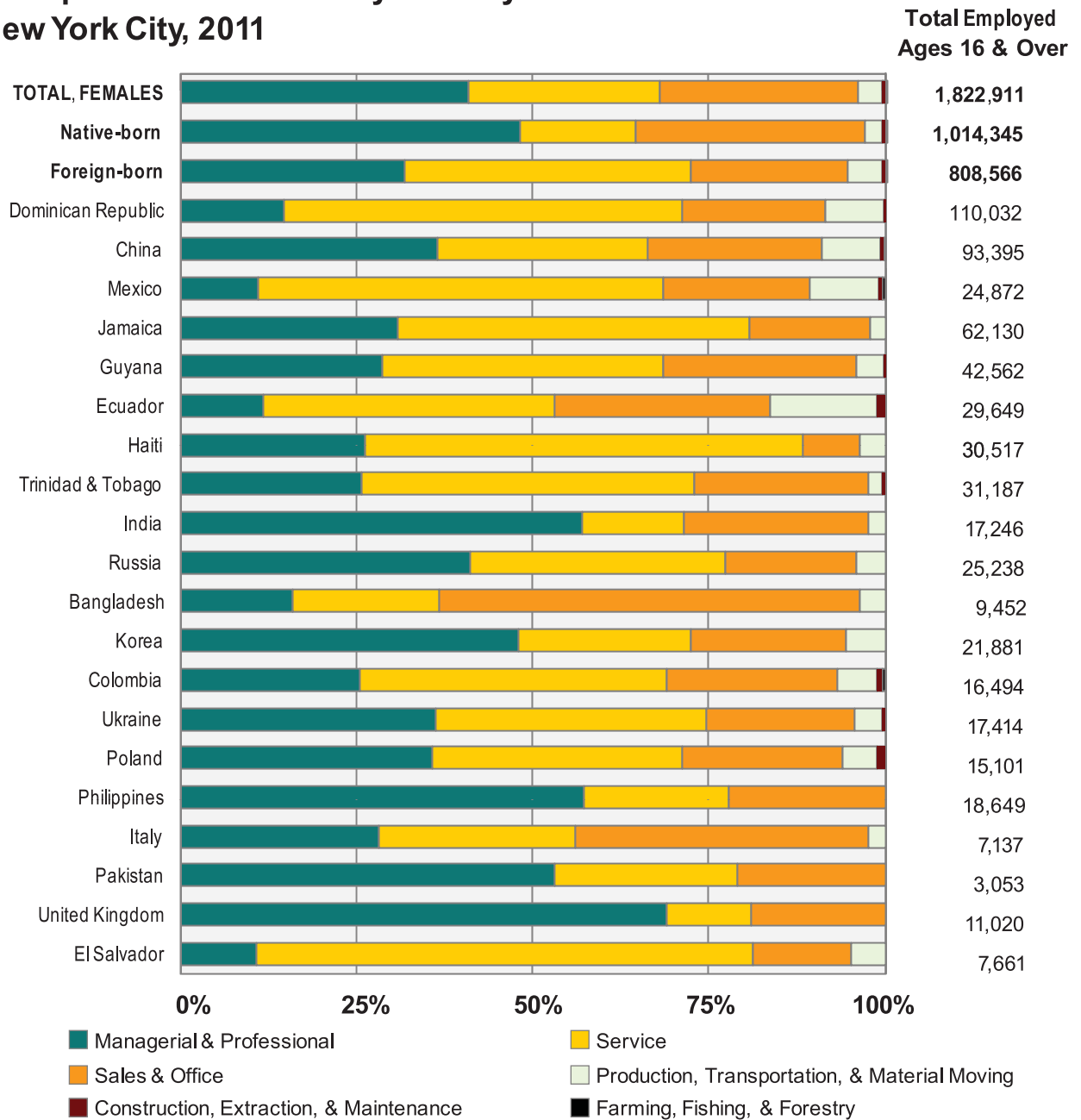
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS—FEMALES

Labor Force Participation Rate

While immigrant males had a labor force participation rate 10 points higher than native-born males, Table 4-9 shows that immigrant female labor force participation (57 percent) was similar to that of native-born females (58 percent).

Immigrant women from the Philippines and the United Kingdom had among the highest labor force participation rate (71 percent each); immigrant Filipinas were the only top 20 group whose labor force participation exceeded that of their immigrant male counterparts. Others with high labor force participation included four nonhispanic Caribbean groups: Jamaicans (70 percent), Trinidadians (69 percent), Guyanese (66 percent), and Haitians (63 percent). While these groups had lower labor force

Figure 4-5
Occupations of Females by Country of Birth
New York City, 2011



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey-Public Use Microdata Sample
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

participation rates than their male counterparts, the differential was generally smaller, compared with other top 20 groups. The high levels of labor force participation among nonhispanic Caribbean women stood in stark contrast to that of most other immigrant women. Among Asians, for example, while

Filipinas had high levels of labor force participation, rates were average for Koreans, marginally below average for Indians (56 percent) and for Chinese (55 percent), and exceedingly low for Bangladeshis (36 percent) and Pakistanis (21 percent). The low rates for South Asian women were in marked contrast to

those for male South Asians, who had among the highest labor force participation rates in the city. Similarly, Latin Americans, except for Dominicans (59 percent), had levels of labor force participation below the city average for women. Among European groups, while immigrants from the United Kingdom had very high labor force participation, Russians (60 percent) were above average, and the rate for Ukrainians (55 percent) was marginally lower than that for the city. Italians had the lowest labor force participation (31 percent) among Europeans, but as with their male counterparts, this may be related to the disproportionate share in the older age groups.

Occupation and Class of Worker

Four-in-ten females in the city were in managerial and professional occupations (Figure 4-5), but immigrant females were underrepresented in these occupations (32 percent), as well as in sales and office occupations (22 percent versus 28 percent for the city), and were overrepresented in service occupations (40 percent versus 27 percent for the city). Occupational niches, however, differed by group. As with their male counterparts, a high proportion of Filipinas and Indians (57 percent each) were managers and professionals, as were approximately one-half of Pakistanis and Koreans. British women, however, had the highest proportion of managers and professionals (69 percent), just as their male counterparts ranked highest among all males. Latin American groups had the lowest percentages in managerial and professional occupations—and were disproportionately represented in service occupations. Seventy percent of Salvadorans, over 5-in-10 Mexicans and Dominicans, and 43 percent of Colombians were employed as service workers—all significantly above the city average of 27 percent. Nonhispanic Caribbean women also had an above average representation in service occupations, with 62 percent of Haitians, roughly one-half of Jamaicans and Trinidadians, and 40 percent of Guyanese employed in these occupations.

As noted earlier, foreign-born women had a lower representation in sales and office occupations, compared with the city average of 28 percent. The

three foreign-born groups with above average representation in these occupations were Bangladeshis (59 percent), Italians (42 percent), and Ecuadorians (30 percent).

While only 5 percent of all foreign-born women were in the production, transportation and material moving occupations, 15 percent of Ecuadorians, 10 percent of Mexicans, and 8 percent of Chinese and Dominicans were employed in these occupations.

With respect to class of worker (Table 4-9), foreign-born women were less likely to be government workers (13 percent), compared with women in the city overall (16 percent). Among immigrant women, those from the nonhispanic Caribbean had a high percentage of government workers, with 21 percent of Trinidadians, 18 percent of Haitians, and 17 percent of Jamaicans so classified. Italians, however, had the highest percentage of government workers, with nearly one-in-four in this category.

Foreign-born women were more likely to be self-employed (9 percent), compared with their native-born counterparts (7 percent). Foreign-born groups with the highest percentage of self-employment included the British (19 percent), Koreans (18 percent), and Mexicans and Colombians (16 percent each).

Earnings

Female earnings in the city averaged \$55,500 (Table 4-10), with native-born females (\$62,600) earning substantially more than their foreign-born counterparts (\$46,500). However, overall differences by nativity among females were not as great as those among males.

Many Asian groups had among the highest immigrant earnings, including Filipinas (\$63,500), Koreans (\$59,100), and Indians (\$56,900), all marginally higher than the city average. Chinese women (\$50,500) earned 91 percent of the mean, while Pakistani and Bangladeshi earnings stood at \$45,500 and \$31,400, respectively. Koreans and Chinese were the only groups where female earnings were significantly higher than male earnings.

Table 4-10
Female Earnings by Country of Birth
New York City, 2011

	FEMALES, AGES 16 AND OVER EMPLOYED FULL TIME*		
	Total	Mean Earnings	Ratio: Subgroup to Total
TOTAL, FEMALES	1,402,902	\$55,520	1.00
Native-born	782,407	\$62,646	1.13
Foreign-born	620,495	\$46,535	0.84
Dominican Republic	80,718	\$28,355	0.51
China	68,327	\$50,539	0.91
Mexico	17,025	\$25,150	0.45
Jamaica	52,133	\$43,275	0.78
Guyana	35,493	\$40,192	0.72
Ecuador	23,032	\$31,757	0.57
Haiti	25,776	\$37,511	0.68
Trinidad and Tobago	23,895	\$43,856	0.79
India	13,918	\$56,872	1.02
Russia	19,774	\$55,971	1.01
Bangladesh	6,073	\$31,435	0.57
Korea	16,276	\$59,139	1.07
Colombia	11,226	\$40,858	0.74
Ukraine	13,427	\$51,953	0.94
Poland	11,564	\$53,656	0.97
Philippines	15,754	\$63,487	1.14
Italy	4,549	\$53,201	0.96
Pakistan	2,497	\$45,492	0.82
United Kingdom	7,812	\$87,631	1.58
El Salvador	4,698	\$20,355	0.37

*At least 35 hours a week

Sources:

U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey-Public Use Microdata Sample
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

Women from the United Kingdom had the highest earnings (\$87,600) in the city, though their European counterparts from Russia, Poland, Italy, and Ukraine earned around the city average or slightly less. Earnings for Caribbean subgroups, which had very high labor force participation rates, were less than the city average. Trinidadian and Jamaicans earnings stood at \$43,900 and \$43,300, respectively, followed by the earnings of Guyanese (\$40,200) and Haitians (\$37,500). Hispanic subgroups generally had lower earnings, ranging from a high of \$40,900 for Colombians to a low of just \$20,400 for Salvadorans.

DISCUSSION AND SUMMARY

The demographic, social, and economic characteristics of foreign-born groups reflect their diverse origins. Groups organize their households so as to maximize their strengths. Thus, examining human capital that a group possesses, as well as its household configuration, leads to a more complete understanding of a group's socioeconomic attainment. This in turn helps policy makers and program planners better understand how groups fit into the social and economic fabric of the city.

An examination of the 20 largest foreign-born groups revealed differences in demographic, social, and economic characteristics. Groups with relatively disadvantageous socioeconomic characteristics used various strategies to make their households economically viable, especially by having multiple workers in the household. This was particularly true for Ecuadorians. In 2011, less than 60 percent of Ecuadorians had a high school diploma, and male and female earnings were at 50 percent and 57 percent, respectively, of the city average. However, the average number of workers in an Ecuadorian household (1.9 persons) was among the highest in the city. The combined earnings of multiple earners in Ecuadorian households resulted in household income that was 93 percent of the city median, and poverty was at the city average. While such a strategy may improve a household's economic viability, it resulted in 23 percent of Ecuadorian households being overcrowded. This overcrowding was a function of the sheer size of Ecuadorian households (averaging 3.9 persons per household), set against a backdrop of a housing stock that is characterized by an abundance of small, aging units.

Latin American groups, in general, had among the lowest levels of socioeconomic attainment. For example, among Dominicans, the largest foreign-born group, only 55 percent had completed high school; labor force participation rates were marginally above the city average, but earnings for

A SOCIOECONOMIC SNAPSHOT OF THE RECENTLY ARRIVED FOREIGN-BORN

Newly arrived immigrants often need time to adjust to the U.S. labor market. Many of them lack English-language proficiency and have to accept lower-level jobs than they may have held in their home countries. As a result, newly arrived immigrants tend to have a lower socioeconomic profile than their counterparts who arrived earlier. Over time, however, many new immigrants acquire language skills, further education, and U.S. work experience and licenses that qualify them for higher-level positions, leading to an increase in socioeconomic attainment.

The less favorable socioeconomic characteristics of recent entrants (Table 4-11) become evident when they are compared with those of the overall foreign-born population. For example, recent entrants, defined as those who entered the

U.S. in 2000 or later, had a higher percentage not English proficient, compared with the overall foreign-born population (54 percent versus 49 percent), lower household income (\$40,700 versus \$43,700), and higher poverty (23 percent versus 20 percent). For both male and female recent entrants, earnings were significantly lower than those for the overall population of foreign-born males and females, respectively.

It is worth noting, however, that recent entrants from the United Kingdom, Philippines, India, and Italy generally have superior socioeconomic characteristics compared with those for the city overall—and sometimes have better characteristics than their compatriots who entered earlier.

Table 4-11
Selected Socioeconomic Characteristics for Foreign-born
Arriving in 2000 and Later by Country of Birth
New York City, 2011

	Total Population	Percent Not English Proficient	Percent College or higher	Percent below Poverty	Median Household Income	MEAN EARNINGS OF PERSONS AGES 16 AND OVER, EMPLOYED FULL-TIME	
						Males	Females
TOTAL, NYC	8,244,426	23.0	34.4	20.7	\$49,792	\$68,255	\$55,520
Native-born	5,184,514	6.2	40.4	21.3	\$54,679	\$86,416	\$62,646
Foreign-born	3,059,912	48.8	27.9	19.8	\$43,682	\$50,354	\$46,535
Arrived 2000 or later	1,035,758	54.1	30.6	23.2	\$40,729	\$44,299	\$41,928
Dominican Republic	111,672	74.0	11.7	36.8	\$24,336	\$26,443	\$20,880
China	132,766	77.6	20.9	22.2	\$38,184	\$30,643	\$37,046
Mexico	94,491	83.4	6.3	31.5	\$31,362	\$24,333	\$24,217
Jamaica	40,331	0.6	14.2	17.1	\$39,711	\$36,744	\$34,250
Guyana	42,987	1.5	9.0	19.4	\$42,766	\$30,405	\$31,606
Ecuador	50,308	78.6	10.8	25.3	\$35,638	\$28,008	\$22,638
Haiti	31,581	60.0	16.3	19.7	\$37,675	\$36,769	\$27,840
Trinidad and Tobago	24,343	1.5	13.5	16.9	\$40,729	\$28,364	\$35,978
India	32,471	28.3	69.5	13.7	\$82,884	\$71,007	\$54,825
Russia	18,781	65.9	49.8	25.9	\$30,547	\$46,201	\$38,079
Bangladesh	37,540	67.5	36.6	27.1	\$35,129	\$29,292	\$30,026
Korea	26,023	71.4	63.2	31.0	\$27,492	\$40,129	\$46,710
Colombia	18,571	65.7	29.8	28.8	\$37,675	\$31,754	\$33,729
Ukraine	12,705	70.7	47.1	15.0	\$52,948	\$43,123	\$36,440
Poland	15,237	58.6	39.9	8.8	\$51,930	\$62,143	\$45,012
Philippines	18,242	22.9	64.2	6.9	\$51,930	\$55,318	\$52,139
Italy	6,413	32.8	48.3	20.6	\$35,638	\$72,873	\$55,473
Pakistan	16,128	53.5	32.7	40.1	\$35,638	\$48,859	\$39,716
United Kingdom	15,059	0.9	68.2	15.8	\$96,733	\$105,617	\$95,901
El Salvador	8,587	78.0	—	30.3	—	\$23,053	\$25,316

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey-Public Use Microdata Sample
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

both males and females were approximately one-half the city mean. Dominican households were disproportionately female-headed, and with the number of workers per household only slightly above the city average, household income was just one-half the city median and nearly one-third lived in poverty. Salvadoran households were also disproportionately female-headed, and Salvadorans and Mexicans had lower educational attainment than Dominicans; their earnings were marginally lower than those of Dominicans. However, Salvadoran and Mexican males had extremely high labor force participation rates and their households had among the highest number of workers in the city. This resulted in *household* incomes and poverty rates that were more advantageous than those for Dominicans, though significantly less favorable than those for the city overall. As noted earlier, Ecuadorian household income was at 93 percent of the city median, followed by Colombians at 89 percent of the median.

As with Dominican and Salvadoran households, those from the nonhispanic Caribbean had a percentage of female-headed households that was above the city average. But unlike their Latin American counterparts, Jamaican, Trinidadian, Guyanese, and Haitian females had among the highest labor force participation rates in the city, and rates for males were at the city average or higher. Moreover, except for Haitians, English-language proficiency was high for these groups because they come from English-speaking countries. While levels of college completion and earnings for nonhispanic Caribbean groups were below the city average, thanks to their higher labor force participation, household incomes were around the city median for the Guyanese, Jamaicans, and Haitians. Moreover, poverty rates for these groups, as well as for Trinidadians, were below the city average. As has been true for earlier waves of immigrants, a large share of nonhispanic Caribbean groups used employment in government as a path to upward mobility.

Among European groups, immigrants from the United Kingdom had socioeconomic characteristics that were far superior to those of the overall foreign- and native-born populations. British male and female immigrants had among the highest rates of labor force participation in the city, the highest proportion of managers and professionals, and the highest earnings in the city. Labor force participation and earnings for other European groups were around the city average or lower, as were the size of their households. With the exception of British immigrants, Europeans are older than other immigrants, and this reflected in their smaller households. One consequence was that the number of workers in Russian, Ukrainian, and Italian households was below average, which resulted in significantly lower household incomes for these groups. Nevertheless, poverty was at the city average or lower for these groups, as household income had to support fewer people in the household. As noted earlier, the larger households of many Latin American and nonhispanic Caribbean groups allowed them to pool resources from multiple workers in the household, who generally had earnings below the city average. In contrast, the higher earnings of Europeans made a small household strategy feasible for many of them. An added benefit was that overcrowding was significantly below the city average.

Foreign-born Asians had a range of socioeconomic attainment, with Indians and Filipinos at the high end, trailed by Koreans, Chinese, Pakistanis, and Bangladeshis. Nearly two-thirds of Indians had a college degree and they were disproportionately in professional and managerial occupations; labor force participation rates for males exceeded those for the city, while the female rate was marginally lower than that for all women. High earnings of males and females resulted in a household income (\$83,800) that was 68 percent higher than the city median – which was also partly due to the large number of workers in Indian households. Filipinos also had favorable socioeconomic characteristics: Female labor force

participation and earnings were significantly higher than the city average, and Filipino household income was 55 percent higher than the city median. Koreans too had very favorable educational characteristics, but 63 percent were not proficient in English, leading many to choose self-employment as a path to upward mobility. Korean household income was at 90 percent of the city median and poverty was below the city average; home ownership was below the overall city rate, but Koreans were the only Asian group to live in households that were significantly less overcrowded than the city average.

Pakistanis and Chinese were a contrast. The high Pakistani male labor force participation rate (83 percent) exceeded that of Chinese males (68 percent), but the low Pakistani female labor force participation rate (21 percent) was less than one-half that of Chinese females (55 percent). Pakistani household income stood at \$50,900, compared with \$42,800 for Chinese households, though Pakistanis had a higher rate of poverty (28 percent versus 20 percent for the Chinese), partly due to their larger household size. As with Pakistanis, the high Bangladeshi male labor force participation rate stood in contrast with the low rate for females. Bangladeshis had low earnings and household income among Asian groups, and a high poverty level.

The socioeconomic attainment of immigrants is affected by the set of skills they bring to the U.S. Indeed, many of New York's recent immigrants, defined as those entering in 2000 or later, have high levels of educational attainment, which positively affects their overall socioeconomic attainment. Among recent entrants from India, 70 percent were college graduates, as were 68 percent of recent entrants from the United Kingdom and 64 percent from the Philippines; this compared with 34 percent of city residents who had a college degree. These three groups disproportionately entered the U.S. under the employment preferences (see Chapter 6), which are generally open to those with high-end skills and educational credentials. Earnings of recent male and female entrants from the United Kingdom surpassed the city mean, while the earnings of recent Indian male

entrants were around the city average. Household income among recent British (\$96,700) and Indian (\$82,900) immigrants significantly exceeded the city median of \$49,800, while Filipino household income was around that of the city. The socioeconomic characteristics of the larger streams of recent entrants to New York, however, are generally below those of the city overall. With the exception of Indians and Russians, among recent entrants from each of the city's top 10 foreign-born groups, the percentage of college graduates was below the city average. Earnings, as well as household income, for most of these recent entrants were also below the city average.

Newly arrived immigrants often accept lower-level jobs than they may have held in their home countries, and their earnings tend to be below the city average. But after acquiring experience in the U.S. labor market and becoming more proficient in English, earnings tend to increase; indeed, for many of the 20 top foreign-born groups in our cross-sectional analysis, earnings were significantly higher for the overall foreign-born population, compared with recent entrants. Given that recent entrants generally have less favorable socioeconomic characteristics, groups that are overwhelmingly comprised of recent entrants (Mexicans and Bangladeshis, for example) tend to have lower overall levels of socioeconomic attainment.

ENDNOTES

- 1 The analysis presented in this chapter is based on the 2011 ACS Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS). The PUMS is a one percent sample of addresses nationally, with measures incorporated to protect the confidentiality of individual respondents. It is an invaluable source for customized tabulations, and provides content detail unavailable in any other census product. Since the figures from the PUMS file are based on a sample of the population, estimates are subject to sampling variability (i.e., sampling error). Differences that have been determined to be meaningful were statistically significant at $p < 10$ (i.e., less than a 10 percent probability that the difference occurred by chance).
- 2 The recently arrived foreign-born tend to be younger than all foreign-born residents. Among New York City's foreign-born who arrived in the U.S. in 2000 or later, 13 percent were under the age of 18, 65 percent were between the ages of 18 and 44, 18 percent were between the ages of 45 and 64, and 4 percent were 65 and over. The median age for the recently arrived was 32 years, compared with 44 years for all foreign-born residents.
- 3 The median age of the foreign-born increased from 39 years in 2000 to 44 years in 2011; the median age of the native-born increased from 28 years to 29 years during this period. The large increase in the median age of the foreign-born was due to the smaller share of recent entrants—who tend to be younger than the general immigrant population—in the overall foreign-born population. Please see Chapter 7 for more details.
- 4 There is a relatively short supply of large housing units in New York City. ACS data show that housing units with 3 or more bedrooms comprised just 29 percent of all housing in New York City in 2011, but accounted for 46 percent of the housing units in the NY-NJ-PA Metro Area. This is related to the old housing stock and the high cost of housing in New York City.
- 5 Those ages five and over who spoke a language other than English at home were asked whether they spoke English very well, well, not well, or not at all. According to the Census Bureau, data from other surveys suggest a major difference between the category very well and the remaining categories. Thus, those not English proficient were defined as persons who spoke a language other than English at home and who spoke English well, not well, or not at all. The population that was not English proficient was percentaged on the population ages five and over to obtain the percent not English-proficient.
- 6 Those born in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico are U.S. citizens by birth. Spanish is the primary language of Puerto Rico. See Salvo, Ortiz and Lobo, 1994. Puerto Rican New Yorkers in 1990. New York: New York City Department of City Planning.
- 7 Dropout rates among young adults, ages 17 to 24, were calculated using 5 year (2007–2011) PUMS data. The sub-population of young adults is relatively small and the use of 5 year data helped increase sample size, thus providing for more reliable estimates. Greater reliability, however, came at the cost of using data that were less current—data that were aggregated over five years, as opposed to one year data in the 2011 PUMS.
- 8 Households with at least one person receiving public assistance were defined as receiving public assistance income.
- 9 The labor force participation rate was calculated on those ages 16 and over. Data on occupation and class of worker were determined for those ages 16 and over, who were employed. Earnings were calculated for those ages 16 and over, who were employed and worked at least 35 hours a week. Negative earnings were recoded to 0.

Immigrant New York: A Regional Perspective

The impact of the 1965 Immigration and Nationality Amendments on the New York metropolitan region was initially localized in New York City, which for the first time saw the entry of large numbers of immigrants from Latin America, Asia, and the nonhispanic Caribbean. Gradually, new patterns of immigrant settlement emerged. While New York City continued to be the *primary* destination for immigrants in the area, counties adjacent to New York City became *secondary* destinations of settlement as many immigrants migrated out of the city to make their homes in suburban counties in the region. In recent decades, these counties have become gateway destinations in their own right as many newly arrived immigrants have bypassed the five boroughs in favor of settling in other parts of the region. These flows have resulted in enclaves of post-1965 immigrants across the region.

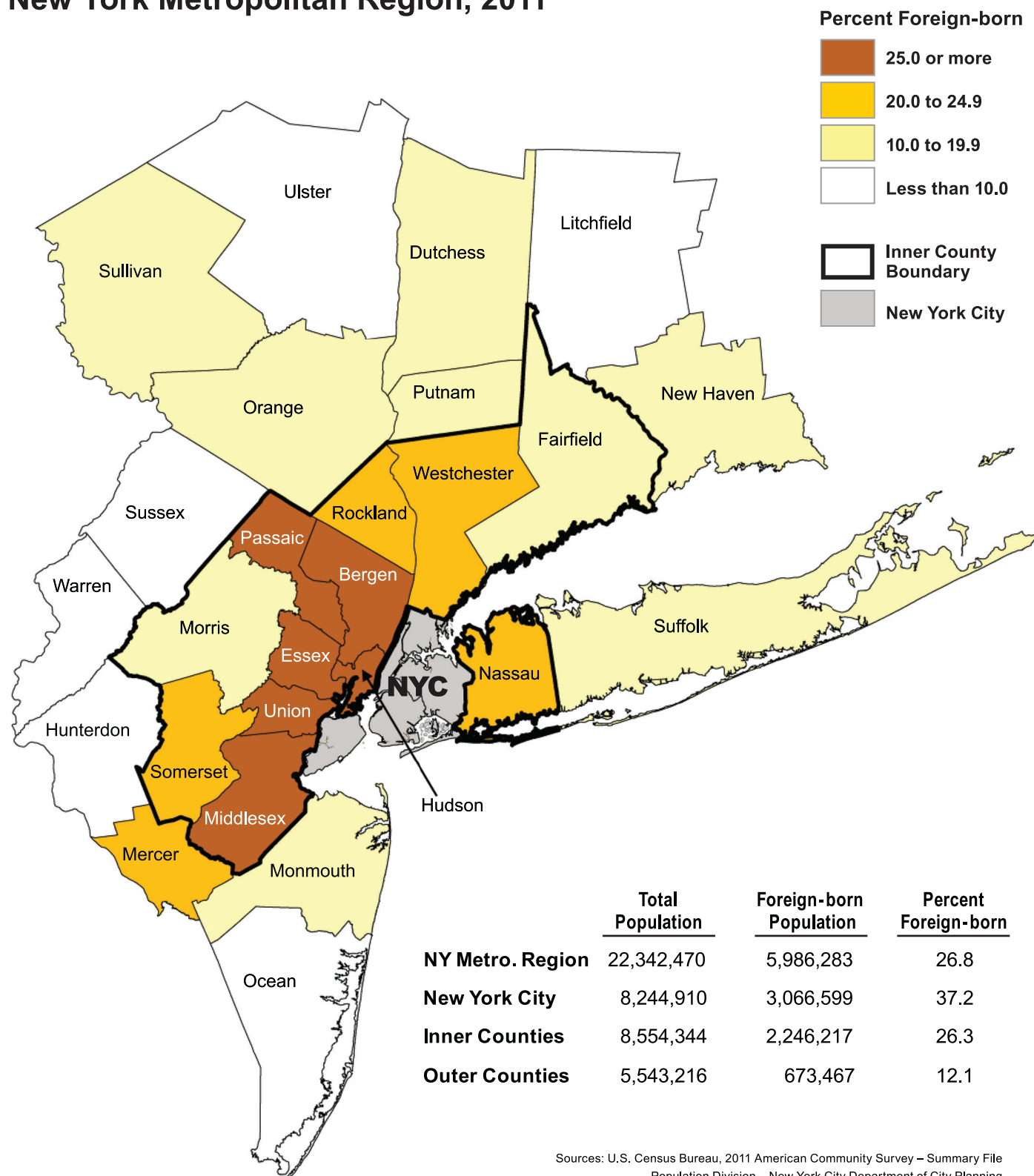
This chapter examines overall patterns of immigrant settlement in the New York metropolitan region. For the purposes of this analysis, the first section subdivides counties in the region into three subregions: New York City, the inner ring of counties that are adjacent to the city, and the outer counties along the region's periphery. The second section examines the role of the foreign-born in the population growth of each county and its impact on the racial make-up of the region. (Appendix Tables 5-1, 5-2, and 5-3 provide demographic information for each county.) The third section then analyzes immigrant settlement patterns by area of origin and country of birth for each subregion and county. The final section focuses on the diverse patterns of immigrant settlement, highlighting new patterns that show substantial immigrant settlement in wealthier places across the region.

The New York Metropolitan Region and its Subregions

The New York metropolitan region encompasses 12,600 square miles across portions of New York State, New Jersey, and Connecticut. The region was home to 22.3 million people in 2011, an all time high. The metropolitan region is comprised of 31 counties of varying population sizes (Figures 5-1 and 5-2): the five boroughs of New York City; seven counties in the Hudson Valley (Westchester, Rockland, Putnam, Dutchess, Ulster, Orange and Sullivan) and 2 on Long Island (Nassau and Suffolk); 3 counties in Connecticut (Fairfield, New Haven, and Litchfield); and 14 counties primarily in northern New Jersey (Hudson, Essex, Passaic, Union, Middlesex, Bergen, Morris, Somerset, Mercer, Monmouth, Sussex, Warren, Hunterdon, and Ocean). Although both New York City and the inner counties each represent nearly two-fifths of the region's population, New York City's 8.2 million persons occupy only 2 percent of the region's land area, resulting in a density in excess of 27,000 persons per square mile.

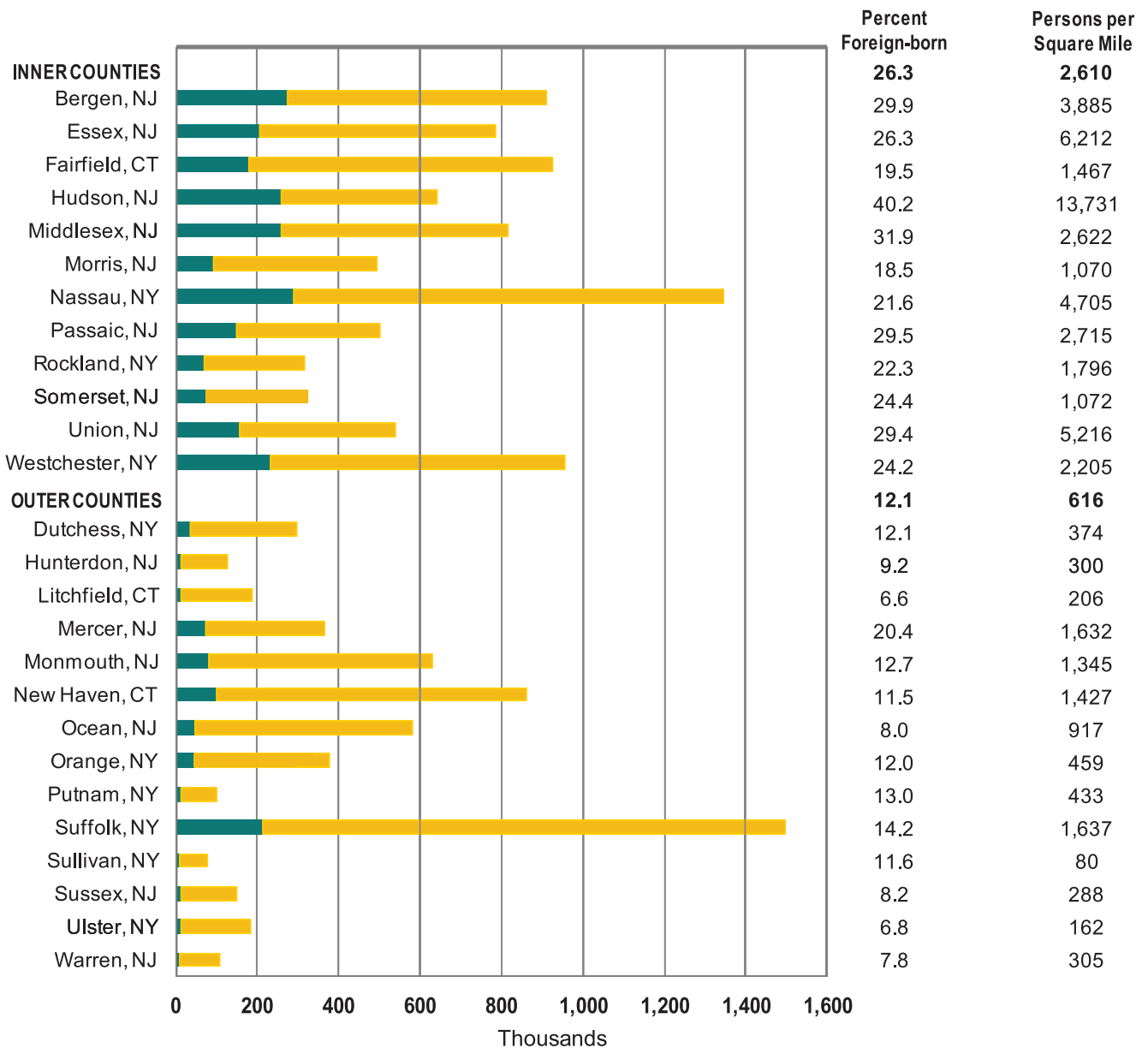
In 2011, 37 percent of New York City residents were foreign-born, but counties adjacent to the city also had relatively high immigrant concentrations, a reflection of their evolution into major destination areas for post-1965 immigrants. Hudson, across the river from New York City was 40 percent foreign-born—higher than any county in the region, except for Queens. Other counties that had substantial percentages of immigrants included Middlesex, Bergen, Passaic, Union, Essex (each more than one-quarter foreign-born), as well as Somerset, Westchester, Rockland, Nassau, Fairfield and Morris (each 19 percent or more foreign-born). These counties surrounding New York City had

Figure 5-1
Percent Foreign-born by County
New York Metropolitan Region, 2011



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey – Summary File
 Population Division – New York City Department of City Planning

Figure 5-2
Total and Foreign-born Population by County
Inner and Outer Counties for the New York Metropolitan Region, 2011

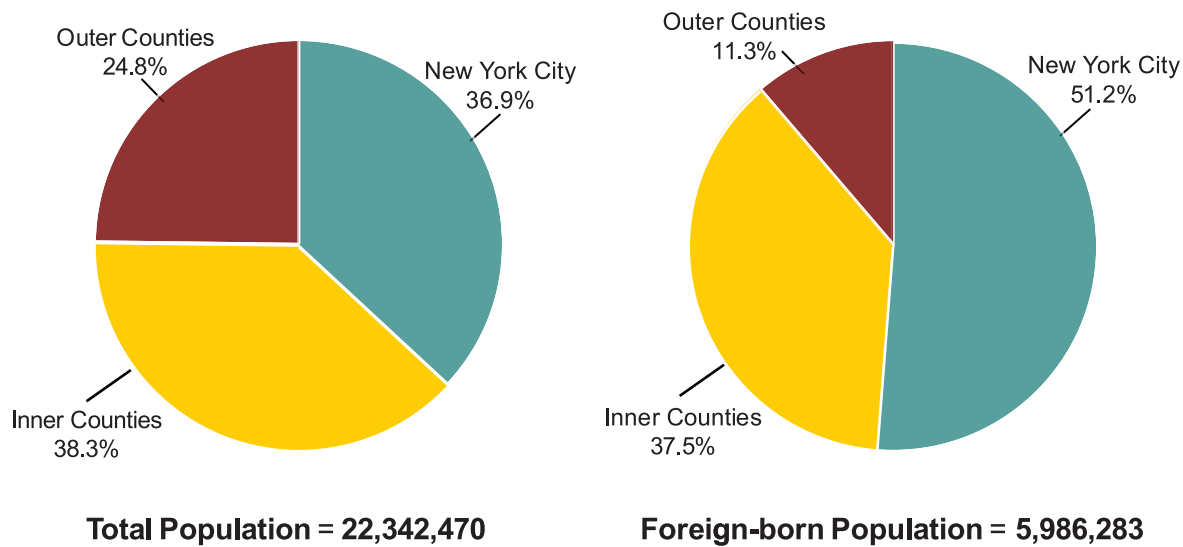


among the highest immigrant concentrations in the region, and given their proximity to the city, are labeled “inner counties.” The inner counties had a population totaling 8.6 million, or 38 percent of the region’s population. Population density in the inner counties averaged 2,600 persons per square mile, but ranged from a high of 13,700 persons per square mile in Hudson, to a low of 1,070 in Somerset and Morris.

The most populous inner county was Nassau, with 1.3 million people, followed by Westchester (955,900), Fairfield (925,900), and Bergen (911,100).

Counties that were farthest from New York City generally were less than 15 percent foreign-born (the exception being Mercer County, which was one-fifth foreign-born) and are labeled “outer counties.”

Figure 5-3
Total and Foreign-born Population
New York Metropolitan Region and Subregions, 2011



This outer ring includes Orange, Putnam, Dutchess, Ulster, Sullivan and Suffolk in New York State; New Haven and Litchfield in Connecticut; and Sussex, Warren, Hunterdon, Mercer, Monmouth, and Ocean in New Jersey. The outer counties, with 5.5 million people, accounted for 25 percent of the region’s population. These counties were less densely populated, with densities ranging from over 1,600 persons per square mile in Mercer and Suffolk to 80 persons per square mile in Sullivan; the average was 616 persons per square mile. Suffolk was, by far, the most populous county in the outer ring (1.5 million), followed by New Haven (861,100), Monmouth (631,000), and Ocean (579,400).

While population in the region was heavily concentrated in New York City and its adjacent counties, these areas accounted for an even greater share of the foreign-born. Of the 5.2 million foreign-born in the region, just over one-half lived in New York City, while 38 percent lived in the inner counties; just 11 percent of immigrants made their home in the outer counties (Figure 5-3).

Population Growth in the Subregions, 1900–2011: the Role of the Foreign-born

The New York metropolitan region saw dramatic growth in the last century, more than tripling in size, from 6.2 million in 1900 to 22.3 million in 2011 (Table 5-1 and Figure 5-4). This growth has been fueled by the entry of immigrants and their U.S.-born descendants. Over this period, New York City has remained at the region’s core, but its share of the region’s population has declined, from 56 percent in 1900 to 37 percent in 2011.

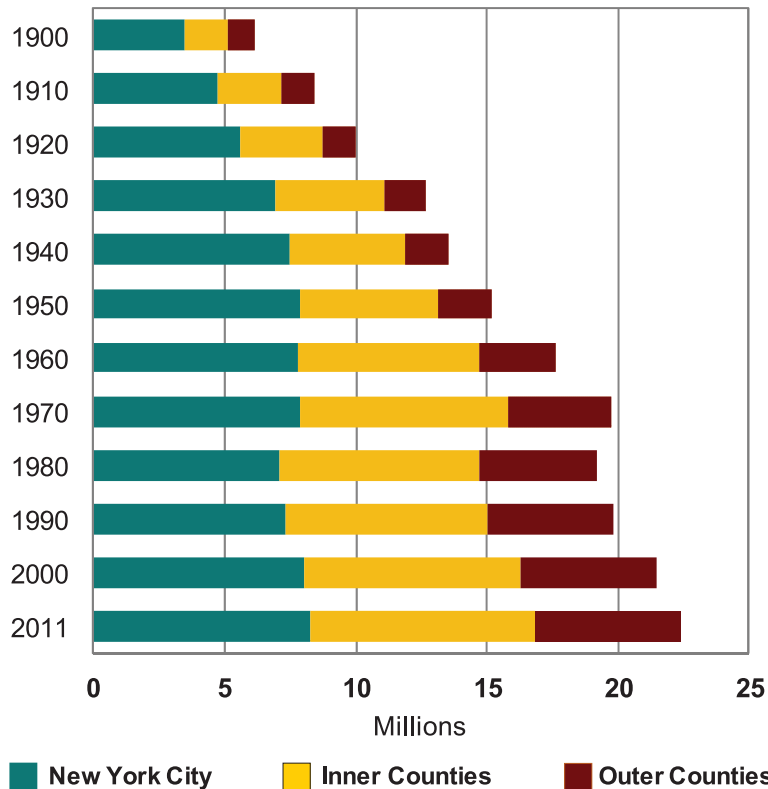
In the first decade of the last century, New York City’s population increased 39 percent, from 3.4 million in 1900 to 4.8 million in 1910. This was a result of the large European flow to the city, which was reflected in the 53 percent growth in the city’s foreign-born population in the decade. Overall population growth in the inner counties, however, was even higher (42 percent), with the foreign-born component increasing 55 percent. With immigration flows curtailed in the mid-1910s due to World War I, and again in the mid-1920s due to restrictionist immigration legislation, population growth was mod-

**Table 5-1
Population by Nativity
New York Metropolitan Region and Subregions, 1900–2011**

	Year	Total Population	Native-born	FOREIGN-BORN		GROWTH OVER DECADE		
				Number	Percent	Total Population	Native-born	Foreign-born
NEW YORK METROPOLITAN REGION	1900	6,179,423	4,254,108	1,925,315	31.2	–	–	–
	1910	8,391,061	5,458,713	2,932,348	34.9	35.8	28.3	52.3
	1920	10,023,449	6,916,290	3,107,159	31.0	19.5	26.7	6.0
	1930	12,636,464	9,010,213	3,626,251	28.7	26.1	30.3	16.7
	1940	13,565,549	10,330,614	3,234,935	23.8	7.4	14.7	-10.8
	1950	15,146,950	12,340,815	2,806,135	18.5	11.7	19.5	-13.3
	1960	17,625,675	15,014,661	2,611,014	14.8	16.4	21.7	-7.0
	1970	19,747,870	17,220,006	2,527,864	12.8	12.0	14.7	-3.2
	1980	19,190,781	16,230,641	2,960,140	15.4	-2.8	-5.7	17.1
	1990	19,843,157	16,167,965	3,675,192	18.5	3.4	-0.4	24.2
	2000	21,491,898	16,291,276	5,200,622	24.2	8.3	0.8	41.5
	2011	22,342,470	16,356,187	5,986,283	26.8	4.0	0.4	15.1
New York City	1900	3,437,202	2,167,122	1,270,080	37.0	–	–	–
	1910	4,766,883	2,822,526	1,944,357	40.8	38.7	30.2	53.1
	1920	5,620,048	3,591,888	2,028,160	36.1	17.9	27.3	4.3
	1930	6,930,446	4,571,760	2,358,686	34.0	23.3	27.3	16.3
	1940	7,454,995	5,316,338	2,138,657	28.7	7.6	16.3	-9.3
	1950	7,891,957	6,107,751	1,784,206	22.6	5.9	14.9	-16.6
	1960	7,783,314	6,224,624	1,558,690	20.0	-1.4	1.9	-12.6
	1970	7,894,798	6,457,740	1,437,058	18.2	1.4	3.7	-7.8
	1980	7,071,639	5,401,440	1,670,199	23.6	-10.4	-16.4	16.2
	1990	7,322,564	5,239,633	2,082,931	28.4	3.5	-3.0	24.7
	2000	8,008,278	5,137,246	2,871,032	35.9	9.4	-2.0	37.8
	2011	8,244,910	5,178,311	3,066,599	37.2	3.0	0.8	6.8
Inner Counties	1900	1,718,169	1,245,154	473,015	27.5	–	–	–
	1910	2,431,348	1,699,572	731,776	30.1	41.5	36.5	54.7
	1920	3,081,336	2,267,906	813,430	26.4	26.7	33.4	11.2
	1930	4,154,644	3,170,587	984,057	23.7	34.8	39.8	21.0
	1940	4,426,873	3,593,065	833,808	18.8	6.6	13.3	-15.3
	1950	5,248,250	4,480,659	767,591	14.6	18.6	24.7	-7.9
	1960	6,964,250	6,175,854	788,396	11.3	32.7	37.8	2.7
	1970	7,951,684	7,129,173	822,511	10.3	14.2	15.4	4.3
	1980	7,666,658	6,690,752	975,906	12.7	-3.6	-6.1	18.6
	1990	7,692,310	6,440,456	1,251,854	16.3	0.3	-3.7	28.3
	2000	8,243,503	6,401,250	1,842,253	22.3	7.2	-0.6	47.2
	2011	8,554,344	6,308,127	2,246,217	26.3	3.8	-1.5	21.9
Outer Counties	1900	1,024,052	841,832	182,220	17.8	–	–	–
	1910	1,192,830	936,615	256,215	21.5	16.5	11.3	40.6
	1920	1,322,065	1,056,496	265,569	20.1	10.8	12.8	3.7
	1930	1,551,374	1,267,866	283,508	18.3	17.3	20.0	6.8
	1940	1,683,681	1,421,211	262,470	15.6	8.5	12.1	-7.4
	1950	2,006,743	1,752,405	254,338	12.7	19.2	23.3	-3.1
	1960	2,878,111	2,614,183	263,928	9.2	43.4	49.2	3.8
	1970	3,901,388	3,633,093	268,295	6.9	35.6	39.0	1.7
	1980	4,452,484	4,138,449	314,035	7.1	14.1	13.9	17.0
	1990	4,828,283	4,487,876	340,407	7.1	8.4	8.4	8.4
	2000	5,240,117	4,752,780	487,337	9.3	8.5	5.9	43.2
	2011	5,543,216	4,869,749	673,467	12.1	5.8	2.5	38.2

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 1900–2000 Censuses; 2011 American Community Survey-FactFinder
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

Figure 5-4
Total Population by Subregion
New York Metropolitan Region, 1900–2011



PERCENTAGE OF REGION			
Year	New York City	Inner Counties	Outer Counties
1900	55.6	27.8	16.6
1910	56.8	29.0	14.2
1920	56.1	30.7	13.2
1930	54.8	32.9	12.3
1940	55.0	32.6	12.4
1950	52.1	34.6	13.2
1960	44.2	39.5	16.3
1970	40.0	40.3	19.8
1980	36.8	39.9	23.2
1990	36.9	38.8	24.3
2000	37.3	38.4	24.4
2011	36.9	38.3	24.8

erated, with New York City’s population increasing 18 percent in the 1910s and 23 percent in the 1920s. But the inner counties once again saw higher growth than the city in both decades. Nonetheless, for both New York City and the inner counties, increases in the native-born population were far greater than those for the foreign-born.

Three decades into the 20th century, the region broke the 12 million mark, reaching 12.6 million in 1930. New York City’s population more than doubled in size during this period, reaching 6.9 million in 1930. But the inner counties saw even higher growth, increasing by a factor of 2.4, from 1.7 million in 1900 to 4.2 million in 1930. As a result, the inner counties’ share of the region’s population increased from 28 percent in 1900 to 33 percent in 1930; New York City’s share declined by less than 2 percentage

points, to 55 percent in 1930. The outer counties, which saw the lowest growth of any subregion, saw their share of the region’s population decline, from 17 percent to 12 percent during this period.

With the onset of the Great Depression, immigration plunged in the 1930s and remained low in the early 1940s due to World War II. While immigration bounced back in the post-World War II years, it did not reach the levels seen earlier in the century; moreover, cohorts that came in at the turn of the century began to die out. As a result, the region’s foreign-born population, which peaked at 3.6 million in 1930, declined in each of the next four decades, reaching 2.5 million in 1970. But thanks to the growth of the native-born population, the region’s overall population continued to increase each decade, reaching 19.7 million in 1970. This growth

was due to immigrant—as well as second and third generation—fertility, and to the inflow of domestic migrants from other parts of the country.

Once again, patterns of growth varied by subregion. New York City had the lowest growth between 1930 and 1970. During this period, New York City’s overall population increased from 6.9 million to 7.9 million, a new peak, but it accounted for just 40 percent of the region’s population in 1970. Its foreign-born population declined each decade, reaching a low of 1.4 million in 1970. In comparison, the inner counties saw higher overall growth during this period, and by 1970 had surpassed New York City’s population. The outer counties, which had lagged behind the other subregions, had the highest growth between 1930 and 1970. During this period, their population grew from 1.6 million to 3.9 million, and their share of the region’s population increased from 12 percent to 20 percent. The growth in the inner, and to a lesser extent the outer

counties, was partly due to out-migrants from New York City (both native- and foreign-born) settling in those subregions.

The passage of the 1965 amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act led to a resurgence in immigration, bolstering the foreign-born population. By 1980, the foreign-born population in the region had increased to nearly 3 million, and by 1990 it had reached to the highest point in the century, 3.7 million. At the close of the century, the New York metropolitan region’s foreign-born population hit a new peak of 5.2 million, and was just under 6 million in 2011—twice the number a century earlier. Nevertheless, the foreign-born in the region comprised a smaller *share* of the population in 2011 (27 percent) than in 1910, when 35 percent of the region was foreign-born. In terms of the distribution of the region’s foreign-born in 2011, New York City settled one-half, down from over two-thirds a century earlier, and the outer counties account-

Figure 5-5
Foreign-born Population by Subregion
New York Metropolitan Region, 1900–2011

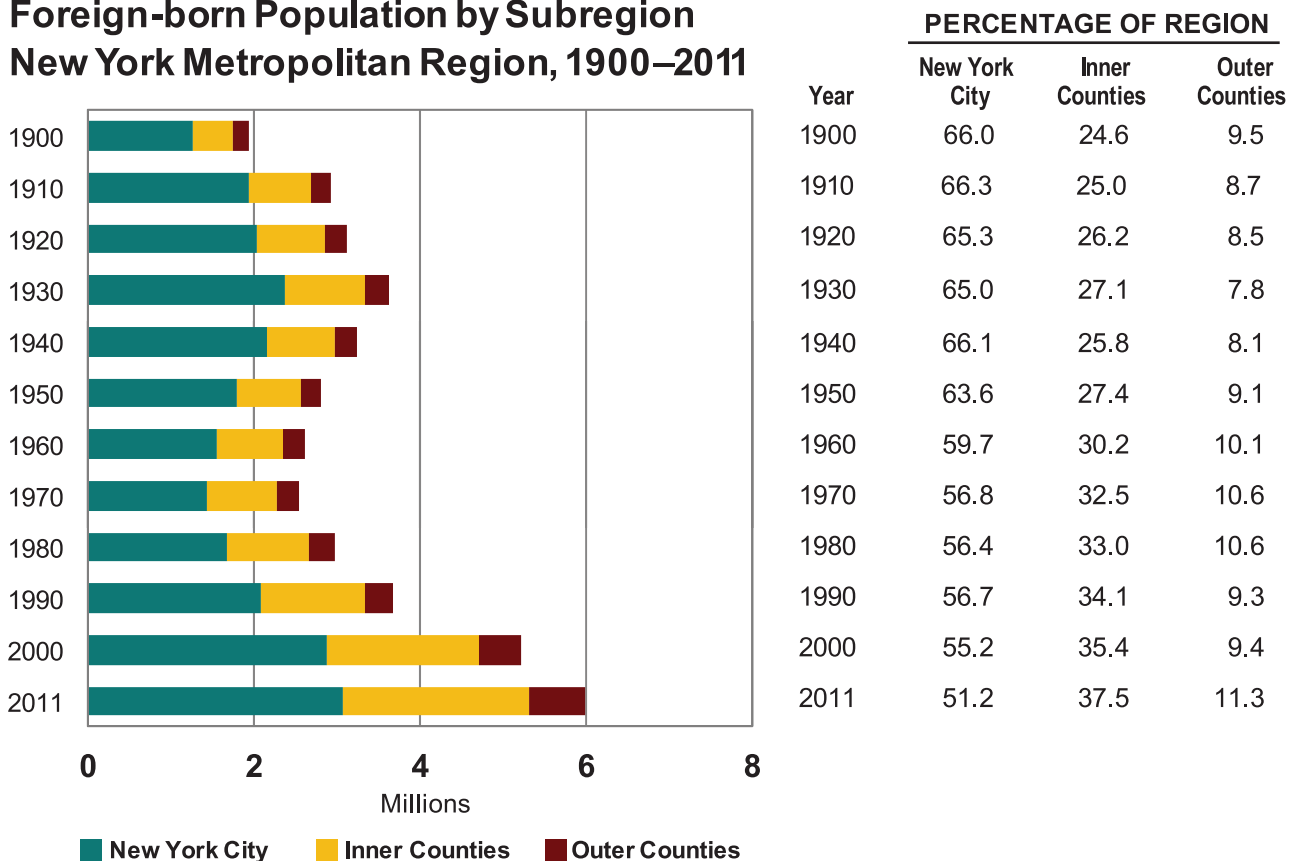


Table 5-2
Population by Nativity and County
New York Metropolitan Region, 1970–2011

	1970				1980			
	TOTAL POPULATION	NATIVE- BORN	FOREIGN-BORN		TOTAL POPULATION	NATIVE- BORN	FOREIGN-BORN	
			Number	Percent			Number	Percent
NEW YORK METROPOLITAN REGION	19,747,870	17,220,006	2,527,864	12.8	19,190,781	16,230,641	2,960,140	15.4
New York City	7,894,798	6,457,740	1,437,058	18.2	7,071,639	5,401,440	1,670,199	23.6
Bronx, NY	1,471,686	1,242,476	229,210	15.6	1,168,972	953,659	215,313	18.4
Brooklyn, NY	2,601,974	2,145,338	456,636	17.5	2,230,936	1,699,963	530,973	23.8
Manhattan, NY	1,539,225	1,231,595	307,630	20.0	1,428,285	1,079,704	348,581	24.4
Queens, NY	1,986,470	1,569,583	416,887	21.0	1,891,325	1,350,507	540,818	28.6
Staten Island, NY	295,443	268,748	26,695	9.0	352,121	317,607	34,514	9.8
Inner Counties	7,951,684	7,129,173	822,511	10.3	7,666,658	6,690,752	975,906	12.7
Bergen, NJ	898,012	802,619	95,393	10.6	845,385	731,100	114,285	13.5
Essex, NJ	929,984	837,152	92,832	10.0	851,116	744,541	106,575	12.5
Fairfield, CT	792,811	715,323	77,488	9.8	807,143	720,539	86,604	10.7
Hudson, NJ	609,261	501,862	107,399	17.6	556,972	423,397	133,575	24.0
Middlesex, NJ	583,812	539,483	44,329	7.6	595,893	540,357	55,536	9.3
Morris, NJ	383,454	357,331	26,123	6.8	407,630	374,602	33,028	8.1
Nassau, NY	1,428,077	1,310,067	118,010	8.3	1,321,582	1,185,700	135,882	10.3
Passaic, NJ	460,782	404,577	56,205	12.2	447,585	381,654	65,931	14.7
Rockland, NY	229,903	209,481	20,422	8.9	259,530	230,325	29,205	11.3
Somerset, NJ	198,372	182,999	15,373	7.7	203,129	186,513	16,616	8.2
Union, NJ	543,116	480,808	62,308	11.5	504,094	432,291	71,803	14.2
Westchester, NY	894,100	787,471	106,629	11.9	866,599	739,733	126,866	14.6
Outer Counties	3,901,388	3,633,093	268,295	6.9	4,452,484	4,138,449	314,035	7.1
Dutchess, NY	222,295	207,720	14,575	6.6	245,055	227,888	17,167	7.0
Hunterdon, NJ	69,718	65,778	3,940	5.7	87,361	83,003	4,358	5.0
Litchfield, CT	144,091	134,375	9,716	6.7	156,769	147,049	9,720	6.2
Mercer, NJ	303,968	282,465	21,503	7.1	307,863	284,484	23,379	7.6
Monmouth, NJ	459,378	432,515	26,863	5.8	503,173	471,492	31,681	6.3
New Haven, CT	744,947	684,179	60,768	8.2	761,337	702,124	59,213	7.8
Ocean, NJ	208,470	192,408	16,062	7.7	346,038	320,401	25,637	7.4
Orange, NY	221,657	208,082	13,575	6.1	259,603	243,294	16,309	6.3
Putnam, NY	56,695	51,940	4,755	8.4	77,193	70,948	6,245	8.1
Suffolk, NY	1,124,941	1,050,151	74,790	6.6	1,284,231	1,189,584	94,647	7.4
Sullivan, NY	52,580	48,115	4,465	8.5	65,155	59,763	5,392	8.3
Sussex, NJ	77,528	72,670	4,858	6.3	116,119	110,125	5,994	5.2
Ulster, NY	141,241	132,630	8,611	6.1	158,158	147,419	10,739	6.8
Warren, NJ	73,879	70,065	3,814	5.2	84,429	80,875	3,554	4.2

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 1970–2000 Censuses; 2011 American Community Survey-FactFinder
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

1990				2000				2011			
TOTAL POPULATION	NATIVE- BORN	FOREIGN-BORN		TOTAL POPULATION	NATIVE- BORN	FOREIGN-BORN		TOTAL POPULATION	NATIVE- BORN	FOREIGN-BORN	
		Number	Percent			Number	Percent			Number	Percent
19,843,157	16,167,965	3,675,192	18.5	21,491,898	16,291,276	5,200,622	24.2	22,342,470	16,356,187	5,986,283	26.8
7,322,564	5,239,633	2,082,931	28.4	8,008,278	5,137,246	2,871,032	35.9	8,244,910	5,178,311	3,066,599	37.2
1,203,789	928,996	274,793	22.8	1,332,650	946,823	385,827	29.0	1,392,002	920,866	471,136	33.8
2,300,664	1,628,095	672,569	29.2	2,465,326	1,533,557	931,769	37.8	2,532,645	1,586,134	946,511	37.4
1,487,536	1,103,670	383,866	25.8	1,537,195	1,084,755	452,440	29.4	1,601,948	1,140,623	461,325	28.8
1,951,598	1,244,445	707,153	36.2	2,229,379	1,201,040	1,028,339	46.1	2,247,848	1,158,661	1,089,187	48.5
378,977	334,427	44,550	11.8	443,728	371,071	72,657	16.4	470,467	372,027	98,440	20.9
7,692,310	6,440,456	1,251,854	16.3	8,243,503	6,401,250	1,842,253	22.3	8,554,344	6,308,127	2,246,217	26.3
825,380	676,519	148,861	18.0	884,118	661,817	222,301	25.1	911,004	638,327	272,677	29.9
778,206	656,870	121,336	15.6	793,633	625,468	168,165	21.2	785,137	578,686	206,451	26.3
827,645	726,684	100,961	12.2	882,567	733,529	149,038	16.9	925,899	745,171	180,728	19.5
553,099	383,665	169,434	30.6	608,975	374,378	234,597	38.5	641,224	383,669	257,555	40.2
671,780	576,676	95,104	14.2	750,162	568,401	181,761	24.2	814,217	554,881	259,336	31.9
421,353	376,888	44,465	10.6	470,212	397,574	72,638	15.4	494,976	403,379	91,597	18.5
1,287,348	1,118,037	169,311	13.2	1,334,544	1,096,130	238,414	17.9	1,344,436	1,054,435	290,001	21.6
453,060	364,983	88,077	19.4	489,049	358,758	130,291	26.6	502,007	353,915	148,092	29.5
265,475	226,677	38,798	14.6	286,753	231,987	54,766	19.1	315,158	244,801	70,357	22.3
240,279	214,104	26,175	10.9	297,490	243,553	53,937	18.1	324,893	245,506	79,387	24.4
493,819	403,084	90,735	18.4	522,541	391,625	130,916	25.1	539,494	380,957	158,537	29.4
874,866	716,269	158,597	18.1	923,459	718,030	205,429	22.2	955,899	724,400	231,499	24.2
4,828,283	4,487,876	340,407	7.1	5,240,117	4,752,780	487,337	9.3	5,543,216	4,869,749	673,467	12.1
259,462	241,443	18,019	6.9	280,150	256,550	23,600	8.4	297,999	261,833	36,166	12.1
107,776	102,402	5,374	5.0	121,989	114,281	7,708	6.3	128,038	116,225	11,813	9.2
174,092	164,671	9,421	5.4	182,193	172,295	9,898	5.4	188,789	176,353	12,436	6.6
325,824	297,434	28,390	8.7	350,761	302,102	48,659	13.9	367,063	292,356	74,707	20.4
553,124	511,416	41,708	7.5	615,301	551,494	63,807	10.4	631,020	551,052	79,968	12.7
804,219	749,414	54,805	6.8	824,008	749,581	74,427	9.0	861,113	762,070	99,043	11.5
433,203	407,013	26,190	6.0	510,916	477,764	33,152	6.5	579,369	532,823	46,546	8.0
307,647	285,574	22,073	7.2	341,367	312,657	28,710	8.4	374,872	329,950	44,922	12.0
83,941	78,271	5,670	6.8	95,745	87,325	8,420	8.8	99,933	86,892	13,041	13.0
1,321,864	1,217,653	104,211	7.9	1,419,369	1,260,844	158,525	11.2	1,498,816	1,285,957	212,859	14.2
69,277	64,234	5,043	7.3	73,966	68,091	5,875	7.9	76,900	67,958	8,942	11.6
130,943	124,796	6,147	4.7	144,166	135,995	8,171	5.7	148,517	136,392	12,125	8.2
165,304	155,731	9,573	5.8	177,749	167,281	10,468	5.9	182,448	169,983	12,465	6.8
91,607	87,824	3,783	4.1	102,437	96,520	5,917	5.8	108,339	99,905	8,434	7.8

ed for 11 percent (Figure 5-5). The inner counties were home to 38 percent of the foreign-born, a new high. This was a reflection of higher growth of the foreign-born in the inner counties, compared to the city, a testament to the region-wide impact of post-1965 foreign-born settlement.

The increasing foreign-born presence helped stabilize the region's population, which despite the influx of immigrants had declined from 19.7 million in 1970 to 19.2 million in 1980; modest growth in the next two decades edged the region's population past the 20 million mark, to 21.5 million in 2000. In the 1970s and 1980s, New York City had the lowest growth of any subregion, but in the 1990s, growth slightly surpassed that of the inner and outer counties, before once again lagging in the 2000-2011 period. The foreign-born played an especially crucial role in shoring up the population of New York City and the inner counties, both of which saw a decline in their native-born during each decade in the post-1970 period. Thus, if not for the entry of immigrants, the population decline in the 1970s in New York City and in the inner counties would have continued in the next three decades. The outer counties, however, saw increases in both their native- and foreign-born populations (partly fueled by inflows from the inner counties). They had the highest growth of any subregion in the 1970s and 1980s, and in the most recent decade, and by 2011, the outer counties accounted for one-quarter of the region's population, a 5 percentage point increase since 1970. As a result, both New York City and the inner counties saw concomitant declines in their shares of the region's overall population.

Population Growth by County, 1970–2011

For each county in the region, Table 5-2 examines population by nativity, from 1970, soon after the enactment of the 1965 immigration amendments, to 2011, the most recent year available. Many of the demographic processes that characterized New York City's population in the 1950s marked the inner counties in subsequent decades.

New York City's population hit a high of 7.9 million in 1950, but fell in the following decade as city residents began to suburbanize in large numbers. The population of Nassau county, for example, nearly doubled in the 1950s, to reach 1.3 million in 1960—the largest growth among counties in the inner ring. Fueled by high fertility and immigration, New York City's population rebounded by 1970 to just under its earlier high, despite continued outflows to adjacent counties. These outflows from the city continued to boost populations in the inner counties; Nassau, Westchester, Union, and Passaic counties each reached a new population peak in 1970.

In the 1970s, New York City skirted bankruptcy; its population declined more than 10 percent, to 7.1 million in 1980. This decline was caused by massive outflows from the city, primarily to the inner counties. Despite these flows, Nassau, Essex, Bergen, Westchester, Union, and Passaic counties lost population as many of their own residents moved away, often to the fringes of the inner ring or to the outer counties. As with New York City, immigration played a crucial role in reversing these population losses. In Westchester county, for example, the foreign-born population more than doubled, from 106,600 in 1970 to 231,500 in 2011, helping the county reach a new population peak of 955,900 in 2011. This came about despite the number of native-born residents having declined in the 1970s and 1980s, and growing only modestly thereafter. As a result, the share of foreign-born in Westchester county climbed from 12 percent to 24 percent during this period. A similar process occurred in Passaic county, where there has been a decline in the native-born in each decade of the 1970-2011 period. However, gains in the foreign-born were large enough to counteract these losses, helping Passaic cross the 500,000 mark for the first time; the share of foreign-born increased from 12 percent to 30 percent during the period. While increases in the foreign-born were notable in Nassau, Essex, and Union counties, these were not sufficient to counteract the native-born losses. As a result, the 2011 populations for these counties were still below their 1970 peaks.

Hudson county stands out in the inner ring as its population peaked as early as 1930 at 690,700. It declined each decade thereafter, reaching a low of 553,100 in 1990; by 2000, these losses were partially reversed, with its population climbing to 609,000 and to 641,200 in 2011. The foreign-born comprised 40 percent of the county's population in 2011; as noted earlier, this percentage was the highest among the inner counties. The fringes of the inner ring—Fairfield, Middlesex, Morris, and Somerset counties—are noteworthy because their populations increased each decade between 1900 and 2011; except for a small decline in 1920, Rockland county, too, saw steady population increases. The foreign-born were an increasing presence in each of these counties. But unlike the other counties in the inner ring, their native-born populations were generally increasing. The exceptions were Rockland, which saw small declines in its native-born population in the 1980s, and Middlesex, which saw its native-born population drop in the 1990s and 2000s. Thus, the process of foreign-for-native replacement that took place in the inner counties closest to New York City has begun to establish itself on the fringes of the inner ring.

Though the foreign-born population of some counties declined from 1980 to 1990, all outer counties saw an increase between 2000 and 2011, with the rate of increase far exceeding that of the native-born. Moreover, the percentage increase in the foreign-born far exceeded that of the native-born in each county, resulting in the foreign-born comprising a greater share of the population. In Mercer county, the foreign-born increased from 28,400 in 1990 to 74,700 in 2011, and the foreign-born share in the county climbed from 9 percent to 20 percent, the highest in the outer ring. During this period, the foreign-born in Suffolk county increased from 104,200 to 212,900; their share increased from 8 percent to 14 percent of the county's population. The outer ring, however, remained predominantly native-born, with every county showing an increase in their U.S.-born populations during each decade of the 1970-2000 period. However, between 2000 and 2011, the native-born population in Mercer declined by over three percent, and there were marginal

declines in Monmouth, Sullivan and Putnam. This may herald wider declines in the native-born in the outer counties closest to New York City.

Race/Hispanic Origin in the Subregions and Counties, 1970–2011

The post-1965 flow of immigrants, which has been primarily from non-European source countries, has not only helped stabilize the region's population but has also dramatically changed the race/Hispanic composition of the region. White nonhispanics, who comprised 77 percent of the region's population in 1970, accounted for just over one-half in 2011 (Table 5-3 and Figure 5-6). In numerical terms, white nonhispanics declined from 15.3 million to 11.5 million during this period. In contrast, black nonhispanics saw their share increase, from 13 percent in 1970 to under 16 percent in 2000. By 2011, the black nonhispanic share declined to 15 percent though they represented a small numerical increase (Table 5-4). There were large increases in the number and share of Hispanics and Asians. Hispanics saw their share more than double, from 9 percent in 1970 to 22 percent in 2011. Thus, thanks to large flows from Latin America, in the space of four decades, the Hispanic population is over 40 percent larger than the black population. Asian nonhispanics, however, saw the largest growth, increasing their share 15 fold, from 0.6 percent in 1970 to 9 percent in 2011.¹

New York City saw the steepest decline in the share of white nonhispanics—a result of both the entry of non-European immigrants and the outflow of native-born white nonhispanics. In 1970, white nonhispanics accounted for 63 percent of the population, but dropped to 52 percent in 1980, the last decade in which they comprised a majority of the population. By 2011, white nonhispanics accounted for just one-third of the population, but remained the largest group in New York City.

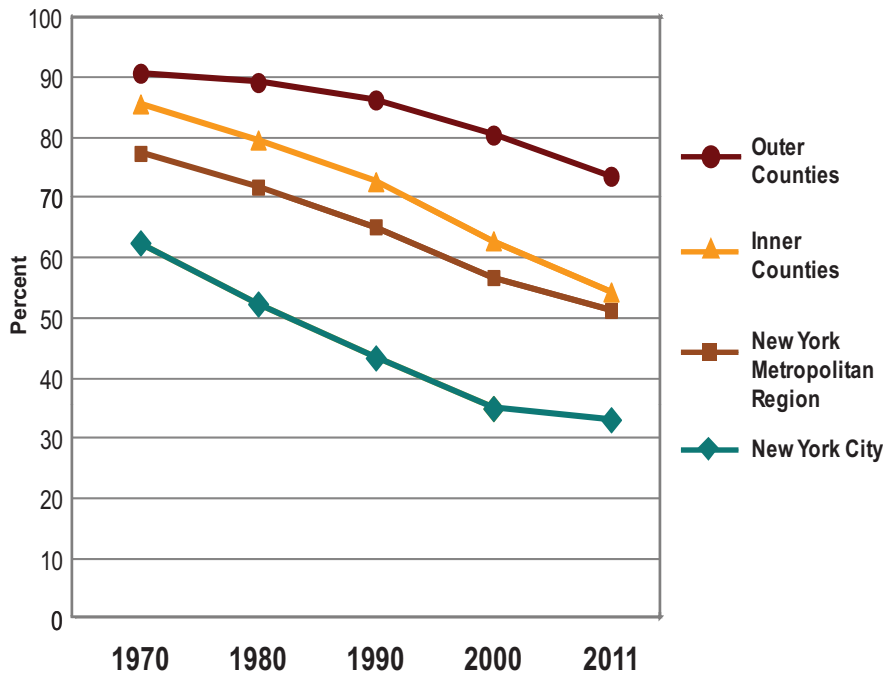
While white nonhispanics still comprise an overall majority in the inner counties, their share of the total population dropped, from 86 percent in 1970 to 54 percent in 2011. Indeed, white nonhispanics comprised a lower share in each of the 12 counties

Table 5-3
White Nonhispanics by County
New York Metropolitan Region, 1970–2011

	WHITE NONHISPANICS					CHANGE IN POPULATION			
	1970*	1980	1990	2000	2011	1970–80	1980–90	1990–00	2000–11
NEW YORK METROPOLITAN REGION	15,283,672	13,778,347	12,936,273	12,200,730	11,461,284	-9.8	-6.1	-5.7	-6.1
New York City	4,936,292	3,703,203	3,178,712	2,801,995	2,731,173	-25.0	-14.2	-11.9	-2.5
Bronx, NY	720,666	401,856	276,221	194,312	153,850	-44.2	-31.3	-29.7	-20.8
Brooklyn, NY	1,569,530	1,095,946	928,255	854,653	901,218	-30.2	-15.3	-7.9	5.4
Manhattan, NY	824,467	721,588	728,563	703,462	763,051	-12.5	1.0	-3.4	8.5
Queens, NY	1,555,260	1,183,038	941,890	732,968	613,997	-23.9	-20.4	-22.2	-16.2
Staten Island, NY	266,369	300,775	303,783	316,600	299,057	12.9	1.0	4.2	-5.5
Inner Counties	6,807,962	6,104,563	5,591,590	5,183,410	4,650,413	-10.3	-8.4	-7.3	-10.3
Bergen, NJ	846,332	762,809	683,864	637,644	558,052	-9.9	-10.3	-6.8	-12.5
Essex, NJ	586,002	448,140	352,765	298,726	256,936	-23.5	-21.3	-15.3	-14.0
Fairfield, CT	703,958	688,810	663,105	644,541	607,978	-2.2	-3.7	-2.8	-5.7
Hudson, NJ	452,223	328,837	263,892	214,797	195,440	-27.3	-19.7	-18.6	-9.0
Middlesex, NJ	533,068	512,726	519,013	463,779	393,390	-3.8	1.2	-10.6	-15.2
Morris, NJ	364,431	379,144	373,487	385,451	365,670	4.0	-1.5	3.2	-5.1
Nassau, NY	1,319,251	1,173,724	1,067,420	986,378	867,907	-11.0	-9.1	-7.6	-12.0
Passaic, NJ	375,525	322,624	286,213	251,713	223,414	-14.1	-11.3	-12.1	-11.2
Rockland, NY	207,026	224,849	212,120	205,288	202,817	8.6	-5.7	-3.2	-1.2
Somerset, NJ	186,981	185,466	204,783	220,274	199,910	-0.8	10.4	7.6	-9.2
Union, NJ	455,949	376,276	322,934	283,293	237,653	-17.5	-14.2	-12.3	-16.1
Westchester, NY	777,216	701,158	641,994	591,526	541,246	-9.8	-8.4	-7.9	-8.5
Outer Counties	3,539,418	3,970,581	4,165,971	4,215,325	4,079,698	12.2	4.9	1.2	-3.2
Dutchess, NY	202,225	218,591	223,031	224,979	220,113	8.1	2.0	0.9	-2.2
Hunterdon, NJ	67,553	84,934	102,505	112,770	111,422	25.7	20.7	10.0	-1.2
Litchfield, CT	141,407	153,807	168,946	172,230	171,297	8.8	9.8	1.9	-0.5
Mercer, NJ	246,206	237,550	236,790	225,079	197,669	-3.5	-0.3	-4.9	-12.2
Monmouth, NJ	408,182	441,918	469,673	495,716	482,446	8.3	6.3	5.5	-2.7
New Haven, CT	667,518	661,573	664,859	616,338	577,112	-0.9	0.5	-7.3	-6.4
Ocean, NJ	197,195	326,242	403,798	459,135	494,539	65.4	23.8	13.7	7.7
Orange, NY	200,734	230,574	260,815	265,003	252,797	14.9	13.1	1.6	-4.6
Putnam, NY	55,712	75,342	79,788	85,774	82,097	35.2	5.9	7.5	-4.3
Suffolk, NY	1,025,580	1,141,744	1,133,930	1,117,720	1,061,679	11.3	-0.7	-1.4	-5.0
Sullivan, NY	47,298	57,522	58,756	59,092	57,054	21.6	2.1	0.6	-3.4
Sussex, NJ	75,599	112,640	125,832	134,707	131,280	49.0	11.7	7.1	-2.5
Ulster, NY	132,062	146,049	149,544	152,218	148,430	10.6	2.4	1.8	-2.5
Warren, NJ	72,147	82,095	87,704	94,564	91,763	13.8	6.8	7.8	-3.0

* White nonhispanics were not tabulated in 1970. To make 1970 data comparable with those of subsequent censuses, a count of white nonhispanics was created by combining full count race data with the sample count data on Spanish language speakers. First, the number of Spanish language speakers was used as a proxy for Hispanics; we assumed that these Spanish language speakers were white. Second, the total number of whites was reduced by the number of Spanish language speakers to come up with the number of white nonhispanics. While the assumption that all Spanish language speakers were white is not entirely correct, it does result in a good approximation of the number of white nonhispanics. For New York City and its five boroughs, however, the count of white Spanish speakers was available and was used to derive the nonhispanic white population.

Figure 5-6
Percent White Nonhispanic by Subregion
New York Metropolitan Region, 1970–2011



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau: 2011 American Community Survey-FactFinder
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

in 2011 than in 1970, primarily a result of outflows of native-born whites. In 1970 and 1980, each inner county was majority-white, but starting in 1990, whites were in a minority in Essex and Hudson, with black nonhispanics (primarily native-born) and Hispanics, respectively, comprising a plurality for the past decade. In 2011, whites were in a minority in three additional inner counties – Union, Passaic, and Middlesex – though they still comprised a plurality. In the coming decade, Westchester is likely to see their white population comprise only a plurality, and Bergen and Somerset counties will see their white populations hover around the 50 percent mark.

The overall white nonhispanic population of the outer counties increased between 1970 and 2000, from 3.5 million to 4.2 million, but declined to under 4.1 million in 2011. With faster growth among other race/Hispanic groups, the white nonhispanic share

of the population declined from 91 percent in 1970 to 80 percent in 2000, before declining further to 74 percent in 2011. Hispanics were the largest minority group in 2011 (13 percent), followed by black nonhispanics (8 percent), and Asian nonhispanics (4 percent). Between 1970 and 2000, just 2 of the 14 outer counties – Mercer and New Haven – saw a decline in the absolute number of white nonhispanics. In the following decade, whites were in numerical decline in nearly every outer county, resulting in decreasing white shares across the outer counties. The only county that saw a numerical increase in whites was Ocean, but the white share declined here as well, as other groups experienced faster growth. In 2011, just 54 percent of Mercer county and 67 percent of New Haven and Orange counties were white nonhispanic, the lowest percentages among the outer counties, while whites had the highest share in Litchfield, comprising over 9-in-10 residents.

Area of Origin and Country of Birth

While the previous section examined the changing race/Hispanic distribution of residents in the region, this section examines only the foreign-population, focusing on their birthplace – in terms of geographic area of origin and country of birth.

Although a disproportionate share of immigrants in the metropolitan region make their home in New York City, their area of origin was distinct from that of the inner and outer counties. Figure 5-7 shows that while 19 percent of immigrants in New York City were born in the nonhispanic Caribbean, this was true of just 10 percent of immigrants in both the inner and outer counties. On the other hand, while 16 percent of the New York City’s immigrants were born in Europe, nearly one-quarter of immigrants in the outer ring were European. Immigrants

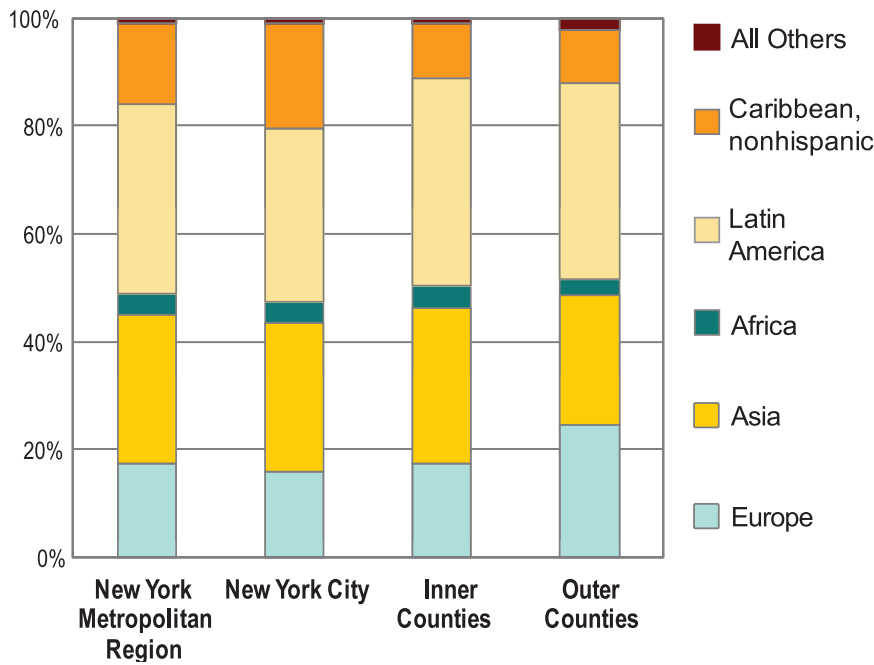
Table 5-4
Race/Hispanic Origin by County
New York Metropolitan Region, 1970–2011

NEW YORK METROPOLITAN REGION	1970*					1980				
	TOTAL POPULATION	NONHISPANIC				TOTAL POPULATION	NONHISPANIC			
		White	Black	Asian	Hispanic		White	Black	Asian	Hispanic
New York City	7,894,798	62.5	19.4	1.2	16.2	7,071,639	52.4	24.0	3.4	19.9
Bronx, NY	1,471,686	49.0	21.7	0.5	27.7	1,168,972	34.4	29.9	1.4	33.8
Brooklyn, NY	2,601,974	60.3	23.3	0.6	15.1	2,230,936	49.1	30.9	2.0	17.6
Manhattan, NY	1,539,225	53.6	22.2	3.1	20.3	1,428,285	50.5	20.3	5.2	23.5
Queens, NY	1,986,470	78.3	12.4	1.1	7.7	1,891,325	62.6	18.0	5.1	13.9
Staten Island, NY	295,443	90.2	5.1	0.4	4.2	352,121	85.4	6.9	2.0	5.5
Inner Counties	7,951,684	85.6	9.3	0.3	4.5	7,666,658	79.6	11.4	1.6	7.2
Bergen, NJ	898,012	94.2	2.8	0.3	2.5	845,385	90.2	3.8	2.4	3.4
Essex, NJ	929,984	63.0	30.0	0.4	5.9	851,116	52.7	36.6	1.3	9.1
Fairfield, CT	792,811	88.8	7.1	0.2	3.6	807,143	85.3	7.9	0.8	5.6
Hudson, NJ	609,261	74.2	10.0	0.4	14.7	556,972	59.0	11.9	2.7	26.1
Middlesex, NJ	583,812	91.3	4.5	0.3	3.7	595,893	86.0	5.9	2.1	5.7
Morris, NJ	383,454	95.0	2.2	0.3	2.3	407,630	93.0	2.5	1.7	2.7
Nassau, NY	1,428,077	92.4	4.6	0.3	2.6	1,321,582	88.8	6.6	1.1	3.3
Passaic, NJ	460,782	81.5	10.9	0.2	6.8	447,585	72.1	12.8	1.0	13.8
Rockland, NY	229,903	90.0	5.7	0.2	3.7	259,530	86.6	6.7	1.7	4.6
Somerset, NJ	198,372	94.3	3.6	0.3	1.6	203,129	91.3	5.0	1.4	2.1
Union, NJ	543,116	84.0	11.2	0.3	4.3	504,094	74.6	15.9	1.2	8.0
Westchester, NY	894,100	86.9	9.5	0.4	2.9	866,599	80.9	11.7	1.9	5.3
Outer Counties	3,901,388	90.7	6.3	0.2	2.5	4,452,484	89.2	6.5	0.8	3.3
Dutchess, NY	222,295	91.0	6.5	0.4	1.8	245,055	89.2	6.8	1.2	2.5
Hunterdon, NJ	69,718	96.9	1.7	0.1	1.1	87,361	97.2	1.2	0.5	1.0
Litchfield, CT	144,091	98.1	0.8	0.1	0.9	156,769	98.1	0.6	0.4	0.7
Mercer, NJ	303,968	81.0	16.4	0.3	2.0	307,863	77.2	17.8	1.4	3.5
Monmouth, NJ	459,378	88.9	8.3	0.3	2.2	503,173	87.8	8.3	1.0	2.6
New Haven, CT	744,947	89.6	7.6	0.2	2.3	761,337	86.9	8.7	0.6	3.6
Ocean, NJ	208,470	94.6	3.0	0.2	2.1	346,038	94.3	2.7	0.5	2.4
Orange, NY	221,657	90.6	6.4	0.1	2.5	259,603	88.8	6.1	0.5	4.3
Putnam, NY	56,695	98.3	0.3	0.2	1.1	77,193	97.6	0.4	0.5	1.4
Suffolk, NY	1,124,941	91.2	4.7	0.2	3.6	1,284,231	88.9	5.4	0.8	4.6
Sullivan, NY	52,580	90.0	6.5	0.3	2.7	65,155	88.3	6.6	0.8	3.9
Sussex, NJ	77,528	97.5	0.4	0.1	1.8	116,119	97.0	0.5	0.6	1.7
Ulster, NY	141,241	93.5	3.7	0.2	2.3	158,158	92.3	3.9	0.5	3.0
Warren, NJ	73,879	97.7	1.1	0.1	1.1	84,429	97.2	1.1	0.5	1.1

* Mutually exclusive race/Hispanic groups were not tabulated in 1970. To make 1970 data comparable with those of subsequent censuses, mutually exclusive race/Hispanic categories were created by combining full count race data with the sample count data on Spanish language speakers. First, the number of Spanish language speakers was used as a proxy for Hispanics; we assumed that these Spanish language speakers were white. Second, the total number of whites was reduced by the number of Spanish language speakers to come up with the number of white nonhispanics. While the assumption that all Spanish language speakers were white is not entirely correct, it does result in a good approximation of the relative number of Hispanics and white nonhispanics. The number of blacks was used as a proxy for black nonhispanics. For New York City and its five boroughs, however, the count of white and black Spanish speakers was available and was used to derive the population of nonhispanic whites and blacks. For all counties, Japanese, Chinese, and Filipinos were combined to obtain a count of Asian nonhispanics. These mutually exclusive race/Hispanic groups were then percentaged on the sample count population.

1990					2000					2011				
TOTAL	NONHISPANIC				TOTAL	NONHISPANIC				TOTAL	NONHISPANIC			
POPULATION	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic	POPULATION	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic	POPULATION	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic
19,843,157	65.2	16.0	4.4	14.1	21,491,898	56.8	15.8	6.7	18.0	22,342,470	51.3	15.3	9.2	22.0
7,322,564	43.4	25.6	6.8	23.7	8,008,278	35.0	24.4	9.8	27.0	8,244,910	33.1	22.8	12.7	28.8
1,203,789	22.9	31.6	2.6	42.3	1,332,650	14.6	31.2	2.9	48.4	1,392,002	11.1	29.9	3.4	53.8
2,300,664	40.3	35.1	4.7	19.5	2,465,326	34.7	34.3	7.5	19.8	2,532,645	35.6	32.1	10.6	20.0
1,487,536	49.0	17.8	7.2	25.6	1,537,195	45.8	15.2	9.3	27.2	1,601,948	47.6	13.1	11.0	25.6
1,951,598	48.3	20.2	12.0	19.0	2,229,379	32.9	18.8	17.6	25.0	2,247,848	27.3	17.7	23.1	27.8
378,977	80.2	7.5	4.3	7.8	443,728	71.4	9.0	5.5	12.1	470,467	63.6	10.0	7.9	17.6
7,692,310	72.7	12.5	3.9	10.6	8,243,503	62.9	12.9	6.4	15.5	8,554,344	54.4	13.0	9.4	21.2
825,380	82.9	4.6	6.5	5.9	884,118	72.1	4.9	10.6	10.3	911,004	61.3	5.5	14.7	16.8
778,206	45.3	39.6	2.6	12.0	793,633	37.6	40.1	3.7	15.5	785,137	32.7	38.7	4.6	20.8
827,645	80.1	9.6	1.9	8.1	882,567	73.0	9.6	3.2	11.8	925,899	65.7	10.4	4.8	17.4
553,099	47.7	12.7	6.4	32.8	608,975	35.3	12.0	9.3	39.8	641,224	30.5	11.0	13.6	42.4
671,780	77.3	7.3	6.5	8.6	750,162	61.8	8.5	13.9	13.6	814,217	48.3	9.0	22.0	18.9
421,353	88.6	2.8	3.8	4.6	470,212	82.0	2.5	6.4	7.7	494,976	73.9	3.1	9.1	11.8
1,287,348	82.9	8.3	3.0	5.7	1,334,544	73.9	9.7	4.7	10.0	1,344,436	64.6	10.7	7.8	15.0
453,060	63.2	12.7	2.4	21.2	489,049	51.5	12.3	3.7	30.0	502,007	44.5	11.4	5.2	37.7
265,475	79.9	9.1	3.9	6.6	286,753	71.6	10.4	5.6	10.1	315,158	64.4	11.4	6.5	16.1
240,279	85.2	5.9	4.4	4.2	297,490	74.0	7.2	8.4	8.7	324,893	61.5	8.6	14.6	13.3
493,819	65.4	18.2	2.7	13.5	522,541	54.2	20.0	3.7	19.7	539,494	44.1	20.1	4.6	28.1
874,866	73.4	13.2	3.6	9.6	923,459	64.1	13.4	4.5	15.7	955,899	56.6	13.3	5.5	22.4
4,828,283	86.3	6.9	1.6	4.9	5,240,117	80.4	7.3	2.4	8.1	5,543,216	73.6	7.8	3.6	13.2
259,462	86.0	7.9	2.2	3.6	280,150	80.3	8.8	2.5	6.3	297,999	73.9	9.2	3.9	10.8
107,776	95.1	1.7	1.4	1.7	121,989	92.4	1.9	2.1	2.7	128,038	87.0	2.8	3.3	5.5
174,092	97.0	0.9	0.8	1.1	182,193	94.5	1.0	1.3	2.1	188,789	90.7	0.9	1.4	4.8
325,824	72.7	18.3	2.9	5.7	350,761	64.2	19.2	5.0	9.7	367,063	53.9	19.5	9.0	15.5
553,124	84.9	8.3	2.6	3.9	615,301	80.6	7.7	3.9	6.2	631,020	76.5	6.8	5.1	9.9
804,219	82.7	9.8	1.2	6.0	824,008	74.8	10.8	2.4	10.0	861,113	67.0	11.8	3.6	15.4
433,203	93.2	2.6	0.8	3.2	510,916	89.9	2.7	1.3	5.0	579,369	85.4	2.8	1.7	8.6
307,647	84.8	6.7	1.2	7.0	341,367	77.6	7.2	1.6	11.7	374,872	67.4	9.0	2.5	18.5
83,941	95.1	0.7	1.1	2.8	95,745	89.6	1.2	1.2	6.2	99,933	82.2	1.6	1.9	12.0
1,321,864	85.8	5.9	1.6	6.4	1,419,369	78.7	6.5	2.4	10.5	1,498,816	70.8	7.1	3.5	17.0
69,277	84.8	7.7	0.8	6.4	73,966	79.9	7.8	1.2	9.5	76,900	74.2	7.5	1.8	13.9
130,943	96.1	0.8	0.8	2.1	144,166	93.4	0.9	1.1	3.5	148,517	88.4	2.0	2.0	6.7
165,304	90.5	4.1	1.1	3.9	177,749	85.6	5.2	1.0	6.1	182,448	81.4	5.5	1.7	9.0
91,607	95.7	1.3	0.9	1.8	102,437	92.3	1.8	1.2	3.5	108,339	84.7	3.8	2.5	7.4

Figure 5-7
Foreign-born by Area of Origin
New York Metropolitan Region, 2011



in New York City were less likely to be from Latin America (32 percent) than those in the inner counties (39 percent), but the Asian share was similar in both subregions (28 percent vs. 29 percent).

Table 5-5 shows the top 30 foreign-born groups in the metropolitan region in 2011 and where they stood in 2000, while Figure 5-8 shows the percentage of each of these groups by subregion of residence. These data show that immigrant groups differ in their propensity to settle in New York City. Historically, newly arrived immigrants have been drawn to the city because of the availability of housing and jobs. Immigrant groups that have been in the U.S. longer have a stronger presence in the surrounding region. For these older, primarily European immigrant groups, the initial neighborhood of settlement may have been in New York City, but as with their native-born counterparts, many eventually moved to the suburbs and smaller cities in the region. Although newer entrants overall are still more likely to be concentrated in New York City, the pattern differs significantly by group. To

better understand these patterns of settlement, Table 5-6 shows the top 30 source countries for each subregion, while Table 5-7 displays the top three source countries for each county in the region.

Dominicans (557,500) and Chinese (477,400)—who include immigrants from the mainland, Hong Kong, and Taiwan—were the two largest immigrant groups in the New York metropolitan region (Table 5-5), together accounting for over 17 percent of all immigrants. Both groups were heavily concentrated in New York City, with roughly seven-in-ten of each group residing in the city (Figure 5-8). But due to their overall size, they also leave a substantial imprint in the inner and outer counties. In fact, Dominicans were the second largest group in the inner counties and were ranked sixth in the outer counties (Table 5-6). Dominicans were the largest group in Passaic county (29,800) and the second largest in Hudson (23,200), Middlesex (18,600), Suffolk (15,200), Westchester (14,700), and Rockland (9,000) counties (Table 5-7); they were ranked third in Bergen county (15,100). The Chinese, who were the fourth largest group in the inner counties (95,700), ranked second in Somerset (5,900), and third in Middlesex (17,400) and Morris (7,400); other large concentrations were in Nassau (14,500) and Bergen (12,900) counties. Chinese were also the fourth largest group in the outer counties (31,400), with a notable presence in New Haven, Mercer, and Monmouth counties.

Mexicans were the third largest foreign-born group in the region (366,800), and just over one-half lived in New York City—the regional average. Nevertheless, there were substantial numbers of Mexicans in both the inner and outer counties. Mexicans ranked third in the inner counties; they were the largest foreign-born group in Westchester

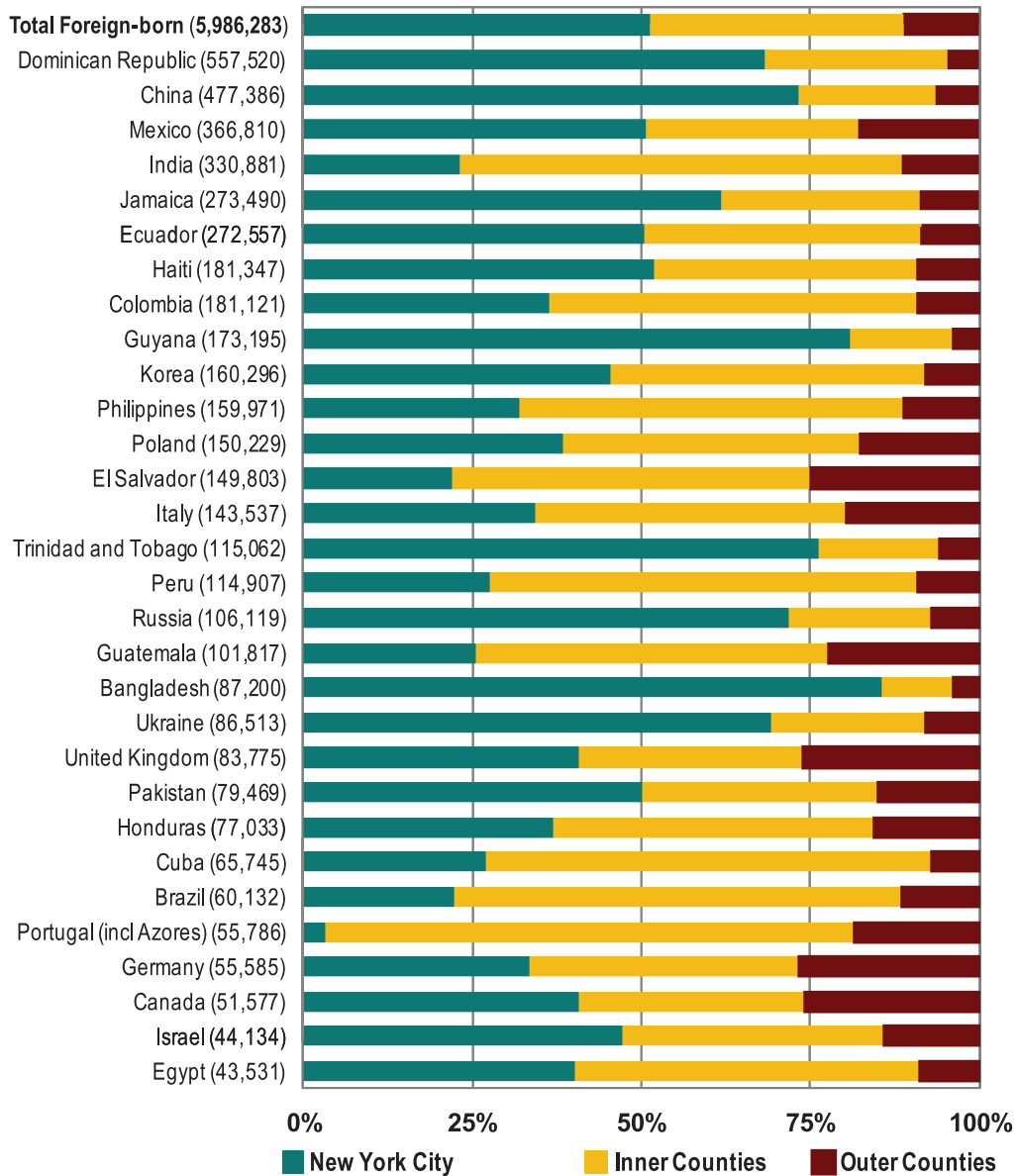
Table 5-5
Foreign-born Population by Country of Birth
New York Metropolitan Region, 2000 and 2011

	2011			2000			CHANGE, 2000-2011	
	RANK	NUMBER	PERCENT	RANK	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
TOTAL, Foreign-born		5,986,283	100.0	-	5,200,622	100.0	785,661	15.1
Dominican Republic	1	557,520	9.3	1	495,581	9.5	61,939	12.5
China*	2	477,386	8.0	2	354,829	6.8	122,557	34.5
Mexico	3	366,810	6.1	4	225,709	4.3	141,101	62.5
India	4	330,881	5.5	5	223,116	4.3	107,765	48.3
Jamaica	5	273,490	4.6	3	264,749	5.1	8,741	3.3
Ecuador	6	272,557	4.6	6	199,579	3.8	72,978	36.6
Haiti	7	181,347	3.0	9	161,147	3.1	20,200	12.5
Colombia	8	181,121	3.0	8	186,558	3.6	-5,437	-2.9
Guyana	9	173,195	2.9	10	158,708	3.1	14,487	9.1
Korea	10	160,296	2.7	12	139,097	2.7	21,199	15.2
Philippines	11	159,971	2.7	13	133,821	2.6	26,150	19.5
Poland	12	150,229	2.5	11	146,103	2.8	4,126	2.8
El Salvador	13	149,803	2.5	16	105,736	2.0	44,067	41.7
Italy	14	143,537	2.4	7	195,367	3.8	-51,830	-26.5
Trinidad and Tobago	15	115,062	1.9	15	110,775	2.1	4,287	3.9
Peru	16	114,907	1.9	18	90,521	1.7	24,386	26.9
Russia	17	106,119	1.8	14	111,295	2.1	-5,176	-4.7
Guatemala	18	101,817	1.7	25	57,899	1.1	43,918	75.9
Bangladesh	19	87,200	1.5	29	49,714	1.0	37,486	75.4
Ukraine	20	86,513	1.4	19	89,573	1.7	-3,060	-3.4
United Kingdom	21	83,775	1.4	21	85,689	1.6	-1,914	-2.2
Pakistan	22	79,469	1.3	22	64,519	1.2	14,950	23.2
Honduras	23	77,033	1.3	23	61,539	1.2	15,494	25.2
Cuba	24	65,745	1.1	17	90,524	1.7	-24,779	-27.4
Brazil	25	60,132	1.0	28	51,490	1.0	8,642	16.8
Portugal	26	55,786	0.9	24	58,165	1.1	-2,379	-4.1
Germany	27	55,585	0.9	20	86,433	1.7	-30,848	-35.7
Canada	28	51,577	0.9	30	49,228	0.9	2,349	4.8
Israel	29	44,134	0.7	33	36,785	0.7	7,349	20.0
Egypt	30	43,531	0.7	32	38,425	0.7	5,106	13.3
Greece	33	41,030	0.7	26	53,051	1.0	-12,021	-22.7
Ireland	36	36,958	0.6	27	52,926	1.0	-15,968	-30.2

*China includes the mainland, Hong Kong, and Taiwan.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census-Summary File 3; 2011 American Community Survey-FactFinder and Public Use Microdata Sample
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

Figure 5-8
Country of Birth by Subregion of Settlement
New York Metropolitan Region, 2011



county (27,500) and had a notable presence in Passaic (18,900), Middlesex (15,900), Hudson (10,500), and Fairfield (9,600) counties. In the outer counties, Mexicans were the largest group overall and were the number one group in Monmouth (12,800), New Haven (12,200), Ocean (10,200), Orange (8,700), and Sullivan and Ulster (2,100).

Given that New York City was home to over one-half of the metropolitan region's immigrant population, it helps determine the top immigrant groups in the region. Indeed, the city's three leading groups, Dominicans, Chinese, and Jamaicans were also the top three groups in the region overall. It is with India, the fourth largest group in the region,

**Table 5-6
Top 30 Source Countries of the Foreign-born
New York Metropolitan Subregions, 2011**

NEW YORK CITY			INNER COUNTIES			OUTER COUNTIES		
Total, Foreign-born 3,066,599			Total, Foreign-born 2,246,217			Total, Foreign-born 673,467		
Rank			Rank			Rank		
1	Dominican Republic	380,160	1	India	216,759	1	Mexico	65,341
2	China	350,231	2	Dominican Republic	150,272	2	India	37,629
3	Mexico	186,298	3	Mexico	115,171	3	El Salvador	37,620
4	Jamaica	169,235	4	Ecuador	111,652	4	China	31,415
5	Guyana	139,947	5	Colombia	99,007	5	Italy	28,166
6	Ecuador	137,791	6	China	95,740	6	Dominican Republic	27,088
7	Haiti	94,171	7	Philippines	91,312	7	Poland	26,507
8	Trinidad and Tobago	87,635	8	Jamaica	79,937	8	Jamaica	24,318
9	India	76,493	9	El Salvador	79,280	9	Ecuador	23,114
10	Russia	76,264	10	Korea	74,802	10	Guatemala	22,810
11	Bangladesh	74,692	11	Peru	72,402	11	United Kingdom	21,999
12	Korea	72,822	12	Haiti	70,415	12	Philippines	17,734
13	Colombia	65,678	13	Italy	66,296	13	Haiti	16,761
14	Ukraine	59,820	14	Poland	65,996	14	Colombia	16,436
15	Poland	57,726	15	Guatemala	52,871	15	Germany	14,894
16	Philippines	50,925	16	Portugal	43,472	16	Canada	13,289
17	Italy	49,075	17	Cuba	43,369	17	Korea	12,672
18	Pakistan	39,794	18	Brazil	39,774	18	Honduras	11,966
19	United Kingdom	34,134	19	Honduras	36,515	19	Pakistan	11,949
20	El Salvador	32,903	20	Pakistan	27,726	20	Peru	10,656
21	Peru	31,849	21	United Kingdom	27,642	21	Portugal	10,413
22	Honduras	28,552	22	Guyana	26,450	22	Vietnam	8,342
23	Ghana	27,371	23	Russia	22,453	23	Russia	7,402
24	Guatemala	26,136	24	Egypt	22,272	24	Ireland	7,274
25	Barbados	23,798	25	Germany	22,034	25	Ukraine	6,994
26	Greece	22,915	26	Trinidad and Tobago	20,747	26	Brazil	6,974
27	Canada	21,070	27	Ukraine	19,699	27	Guyana	6,798
28	Uzbekistan	21,065	28	Ireland	17,292	28	Trinidad and Tobago	6,680
29	Israel	20,847	29	Canada	17,218	29	Israel	6,181
30	Germany	18,657	30	Israel	17,106	30	Greece	5,190

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey-FactFinder and Public Use Microdata Sample
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

where New York City and the rest of the region significantly diverged. Just 23 percent of the foreign-born from India lived in New York, making them the 9th largest group in the city. However, Indians were the largest foreign-born group in the inner counties (216,800) and the 2nd largest in the outer counties (37,600). Indians were the top ranked

group in Middlesex (72,700), Somerset (17,800), and Morris (15,700) counties, and had a notable presence in Mercer (11,500) and Monmouth (5,700), creating a significant concentration that straddled the inner-outer county boundary in central New Jersey. Other areas with substantial Indian populations included the inner counties of Hudson (28,500),

Table 5-7
Top Three Source Countries of the Foreign-born by County
New York Metropolitan Region, 2011

	TOTAL, FOREIGN- BORN	COUNTRY RANK					
		1		2		3	
		COUNTRY	NUMBER	COUNTRY	NUMBER	COUNTRY	NUMBER
NEW YORK METROPOLITAN REGION	5,986,283	Dominican Republic	557,520	China	477,386	Mexico	366,810
New York City	3,066,599	Dominican Republic	380,160	China	350,231	Mexico	186,298
Bronx, NY	471,136	Dominican Republic	156,165	Jamaica	52,533	Mexico	42,487
Brooklyn, NY	946,511	China	129,219	Jamaica	70,508	Haiti	61,550
Manhattan, NY	461,325	Dominican Republic	109,780	China	65,750	Mexico	23,773
Queens, NY	1,089,187	China	142,957	Guyana	82,538	Ecuador	72,736
Staten Island, NY	98,440	Mexico	7,846	Italy	7,174	China	6,347
Inner Counties	2,246,217	India	216,759	Dominican Republic	150,272	Mexico	115,171
Bergen, NJ	272,677	Korea	46,228	India	17,605	Dominican Republic	15,146
Essex, NJ	206,451	Ecuador	21,475	Haiti	17,891	Jamaica	14,722
Fairfield, CT	180,728	Ecuador	14,000	Jamaica	10,461	Mexico	9,609
Hudson, NJ	257,555	India	28,525	Dominican Republic	23,233	Ecuador	19,012
Middlesex, NJ	259,336	India	72,748	Dominican Republic	18,613	China	17,444
Morris, NJ	91,597	India	15,733	Colombia	11,196	China	7,406
Nassau, NY	290,001	El Salvador	30,786	India	22,443	Haiti	15,686
Passaic, NJ	148,092	Dominican Republic	29,811	Mexico	18,869	Peru	12,709
Rockland, NY	70,357	Haiti	10,079	Dominican Republic	8,954	India	4,778
Somerset, NJ	79,387	India	17,812	China	5,876	Philippines	4,973
Union, NJ	158,537	Colombia	14,817	Haiti	11,360	Portugal	10,623
Westchester, NY	231,499	Mexico	27,501	Dominican Republic	14,697	Jamaica	14,393
Outer Counties	673,467	Mexico	65,341	India	37,629	El Salvador	37,620
Dutchess, NY	36,166	Mexico	4,807	Jamaica	2,755	India	2,664
Hunterdon, NJ	11,813	Philippines	964	China	940	Germany	784
Litchfield, CT	12,436	Dominica	1,277	Canada	916	Italy	874
Mercer, NJ	74,707	India	11,543	China	6,103	Guatemala	5,847
Monmouth, NJ	79,968	Mexico	12,842	India	5,682	China	4,917
New Haven, CT	99,043	Mexico	12,191	China	7,226	India	6,081
Ocean, NJ	46,546	Mexico	10,186	Philippines	3,524	Italy	2,528
Orange, NY	44,922	Mexico	8,715	Guatemala	3,211	Honduras	3,198
Putnam, NY ¹	13,041	Guatemala	2,139	Italy	1,530	Mexico	1,280
Suffolk, NY	212,859	El Salvador	30,496	Dominican Republic	15,207	Ecuador	11,800
Sullivan & Ulster, NY	8,942	Mexico	2,059	Italy	1,477	United Kingdom	1,003
Sussex, NJ	12,125	Philippines	1,054	Romania	812	Germany	641
Warren, NJ	8,434	Philippines	1,683	Jamaica	1,040	India	769

¹Contains a small portion of Westchester, NY

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey-FactFinder and Public Use Microdata Sample
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

Note: The total foreign-born was derived from 2011 American Community Survey-FactFinder estimates. In addition, 2011 American Community Survey-FactFinder data were used to calculate place of birth data for the following counties: Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, Staten Island, Bergen, Essex, Fairfield, Middlesex, Nassau, Westchester, and Suffolk. Because place of birth data were not available for counties with small foreign-born populations, the remaining counties used 2011 American Community Survey-Public Use Microdata Sample.

Nassau (22,400), Bergen (17,600), and Westchester (9,500) counties, along with the outer counties of Suffolk (7,600) and New Haven (6,100).

Jamaicans were the 5th largest foreign-born group in the region (273,500), and 62 percent lived in New York City. The propensity of Jamaicans to settle in New York reflects the nonhispanic Caribbean influence that is more pronounced in the city than in any other part of the region. Despite their concentration in New York City, Jamaicans were in the top 10—ranked eighth—in both the inner and outer counties. They were the 3rd largest group in Essex (14,700) and Westchester counties (14,400), and had an equally large presence in Nassau county (14,400). In the outer counties, Jamaicans had a significant presence in Suffolk (6,400) and New Haven (5,500), and were ranked 2nd in Dutchess (2,800) and Warren (1,000) counties.

The higher percentage of Latin American immigrants in both the inner and outer counties is reflected in this group claiming one-half of the top ten spots in each subregion, including four of the top five spots in the inner counties. After the Dominican Republic and Mexico, Ecuador is the largest Latin American group in the region. Its population in the region increased by over one-third since 2000 and it has a growing presence in the inner counties, where it is now the fourth largest source country. Ecuadorians were the top group in Essex (21,500) and Fairfield (14,000), and had a notable presence in Hudson (19,000) and in Westchester (13,800), as well as in the outer county of Suffolk (11,800). While the Ecuadorian population in the region saw a huge increase, Colombians declined three percent. Colombians were ranked fifth in the inner counties, down from third in 2000 (data not shown) and were the top group in Union (14,800) and ranked second in Morris (11,200) counties; large Colombian populations were also present in Bergen (14,100), Hudson (10,800), and Nassau (10,600) counties.

Salvadorans, who grew by 42 percent over 2000, showed a much higher-than-average propensity to settle in the inner and outer counties, mostly on Long Island. They were the largest group in both

Nassau (30,800) and Suffolk (30,500) counties; these two counties were home to four-in-ten Salvadorans in the region. The largest Guatemalan presence was in Westchester (9,800) and Union (8,100) counties; while they had a numerically smaller presence in the outer counties, they were ranked among the top three groups in Mercer (5,800), Orange (3,200), and Putnam (2,100) counties. The region's Hondurans, who grew by 25 percent since 2000, are now larger than the Cuban population, which declined by over one-quarter. Both Hondurans and Cubans were disproportionately present in the inner counties and both groups had their highest concentration in Hudson county. Among the region's Cubans, over one-quarter or nearly 17,800 lived in Hudson county, as did 7,300 Hondurans. In the outer counties, there was also a notable concentration of Hondurans in Suffolk (4,600), as well as in Orange (3,200), where they were the third largest group.

Europe was the only area of the world that saw a decline in its regional population since 2000—down 11 percent to just over 1 million. With the exception of Poland, every major European country saw declines, ranging from 36 percent for Germany and 27 percent for Italy, to under five percent for the United Kingdom, Ukraine, Portugal, and Russia. For the first time, no European country was among the top 10 in the overall region or in the inner counties. With Poles increasing by three percent, they bypassed Italians as the largest European source country in the region. In the inner counties, Poles had their largest presence in Bergen county (13,700) and Italians in Nassau county (13,700). The Portuguese were overwhelmingly concentrated in the inner counties, especially in Essex (11,000) and in Union county (10,600), where they were ranked 3rd—the only European country to make the top 3 list in an inner county. In the outer counties, Italians and Poles were the 2 European countries in the top 10 and they were concentrated primarily in Suffolk and New Haven counties. Smaller Italian populations present in Ocean, Putnam, Sullivan and Ulster, and Litchfield placed Italy among the top three groups in these counties.

An exception to the disproportionate presence of European groups in the inner and outer counties was among the foreign-born from Russia and the Ukraine. Both showed a marked proclivity to live in New York City, 72 percent and 69 percent, respectively. Russia ranked 10th and the Ukraine 14th on the list for New York City, but ranked far lower on the lists for the inner and outer counties. Outside New York City, Bergen county had the largest presence of Ukrainians (4,400) and Russians (4,200).

While the share of Asians in each subregion mirrored that of all immigrants, there were marked differences among groups. As discussed earlier, while the Chinese population can be found in many communities throughout the region, 73 percent reside in New York City. Among Bangladeshis, 86 percent live in the city, especially in Queens (see Chapter 4). In contrast, over three-quarters of Indians and over two-thirds of Filipinos live outside the city; one-third of Filipinos lived in just four counties – Middlesex, Hudson, Bergen, and Nassau. Filipinos were also the third largest group in Somerset county, with 5,000 residents. Koreans have a higher than average proclivity to live in the inner counties; their major area of settlement is Bergen county (46,200), home to over 60 percent of Koreans in the inner counties.

The inner and outer counties have proportionately fewer immigrants from the nonhispanic Caribbean. This is true of Jamaica, as noted earlier, but is also true of other neighboring countries. Guyana, Haiti, and Trinidad and Tobago were ranked 5th, 7th, and 8th in New York City, but do not make the top 10 in either the inner or outer counties. Indeed, Guyana was ranked 22nd on the inner county list and 27th on the list for the outer counties, a reflection of the fact that 81 percent of all Guyanese immigrants to the region settle in New York City. Similarly, with 76 percent of Trinidadians living in New York City, they were ranked 26th in the inner counties and 28th in the outer counties. While above-average, the Haitian concentration in the city (52 percent) was not as high as that of the Guyanese or Trinidadians. Haitians were ranked 12th in the inner counties and 13th in the outer counties. Their largest concentrations were in Essex (17,900), Nassau

(15,700), Union (11,400), and Rockland (10,100) – in each of these counties they were among the top three groups.

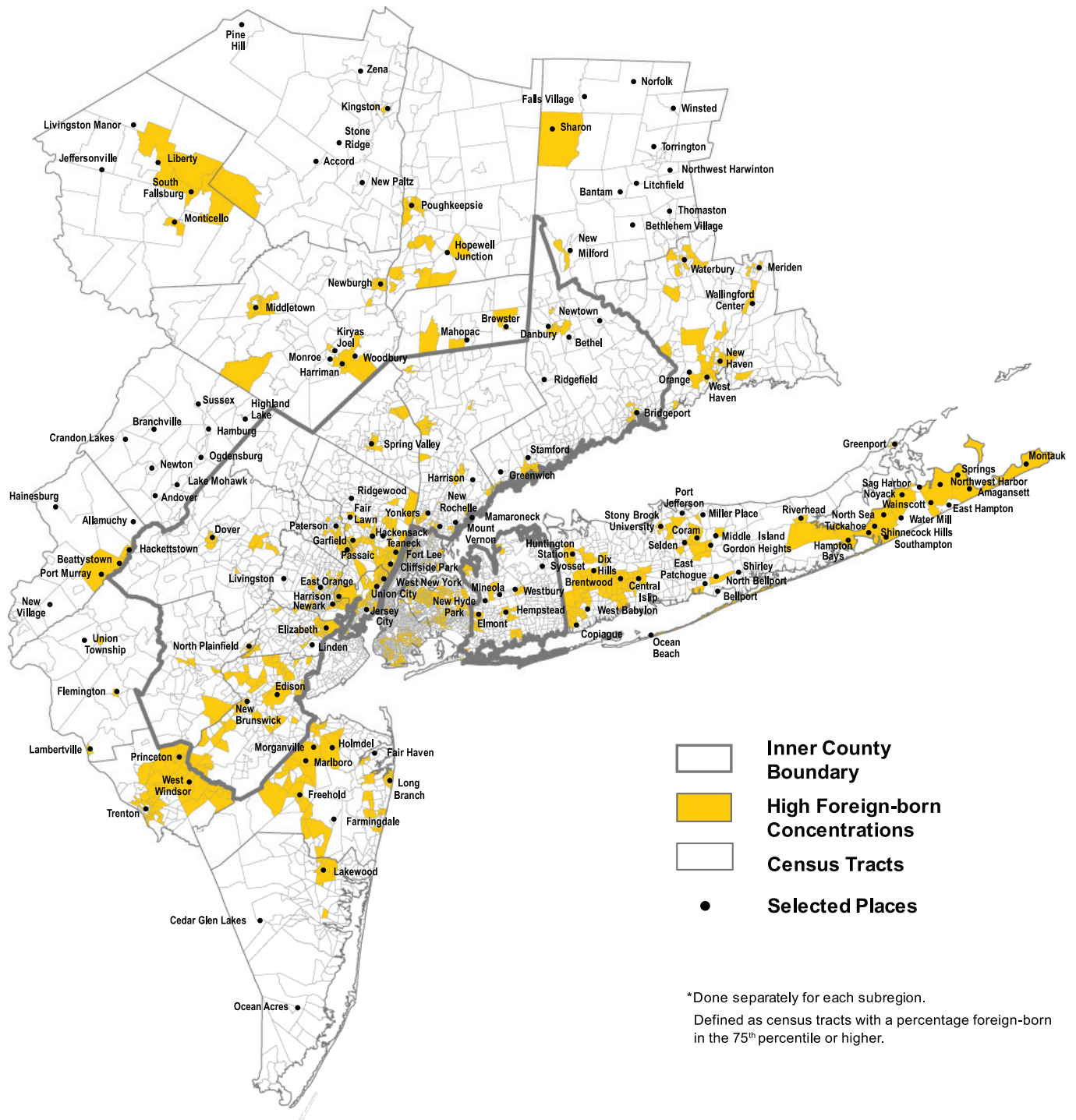
Places with High Foreign-born Concentrations

While the prior sections examined the foreign-born population at the county level, this section focuses on areas *within* counties that have the highest foreign-born concentrations. Figure 5-9 shows census tracts that were in the 75th percentile or higher in terms of the percent foreign-born along with cities, villages, and towns (“urban places” in census terminology) that encompass these census tracts.²

There were distinct patterns of immigrant settlement in the inner and outer counties (for patterns in New York City, please see Chapter 3). In the inner counties, areas with high foreign-born concentrations (or “high immigrant areas”) were in close proximity to New York City. These included cities in New Jersey that were located across the Hudson river: Hackensack, Garfield, and Cliffside Park in Bergen county; Jersey City, Union City, and West New York in Hudson county; and Elizabeth and Union in Union county. North of the Bronx, high immigrant areas included Yonkers, Mt. Vernon, and New Rochelle in the southern section of Westchester county, as well as Spring Valley in Rockland county. To the east, across the Queens border in Nassau county, Hempstead, Elmont, and Mineola had high foreign-born concentrations.

Immigrant concentrations were also present along U.S. Route 1 in New Jersey, including Fort Lee in Bergen county, and Elizabeth and Linden in Union county. Farther south along this route, high immigrant areas included Edison and New Brunswick in Middlesex county, and Princeton and Trenton in the outer county of Mercer. High immigrant concentrations were also evident in Dover in Morris county, in Paterson and Passaic in Passaic county, and North Plainfield in Somerset county. In Connecticut, there were immigrant concentrations along I-95, in Stamford in Fairfield county, and in New Haven and West Haven in the outer county of New Haven.

Figure 5-9
Census Tracts with High Foreign-born Concentrations*
New York Metropolitan Region, 2007–2011



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey-Summary File

Other high immigrant areas in the outer counties included Poughkeepsie in Dutchess county, and Newburgh in Orange county, both on the Hudson river. Middletown, in the western section of Orange county, New Paltz in Ulster county, and Mahopac and Brewster in Putnam county also had concentrations of immigrants. In Monmouth county, there were two immigrant clusters, one centered around Long Branch on the Jersey shore, the other to the west around Freehold and Morganville. Farther south, in Ocean county, Lakewood had a high concentration of immigrants. In Suffolk county, which had the largest immigrant population in the outer ring, there was a big band of immigrant settlement along the border with Nassau county, in Huntington Station and Copiague, and east into West Babylon, Brentwood and Central Islip. Another stretch of high immigrant areas began in Riverhead, extending east toward Montauk on the south fork of Long Island.

High immigrant areas were home to approximately one-half of the foreign-born residents of the inner and the outer counties. As we shall see in the next section, many of these are lower income areas that have historically settled newly arrived immigrants in the region.

Diverse Patterns of Settlement in the New York Metropolitan Region

The inner and outer counties are home to places where patterns of settlement mimic patterns historically seen in New York City, as well as new patterns of settlement. To better discern these patterns, we distinguish areas in the region that are lower income (census tracts with a median household income in the 25th percentile or lower) from those that are upper income (census tracts with a median household income in the 75th percentile and above).³ As we shall see, places in each income group have distinct patterns of settlement (Figure 5-10).

Tables 5-8, 5-12, and 5-13 examine the socio-demographic characteristics of places that are lower income, upper income, and middle income, respectively, for the 2007–2011 period. For these places, Table 5-9 shows the overall population and the

shares of whites and the foreign-born over time, from 1970 to 2007–2011, while Table 5-10 examines the top 5 foreign-born groups for the 2007–2011 period. Table 5-11 and Figure 5-11 show the distribution of the top immigrant groups by neighborhood type.

LOWER INCOME NEIGHBORHOODS—TRADITIONAL AREAS OF IMMIGRANT SETTLEMENT

Most immigrant groups generally begin their American experience on the lower rungs of the socioeconomic ladder and this is reflected in their initial neighborhoods of residence, which have historically been in lower income areas. In the New York metropolitan region, lower income census tracts were home to 1.6 million immigrants (Table 5-8). Since family networks tend to feed immigration and influence immigrant settlement, lower income neighborhoods are home to large foreign-born concentrations. Essentially, new immigrants tend to move into neighborhoods that are home to other immigrants.

In the inner counties, lower income neighborhoods were on average 36 percent foreign-born, 10 points higher than for the inner counties as a whole. In the lower income urban places selected for this section, the *share* of foreign-born residents in 2011 ranged from a high of around 60 percent in West New York and Union City, to a low of around one-quarter in Bridgeport and Newark. Lower income areas in the inner counties also had higher population densities, averaging 11,800 persons per square mile. In Union City and West New York, densities were approximately 50,000 persons per square mile, and stood at 22,000 persons per square mile in Passaic, and 17,300 persons per square mile in Paterson—compared with under 2,600 persons per square mile in the inner counties overall. The high population densities were related to the large number of multi-unit structures present. Given that most immigrant groups lack substantial economic resources when they first immigrate to the U.S., these multi-unit buildings—often between 5 and 10 units—are very appealing to new immigrants as they are primarily rentals.

Figure 5-10
Census Tracts by Income Level*
New York Metropolitan Region, 2007–2011

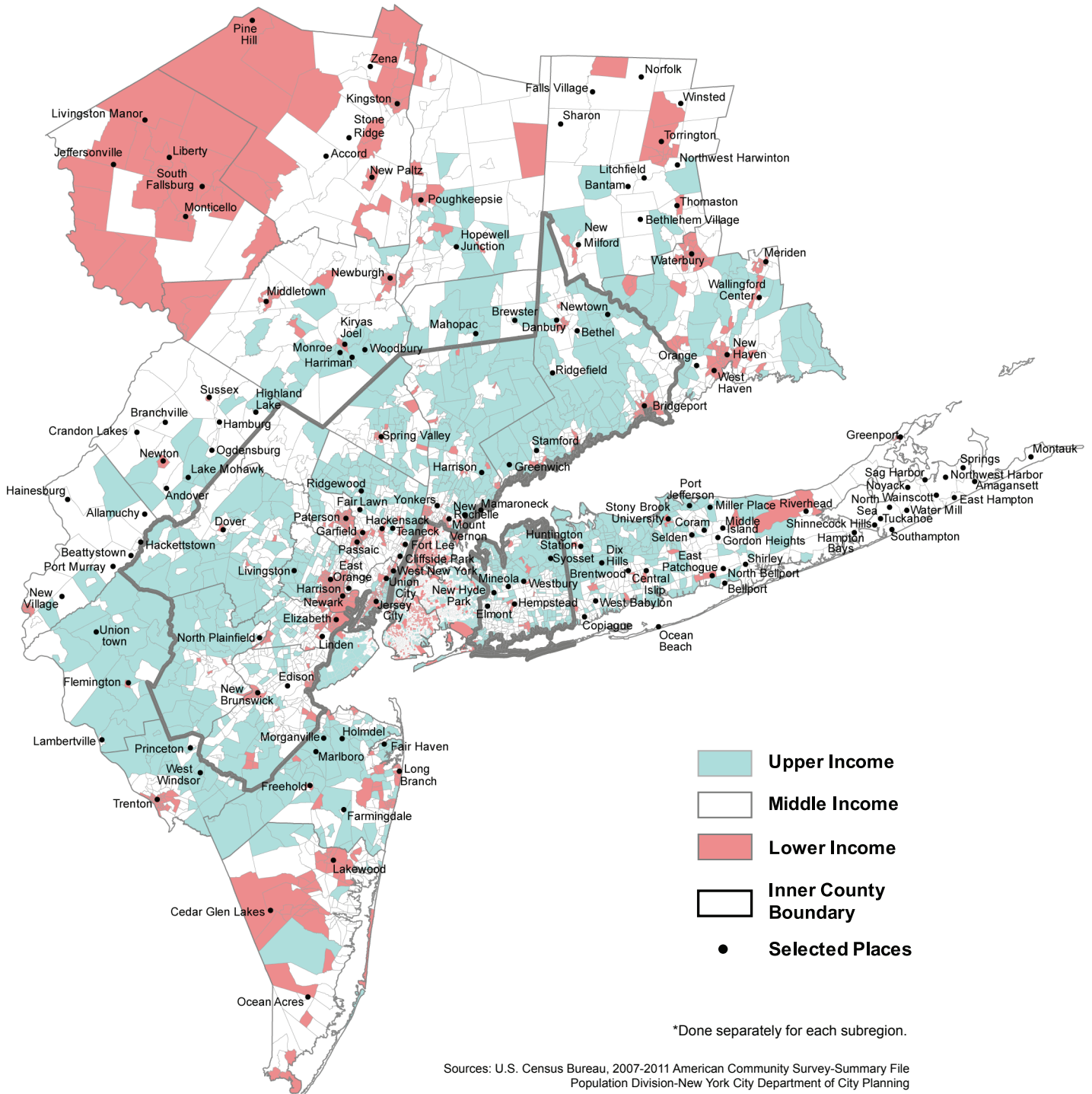


Table 5-8
Characteristics of Selected Lower Income Areas*
New York Metropolitan Region and Subregions, 2007–2011

	POPULATION			Persons per Square Mile**	TOTAL UNITS		
	Total	Foreign- born	% foreign- born		Total	% in Multi-unit Structures***	% built prior to 1950
TOTAL, NEW YORK METROPOLITAN REGION	22,101,595	5,811,480	26.3	1,758	8,844,982	34.3	38.3
Lower Income	5,238,511	1,614,314	30.8	2,383	2,093,490	49.2	45.4
Total, New York City	8,128,980	2,989,825	36.8	26,860	3,356,992	59.9	53.1
Lower Income	2,180,250	777,019	35.6	27,709	819,937	76.7	53.4
Total, Inner Counties	8,454,358	2,160,859	25.6	2,580	3,213,791	22.8	33.7
Lower Income	1,812,305	648,046	35.8	11,835	707,260	38.3	44.3
Newark, Essex, NJ	275,512	73,150	26.6	11,391	109,504	34.4	39.7
Paterson, Passaic, NJ	145,915	42,745	29.3	17,313	49,664	25.9	50.1
Bridgeport, Fairfield, CT	143,412	37,729	26.3	8,978	59,038	30.2	48.6
Passaic, Passaic, NJ	69,253	32,089	46.3	22,012	22,029	42.8	57.2
Union City, Hudson, NJ	66,095	38,068	57.6	51,529	25,062	52.5	44.5
West New York, Hudson, NJ	48,973	29,316	59.9	48,612	19,852	63.7	45.2
Total, Outer Counties	5,518,257	660,804	12.0	614	2,274,199	12.6	23.0
Lower Income	1,245,956	189,249	15.2	634	566,293	23.0	35.3
New Haven, New Haven, CT	129,213	21,570	16.7	6,918	57,133	33.7	58.2
Waterbury, New Haven, CT	110,075	15,850	14.4	3,860	48,426	27.1	40.4
Trenton, Mercer, NJ	85,044	19,683	23.1	11,119	35,201	21.7	65.0
Lakewood, Ocean, NJ	49,646	7,617	15.3	7,014	11,578	23.0	12.3
Poughkeepsie, Dutchess, NY	32,564	7,265	22.3	6,331	15,017	31.7	54.2
Newburgh, Orange, NY	28,999	7,531	26.0	7,623	10,920	21.6	72.4

* Census tracts with a median household income in the 25th percentile or lower are categorized as lower income.

**The total persons per square mile is based on 2007–2011 American Community Survey population estimates, which differs from the one year estimate seen earlier in the chapter.

***Structures containing five or more housing units.

Lower income areas with an abundance of small multi-unit structures and rental units often showed the most traditional patterns of immigrant settlement. In these places, the process of post-1965 immigrant settlement usually involved newer immigrant groups succeeding longer resident groups who had moved out. Housing vacated by these departing residents was then occupied by newly arrived immigrants. This process of immigrant succession, which is well documented in New York City, has occurred in urban places across the inner and outer counties, resulting in large post-1965 foreign-born

concentrations in cities across the New York region. In addition to high population densities, a higher proportion of small multi-unit structures, and a greater proportion of rental units, lower income areas that attract immigrants tend to have an older housing stock and are disproportionately minority.

In the inner county of Passaic, the cities of Paterson and Passaic, which were once home to European immigrants, are now emblematic of poor areas—nearly 3-in-10 lived in poverty—that have attracted post-1965 immigrants. In both cities, approximately 3-in-4 occupied units were rentals—a

OCCUPIED UNITS		RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN (%)				ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS			
Total	% Rentals	NONHISPANICS				MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME		% Below Poverty	% Bachelor's Degree or Higher
		White	Black	Asian	Hispanic	Total	Foreign-born		
8,038,714	44.9	52.4	15.4	9.0	21.3	\$66,449	–	12.6	35.9
1,860,088	72.0	25.9	28.2	5.3	38.8	\$34,698	–	27.1	17.3
3,049,978	67.4	33.5	23.1	12.6	28.4	\$51,090	–	19.4	33.7
753,375	89.6	12.8	31.5	7.7	46.3	\$26,785	–	35.4	16.0
2,988,022	35.4	55.9	13.0	9.0	20.2	\$78,453	–	8.9	40.1
624,056	70.3	19.8	31.6	4.1	42.6	\$39,619	–	22.4	16.6
91,712	75.1	12.9	50.4	1.5	32.6	\$35,696	\$42,887	26.1	12.5
43,640	70.2	10.6	29.2	3.0	56.2	\$34,302	\$42,816	27.1	9.9
51,014	55.4	24.2	33.1	3.5	36.7	\$40,947	\$47,948	21.9	15.2
20,357	72.5	17.7	7.6	4.5	69.6	\$30,363	\$28,892	29.2	14.8
22,408	80.3	13.9	2.1	2.1	81.3	\$40,108	\$37,970	21.1	16.2
18,331	78.8	14.3	2.0	4.8	78.0	\$44,640	\$40,205	19.0	25.3
2,000,714	24.9	74.7	7.7	3.5	12.4	\$74,246	–	8.3	32.6
482,657	46.8	57.7	17.5	2.6	20.0	\$42,844	–	19.3	20.2
49,247	68.9	32.9	32.8	4.8	26.3	\$39,094	\$43,750	26.3	32.1
42,599	50.4	46.7	17.8	1.6	30.1	\$41,499	\$41,915	20.6	17.2
28,285	57.9	15.2	49.5	0.9	32.9	\$37,219	\$51,875	25.6	10.9
10,583	62.9	79.1	4.5	0.4	15.6	\$36,079	\$50,844	32.0	24.6
13,044	60.5	41.3	33.9	1.5	20.2	\$39,061	\$43,384	25.0	22.1
9,162	64.9	21.0	29.1	0.4	48.1	\$37,671	\$44,246	26.3	13.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey–Summary File
Population Division–New York City Department of City Planning

hallmark of cities that are attractive to newly arrived immigrants. Both cities were white-majority in 1970 (Table 5-9), and as whites began leaving they were succeeded by immigrants, particularly Dominicans. Interestingly, the original Dominican presence in Washington Heights in New York City extended west across the Hudson into Passaic county (as well as east, across the Harlem River into the West Bronx). Dominicans comprised nearly 30 percent of the foreign-born in Paterson and over one-fifth in Passaic (Table 5-10). By 2011, Passaic was overwhelmingly Hispanic (70 percent), while Paterson was majority

Hispanic, with a significant black presence (29 percent). Both cities are examples of how immigration has changed the racial/ethnic composition of cities in the inner counties.

Other cities that received substantial Latin American flows were West New York and Union City in Hudson County. Both cities were also once home to newly arrived European immigrants at the turn of the 20th century and now to post-1965 immigrant flows. West New York and Union City saw an enormous inflow of immigrants (especially Cubans) in the 1960s; by 1970, the share of the for-

Table 5-9
Share of the Foreign-born and White Nonhispanics for
Selected Urban Places by Income Level*
New York Metropolitan Region, 1970 to 2007–2011

URBAN PLACE	COUNTY & STATE	1970**				1980			
		TOTAL POPULATION	% WHITE NONHISPANIC	FOREIGN-BORN		TOTAL POPULATION	% WHITE NONHISPANIC	FOREIGN-BORN	
				Number	Percent			Number	Percent
TOTAL, NEW YORK METROPOLITAN REGION		19,747,870	77.4	2,527,864	12.8	19,190,781	71.8	2,960,140	15.4
Inner Counties		7,951,684	85.6	822,511	10.3	7,666,658	79.6	975,906	12.7
Outer Counties		3,901,388	90.7	268,295	6.9	4,452,484	89.2	314,035	7.1
Lower Income, Inner Counties									
Newark	Essex, NJ	382,374	32.1	40,104	10.5	329,248	22.8	47,739	14.5
Paterson	Passaic, NJ	144,835	59.2	21,001	14.5	137,970	37.1	25,537	18.5
Bridgeport	Fairfield, CT	156,542	73.6	20,000	12.8	142,546	59.8	19,138	13.4
Passaic	Passaic, NJ	55,124	62.9	10,405	18.9	52,463	44.4	12,850	24.5
Union City	Hudson, NJ	58,537	58.1	22,746	38.9	55,593	33.9	27,094	48.7
West New York	Hudson, NJ	40,666	55.6	17,793	43.8	39,194	34.5	21,742	55.5
Lower Income, Outer Counties									
New Haven	New Haven, CT	137,721	69.0	13,784	10.0	126,109	59.1	10,930	8.7
Waterbury	New Haven, CT	108,032	85.8	12,580	11.6	103,266	81.1	11,941	11.6
Trenton	Mercer, NJ	104,521	57.9	8,023	7.7	92,124	46.2	6,143	6.7
Lakewood	Ocean, NJ	17,874	79.9	2,901	16.2	22,863	74.0	3,423	15.0
Poughkeepsie	Dutchess, NY	32,029	81.2	2,765	8.6	29,757	72.8	2,672	9.0
Newburgh	Orange, NY	26,219	70.0	1,738	6.6	23,438	60.0	1,917	8.2
Upper Income, Inner Counties									
Greenwich	Fairfield, CT	59,755	97.5	6,809	11.4	59,578	94.8	8,594	14.4
Mamaroneck	Westchester, NY	31,243	95.2	3,978	12.7	29,017	90.3	4,332	14.9
Livingston	Essex, NJ	30,127	99.3	1,697	5.6	28,040	94.9	2,380	8.5
Harrison	Westchester, NY	21,544	98.1	28	0.1	23,046	93.8	3,282	14.2
Ridgewood	Bergen, NJ	27,547	98.2	1,702	6.2	25,208	93.8	2,142	8.5
Syosset	Nassau, NY	10,084	98.6	749	7.4	9,818	96.6	855	8.7
Upper Income, Outer Counties									
Marlboro	Monmouth, NJ	12,273	94.2	607	4.9	17,560	92.2	1,083	6.2
Dix Hills	Suffolk, NY	10,050	99.3	638	6.3	26,693	95.6	2,338	8.8
West Windsor	Mercer, NJ	6,431	96.6	506	7.9	8,542	92.2	840	9.8
Holmdel	Monmouth, NJ	6,117	99.1	228	3.7	8,447	95.1	561	6.6
Middle Income, Inner Counties									
Jersey City	Hudson, NJ	260,549	68.7	26,635	10.2	223,532	49.4	36,352	16.3
Yonkers	Westchester, NY	204,367	89.4	27,513	13.5	195,351	79.1	32,582	16.7
Stamford	Fairfield, CT	108,848	83.2	12,810	11.8	102,453	78.0	14,784	14.4
Edison	Middlesex, NJ	–	–	–	–	70,193	90.9	6,589	9.4
Teaneck	Bergen, NJ	–	–	–	–	39,007	72.0	5,815	0.2
Fort Lee	Bergen, NJ	30,631	97.4	5,939	19.4	32,449	82.6	8,594	26.5
Fair Lawn	Bergen, NJ	37,975	99.4	4,358	11.5	32,229	98.6	3,997	12.4
New Hyde Park	Nassau, NY	10,116	99.2	1,232	12.2	9,801	96.8	1,056	10.8
Middle Income, Outer Counties									
Brentwood	Suffolk, NY	–	–	–	–	44,321	68.0	4,019	9.1
Central Islip	Suffolk, NY	36,391	94.4	2,130	5.9	19,734	62.0	1,549	7.8
Lawrence	Mercer, NJ	19,567	93.5	1,390	7.1	19,724	88.8	1,620	8.2
Naugatuck	New Haven, CT	23,034	99.3	2,557	11.1	26,456	95.9	3,083	11.7
Ocean	Monmouth, NJ	18,643	99.2	849	4.6	23,570	94.0	1,683	7.1
East Windsor	Mercer, NJ	11,736	95.4	659	5.6	21,041	89.0	1,630	7.7

* Census tracts with a median household income in the 75th percentile or higher are labeled upper income, while those in the 25th percentile or lower are categorized as lower income.

**White nonhispanics were not tabulated in 1970. To make 1970 data comparable with those of subsequent censuses, a count of white nonhispanics was created by combining full count race data with the sample count data on Spanish language speakers. First, the number of Spanish language speakers was used as a proxy for Hispanics; we assumed that these Spanish language speakers were white. Second, the total number of whites was reduced by the number of Spanish language speakers to come up with the number of white nonhispanics. While the assumption that all Spanish language speakers were white is not entirely correct, it does result in a good approximation of the number of white nonhispanics. These white nonhispanics were then percentaged on the sample count population.

1990				2000				2011			
TOTAL POPULATION	% WHITE NONHISPANIC	FOREIGN-BORN		TOTAL POPULATION	% WHITE NONHISPANIC	FOREIGN-BORN		TOTAL POPULATION	% WHITE NONHISPANIC	FOREIGN-BORN	
		Number	Percent			Number	Percent			Number	Percent
19,843,157	65.2	3,675,192	18.5	21,491,898	56.8	5,200,622	24.2	22,101,595	52.4	5,811,480	26.8
7,692,310	72.4	1,251,854	16.3	8,243,503	62.9	1,842,253	22.3	8,454,358	55.9	2,160,859	25.6
4,828,283	86.1	340,407	7.1	5,240,117	80.4	487,337	9.3	5,518,257	74.7	660,804	12.0
275,221	16.8	51,423	18.7	273,546	14.3	66,057	24.1	275,512	12.9	73,150	26.6
140,891	25.1	35,355	25.1	149,222	13.2	48,924	32.8	145,915	10.6	42,745	29.3
141,686	46.4	20,731	14.6	139,529	30.9	28,638	20.5	143,412	24.2	37,729	26.3
58,041	28.5	20,997	36.2	67,861	18.3	31,101	45.8	69,253	17.7	32,089	46.3
58,012	21.2	31,959	55.1	67,088	13.4	39,378	58.7	66,095	13.9	38,068	57.6
38,125	23.7	23,028	60.4	45,768	14.9	29,831	65.2	48,973	14.3	29,316	59.9
130,474	49.0	10,633	8.1	123,626	35.7	14,350	11.6	129,213	32.9	21,570	16.7
108,961	73.8	9,461	8.7	107,271	58.2	12,950	12.1	110,075	46.7	15,850	14.4
88,675	37.8	6,695	7.6	85,258	24.7	12,024	14.1	85,044	15.2	19,683	23.1
26,095	67.6	3,053	11.7	36,065	68.3	5,651	15.7	49,646	79.1	7,617	15.3
28,444	64.4	2,878	10.1	29,871	49.2	4,138	13.9	32,564	41.3	7,265	22.3
26,454	42.3	3,201	12.1	28,259	28.2	5,742	20.3	28,999	21.0	7,531	26.0
58,441	90.0	10,199	17.5	61,101	85.5	11,601	19.0	61,023	79.9	12,857	21.1
27,974	88.4	2,608	9.3	36,398	81.5	5,621	15.4	29,069	79.5	5,978	20.6
26,609	87.7	4,102	15.4	27,391	80.9	5,154	18.8	29,023	73.6	6,565	22.6
23,308	89.3	4,014	17.2	24,154	85.2	4,520	18.7	27,103	75.6	5,949	21.9
24,152	88.0	3,307	13.7	24,936	83.9	4,005	16.1	24,895	74.6	4,817	19.3
18,967	89.6	2,578	13.6	18,544	82.4	3,261	17.6	19,064	72.6	3,620	19.0
27,706	85.9	5,363	19.4	28,967	82.0	6,322	21.8	39,740	75.0	8,219	20.7
25,849	89.6	2,783	10.8	26,024	83.9	3,717	14.3	26,829	80.5	4,477	16.7
16,021	80.2	2,438	15.2	21,907	68.9	4,906	22.4	26,669	53.7	8,586	32.2
11,532	86.3	1,415	12.3	15,781	78.2	2,970	18.8	16,668	77.3	3,226	19.4
228,537	37.0	56,326	24.6	240,055	23.6	81,554	34.0	245,226	21.9	93,673	38.2
188,082	67.4	38,067	20.2	196,086	50.7	51,687	26.4	195,506	42.1	60,841	31.1
108,056	71.2	20,075	18.6	117,083	61.0	34,670	29.6	121,784	51.3	45,628	37.5
88,680	77.0	15,782	17.8	97,687	55.8	32,351	33.1	99,825	39.8	40,348	40.4
37,825	62.6	6,506	17.2	39,260	51.5	9,435	24.0	39,636	45.9	9,155	23.1
31,997	73.0	11,230	35.1	35,461	57.4	15,864	44.7	35,274	48.0	17,377	49.3
30,548	93.1	5,069	16.6	31,637	87.7	8,476	26.8	32,286	76.6	9,100	28.2
9,728	91.5	1,523	15.7	9,523	76.9	2,016	21.2	9,661	61.0	3,192	33.0
45,218	52.2	7,721	17.1	53,883	25.0	18,721	34.7	56,302	15.8	23,874	42.4
26,028	48.1	3,645	14.0	31,950	31.8	7,325	22.9	36,638	19.4	13,093	35.7
25,787	84.8	2,708	10.5	29,159	76.6	5,097	17.5	32,994	62.3	8,109	24.6
30,625	93.8	2,721	8.9	30,989	88.9	3,511	11.3	31,778	79.6	3,865	12.2
25,058	88.4	2,686	10.7	26,959	81.8	4,240	15.7	27,278	75.6	4,388	16.1
22,353	82.7	2,372	10.6	24,919	65.9	5,764	23.1	26,994	51.9	7,985	29.6

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 1970–2000 decennial censuses; 2007–2011 American Community Survey-Summary File
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

Table 5-10
Top 5 Countries of Birth for the Foreign-born
New York Metropolitan Region, 2007–2011

INNER COUNTIES

Lower Income

Newark, NJ		Paterson, NJ		Bridgeport, CT	
Total	73,150	Total	42,745	Total	37,729
Ecuador	11,670	Dominican Republic	12,816	Jamaica	5,690
Portugal	9,188	Peru	6,262	Mexico	3,748
Brazil	8,484	Mexico	3,499	Brazil	3,481
Dominican Republic	6,729	Jamaica	3,130	Haiti	2,808
Mexico	3,172	Colombia	2,863	Ecuador	1,758
Passaic, NJ		Union City, NJ		West New York, NJ	
Total	32,089	Total	38,068	Total	29,316
Mexico	12,266	Cuba	6,739	Cuba	5,991
Dominican Republic	6,855	Dominican Republic	5,899	Dominican Republic	3,846
Peru	1,973	Mexico	5,127	Mexico	3,371
India	1,744	Ecuador	4,651	El Salvador	3,117
Colombia	1,486	El Salvador	3,522	Ecuador	2,957

Middle Income

Jersey City, NJ		Yonkers, NY		Stamford, CT	
Total	93,673	Total	60,841	Total	45,628
India	19,149	Dominican Republic	9,248	Guatemala	7,514
Philippines	12,229	Mexico	8,172	Haiti	4,008
Dominican Republic	7,475	India	4,046	India	3,658
Ecuador	5,025	Jamaica	2,988	Ecuador	2,403
China	4,123	Italy	2,782	Jamaica	2,306
Edison, NJ		Fort Lee, NJ		New Hyde Park, NY	
Total	40,348	Total	17,377	Total	3,192
India	20,467	Korea	5,889	India	927
China	4,842	Japan	1,525	Italy	317
Philippines	1,955	China	1,242	Guyana	271
Pakistan	1,178	Russia	908	Korea	150
Korea	787	Dominican Republic	677	Pakistan	146

Upper Income

Greenwich, CT		Mamaroneck, NY		Livingston, NJ	
Total	12,857	Total	5,978	Total	6,565
United Kingdom	1,069	Mexico	564	China	1,622
Japan	844	Guatemala	518	India	784
Peru	803	France	515	Korea	579
India	757	Colombia	331	Philippines	331
Brazil	753	Peru	285	Ukraine	310
Harrison, NY		Ridgewood, NJ		Syosset, NY	
Total	5,949	Total	4,817	Total	3,620
Italy	965	Korea	867	China	985
Japan	758	India	589	Korea	581
Brazil	398	China	384	India	464
Uruguay	233	Japan	326	Italy	206
Argentina	203	Costa Rica	250	Greece	169

OUTER COUNTIES

Lower Income

New Haven, CT		Waterbury, CT		Trenton, NJ	
Total	21,570	Total	15,850	Total	19,683
Mexico	3,951	Albania	1,852	Guatemala	6,220
China	2,158	Dominican Republic	1,703	Mexico	2,006
Jamaica	1,537	Jamaica	1,440	Dominican Republic	1,331
Ecuador	1,308	Italy	957	Jamaica	1,249
Dominican Republic	940	Brazil	930	Liberia	1,141
Lakewood, NJ		Poughkeepsie, NY		Newburgh, NY	
Total	7,617	Total	7,265	Total	7,531
Mexico	3,760	Jamaica	2,289	Mexico	3,383
Israel	385	Mexico	1,903	Honduras	1,288
Poland	330	Dominican Republic	334	Peru	459
Costa Rica	323	Ecuador	262	Colombia	333
Canada	296	Italy	216	El Salvador	283

Middle Income

Brentwood, NY		Central Islip, NY		Lawrence, NJ	
Total	23,874	Total	13,093	Total	8,109
El Salvador	8,822	El Salvador	4,740	India	1,890
Dominican Republic	2,777	Guatemala	1,318	Poland	1,285
Ecuador	1,384	Haiti	938	Guatemala	769
Peru	1,383	Ecuador	764	China	736
Honduras	1,209	Honduras	691	Philippines	539
Naugatuck, CT		Ocean, NJ		East Windsor, NJ	
Total	3,865	Total	4,388	Total	7,985
Portugal	1,055	Haiti	726	India	2,071
India	357	India	379	Ecuador	1,835
Canada	206	Philippines	378	China	503
Vietnam	204	Mexico	361	Mexico	347
Ecuador	163	Pakistan	173	Guatemala	303

Upper Income

Marlboro, NJ		Dix Hills, NY		West Windsor, NJ	
Total	8,219	Total	4,477	Total	8,586
India	1,509	India	641	India	3,127
China	1,489	China	594	China	1,894
Korea	698	Korea	370	Korea	628
Russia	541	Italy	274	United Kingdom	278
Italy	418	Poland	247	Japan	222
Holmdel, NJ					
Total	3,226				
China	1,079				
India	268				
Italy	186				
Turkey	180				
Ukraine	179				

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 1970–2000 decennial censuses; 2007–2011 American Community Survey-Summary File
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

foreign-born was 44 percent and 39 percent, respectively. Immigrants continued to settle in these cities in subsequent decades, and by 2000, both the overall population and the share of the foreign-born had reached a new peak. While the foreign-born share dipped slightly by 2011, immigrants still accounted for approximately six-in-ten residents in each city. White nonhispanics, who comprised a majority in West New York and Union City in 1970, saw their share dwindle to a new low of 13 percent and 11 percent, respectively; Hispanics accounted for roughly four-fifths of the population. West New York and Union City were quintessentially immigrant cities with very high population densities (Table 5-8). In West New York, nearly two-thirds of housing units were in small multi-unit structures, while this was true of a majority of units in Union City; around 80 percent of the housing stock in each city was comprised of rental units. These characteristics — that we have previously identified as being common to lower income areas — are most often found in urban environments and tend to be the initial destination of immigrants entering the region. Both West New York and Union City had poverty rates more than twice that of the inner counties as a whole, and the percentages of those with a bachelor's degree (25 percent and 12 percent, respectively) were much lower than the 40 percent average for the inner ring.

While Newark has had a long and storied immigrant history, it had not been a prime destination in the initial decades of the post-1965 immigration era despite having the defining physical characteristics of an immigrant city. Rental units in Newark — the largest urban place in the region outside of New York City — comprised the bulk (79 percent) of the housing stock, and 33 percent of housing units were in small multi-unit buildings. However, public housing comprises a disproportionate share of its housing stock, and until recently, Newark has not been able to attract large flows of immigrants to counteract native-born outflows. These outflows,

which were initially overwhelmingly white, turned Newark from a majority-white city to one that was majority-black by 1970 (Table 5-9). But immigrants have played an increasing role in recent decades, with the share of the foreign-born increasing, from 11 percent in 1970 to 27 percent in 2011. While Newark's 2011 population of 277,500 is less than three-quarters of its 1970 population of 382,400, it does represent a small increase since 2000.

In the outer counties, the cities of New Haven and Waterbury had many of the attributes that characterize lower income areas. This included a majority of the housing stock comprised of rentals, and a high proportion of housing units in small multi-unit structures. Each of these cities saw a population decline in the 1990s, but growth reemerged in the following decade in New Haven and Waterbury. In New Haven, this growth was spurred by a large increase in the foreign-born (especially Mexicans and Chinese) who increased their share of the population from 12 percent in 2000 to 17 percent in 2011. Waterbury also grew, primarily due to growth in its foreign-born population; whites remained a plurality in both cities.

In New Jersey, Trenton in the outer county of Mercer, was similar in many respects to Newark in the inner county of Essex. Trenton was a majority-white city in 1970, but saw white flight in the following decades and a precipitous decline in population. Starting in the 1990s, it began to see an influx of immigrants, with the foreign-born nearly doubling to 15 percent in 2000. By 2011, the immigrant share had increased to 23 percent and the entry of immigrants had helped stabilize the overall population of this majority-black city.

The 1.6 million immigrants in lower income areas of the region represented 28 percent of all immigrants, compared with 24 percent of the overall population that lived in lower income areas. Latin American immigrant groups were dispropor-

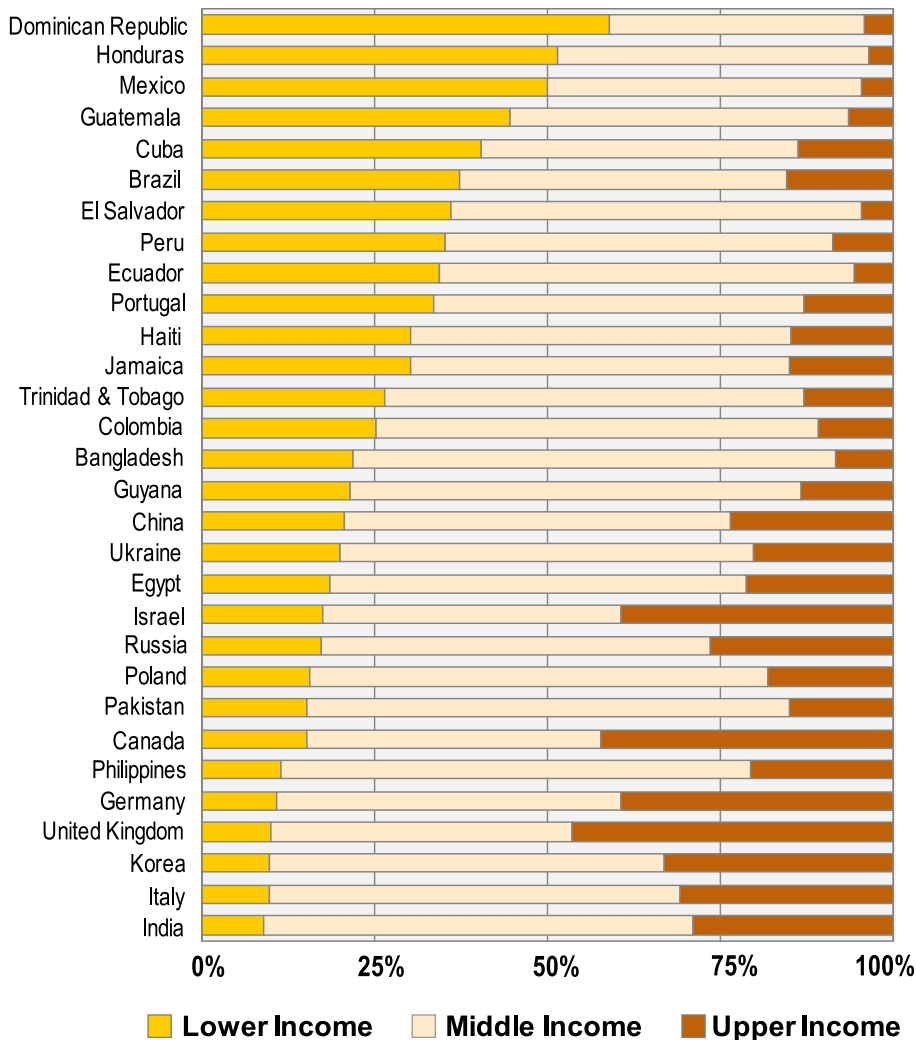
Table 5-11

Area of Origin and Country of Birth by Neighborhood Income* New York Metropolitan Region, 2007–2011

	TOTAL REGION	PERCENT LIVING IN NEIGHBORHOODS THAT ARE:		
		Lower Income	Middle Income	Upper Income
TOTAL POPULATION	22,101,595	23.7	50.4	25.9
Foreign-born	5,811,480	27.8	54.6	17.7
Europe	1,033,501	14.5	56.4	29.1
Asia	1,584,984	14.8	60.0	25.2
Africa	221,908	37.7	47.7	14.6
Caribbean, nonhispanic	861,996	28.6	57.5	13.9
Latin America	2,042,534	43.6	49.3	7.1
All Others	66,557	14.1	42.0	43.8
Dominican Republic	523,521	59.1	36.8	4.2
China	454,827	20.6	55.9	23.5
Mexico	350,748	50.0	45.3	4.6
India	324,645	9.1	61.8	29.1
Jamaica	262,350	30.2	54.7	15.1
Ecuador	264,089	34.4	60.0	5.6
Haiti	171,471	30.3	55.0	14.8
Colombia	172,908	25.2	63.9	10.9
Guyana	167,313	21.5	65.1	13.4
Korea	159,967	9.8	57.0	33.2
Philippines	162,197	11.5	67.9	20.6
Poland	133,103	15.8	66.1	18.2
El Salvador	138,678	36.1	59.3	4.6
Italy	149,374	9.8	59.4	30.9
Trinidad and Tobago	116,275	26.6	60.5	12.9
Peru	112,512	35.3	56.0	8.7
Russia	105,832	17.4	56.0	26.5
Guatemala	95,104	44.6	48.9	6.5
Bangladesh	76,670	21.9	69.8	8.3
Ukraine	79,984	20.1	59.6	20.2
United Kingdom	81,743	10.0	43.6	46.4
Pakistan	73,238	15.3	69.7	15.0
Honduras	76,989	51.5	44.9	3.6
Cuba	74,670	40.4	45.9	13.7
Brazil	65,153	37.3	47.2	15.5
Portugal	55,889	33.6	53.6	12.8
Germany	62,722	10.9	49.7	39.4
Canada	53,361	15.2	42.7	42.2
Israel	43,771	17.5	43.1	39.5
Egypt	37,914	18.5	60.2	21.3

*For each subregion, census tracts with a median household income in 25th percentile or lower were labeled lower income, while those in the 75th percentile or higher were categorized as upper income. For New York City, this translated into a median household income under \$35,800 for lower income neighborhoods, and above \$69,500 for upper income neighborhoods. For the inner counties, these thresholds were \$52,800 and \$108,300, respectively; for the outer counties, they were \$58,200 and \$95,400, respectively.

Figure 5-11
Country of Birth by Neighborhood Income
New York Metropolitan Region, 2007–2011



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey-Summary File
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

tionately represented in lower income neighborhoods, which were home to nearly 60 percent of Dominicans, approximately one-half of Hondurans and Mexicans, over 4-in-10 Guatemalans and Cubans, and over one-third of Brazilians, El Salvadorans, Peruvians, and Ecuadorians. Overall, 44 percent of Latin Americans lived in these neighborhoods (Table 5-11 and Figure 5-11).

UPPER INCOME NEIGHBORHOODS—NEW PATTERNS OF IMMIGRANT SETTLEMENT

While lower income areas, especially in urban settings, have historically been the destination of choice for immigrants, a new pattern has been emerging that shows substantial immigrant settlement in wealthier areas. In the region as a whole, these upper income areas were home to over one million immigrants (Table 5-12).

In the inner counties, upper income areas had a median household income of \$135,400, significantly higher than the \$78,500 for the subregion as a whole, and were home to 340,800 immigrants. These immigrants include those who settled in these areas directly from their home countries, as well as those who moved in from other parts of the region or from elsewhere in the country. Upper income areas in the inner counties not only had superior socioeconomic characteristics compared with the subregion, but had a more advantageous housing profile. They had a more recently built housing stock, compared with the inner counties as a whole, a smaller proportion of multi-unit buildings and rental units, and a lower population density. These areas were also disproportionately white (80 percent versus 56 percent in the inner counties as a whole), and well educated (63 percent had a college degree versus 40 percent in the inner counties).

In upper income places such as Greenwich, Mamaroneck, Livingston, Harrison, Ridgewood, and Syosset, immigrants comprised roughly one-fifth of the population, compared with 26 percent in the inner counties overall. These places are indicative of how wealthier immigrants have established themselves in “nontraditional” areas. But these areas are home to not only wealthy immigrants, but sometimes to poorer immigrants who often work in service occupations in these wealthy neighborhoods. In Greenwich, immigrant household income stood at \$113,500, with the largest groups coming from the United Kingdom, Japan, Peru, India, and Brazil (Table 5-10). In Ridgewood, household income stood at \$154,300 (data were unavailable for just the foreign-born) and the largest immigrant groups were Koreans, Indians, and Chinese. In Livingston and Syosset, each with household income in excess of \$132,000, the Chinese were the largest group, followed by Koreans and Indians. The Asian presence in these upper income places reflects the large Asian presence in upper income areas across the inner counties.

In the outer counties, upper income areas had a more recently built housing stock, a smaller proportion of multi-unit buildings and rental units, but a slightly *higher* population density, compared with the subregion (Table 5-12). Upper income areas, which were home to 148,300 immigrants, had a household income (\$108,400) nearly 50 percent higher than subregion (\$74,200) as a whole, and poverty (3 percent) less than one-half the rate of the subregion. Upper income places in the outer counties included Marlboro, West Windsor, Dix Hills, and Holmdel, each with a foreign-born component that substantially exceeded the 12 percent share of immigrants in the outer counties. Dix Hills, with a median household income of \$150,500—over twice that of the outer counties as a whole—was 16 percent foreign-born; Indians, Chinese, and Koreans accounted for one-third of the immigrant total. When compared with other upper income areas, West Windsor stood out in that it was nearly one-third foreign-born and had unique housing characteristics. Nearly one-quarter of its housing stock was in small multi-unit structures and a similar percentage of units were rentals. Whites comprised just over one-half the population, with Asians accounting for over one-third, and the median household income was \$153,800.

The over one million immigrants who lived in upper income neighborhoods across the region comprised 18 percent of the overall foreign-born population (Table 5-11). Upper income areas, however, were home to 26 percent of the overall population, and only European (29 percent) and Asian immigrants (25 percent) had a similar share living in these areas. Immigrants from the United Kingdom (46 percent) had the largest percentage living in upper income areas, followed by Canadian, Israeli, and German immigrants (approximately 40 percent each). Among Asians, Koreans (33 percent) and Indians (29 percent) had the highest shares living in upper income areas. While under one-quarter of foreign-born Chinese lived in upper income neighborhoods, this

Table 5-12
Characteristics of Selected Upper Income Areas*
New York Metropolitan Region and Subregions, 2007–2011

	POPULATION			Persons per Square Mile**	TOTAL UNITS		
	Total	Foreign- born	% foreign- born		Total	% in Multi-unit Structures**	% built prior to 1950
NEW YORK							
METROPOLITAN REGION	22,101,595	5,811,480	26.3	1,758	8,844,982	34.3	38.3
Upper Income	5,723,018	1,025,736	17.9	1,368	2,291,811	30.3	33.2
New York City	8,128,980	2,989,825	36.8	26,860	3,356,992	59.9	53.1
Upper Income	2,050,204	536,605	26.2	22,269	987,924	60.3	48.7
Inner Counties	8,454,358	2,160,859	25.6	2,580	3,213,791	22.8	33.7
Upper Income	2,180,761	340,836	15.6	1,192	769,648	9.1	26.0
Greenwich, Fairfield, CT	61,023	12,857	21.1	1,276	24,417	13.1	37.8
Mamaroneck, Westchester, NY	29,069	5,978	20.6	4,369	11,574	33.5	55.2
Livingston, Essex, NJ	29,023	6,565	22.6	2,108	9,898	5.9	17.6
Harrison, Westchester, NY	27,103	5,949	21.9	1,617	9,020	12.1	33.9
Ridgewood, Bergen, NJ	24,895	4,817	19.3	4,328	8,694	8.4	54.6
Syosset, Nassau, NY	19,064	3,620	19.0	3,833	6,302	1.3	12.0
Outer Counties	5,518,257	660,804	12.0	614	2,274,199	12.6	23.0
Upper Income	1,492,053	148,295	9.9	665	534,239	5.4	15.2
Marlboro, Monmouth, NJ	39,740	8,219	20.7	1,309	12,826	4.4	2.8
West Windsor, Mercer, NJ	26,669	8,586	32.2	1,043	9,503	23.2	3.9
Dix Hills, Suffolk, NY	26,829	4,477	16.7	1,682	8,406	2.4	5.2
Holmdel, Monmouth, NJ	16,668	3,226	19.4	931	5,773	5.1	5.1

*Census tracts with a median household income in the 75th percentile or higher are labeled upper income.

**The total persons per square mile is based on 2007-2011 American Community Survey population estimates, which differs from the one year estimate seen earlier in the chapter.

***Structures containing five or more housing units

represented 106,700 Chinese in numerical terms, the largest immigrant presence in these neighborhoods.

MIDDLE INCOME NEIGHBORHOODS—HOME TO A MAJORITY OF IMMIGRANTS

While the focus of this section has been on lower and upper income areas, so as to distinguish old patterns of immigrant settlement from emerging trends, it is important to remember that 55 percent of immigrants—3.2 million out of 5.8 million (Table 5-13)—live in middle income areas. Since middle income is broadly defined—census tracts with household incomes between the 25th and 75th percentiles—the

socio-demographic characteristics of middle income areas broadly reflect those of the subregion in which they are located. We highlight a few unique middle income places in each subregion.

Edison, which was 40 percent foreign-born, had a household income of \$88,700, but immigrant household income was substantially higher, at \$105,200. Asian Indians comprised one-half the foreign-born population, and Asians—irrespective of nativity—account for a plurality of Edison’s overall population. Edison is an example of Asian immigrants advancing economically to a point where they can afford a suburban enclave, and

OCCUPIED UNITS		RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN (%)				ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS			
Total	% Rentals	NONHISPANICS				MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME		% Below Poverty	% Bachelor's Degree or Higher
		White	Black	Asian	Hispanic	Total	Foreign-born		
8,038,714	44.9	52.4	15.4	9.0	21.3	\$66,449	–	12.6	35.9
2,106,766	27.6	75.0	6.3	9.2	7.7	\$110,750	–	4.5	56.5
3,049,978	67.4	33.5	23.1	12.6	28.4	\$51,090	–	19.4	33.7
874,045	50.8	62.5	12.4	11.5	11.2	\$91,964	–	7.4	56.9
2,988,022	35.4	55.9	13.0	9.0	20.2	\$78,453	–	8.9	40.1
732,807	11.9	80.4	2.7	9.7	5.6	\$135,429	–	2.7	62.6
22,249	27.8	79.9	2.1	7.1	9.0	\$127,201	\$113,454	3.7	63.7
10,796	29.8	79.5	2.0	3.9	13.4	\$111,159	–	4.8	64.8
9,667	7.4	73.6	1.3	20.1	4.0	\$133,304	–	1.7	69.6
8,679	33.6	75.6	1.4	7.6	14.0	\$109,005	–	5.3	50.0
8,330	19.2	74.6	1.8	13.7	7.4	\$154,348	–	3.6	74.6
6,127	4.9	72.6	0.2	19.5	5.9	\$132,435	–	2.8	63.4
2,000,714	24.9	74.7	7.7	3.5	12.4	\$74,246	–	8.3	32.6
499,914	10.3	84.4	3.1	5.2	6.0	\$111,922	–	3.2	46.9
12,567	4.3	75.0	2.1	17.2	4.8	\$134,269	\$152,422	1.4	56.1
9,107	23.9	53.7	3.0	34.7	5.2	\$153,797	\$156,227	5.0	76.7
8,213	6.2	80.5	3.5	10.4	4.9	\$150,501	–	1.4	59.3
5,336	8.3	77.3	0.5	17.5	3.1	\$129,444	–	3.8	57.4

Note: Incorporated cities or township with a population of at least 16,000 people and a percent foreign-born near the subregional average were selected to be included in the above list of places.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey-Summary File
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

how Asian immigrants and their children have now come to define a relatively affluent city. Fort Lee, where immigrants comprised nearly one-half of the population, also had a strong Asian presence, particularly of Koreans. Asians—irrespective of nativity—comprised over one-third of the population, and whites were just under one-half. Another city that had a very diverse racial/ethnic mix was Jersey City, where the major groups were roughly similar in size. Hispanics, the largest group, comprised just 28 percent of the population, and whites, Asians, and blacks each comprised between 22 percent and 24 percent. Jersey City was 38 percent foreign-born, and

immigrant household income (\$62,200) exceeded that of all residents (\$57,500). The above cities have a large immigrant presence and the lack of a majority racial group lends them a racial composition that is similar to New York City.

In New York State, New Hyde Park in Nassau and Yonkers in Westchester are emblematic of how immigrant groups in New York City have spilled over into adjacent counties. The Irish presence in the Woodlawn section of the Bronx has now established itself across the border in Yonkers. Similarly, the Asian Indian presence in Floral Park in Queens now extends into New Hyde Park.

Table 5-13
Characteristics of Selected Middle Income Areas*
New York Metropolitan Region and Subregions, 2007–2011

	POPULATION			Persons per Square Mile**	TOTAL UNITS		
	Total	Foreign- born	% foreign- born		Total	% in Multi-unit Structures**	% built prior to 1950
NEW YORK							
METROPOLITAN REGION	22,101,595	5,811,488	26.3	1,758	8,844,982	34.3	38.3
Middle Income	11,140,066	3,171,430	28.5	1,799	4,459,681	29.3	37.6
New York City	8,128,980	2,989,825	36.8	26,860	3,356,992	59.9	53.1
Middle Income	3,898,526	1,676,193	43.0	33,713	1,549,131	50.8	55.7
Inner Counties	8,454,358	2,160,859	25.6	2,580	3,213,791	22.8	33.7
Middle Income	4,461,292	1,171,977	26.3	3,447	1,736,883	22.5	32.8
Jersey City, Hudson, NJ	245,226	93,673	38.2	16,576	108,750	46.4	50.2
Yonkers, Westchester, NY	195,506	60,841	31.1	39,309	79,914	48.2	45.6
Stamford, Fairfield, CT	121,784	45,628	37.5	3,236	48,660	35.9	23.1
Edison, Middlesex, NJ	99,825	40,348	40.4	3,334	34,700	29.0	10.9
Fort Lee, Bergen, NJ	35,274	17,377	49.3	13,883	18,031	67.3	14.4
New Hyde Park, Nassau, NY	9,661	3,192	33.0	11,239	3,683	4.0	49.2
Outer Counties	5,518,257	660,804	12.0	614	2,274,199	12.6	23.0
Middle Income	2,780,248	323,260	11.6	581	1,173,667	10.8	20.6
Brentwood, Suffolk, NY	56,302	23,874	42.4	5,127	14,580	4.5	11.8
Central Islip, Suffolk, NY	36,638	13,093	35.7	5,152	10,352	16.3	10.4
Lawrence, Mercer, NJ	32,994	8,109	24.6	1,513	12,766	27.0	13.2
Naugatuck, New Haven CT	31,778	3,865	12.2	1,949	13,212	13.5	31.5
Ocean, Monmouth, NJ	27,278	4,388	16.1	2,508	11,602	23.4	17.6
East Windsor, Mercer, NJ	26,994	7,985	29.6	1,725	10,529	34.2	4.3

*Census tracts with a median household income between the 25th and 75th percentiles are labeled middle income.

**The total persons per square mile is based on 2007–2011 American Community Survey population estimates, which differs from the one year estimate seen earlier in the chapter.

***Structures containing five or more housing units

In the outer counties, immigrants comprised the largest share in Brentwood (44 percent). But unlike immigrant cities in the inner counties, Brentwood came into its own after World War II—only 12 percent of its housing stock was built before 1950. It was an atypical immigrant area on other dimensions as well in that only five percent of its housing units were in small multi-unit structures, well below average for the outer ring. The biggest spurt in the foreign-born population took place between 1990 and 2000, resulting in the share of immigrants doubling to 35 percent, further increasing to 44 percent by 2011. While the population reached a peak of 56,200 in 2011, whites comprised just 14 percent of the total.

There were groups that had a disproportionately large presence in middle income neighborhoods—and a small presence in both lower income and upper income neighborhoods (Table 5-11). This was especially true of immigrants from Poland, the Philippines, and Egypt, with over 6-in-10 immigrants from these countries living in middle income neighborhoods, compared with one-half of the overall population.

While the focus in this chapter has been the inner and outer counties, neighborhoods in New York City also run the gamut from lower income to upper income. As in the rest of the region, lower income areas

OCCUPIED UNITS		RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN (%)				ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS			
Total	% Rentals	NONHISPANICS				MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME		% Below Poverty	% Bachelor's Degree or Higher
		White	Black	Asian	Hispanic	Total	Foreign-born		
8,038,714	44.9	52.4	15.4	9.0	21.3	\$66,449	–	12.6	35.9
4,071,860	41.5	53.2	14.1	10.6	20.0	\$67,399	–	10.0	33.2
3,049,978	67.4	33.5	23.1	12.6	28.4	\$51,090	–	19.4	33.7
1,422,558	65.9	29.9	24.0	15.9	27.5	\$49,988	–	16.8	29.2
2,988,022	35.4	55.9	13.0	9.0	20.2	\$78,453	–	8.9	40.1
1,631,159	32.7	58.6	10.5	10.8	18.2	\$79,292	–	6.5	38.3
94,599	68.2	21.9	24.2	22.9	28.0	\$57,520	\$62,171	16.4	40.6
74,242	53.1	42.1	16.4	6.3	33.5	\$56,816	\$52,781	2.8	29.2
45,478	43.6	51.3	14.4	8.0	24.4	\$78,201	\$64,192	11.0	43.9
33,355	35.8	39.8	7.1	42.0	8.4	\$88,706	\$105,206	6.7	50.4
16,404	39.2	48.0	1.3	36.5	12.2	\$69,911	\$66,076	8.8	53.9
3,347	18.9	61.0	1.3	23.3	11.4	\$86,875	–	2.7	32.6
2,000,714	24.9	74.7	7.7	3.5	12.4	\$74,246	–	8.3	32.6
1,018,143	21.6	77.2	5.8	2.9	12.4	\$76,234	–	6.2	30.4
13,874	24.9	15.8	14.7	2.6	65.1	\$70,816	\$68,435	8.7	13.6
9,833	28.4	19.4	21.9	3.7	52.8	\$70,310	\$73,320	10.1	16.5
11,948	28.5	62.3	11.6	15.1	8.0	\$86,715	\$97,774	5.8	52.2
12,386	30.8	79.6	4.0	4.3	9.7	\$63,414	–	8.5	23.2
10,786	33.0	75.6	8.6	6.7	7.6	\$80,000	–	5.6	44.6
10,053	30.5	51.9	8.9	16.8	20.3	\$85,859	\$81,375	6.6	44.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey-Summary File
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

in the city had the highest share of housing in multi-unit structures (75 percent) in heavily immigrant neighborhoods such as Washington Heights and Chinatown in Manhattan. But lower income areas also include neighborhoods such as Mott Haven-Port Morris, Melrose, Brownsville, Ocean Hill, and East New York that have high-rise public housing, home to primarily a poor, native-born population. In contrast with lower income neighborhoods, just 56 percent of housing in middle-income neighborhoods was in multi-unit structures. But the city's housing stock and socio-demographic make-up result in neighborhood characteristics that are often

distinct from those in the region (Tables 5-8, 5-12, and 5-13). For example, lower income neighborhoods had a percentage foreign-born (36 percent) that was slightly *lower* than the city average of 37 percent, while middle income neighborhoods had the highest percentage of residents who were foreign-born (43 percent) and had the highest population density (33,700 persons per square mile). These middle income areas included Corona, Elmhurst, and Jackson Heights, among the most densely populated—and disproportionately foreign-born—neighborhoods in the city. Upper income neighborhoods included a swath of low density neighborhoods in eastern

Queens, southern Brooklyn, and the southern section of Staten Island. But they also included many neighborhoods in Manhattan, including the Upper East and Upper West side. As a result, upper income neighborhoods had relatively high densities, averaging 22,300 persons per square mile, with over one-quarter of residents born abroad. Thus, dense immigrant concentrations in New York City were a feature of not only poor neighborhoods, but of many wealthy ones as well.

SUMMARY

The 1965 Immigration and Nationality Amendments had a two-fold impact on the New York metropolitan region: it increased overall immigration and led to a surge in flows from non-European sources. The initial impact was felt primarily in New York City, which saw the entry of large numbers of immigrants from the Caribbean, Asia, and Latin America. Over time, however, many of these immigrants migrated out of New York City, making their home in the suburbs. Their numbers were supplemented by newly arrived immigrants bypassing the five boroughs and settling in immigrant enclaves across the region. By 2011, while New York City was still home to a majority of the region's foreign-born, the inner counties accounted for 38 percent, while the outer counties settled over 11 percent.

With many parts of the region showing a decline in their native-born populations, immigrants have helped shore up the population of many counties in the region. Foreign-for-native replacement, which first took place in New York City, has been replicated in many of the inner counties. The flow of immigrants has also altered the racial/Hispanic composition of the region, as the primarily non-European flow of immigrants has succeeded departing white nonhispanics. Again, New York City's experience of white nonhispanics comprising only a plurality has been mirrored in the inner counties of Union, Passaic, and Middlesex; in Hudson and Essex, whites were in the minority, but were too small to comprise a plurality. Increasingly, post-1965 immigrants have made their presence felt in the outer counties,

leading to declines in the share of the native-born and white nonhispanics; however, these groups still comprise the overwhelming majority in the outer ring. With Mercer at just 54 percent white in 2011, it is soon likely to be the first outer county where whites will comprise a plurality.

As in New York City, immigrants in the inner and outer counties tend to cluster in places with an abundance of older housing, much of it in small multi-unit buildings, which produce high population densities. Since newly arrived immigrants often settle in existing enclaves, these areas also tend to be disproportionately immigrant, heavily minority, and with incomes that are lower than the subregion average. While the foreign-born have disproportionately made their home in older cities that have traditionally housed newly arrived immigrants, they also have a notable presence in wealthier urban places in the region. These places reflect the overall racial make-up of the inner or outer counties, and often have a higher socioeconomic profile than the subregion in which they are located.

ENDNOTES

- 1 Unlike previous censuses, separate counts were available for Asians and Pacific Islanders in 2000 and 2011. In this analysis, Asians and Pacific Islanders were combined in both periods to obtain a count that was comparable with previous decades.
- 2 Given the differences in the percentage foreign-born between subregions, areas with high foreign-born concentrations were defined separately for census tracts in New York City, the inner ring of counties, and the outer ring. Since urban places are not necessarily coterminous with census tract boundaries, the urban places selected have their centroid in a census tract with a high concentration of the foreign-born.
- 3 For each subregion, census tracts with a median household income in 25th percentile or lower were labeled lower income, while those in the 75th percentile or higher were categorized as upper income. For New York City, this translated into a median household income under \$35,800 for lower income neighborhoods, and above \$69,500 for upper income neighborhoods. For the inner counties, these thresholds were \$52,800 and \$108,300, respectively; for the outer counties, they were \$58,200 and \$95,400, respectively.



Legal Pathways Used by Newly Admitted Immigrants

Immigration law is the gateway through which every legally admitted immigrant to the U.S. passes. The law helps determine the size and characteristics of immigrant flows and provides a perspective for understanding the changing mix of immigrants over time. This chapter examines how those coming to New York City navigate the paths made available by U.S. immigration law, also known as classes of admission, to become legal permanent residents (LPRs) of the U.S.

For nearly 50 years, immigration to the U.S. has been shaped by the landmark *Immigration and Nationality Amendments of 1965* (hereafter referred to as the 1965 Act). This law replaced the national origins quotas of the 1920s, which heavily favored northern and western Europe, with a visa system that placed all countries on an equal footing. The 1965 Act (as amended in 1976 and 1978) emphasized family reunification, but also opened the door to those with occupational skills required in the U.S., and the admission of refugees and asylees.

The 1990 Immigration Act, the biggest change in immigration law since 1965, maintained the priority given to family reunification, but placed an increased premium on skills. It also permanently put into place a program to diversify the source countries of immigrants to the U.S. Under the new law, which took effect in 1992, most prospective immigrants could choose one of four tracks to enter the U.S.: a family track, an employment track, a diversity track intended to provide people without family in the U.S. a chance to immigrate, and a track that provided for the entry of refugees and asylees.

The discussion that follows is divided into four sections. The first section (please see the box on page 160 and Table 6-1) explains the data sources used in this chapter and how these data differ from those used in earlier chapters. The second section dissects

immigration law, details classes of admission, and notes how these classes have been amended in recent decades. The third section examines how the share of immigrants entering through each class of admission has changed over the past three decades for the city overall and for the U.S. The final section focuses on the top 20 recently admitted immigrant groups and examines their immigration trajectories and paths of admission over the past three decades. It groups these countries by their trajectory—some have seen their numbers increase over this period, while others have reached a plateau or are in decline—and by the primary strategy they have used to gain admission to the U.S. (This section is available only as a chapter supplement at www.nyc.gov/population, along with data on classes of admission for each country for the past three decades.)

VISA ALLOCATION UNDER THE 1990 IMMIGRATION ACT

All immigrants legally admitted to the U.S. must obtain a visa from any one of the pools defined by immigration law. These visa pools are referred to as classes of admission because each represents a category defined by the law through which one gains permanent resident status. As a result, the law itself can promote immigration from some places and discourage it from others. This in turn helps explain not only how groups have come to settle in the U.S., but also provides insight into future flows. Thus comprehending the impact of immigration laws through an analysis of class of admission is essential for those seeking to understand immigration flows to New York City.

The visa allocation system, as defined by the 1965 Act, is presented in Table 6-2 alongside the 1990 Act and is divided into four major categories:

DATA SOURCES

This chapter is based on administrative data from the Office of Immigration Statistics (OIS)¹ at the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) on persons who have been granted lawful permanent residence² in the United States. The data are derived from administrative records provided by the OIS via annual immigrant tape files for the fiscal years 1982 to 2001 and special tabulations for 2002 to 2011. These newly admitted legal permanent residents (LPRs), also known as recipients of “green cards,” either arrived from outside of the U.S. with valid immigrant visas issued by a U.S. Department of State consular office in their home countries (new arrivals) or were already in the U.S. in a temporary status and adjusted to legal permanent residence (adjustees) by applying to the U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services within DHS. In 2011, 55 percent of all LPRs were adjustees.³

As OIS data are derived from administrative records, they are prone to the limitations associated with using such data for statistical purposes. One problem concerns administrative delays in the processing of visa applications where increases/declines in annual flows (Table 6-1) may not be associated with changes in the propensity of immigrants to come to the city.⁴

While OIS data focus on the *flow* of newly admitted immigrants, earlier chapters presented American Community Survey (ACS) data on the total *stock* of the foreign-born population residing in the city in 2011, sometimes by their year of arrival. The foreign-born population in the ACS is comprised of more than just recent LPR entrants. The foreign-born also include non-immigrants—those temporarily admitted to the U.S., such as students, employees of multinational corporations, foreign government officials, temporary workers and trainees—as well as a segment of the unauthorized immigrant population. Therefore, summing the post-2000 flow of newly admitted immigrants to New York from the OIS data will not equal the number of immigrants in the 2011 ACS data who reported that they entered the country over the same time period.

A comparison of the foreign-born that entered during the past decade, as measured in the ACS and OIS, would also show differences due to internal migration, which often occurs as part of the immigrant settlement process. Thus a newly admitted immigrant who first settled in New York in 2008 (and hence was included in the OIS data for the city), may not have been a resident of the city in 2011 (and thus was excluded from the 2011 ACS data for the city). In contrast, a newly admitted immigrant who may have initially resided elsewhere, and subsequently moved to the city in 2011, would be included in the ACS data for the city, but not in the OIS data. As a result, a recent immigrant may be captured by one data source, but not the other.

Given the conceptual differences in data from the OIS and ACS, caution needs to be exercised when comparing data from these two sources. Nevertheless, these data complement each other and each offers a unique dimension on immigration to the city. Since OIS data are singularly focused on the annual legal *flows* into the city, they contain a rich trove of information on the changing legal pathways immigrants use to gain admission to the U.S. Once admitted, LPRs are able to open the door for their family members to legally immigrate to the U.S. Anyone interested in current issues related to immigration would be well-served by studying the latest trends in immigration in the context of class of admission.

Many tables in this chapter show country of birth detail. While earlier chapters looked at the top 20 groups with the largest *overall* foreign-born population, this chapter focuses on the top 20 countries in the OIS data in the 2002-2011 period—countries that had the largest number of newly admitted *LPRs in the past decade*. The top 20 OIS list includes Uzbekistan, Ghana, and Nigeria, which were not among the top 20 foreign-born groups shown in earlier chapters. They have replaced Italy, the United Kingdom, and El Salvador, which were among the top 20 foreign-born groups, but are not among the top 20 source countries in the OIS data. While discussing the top 20 source countries in this chapter, the more expansive term “immigrant” is often used, but it only refers to the subset of immigrants who are newly admitted LPRs.

family-related immigrants, employment preferences, diversity visas, and refugees and asylees.

Family-Related Immigrants

Under the 1990 Immigration Act, those seeking to immigrate by way of family ties entered within the *family preferences* or as *immediate relatives of U.S. citizens*. The family preferences included visas allotted in the first, second, third, and fourth preferences. Unmarried and married adult children of U.S. citizens were eligible for entry under the first and third preferences, respectively. Siblings of American citizens entered under the fourth preference. The second preference was the only category through which LPRs could reunify with their spouses, minor children, and unmarried children 21 and over. The family preferences were subject to numerical limits; however, any unused visas from a preference category were assigned to the next highest preference. Visas for reunification with immediate relatives of U.S. citizens, defined as minor children, spouses of U.S. citizens, and parents of U.S. citizens over the age of 21, were not subject to numerical limits. Each country was allotted a maximum of 20,000 visas; however, visas for immediate relatives were not counted toward this limit.

The minimum allotment for family-related immigrants was 480,000 visas, including 226,000 visas for the family preferences and 254,000 visas for immediate relatives. Since immediate relatives were not subject to any numerical limits, if more than 254,000 visas were required, this increase would be accommodated. If any of the 254,000 visas for immediate relatives were unused they were allotted to the family preferences.

Employment Preferences

The 1990 Immigration Act provided more opportunities for those in skilled occupations. Prior to the 1990 law, visas were allotted equally to members of the professions of exceptional ability (27,000 visas) and to those, either skilled or unskilled, in occupations where labor was in short supply (27,000 visas). In response to appeals from employers, the 1990 Act substantially increased the number of visas

Table 6-1
Persons Admitted for
Lawful Permanent Residence
New York City, 1982–2011*

Year	Number
TOTAL, 1982–2011	2,932,071
1982–1991	898,213
1982	75,443
1983	75,035
1984	87,364
1985	85,835
1986	89,810
1987	92,296
1988	88,165
1989	90,871
1990	103,049
1991	110,345
1992–2001	1,002,190
1992	113,246
1993	119,258
1994	117,090
1995	105,728
1996	125,645
1997	100,970
1998	76,586
1999	76,787
2000	81,539
2001	85,341
2002–2011	1,031,668
2002	84,102
2003	66,104
2004	77,011
2005	102,545
2006	137,009
2007	105,110
2008	111,813
2009	117,255
2010	115,217
2011	115,502

*Data are for compiled for federal fiscal year: October 1 to September 30

Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape File and Special Tabulations, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

Table 6-2
Outline of the U.S. Visa Allocation System for Fiscal Years 1982–2011

Visa Allocation System after the 1976 and 1978 Amendments, and the 1980 Refugee Act <i>(in effect during the period 1982–1991)</i>		The Immigration Act of 1990* <i>(in effect during the period 1992–2011)</i>	
FAMILY-RELATED VISAS		FAMILY-RELATED VISAS	
Family Preferences: 216,000		Family Preferences:** 226,000	
First	Unmarried sons and daughters of United States citizens and their children 54,000	First	Unmarried sons and daughters of United States citizens and their children 23,400
Second	Spouses and unmarried sons and daughters of permanent resident aliens 70,200	Second	Spouses and unmarried sons and daughters of permanent resident aliens 114,200
Fourth	Married sons and daughters of United States citizens and their spouses and children 27,000	Third	Married sons and daughters of United States citizens and their spouses and children 23,400
Fifth	Brothers and sisters of United States citizens (at least 21 years of age) and their spouses and children 64,800	Fourth	Brothers and sisters of United States citizens (at least 21 years of age) and their spouses and children 65,000
Immediate relatives of United States citizens: No numerical limit		Immediate relatives of United States citizens: No numerical limit	
Spouses		Spouses	
Minor Children		Minor Children	
Parents of United States citizens at least 21 years of age		Parents of United States citizens at least 21 years of age	
EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCES: 54,000		EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCES: 140,000	
Third	Members of the professions of exceptional ability and their spouses and children 27,000	First	Priority workers 40,040
Sixth	Workers in either skilled or unskilled occupations in which laborers are in short supply in the United States and their spouses and children 27,000	Second	Professionals with advanced degrees 40,040
		Third	Skilled and needed unskilled workers 40,040
		Fourth	Special immigrants 9,940
		Fifth	Employment creation (investors) 9,940
DIVERSITY* Started only in 1987; visas varied by year		DIVERSITY 55,000	
REFUGEE AND ASYLEE ADJUSTMENTS Set by the President, in consultation with Congress		REFUGEE AND ASYLEE ADJUSTMENTS Set by the President, in consultation with Congress	
<small>*Countries "adversely affected" by the 1965 law were allotted 5,000 visas in 1987 and 1988. This was increased to 15,000 for 1989, 1990 and 1991. "Natives of under-represented" countries were provided 10,000 visas in 1990 and 1991.</small>		<small>*Visas for legalization dependents—the immediate relatives of those legalized under the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act—are not shown. These visas totaled 55,000 annually during the 1992-1994 transition period. Also during this period, diversity visas totaled 40,000 annually, increasing to 55,000 from 1995 onwards.</small>	
		<small>**The figure of 226,000 is the minimum number of family preference visas available. The upper limit is 480,000 minus the number of immediate relatives admitted in the prior year.</small>	

for workers with skills, from 27,000 to 130,000; the number of visas for the less skilled was reduced from 27,000 to 10,000.

The 1990 Act established five new *employment preferences*. The first preference, with an allotment of 40,040 visas, was for priority workers and included aliens with extraordinary ability, outstanding professors or researchers, and multinational executives. The second preference provided 40,040 visas for professionals with advanced degrees. The third preference, which was open to skilled workers, professionals with a bachelor's degree, and to needed unskilled workers, also had an allotment of 40,040 visas, 10,000 of which were reserved for unskilled workers. Skilled workers generally needed to have a college degree or specialized experience. The fourth preference (9,940 visas) was aimed at *special immigrants*, which included religious workers, employees of the U.S. government abroad, and aliens serving in the U.S. armed forces. The fifth preference was also allotted 9,940 visas and aimed at persons willing to invest at least \$500,000 in certain businesses that employ a minimum specified number of workers.

Diversity Visas

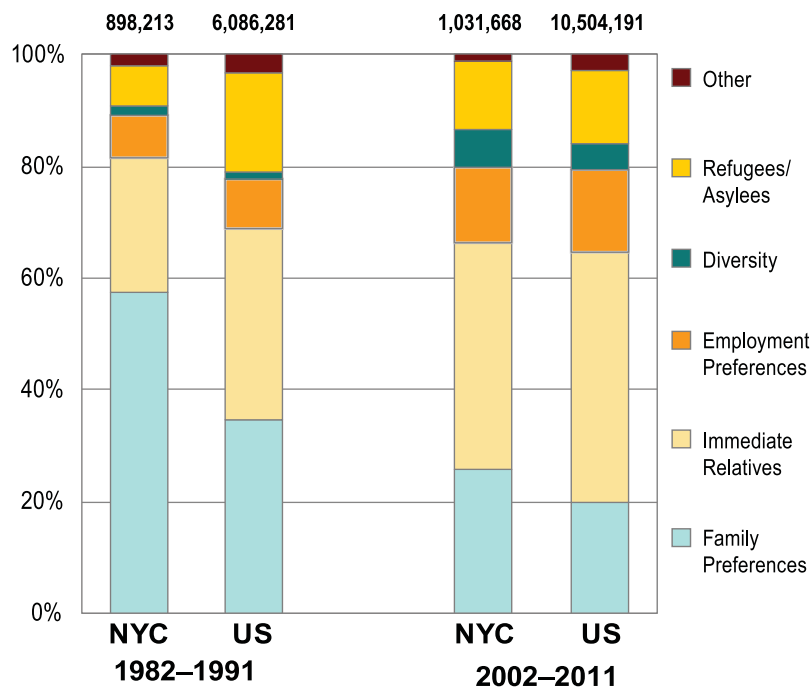
The passage of the 1965 Act dramatically increased immigration to the U.S. from Latin America and Asia. Moreover, by the late 1970s, European immigration began to decline, and the 1965 law's emphasis on family reunification began to adversely affect prospective European immigrants as many no longer had close kin in the U.S. Various attempts were made in the 1980s to invigorate immigration from Europe by instituting programs aimed at diversifying immigration. As part of the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA), 5,000 visas were allotted in 1987 and 1988 to 36 countries deemed "adversely affected" by the 1965 law. The Immigration Amendments of 1988 increased the annual allotment for adversely affected countries to 15,000 for 1989, 1990, and 1991. Also included as part of these amendments was a program for natives of "underrepresented" countries, which provided 10,000 visas to aliens in 1990 and 1991 for countries where immigration was less than 5,000 in 1988.

The idea of creating a pool of visas to diversify immigration became permanent in the 1990 Immigration Act. By providing an entry path for those with no close relatives in the U.S., these visas were meant to sustain a diverse mix of immigrants, thereby redressing some of the perceived inequities in a system based on reunification with close relatives. Under the 1990 law, 40,000 visas would be made available on the basis of a lottery during a transition period (1992 to 1994), with 40 percent of all visas reserved for Ireland. A permanent program was put in place in 1995, with 50,000 visas available annually for nations from which immigration was less than 50,000 over the previous 5 years, with each nation limited to 7 percent of the total pool. (The 50,000 immigrant threshold did not include immigrants who were exempt from numerical limits, such as immediate relatives or refugees.) Most countries competed for an allotment under the permanent diversity visa program, with the federal government establishing ceilings by region of the world. Applicants for diversity visas needed to have at least a high school education or equivalent, or a minimum of two years in a skilled occupation within five years of the application date.

Refugees and Asylees

The criterion for refugee status was established by the Refugee Act of 1980, which defines a refugee as a person with a "well founded fear of persecution." The number of refugees permitted to enter the U.S. is set annually by the president in consultation with the Congress. The granting of refugee status is a political decision, as much as a humanitarian one, and is closely related to foreign policy objectives. For example, persons from communist nations have historically been granted refugee status, while other victims of political oppression have not been granted entry under this category. In general, persons victimized by poverty are not eligible for refugee status. Asylees differ from refugees in that the former seek asylum once they are inside the U.S., while the latter apply for refugee status while living outside the U.S. Prior to 2005, there was a 10,000 annual limit on the number of persons authorized to adjust status as asylees. The REAL ID Act of 2005 removed that cap

Figure 6-1
Immigrants Admitted by Class of Admission
New York City and the United States,
1982–1991 and 2002–2011



Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape Files, 2002–2011 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, and Special Tabulations for New York City, Fiscal Years 2002–2011 Population Division–New York City Department of City Planning

thereby clearing out the existing backlog in addition to paving the way for an increase in the annual number of asylees adjusting status. Both refugees and asylees are given temporary visas and are permitted to adjust their status to LPR after one year.

ANALYSIS OF IMMIGRANTS BY CLASS OF ADMISSION

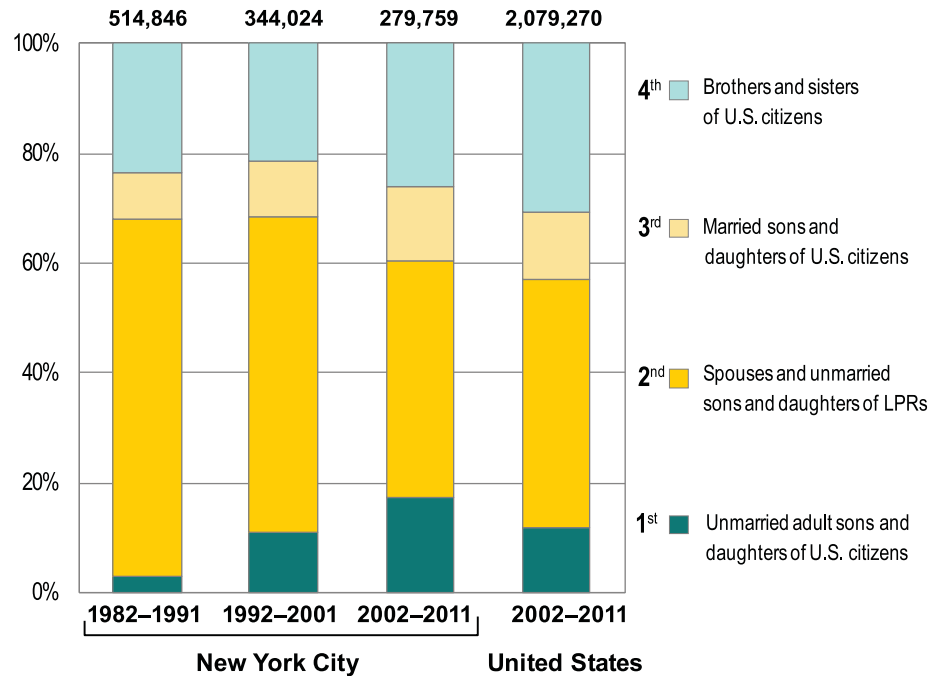
This section examines the legal paths of admission taken by newly admitted immigrants over the last three decades, and how the share entering through these classes of admission has changed for the city and for the U.S. The first time span, 1982-1991, largely represents a period when the 1965 Immigration Act (and subsequent amendments) defined the classes of admission. The 1990 Act took effect in 1992, and thus

the next period, 1992-2001, corresponds to the first 10 years this law was in effect. The most recent period, 2002-2011, reflects the second decade since the law went into effect. These periods hereafter will be referred to as the 1980s, 1990s, and 2000s. Table 6-3 presents data for the classes of admission used by immigrants to New York City in the 1980s, 1990s, and 2000s, while Table 6-4 presents comparable data for the U.S.

In the 2002–2011 period, there were 1,031,700 persons admitted as legal permanent residents in New York City, up 3 percent from the flow in the 1992–2001 period (Table 6-3). This increase, it is important to note, is an artifact of how the data are collated. Since 1990, partly due to administrative issues, immigration has fluctuated from a low of 66,100 in 2003, to a high of 137,000 in 2006. If immigration flows were compared between the 1990–1999 and 2000–2011, they would have shown a decline of 5 percent. Thus, rather than be seen as an increase in the overall propensity of immigrants to come to New York, the 3 percent growth in legally admitted immigrants between 1992–2001 and 2002–2011 should be used as a benchmark when examining changes in the classes of admission used by immigrants entering the city in these two periods.

In addition to the three time periods presented in Tables 6-3 and 6-4, which examine the class of admission for all immigrants to New York and the U.S, respectively, the analysis below refers to Tables 6-5 to 6-9, which present detailed class of admission data for New York’s top sources of LPRs in the 2000s. The analysis is divided into four subsections, each corresponding to a central feature of recent immigration law outlined in the previous section: family-related visas – including family preferences (Table 6-5) and immediate relatives of U.S. citizens (Table 6-6), employment preferences (Table 6-7), diversity immigration (Table 6-8), and refugees/asylees (Table 6-9).

Figure 6-2
Family Preference Immigrants
New York City & the United States, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011;
and the United States, 2002–2011



Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape Files, 2002–2011 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, and Special Tabulations for New York City, Fiscal Years 2002–2011 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

Family-Related Immigrants

FAMILY PREFERENCES

Historically, immigrants to New York City have disproportionately relied on family preference visas. In the 1980s, 57 percent of immigrants to the city (Table 6-3) were admitted under this class of admission, compared with 35 percent for the nation (Table 6-4). But the use of family preference visas has declined dramatically over the last 30 years, from 514,800 in the 1980s to 279,800 in the last decade. The sharpest decline was from the 1980s to the 1990s, when the number of family preference visas fell by 33 percent, and continued into the 2000s with another loss of 19 percent. The nation, which has not had nearly as high a reliance on family preference visas, actually

showed a 7 percent increase in their use between the 1980s and 1990s, followed by a decline of 9 percent in the 2000s. As a result, the share of immigrants admitted under the family preferences in the last decade has continued to converge for the city (27 percent) and the nation (20 percent) (Figure 6-1).

The drop in the city’s family preferences in the past decade can be entirely explained by the sharp decline (39 percent) in the second preference (spouses and minor children of permanent resident aliens). The reduction in this category was also substantial for the nation in the latest period – 25 percent. The share of all LPRs to New York admitted by way of the second preference has grown smaller over the years. In the 1980s, 37 percent of all immigrants used this path, but by the last decade the share had

Table 6-3
Immigrants Admitted by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, 2002–2011*

	Number			Percent Distribution			Percent Change	
	1982–1991	1992–2001	2002–2011	1982–1991	1992–2001	2002–2011	80s to 90s	90s to 00s
ALL IMMIGRANTS	898,213	1,002,190	1,031,668	100.0	100.0	100.0	11.6	2.9
Family-Related Visas	731,657	656,409	718,068	81.5	65.5	69.6	-10.3	9.4
<i>Family Preferences</i>	514,846	344,024	279,759	57.3	34.3	27.1	-33.2	-18.7
First Unmarried sons and daughters of U.S. citizens and their children	14,946	38,359	48,463	1.7	3.8	4.7	156.7	26.3
Second Spouses and unmarried sons and daughters of permanent resident aliens	335,203	197,239	120,535	37.3	19.7	11.7	-41.2	-38.9
Third Married sons and daughters of U.S. citizens and their spouses and children (Fourth preference prior to 1992)	42,855	35,272	37,296	4.8	3.5	3.6	-17.7	5.7
Fourth Brothers and sisters of U.S. citizens at least 21 years of age and their spouses and children (Fifth preference prior to 1992)	121,842	73,154	73,465	13.6	7.3	7.1	-40.0	0.4
<i>Immediate Relatives of U.S. Citizens</i>	216,811	312,385	438,309	24.1	31.2	42.5	44.1	40.3
Spouses	128,231	167,903	248,484	14.3	16.8	24.1	30.9	48.0
Children	36,673	80,261	97,195	4.1	8.0	9.4	118.9	21.1
Parents	51,907	64,221	92,630	5.8	6.4	9.0	23.7	44.2
Employment preferences	67,923	106,855	95,914	7.6	10.7	9.3	57.3	-10.2
First Priority workers	–	13,521	19,784	–	1.3	1.9	–	46.3
Second Professionals with advanced degrees	–	11,440	14,044	–	1.1	1.4	–	22.8
Third Skilled and needed unskilled workers	–	71,397	52,150	–	7.1	5.1	–	-27.0
Skilled and professional workers	–	57,936	47,365	–	5.8	4.6	–	-18.2
Needed unskilled workers	–	13,461	4,785	–	1.3	0.5	–	-64.5
Fourth Special immigrants	–	10,343	7,426	–	1.0	0.7	–	-28.2
Fifth Employment creation (investors)	–	154	2,509	–	0.0	0.2	–	1529.2
Pre-1992 Third preference	18,958	–	–	2.1	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 Sixth preference	48,965	–	–	5.5	–	–	–	–
Diversity	15,254	88,932	72,014	1.7	8.9	7.0	483.0	-19.0
Refugees/Asylees	64,978	125,836	131,735	7.2	12.6	12.8	93.7	4.7
Other Immigrants	18,401	24,158	13,937	2.0	2.4	1.4	31.3	-42.3

* Data are for compiled for federal fiscal year: October 1 to September 30

– Data category not applicable

Sources:

U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape File and Special Tabulations, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

Table 6-4
Immigrants Admitted by Class of Admission
United States, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, 2002–2011*

		Number			Percent Distribution			Percent Change	
		1982–1991	1992–2001	2002–2011	1982–1991	1992–2001	2002–2011	80s to 90s	90s to 00s
ALL IMMIGRANTS		6,086,281	8,131,855	10,510,852	100.0	100.0	100.0	33.6	29.3
Family-Related Visas		4,199,869	5,188,188	6,780,981	69.0	63.8	64.5	23.5	30.7
<i>Family Preferences</i>		2,118,384	2,273,226	2,079,557	34.8	28.0	19.8	7.3	-8.5
First	Unmarried sons and daughters of U.S. citizens and their children	109,288	192,023	248,904	1.8	2.4	2.4	75.7	29.6
Second	Spouses and unmarried sons and daughters of permanent resident aliens	1,112,043	1,235,914	932,768	18.3	15.2	8.9	11.1	-24.5
Third	Married sons and daughters of U.S. citizens and their spouses and children (Fourth preference prior to 1992)	217,740	230,048	257,849	3.6	2.8	2.5	5.7	12.1
Fourth	Brothers and sisters of U.S. citizens at least 21 years of age and their spouses and children (Fifth preference prior to 1992)	679,313	615,241	640,036	11.2	7.6	6.1	-9.4	4.0
<i>Immediate Relatives of U.S. Citizens</i>		2,081,485	2,914,962	4,701,424	34.2	35.8	44.7	40.0	61.3
	Spouses	1,240,863	1,629,977	2,718,106	20.4	20.0	25.9	31.4	66.8
	Children	384,749	640,438	950,181	6.3	7.9	9.0	66.5	48.4
	Parents	455,873	644,547	1,033,137	7.5	7.9	9.8	41.4	60.3
Employment preferences		529,604	1,100,488	1,573,421	8.7	13.5	15.0	107.8	43.0
First	Priority workers	–	220,086	352,583	–	2.7	3.4	–	60.2
Second	Professionals with advanced degrees	–	234,186	437,506	–	2.9	4.2	–	86.8
Third	Skilled and needed unskilled workers	–	565,887	691,438	–	7.0	6.6	–	22.2
	Skilled and professional workers	–	488,643	652,598	–	6.0	6.2	–	33.6
	Needed unskilled workers	–	77,244	38,840	–	0.9	0.4	–	-49.7
Fourth	Special immigrants	–	74,226	78,782	–	0.9	0.7	–	6.1
Fifth	Employment creation (investors)	–	5,452	13,112	–	0.1	0.1	–	140.5
	Pre-1992 Third preference	264,524	340	–	4.3	0.0	–	-99.9	–
	Pre-1992 Sixth preference	265,080	311	–	4.4	0.0	–	-99.9	–
Diversity		67,365	452,323	461,598	1.1	5.6	4.4	571.5	2.1
Refugees/Asylees		1,082,501	990,994	1,386,293	17.8	12.2	13.2	-8.5	39.9
Other Immigrants		206,942	399,862	308,559	3.4	4.9	2.9	93.2	-22.8

* Data are for compiled for federal fiscal year: October 1 to September 30

– Data category not applicable

Sources:

U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape File and Special Tabulations, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

Table 6-5
Family Preference Visas by Country of Birth
New York City, 2002–2011*

	NUMBER						SHARE					
	TOTAL	Family Preferences					TOTAL	Family Preferences				
		Total	First	Second	Third	Fourth		Total	First	Second	Third	Fourth
ALL IMMIGRANTS	1,031,668	279,759	48,463	120,535	37,296	73,465	100.0	27.1	4.7	11.7	3.6	7.1
China	169,801	45,696	2,299	9,922	7,340	26,135	100.0	26.9	1.4	5.8	4.3	15.4
Dominican Republic	153,440	83,964	8,024	66,456	2,185	7,299	100.0	54.7	5.2	43.3	1.4	4.8
Bangladesh	52,658	17,013	415	4,845	676	11,077	100.0	32.3	0.8	9.2	1.3	21.0
Jamaica	50,317	17,389	9,477	4,170	1,868	1,874	100.0	34.6	18.8	8.3	3.7	3.7
Guyana	46,431	28,017	8,693	3,657	10,893	4,774	100.0	60.3	18.7	7.9	23.5	10.3
Ecuador	34,817	9,741	1,759	5,210	1,345	1,427	100.0	28.0	5.1	15.0	3.9	4.1
India	27,991	6,330	272	1,297	998	3,763	100.0	22.6	1.0	4.6	3.6	13.4
Haiti	27,461	10,988	2,803	5,754	962	1,469	100.0	40.0	10.2	21.0	3.5	5.3
Trinidad & Tobago	26,006	6,323	2,502	896	1,061	1,864	100.0	24.3	9.6	3.4	4.1	7.2
Pakistan	22,468	7,035	448	2,368	1,207	3,012	100.0	31.3	2.0	10.5	5.4	13.4
Colombia	22,312	4,536	1,406	1,564	547	1,019	100.0	20.3	6.3	7.0	2.5	4.6
Ukraine	19,233	744	288	199	162	44	100.0	3.9	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.2
Philippines	17,909	2,877	285	1,264	530	798	100.0	16.1	1.6	7.1	3.0	4.5
Poland	17,571	3,918	546	812	2,119	441	100.0	22.3	3.1	4.6	12.1	2.5
Uzbekistan	16,476	334	99	64	126	14	100.0	2.0	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.1
Russia	14,364	481	192	139	79	23	100.0	3.3	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.2
Korea	14,060	1,855	341	471	584	459	100.0	13.2	2.4	3.3	4.2	3.3
Ghana	13,419	1,458	611	540	147	160	100.0	10.9	4.6	4.0	1.1	1.2
Mexico	12,820	1,175	86	972	48	43	100.0	9.2	0.7	7.6	0.4	0.3
Nigeria	11,011	1,051	323	339	77	297	100.0	9.5	2.9	3.1	0.7	2.7

*Data are for compiled for federal fiscal year: October 1 to September 30

Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape File and Special Tabulations, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

dropped to 12 percent, almost converging with the 9 percent share nationwide. The second preference, however, is still the largest source of family preference visas for the city, numbering 120,500.

The second largest category in the family preference visa system is the fourth preference—brothers and sisters of U.S. citizens. The number of LPRs to New York admitted with fourth family preference visas fell by 40 percent between the 1980s and the 1990s, but remained at that level in the 2000s. The 73,500 LPRs admitted as fourth preference immi-

grants in the 2000s accounted for 7 percent of all LPRs, down from 14 percent in the 1980s.

Visas allocated for the first and third preferences accounted for the smallest share of all family preferences (5 and 4 percent, respectively, in the 2000s). However, these were the only categories that increased between the 1990s and 2000s. The increase was greatest for first preference visas (unmarried adult sons and daughters of U.S. citizens), which grew by 26 percent. With the decline in the use of second preference visas and increases in both the first and third preferences, the distribution within

the family preference visas has become more reflective of the nation (See Figure 6-2).

The number and share of detailed family preference visas for the top immigrant groups are shown in Table 6-5 for the most recent period. While the share of LPRs in the city entering with a family preference has declined to 27 percent in the 2000s, a few countries still show a heavy reliance on this visa category. For example, 60 percent of LPRs from Guyana enter by way of a family preference, as do over one-half of all immigrants from the Dominican Republic (55 percent). Other countries that also exhibit a higher proclivity for family preference visas are Haiti, Jamaica, Bangladesh, and Pakistan.

Certain countries relied disproportionately on specific family preference categories. Nearly one-fifth of immigrants from Jamaica and Guyana entered with first preference visas. Dominicans had the highest percentage, by far, of those who entered with second preference visas (43 percent), and accounted for over one-half of all second preference users in the city. The third preference was most likely to be the visa of choice for Guyanese (24 percent) and Poles (12 percent); as noted earlier, the city average was 4 percent. Finally, Bangladeshis (21 percent) and Chinese (15 percent) were most likely to enter with a fourth preference visa, along with two other South Asian groups, Indians and Pakistanis (13 percent each); the city average was just 7 percent.

IMMEDIATE RELATIVES

While the numerically limited family preference visas are often oversubscribed, entailing long waiting periods, visas for immediate relatives are not subject to numerical limits. Thus someone who is eligible for an immediate relative visa is admitted to permanent residence once the visa processing is completed. Given the lack of numerical limits, this category has increased dramatically over the last three decades. In the U.S. the number of immediate relatives increased 61 percent in the last decade and now accounts for 45 percent of all immigrants. The number of immediate relatives settling in New York City also increased, but to a lesser degree (40 percent). Consequently, for the first time, the number of immediate relatives admitted exceeded the

number of family preference immigrants in New York City. This increase, along with a decline in the number of family preference visas noted earlier, has caused the share of immediate relatives in the city to increase from 31 percent in the 1990s to 43 percent in the last decade, converging with its 45 percent share nationally (Figure 6-1).

The entry of spouses of American citizens, the majority of all immediate relatives, increased by 48 percent, from 167,900 in the 1990s to 248,500 in the last decade. This group now accounts for almost one-quarter of all immigrants to New York City. Visas issued to the children of U.S. citizens increased by 21 percent, the smallest gain among the immediate relative categories, while those issued to the parents of U.S. citizens increased by 44 percent. In the 2000s, children and parents accounted for 9 percent each, roughly comparable for the nation overall.

Immediate relatives accounted for more than one-half of all immigrants from a number of nations in the past decade (Table 6-6). These include immigrants from Colombia (70 percent), Trinidad and Tobago (67 percent), Jamaica (62 percent), Ecuador (54 percent), and Pakistan (53 percent). In addition, two countries that are emerging in the city's immigration firmament, Ghana and Nigeria, had large shares (63 percent and 55 percent, respectively) of immigrants coming in as immediate relatives.

Employment Preferences

The 1990 law's increased emphasis on the entry of those with job skills required in the U.S. was reflected in a 57 percent growth in employment visas used by immigrants to the city, from 67,900 in the 1980s to 106,900 in the 1990s (Table 6-3). As foreseen by the 1990 law, these entrants comprised a larger share of all entrants, increasing from 8 percent in the 1980s to 11 percent in the 1990s. Nationally, employment visas have played a more important role: The number of immigrants admitted with an employment visa more than doubled in the first decade the 1990 law was in effect. But while employment visas nationwide continued to increase by 43 percent over the last decade, New York City experienced a decrease of 10 percent. In the 2000s, just 9 percent of the city's

Table 6-6
Immediate Relatives by Country of Birth
New York City, 2002–2011*

	NUMBER					SHARE				
	TOTAL	Immediate Relatives				TOTAL	Immediate Relatives			
		Total	Spouses	Children	Parents		Total	Spouses	Children	Parents
ALL IMMIGRANTS	1,031,668	438,309	248,484	97,195	92,630	100.0	42.5	24.1	9.4	9.0
China	169,801	40,072	19,338	6,314	14,420	100.0	23.6	11.4	3.7	8.5
Dominican Republic	153,440	68,628	32,046	22,245	14,337	100.0	44.7	20.9	14.5	9.3
Bangladesh	52,658	18,195	8,038	2,622	7,535	100.0	34.6	15.3	5.0	14.3
Jamaica	50,317	31,294	17,092	9,116	5,086	100.0	62.2	34.0	18.1	10.1
Guyana	46,431	17,075	8,220	3,834	5,021	100.0	36.8	17.7	8.3	10.8
Ecuador	34,817	18,792	8,596	4,642	5,554	100.0	54.0	24.7	13.3	16.0
India	27,991	10,737	6,076	1,381	3,280	100.0	38.4	21.7	4.9	11.7
Haiti	27,461	13,016	5,932	3,630	3,454	100.0	47.4	21.6	13.2	12.6
Trinidad & Tobago	26,006	17,408	11,381	3,867	2,160	100.0	66.9	43.8	14.9	8.3
Pakistan	22,468	11,937	6,244	3,702	1,991	100.0	53.1	27.8	16.5	8.9
Colombia	22,312	15,669	9,765	3,535	2,369	100.0	70.2	43.8	15.8	10.6
Ukraine	19,233	5,996	3,576	749	1,667	100.0	31.2	18.6	3.9	8.7
Philippines	17,909	7,720	4,074	1,424	2,222	100.0	43.1	22.7	8.0	12.4
Poland	17,571	6,665	4,713	729	1,223	100.0	37.9	26.8	4.1	7.0
Uzbekistan	16,476	2,802	1,751	436	618	100.0	17.0	10.6	2.6	3.7
Russia	14,364	5,337	2,825	1,073	1,355	100.0	37.2	19.7	7.5	9.4
Korea	14,060	5,317	3,780	478	1,059	100.0	37.8	26.9	3.4	7.5
Ghana	13,419	8,393	4,913	2,907	573	100.0	62.5	36.6	21.7	4.3
Mexico	12,820	6,096	3,797	855	1,444	100.0	47.6	29.6	6.7	11.3
Nigeria	11,011	6,024	3,036	1,644	1,344	100.0	54.7	27.6	14.9	12.2

*Data are for compiled for federal fiscal year: October 1 to September 30

Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape File and Special Tabulations, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

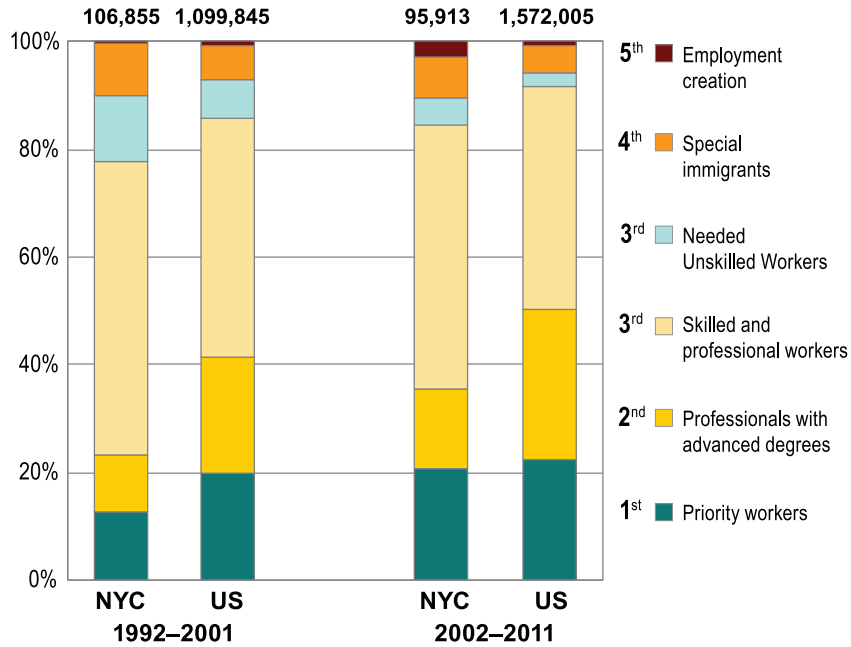
immigrant flow was admitted with an employment visa (Table 6-3), compared with 15 percent for the nation (Table 6-4).

As intended by the 1990 law, those entering with an employment visa were increasingly skilled,⁵ with healthy increases in highly skilled workers admitted under the first and second preference categories. The number of immigrants admitted as priority workers (first preference) increased from 13,500 in 1990s to 19,800 in the 2000s (up 46 percent), while second preference professionals with advanced degrees increased by 23 percent, to

14,000. However, nationwide, these increases were much larger. As a result, 35 percent of the city's employment entrants were priority workers and professionals with advanced degrees (first and second preferences), compared with 50 percent for the nation (Figure 6-3). Thus the city's employment entrants have not kept pace with those entering the nation, both in terms of overall growth and growth in the most highly skilled categories.

Skilled and professional workers—a subset of the third preference category—accounted for the largest number of workers for both the city and the

Figure 6-3
Immigrants Admitted by Detailed Employment Preferences
New York City and the United States
1992–2001 and 2002–2011



Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape Files, 2002–2011 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, and Special Tabulations for New York City, Fiscal Years 2002–2011 Population Division–New York City Department of City Planning

U.S. Over the last decade, the number of skilled and professional workers admitted to the city declined 18 percent, from 57,900 to 47,400. This decline can be explained in part by the Chinese Displaced Students Act of 1992, which was a response to the events at Tiananmen Square. Under this law, 10,400 Chinese students were admitted under the third employment preference, creating an inordinately large increase in the 1990s. The 18 percent decline in visas in the following decade should therefore be interpreted with caution. With respect to the U.S., the number of skilled and professional workers increased by 34 percent, from 488,600 in the 1990s to 652,600 in the 2000s. This category accounted for 42 percent of all employment visas nationwide and for 49 percent in New York City.

Unskilled third preference visas, the smallest of the employment categories, declined by 65 percent for immigrants to New York, from 13,500 in

the 1990s to 4,800 in the 2000s. The decrease in the number of unskilled workers was also evident in the nation, falling by almost one-half, from 77,200 in the 1990s to 38,800 in the 2000s. Just 3 percent of U.S. employment entrants were third preference unskilled workers, compared with 5 percent for New York.

The fifth employment preference was designed specifically to encourage foreign investment and create employment; these are also known as investor visas. Approximately 10,000 visas were allotted annually to persons willing to invest at least \$500,000 in certain businesses that employed a minimum specified number of workers. But in the first decade (1992–2001) only 5,500 visas were actually granted in the U.S., of which 154 were in New York. In the 2000s there was a dramatic increase in the number of visas issued for the U.S. (13,100); the increase was even more so for New York (2,500), with the Chinese accounting for 2,000 visas, followed by Korea with

Table 6-7
Employment Preference Visas by Country of Birth
New York City, 2002–2011*

	NUMBER								SHARE							
	Employment Preferences								Employment Preferences							
	TOTAL	Total	First	Second	Third Skilled	Third Unskilled	Fourth	Fifth	TOTAL	Total	First	Second	Third Skilled	Third Unskilled	Fourth	Fifth
ALL IMMIGRANTS	1,031,668	95,914	19,784	14,044	47,365	4,785	7,426	2,509	100.0	9.3	1.9	1.4	4.6	0.5	0.7	0.2
China	169,801	11,391	3,283	2,462	3,053	300	277	1,951	100.0	6.7	1.9	1.4	1.8	0.2	0.2	1.1
Dominican Republic	153,440	595	14	19	218	22	282	–	100.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	–
Bangladesh	52,658	1,809	71	165	1,194	34	305	–	100.0	3.4	0.1	0.3	2.3	0.1	0.6	–
Jamaica	50,317	1,431	23	35	742	291	317	–	100.0	2.8	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.6	0.6	–
Guyana	46,431	1,094	16	–	642	206	180	–	100.0	2.4	0.0	–	1.4	0.4	0.4	–
Ecuador	34,817	5,478	24	29	4,806	521	67	–	100.0	15.7	0.1	0.1	13.8	1.5	0.2	–
India	27,991	7,579	1,606	1,672	3,788	67	386	–	100.0	27.1	5.7	6.0	13.5	0.2	1.4	–
Haiti	27,461	158	–	–	–	13	98	–	100.0	0.6	–	–	–	0.0	0.4	–
Trinidad & Tobago	26,006	1,969	24	25	1,145	497	258	–	100.0	7.6	0.1	0.1	4.4	1.9	1.0	–
Pakistan	22,468	1,710	188	295	971	26	209	–	100.0	7.6	0.8	1.3	4.3	0.1	0.9	–
Colombia	22,312	1,190	117	147	672	129	109	–	100.0	5.3	0.5	0.7	3.0	0.6	0.5	–
Ukraine	19,233	806	129	134	425	37	29	–	100.0	4.2	0.7	0.7	2.2	0.2	0.2	–
Philippines	17,909	7,230	113	523	5,760	597	237	–	100.0	40.4	0.6	2.9	32.2	3.3	1.3	–
Poland	17,571	4,536	93	168	4,006	182	57	–	100.0	25.8	0.5	1.0	22.8	1.0	0.3	–
Uzbekistan	16,476	171	27	19	115	–	10	–	100.0	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.7	–	0.1	–
Russia	14,364	1,452	525	367	414	16	98	16	100.0	10.1	3.7	2.6	2.9	0.1	0.7	0.1
Korea	14,060	6,819	450	896	3,731	284	1,040	418	100.0	48.5	3.2	6.4	26.5	2.0	7.4	3.0
Ghana	13,419	212	–	13	67	–	74	–	100.0	1.6	–	0.1	0.5	–	0.6	–
Mexico	12,820	4,901	275	155	3,976	318	131	–	100.0	38.2	2.1	1.2	31.0	2.5	1.0	–
Nigeria	11,011	676	63	59	310	–	210	–	100.0	6.1	0.6	0.5	2.8	–	1.9	–

*Data are for compiled for federal fiscal year: October 1 to September 30

–Indicates cell with fewer than 10 immigrants

Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape File and Special Tabulations, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

400. Nonetheless, this employment category continues to be underutilized, with unused visas going to other employment preferences that demonstrate more demand.

Table 6-7 shows that in numeric terms, the largest users of employment visas on New York City's top list of recent entrants were the Chinese (11,400), followed by Indians (7,600), Filipinos (7,200), and Koreans (6,800). Several countries had a heavy reliance on these visas: Almost one-half (49 percent) of all Koreans entered with employment visas, as did 40 percent of Filipinos, 38 percent of Mexicans, and

27 percent of Indians. Indians had a very large share admitted both as priority workers and professionals with advanced degrees – these 2 categories accounted for 12 percent of all Indian LPRs, well above the city average of 3 percent.

Of particular interest is the large share of Mexican LPRs coming in as skilled third preference workers. Almost one-third (31 percent) of all Mexican LPRs were admitted as skilled and professional workers, compared with just 5 percent for the city overall. The highly selective profile of recent Mexican LPRs stands in stark contrast to the

picture of the total Mexican foreign-born population discussed in Chapter 4.

Diversity Visas

Of all the changes that came with the 1990 Act, the establishment of the diversity visa program as a permanent pathway for entry had the biggest impact in shaping the country mix of immigrants to New York. The diversity visa lottery opened immigration to a whole host of countries that were previously unable to gain entry. Thus what started as a program in the late 1980s to reinvigorate immigration from Europe, with visas set aside specifically for Ireland and Poland, has turned into a gateway for immigrants from all over the world who did not qualify under the family or employment preferences.

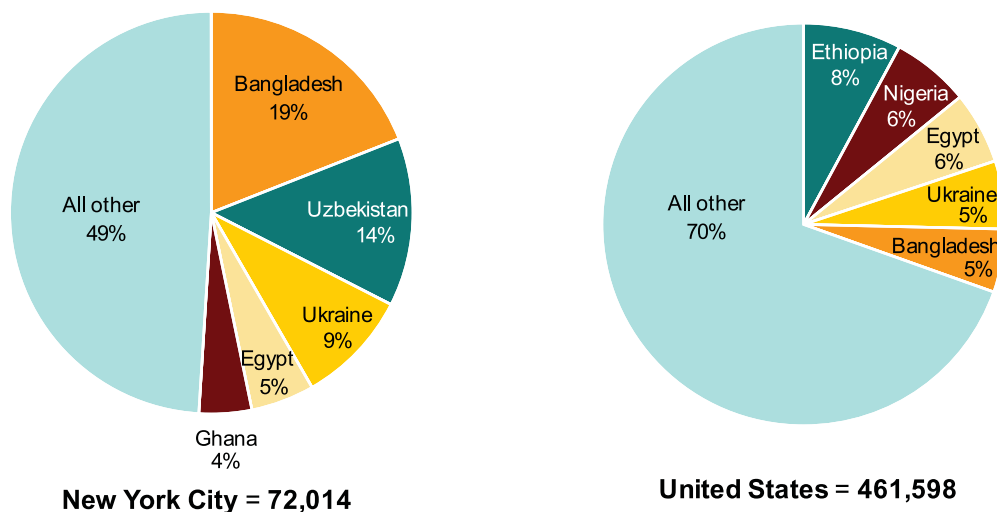
In the first full decade of this program, there were 88,900 diversity immigrants who settled in New York (Table 6-3), but by the 2000s the number of diversity immigrants had declined to 72,000, a drop

of 19 percent. Nationwide, diversity entrants were up 2 percent (Table 6-4). Despite this, the *share* of all immigrants using diversity visas was still higher in New York City (7 percent) than the nation (4 percent).

As earlier noted, diversity visas were initially meant to favor Ireland and Poland, each with a special allotment of visas. Not surprisingly, Polish (10,200) and Irish (12,100) diversity entrants comprised one-quarter of the 88,900 diversity immigrants who settled in New York in the 1990s (data not shown), most arriving in the first part of the decade. With this special preference withdrawn from 1995 onward, the number of Polish diversity immigrants in the 2000s declined to 2,300 (Table 6-8), and those from Ireland dropped to just 130 (data not shown). Thus the overall decline in diversity immigrants in the city can be largely explained by declines in Polish and Irish diversity entrants.

Bangladesh replaced Poland as the top source country for diversity visas in the 2000s, with 13,700

Figure 6-4
Top Five Sources of Diversity Immigrants
New York City and the United States, 2002–2011



Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 2002–2011 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics and Special Tabulations for New York City, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

Table 6-8
Top 20 Users of Diversity Visas
New York City, 2002–2011*

	TOTAL	Diversity Visas		Diversity as a % of Total
		Number	Percent	
ALL IMMIGRANTS	1,031,668	72,014	100.0	7.0
Bangladesh	52,658	13,706	19.0	26.0
Uzbekistan	16,476	9,722	13.5	59.0
Ukraine	19,233	6,593	9.2	34.3
Egypt	10,111	3,664	5.1	36.2
Ghana	13,419	3,042	4.2	22.7
Albania	10,045	2,940	4.1	29.3
Nigeria	11,011	2,865	4.0	26.0
Morocco	5,242	2,588	3.6	49.4
Poland	17,571	2,293	3.2	13.0
Russia	14,364	1,645	2.3	11.4
Germany	4,506	1,459	2.0	32.4
Belarus	4,422	1,345	1.9	30.4
Togo	2,303	1,246	1.7	54.1
Georgia	4,842	1,164	1.6	24.0
Nepal	4,249	1,135	1.6	26.7
Turkey	4,218	1,092	1.5	25.9
Bulgaria	2,277	891	1.2	39.1
Algeria	1,509	800	1.1	53.0
Romania	3,857	630	0.9	16.3
Sri Lanka	2,458	552	0.8	22.5

*Data are for compiled for federal fiscal year: October 1 to September 30

Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; Special Tabulations, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

LPRs entering with these visas, accounting for 19 percent of all diversity visas in the city. The other top source countries were Uzbekistan (9,700), followed by Ukraine (6,600), and Egypt (3,700). Figure 6-4 shows that the top diversity entrants to the U.S. were from Ethiopia (36,300), Nigeria (28,900), Egypt (26,700), Ukraine (25,300), and Bangladesh (23,400). These 5 countries accounted for 30 percent of the nation's diversity flow, compared with New York's top 5, which accounted for one-half of the city's diversity immigrants (Figure 6-4).

Of particular interest for New York was Uzbekistan, where diversity visas accounted for 59 percent of their total immigrant flow (Table 6-8). Also notable was that including Egypt, 6 of the top 20 source countries for diversity visas were African: Ghana (3,000), Nigeria (2,900), Morocco (2,600), Togo (1,200), and Algeria (800).

Refugees and Asylees

While the number of refugees/asylees in the city grew by 5 percent in the city, they increased by 40

Table 6-9
Top 20 Refugee and Asylee Adjustees
New York City, 2002–2011*

	TOTAL	Refugees/Asylees		Refugees/Asylees as a % of Total
		Number	Percent	
ALL IMMIGRANTS	1,031,668	131,735	100.0	12.8
China	169,801	71,979	54.6	42.4
Serbia & Montenegro	9,355	5,244	4.0	56.1
Russia	14,364	4,794	3.6	33.4
Ukraine	19,233	4,243	3.2	22.1
Albania	10,045	3,953	3.0	39.4
India	27,991	3,084	2.3	11.0
Uzbekistan	16,476	2,951	2.2	17.9
Guinea	3,638	2,490	1.9	68.4
Liberia	2,865	1,917	1.5	66.9
Sierra Leone	2,563	1,907	1.4	74.4
Nepal	4,249	1,646	1.2	38.7
Azerbaijan	2,972	1,605	1.2	54.0
Bangladesh	52,658	1,566	1.2	3.0
Belarus	4,422	1,408	1.1	31.8
Pakistan	22,468	1,388	1.1	6.2
Cuba	1,762	1,231	0.9	69.9
Haiti	27,461	1,222	0.9	4.4
Indonesia	2,169	1,116	0.8	51.5
Burma	2,922	1,081	0.8	37.0
Mauritania	1,149	1,080	0.8	94.0

*Data are for compiled for federal fiscal year: October 1 to September 30

Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; Special Tabulations, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

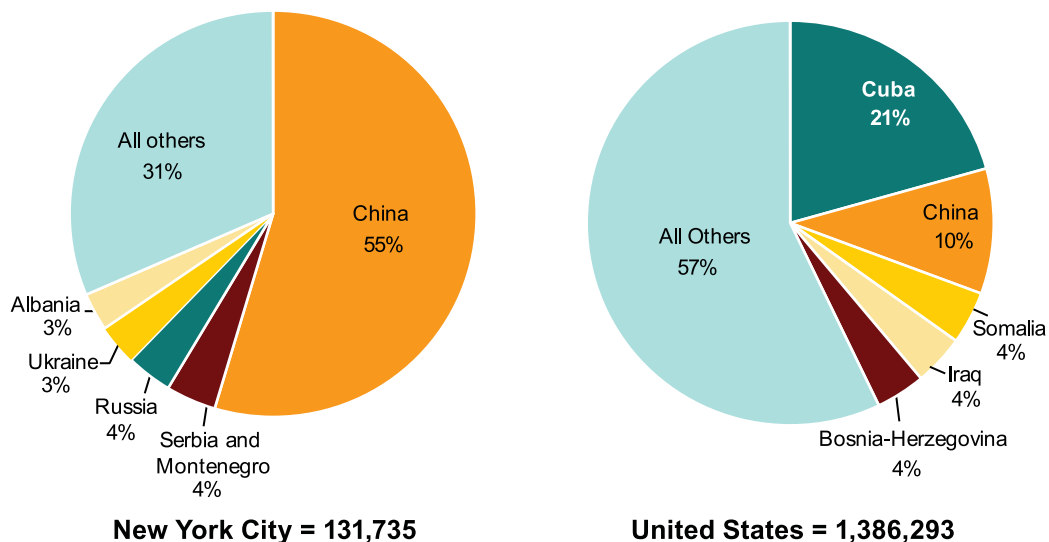
percent nationally, from 986,800 in the 1990s to 1.4 million in the 2000s (Tables 6-3 and 6-4). Refugees/asylees accounted for 13 percent of all immigrants to the nation, about the same as for New York. Most of these increases were the result of a surge in asylees, due to the enactment of the REAL ID Act, which lifted the annual limit on asylee adjustments. The numerical limit of 10,000, prior to 2005, had created a sizeable backlog over the years, with the average asylee waiting over 10 years to achieve legal permanent residency. Within the first few years after the passage of this law, the backlog had been greatly reduced, and both the nation and city witnessed increases in the number of asylees adjusting status. In the 1980s and 1990s, asylees accounted for between 5 and 10 percent of the combined refugee/asylee adjustments nationally because most entrants from Southeast Asia and the former Soviet Union were refugees. With the sharp decline in refugee flows

from the former Soviet Union and enactment of the REAL ID Act, asylees grew to 86 percent of the total refugee/asylee flow (data not shown).

The overall refugee/asylee numbers for New York City increased only modestly between the 1990s (125,800) and in the 2000s (131,700), mostly because of a dramatic drop in refugees from the former Soviet Union. The composition of the refugee/asylee flow shifted dramatically from what was a flow of mostly refugees from the former Soviet Union to a mix of refugees and asylees from China and Eastern Europe. A majority of the flow in the 2000s consisted of 72,000 entrants from China, virtually all of whom were asylees that entered under the REAL ID Act mentioned earlier (Table 6-9).

Figure 6-5 presents data for the top five source countries of refugees/asylees for New York City and the U.S. in the 2000s. China was by far the largest

Figure 6-5
Top Five Sources of Refugee/Asylees
New York City and the United States, 2002–2011



Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 2002-2011 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics and Special Tabulations for New York City, Fiscal Years 2002-2011
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

source country for New York City, accounting for more than half (55 percent) of the total refugee/asylee flow. Serbia & Montenegro was the second largest source country (5,200),⁶ with refugees/asylees accounting for over half (56 percent) of their total flow. Ukraine and Russia—the top refugee sources to the city in the 1990s—saw dramatic declines in these flows in the 2000s, but both countries were still among the top five refugee/asylee source countries.⁷ Nationwide, Cuba was the largest source country for refugees, followed by China, Somalia, Iraq, and Bosnia-Herzegovina. Finally, although their numbers were small, a very high percentage of immigrants admitted to New York from Guinea (68 percent), Liberia (67 percent), and Sierra Leone (74 percent) were refugees/asylees.

Detailed information on how pathways to admission have changed over the past 3 decades for the top 20 sources of newly admitted LPRs is available as a chapter supplement at www.nyc.gov/population. The supplement also has tables that provide this information for all countries that send immigrants to New York.

SUMMARY

Immigrants to New York City have seen their overreliance on family preference visas continue to wane and have dramatically increased their use of immediate relative visas. As a consequence, the distribution of immigrants by broad classes of admission for New York City has nearly converged with the nation. Despite this, the national picture differed from the local one in some important ways. Given the increased emphasis on skills as a basis for entry after the passage of the 1990 Immigration Act, the nation attracted more highly-skilled immigrants via the employment visa categories in the last decade; however, the number of skilled workers in these categories coming to New York City actually fell during that time. The pool of diversity visas did serve to attract new sources of immigration in

both the nation and the city; however, the impact was more pronounced nationally. Perhaps the most startling change was in the refugee/asylee category, after an important change in the law lifted the ceiling on the annual allotment for asylees. Once they were able to adjust status, the way was clear for alleviating what had become a large backlog, allowing for large increases in the number of asylees admitted over the last decade. Locally, this greatly affected immigrants from China, over 40 percent of whom claimed asylum, thus allowing them to take the position as the top source of newly admitted immigrants to New York City for the first time.

Lastly, an analysis of the pathways revealed commonalities among top source countries that provide a better understanding of how immigration is affected by the classes of admission. Among the top sources of newly admitted LPRs, there is a group where immigrant flows have increased — China (due to an increase in asylees), Bangladesh (family preferences), Ecuador (spouses), and Mexico (employment preferences). Conversely, there are a number of countries where flows to the city are waning. For Jamaica, Guyana, Haiti, Dominican Republic, and Colombia, these declines are due to a drop in second preference visas — those reunifying with LPRs, while for Ukraine and Russia, declines were brought about by a fall in refugee admissions. There are a number of countries that rely heavily on employment visas — India, Korea, and the Philippines. Finally, there is a group of emerging source countries, whose flows are likely to increase in the coming decades — Ghana and Nigeria are prominent in this category, having attained a beachhead based on the diversity visa pool.

ENDNOTES

- 1 We would like to thank Mike Hoefer, Nancy Rytina, and John Simanski of the Office of Immigration Statistics for their help in obtaining the data and their technical assistance.
- 2 Permanent resident status confers certain rights and responsibilities. For example, LPRs may live and work permanently anywhere in the United States, own property, and attend public schools, colleges, and universities. They may also join certain branches of the Armed Forces and apply to become U.S. citizens if they meet certain eligibility requirements.
- 3 United States Department of Homeland Security. Yearbook of Immigration Statistics: 2011. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics, 2012.
- 4 Administrative delays in processing visa applications were due to a complex set of factors. In 1994, Section 245(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act allowed unauthorized immigrants who were eligible for legal status to adjust their status to LPR while in the U.S. by applying at a DHS office and paying a penalty. Formerly, these persons had to collect their visas outside the U.S. and were processed overseas by U.S. State Department consular offices. These changes shifted a large portion of the visa processing workload from the State Department to DHS. In 1998, Congress phased out Section 245(i) of the law; however immigrants who had already begun the process of changing their status were grandfathered into the section's benefits. The Legal Immigration and Family Equity Act (LIFE Act) of 2000 extended the qualifying date for Section 245(i) and allowed immigrants who had visa petitions filed between 1998 and April 2001 to qualify for adjustment of status. Again, these changes increased the workload of DHS. Processing delays were also due to a surge in petitions from those legalized under the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA). Many of the nearly 3 million beneficiaries of IRCA began to naturalize in 1993 and were petitioning to adjust the status of their immediate relatives who were already living in the U.S., further increasing the DHS workload. Overall growth in naturalization applications during this period also stretched resources at DHS.
- 5 It is important to note that large numbers of immigrants with skills enter the nation using non-employment pathways, so generalizations about the skill levels of immigrants cannot be made solely using information on those arriving with employment visas.
- 6 About three-quarters of the refugee/asylee flow from Serbia & Montenegro were asylees and the remaining 25 percent were refugees.
- 7 Asylees accounted for 39 percent of the total Russian refugee/asylee flow while 24 percent of the total Ukrainian flow was comprised of asylees.

Table 6-1 illustrates the effect the backlog had on annual admissions for New York City. The flow of immigrants to New York City grew steadily from 75,400 in 1982 to a high of 125,600 in 1996. The flow then dropped precipitously, reaching a low of 66,100 in 2003, increasing to a high of 137,000 in 2006. The yearly fluctuations in the data are a result of administrative delays in processing and are not necessarily associated with changes in the propensity of immigrants to come to the city. Thus caution is advised when seeking trends from these annual numbers. By combining the data on legal pathways of admission for immigrants into 10 year periods, these ups and downs that are inherent when analyzing administrative records are likely to be smoothed out.

The Impact of Immigration: Past, Present, and Future

Few places in the world are as closely identified with immigrants as New York City. The ebb and flow of immigrants has continuously renewed the city's population; nearly every sphere of New York has been invented or re-invented by the energy and talents of immigrants. This chapter explores the major role that immigration plays in population change and its effect on the city's economy and neighborhoods. Going forward, such an understanding can help promote more appropriate planning decisions.

The Role of Immigration in Population Change: 1970 to 2010

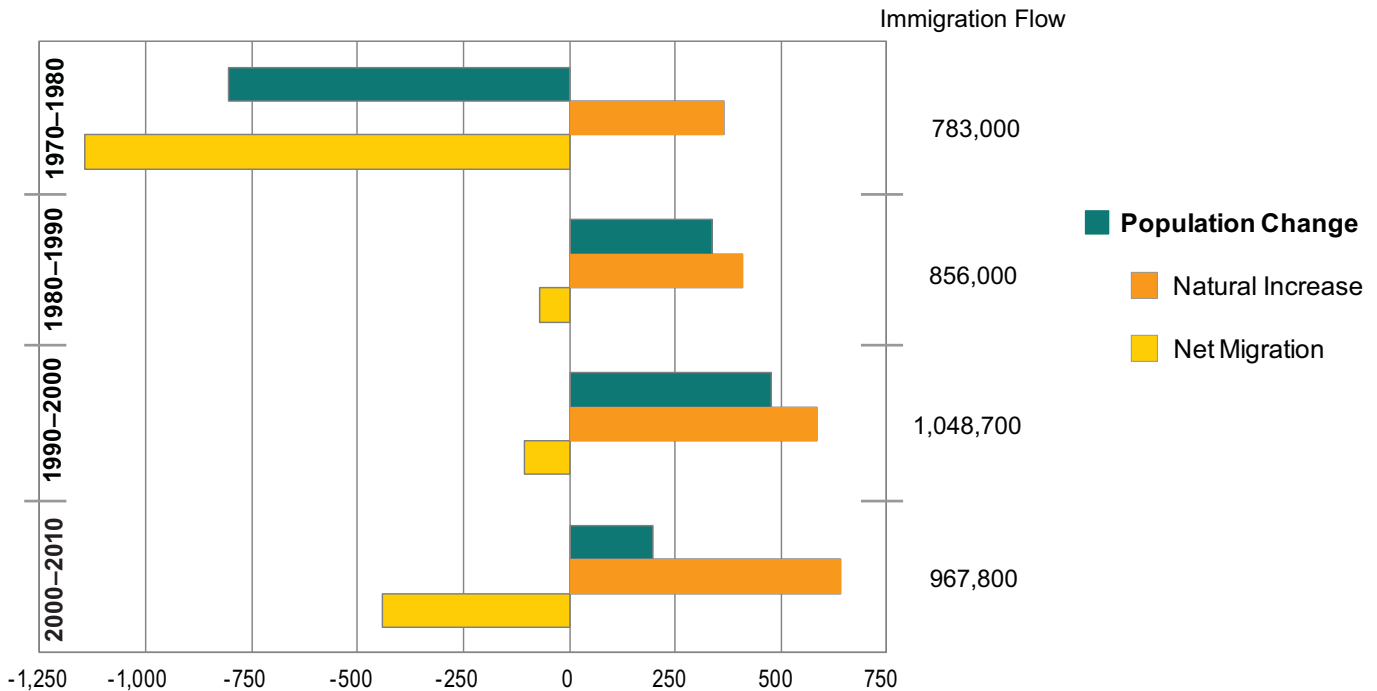
New York has a very dynamic population, reflected in the continuous flow of people into and out of the city. Each year hundreds of thousands of people arrive from across the U.S. and other countries, while others leave for domestic or international destinations. The city is as much a process as a place, with continuous population turnover, where population change is the only constant on the city's demographic landscape. In recent decades, the city has been a net exporter of people through migration—people leaving the city for other parts of the country or the world exceed those entering to make the city their home. New York's population gains have come through natural increase—the excess of births over deaths. While the contribution of natural increase has varied over the past few decades, the most important factor regarding change in the city's overall population is migration.

The fact that New York City continues to be a net exporter of population to the 50 states is a defining part of its population dynamic. Many people come to the city, avail themselves of its opportunities, and then leave for a variety of reasons including child-

rearing, desire for the space afforded by a suburban or exurban home, job change, and retirement. Figure 7-1 shows the components of population change in the city for each decade, from 1970 to 2010. As noted above, population change is a function of two basic demographic components: natural increase (the balance of births and deaths) and net migration (the balance of persons entering and leaving the city). While the separate components of net migration are not shown in Figure 7-1, it needs to be noted that net migration is the sum of net domestic migration (the balance of flows within the U.S.) and net international migration (net exchanges with the rest of the world). International migrants include a large flow from Latin America, Asia, and the nonhispanic Caribbean who have benefited from the passage of the Immigration and Nationality Amendments of 1965, detailed in the previous chapter.

In the 1970s, the first full decade after passage of the new immigration law, New York City was near fiscal insolvency, with the housing stock in many neighborhoods approaching collapse. In that decade the city lost more than 800,000 people—natural increase of 366,000 persons was offset by a huge *net* outflow of nearly 1.15 million. The net outflow—and overall population losses—would have been far greater were it not for the entry of 783,000 immigrants in that decade. As bad as things were in New York City in the 1970s, the opportunities envisioned by immigrants to the city were preferable to those in their countries of origin. The 1980s saw growth of 336,000 for two reasons. First, the slowing of domestic outflows, coupled with the arrival of 856,000 immigrants, sharply attenuated overall migration losses to an estimated 72,000 persons. Second, natural increase rose to 408,000, a result of births to baby boomers (many of whom had

Figure 7-1
Estimated Components of Population Change
New York City by Decade, 1970–2010



Sources: Adjusted U.S. Decennial Census data 1970–2010; New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene; United States Department of Homeland Security as revised by Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

delayed childbearing) and fertility among a youthful immigrant population. Thus the overall increase was a product of the direct effect of people immigrating, but also of the relative youth and fertility of these newcomers. Indeed, by the late 1980s, more than one-half of all births in New York City were to foreign-born women. The 1990s saw immigration cross the 1 million mark; nevertheless, net migration losses totaled 107,000. These migration losses were offset by a natural increase of 584,000, resulting in growth of 477,000 that propelled the official population of New York City over the 8 million mark for the first time.

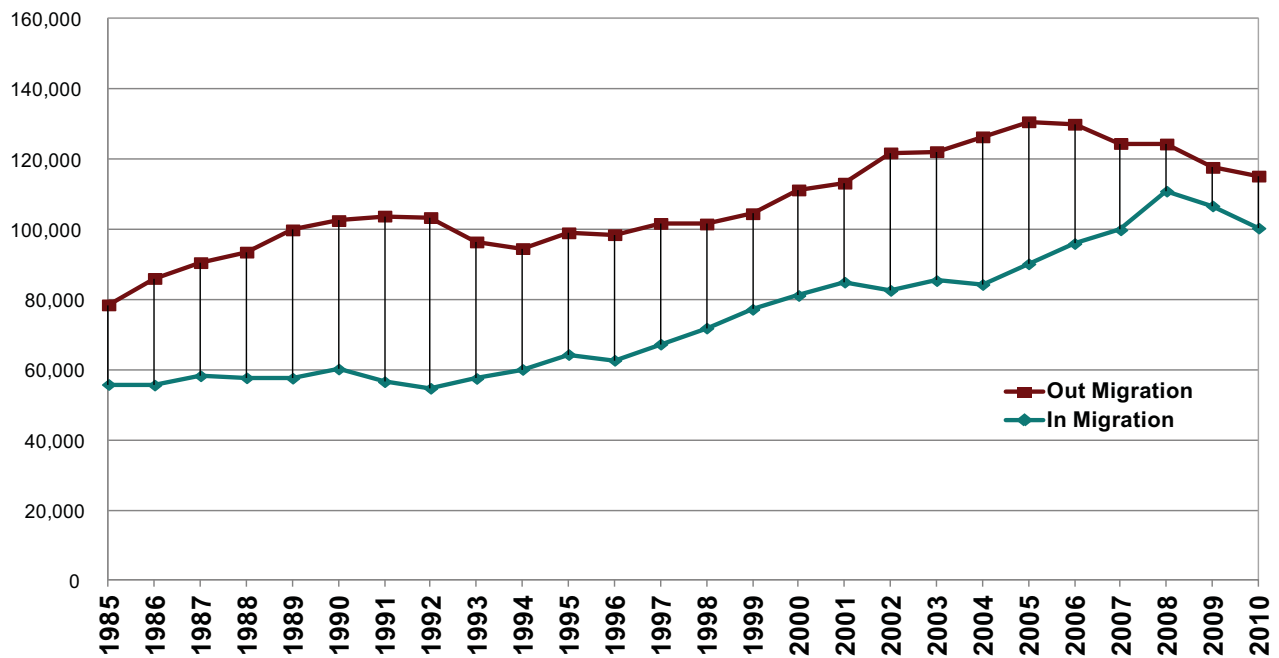
In the first decade of this century, losses through net migration increased to 440,000—withstanding legal immigration of 968,000 persons. With natural increase of 639,000 offsetting migration losses, the city’s population grew by 199,000 during the decade. Thus in each decade since 1970, net migration to the city has been negative, despite the huge

flow of immigrants. Given continued net domestic outflows, the city would have sustained huge population losses were it not for the entry of immigrants.

A New Population Dynamic?

Starting around the middle of the first decade of this century, a change in the historical pattern of population growth depicted above has emerged, with several data sources pointing to a shift in the relative roles played by domestic and international migration. Changes of address on tax returns, a widely used source of information on domestic migration, show a consistent increase in the number of in-migrants from other parts of the nation and a reduction in domestic outflows from the city (Figure 7-2)¹. The convergence of these two flows, starting in 2007, represents a relatively new pattern of fewer people leaving for domestic destinations and more coming to the city from other parts of the U.S.

Figure 7-2
Migration Patterns for Persons Filing Tax Returns
New York City, 1985–2010



Migration data are based on year-to-year address changes reported on individual income tax returns filed with the IRS. Does not include the income tax returns filed by those living abroad.

Sources: Statistics of Income Division, Internal Revenue Service
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

In addition, the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS) shows a decline in the entry of recent international migrants. Data on year of arrival in the U.S. for the foreign-born show that the number of foreign-born persons who arrived “in the previous year” declined by 25 percent between 2000 and 2011². Consequently, domestic migrants now constitute a much larger share of all in-migrants to New York City. In 2000 domestic in-migrants were about one-half of all in-migrants, but they now constitute two-thirds of the total inflow (Figure 7-3).

All of this points to a newly evolving pattern of migration over the latter part of the past decade, which is reinforced in the latest data on components of change in population post-2010. Figure 7-4 compares components of change for 2000-2010 and 2010-2012. Since a 10 year period is being examined alongside Census Bureau estimates for an

approximately 2 year period, these components have been annualized to make them comparable. Annual net international migration in the post-2010 period dropped to 67,000, from 77,000 in the prior decade, and annual net domestic losses attenuated to 62,000, nearly one-half the level of the prior decade.³ The result was positive net migration — a net annual inflow of 5,000 in the post-2010 period. While modest, this net inflow represents a reversal of historical migration trends.

The increased role of domestic migration relative to international migration is important because it affects the attributes of migrants to the city, which serve as a backdrop for needs assessments, program planning, policy formulation and, ultimately, the provision of services. Since 75 percent of domestic arrivals are native-born (data not shown) and most are English-speaking, a shift in the balance of

POPULATION GROWTH AND MIGRATION IN THE CONTEXT OF A CENSUS UNDERCOUNT

In recent decades, the decennial census has consistently underenumerated New York's population. This is largely because the city contains large numbers of "hard-to-enumerate" groups, including undocumented immigrants, workers in the underground economy, and other marginalized groups who fear government and have a high propensity to elude census operations. In this section, we use Census Bureau estimates of the undercount¹ along with selected local adjustments to the city's enumerated population for 2010, which allow us to more accurately quantify population growth and the role of immigration in sustaining the city's population in the 1970–2010 period.

Data, primarily from Census Bureau post-enumeration surveys, show that the estimated undercount stood at 143,000 in 1970² and 160,000 in 1980³, and increased to 245,000 in 1990⁴ (Table 7-1). When the city's population is adjusted to reflect the undercount, the population decline of the 1970s drops from 10.4 percent to 10 percent, and the population growth in the 1980s increases from 3.5 percent to 4.6 percent. In 2000, thanks to an improved address list of city residents created by the Department of City Planning and used by the Census Bureau to mail out census questionnaires, the undercount dropped dramatically to 36,000.⁵ As a result, the real increase in the city's population in the 1990s is estimated to be 6.3 percent, instead of the 9.4 percent obtained through the enumerated census figures.

When the adjusted population numbers for New York City are incorporated into the components of change analysis (along with natural increase, which is unchanged), the effect of net migration is altered. The 1970s, which saw huge domestic outflows, was a decade with a large net migration loss, -1.14 million using adjusted population, instead of -1.16 million using unadjusted population data. In the 1980s, with domestic outflows moderating from levels seen in the earlier decade, net migration losses were relatively low using the unadjusted data (-157,000) and were even lower when the adjusted figures are used (-73,000). Thus, the use of adjusted data attenuates population losses through net migration in the 1970s and 1980s, though immigration remained a crucial element in stabilizing the city's population.

The biggest change occurs in the 1990s, where the enumerated population increase of 685,700 persons was actually 477,000, after adjusting for the much lower undercount in 2000. With a lower level of population change, net migration using the adjusted data is negative (-107,000), compared to positive net migration of 101,000 using the unadjusted data. Thus, the adjusted data show that the underlying dynamic of population change in the 1990s was similar to that of earlier decades: a loss through net migration, the entry of 1.14 million immigrants being insufficient to offset domestic outflows.

New York City's population as of April 1, 2010, reported as 8,175,000, was well under estimates prepared by New York City Department of City Planning in cooperation with the Census Bureau, which were in excess of 8.3 million. Despite this disparity, the Census Bureau's 2010 Census Coverage Measurement (CCM) program, which utilized a post enumeration survey, determined that New York City did not experience a net undercount in 2010.⁶

Still, anomalies in the 2010 Census results became apparent when the housing data revealed a reported increase of 82,000 vacant units in New York City, or a 46 percent rise since 2000. A disproportionate share of this increase was found in two local census offices covering southern Brooklyn and northwest Queens, both vibrant sections of the city. The huge increase in vacant units in these areas cannot be explained by new construction or foreclosures; nor is it consistent with other survey and administrative data.⁷ As a result, an adjustment to the population in Brooklyn and Queens was employed to compensate for this undercount. The Department of City Planning estimates of the population missed due to erroneous vacancies in Brooklyn, and vacancies and deleted units in Queens, added 48,211 people to the total population in Brooklyn and 19,280 people to Queens. This increased the population of Brooklyn from 2,504,700 to 2,552,911. In Queens, the population rose from 2,230,722 to 2,250,002. The additional population increased New York City's total population in 2010 from the official count of 8,175,133 to 8,242,624.⁸ Using the 2010 adjusted population of the city, net migration losses stand at 440,400, compared to losses of 507,900 using the unadjusted 2010 population.

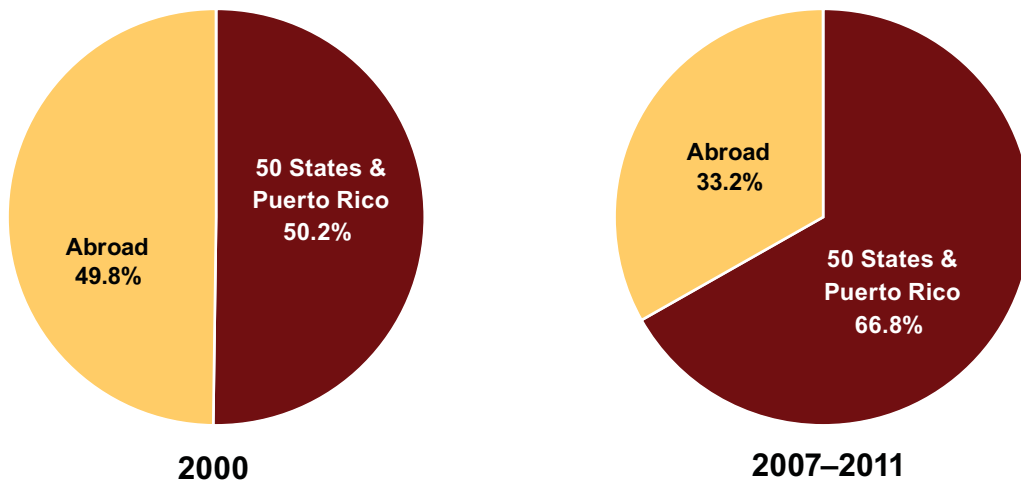
Table 7-1
Enumerated and Adjusted Populations
New York City, 1970–2010

YEAR	Enumerated Population			Undercount	Population Adjusted For Undercount		
	TOTAL	CHANGE OVER DECADE			TOTAL	CHANGE OVER DECADE	
		Number	Percent			Number	Percent
1970	7,894,798	–	–	143,323	8,038,121	–	–
1980	7,071,639	-823,159	-10.4	160,000	7,231,639	-806,482	-10.0
1990	7,322,564	250,925	3.5	244,582	7,567,146	335,507	4.6
2000	8,008,278	685,714	9.4	35,797	8,044,075	476,929	6.3
2010	8,175,133	166,855	2.1	67,491	8,242,624	198,549	2.5

FOOTNOTES

- 1 Since 1940, the Census Bureau has done a “coverage evaluation” of the decennial census, usually through the creation of an independent estimate of population, using administrative records (e.g., births and deaths) and/or through a post-enumeration survey, which provides information on who was captured in the census enumeration. While the use of administrative records for demographic analysis has been considered by many to be the gold standard for independently estimating the population, this approach has two big limitations. First, estimation cannot be done for most sub-national areas and second, in recent times, these estimates have come under fire because of problems in estimating the size of the immigrant population. The post-enumeration survey, which has been used since 1950, has the advantage of being able to provide coverage estimates for small areas. Post-enumeration surveys work on the premise that it is possible to revisit addresses in a sample of blocks to estimate who was captured and who was missed in the census. The main limitation of this method is that persons who resist the enumeration may also resist the post-census survey. Moreover, like any survey, estimates for small areas are subject to error associated with use of a sample instead of the entire population (sampling error) and error associated with the collection, processing and compilation of data (nonsampling error).
- 2 No post-enumeration survey was conducted in 1970; demographic analysis was the main coverage evaluation method, supplemented by administrative data for the elderly. (Please see Citro, C. F., & Cohen, M.L. (Eds.). (1985). *The Bicentennial Census: New Directions for Methodology in 1990*. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press.) Despite the absence of a post-enumeration survey, Anderson and Fienberg cite an estimate of 186,352 black persons missed in the 1970 Census for New York State, part of a sizable national undercount. (Please see Anderson, M. J. & Fienberg, S. E. (1999). *Who Counts: The Politics of Census-Taking in Contemporary America*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation.) The proportion of blacks in New York State who resided in New York City was applied to the undercount of blacks in the State (.7691*186,352) to obtain the city undercount of 143,323. In 1970, no estimates of the undercount for other race groups were available. (Please see U.S. Commission on Civil Rights (1974). *Counting the Forgotten: The 1970 Census Count of Persons of Spanish Speaking Background in the United States*.) Therefore, the 1970 adjusted population for the city includes the estimated undercount for only blacks in the city.
- 3 The figure of 160,000 was used by New York State, as part of their projections methodology in the 1980s. (Please see New York State, Department of Commerce, State Data Center, *Official Population Projections for New York State Counties: 1980–2010*, April 1985. Also see, U.S. Census Bureau. 1988. *The Coverage of The Population in the 1980 Census*, PHC80-E4. Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of Commerce.)
- 4 Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Committee on Adjustment of Postcensal Estimates (CAPE Committee), Assessment of Accuracy of Adjusted Versus Unadjusted 1990 Census Base for use in Intercensal Estimates (Washington, DC, 7 August 1992).
- 5 Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, A.C.E. Revision II, Memorandum Series #PP-60. (Washington, DC, 9 April 2003) <http://www.census.gov/dmd/www/pdf/pp-60r.pdf> . There is a high standard error associated with the undercount for the city. The main goal of this section, however, is to examine components of population change. If one were to assume there was no undercount in 2000, net out-migration in the 1990s would be even higher.
- 6 The Census Bureau’s 2010 CCM results actually showed a net *overcount* for New York City but the results were not statistically significant. See U.S. Census Bureau. Census Coverage Measurement Summary Results for New York: http://www.census.gov/coverage_measurement/post-enumeration_surveys/stateinfo36.html
- 7 For more information, see Salvo, J.J. and A.P. Lobo (2013). “Misclassifying New York’s Hidden Units as Vacant in 2010: Lessons Gleaned for the 2020 Census.” *Population Research and Policy Review*, 32(5), 729-751.
- 8 Erroneous vacant units in Brooklyn were estimated at 18,090, which accounted for an estimated population of 48,211. In Queens, erroneous vacancies were estimated at 3,278, resulting in 8,160 persons added. In addition, Queens had an estimated 3,940 erroneously deleted units, resulting in an added population of 11,120, for a total population added in Queens of 19,280. More information is available at: http://www.nyc.gov/html/dcp/html/census/census_challenge_2010.shtml

Figure 7-3
Changing Origins of In-migrants to New York City
2000 and 2007–2011



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 census; 2007–2011 Public Use Microdata Sample
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

in-migrants towards those with domestic origins has implications for the service delivery environment in areas such as housing, English language instruction, education, and social and health services.

The effects of this shift can be gleaned from Table 7-2.⁴ In earlier periods, in-migrants had lower earnings and household income than their out-migrant counterparts, leaving some to lament the loss of persons of higher socioeconomic status to out-migration. Data for 2007–2011 show a reversal of that pattern, with in-migrants reporting higher household incomes compared with out-migrants. Moreover, differences in earnings and the poverty rate are no longer statistically significant. This turnaround is primarily a result of the increased share of domestic migrants in the migration stream coming to New York.

It remains to be seen whether reduced international migration and the increased role of domestic migration represent a new long-term pattern of migration for New York City or whether it is a temporary phenomenon tied to the current economic climate.

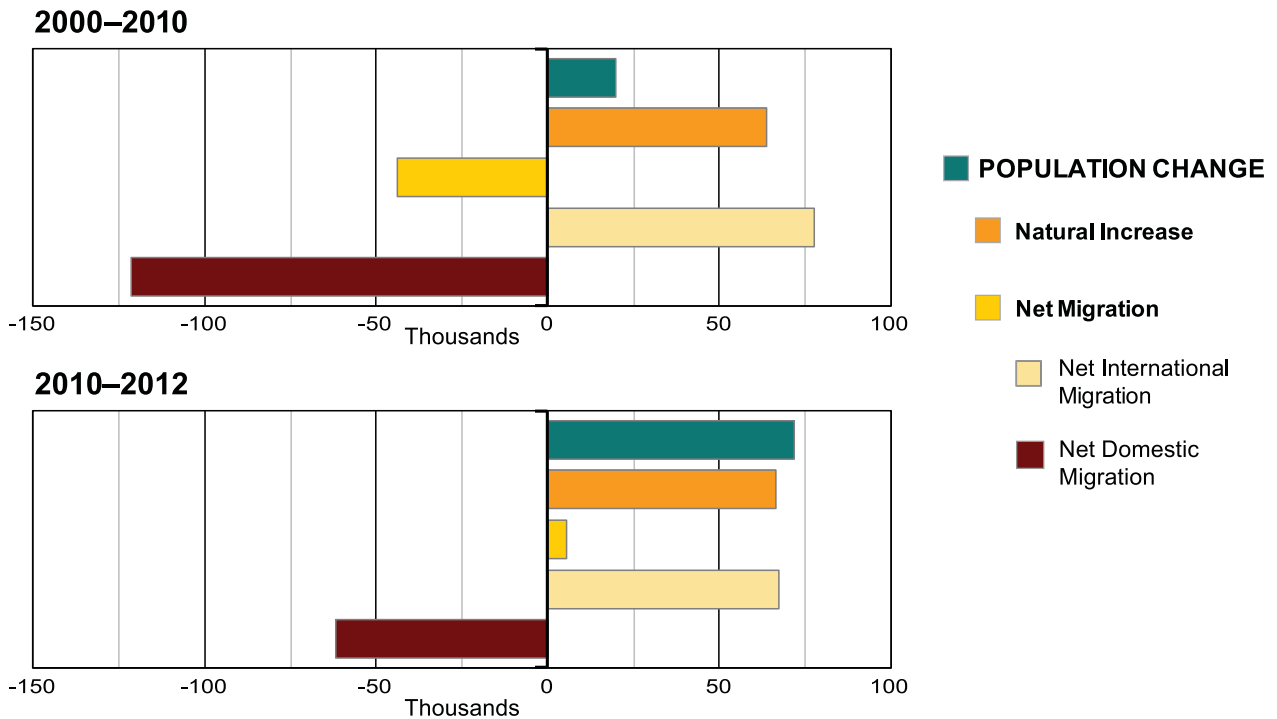
Table 7-2
Economic Characteristics of
Migrants to and from New York City:
1985–1990, 1995–2000, 2007–2011

	1985–1990	1995–2000	2007–2011
Mean Earnings, 21 years & over			
In-migrants	\$45,130 *	\$57,959 *	\$57,399
Out-migrants	\$54,880	\$61,857	\$59,531
Median Household Income			
In-migrants	\$50,933 *	\$54,304 *	\$58,217*
Out-migrants	\$56,026	\$58,884	\$51,594
Percent Below Poverty			
In-migrants	21.9 *	23.9 *	21.7
Out-migrants	17.2	15.7	20.6
Percent College Graduates,+ 25 years & over			
In-migrants	39.0 *	46.0 *	56.0*
Out-migrants	32.4	37.4	46.8

*Difference with out-migrants is statistically significant at the .10 level.
 All dollar figures in 2010 constant dollars.

Sources:
 U.S. Census Bureau, 1990–2000 censuses;
 2008–2010 American Community Survey-Public Use Microdata Sample
 Population Division, NYC Department of City Planning

Figure 7-4
Estimated Components of Population Change (Annualized)
New York City, 2000–2010 and 2010–2012



Sources: Adjusted U.S. Decennial Census data 2000–2010; New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene; United States Department of Homeland Security as revised by Population Division–New York City Department of City Planning

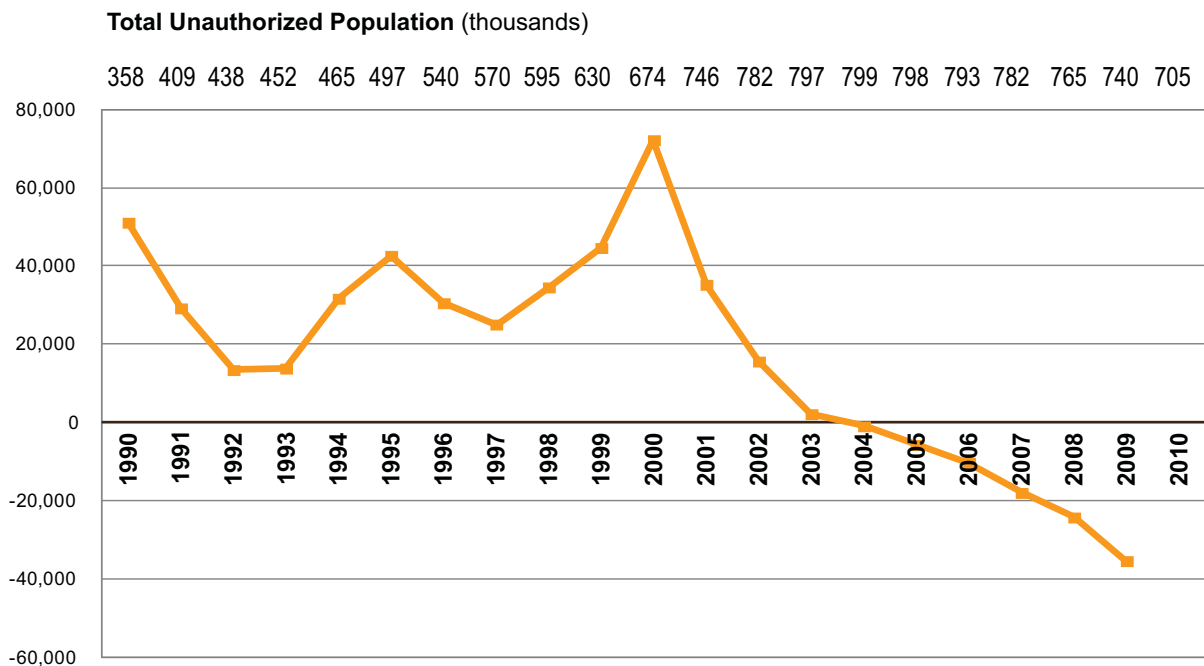
Unauthorized Immigration

Unauthorized immigration to the U.S. can trace its roots to the Bracero Program, a temporary migrant labor program that began in 1942. It was created to address a shortage of agricultural workers in the southwest. For over two decades this program established networks between farm workers in Mexico and agricultural interests in the U.S. While the Bracero Program ended in 1964, the networks established earlier resulted in continued – but now frequently unauthorized/undocumented – flows from Mexico to the U.S.⁵ Though New York City saw its unauthorized numbers rise, the increases were more dramatic in the southwest and western U.S., where Mexicans were much more likely to settle.

Estimating the number of unauthorized immigrants is a challenging endeavor. The ACS does not include a question on the legal status

of the foreign-born and hence an estimate of the unauthorized population can only be obtained indirectly. The most recent estimates come from a methodology that relies on data on the foreign-born population from the ACS and a series of assumptions about what these data represent.⁶ Since the foreign-born population tends to be heavily undercounted, the methodology first adjusts for this undercount. This adjusted count of the foreign-born population is then reduced by the number of legal immigrants derived from administrative records to obtain the number of unauthorized immigrants as a residual figure. The precision of the estimates are heavily dependent on the quality of the data sources and the accompanying assumptions. These limitations notwithstanding, the numbers derived provide the best estimates of the unauthorized foreign-born population.

Figure 7-5
Annual Change in the Estimated Unauthorized Population
New York State, 1990 to 2010



Sources: Robert Warren, Unpublished estimates
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

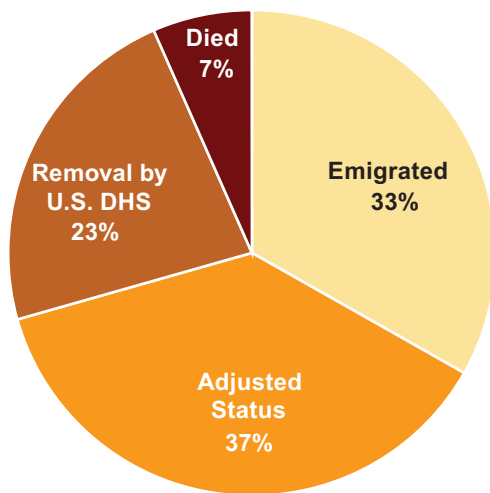
Figure 7-5 provides insight into trends in unauthorized flows to New York State. The line graph shows the annual change in the unauthorized population, while the total unauthorized population (in thousands) is noted above the graph. In 1990 the unauthorized population in the state stood at 358,000 and nearly doubled in the following two decades to 705,000 in 2010. For most of this period, the unauthorized population grew, with the largest increase of 72,000 in 2000, which took the unauthorized population to 746,000 in 2001. With smaller gains in the following years, the unauthorized population peaked at 799,000 in 2004 and has been declining ever since, reaching 705,000 in 2010.

New research sheds light as to why unauthorized immigrants leave (Figure 7-6). Unauthorized residents leave the population in three ways: 1) emigration—that is, voluntarily leave the country; 2) adjustment to lawful resident status; or 3) removal by the Department of Homeland Security. For 2009,

about one-third of the 43,000 persons who exited the unauthorized population in New York State emigrated out of the U.S. The largest group—37 percent—adjusted their status to legal permanent resident and 23 percent were removed from the country by the Department of Homeland Security. Additionally, there is some depletion of the unauthorized population because of death, which was estimated to be about 7 percent.

Given that the overwhelming majority of the foreign-born in New York State live in New York City, these data are likely to be representative of what is going on in the city. Using the city’s share of the state’s foreign-born population (71 percent) as a proxy for its share of the unauthorized population, the city was home to 499,000 unauthorized immigrants in 2010. As in the rest of the state, the city’s undocumented population is also likely to be in decline. This decline is a result of fewer unauthorized entrants coupled with large outflows of this popu-

Figure 7-6
Unauthorized Immigrant Outflow from New York State
By Components of Change: 2009–2010



Outflow = 43,175

Sources: Warren, R. & Warren, J.R. (2013). Unauthorized immigration to the United States: Annual estimates and components of change, by state, 1990 to 2010. *International Migration Review*, 47, 296–329

lation. The decline in newly-arrived unauthorized immigrants corroborates other data that show an overall decline in recent arrivals – both authorized and unauthorized – from abroad.

Naturalization: Acquiring U.S. Citizenship

Naturalization is the process through which the foreign-born acquire U.S. citizenship. To naturalize, an immigrant must be at least 18 years of age, have been lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the U.S., and must have continuously resided in the U.S. for at least five years. Those naturalizing as a spouse of a U.S. citizen may do so in three years.

The number of New York City residents who were naturalized citizens stood at 1,595,000 in 2011 (Table 7-3), or 52 percent of the foreign-born population. In general, the longer an immigrant group has been in the U.S., the larger the percentage that naturalizes. As measured in 2011, 80 percent of New York City’s foreign-born who entered before 1990 were naturalized citizens, but this was true for only 55 percent of those who entered in the 1990s, and

just 18 percent of those who entered in the 2000s. The low percentage naturalized among those entering in the 2000s reflects the fact that many of these recent entrants, particularly those who entered in the late 2000s, have not lived in the U.S. for a sufficient period to qualify for citizenship. Moreover, recent entrants include a large number of non-immigrants, such as students, diplomats, and those on temporary work visas, who are not eligible for citizenship. Thus a decline in the share of recent entrants – as in New York, where the share of recent entrants fell from 43 percent of the foreign-born in 2000 to 34 percent in 2011 – can positively influence the percentage of the overall foreign-born population that is naturalized.⁷ Indeed, this partly accounts for the increase in the share of the overall foreign-born population that was naturalized, from 45 percent in 2000 to 52 percent in 2011 (Tables 7-3 and 7-4).

Given that a change in the percentage naturalized is related to the duration of residence in the U.S., it is important to disaggregate data from the 2000 census and the 2011 ACS by year of entry. Theoretically by doing so, changes in the percentage naturalized can be attributed to shifts in the proclivity of a group to become U.S. citizens. For the most recent entrants (those who entered within 10 years of the survey), about the same share were naturalized in 2000 and 2011 – 18 percent. Among those with residence of 20 years or more, close to 8-in-10 were naturalized at both points in time. The only significant difference was among immigrants who were in the country between 10 and 20 years. In this group, 55 percent were naturalized in 2011, compared with 51 percent in 2000, indicative of a slight increase in their proclivity to become American citizens, particularly among Europeans and Asians.⁸

In 2011 over 6-in-10 immigrants from Europe and the nonhispanic Caribbean were naturalized, as were over one-half from Asia. Latin Americans and Africans had the lowest levels of naturalization, 39 and 44 percent, respectively. The low percentage naturalized among Latin Americans was largely a result of their lower proclivity to naturalize, irrespective of decade of entry; for Africans, the lower percentage naturalized was heavily influenced by the recency

Table 7-3

**Share of Foreign-born who are Naturalized by Area of Origin & Decade of Entry
New York City, 2011**

	All Periods			Entered 2000 or later			Entered 1990–1999			Entered before 1990		
	Total	Naturalized	Percent Naturalized	Total	Naturalized	Percent Naturalized	Total	Naturalized	Percent Naturalized	Total	Naturalized	Percent Naturalized
TOTAL, NYC	3,059,912	1,595,227	52.1	1,035,758	189,734	18.3	860,995	476,951	55.4	1,163,159	928,542	79.8
Latin America	975,941	384,082	39.4	339,139	35,296	10.4	279,890	98,143	35.1	356,912	250,643	70.2
Asia	841,844	449,588	53.4	330,637	69,197	20.9	248,639	154,618	62.2	262,568	225,773	86.0
Carribbean, nonhispanic	606,390	381,675	62.9	159,808	40,868	25.6	138,670	86,338	62.3	307,912	254,469	82.6
Europe	479,696	315,006	65.7	128,628	26,784	20.8	155,568	119,743	77.0	195,500	168,479	86.2
Africa	128,952	57,072	44.3	64,275	17,179	26.7	34,515	17,281	50.1	30,162	22,612	75.0
All Others	27,089	7,804	28.8	13,271	410	3.1	3,713	828	22.3	10,105	6,566	65.0

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey–Public Use Microdata Sample
Population Division–New York City Department of City Planning

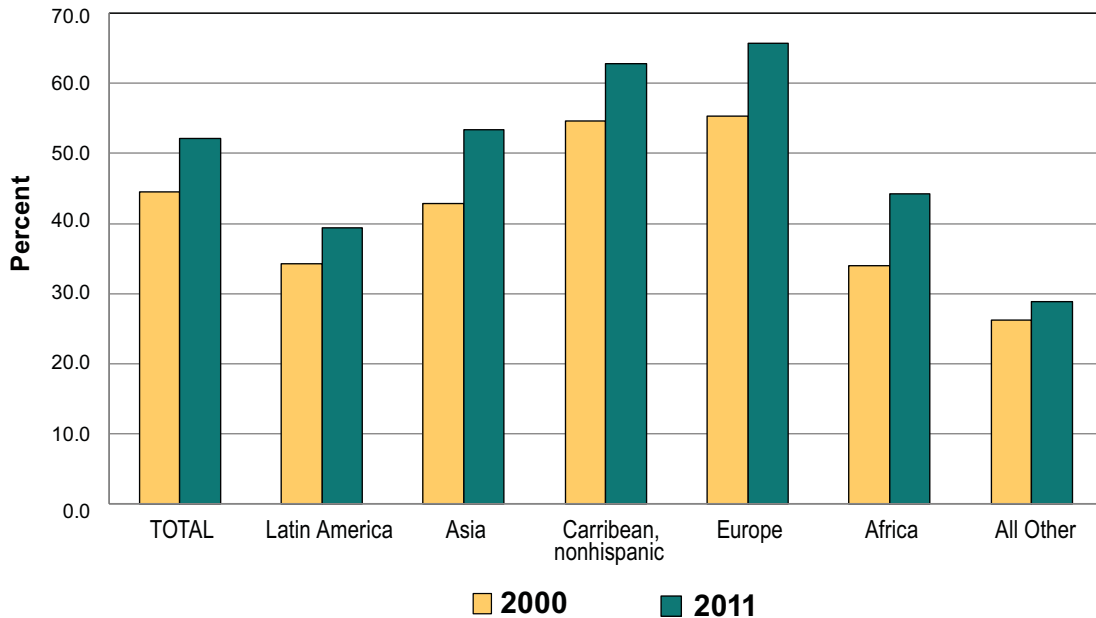
Table 7-4

**Share of Foreign-born who are Naturalized by Area of Origin & Decade of Entry
New York City, 2000**

	All Periods			Entered 1990-2000			Entered 1980–1989			Entered before 1980		
	Total	Naturalized	Percent Naturalized	Total	Naturalized	Percent Naturalized	Total	Naturalized	Percent Naturalized	Total	Naturalized	Percent Naturalized
TOTAL, NYC	2,871,032	1,278,687	44.5	1,224,524	216,693	17.7	831,758	422,651	50.8	814,750	639,343	78.5
Latin America	907,451	310,497	34.2	398,305	45,994	11.5	276,124	102,823	37.2	233,022	161,680	69.4
Asia	686,599	294,643	42.9	333,751	57,908	17.4	220,558	125,343	56.8	132,290	111,392	84.2
Carribbean, nonhispanic	595,642	325,792	54.7	190,417	47,450	24.9	218,071	128,688	59.0	187,154	149,654	80.0
Europe	557,492	308,116	55.3	232,814	57,633	24.8	85,652	50,032	58.4	239,026	200,451	83.9
Africa	92,435	31,398	34.0	52,013	6,418	12.3	23,783	12,226	51.4	16,639	12,754	76.7
All Others	31,413	8,241	26.2	17,224	1,290	4.1	7,570	3,539	11.3	6,619	3,412	10.9

Sources: US Census Bureau, 2000 Census–Summary File 3 and 5% Public Use Microdata Sample
Population Division–New York City Department of City Planning

Figure 7-7
Share of Foreign-born who are Naturalized by Area of Origin
New York City, 2000 and 2011



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau: 2000 Census-Summary File 3 and 5% Public Use Microdata Sample; U.S. Census Bureau: 2011 American Community Survey-Public Use Microdata Sample
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

of their immigration, with almost one-half of all immigrants in 2011 entering in the previous decade. For all groups, however, the level of naturalization rose between 2000 and 2011 (Figure 7-7).

As discussed in Chapter 6, there has been a substantial change in the classes of admission utilized by immigrants over the past three decades. The entry of immigrants with family ties to legal permanent residents has fallen, while visas to immediate relatives of U.S. citizens have increased dramatically. Visas to those with ties to permanent residents are numerically limited and entail long waiting periods, as opposed to visas for immediate relatives, which are exempt from any limit. One reason for the earlier reliance on reunification with legal permanent residents was the low levels of naturalization among some immigrant groups. The increase in naturalization has allowed for greater use of immediate relative visas, which paves the way for quicker immigrant entry.

Immigrants in an Aging Population

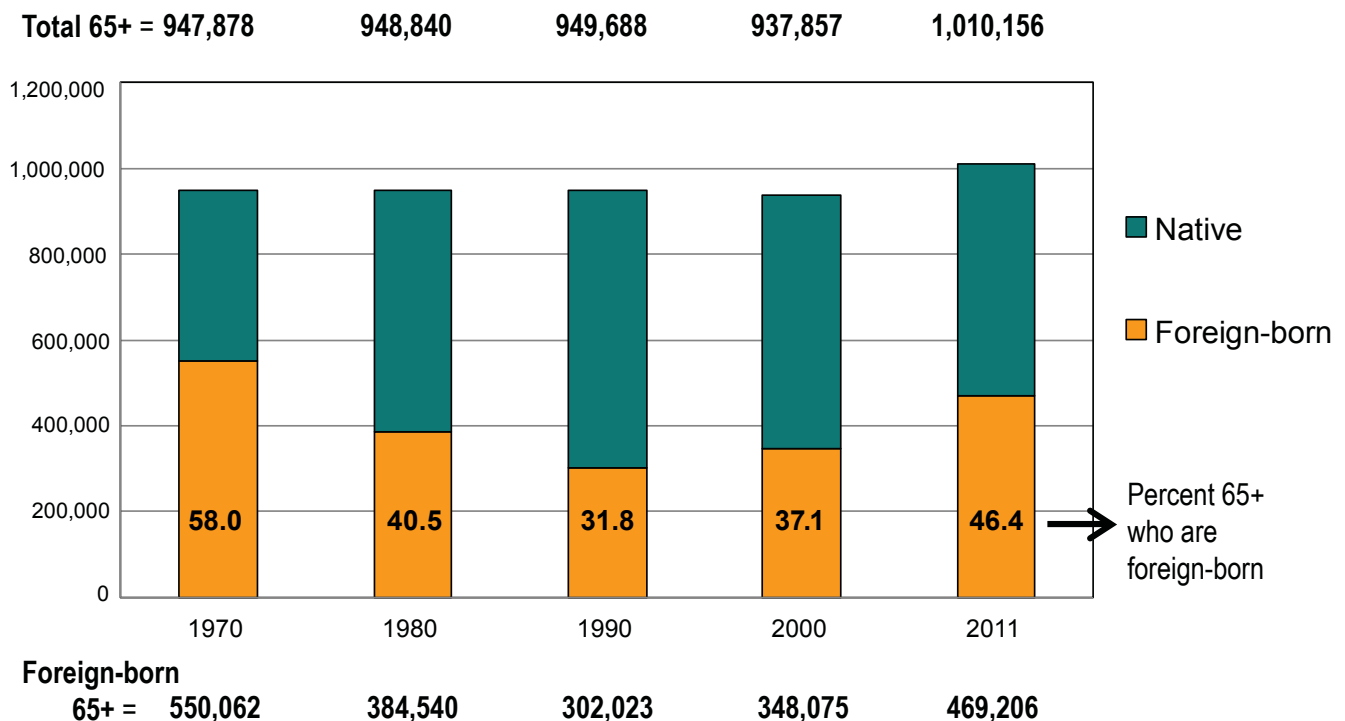
Most immigrants ages 65 and over (hereafter referred to as 65+) arrived in the U.S. primarily in the young working ages. Thus peaks and valleys in immigration to the city are reflected—after a lag—in the foreign-born composition of the city’s 65+ population. In recent decades, the foreign-born share of the city’s 65+ population peaked in 1970, when 58 percent of the 948,000 residents in that age group were foreign-born (Figure 7-8). Most immigrants 65+ were part of the large flow from Europe in the initial decades of the 20th century, and their numerical strength was reflected in the large share they comprised of the 65+ population in 1970. The cessation of large-scale immigration in the 1930s and 1940s was reflected in a diminishing share of the foreign-born among those 65+ in 1980 (41 percent) and 1990 (32 percent). While the overall population age 65+ was essentially unchanged between 1970 and 1990, the number of foreign-born in this age group dropped 45 percent during this period.

After 1965, flows from Europe began to ebb and there was a dramatic increase in immigration from Latin America, Asia, and the nonhispanic Caribbean. The resurgence of large-scale immigration to the nation provided a large supply of young, working age people who are now beginning to enter the older age groups. Between 1990 and 2011, the number of foreign-born persons 65+ increased by 55 percent, from 302,000 to 469,000; immigrants comprised over 46 percent of the population age 65+ in 2011.⁹ It should be noted that growth in the older foreign-born population was not only due to the aging of earlier foreign-born cohorts who entered in the young working ages, but also due to recent direct immigration of older persons. More than 45,000

persons or 10 percent of the foreign-born age 65+ in 2011 immigrated to the U.S. since 2000, with China and the Dominican Republic accounting for about one-in-three of these older—but recent—immigrants (data not shown).

Like the nation, more New Yorkers are projected to be in the older age groups over the next few decades. The question is not whether an increase in the population 65+ will occur, but rather the scale of the increase. Preliminary projections have the city’s population 65+ increasing by approximately 400,000 in the next three decades. As those in the present, heavily immigrant younger age cohorts eventually enter the older age groups, the number of foreign-born in the oldest age groups will con-

Figure 7-8
Population 65 and Over by Nativity
New York City, 1970–2011



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 1970-2000 censuses; 2011 American Community Survey-Public Use Microdata Sample
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

tinue to increase. As of 2011, more than one-half of all persons 35 to 64 years of age were foreign-born, well above the city average of 37 percent. These age cohorts will increase both the size of the older population and its immigrant component. More importantly, unlike previous periods, the mix of countries represented in these groups will reflect the diverse post-1965 immigrant streams, resulting in unprecedented diversity among older New Yorkers.

Immigrant Fertility

In addition to the direct effect of immigration on population growth, immigration has an indirect effect by way of fertility. Immigrants are heavily concentrated in the childbearing ages and tend to have higher fertility than native-born residents. In 2011 foreign-born women constituted 41 percent of women in the childbearing ages, 15 to 50 years. Yet foreign-born mothers accounted for a slight majority of all births in New York City: 60,800 out of 118,700 births (Table 7-5). Among foreign-born women, mothers born in China (8,000), the Dominican Republic (7,700), and Mexico (6,600) had the largest numbers of births, together accounting for 1-in-3 births to foreign-born women. Overall, immigrants and their U.S.-born offspring account for approximately 60 percent of the city's population.

Immigration and the Resident Work Force

The ebb and flow of people that is a defining feature of New York City's population dynamic means that workers who leave need to be replaced to ensure the continued success of New York's economy. Moreover, as workers in the large baby boom cohorts retire, they also need to be replaced. These replacement workers are often immigrants. In 2011, 46 percent of the city's resident labor force was foreign-born (Figure 7-9), but immigrants constituted a majority of all workers 35 to 64 years of age, with their peak share among 45 to 54 year olds (56 percent).

In 2011, recent immigrants – those who arrived in 2000 or later – comprised 15 percent of city residents in the labor force. Since most immigrants

Table 7-5
Births to Foreign-born Mothers
by Country of Birth
New York City, 2011

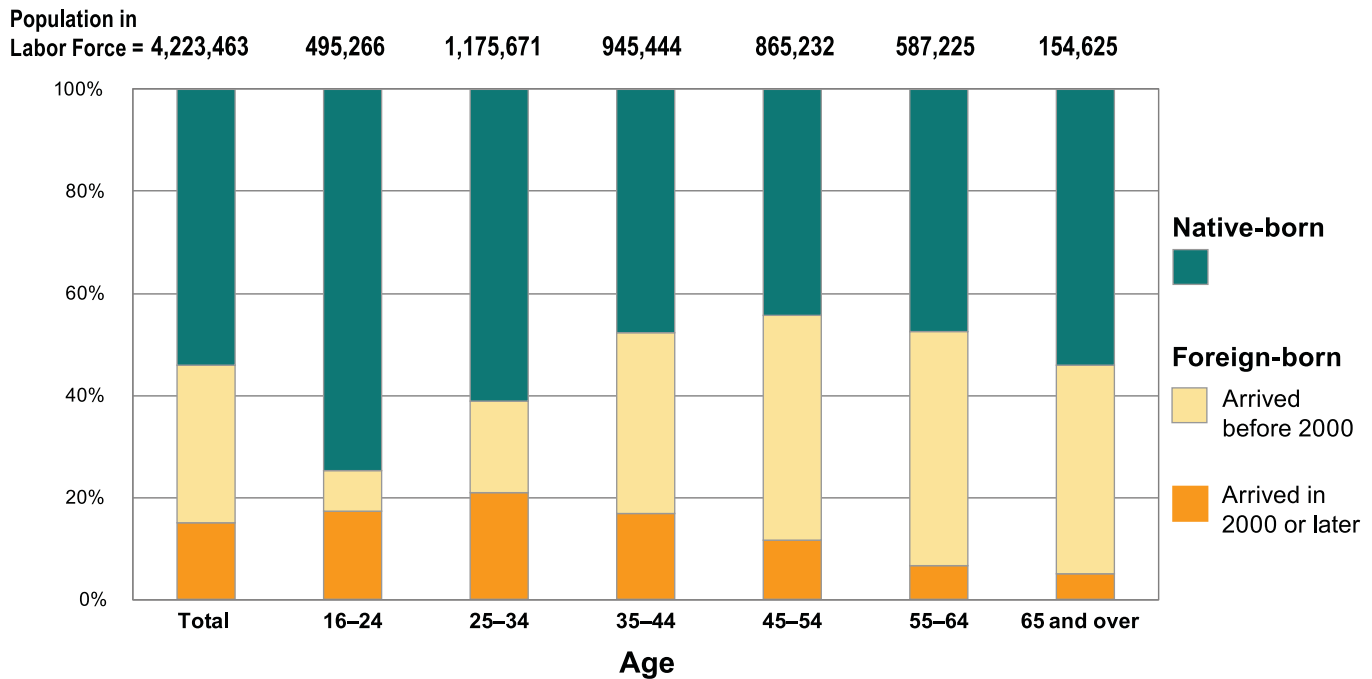
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
BIRTHS, TOTAL	118,651	100.0
Native-born	57,567	48.5
Foreign-born	60,807	51.2
Foreign-born	60,807	100.0
China	7,954	13.1
Dominican Republic	7,701	12.7
Mexico	6,645	10.9
Ecuador	2,687	4.4
Jamaica	2,684	4.4
Bangladesh	1,955	3.2
Guyana	1,902	3.1
Haiti	1,494	2.5
Trinidad and Tobago	1,372	2.3
India	1,248	2.1
Pakistan	1,243	2.0
Korea	948	1.6
Israel	944	1.6
Russia	889	1.5
Poland	852	1.4
Colombia	805	1.3
Uzbekistan	779	1.3
Honduras	768	1.3
Ukraine	740	1.2
Philippines	733	1.2

Sources: Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, New York City, 2011
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

arrive in the young working ages, this is where recent immigrants are disproportionately represented (as are the native-born). The peak share for recent immigrants is among those 25 to 34 years of age, where they comprised 21 percent of the labor force. Longer resident immigrants – those who arrived prior to 2000 – comprised 31 percent of residents in the labor force, but 40 percent of workers ages 35 to 54, and 46 percent among 55 to 64 year olds.

In order to better understand the contribution immigrants make to the city's workforce, it is import-

Figure 7-9
Resident Labor Force by Nativity and Age
New York City, 2011



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey-Public Use Microdata Sample
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

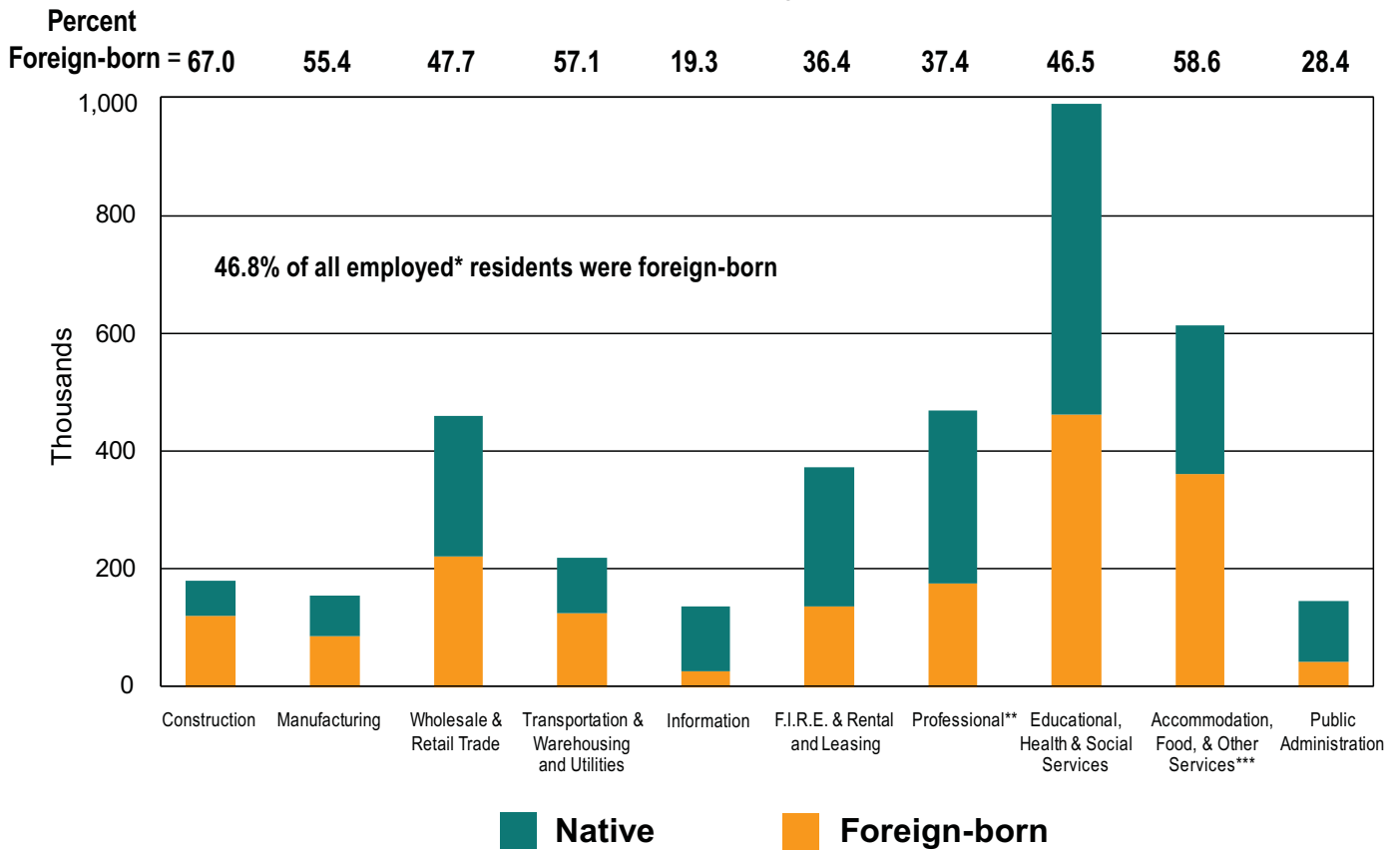
ant to identify the niches they occupy by industry. Industry refers to the kinds of business conducted by a person's employing organization.¹⁰ This includes the businesses of those who are self-employed, where immigrants have a higher-than-average representation (see Chapter 4).

Immigrants were conspicuous across the industry spectrum, but had the highest numerical presence in two of the city's largest industries (Figure 7-10). *Educational, Health, and Social Services*, the largest industry in New York's economy, employed 990,500 residents; immigrants accounted for 461,000 (47 percent) of this service sector, in fields such as hospitals (80,400), home health care (51,700), elementary and secondary schools (44,800), individual and family services (32,900), child day care services (27,400), colleges and universities (26,500), and nursing care facilities (25,600). The next largest industry, *Accommodation, Food, and Other Services*, employed 614,500 residents, of whom 360,300 or 59 percent

were foreign-born. The largest concentrations in this industry were found in restaurants and other food services (125,600), private households (28,300), and traveler accommodations (21,500), with smaller, though notable, numbers in auto repair, beauty salons, and dry cleaning. *Wholesale and Retail Trade* had the third largest immigrant presence, with 219,900 immigrants employed. They constituted nearly one-half of total employments in this sector, with substantial numbers in grocery (32,200), clothing (15,200), and department and discount stores (10,900).

With respect to industries with a disproportionate immigrant presence, 67 percent of workers in *Construction* were foreign-born (120,700), followed by *Accommodation, Food, and Other Services* (59 percent). Immigrants also had a large share in *Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities* (57 percent or 125,300 immigrant workers), which included 33,800 in taxi and limousine businesses, 19,500 in bus service and urban transit, and 10,000 in services

Figure 7-10
Nativity of New York City's Resident Employed* by Selected Industry
New York City, 2011



* Persons 16 and Over Employed in the Civilian Labor Force
 ** Includes Professional, Scientific, Management, Administrative and Waste Management
 *** Includes Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, and Other Services (Except Public Administration)

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey-Public Use Microdata Sample
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

incidental to transportation. Also included here are workers in the postal service, as well as those in air transport, courier, truck, and rail transportation. Finally, immigrants comprised a majority in *Manufacturing* (55 percent or 86,100 immigrant workers), with the largest cluster in apparel (13,100), along with medical equipment, baking, furniture, pharmaceuticals, and printing.

Industry sectors where immigrants had the lowest percentages of all workers were *Information* (19 percent); *Public Administration* (28 percent); *Professional, Scientific, Management, Administrative and Waste Management* (37 percent); and *Finance,*

Insurance, and Real Estate (F.I.R.E.) (36 percent). Despite the relatively low representation, large clusters of immigrants were present in industries within these sectors. Among jobs in *F.I.R.E.*, for example, large numbers of immigrants were in real estate (37,600), banking (29,700), securities/commodities (22,800), and insurance (14,400). *Professional, Scientific, Management, Administrative, and Waste Management* included immigrant workers in building maintenance (25,300), legal services (14,100), investigation and security services (12,900), computer systems design (11,200), and accounting and payroll (10,900).

Immigrants and Housing

This section addresses the role immigrants play in the city's housing market by using the 2011 New York City Housing and Vacancy Survey (NYCHVS).¹¹ Table 7-6 shows there were 3.1 million households in the city, of which 1.39 million had foreign-born heads (of household). Among these foreign-born heads, 1,080,000 had arrived in the U.S. before 2000 (longer-resident heads) and 313,000 arrived in 2000 or later (recent entrants). For both recently arrived and longer-resident foreign-born heads, Table 7-6 lists the number living in six types of housing.

The housing types depicted refer to tenure and regulatory status. Owner-occupied housing units are either *conventional* or *co-op/condo*. Conventional refers to privately owned houses or buildings that are not part of a cooperative or condominium development. This includes owner-occupied single family houses and living quarters that are part of commercial or

industrial buildings. The category co-op/condo is comprised of cooperative and condominium units, including those constructed under the New York State and New York City Mitchell-Lama programs that provide cooperative housing for moderate income families through limited equity ownership.

Renter-occupied housing units cover four categories: *market rate*, *controlled/stabilized*, *government assisted*, and *public housing*. Market rate refers to units with no current governmental restrictions or regulation on rents, rental conditions, or type of tenancy. These units may never have been subject to government rent regulation, or may have been regulated in the past but are no longer subject to these controls. Controlled/stabilized units include those that are subject to the Rent Control Law and Regulations, as well as units where other government regulations determine the level of rent increases. Controlled/stabilized units numbered nearly 1 million, making this the largest category in the city's housing inventory.

Table 7-6
Housing Type by Nativity of Household Head
New York City, 2011

	Household Heads				Percent Distribution			
	FOREIGN-BORN				FOREIGN-BORN			
	TOTAL	Total	Entered before 2000	Entered 2000 or later	TOTAL	Total	Entered before 2000	Entered 2000 or later
TOTAL, New York City*	3,087,523	1,392,909	1,079,827	313,082	100.0	45.1	35.0	10.1
Owner-Occupied	984,065	427,889	401,194	26,695	100.0	43.5	40.8	2.7
Conventional	567,167	280,478	266,690	13,788	100.0	49.5	47.0	2.4
Co-op/condo	416,898	147,411	134,202	13,209	100.0	35.4	32.2	3.2
Renter-Occupied	2,103,458	965,020	671,093	293,927	100.0	45.9	31.9	14.0
Market rate	812,124	365,283	228,411	136,872	100.0	45.0	28.1	16.9
Controlled/stabilized	999,243	498,338	358,094	140,244	100.0	49.9	35.8	14.0
Government assisted	104,648	45,080	39,559	5,521	100.0	43.1	37.8	5.3
Public housing**	187,443	56,319	51,418	4,901	100.0	30.0	27.4	2.6

*There were 426,000 householder records with missing information on birthplace and 193,907 foreign born householder records with missing information on year of immigration. These households were assigned a year of immigration based on the percent distribution of households with complete information for these variables.

**Includes about 2,500 units that were acquired by the city due to nonpayment of property taxes.

Source: New York City Housing and Vacancy Survey, 2011
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

The large majority of these units were rent stabilized, covered under the auspices of the Emergency Tenant Protection Act of 1974.¹²

Government assisted rentals include several categories that receive some form of government subsidy for the purposes of providing affordable housing to those with moderate incomes. Finally, public housing refers to rental units owned and managed by the New York City Housing Authority. Units in Housing Authority projects aim to provide housing for low to moderate income tenants, with the terms and conditions of occupancy regulated by the Authority.

Immigrants comprised 45 percent of all households, with a slightly lower percentage in owner-occupied (44 percent) compared with renter-occupied units (46 percent). Immigrants were particularly underrepresented among co-op/condo owners, where they accounted for just 35 percent of all units; they had a higher share (50 percent) of conventional owner-occupied units. Among rental units, immigrants were disproportionately represented in controlled/stabilized units, while they were underrepresented in government assisted units and especially in public housing.

A different picture emerges when longer-resident immigrants are compared with recent entrants. Home ownership requires not only capital but also knowledge of the housing market. Not surprisingly, units that were home to recent entrants were far less likely to be owner-occupied. While recent entrants accounted for 10 percent of all households in New York City, they constituted just 3 percent of owner-occupied units – and 14 percent of rentals. Among market rate rentals, 17 percent were occupied by recent entrants. On the other hand, recent entrants were underrepresented in rentals that were government assisted (5 percent) and in public housing (3 percent).

With increased time spent in the U.S., the housing picture improved dramatically for immigrant households. While longer-resident immigrant

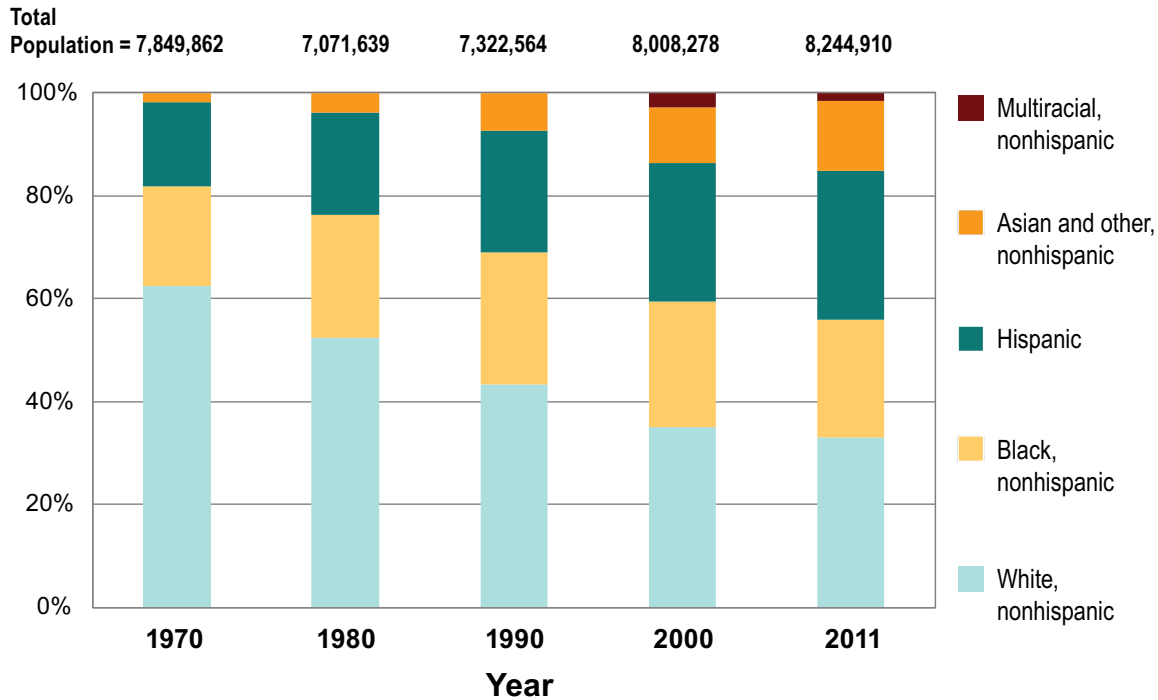
households were 35 percent of all households, they accounted for 41 percent of owner-occupied units. Among conventional units, longer resident households accounted for 47 percent, though they were underrepresented (32 percent) in co-ops/condos. Among rentals, the presence of longer resident immigrants in controlled/stabilized units (36 percent) and in government assisted units (38 percent) was broadly in line with their overall share of households. But they were underrepresented in public housing, with 27 percent of units in this category. Thus even with increased time in the U.S., immigrants are still much less likely to be living in public housing.

Since the mid-1990s, demand for housing resulted in a surge in new construction, especially in the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens, boroughs that also had significant numbers of housing conversions in the 1990s.¹³ This boom lasted until 2008, when the effects of the deep recession took hold in the New York housing market.¹⁴ Much of the demand for new housing that came on the market in the last decade was driven by immigrants. NYCHVS reported that between 2000 and 2011, 133,000 housing units were “occupied for the first time,”¹⁵ and over 64,000 or 49 percent of these units were occupied by a foreign-born head (data not shown). When second generation household heads – those who were native-born with one/both parents foreign-born – were added, units occupied by first and second generation heads stood at more than 83,000 or 63 percent of all housing units that were first occupied between 2000 and 2011.

Race and Hispanic Change

Over the past four decades, the large flow of immigrants from Latin America, Asia, and the Caribbean has reshaped the race/Hispanic composition of New York from largely white nonhispanic to a diverse mix where no one group is in the majority. White nonhispanics, who have experienced population losses each decade since 1970, saw these losses attenuate in the last decade due to a large influx of young whites from the rest of the nation. With a population of 2.73 million in 2011, whites remained the largest group in the city, but they comprised just 33 percent of the

Figure 7-11
Population by Race/Hispanic Origin
New York City, 1970–2011

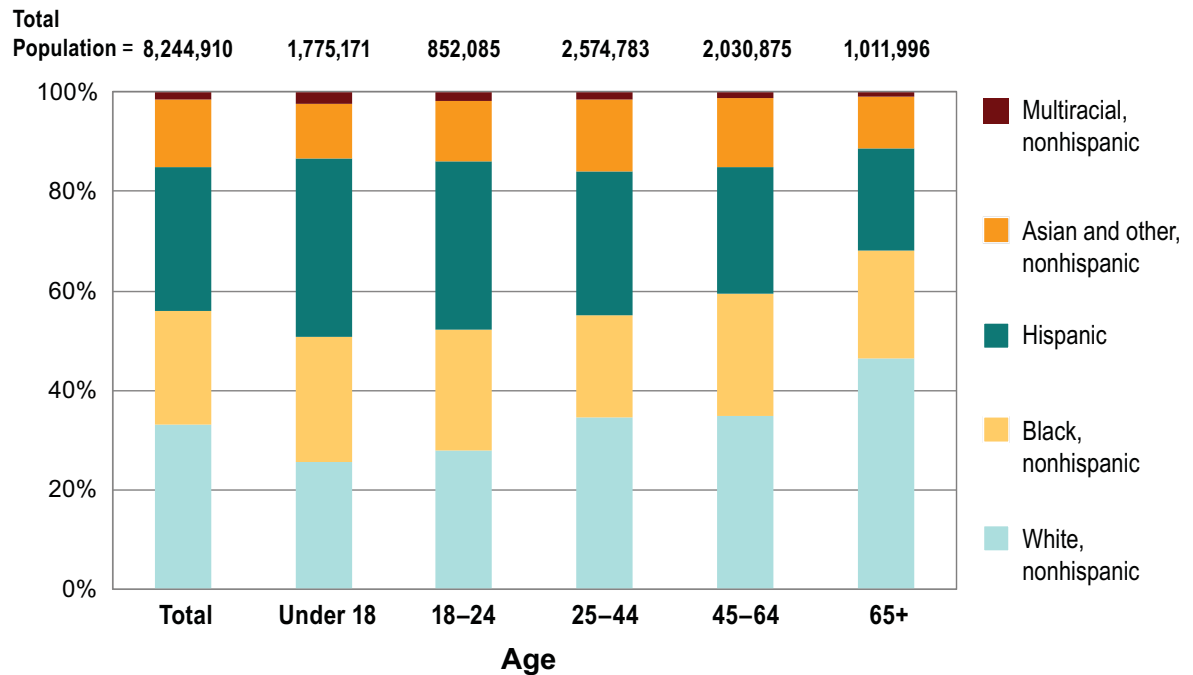


Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 1970-2000 decennial censuses; 2011 American Community Survey-Summary File
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

population, down from 63 percent in 1970 (Figure 7-11). The black population reached a high 1.96 million in 2000, but declined by 79,000 in the last decade, the result of increased out-migration of blacks with origins in the southern states and the Caribbean. Black nonhispanics, who comprised 19 percent in 1970, accounted for 23 percent of the population in 2011. While the population of whites and blacks declined in the past decade, Asians and Hispanics saw population increases that were mirrored in their growing shares of the city's population. Asians and other nonhispanics increased by nearly one-third in the last decade and crossed the one million mark for the first time. They accounted for 14 percent of the population in 2011, up from 2 percent in 1970. Hispanics grew 10 percent in the last decade to reach 2.37 million. Hispanics are now the largest minority group in the city, with a 29 percent share, up from 16 percent in 1970.

These dramatic changes have been accompanied by increasing ethnic diversity *within* each race/Hispanic group. The Afro-Caribbean population, for example, numbered in excess of 601,000 in 2011, or nearly one-third (32 percent) of the black nonhispanic population, up from less than 10 percent in 1970.¹⁶ The Hispanic population, long synonymous with Puerto Ricans, had no single group that comprised a majority. While Puerto Ricans remained the largest group, they accounted for just 31 percent of Hispanics in 2011, and were followed by a panoply of other ethnic groups, including Dominicans (25 percent), Mexicans (13 percent), Ecuadorians (7 percent) and Colombians (4 percent). Among Asians, the Chinese were a near majority (47 percent) in 2011, but down from their 59 percent share in 1970. They were followed by Asian Indians (19 percent), Koreans (9 percent), and Filipinos (7 percent). Bangladeshis emerged as the 5th largest Asian group in 2011, with a

Figure 7-12
Age by Race/Hispanic Origin
New York City, 2011



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey-Summary File
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

5 percent share of the Asian nonhispanic population, followed by Pakistanis at 4 percent.

Figure 7-12 examines the race/Hispanic profile of the city by age. White nonhispanics accounted for a disproportionate 46 percent of those 65 years and over – an age cohort that represents the city’s demographic past. The city’s demographic future is best represented by children under 18: Hispanics were the largest group (35 percent), followed by white and black nonhispanics (25 percent each), Asian and other nonhispanics (12 percent), and those of multiracial nonhispanic backgrounds (2 percent).¹⁷ In the coming decades, the overall race/Hispanic composition of the city will reflect the make-up of the younger age cohorts as they move into the older age groups. However, the changing nature of domestic and international migration could alter the race and Hispanic makeup of the city in new ways.

SUMMARY

There is a dynamism that defines the population of New York City, an energy that comes from a continuous ebb and flow of people – literally hundreds of thousands of people entering and leaving the city each year. Immigration is a key part of this process, selective of people with talent and motivation who are drawn to the possibilities afforded by the wide array of economic opportunities the city offers. In recent decades immigrant flows have mitigated what could have been catastrophic population losses in the 1970s, have stabilized the city’s population in the 1980s, were a major impetus for growth that helped New York officially cross the 8 million mark in 2000, and have propelled the city to a new population peak of 8.34 million in 2012.

The city’s foreign-born number more than three million – a population that would comprise the third largest city in the U.S., bested by just New York City

A NOTE ABOUT RECENT IMMIGRATION LEGISLATION

The “Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act” (S. 744) is a broad-based proposal for reforming the U.S. immigration system. The bill was introduced in the Senate on April 16, 2013, sent to the Committee on the Judiciary, amended, and then passed by the Senate on June 27, 2013. The legislation has been given to the House of Representatives for consideration.

The major goal of the proposed legislation is to increase the number of workers with higher levels of skills, while still allowing for family reunification. In an effort to attract more immigrants with skills, the proposed legislation creates a new merit-based point system that is based heavily on education and work experience; and country-specific quotas for employment visas would be discarded in favor of an overall visa cap. Family reunification remains an important goal of the system, in that spouses and children of legal permanent residents would be exempt from numerical limits for the first time. However, the current immigrant visa categories for siblings and adult married children of U.S. citizens would be eliminated. Also noteworthy are the proposed elimination of the diversity visa pool and the creation of pathways for the legalization of undocumented immigrants.

Any endeavor that aims to predict the size and composition of future immigration flows to New York is difficult at best. While the new legislation, if ultimately enacted, would likely alter the flow of immigrants to the city and to the nation, world events and changes in U.S. policy toward particular countries could also dramatically affect flows. What is certain is that local conditions will continue to influence whether those who enter the nation settle in New York City. New York’s historic receptivity to immigrants and local policies that enhance the incorporation of newcomers into the fabric of the city, coupled with a healthy and diverse economy, should ensure New York’s continued status as a magnet for immigrants.

and Los Angeles. Immigrants are 37 percent of the city’s population, and with foreign-born mothers accounting for 51 percent of all births, approximately 6-in-10 New Yorkers are either immigrants or the children of immigrants. On the economic front, immigrants comprised 47 percent of all employed residents, but accounted for over a majority of residents employed in Construction; Accommodation, Food, and Other Services; Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities; and Manufacturing. Immigrants are disproportionately represented among those who start new businesses, providing a continuous injection of economic vitality that serves the neighborhoods of New York. Further, the presence of immigrants helps New York City maintain its aging housing stock and drives demand for new housing, with almost one-half of all units coming on the market between 2000 and 2011 occupied by an immigrant; when the second generation is included, this share increases to 63 percent.

There is another and perhaps less well understood side to the economic story of immigration, one that goes to the heart of the city’s demographic makeup. It involves the inevitable aging of the city’s population over the next three decades, a result of the baby boomer cohorts entering retirement. Continued immigration could help ameliorate the costs associated with increased services that would be needed by this burgeoning older population, which is projected to increase by approximately 400,000 persons by 2040. If history is any indication, the economic opportunities in New York will continue to sustain its immigrant flow. And in light of the increase in the number of naturalized citizens, the number of family members reunifying with these citizens should continue to grow.

Finally, the most recent data suggest that we are potentially in the midst of yet another phase in the city’s demographic history. It is one where domestic migration will play a heightened role in the flow of people to the city, as evidenced by smaller losses to the rest of the nation and more modest gains through international migration. This rela-

tive balance of domestic losses and international gains, while evident in just the last few years, may represent a reversal of a longstanding pattern of net losses through migration.

ENDNOTES

- 1 Changes of address from year-to-year for tax returns represent flows into and out of the city. Those who have addresses in the city in one year and outside the city in the next are designated as “out-migrants”; those who live outside the city one year and in the city the next are designated as “in-migrants.”
- 2 According to the 2011 ACS, the number of persons who “came to the U.S. to live” in 2010 was 94,800, down 25 percent from the 126,400 persons in the 2000 census who said they had entered in 1999. Similarly, the 451,800 persons in the 2011 ACS who had arrived in the previous five years (2006–2010) was down 22 percent from the 579,800 in the 2000 census who had entered between 1995–1999.
- 3 Net international flows were derived by assuming that those emigrating equaled 20 percent of the legal flow. Non-immigrant in- and out-flows were ignored.
- 4 Strictly comparable data on in-migrants and out-migrants are not available; data on out-migrants are incomplete, since the ACS does not provide information on those who have left the U.S. for other countries. This analysis assumes that this effect remains the same over time, thus making comparisons useful.
- 5 See Massey, D. and Liang, Z. (1989). The long-term consequences of a temporary worker program: the U.S.-Bracero experience. *Population Research and Policy Review*, 8, 199–226.
- 6 See Warren, R. & Warren, J.R (2013). Unauthorized Immigration to the United States: Annual Estimates and Components of Change, by State, 1990 to 2010. *International Migration Review*, 47, 296–329.
- 7 These percentages, shown in Chapter 4, can also be derived from the first row in Tables 7-2 and 7-3.
- 8 Theoretically, it is possible that differences in the year-to-year flow of immigrants in the 1980s and the 1990s could have affected the time available for immigrants to naturalize. However it is impossible to disentangle this effect from those related to the other factors mentioned, such as differences in the number of non-immigrants and other groups that are ineligible to naturalize.
- 9 Between 1990 and 2010, there was steady growth in the percentage of all deaths to foreign-born persons: 29 percent in 1990, 31 percent in 2000 and 35 percent in 2010.
- 10 The *broad* industry groups shown in Figure 7-10 are based on the one-year 2011 ACS. Because of the much larger number of *detailed* industries, the 2011 sample was insufficient for the creation of reliable estimates. Thus estimates of detailed industries are from the five-year ACS for 2007-2011.
- 11 The 2011 NYCHVS sample consisted of about 19,000 housing units that were drawn from the 2010 census address list. Information on “control status” of the housing unit, that is the kinds of subsidies and/or governmental regulation that govern housing occupancy, can be identified in the NYCHVS but not the decennial census or ACS.
- 12 The Emergency Tenant Protection Act (ETPA) is a state law that provides limitations on the amount of rent in various municipalities (local opt in) based on a continuing housing emergency, defined as vacancy rates of less than five percent.
- 13 Unlike new construction, conversions are housing units created by adding to or subdividing units in existing buildings. It includes dwelling units created in non-residential buildings, additional units created within existing occupied residential buildings, and units restored to the housing stock in vacant residential buildings by private investors without city assistance. The city’s building records provide more accurate data on new construction than on conversions, requiring that the number of these added units be estimated by indirect means. For the 1990s, the estimated number of conversions in the city was 127,000.
- 14 Data from the New York City Department of Buildings show annual permits for new construction. In the Bronx, permits rose from an annual average of 1,072 in 1995–1999 to 3,576 in 2000–2008, plummeting to 1,689 in 2009–2012. In Brooklyn, annual average permits increased from 1,526 in 1995–1999 to 7,240 in 2000–2008, falling to 1,552 in 2009–2012. In Queens, the average rose from 1,360 to 5,482, dropping to 2,372 over the same periods.
- 15 This excludes 9,400 households where information on the birthplace of the respondent or respondent’s parents was not reported.
- 16 Based on persons of nonhispanic Caribbean ancestry in the ACS.
- 17 Self-reporting more than one race on the census, which began in 2000, is affected by a variety of factors that make any judgment of “accuracy” impossible to determine. Suffice it to say that the “two or more races” population is a volatile number that demonstrates much inconsistency when measured over multiple samples in census evaluations. See National Research Council (2004). *The 2000 Census: Counting Under Adversity*. Panel to Review the 2000 Census. Washington DC: the National Academies Press.



The Newest New Yorkers

Appendix Tables

Appendix Table 3-1

Change in Foreign-born Population by World Area of Origin and Neighborhood of Residence
New York City Neighborhoods, 2000 to 2007–2011 **202**

Appendix Table 3-2a

Top 20 Foreign-born Groups by Neighborhood of Residence
New York City Neighborhoods, 2007–2011 **212**

Appendix Table 3-2b

Foreign-born Groups Ranked 21 through 40 by Neighborhood of Residence
New York City Neighborhoods, 2007–2011 **222**

Appendix Table 5-1

Population Density and Percent Foreign-born
New York Metropolitan Region by Subregion and County, 2011 **232**

Appendix Table 5-2

Foreign-born by Area of Origin
New York Metropolitan Region by Subregion and County, 2011 **233**

Appendix Table 5-3

Total and Foreign-born Population
New York Metropolitan Region by Subregion and County, 1900–2011 **234**

Appendix Table 3-1

Change in Foreign-born Population by World Area of Origin and Neighborhood of Residence

New York City Neighborhoods, 2000 to 2007–2011

	TOTAL POPULATION				TOTAL FOREIGN-BORN				EUROPE			
	2000	2007–2011	Change 2000 to 2007–2011		2000	2007–2011	Change 2000 to 2007–2011		2000	2007–2011	Change 2000 to 2007–2011	
			Number	Percent			Number	Percent			Number	Percent
TOTAL, NEW YORK CITY	8,008,278	8,128,980	120,702	1.5	2,871,032	2,989,817	118,785	4.1	557,492	475,091	-82,401	-14.8
BRONX	1,332,650	1,374,593	41,943	3.1	385,827	453,466	67,639	17.5	40,577	30,673	-9,904	-24.4
West												
Bedford Park-Fordham North	55,189	51,002	-4,187	-7.6	20,165	20,131	-34	-0.2	1,965	1,436	-529	-26.9
Belmont	25,804	26,729	925	3.6	7,386	8,203	817	11.1	1,293	867	-426	-32.9
Claremont-Bathgate	28,105	29,795	1,690	6.0	5,175	7,812	2,637	51.0	94	53	-41	-43.6
Concourse-Concourse Village	98,457	102,401	3,944	4.0	35,432	41,748	6,316	17.8	241	403	162	67.2
Crotona Park East	18,079	19,603	1,524	8.4	4,265	6,337	2,072	48.6	30	31	1	3.3
East Tremont	39,282	41,919	2,637	6.7	7,546	12,045	4,499	59.6	112	239	127	113.4
Fordham South	26,880	26,506	-374	-1.4	8,949	9,199	250	2.8	35	34	-1	-2.9
Highbridge	33,797	36,851	3,054	9.0	10,969	14,355	3,386	30.9	55	31	-24	-43.6
Kingsbridge Heights	33,368	32,129	-1,239	-3.7	12,829	14,101	1,272	9.9	415	171	-244	-58.8
Morrisania-Melrose	29,654	35,295	5,641	19.0	6,021	9,916	3,895	64.7	17	110	93	547.1
Mount Hope	52,463	51,945	-518	-1.0	20,367	22,333	1,966	9.7	169	149	-20	-11.8
North Riverdale-Fieldston-Riverdale	28,006	26,978	-1,028	-3.7	6,338	5,393	-945	-14.9	3,375	1,971	-1,404	-41.6
Norwood	40,793	39,847	-946	-2.3	14,362	14,792	430	3.0	2,357	1,646	-711	-30.2
Spuyten Duyvil-Kingsbridge	29,728	30,073	345	1.2	8,907	9,003	96	1.1	3,146	2,569	-577	-18.3
University Heights-Morris Heights	54,347	54,163	-184	-0.3	17,312	21,100	3,788	21.9	134	65	-69	-51.5
Van Cortlandt Village	50,857	49,507	-1,350	-2.7	18,687	19,786	1,099	5.9	2,485	1,808	-677	-27.2
North and East												
Co-op City	40,676	43,778	3,102	7.6	7,406	9,509	2,103	28.4	1,309	1,053	-256	-19.6
Eastchester-Edenwald-Baychester	35,547	37,203	1,656	4.7	12,084	13,354	1,270	10.5	345	512	167	48.4
Pelham Bay-Country Club-City Island	27,043	26,939	-104	-0.4	4,421	4,418	-3	-0.1	3,058	2,248	-810	-26.5
Schuylerville-Throgs Neck-Edgewater Park	43,501	44,832	1,331	3.1	5,813	6,637	824	14.2	3,418	2,494	-924	-27.0
Williamsbridge-Olinville	57,796	61,448	3,652	6.3	22,505	23,479	974	4.3	764	519	-245	-32.1
Woodlawn-Wakefield	43,583	45,734	2,151	4.9	17,573	19,018	1,445	8.2	2,818	1,957	-861	-30.6
Central and South												
Allerton-Pelham Gardens	28,537	32,872	4,335	15.2	8,448	10,681	2,233	26.4	2,203	2,332	129	5.9
Bronxdale	34,250	33,508	-742	-2.2	10,759	12,035	1,276	11.9	2,905	2,665	-240	-8.3
Hunts Point	25,315	27,231	1,916	7.6	6,368	7,004	636	10.0	19	27	8	42.1
Longwood	23,080	26,250	3,170	13.7	6,804	7,803	999	14.7	85	35	-50	-58.8
Melrose South-Mott Haven North	33,722	37,069	3,347	9.9	8,091	11,996	3,905	48.3	44	42	-2	-4.5
Mott Haven-Port Morris	48,977	52,487	3,510	7.2	9,862	14,365	4,503	45.7	113	209	96	85.0
Parkchester	29,407	29,367	-40	-0.1	7,881	9,137	1,256	15.9	298	106	-192	-64.4
Pelham Parkway	29,936	29,976	40	0.1	10,291	11,484	1,193	11.6	4,195	2,738	-1,457	-34.7
Rikers Island	12,780	10,453	-2,327	-18.2	–	1,469	1,469	–	–	73	73	–
Soundview-Bruckner	34,713	34,286	-427	-1.2	10,860	13,228	2,368	21.8	239	93	-146	-61.1
Soundview-Castle Hill-Clason Point-Harding Park	50,718	52,945	2,227	4.4	7,771	10,943	3,172	40.8	233	84	-149	-63.9
Van Nest-Morris Park-Westchester Square	27,435	29,620	2,185	8.0	7,463	8,696	1,233	16.5	1,936	1,487	-449	-23.2
West Farms-Bronx River	34,516	35,105	589	1.7	9,962	12,748	2,786	28.0	298	97	-201	-67.4
Westchester-Unionport	25,814	27,575	1,761	6.8	6,658	8,796	2,138	32.1	374	267	-107	-28.6

ASIA				AFRICA				NONHISPANIC CARIBBEAN				LATIN AMERICA			
2000	2007-2011	Change 2000 to 2007-2011		2000	2007-2011	Change 2000 to 2007-2011		2000	2007-2011	Change 2000 to 2007-2011		2000	2007-2011	Change 2000 to 2007-2011	
Number	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Number	Number	Percent
686,599	815,288	128,689	18.7	92,435	118,162	25,727	27.8	591,660	594,623	2,963	0.5	919,759	957,786	38,027	4.1
28,656	36,034	7,378	25.7	25,747	41,150	15,403	59.8	90,305	92,867	2,562	2.8	199,434	252,091	52,657	26.4
2,914	1,251	-1,663	-57.1	1,012	2,021	1,009	99.7	2,377	2,087	-290	-12.2	11,845	13,305	1,460	12.3
542	556	14	2.6	371	261	-110	-29.6	699	745	46	6.6	4,481	5,774	1,293	28.9
139	123	-16	-11.5	689	1,709	1,020	148.0	666	856	190	28.5	3,587	5,071	1,484	41.4
897	1,883	986	109.9	3,811	6,186	2,375	62.3	5,329	5,241	-88	-1.7	25,103	27,996	2,893	11.5
36	87	51	141.7	173	694	521	301.2	513	647	134	26.1	3,502	4,878	1,376	39.3
175	245	70	40.0	613	1,859	1,246	203.3	1,047	1,325	278	26.6	5,599	8,377	2,778	49.6
194	169	-25	-12.9	873	961	88	10.1	1,150	823	-327	-28.4	6,690	7,212	522	7.8
61	86	25	41.0	1,493	2,417	924	61.9	1,052	1,305	253	24.1	8,293	10,516	2,223	26.8
1,431	1,222	-209	-14.6	359	618	259	72.1	1,176	1,621	445	37.8	9,444	10,469	1,025	10.9
190	153	-37	-19.5	692	1,550	858	124.0	1,069	1,091	22	2.1	4,040	7,012	2,972	73.6
650	556	-94	-14.5	1,789	3,008	1,219	68.1	3,167	2,609	-558	-17.6	14,575	16,011	1,436	9.8
1,252	1,733	481	38.4	136	176	40	29.4	359	298	-61	-17.0	1,107	1,129	22	2.0
3,073	2,416	-657	-21.4	555	487	-68	-12.3	2,220	2,315	95	4.3	6,104	7,852	1,748	28.6
1,705	1,624	-81	-4.8	219	153	-66	-30.1	386	357	-29	-7.5	3,367	4,204	837	24.9
365	611	246	67.5	1,919	2,165	246	12.8	2,266	2,096	-170	-7.5	12,618	16,163	3,545	28.1
1,744	1,456	-288	-16.5	1,572	2,291	719	45.7	1,193	1,302	109	9.1	11,686	12,894	1,208	10.3
306	351	45	14.7	728	1,137	409	56.2	3,928	5,373	1,445	36.8	1,030	1,595	565	54.9
141	272	131	92.9	542	1,056	514	94.8	10,138	9,621	-517	-5.1	882	1,877	995	112.8
438	687	249	56.8	37	13	-24	-64.9	207	198	-9	-4.3	634	1,188	554	87.4
266	719	453	170.3	121	187	66	54.5	400	587	187	46.8	1,564	2,625	1,061	67.8
621	931	310	49.9	1,922	2,113	191	9.9	16,151	16,704	553	3.4	2,995	3,161	166	5.5
422	719	297	70.4	580	832	252	43.4	12,784	13,718	934	7.3	906	1,792	886	97.8
1,047	1,692	645	61.6	254	464	210	82.7	3,492	3,966	474	13.6	1,450	2,219	769	53.0
828	1,104	276	33.3	478	541	63	13.2	3,151	2,904	-247	-7.8	3,379	4,807	1,428	42.3
152	95	-57	-37.5	161	499	338	209.9	648	376	-272	-42.0	5,382	6,007	625	11.6
32	55	23	71.9	140	493	353	252.1	625	491	-134	-21.4	5,922	6,729	807	13.6
319	362	43	13.5	273	869	596	218.3	570	683	113	19.8	6,885	10,040	3,155	45.8
69	240	171	247.8	503	726	223	44.3	675	560	-115	-17.0	8,474	12,630	4,156	49.0
1,470	2,796	1,326	90.2	1,610	1,476	-134	-8.3	2,229	2,672	443	19.9	2,256	2,087	-169	-7.5
2,574	3,941	1,367	53.1	107	415	308	287.9	809	1,011	202	25.0	2,455	3,357	902	36.7
-	175	175	-	-	67	67	-	-	291	291	-	-	857	857	-
840	2,114	1,274	151.7	315	418	103	32.7	2,313	2,430	117	5.1	7,153	8,163	1,010	14.1
285	417	132	46.3	816	1,538	722	88.5	1,977	2,182	205	10.4	4,433	6,713	2,280	51.4
1,721	2,079	358	20.8	151	250	99	65.6	841	956	115	13.7	2,797	3,912	1,115	39.9
515	605	90	17.5	650	1,035	385	59.2	3,044	2,210	-834	-27.4	5,455	8,770	3,315	60.8
1,153	2,444	1,291	112.0	83	373	290	349.4	1,647	1,208	-439	-26.7	3,341	4,504	1,163	34.8

Appendix Table 3-1 (continued)

	TOTAL POPULATION				TOTAL FOREIGN-BORN				EUROPE			
	2000	2007-2011	Change 2000 to 2007-2011		2000	2007-2011	Change 2000 to 2007-2011		2000	2007-2011	Change 2000 to 2007-2011	
			Number	Percent			Number	Percent			Number	Percent
BROOKLYN	2,465,326	2,486,119	20,793	0.8	931,769	926,511	-5,258	-0.6	238,383	190,081	-48,302	-20.3
North												
Bedford	58,784	68,052	9,268	15.8	12,274	12,900	626	5.1	451	546	95	21.1
Bushwick	120,374	131,250	10,876	9.0	40,097	48,528	8,431	21.0	953	1,049	96	10.1
East Williamsburg	31,949	33,041	1,092	3.4	8,961	8,526	-435	-4.9	1,590	1,849	259	16.3
Greenpoint	37,907	31,255	-6,652	-17.5	19,850	12,067	-7,783	-39.2	15,012	8,854	-6,158	-41.0
North Side-South Side	40,080	45,324	5,244	13.1	14,061	10,900	-3,161	-22.5	3,089	2,718	-371	-12.0
Stuyvesant Heights	62,184	62,129	-55	-0.1	10,016	13,459	3,443	34.4	211	206	-5	-2.4
Williamsburg	32,094	33,709	1,615	5.0	4,797	4,235	-562	-11.7	2,759	1,933	-826	-29.9
East												
Brownsville	59,093	54,558	-4,535	-7.7	13,916	14,560	644	4.6	225	53	-172	-76.4
Cypress Hills-City Line	49,039	47,518	-1,521	-3.1	21,532	20,982	-550	-2.6	453	288	-165	-36.4
East New York	110,827	119,236	8,409	7.6	31,239	36,585	5,346	17.1	628	543	-85	-13.5
Ocean Hill	30,382	30,719	337	1.1	5,888	7,663	1,775	30.1	197	141	-56	-28.4
Starrett City	14,621	12,777	-1,844	-12.6	4,739	3,789	-950	-20.0	2,382	1,694	-688	-28.9
Central												
Canarsie	85,058	84,244	-814	-1.0	36,463	39,195	2,732	7.5	2,700	1,004	-1,696	-62.8
Crown Heights	145,600	141,067	-4,533	-3.1	50,778	49,058	-1,720	-3.4	2,036	1,648	-388	-19.1
East Flatbush-Farragut	56,091	52,262	-3,829	-6.8	30,275	26,658	-3,617	-11.9	519	301	-218	-42.0
Erasmus	31,392	29,505	-1,887	-6.0	18,085	16,861	-1,224	-6.8	194	82	-112	-57.7
Flatlands	66,722	70,428	3,706	5.6	26,795	29,877	3,082	11.5	2,445	1,381	-1,064	-43.5
Georgetown-Marine Park-Bergen Beach-Mill Basin	43,147	47,948	4,801	11.1	9,273	12,477	3,204	34.6	5,675	5,394	-281	-4.9
Prospect Heights	19,426	21,003	1,577	8.1	4,861	4,540	-321	-6.6	478	752	274	57.3
Prospect Lefferts Gardens-Wingate	70,342	69,331	-1,011	-1.4	36,131	32,925	-3,206	-8.9	586	565	-21	-3.6
Rugby-Remsen Village	57,935	56,471	-1,464	-2.5	30,824	29,059	-1,765	-5.7	524	405	-119	-22.7
Southern												
Bath Beach	28,297	27,779	-518	-1.8	12,709	12,630	-79	-0.6	6,546	4,126	-2,420	-37.0
Bay Ridge	80,990	83,704	2,714	3.4	29,747	27,432	-2,315	-7.8	11,767	9,022	-2,745	-23.3
Bensonhurst	143,060	144,159	1,099	0.8	74,458	77,682	3,224	4.3	36,647	25,688	-10,959	-29.9
Borough Park	101,560	106,816	5,256	5.2	35,796	31,739	-4,057	-11.3	17,358	12,287	-5,071	-29.2
Brighton Beach	34,920	30,693	-4,227	-12.1	24,593	21,261	-3,332	-13.5	14,969	13,048	-1,921	-12.8
Dyker Heights	38,697	43,469	4,772	12.3	14,023	19,001	4,978	35.5	5,800	4,802	-998	-17.2
Flatbush	110,974	105,940	-5,034	-4.5	58,396	51,122	-7,274	-12.5	6,667	4,319	-2,348	-35.2
Gravesend	29,279	26,981	-2,298	-7.8	11,984	11,972	-12	-0.1	6,454	5,617	-837	-13.0
Homecrest	46,091	40,698	-5,393	-11.7	22,319	18,072	-4,247	-19.0	11,112	7,821	-3,291	-29.6
Kensington-Ocean Parkway	36,867	36,635	-232	-0.6	20,265	16,867	-3,398	-16.8	7,379	5,224	-2,155	-29.2
Madison	38,659	39,131	472	1.2	19,089	18,682	-407	-2.1	10,947	9,014	-1,933	-17.7
Midwood	55,477	52,764	-2,713	-4.9	23,827	20,731	-3,096	-13.0	13,331	9,994	-3,337	-25.0
Ocean Parkway South	20,672	19,873	-799	-3.9	7,012	6,209	-803	-11.5	3,727	2,900	-827	-22.2
Seagate-Coney Island	34,257	30,806	-3,451	-10.1	9,254	10,739	1,485	16.0	3,905	5,444	1,539	39.4
Sheepshead Bay-Gerritsen Beach-Manhattan Beach	64,531	60,210	-4,321	-6.7	25,569	26,170	601	2.4	15,445	14,574	-871	-5.6
West Brighton	17,370	15,865	-1,505	-8.7	9,413	9,498	85	0.9	8,805	8,574	-231	-2.6
West												
Brooklyn Heights-Cobble Hill	22,442	23,818	1,376	6.1	3,232	4,364	1,132	35.0	1,373	1,976	603	43.9
Carroll Gardens-Columbia Street-Red Hook	38,173	40,358	2,185	5.7	5,441	7,280	1,839	33.8	1,751	2,016	265	15.2
Clinton Hill	33,960	34,929	969	2.9	7,051	6,547	-504	-7.1	454	1,054	600	132.2
DUMBO-Vinegar Hill-Downtown Brooklyn-Boerum Hill	30,802	34,105	3,303	10.7	4,827	6,225	1,398	29.0	742	1,297	555	74.8
Fort Greene	28,379	26,108	-2,271	-8.0	4,351	5,850	1,499	34.5	397	724	327	82.4
Park Slope-Gowanus	67,206	72,311	5,105	7.6	12,945	12,255	-690	-5.3	2,426	3,464	1,038	42.8
Sunset Park	118,661	123,790	5,129	4.3	58,707	64,029	5,322	9.1	5,140	3,586	-1,554	-30.2
Windsor Terrace	20,887	22,970	2,083	10.0	5,878	5,264	-614	-10.5	2,132	2,077	-55	-2.6

ASIA				AFRICA				NONHISPANIC CARIBBEAN				LATIN AMERICA			
2000	2007-2011	Change 2000 to 2007-2011		2000	2007-2011	Change 2000 to 2007-2011		2000	2007-2011	Change 2000 to 2007-2011		2000	2007-2011	Change 2000 to 2007-2011	
Number	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Number	Number	Percent
183,909	226,651	42,742	23.2	23,588	26,639	3,051	12.9	295,275	287,298	-7,977	-2.7	185,245	187,620	2,375	1.3
623	1,565	942	151.2	754	1,070	316	41.9	5,933	5,373	-560	-9.4	4,476	4,093	-383	-8.6
2,901	3,772	871	30.0	455	591	136	29.9	6,144	5,758	-386	-6.3	29,609	37,207	7,598	25.7
2,107	2,887	780	37.0	49	84	35	71.4	421	219	-202	-48.0	4,689	3,436	-1,253	-26.7
1,500	1,113	-387	-25.8	122	53	-69	-56.6	422	280	-142	-33.6	2,742	1,506	-1,236	-45.1
1,049	1,600	551	52.5	27	10	-17	-62.8	151	319	168	111.3	9,636	5,826	-3,810	-39.5
476	1,432	956	200.8	504	461	-43	-8.5	6,052	7,492	1,440	23.8	2,709	3,802	1,093	40.3
722	709	-13	-1.8	23	92	69	300.0	142	30	-112	-78.9	935	1,236	301	32.2
456	363	-93	-20.4	526	438	-88	-16.7	9,890	10,646	756	7.6	2,791	3,041	250	9.0
2,286	3,457	1,171	51.2	112	268	156	139.3	6,253	4,996	-1,257	-20.1	12,428	11,971	-457	-3.7
1,279	1,454	175	13.7	1,239	1,699	460	37.1	16,661	21,704	5,043	30.3	11,362	11,147	-215	-1.9
195	57	-138	-70.8	501	780	279	55.7	3,428	5,111	1,683	49.1	1,567	1,562	-5	-0.3
1,004	605	-399	-39.7	111	132	21	18.9	878	745	-133	-15.1	364	597	233	64.0
2,895	2,119	-776	-26.8	1,179	1,290	111	9.4	27,372	32,594	5,222	19.1	2,215	2,012	-203	-9.2
1,853	3,403	1,550	83.6	1,841	2,899	1,058	57.5	38,246	34,374	-3,872	-10.1	6,486	6,060	-426	-6.6
452	182	-270	-59.7	590	883	293	49.7	26,773	23,924	-2,849	-10.6	1,881	1,295	-586	-31.2
450	813	363	80.7	322	602	280	87.0	15,738	13,741	-1,997	-12.7	1,334	1,489	155	11.6
1,569	1,825	256	16.3	792	465	-327	-41.3	20,180	24,139	3,959	19.6	1,749	1,958	209	12.0
1,840	3,140	1,300	70.7	125	274	149	119.2	965	2,559	1,594	165.2	591	1,068	477	80.7
745	840	95	12.8	329	124	-205	-62.3	2,043	1,766	-277	-13.6	1,147	744	-403	-35.1
771	1,312	541	70.2	1,035	1,194	159	15.4	29,311	26,977	-2,334	-8.0	4,333	2,728	-1,605	-37.0
515	662	147	28.5	619	642	23	3.7	27,390	25,926	-1,464	-5.3	1,696	1,334	-362	-21.3
4,936	6,806	1,870	37.9	169	442	273	161.5	65	36	-29	-44.6	942	1,134	192	20.4
11,456	11,772	316	2.8	2,121	2,424	303	14.3	417	378	-39	-9.4	3,745	3,663	-82	-2.2
30,208	41,153	10,945	36.2	896	1,082	186	20.8	368	412	44	12.0	6,124	9,225	3,101	50.6
11,867	12,871	1,004	8.5	537	335	-202	-37.6	438	187	-251	-57.3	4,953	5,339	386	7.8
5,894	5,553	-341	-5.8	170	148	-22	-12.9	567	126	-441	-77.8	2,965	2,330	-635	-21.4
6,410	11,803	5,393	84.1	634	510	-124	-19.6	124	106	-18	-14.5	985	1,674	689	69.9
8,266	9,337	1,071	13.0	1,772	1,969	197	11.1	32,064	25,059	-7,005	-21.8	9,425	10,224	799	8.5
3,947	4,930	983	24.9	137	75	-62	-45.3	417	143	-274	-65.7	985	1,138	153	15.5
8,300	7,436	-864	-10.4	707	1,029	322	45.5	207	66	-141	-68.1	1,860	1,585	-275	-14.8
7,276	7,934	658	9.0	394	182	-212	-53.8	2,205	1,333	-872	-39.5	2,876	2,112	-764	-26.6
6,465	7,815	1,350	20.9	190	298	108	56.8	386	174	-212	-54.9	1,024	1,316	292	28.5
6,684	7,392	708	10.6	556	467	-89	-16.0	1,509	842	-667	-44.2	1,565	1,959	394	25.2
2,402	2,001	-401	-16.7	318	189	-129	-40.6	38	56	18	47.4	442	1,007	565	127.8
1,839	2,446	607	33.0	518	353	-165	-31.9	1,483	802	-681	-45.9	1,479	1,694	215	14.6
7,535	9,356	1,821	24.2	270	433	163	60.4	900	655	-245	-27.2	1,324	1,053	-271	-20.5
271	808	537	197.7	41	8	-33	-80.5	96	0	-96	-100.0	167	108	-59	-35.5
1,052	1,108	56	5.3	53	138	85	160.4	233	303	70	30.0	304	608	304	100.0
1,437	1,648	211	14.7	152	316	164	107.9	470	743	273	58.1	1,489	2,205	716	48.1
1,090	1,277	187	17.2	969	654	-315	-32.5	2,675	1,676	-999	-37.3	1,751	1,624	-127	-7.3
1,281	2,012	731	57.1	212	177	-35	-16.5	613	566	-47	-7.7	1,884	1,840	-44	-2.3
603	1,522	919	152.4	349	466	117	33.5	1,427	1,653	226	15.8	1,443	1,219	-224	-15.5
2,685	2,688	3	0.1	456	430	-26	-5.7	1,769	1,060	-709	-40.1	5,074	3,685	-1,389	-27.4
24,585	32,118	7,533	30.6	584	406	-178	-30.5	1,834	1,874	40	2.2	26,458	25,645	-813	-3.1
1,724	1,545	-179	-10.4	128	57	-71	-55.5	559	366	-193	-34.5	1,241	1,121	-120	-9.7

Appendix Table 3-1 (continued)

	TOTAL POPULATION				TOTAL FOREIGN-BORN				EUROPE			
	2000	2007-2011	Change 2000 to 2007-2011		2000	2007-2011	Change 2000 to 2007-2011		2000	2007-2011	Change 2000 to 2007-2011	
			Number	Percent			Number	Percent			Number	Percent
MANHATTAN	1,537,195	1,588,257	51,062	3.3	452,440	453,836	1,396	0.3	83,327	86,724	3,397	4.1
Upper												
Central Harlem-Polo Grounds	109,534	122,288	12,754	11.6	19,415	26,881	7,466	38.5	602	1,941	1,339	222.4
East Harlem	113,962	120,430	6,468	5.7	24,288	30,335	6,047	24.9	1,129	2,520	1,391	123.2
Hamilton Heights	50,465	51,069	604	1.2	21,173	18,202	-2,971	-14.0	286	921	635	222.0
Manhattanville	24,775	23,054	-1,721	-6.9	10,040	9,124	-916	-9.1	81	297	216	266.7
Marble Hill-Inwood	49,134	48,889	-245	-0.5	24,111	22,480	-1,631	-6.8	1,333	794	-539	-40.4
Morningside Heights	54,146	53,933	-213	-0.4	14,174	16,204	2,030	14.3	2,735	3,510	775	28.3
Washington Heights	167,119	162,898	-4,221	-2.5	89,930	80,174	-9,756	-10.8	6,179	4,570	-1,609	-26.0
East Side												
Gramercy	26,184	25,897	-287	-1.1	5,429	4,926	-503	-9.3	1,911	1,602	-309	-16.2
Lenox Hill-Roosevelt Island	76,692	78,155	1,463	1.9	18,047	19,154	1,107	6.1	7,204	7,070	-134	-1.9
Murray Hill-Kips Bay	48,316	51,190	2,874	5.9	11,609	11,941	332	2.9	3,613	3,892	279	7.7
Stuyvesant Town-Cooper Village	19,101	21,688	2,587	13.5	3,029	4,355	1,326	43.8	955	986	31	3.2
Turtle Bay-East Midtown	49,734	47,330	-2,404	-4.8	14,364	12,000	-2,364	-16.5	5,474	4,225	-1,249	-22.8
Upper East Side-Carnegie Hill	63,788	60,178	-3,610	-5.7	11,550	9,757	-1,793	-15.5	6,323	4,294	-2,029	-32.1
Yorkville	76,730	77,900	1,170	1.5	17,058	16,642	-416	-2.4	6,989	6,209	-780	-11.2
Lower												
Battery Park City-Lower Manhattan	20,179	35,770	15,591	77.3	5,128	10,660	5,532	107.9	1,443	3,517	2,074	143.7
Chinatown	52,546	47,803	-4,743	-9.0	32,791	26,808	-5,983	-18.2	632	1,302	670	106.0
East Village	41,779	42,481	702	1.7	11,903	10,345	-1,558	-13.1	4,483	4,509	26	0.6
Lower East Side	72,132	73,992	1,860	2.6	22,398	22,711	313	1.4	1,973	2,122	149	7.6
SoHo-TriBeCa-Civic Center-Little Italy	36,565	39,031	2,466	6.7	11,637	10,591	-1,046	-9.0	2,264	2,910	646	28.5
West Village	68,575	67,303	-1,272	-1.9	12,418	11,898	-520	-4.2	5,673	5,097	-576	-10.2
West Side and Midtown												
Clinton	40,531	43,693	3,162	7.8	11,330	12,923	1,593	14.1	2,577	2,920	343	13.3
Hudson Yards-Chelsea-Flatiron-Union Square	55,845	68,328	12,483	22.4	11,920	14,886	2,966	24.9	3,649	4,642	993	27.2
Lincoln Square	55,057	59,772	4,715	8.6	11,979	12,979	1,000	8.3	4,681	4,704	23	0.5
Midtown-Midtown South	25,782	27,728	1,946	7.5	7,660	8,254	594	7.8	2,350	2,294	-56	-2.4
Upper West Side	136,913	136,033	-880	-0.6	28,972	29,490	518	1.8	8,783	9,857	1,074	12.2
QUEENS	2,229,379	2,213,977	-15,402	-0.7	1,028,339	1,058,602	30,263	2.9	169,014	132,713	-36,301	-21.5
Northwest												
Astoria	88,802	74,859	-13,943	-15.7	47,550	33,217	-14,333	-30.1	14,176	10,060	-4,116	-29.0
Corona	99,094	103,210	4,116	4.2	61,720	66,259	4,539	7.4	2,469	1,558	-911	-36.9
East Elmhurst	20,930	22,834	1,904	9.1	8,775	12,388	3,613	41.2	262	90	-172	-65.6
Elmhurst	112,412	108,556	-3,856	-3.4	80,431	77,110	-3,321	-4.1	4,176	2,853	-1,323	-31.7
Forest Hills	85,072	83,728	-1,344	-1.6	42,325	41,056	-1,269	-3.0	15,148	12,517	-2,631	-17.4
Glendale	30,933	32,679	1,746	5.6	7,899	9,135	1,236	15.7	5,186	4,687	-499	-9.6
Hunters Point-Sunnyside-West Maspeth	61,870	60,009	-1,861	-3.0	35,634	31,856	-3,778	-10.6	5,734	4,783	-951	-16.6
Jackson Heights	113,097	105,859	-7,238	-6.4	72,611	65,585	-7,026	-9.7	7,908	5,038	-2,870	-36.3
Maspeth	28,736	28,862	126	0.4	9,457	11,131	1,674	17.7	5,487	5,399	-88	-1.6
Middle Village	37,761	38,190	429	1.1	10,708	11,565	857	8.0	6,663	6,101	-562	-8.4
Old Astoria	28,871	26,550	-2,321	-8.0	14,440	12,767	-1,673	-11.6	3,075	2,542	-533	-17.3
Queensbridge-Ravenswood-Long Island City	21,059	17,707	-3,352	-15.9	8,052	6,570	-1,482	-18.4	584	417	-167	-28.6
Rego Park	29,326	28,237	-1,089	-3.7	17,256	15,798	-1,458	-8.5	5,330	4,634	-696	-13.1
Ridgewood	69,582	69,313	-269	-0.4	31,924	31,509	-415	-1.3	13,681	12,775	-906	-6.6
Steinway	53,422	49,366	-4,056	-7.6	24,560	20,441	-4,119	-16.8	10,941	8,048	-2,893	-26.4
Woodside	43,846	44,945	1,099	2.5	27,333	26,522	-811	-3.0	3,362	2,554	-808	-24.0

ASIA				AFRICA				NONHISPANIC CARIBBEAN				LATIN AMERICA			
2000	2007-2011	Change 2000 to 2007-2011		2000	2007-2011	Change 2000 to 2007-2011		2000	2007-2011	Change 2000 to 2007-2011		2000	2007-2011	Change 2000 to 2007-2011	
Number	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Number	Number	Percent
122,417	132,869	10,452	8.5	15,838	18,681	2,843	18.0	20,531	21,538	1,007	4.9	198,264	178,832	-19,432	-9.8
1,070	2,819	1,749	163.5	4,555	5,764	1,209	26.5	5,285	5,283	-2	0.0	7,710	10,616	2,906	37.7
2,761	6,175	3,414	123.7	1,553	1,877	324	20.9	1,873	2,437	564	30.1	16,830	17,074	244	1.4
474	979	505	106.5	1,003	910	-93	-9.3	2,559	1,680	-879	-34.3	16,841	13,289	-3,552	-21.1
381	528	147	38.6	426	527	101	23.7	510	408	-102	-20.0	8,605	7,293	-1,312	-15.2
1,012	597	-415	-41.0	150	242	92	61.3	504	685	181	35.9	21,016	20,120	-896	-4.3
4,059	6,279	2,220	54.7	489	761	272	55.6	755	600	-155	-20.5	5,677	4,527	-1,150	-20.3
3,354	4,626	1,272	37.9	638	783	145	22.7	2,341	3,291	950	40.6	77,189	66,255	-10,934	-14.2
2,320	2,036	-284	-12.2	164	321	157	95.7	116	81	-35	-30.2	572	535	-37	-6.5
5,734	7,445	1,711	29.8	1,183	1,314	131	11.1	444	472	28	6.3	2,690	1,898	-792	-29.4
4,989	4,698	-291	-5.8	442	435	-7	-1.6	315	189	-126	-40.0	1,612	2,377	765	47.5
1,278	2,334	1,056	82.6	127	58	-69	-54.3	290	452	162	55.9	317	421	104	32.8
5,429	4,914	-515	-9.5	672	650	-22	-3.3	364	241	-123	-33.8	1,875	1,396	-479	-25.6
2,670	2,981	311	11.6	440	337	-103	-23.4	36	217	181	502.8	1,450	1,311	-139	-9.6
5,277	5,477	200	3.8	563	716	153	27.2	508	537	29	5.7	2,770	2,868	98	3.5
2,638	4,565	1,927	73.1	111	341	230	207.2	123	301	178	144.7	419	1,104	685	163.5
29,780	22,937	-6,843	-23.0	79	54	-25	-31.6	104	330	226	217.3	2,073	1,848	-225	-10.9
4,464	3,848	-616	-13.8	180	197	17	9.4	296	177	-119	-40.2	1,886	1,097	-789	-41.8
13,450	14,725	1,275	9.5	293	440	147	50.2	488	609	121	24.8	5,972	4,513	-1,459	-24.4
7,673	5,928	-1,745	-22.7	128	74	-54	-42.2	92	214	122	132.6	901	847	-54	-6.0
3,304	4,086	782	23.7	437	357	-80	-18.3	299	208	-91	-30.4	1,651	1,032	-619	-37.5
3,329	4,014	685	20.6	418	209	-209	-50.0	293	473	180	61.4	4,304	4,733	429	10.0
3,548	5,236	1,688	47.6	316	251	-65	-20.6	381	660	279	73.2	3,219	2,721	-498	-15.5
3,904	4,863	959	24.6	287	331	44	15.3	379	200	-179	-47.2	2,024	1,862	-162	-8.0
3,545	3,873	328	9.3	189	267	78	41.3	130	111	-19	-14.6	1,099	1,162	63	5.7
5,917	6,892	975	16.5	995	1,454	459	46.1	2,034	1,663	-371	-18.2	9,549	7,880	-1,669	-17.5
331,323	390,761	59,438	17.9	20,148	23,406	3,258	16.2	180,898	187,496	6,598	3.6	323,114	319,930	-3,184	-1.0
12,944	9,284	-3,660	-28.3	1,826	1,395	-431	-23.6	865	741	-124	-14.3	17,556	11,429	-6,127	-34.9
9,770	10,232	462	4.7	1,854	1,590	-264	-14.2	3,633	2,930	-703	-19.4	43,970	49,912	5,942	13.5
273	1,313	1,040	381.4	184	70	-114	-62.1	2,429	1,947	-482	-19.9	5,614	8,968	3,354	59.8
37,920	41,697	3,777	10.0	583	573	-10	-1.7	1,370	854	-516	-37.7	36,292	30,994	-5,298	-14.6
20,399	22,242	1,843	9.0	782	526	-256	-32.7	801	872	71	8.9	4,916	4,358	-558	-11.4
558	1,007	449	80.4	187	105	-82	-44.0	119	136	17	14.4	1,830	3,200	1,370	74.8
12,070	13,705	1,635	13.5	629	508	-121	-19.2	701	674	-27	-3.9	16,327	11,834	-4,493	-27.5
18,465	20,772	2,307	12.5	818	679	-139	-17.0	1,746	1,359	-387	-22.2	43,488	37,606	-5,882	-13.5
1,577	2,072	495	31.4	35	50	15	42.9	69	158	89	129.0	2,241	3,421	1,180	52.7
2,165	2,572	407	18.8	85	221	136	160.0	52	195	143	275.0	1,692	2,427	735	43.4
4,033	3,426	-607	-15.1	694	457	-237	-34.1	467	486	19	4.1	6,064	5,818	-246	-4.1
2,328	2,114	-214	-9.2	293	215	-78	-26.6	498	430	-68	-13.7	4,335	3,369	-966	-22.3
8,743	8,280	-463	-5.3	433	334	-99	-22.8	329	372	43	13.0	2,343	2,159	-184	-7.9
4,986	4,350	-636	-12.7	421	1,255	834	198.1	478	514	36	7.5	12,315	12,564	249	2.0
5,735	4,543	-1,192	-20.8	822	1,583	761	92.6	498	708	210	42.2	6,352	5,317	-1,035	-16.3
12,932	13,544	612	4.7	329	335	6	1.8	334	257	-77	-23.1	10,325	9,711	-614	-5.9

Appendix Table 3-1 (continued)

	TOTAL POPULATION				TOTAL FOREIGN-BORN				EUROPE			
	2000		2007-2011		2000		2007-2011		2000		2007-2011	
	Number	Number	Change 2000 to 2007-2011	Percent	Number	Number	Change 2000 to 2007-2011	Percent	Number	Number	Change 2000 to 2007-2011	Percent
QUEENS (continued)												
Northeast												
Auburndale	20,201	19,907	-294	-1.5	8,276	9,212	936	11.3	2,411	2,044	-367	-15.2
Bayside-Bayside Hills	44,376	45,363	987	2.2	15,689	17,901	2,212	14.1	4,023	3,270	-753	-18.7
Briarwood-Jamaica Hills	38,886	37,933	-953	-2.5	22,012	21,058	-954	-4.3	2,823	1,866	-957	-33.9
College Point	21,385	23,236	1,851	8.7	7,528	10,127	2,599	34.5	1,645	1,039	-606	-36.8
Douglas Manor-Douglaston-Little Neck	24,356	24,511	155	0.6	7,841	8,978	1,137	14.5	2,116	1,039	-1,077	-50.9
Flushing	95,876	94,418	-1,458	-1.5	61,264	63,920	2,656	4.3	4,859	3,196	-1,663	-34.2
Fresh Meadows-Utopia	17,420	18,192	772	4.4	6,543	9,313	2,770	42.3	927	564	-363	-39.2
Ft. Totten-Bay Terrace-Clearview	22,731	23,280	549	2.4	5,540	7,008	1,468	26.5	1,940	1,630	-310	-16.0
Jamaica Estates-Holliswood	25,885	24,037	-1,848	-7.1	11,723	11,521	-202	-1.7	1,443	951	-492	-34.1
Kew Gardens Hills	36,090	36,489	399	1.1	15,024	13,846	-1,178	-7.8	3,713	2,410	-1,303	-35.1
Murray Hill	52,982	50,181	-2,801	-5.3	28,367	29,039	672	2.4	4,478	2,698	-1,780	-39.7
Oakland Gardens	27,876	28,271	395	1.4	10,112	11,708	1,596	15.8	1,832	1,480	-352	-19.2
Pommonok-Flushing Heights-Hillcrest	31,734	33,539	1,805	5.7	11,829	14,171	2,342	19.8	2,412	1,984	-428	-17.7
Queensboro Hill	19,309	20,473	1,164	6.0	10,354	12,436	2,082	20.1	948	861	-87	-9.2
Whitestone	31,405	32,510	1,105	3.5	9,473	10,422	949	10.0	4,439	4,315	-124	-2.8
Southeast												
Baisley Park	35,719	34,160	-1,559	-4.4	7,636	11,948	4,312	56.5	139	76	-63	-45.3
Bellerose	24,459	26,112	1,653	6.8	7,894	10,205	2,311	29.3	1,103	476	-627	-56.8
Breezy Point-Belle Harbor-Rockaway Park-Broad Channel	26,707	29,325	2,618	9.8	2,989	3,852	863	28.9	1,587	1,625	38	2.4
Cambria Heights	20,842	21,356	514	2.5	7,740	8,726	986	12.7	297	225	-72	-24.4
Far Rockaway-Bayswater	48,344	48,791	447	0.9	16,358	16,935	577	3.5	2,321	2,296	-25	-1.1
Glen Oaks-Floral Park-New Hyde Park	22,431	22,438	7	0.0	6,584	7,823	1,239	18.8	1,259	1,010	-249	-19.8
Hammels-Arverne-Edgemere	31,639	34,901	3,262	10.3	6,713	9,193	2,480	36.9	887	1,274	387	43.6
Hollis	20,699	21,338	639	3.1	8,166	9,692	1,526	18.7	220	305	85	38.6
Jamaica	51,511	50,227	-1,284	-2.5	29,956	30,053	97	0.3	930	864	-66	-7.1
Laurelton	27,025	25,728	-1,297	-4.8	8,860	9,610	750	8.5	194	88	-106	-54.6
Queens Village	57,590	57,666	76	0.1	26,148	28,763	2,615	10.0	913	599	-314	-34.4
Rosedale	25,463	26,863	1,400	5.5	11,434	11,515	81	0.7	433	162	-271	-62.6
South Jamaica	35,470	36,583	1,113	3.1	9,324	11,833	2,509	26.9	124	42	-82	-66.1
Springfield Gardens-Brookville	44,504	46,851	2,347	5.3	12,830	15,798	2,968	23.1	303	183	-120	-39.6
St. Albans	50,350	50,749	399	0.8	13,567	16,767	3,200	23.6	345	175	-170	-49.3
Southwest												
Kew Gardens	23,971	22,657	-1,314	-5.5	11,678	10,071	-1,607	-13.8	3,476	2,397	-1,079	-31.0
Lindenwood-Howard Beach	28,098	28,480	382	1.4	3,920	5,256	1,336	34.1	2,086	2,649	563	27.0
Ozone Park	21,003	22,153	1,150	5.5	6,605	8,569	1,964	29.7	1,287	834	-453	-35.2
Richmond Hill	63,698	63,201	-497	-0.8	34,395	36,203	1,808	5.3	2,227	1,040	-1,187	-53.3
South Ozone Park	78,869	78,381	-488	-0.6	39,899	45,681	5,782	14.5	1,318	862	-456	-34.6
Woodhaven	53,976	58,383	4,407	8.2	22,732	26,388	3,656	16.1	3,269	2,089	-1,180	-36.1

ASIA				AFRICA				NONHISPANIC CARIBBEAN				LATIN AMERICA			
2000		Change 2000 to 2007-2011		2000		Change 2000 to 2007-2011		2000		Change 2000 to 2007-2011		2000		Change 2000 to 2007-2011	
Number	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Number	Number	Percent
4,617	6,009	1,392	30.1	87	15	-72	-82.8	125	164	39	31.2	989	894	-95	-9.6
8,940	11,170	2,230	24.9	174	198	24	13.8	390	460	70	17.9	2,043	2,705	662	32.4
9,796	10,776	980	10.0	408	196	-212	-51.9	4,195	3,333	-862	-20.5	4,746	4,851	105	2.2
2,795	4,543	1,748	62.5	214	63	-151	-70.6	92	96	4	4.3	2,747	4,348	1,601	58.3
4,517	6,127	1,610	35.6	66	101	35	53.0	91	231	140	153.8	993	1,343	350	35.2
41,976	50,561	8,585	20.5	352	422	70	19.9	1,973	1,252	-721	-36.5	11,977	8,374	-3,603	-30.1
4,192	7,193	3,001	71.6	172	96	-76	-44.2	654	366	-288	-44.0	587	1,036	449	76.5
2,641	4,500	1,859	70.4	123	65	-58	-47.2	174	115	-59	-34.1	514	628	114	22.1
4,141	4,447	306	7.4	301	147	-154	-51.2	3,907	3,451	-456	-11.7	1,871	2,359	488	26.1
7,361	8,592	1,231	16.7	411	272	-139	-33.8	1,009	439	-570	-56.5	2,352	2,015	-337	-14.3
17,454	21,794	4,340	24.9	93	66	-27	-29.0	560	347	-213	-38.0	5,716	4,006	-1,710	-29.9
6,909	9,083	2,174	31.5	190	227	37	19.5	243	269	26	10.6	888	643	-245	-27.6
6,666	9,544	2,878	43.2	224	146	-78	-34.8	432	588	156	36.0	2,023	1,750	-273	-13.5
7,667	9,422	1,755	22.9	75	135	60	80.0	223	266	43	19.3	1,425	1,736	311	21.8
3,310	3,961	651	19.7	137	146	9	6.6	248	45	-203	-81.9	1,258	1,893	635	50.5
303	793	490	161.7	503	967	464	92.2	5,828	8,727	2,899	49.7	863	1,363	500	57.9
4,353	6,943	2,590	59.5	124	67	-57	-46.0	1,054	1,367	313	29.7	1,198	1,352	154	12.9
592	446	-146	-24.7	105	355	250	238.1	120	327	207	172.5	568	1,093	525	92.4
6	309	303	5,119.1	213	305	92	43.0	6,660	7,516	856	12.9	533	319	-214	-40.2
525	810	285	54.3	498	740	242	48.6	7,586	6,135	-1,451	-19.1	5,319	6,870	1,551	29.2
4,243	5,731	1,488	35.1	89	7	-82	-92.1	339	497	158	46.6	608	534	-74	-12.2
538	941	403	74.9	450	957	507	112.7	3,255	3,104	-151	-4.6	1,568	2,906	1,338	85.3
828	965	137	16.5	172	646	474	275.6	5,838	6,661	823	14.1	1,057	1,095	38	3.6
3,710	7,060	3,350	90.3	574	1,092	518	90.2	11,911	9,857	-2,054	-17.2	12,789	11,090	-1,699	-13.3
144	256	112	77.8	332	506	174	52.4	7,476	8,325	849	11.4	714	401	-313	-43.8
3,723	5,392	1,669	44.8	625	781	156	25.0	16,671	17,251	580	3.5	4,149	4,694	545	13.1
604	647	43	7.1	670	1,090	420	62.7	8,578	8,817	239	2.8	1,131	753	-378	-33.4
270	865	595	220.4	626	527	-99	-15.8	7,025	7,732	707	10.1	1,241	2,649	1,408	113.5
395	435	40	10.1	772	1,245	473	61.3	10,282	12,851	2,569	25.0	934	978	44	4.7
305	433	128	42.0	437	528	91	20.8	11,451	13,893	2,442	21.3	988	1,684	696	70.4
4,212	3,731	-481	-11.4	159	353	194	122.0	964	353	-611	-63.4	2,773	3,177	404	14.6
785	532	-253	-32.2	89	114	25	28.1	99	271	172	173.7	799	1,675	876	109.6
1,567	2,658	1,091	69.6	111	114	3	2.7	1,561	1,540	-21	-1.3	2,049	3,423	1,374	67.1
7,331	9,720	2,389	32.6	194	371	177	91.2	14,397	14,424	27	0.2	10,114	10,529	415	4.1
3,733	5,376	1,643	44.0	229	213	-16	-7.0	26,980	30,599	3,619	13.4	7,540	8,579	1,039	13.8
4,972	7,734	2,762	55.6	155	233	78	50.3	4,012	3,194	-818	-20.4	10,261	13,098	2,837	27.6

Appendix Table 3-1 (continued)

	TOTAL POPULATION				TOTAL FOREIGN-BORN				EUROPE			
	2000		2007-2011		2000		2007-2011		2000		2007-2011	
	Number	Number	Change 2000 to 2007-2011	Percent	Number	Number	Change 2000 to 2007-2011	Percent	Number	Number	Change 2000 to 2007-2011	Percent
STATEN ISLAND	443,728	466,034	22,306	5.0	72,657	97,402	24,745	34.1	26,191	34,900	8,709	33.3
North												
Grymes Hill-Clifton-Fox Hills	20,070	23,401	3,331	16.6	5,966	7,321	1,355	22.7	529	912	383	72.4
Mariner's Harbor-Arlington-Port Ivory-Graniteville	27,944	31,874	3,930	14.1	5,576	8,092	2,516	45.1	798	704	-94	-11.8
New Brighton-Silver Lake	16,716	18,037	1,321	7.9	2,619	2,991	372	14.2	756	576	-180	-23.8
Port Richmond	18,053	19,154	1,101	6.1	2,943	4,466	1,523	51.7	520	554	34	6.5
Stapleton-Rosebank	23,752	25,240	1,488	6.3	5,119	7,935	2,816	55.0	1,592	1,668	76	4.8
West New Brighton-New Brighton-St. George	31,957	31,492	-465	-1.5	6,462	6,735	273	4.2	858	983	125	14.5
Westerleigh	23,781	23,867	86	0.4	2,430	3,755	1,325	54.5	1,033	1,469	436	42.2
Central												
Grasmere-Arrochar-Ft. Wadsworth	15,279	14,758	-521	-3.4	3,235	4,556	1,321	40.8	1,477	2,163	686	46.4
New Dorp-Midland Beach	20,353	21,618	1,265	6.2	2,780	5,101	2,321	83.5	1,317	3,028	1,711	129.8
New Springville-Bloomfield-Travis	39,280	39,871	591	1.5	7,285	9,536	2,251	30.9	1,978	3,252	1,274	64.4
Old Town-Dongan Hills-South Beach	23,059	24,410	1,351	5.9	3,693	6,918	3,225	87.3	2,132	3,501	1,369	64.2
Todt Hill-Emerson Hill-Heartland Village-Lighthouse Hill	30,802	31,784	982	3.2	6,680	7,973	1,293	19.4	2,325	3,030	705	30.3
South												
Annadale-Huguenot-Prince's Bay-Eltingville	26,333	28,626	2,293	8.7	2,955	4,391	1,436	48.6	1,942	2,766	824	42.4
Arden Heights	25,045	24,549	-496	-2.0	2,822	3,863	1,041	36.9	1,234	1,587	353	28.6
Charleston-Richmond Valley-Tottenville	18,332	23,177	4,845	26.4	1,991	2,290	299	15.0	1,184	1,275	91	7.7
Great Kills	41,680	42,709	1,029	2.5	4,817	5,783	966	20.1	3,328	3,848	520	15.6
Oakwood-Oakwood Beach	22,398	21,753	-645	-2.9	2,990	3,558	568	19.0	1,868	2,342	474	25.4
Rossville-Woodrow	18,894	19,714	820	4.3	2,294	2,138	-156	-6.8	1,319	1,242	-77	-5.8

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau: 2000 Census-Summary File 3; 2007-2011 American Community Survey-Summary File

Notes: Neighborhoods were created using *Neighborhood Tabulation Areas* as building blocks. (Please See Chapter 3 for a more detailed explanation.)

Sums of constituent neighborhoods may not add up to totals due to populations in parks, cemeteries, and other open space not listed in this table; "All other" category not shown for world area of origin.

Due to sampling error, readers should exercise caution when examining estimates or differences of under 1,000.

ASIA				AFRICA				NONHISPANIC CARIBBEAN				LATIN AMERICA			
2000		Change 2000 to 2007-2011		2000		Change 2000 to 2007-2011		2000		Change 2000 to 2007-2011		2000		Change 2000 to 2007-2011	
Number	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Number	Number	Percent
20,294	28,973	8,679	42.8	7,114	8,286	1,172	16.5	4,651	5,424	773	16.6	13,702	19,313	5,611	41.0
985	1,788	803	81.5	2,445	2,036	-409	-16.7	752	829	77	10.2	1,179	1,750	571	48.4
1,143	1,975	832	72.8	875	1,562	687	78.5	1,010	1,034	24	2.3	1,738	2,817	1,079	62.0
734	1,049	315	42.9	101	212	111	109.9	316	351	35	11.1	669	752	83	12.4
444	816	372	83.6	269	250	-19	-7.2	241	568	327	136.0	1,440	2,254	814	56.6
1,162	2,679	1,517	130.5	647	377	-270	-41.7	488	500	12	2.5	1,173	2,689	1,516	129.2
1,320	1,144	-176	-13.3	911	891	-20	-2.2	975	1,062	87	8.9	2,325	2,601	276	11.9
841	1,506	665	79.1	102	152	50	49.0	67	191	124	185.1	334	403	69	20.7
1,080	1,497	417	38.6	68	267	199	292.6	16	117	101	631.3	571	487	-84	-14.7
777	992	215	27.6	82	226	144	174.9	23	61	38	164.4	552	774	222	40.3
3,924	4,762	838	21.3	381	426	45	11.7	246	212	-34	-13.9	689	855	166	24.1
894	2,171	1,277	142.8	68	198	130	191.2	68	97	29	42.6	487	894	407	83.6
3,184	3,592	408	12.8	309	391	82	26.5	75	57	-18	-24.0	723	811	88	12.2
604	964	360	59.6	103	244	141	136.9	9	65	56	622.2	279	330	51	18.3
854	1,165	311	36.4	275	510	235	85.5	78	86	8	10.3	359	500	141	39.3
345	406	61	17.8	97	118	21	22.0	100	114	14	14.2	244	377	133	54.4
735	1,215	480	65.2	141	130	-11	-7.8	114	0	-114	-100.0	458	535	77	16.8
692	587	-105	-15.1	63	226	163	259.9	41	15	-26	-63.4	304	388	84	27.4
575	665	90	15.7	177	70	-107	-60.5	32	65	33	103.1	178	96	-82	-46.1

Appendix Table 3-2a

Top 20 Foreign-born Groups by Neighborhood of Residence

New York City Neighborhoods, 2007–2011

	TOTAL POPULATION	TOTAL FOREIGN-BORN	Dominican Republic	China	Mexico	Jamaica	Guyana	Ecuador	Haiti
TOTAL, NEW YORK CITY	8,128,980	2,989,817	361,700	331,616	177,650	167,667	134,601	132,883	90,797
BRONX	1,374,593	453,466	148,101	5,348	42,168	49,880	13,334	20,508	3,214
West									
Bedford Park-Fordham North	51,002	20,131	8,150	167	2,622	393	758	922	283
Belmont	26,729	8,203	2,304	83	2,201	437	95	221	10
Claremont-Bathgate	29,795	7,812	3,076	0	527	412	3	352	42
Concourse-Concourse Village	102,401	41,748	18,115	483	4,301	2,525	454	1,719	317
Crotona Park East	19,603	6,337	3,153	61	597	315	56	243	0
East Tremont	41,919	12,045	5,364	82	1,102	438	452	394	74
Fordham South	26,506	9,199	4,755	8	1,197	384	0	399	76
Highbridge	36,851	14,355	8,735	61	189	295	28	234	136
Kingsbridge Heights	32,129	14,101	8,094	65	1,183	460	510	519	29
Morrisania-Melrose	35,295	9,916	4,448	115	367	453	189	811	158
Mount Hope	51,945	22,333	12,523	32	1,719	564	581	506	125
North Riverdale-Fieldston-Riverdale	26,978	5,393	288	266	106	157	47	76	0
Norwood	39,847	14,792	3,598	203	2,115	1,076	284	802	181
Spuyten Duyvil-Kingsbridge	30,073	9,003	2,247	349	489	140	0	202	96
University Heights-Morris Heights	54,163	21,100	12,365	36	1,480	780	130	787	117
Van Cortlandt Village	49,507	19,786	9,270	136	1,335	373	270	642	111
North and East									
Co-op City	43,778	9,509	886	26	67	3,529	393	177	74
Eastchester-Edenwald-Baychester	37,203	13,354	1,066	49	93	7,209	437	106	80
Pelham Bay-Country Club-City Island	26,939	4,418	340	201	68	13	120	167	0
Schuylerville-Throgs Neck-Edgewater Park	44,832	6,637	1,476	112	98	95	289	299	2
Williamsbridge-Olinville	61,448	23,479	1,663	84	449	11,195	1,250	217	230
Woodlawn-Wakefield	45,734	19,018	872	41	216	9,462	1,667	212	171
Central and South									
Allerton-Pelham Gardens	32,872	10,681	1,096	178	201	2,239	485	432	271
Bronxdale	33,508	12,035	1,796	32	1,750	1,766	114	307	70
Hunts Point	27,231	7,004	2,608	66	1,295	115	76	632	7
Longwood	26,250	7,803	3,050	53	1,364	199	8	690	63
Melrose South-Mott Haven North	37,069	11,996	4,752	0	2,082	148	40	1,663	8
Mott Haven-Port Morris	52,487	14,365	4,913	0	3,808	155	21	1,112	0
Parkchester	29,367	9,137	1,042	307	161	1,211	386	60	123
Pelham Parkway	29,976	11,484	1,638	704	900	562	271	143	59
Rikers Island	10,453	1,469	360	20	333	127	33	37	31
Soundview-Bruckner	34,286	13,228	2,906	286	2,785	677	1,210	1,543	54
Soundview-Castle Hill-Clason Point-Harding Park	52,945	10,943	4,105	81	315	898	406	688	43
Van Nest-Morris Park-Westchester Square	29,620	8,696	1,717	260	746	282	462	709	0
West Farms-Bronx River	35,105	12,748	3,619	55	1,986	722	800	2,056	166
Westchester-Unionport	27,575	8,796	1,666	632	1,869	74	1,001	338	7

Trinidad & Tobago	India	Russia	Korea	Colombia	Bangladesh	Philippines	Ukraine	Poland	Italy	Pakistan	Honduras	Peru
90,470	76,731	73,252	70,562	67,339	64,016	56,288	56,166	55,361	54,096	38,057	32,490	30,859
6,797	2,816	1,831	1,936	3,495	9,229	4,866	994	1,474	5,987	2,142	13,409	3,024
232	136	0	250	63	202	135	0	55	14	0	454	260
22	28	0	144	84	0	156	0	3	337	0	292	61
92	48	16	0	105	16	0	0	0	0	0	730	0
560	116	0	71	176	827	80	80	39	10	0	1,204	247
27	0	0	0	16	0	26	0	0	0	0	518	13
129	0	0	40	181	8	56	0	0	11	0	494	144
87	125	0	0	83	0	0	5	0	0	0	371	30
280	0	0	0	172	0	8	0	6	0	0	432	111
179	86	0	0	53	302	58	0	21	0	28	268	43
109	38	0	0	78	0	0	6	4	28	0	671	1
311	75	0	0	108	209	115	0	0	26	102	632	29
54	96	319	285	40	92	228	68	94	119	71	114	94
382	274	55	201	75	951	185	63	197	15	154	256	193
23	92	278	134	125	67	432	138	98	89	22	116	125
282	24	0	0	180	448	0	0	0	0	103	396	191
59	67	147	54	206	120	497	101	181	105	47	502	258
375	62	363	19	108	0	79	112	120	95	0	172	35
278	0	0	0	1	41	0	0	28	42	131	150	169
38	74	0	88	69	19	128	23	0	1,044	0	36	94
4	0	12	21	87	70	197	110	21	1,317	73	47	61
681	179	0	15	100	96	236	0	118	70	123	163	0
571	32	13	0	52	33	203	0	63	170	0	9	20
465	108	26	179	40	92	327	30	37	941	384	63	3
230	79	271	136	203	129	149	157	22	55	71	375	88
40	7	0	0	99	0	11	0	7	0	0	804	48
0	1	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	364	65
86	0	0	0	174	0	191	0	0	0	33	810	0
271	3	61	2	112	97	18	0	0	0	0	1,327	179
319	117	0	10	134	1,932	150	0	15	1	78	234	135
89	443	261	113	150	288	419	84	284	743	228	105	83
31	0	6	74	20	16	5	10	27	8	5	27	15
120	74	0	23	50	1,151	22	0	0	27	37	124	46
203	18	0	0	29	46	13	0	0	15	103	650	37
24	100	0	77	61	914	356	7	20	620	22	125	7
91	159	0	0	171	103	0	0	0	0	251	311	139
53	155	3	0	78	960	348	0	14	85	75	63	0

Appendix Table 3-2a (continued)

	TOTAL POPULATION	TOTAL FOREIGN-BORN	Dominican Republic	China	Mexico	Jamaica	Guyana	Ecuador	Haiti
BROOKLYN	2,486,119	926,511	54,202	118,148	50,835	68,069	42,503	22,522	55,760
North									
Bedford	68,052	12,900	1,847	336	384	943	965	584	318
Bushwick	131,250	48,528	13,532	2,022	10,490	1,212	1,116	7,640	644
East Williamsburg	33,041	8,526	1,202	2,118	493	77	49	642	19
Greenpoint	31,255	12,067	331	201	235	22	198	160	3
North Side-South Side	45,324	10,900	2,995	467	1,056	24	58	534	42
Stuyvesant Heights	62,129	13,459	1,560	349	724	1,215	1,175	264	304
Williamsburg	33,709	4,235	532	12	361	0	0	55	12
East									
Brownsville	54,558	14,560	1,464	99	66	2,567	1,830	157	594
Cypress Hills-City Line	47,518	20,982	7,124	809	895	225	3,094	1,454	114
East New York	119,236	36,585	5,511	226	1,010	6,002	5,401	1,029	1,250
Ocean Hill	30,719	7,663	725	30	126	1,225	955	74	254
Starrett City	12,777	3,789	149	69	0	280	15	38	180
Central									
Canarsie	84,244	39,195	407	1,155	184	9,666	3,571	187	8,898
Crown Heights	141,067	49,058	2,174	648	408	7,775	4,021	68	4,161
East Flatbush-Farragut	52,262	26,658	179	16	20	6,315	3,554	26	4,222
Erasmus	29,505	16,861	241	182	286	3,014	1,655	66	4,138
Flatlands	70,428	29,877	232	359	371	5,539	2,475	187	8,655
Georgetown-Marine Park-Bergen Beach-Mill Basin	47,948	12,477	105	417	123	464	500	256	870
Prospect Heights	21,003	4,540	25	114	0	401	247	171	384
Prospect Lefferts Gardens-Wingate	69,331	32,925	467	436	196	6,394	3,598	72	5,592
Rugby-Remsen Village	56,471	29,059	295	178	194	7,936	3,441	90	2,607
Southern									
Bath Beach	27,779	12,630	107	5,152	387	16	0	255	0
Bay Ridge	83,704	27,432	291	4,349	1,222	21	45	298	64
Bensonhurst	144,159	77,682	440	31,658	3,787	118	50	1,611	33
Borough Park	106,816	31,739	276	5,967	2,264	20	47	489	26
Brighton Beach	30,693	21,261	189	717	1,386	16	31	68	23
Dyker Heights	43,469	19,001	223	9,307	413	52	0	258	27
Flatbush	105,940	51,122	1,537	1,485	4,074	3,963	2,381	170	9,820
Gravesend	26,981	11,972	226	3,536	381	23	30	206	33
Homecrest	40,698	18,072	241	1,856	695	1	34	0	2
Kensington-Ocean Parkway	36,635	16,867	94	879	1,200	85	408	135	439
Madison	39,131	18,682	36	3,981	608	21	15	41	6
Midwood	52,764	20,731	427	1,040	835	262	114	248	214
Ocean Parkway South	19,873	6,209	149	160	485	12	0	93	11
Seagate-Coney Island	30,806	10,739	320	1,342	425	117	46	53	292
Sheepshead Bay-Gerritsen Beach-Manhattan Beach	60,210	26,170	163	5,164	205	108	99	211	295
West Brighton	15,865	9,498	0	33	12	0	0	0	0
West									
Brooklyn Heights-Cobble Hill	23,818	4,364	93	403	178	144	61	49	19
Carroll Gardens-Columbia Street-Red Hook	40,358	7,280	889	584	196	85	135	123	260
Clinton Hill	34,929	6,547	383	254	371	414	78	0	195
DUMBO-Vinegar Hill-Downtown Brooklyn-Boerum Hill	34,105	6,225	569	651	265	66	93	121	123
Fort Greene	26,108	5,850	394	531	324	378	74	35	195
Park Slope-Gowanus	72,311	12,255	908	608	829	193	105	399	321
Sunset Park	123,790	64,029	4,976	27,647	12,420	544	598	3,834	54
Windsor Terrace	22,970	5,264	174	601	251	105	141	71	47

Trinidad & Tobago	India	Russia	Korea	Colombia	Bangladesh	Philippines	Ukraine	Poland	Italy	Pakistan	Honduras	Peru
53,256	7,640	45,592	5,451	6,839	13,658	6,489	41,150	23,279	16,752	14,317	7,801	4,325
1,260	90	80	79	34	458	23	39	11	22	0	83	100
1,228	326	143	71	329	79	441	41	185	135	11	1,247	671
11	26	103	182	341	0	88	1	656	647	4	88	51
26	121	8	186	347	201	64	60	7,893	142	54	23	65
0	123	137	222	255	16	63	26	826	166	0	35	46
1,846	0	34	28	167	527	86	0	8	23	0	234	89
12	6	63	0	23	0	15	54	107	23	0	0	103
2,194	6	27	138	90	31	23	5	0	21	41	238	6
757	30	0	103	693	2,178	84	0	62	109	61	518	172
3,744	66	93	0	264	575	196	33	3	70	0	1,213	100
1,134	0	0	0	1	0	8	0	0	25	0	29	115
102	0	633	45	84	0	0	518	242	13	0	41	0
3,859	248	67	37	10	0	362	7	180	222	11	346	0
8,066	104	355	150	181	496	95	117	142	43	146	545	19
3,990	0	2	37	0	20	10	2	0	0	58	112	9
2,586	21	0	2	80	25	97	0	0	0	349	27	39
3,120	157	134	0	11	129	91	212	90	157	513	56	58
438	453	1,623	78	94	65	331	1,034	431	534	248	5	77
482	87	44	134	36	126	16	58	0	1	0	166	0
5,415	43	6	96	15	47	124	20	81	39	11	89	0
4,370	97	0	181	6	72	36	12	0	0	0	14	0
16	162	1,320	48	119	60	42	817	193	726	552	0	41
88	643	1,521	510	322	515	457	1,063	1,146	671	587	187	154
105	256	6,071	209	419	64	218	4,697	1,633	6,091	2,159	196	280
57	497	1,221	105	459	1,071	179	698	2,514	927	474	336	54
30	659	4,663	39	77	60	314	6,273	227	52	1,231	99	150
12	159	168	92	18	109	388	482	755	1,732	696	83	57
5,442	274	885	337	259	1,478	140	1,053	592	134	2,466	318	212
12	43	2,006	63	59	30	39	1,666	250	645	114	10	13
24	241	2,812	143	183	34	135	2,803	196	366	347	72	11
227	291	2,094	41	142	3,378	152	913	737	107	705	12	234
60	86	2,896	92	50	97	220	2,564	143	304	670	0	171
172	359	3,619	82	73	260	408	2,685	510	209	1,607	47	27
33	0	669	14	12	20	19	720	272	316	297	0	116
195	102	2,651	7	60	155	0	1,671	190	138	19	128	35
43	160	4,909	52	40	0	135	5,659	427	233	367	32	85
0	32	3,160	0	0	0	17	4,131	218	18	51	0	0
44	179	171	164	8	17	73	75	130	214	0	0	11
198	321	54	192	138	72	122	74	73	563	7	134	38
385	76	35	202	73	175	105	0	46	82	80	136	35
144	211	64	329	85	163	40	31	78	85	34	79	68
478	149	60	157	102	136	80	15	31	70	46	11	21
277	327	343	318	308	93	115	171	198	201	98	192	156
533	401	305	348	640	514	769	373	1,191	260	190	552	546
41	8	343	138	132	112	69	277	612	216	13	68	90

Appendix Table 3-2a (continued)

	TOTAL POPULATION	TOTAL FOREIGN-BORN	Dominican Republic	China	Mexico	Jamaica	Guyana	Ecuador	Haiti
MANHATTAN	1,588,257	453,836	103,898	63,109	23,910	4,328	2,127	13,496	4,343
Upper									
Central Harlem-Polo Grounds	122,288	26,881	6,940	692	586	1,411	397	859	852
East Harlem	120,430	30,335	5,352	2,687	7,172	305	164	1,788	220
Hamilton Heights	51,069	18,202	8,403	181	2,305	525	225	1,384	361
Manhattanville	23,054	9,124	5,647	150	950	125	31	268	52
Marble Hill-Inwood	48,889	22,480	15,587	104	1,896	68	47	588	94
Morningside Heights	53,933	16,204	2,565	2,106	359	33	4	214	290
Washington Heights	162,898	80,174	48,371	1,049	6,254	321	84	4,349	961
East Side									
Gramercy	25,897	4,926	37	449	155	11	0	37	14
Lenox Hill-Roosevelt Island	78,155	19,154	282	1,484	188	71	100	93	46
Murray Hill-Kips Bay	51,190	11,941	542	1,459	263	13	42	267	34
Stuyvesant Town-Cooper Village	21,688	4,355	14	473	30	84	177	29	130
Turtle Bay-East Midtown	47,330	12,000	44	1,132	137	65	41	8	50
Upper East Side-Carnegie Hill	60,178	9,757	47	991	128	41	69	71	41
Yorkville	77,900	16,642	400	1,418	455	51	0	203	114
Lower									
Battery Park City-Lower Manhattan	35,770	10,660	148	1,867	107	17	105	231	48
Chinatown	47,803	26,808	1,068	20,907	168	104	131	120	3
East Village	42,481	10,345	250	1,970	139	48	36	142	2
Lower East Side	73,992	22,711	2,714	12,039	402	131	112	462	24
SoHo-TriBeCa-Civic Center-Little Italy	39,031	10,591	361	4,192	80	36	0	31	0
West Village	67,303	11,898	21	1,046	132	110	0	17	24
West Side and Midtown									
Clinton	43,693	12,923	943	1,510	693	91	51	843	76
Hudson Yards-Chelsea-Flatiron-Union Square	68,328	14,886	647	1,978	339	126	251	178	44
Lincoln Square	59,772	12,979	394	961	119	0	46	107	79
Midtown-Midtown South	27,728	8,254	142	872	119	65	0	118	22
Upper West Side	136,033	29,490	2,954	1,381	720	461	14	1,087	762
QUEENS	2,213,977	1,058,602	53,601	137,621	52,490	44,179	75,686	74,235	26,893
Northwest									
Astoria	74,859	33,217	1,086	1,681	2,161	42	524	1,627	9
Corona	103,210	66,259	11,244	5,153	15,337	549	864	13,971	572
East Elmhurst	22,834	12,388	2,329	354	1,516	559	322	3,192	263
Elmhurst	108,556	77,110	2,865	17,247	8,117	95	271	8,489	48
Forest Hills	83,728	41,056	585	7,602	98	212	248	455	150
Glendale	32,679	9,135	1,023	140	275	0	102	885	0
Hunters Point-Sunnyside-West Maspeth	60,009	31,856	1,080	2,469	1,798	49	469	3,650	71
Jackson Heights	105,859	65,585	3,747	4,580	6,539	164	515	10,762	233
Maspeth	28,862	11,131	319	1,107	386	16	124	1,085	0
Middle Village	38,190	11,565	207	1,186	96	36	93	538	9
Old Astoria	26,550	12,767	492	402	2,533	73	241	851	53
Queensbridge-Ravenswood-Long Island City	17,707	6,570	976	387	582	36	248	718	36
Rego Park	28,237	15,798	178	2,698	105	21	324	340	0
Ridgewood	69,313	31,509	2,565	1,850	2,073	12	191	4,950	0
Steinway	49,366	20,441	346	563	1,088	44	123	1,215	34
Woodside	44,945	26,522	304	2,437	2,103	38	122	2,424	4

Trinidad & Tobago	India	Russia	Korea	Colombia	Bangladesh	Philippines	Ukraine	Poland	Italy	Pakistan	Honduras	Peru
4,031	11,306	7,939	11,182	5,910	2,623	7,882	2,856	4,567	5,604	2,201	3,036	3,348
1,044	504	131	202	218	323	264	97	37	122	37	486	162
680	553	100	316	385	682	652	35	149	257	208	429	99
70	16	53	0	50	42	217	0	84	93	0	456	154
45	136	0	52	54	0	20	0	63	39	0	16	62
21	44	74	88	417	132	35	29	73	32	0	232	183
67	612	258	1,061	332	58	400	36	181	106	308	0	174
877	379	1,023	398	934	90	695	345	215	207	90	500	418
30	267	96	316	24	29	157	98	40	60	30	14	52
72	1,355	1,043	1,052	338	215	526	136	320	534	87	44	110
33	684	486	439	390	16	299	210	92	246	47	1	111
61	512	0	263	37	0	354	48	13	12	276	14	37
34	901	231	256	180	10	394	114	123	279	176	0	37
40	157	190	259	80	19	246	62	269	302	0	109	132
98	629	804	537	243	0	344	177	208	401	64	15	331
55	671	205	396	206	48	272	113	102	400	122	0	93
45	168	67	318	71	169	149	0	69	119	0	251	11
81	376	313	381	186	224	106	550	536	128	44	20	30
183	513	289	174	170	271	70	127	184	90	147	201	168
56	246	184	296	38	0	100	48	83	316	0	0	0
0	212	233	625	97	0	240	98	464	326	24	0	116
80	296	215	602	301	152	291	167	244	250	104	104	434
114	503	359	676	189	25	457	22	220	432	10	15	100
42	440	427	793	176	23	573	151	200	119	165	11	207
12	536	185	901	133	16	58	8	125	145	119	12	49
187	593	973	781	660	79	963	185	473	589	143	103	78
25,068	50,914	13,062	49,134	49,875	38,034	32,834	5,918	22,263	18,209	16,997	7,047	18,977
55	674	101	720	1,795	2,083	758	121	891	1,275	564	285	1,065
348	1,098	293	330	3,615	916	503	29	258	321	304	371	1,511
67	125	0	25	803	379	78	0	13	0	248	0	446
193	2,683	139	3,191	5,947	4,537	5,506	113	764	309	1,300	450	1,764
236	2,758	4,400	995	1,594	455	826	1,230	1,035	321	285	26	275
22	80	48	24	457	0	197	117	1,347	829	210	29	126
65	1,201	187	2,162	2,741	1,975	1,361	28	495	293	193	72	574
194	4,504	284	1,028	8,257	5,029	1,289	262	1,094	463	1,810	361	2,316
14	107	84	212	681	0	208	31	3,201	338	120	29	267
9	148	316	251	872	128	54	274	1,278	1,788	69	70	167
100	454	10	371	624	545	405	39	96	269	507	129	516
0	255	6	296	196	650	194	10	95	65	0	68	130
13	1,753	1,943	242	796	141	840	396	549	48	89	37	186
188	456	32	28	619	152	707	550	5,389	1,072	274	633	531
123	315	133	332	729	700	403	94	173	1,516	455	36	306
33	1,162	13	1,145	2,175	2,725	3,381	76	325	161	211	117	856

Appendix Table 3-2a (continued)

	TOTAL POPULATION	TOTAL FOREIGN-BORN	Dominican Republic	China	Mexico	Jamaica	Guyana	Ecuador	Haiti
QUEENS (continued)									
Northeast									
Auburndale	19,907	9,212	96	2,731	105	40	60	201	40
Bayside-Bayside Hills	45,363	17,901	467	5,143	11	22	261	294	44
Briarwood-Jamaica Hills	37,933	21,058	415	1,243	548	315	1,838	645	490
College Point	23,236	10,127	787	2,340	261	21	23	557	17
Douglas Manor-Douglaston-Little Neck	24,511	8,978	112	2,406	220	0	52	126	123
Flushing	94,418	63,920	862	31,571	552	238	551	1,067	214
Fresh Meadows-Utopia	18,192	9,313	349	2,484	33	31	141	85	122
Ft. Totten-Bay Terrace-Clearview	23,280	7,008	89	1,433	0	18	82	108	15
Jamaica Estates-Holliswood	24,037	11,521	567	476	83	429	1,121	407	1,224
Kew Gardens Hills	36,489	13,846	223	2,674	0	70	10	181	118
Murray Hill	50,181	29,039	298	10,450	136	42	100	391	87
Oakland Gardens	28,271	11,708	43	3,712	63	73	38	184	137
Pomonok-Flushing Heights-Hillcrest	33,539	14,171	487	4,964	78	186	37	128	202
Queensboro Hill	20,473	12,436	233	6,649	0	7	259	143	0
Whitestone	32,510	10,422	316	1,608	53	0	17	296	0
Southeast									
Baisley Park	34,160	11,948	534	76	0	2,659	2,739	302	635
Bellerose	26,112	10,205	480	637	0	157	575	99	255
Breezy Point-Belle Harbor-Rockaway Park-Broad Channel	29,325	3,852	267	25	27	72	103	114	118
Cambria Heights	21,356	8,726	88	133	0	3,433	529	43	2,465
Far Rockaway-Bayswater	48,791	16,935	889	24	51	1,631	1,693	448	792
Glen Oaks-Floral Park-New Hyde Park	22,438	7,823	78	559	0	158	231	22	50
Hammels-Arverne-Edgemere	34,901	9,193	1,470	60	100	848	978	179	429
Hollis	21,338	9,692	289	100	91	1,912	2,303	30	1,334
Jamaica	50,227	30,053	1,142	444	531	631	6,721	2,401	899
Laurelton	25,728	9,610	10	30	0	4,081	950	10	1,401
Queens Village	57,666	28,763	883	340	318	4,245	4,848	912	6,048
Rosedale	26,863	11,515	103	135	18	3,720	1,535	391	2,143
South Jamaica	36,583	11,833	865	105	540	2,532	2,573	393	673
Springfield Gardens-Brookville	46,851	15,798	562	13	28	6,454	1,403	39	2,717
St. Albans	50,749	16,767	522	163	128	6,343	2,840	221	1,839
Southwest									
Kew Gardens	22,657	10,071	334	509	205	54	164	377	32
Lindenwood-Howard Beach	28,480	5,256	497	59	0	40	135	210	24
Ozone Park	22,153	8,569	914	494	282	113	1,141	832	0
Richmond Hill	63,201	36,203	2,424	815	1,077	220	11,050	2,295	103
South Ozone Park	78,381	45,681	1,674	767	1,205	1,383	21,245	1,624	564
Woodhaven	58,383	26,388	4,886	2,357	939	55	2,559	3,328	57

Trinidad & Tobago	India	Russia	Korea	Colombia	Bangladesh	Philippines	Ukraine	Poland	Italy	Pakistan	Honduras	Peru
24	555	61	2,172	187	0	106	28	20	428	0	57	24
0	203	185	4,193	459	180	213	65	135	651	189	0	359
537	1,432	302	349	1,167	3,050	1,637	60	152	24	867	26	426
0	190	25	1,086	1,342	24	252	0	79	205	112	42	232
0	507	66	2,414	239	4	79	55	39	84	83	0	59
149	4,127	465	7,639	2,620	856	1,339	467	288	289	1,638	273	721
59	448	86	2,074	173	139	227	5	39	38	808	0	96
0	154	104	2,237	221	0	113	14	208	205	104	0	14
357	377	132	229	150	1,043	1,095	11	202	63	321	113	208
86	1,294	866	231	731	80	998	51	442	94	455	70	87
107	1,079	85	8,022	1,140	322	386	58	159	775	282	98	447
21	390	143	3,225	161	0	165	35	101	254	272	0	0
75	693	709	754	494	187	869	96	166	143	384	64	200
0	639	16	385	645	0	437	14	112	299	114	14	221
8	102	34	1,363	582	0	200	55	125	1,814	152	0	55
1,511	340	0	0	41	32	194	0	0	12	110	20	52
329	3,834	2	283	101	485	796	10	28	125	525	27	241
0	5	52	72	124	0	130	321	283	49	13	175	81
628	18	0	31	0	0	84	0	0	0	13	0	4
880	20	696	64	389	0	63	613	127	75	0	579	401
58	3,961	48	144	44	94	405	56	147	266	143	38	69
334	35	240	107	21	326	158	126	559	37	0	67	41
730	179	1	0	85	26	196	12	12	0	330	43	35
1,208	601	22	113	936	4,303	881	0	54	56	304	1,108	484
990	11	0	0	56	0	21	0	0	0	29	13	0
1,160	1,667	1	165	953	935	1,421	21	41	55	428	52	349
616	12	0	17	46	0	119	0	13	24	207	0	0
1,159	31	0	0	34	499	142	0	0	0	0	43	0
1,015	113	0	14	79	0	95	0	1	0	0	0	0
1,196	97	0	5	103	65	21	0	0	0	0	25	20
86	620	517	86	868	222	223	176	400	46	487	121	494
72	65	39	0	227	0	145	116	110	1,789	114	43	106
231	401	14	133	353	941	349	0	76	422	110	22	467
2,829	5,673	99	23	955	1,158	934	25	229	140	413	364	704
6,574	2,459	23	103	821	495	533	39	6	404	587	370	702
379	805	31	49	1,427	2,153	1,055	19	907	275	764	467	542

Appendix Table 3-2a (continued)

	TOTAL POPULATION	TOTAL FOREIGN-BORN	Dominican Republic	China	Mexico	Jamaica	Guyana	Ecuador	Haiti
STATEN ISLAND	466,034	97,402	1,898	7,390	8,247	1,211	951	2,122	587
North									
Grymes Hill-Clifton-Fox Hills	23,401	7,321	289	1,117	190	151	234	247	100
Mariner's Harbor-Arlington-Port Ivory-Graniteville	31,874	8,092	238	454	1,331	333	161	349	155
New Brighton-Silver Lake	18,037	2,991	25	238	447	0	78	65	53
Port Richmond	19,154	4,466	127	95	1,623	153	47	15	20
Stapleton-Rosebank	25,240	7,935	330	842	1,378	118	22	620	0
West New Brighton-New Brighton-St. George	31,492	6,735	237	302	1,557	275	180	102	104
Westerleigh	23,867	3,755	17	114	60	12	16	87	21
Central									
Grasmere-Arrochar-Ft. Wadsworth	14,758	4,556	0	214	156	0	13	136	36
New Dorp-Midland Beach	21,618	5,101	100	441	292	0	40	45	0
New Springville-Bloomfield-Travis	39,871	9,536	87	968	291	65	20	32	12
Old Town-Dongan Hills-South Beach	24,410	6,918	54	416	369	42	7	196	0
Todt Hill-Emerson Hill-Heartland Village-Lighthouse Hill	31,784	7,973	71	1,092	120	0	0	45	48
South									
Annadale-Huguenot-Prince's Bay-Eltingville	28,626	4,391	15	196	132	0	35	60	0
Arden Heights	24,549	3,863	153	336	0	24	26	26	0
Charleston-Richmond Valley-Tottenville	23,177	2,290	81	55	104	38	57	45	19
Great Kills	42,709	5,783	57	211	55	0	0	38	0
Oakwood-Oakwood Beach	21,753	3,558	17	158	132	0	15	14	0
Rossville-Woodrow	19,714	2,138	0	141	10	0	0	0	19

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 2007–2011 American Community Survey-Summary File

Notes: Neighborhoods were created using *Neighborhood Tabulation Areas* as building blocks. (Please See Chapter 3 for a more detailed explanation.)

Sums of constituent neighborhoods may not add up to totals due to populations in parks, cemeteries, and other open space not listed in this table.

Due to sampling error, readers should exercise caution when examining estimates or differences of under 1,000.

Trinidad & Tobago	India	Russia	Korea	Colombia	Bangladesh	Philippines	Ukraine	Poland	Italy	Pakistan	Honduras	Peru
1,318	4,055	4,828	2,859	1,220	472	4,217	5,248	3,778	7,544	2,400	1,197	1,185
145	96	0	20	9	0	34	20	249	75	155	393	153
173	200	25	0	126	134	485	0	88	207	452	314	230
31	62	52	0	49	0	121	31	98	68	157	55	0
325	49	18	0	114	0	142	11	127	147	168	85	138
161	12	221	254	97	0	698	262	460	104	76	20	62
181	228	64	31	39	138	189	37	181	105	26	199	81
107	484	128	155	49	0	325	2	241	317	272	0	16
43	204	330	19	33	0	144	472	208	327	181	13	13
11	102	588	69	35	42	69	763	296	242	0	0	128
79	1,305	251	444	38	29	589	249	550	520	130	34	26
0	289	290	47	48	0	288	604	365	681	339	11	50
0	423	386	1,004	149	0	198	606	276	735	77	10	163
0	85	500	28	22	108	328	287	36	1,080	0	0	17
24	35	137	239	191	21	326	228	278	662	28	0	0
0	32	344	113	57	0	50	162	38	407	0	22	0
0	327	911	44	86	0	95	897	171	775	223	41	72
0	73	389	28	78	0	136	567	116	509	54	0	36
38	49	194	364	0	0	0	50	0	583	62	0	0

Appendix Table 3-2b

Foreign-born Groups Ranked 21 through 40 by Neighborhood of Residence New York City Neighborhoods, 2007–2011

	United Kingdom	El Salvador	Israel	Barbados	Greece	Ghana	Guatemala	Canada
TOTAL, NEW YORK CITY	30,574	29,801	23,817	23,476	23,173	23,083	21,686	21,327
BRONX	2,576	4,282	675	1,587	1,063	16,569	3,723	419
West								
Bedford Park-Fordham North	157	312	0	6	10	1,038	61	31
Belmont	16	91	0	0	25	53	0	0
Claremont-Bathgate	0	49	0	0	0	721	10	0
Concourse-Concourse Village	31	788	10	92	0	2,093	358	10
Crotona Park East	23	90	0	0	0	285	98	0
East Tremont	0	102	0	0	4	860	187	0
Fordham South	0	0	0	0	0	431	152	0
Highbridge	0	230	0	0	0	809	123	0
Kingsbridge Heights	57	133	0	25	0	280	40	0
Morrisania-Melrose	11	342	0	0	0	371	121	0
Mount Hope	25	29	0	71	0	1,534	93	0
North Riverdale-Fieldston-Riverdale	96	0	236	0	51	0	17	68
Norwood	25	196	12	0	0	229	110	51
Spuyten Duyvil-Kingsbridge	270	42	289	15	84	12	22	73
University Heights-Morris Heights	0	182	0	34	0	1,320	178	0
Van Cortlandt Village	67	111	36	3	182	1,568	65	0
North and East								
Co-op City	117	23	24	110	49	421	24	0
Eastchester-Edenwald-Baychester	418	0	0	303	0	166	78	0
Pelham Bay-Country Club-City Island	98	77	0	0	273	0	68	44
Schuylerville-Throgs Neck-Edgewater Park	130	131	0	15	239	0	0	25
Williamsbridge-Olinville	306	23	24	372	0	696	6	40
Woodlawn-Wakefield	434	13	10	115	21	435	10	0
Central and South								
Allerton-Pelham Gardens	58	20	10	99	13	79	65	3
Bronxdale	20	14	13	104	71	303	22	14
Hunts Point	0	38	0	0	0	196	121	0
Longwood	10	409	0	11	0	73	536	0
Melrose South-Mott Haven North	0	189	0	20	0	268	162	0
Mott Haven-Port Morris	0	187	0	0	24	124	482	0
Parkchester	31	52	0	48	0	521	96	0
Pelham Parkway	3	20	0	0	17	152	16	14
Rikers Island	0	20	11	6	0	12	15	0
Soundview-Bruckner	13	46	0	30	0	21	106	0
Soundview-Castle Hill-Clason Point-Harding Park	53	96	0	67	0	1,034	88	9
Van Nest-Morris Park-Westchester Square	47	106	0	0	0	88	0	12
West Farms-Bronx River	39	72	0	24	0	197	179	25
Westchester-Unionport	21	49	0	17	0	120	14	0

Japan	Germany	Cuba	Grenada	Panama	Nigeria	Uzbekistan	France	Vietnam	Albania	Egypt	Romania
20,787	19,947	19,428	19,333	18,492	18,043	18,000	14,888	14,652	14,530	14,437	14,218
464	1,085	3,855	637	1,902	5,017	8	434	3,104	4,469	444	573
14	13	91	0	43	293	0	0	141	233	0	33
20	48	219	47	0	19	0	0	57	132	0	27
0	28	83	0	6	99	0	9	0	0	0	0
26	39	159	46	151	486	0	0	0	52	11	28
0	8	38	0	47	174	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	124	0	122	301	0	0	0	24	0	0
19	0	16	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
10	0	100	0	40	121	0	4	7	0	0	0
0	54	54	0	34	36	0	0	610	0	9	0
0	0	117	21	0	230	0	0	0	42	0	0
0	21	138	49	27	100	0	0	0	33	10	0
38	139	94	0	17	0	0	116	61	0	46	37
0	52	127	0	37	13	0	0	25	507	0	31
45	267	150	0	123	17	0	64	6	245	56	0
0	14	157	107	36	71	0	6	0	45	0	0
25	51	293	50	81	179	8	32	193	111	17	59
0	46	56	0	20	227	0	0	38	29	0	48
0	0	86	12	16	559	0	0	51	0	4	23
23	72	102	5	12	0	0	25	27	209	0	141
0	45	73	0	28	0	0	28	17	59	187	22
0	0	83	42	144	559	0	0	34	0	0	0
14	33	85	23	46	177	0	14	53	78	0	0
9	21	74	0	51	174	0	4	249	425	0	11
0	0	54	19	42	79	0	14	40	1,247	0	0
0	20	182	0	26	23	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	68	0	0	125	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	10	77	86	16	41	0	0	10	0	0	0
6	0	198	0	17	0	0	30	37	0	33	0
58	0	21	36	46	171	0	0	43	0	44	15
103	28	72	0	55	41	0	44	1,140	585	7	24
0	0	11	6	6	5	0	0	0	0	20	7
0	0	91	0	76	39	0	0	99	0	0	0
19	0	257	12	218	365	0	16	21	0	0	0
0	0	129	76	130	0	0	16	75	381	0	38
0	0	51	0	61	207	0	0	0	27	0	0
28	76	118	0	68	86	0	0	70	0	0	0

Appendix Table 3-2b (continued)

	United Kingdom	El Salvador	Israel	Barbados	Greece	Ghana	Guatemala	Canada
BROOKLYN	7,869	6,743	12,066	16,814	4,005	3,499	6,415	6,380
North								
Bedford	105	144	153	745	0	131	258	227
Bushwick	153	774	60	292	0	0	675	95
East Williamsburg	51	151	69	30	6	0	26	32
Greenpoint	176	0	21	0	0	0	98	193
North Side-South Side	364	390	223	0	0	0	33	277
Stuyvesant Heights	15	0	24	961	0	16	47	56
Williamsburg	152	36	598	0	0	0	0	235
East								
Brownsville	0	0	0	884	0	60	186	0
Cypress Hills-City Line	89	337	0	219	0	34	350	2
East New York	225	337	2	1,152	0	254	263	38
Ocean Hill	34	104	0	560	0	60	100	12
Starrett City	0	0	59	151	0	56	0	0
Central								
Canarsie	339	175	44	1,456	0	220	0	176
Crown Heights	411	43	746	3,149	54	308	339	559
East Flatbush-Farragut	235	12	0	1,409	0	178	12	70
Erasmus	76	35	4	485	0	221	0	114
Flatlands	230	18	156	863	17	175	120	109
Georgetown-Marine Park-Bergen Beach-Mill Basin	82	0	923	70	229	20	13	32
Prospect Heights	220	10	86	76	63	14	29	188
Prospect Lefferts Gardens-Wingate	168	0	244	1,157	0	596	39	112
Rugby-Remsen Village	320	23	12	1,826	37	98	0	90
Southern								
Bath Beach	0	118	42	4	112	0	66	55
Bay Ridge	266	153	331	28	1,654	0	245	116
Bensonhurst	181	385	248	19	484	0	727	115
Borough Park	441	250	2,817	6	111	2	376	689
Brighton Beach	10	215	215	0	0	0	0	56
Dyker Heights	63	30	14	0	622	8	161	95
Flatbush	296	1,044	564	785	16	762	582	115
Gravesend	11	58	9	0	27	0	26	69
Homecrest	31	132	699	1	26	0	30	135
Kensington-Ocean Parkway	68	182	296	22	34	0	0	69
Madison	12	100	489	12	20	0	105	65
Midwood	121	0	1,228	0	55	5	0	71
Ocean Parkway South	24	0	564	0	10	0	0	45
Seagate-Coney Island	32	39	38	47	52	105	119	0
Sheepshead Bay-Gerritsen Beach-Manhattan Beach	103	28	258	12	0	0	10	42
West Brighton	23	0	180	0	12	0	0	0
West								
Brooklyn Heights-Cobble Hill	336	0	40	34	35	0	8	170
Carroll Gardens-Columbia Street-Red Hook	301	121	31	0	45	75	62	262
Clinton Hill	352	64	50	192	0	41	199	158
DUMBO-Vinegar Hill-Downtown Brooklyn-Boerum Hill	337	58	30	66	81	2	104	227
Fort Greene	174	5	40	63	46	0	178	132
Park Slope-Gowanus	905	149	128	38	41	30	70	663
Sunset Park	207	989	259	0	105	28	748	326
Windsor Terrace	130	34	72	0	11	0	11	88

Japan	Germany	Cuba	Grenada	Panama	Nigeria	Uzbekistan	France	Vietnam	Albania	Egypt	Romania
3,141	4,346	3,052	17,001	11,843	5,172	8,025	3,059	4,981	3,734	4,971	2,843
39	110	109	275	177	213	9	30	57	0	25	0
78	65	161	311	599	185	0	29	75	0	0	101
203	33	62	0	115	0	0	58	76	0	0	20
68	191	0	0	0	0	0	109	53	0	7	23
214	129	62	0	73	0	0	224	49	19	0	131
92	28	49	475	481	106	28	0	16	69	0	8
0	132	0	0	0	14	20	13	6	0	0	377
0	0	11	924	660	129	0	0	0	0	9	0
51	0	37	100	158	20	0	0	37	0	0	0
26	9	120	886	850	1,034	0	0	183	0	17	4
0	0	0	261	91	537	0	29	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	269	0	312	0	0	0	47	12
19	9	24	1,893	527	648	0	20	0	0	52	48
143	97	56	2,051	1,593	344	52	136	0	0	41	4
6	5	89	2,059	559	309	0	0	0	18	0	0
10	0	73	721	563	66	0	0	76	0	23	0
0	64	100	1,473	506	113	131	37	0	0	56	32
0	64	49	38	112	0	134	62	27	25	209	32
122	107	69	83	160	38	0	104	0	0	0	0
38	64	50	2,158	1,575	249	0	77	0	48	31	0
0	0	15	2,637	599	400	0	22	13	0	0	0
0	22	13	0	0	14	134	12	62	130	134	0
134	101	168	0	19	19	56	124	190	386	1,486	9
105	50	190	13	50	6	1,036	81	1,287	1,574	784	57
9	635	106	0	54	0	805	197	73	330	103	963
0	42	14	0	47	0	567	0	82	17	114	32
51	49	0	0	44	0	184	15	303	458	319	22
137	142	103	427	1,193	222	934	98	190	122	87	82
7	66	0	23	10	0	171	0	150	38	57	8
10	75	49	4	0	38	447	1	101	67	378	61
159	186	34	37	8	54	572	43	209	71	25	10
10	98	60	0	39	0	424	175	311	209	125	202
0	276	35	7	39	28	941	37	61	86	107	133
12	86	53	0	0	0	88	51	6	56	69	36
4	36	38	17	186	65	71	25	203	0	37	46
16	146	24	26	34	0	625	28	413	0	245	33
0	74	96	0	0	0	76	0	0	0	8	37
116	228	50	0	8	0	0	239	0	0	21	12
104	184	175	0	52	21	0	216	62	0	18	37
135	34	64	54	120	73	0	180	47	0	65	0
66	139	71	0	65	26	9	70	72	0	8	17
142	30	14	28	49	168	8	164	11	0	0	0
442	287	131	20	44	0	79	283	99	0	92	56
186	192	347	0	49	28	62	24	329	0	134	179
187	61	81	0	66	5	40	46	52	11	38	19

Appendix Table 3-2b (continued)

	United Kingdom	El Salvador	Israel	Barbados	Greece	Ghana	Guatemala	Canada
MANHATTAN	15,109	2,424	6,030	870	2,515	808	1,742	10,596
Upper								
Central Harlem-Polo Grounds	303	156	120	312	38	126	288	302
East Harlem	340	311	78	133	89	40	408	167
Hamilton Heights	91	0	51	25	0	140	67	250
Manhattanville	0	41	61	4	0	139	45	30
Marble Hill-Inwood	163	177	39	44	0	40	116	0
Morningside Heights	577	87	260	9	104	0	44	454
Washington Heights	310	1,141	322	46	386	28	171	625
East Side								
Gramercy	238	30	110	3	47	11	0	273
Lenox Hill-Roosevelt Island	845	30	691	72	226	86	38	615
Murray Hill-Kips Bay	543	0	305	17	58	0	0	280
Stuyvesant Town-Cooper Village	331	0	87	0	0	0	0	33
Turtle Bay-East Midtown	866	13	246	0	118	0	49	346
Upper East Side-Carnegie Hill	896	0	286	7	153	19	0	474
Yorkville	916	18	585	10	129	23	59	646
Lower								
Battery Park City-Lower Manhattan	612	0	151	0	188	28	0	538
Chinatown	293	57	30	0	8	0	0	242
East Village	697	15	66	0	36	0	28	232
Lower East Side	407	19	97	72	6	55	0	174
SoHo-TriBeCa-Civic Center-Little Italy	580	0	130	0	133	10	0	446
West Village	1,199	0	528	1	234	0	103	681
West Side and Midtown								
Clinton	534	115	32	23	69	0	159	444
Hudson Yards-Chelsea-Flatiron-Union Square	1,252	89	184	0	120	3	27	990
Lincoln Square	1,004	13	547	0	51	0	31	595
Midtown-Midtown South	463	10	161	0	73	0	0	385
Upper West Side	1,637	102	863	92	249	60	109	1,374
QUEENS	4,226	16,013	4,230	4,131	14,719	1,865	9,256	3,470
Northwest								
Astoria	232	350	90	0	2,472	0	127	130
Corona	49	680	38	197	191	546	752	27
East Elmhurst	48	176	6	142	0	0	64	0
Elmhurst	94	524	103	51	254	1	241	92
Forest Hills	329	76	1,041	25	142	0	110	450
Glendale	44	32	22	0	0	0	121	0
Hunters Point-Sunnyside-West Maspeth	423	104	47	0	133	0	125	302
Jackson Heights	247	877	12	13	459	13	572	117
Maspeth	29	113	0	0	178	0	108	31
Middle Village	82	101	0	0	77	0	0	49
Old Astoria	94	145	0	0	462	106	31	19
Queensbridge-Ravenswood-Long Island City	7	214	60	31	48	0	13	25
Rego Park	41	43	147	14	76	0	73	19
Ridgewood	17	406	2	0	27	0	242	44
Steinway	101	182	75	0	3,427	0	23	194
Woodside	76	174	27	6	472	13	54	49

Japan	Germany	Cuba	Grenada	Panama	Nigeria	Uzbekistan	France	Vietnam	Albania	Egypt	Romania
10,993	8,697	5,418	332	1,080	817	472	9,324	1,857	479	1,552	2,073
327	360	122	22	90	185	0	283	36	0	0	64
369	101	133	100	155	60	11	527	89	0	72	18
209	146	174	72	41	36	0	95	12	41	26	0
66	0	59	14	0	0	0	15	0	0	17	7
39	84	511	0	21	0	0	36	0	0	27	44
319	442	208	0	74	52	25	290	0	38	262	115
268	709	1,798	28	263	47	147	112	26	11	49	242
459	120	0	0	0	42	24	148	30	82	32	16
683	576	63	11	13	0	0	704	31	14	68	257
724	265	171	0	57	0	6	347	139	21	156	109
110	115	0	0	14	29	25	133	39	0	0	0
896	468	56	10	23	17	0	425	9	0	138	55
329	421	114	0	0	31	0	436	30	22	53	119
923	560	92	0	0	43	0	569	79	0	160	105
369	285	17	0	0	0	14	418	111	11	44	67
125	18	14	14	24	0	0	219	198	17	0	24
441	468	59	0	0	4	0	430	61	25	11	208
255	237	62	0	33	35	71	127	240	23	67	73
244	370	79	0	0	0	21	372	191	0	7	53
574	505	137	0	27	32	7	677	91	0	68	67
384	210	379	52	101	31	36	264	114	16	44	15
678	396	304	0	33	32	5	550	108	0	9	107
754	482	97	0	12	49	37	452	31	54	68	80
586	203	87	0	0	4	43	534	113	0	44	7
862	1,156	674	9	99	85	0	1,161	79	104	130	221
6,014	5,412	6,587	1,298	3,345	5,563	9,067	1,799	4,209	4,047	5,087	8,448
1,215	206	303	9	32	0	17	128	28	263	453	516
0	6	406	0	215	240	660	25	63	0	0	220
9	6	1	0	0	0	0	13	49	0	16	0
407	84	550	0	105	49	72	112	496	18	241	156
1,021	611	276	0	9	0	3,192	336	146	64	148	901
8	207	94	0	0	0	0	3	22	271	73	386
748	192	386	0	30	0	19	117	81	54	214	1,074
183	173	1,083	23	134	0	18	236	338	26	230	318
0	60	6	0	11	0	0	10	69	115	42	596
37	240	92	0	0	0	265	91	123	122	126	402
182	35	65	0	23	0	0	118	37	253	148	295
30	39	54	0	10	0	0	4	58	34	92	0
205	126	101	0	34	0	1,091	48	41	57	219	273
124	404	82	57	37	0	7	0	72	1,428	818	1,206
334	268	188	24	21	55	8	15	14	456	829	143
517	164	297	1	26	0	0	42	277	52	103	98

Appendix Table 3-2b (continued)

	United Kingdom	El Salvador	Israel	Barbados	Greece	Ghana	Guatemala	Canada
QUEENS (continued)	15,109	2,424	6,030	870	2,515	808	1,742	10,596
Northeast								
Auburndale	32	59	0	0	961	0	0	76
Bayside-Bayside Hills	75	477	6	7	993	0	6	82
Briarwood-Jamaica Hills	34	375	72	70	265	0	721	36
College Point	27	356	0	0	138	0	51	35
Douglas Manor-Douglaston-Little Neck	47	250	27	0	278	0	25	137
Flushing	97	619	16	11	386	0	283	115
Fresh Meadows-Utopia	12	0	138	0	51	0	82	58
Ft. Totten-Bay Terrace-Clearview	8	26	125	0	502	0	0	70
Jamaica Estates-Holliswood	10	183	251	80	30	19	167	166
Kew Gardens Hills	153	190	853	9	44	38	28	115
Murray Hill	55	878	6	0	649	0	99	112
Oakland Gardens	92	13	256	0	206	0	13	6
Pomonok-Flushing Heights-Hillcrest	10	27	204	73	256	0	28	159
Queensboro Hill	42	130	16	0	113	0	39	15
Whitestone	79	31	0	20	1,081	0	47	37
Southeast								
Baisley Park	37	96	0	354	0	42	18	4
Bellerose	66	235	0	10	17	0	34	0
Breezy Point-Belle Harbor-Rockaway Park-Broad Channel	105	108	36	34	13	0	70	6
Cambria Heights	164	0	0	54	0	26	0	33
Far Rockaway-Bayswater	34	1,808	64	393	1	102	1,593	26
Glen Oaks-Floral Park-New Hyde Park	18	46	73	0	52	0	0	44
Hammels-Arverne-Edgemere	56	591	0	25	0	53	233	11
Hollis	95	205	0	66	0	74	81	0
Jamaica	19	2,337	0	61	73	87	1,520	81
Laurelton	80	0	0	333	0	33	0	34
Queens Village	130	220	31	427	34	249	275	27
Rosedale	51	9	28	258	0	157	0	46
South Jamaica	29	91	0	160	0	35	203	12
Springfield Gardens-Brookville	105	10	0	398	0	65	11	97
St. Albans	147	41	0	524	2	11	62	24
Southwest								
Kew Gardens	66	217	185	0	77	50	49	60
Lindenwood-Howard Beach	13	20	121	0	12	0	129	15
Ozone Park	0	26	0	40	0	0	0	0
Richmond Hill	53	716	26	53	47	103	378	92
South Ozone Park	164	969	0	192	20	42	198	51
Woodhaven	82	457	0	0	0	0	157	40

Japan	Germany	Cuba	Grenada	Panama	Nigeria	Uzbekistan	France	Vietnam	Albania	Egypt	Romania
10,993	8,697	5,418	332	1,080	817	472	9,324	1,857	479	1,552	2,073
40	75	0	0	0	0	7	11	71	53	9	36
35	118	158	18	10	0	6	10	82	0	100	112
88	120	79	26	88	99	900	73	101	0	0	101
37	71	156	1	0	12	0	42	132	69	30	10
31	96	9	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	37	30
157	162	227	0	155	0	109	31	486	97	143	239
14	80	46	0	24	6	356	0	4	0	90	42
19	131	46	0	0	0	0	63	15	0	50	80
34	47	253	24	32	0	163	6	0	0	42	41
91	124	205	0	9	14	653	42	161	9	150	98
9	66	40	0	18	10	0	0	172	10	22	224
16	125	18	0	63	0	65	43	15	0	90	67
8	69	20	11	72	27	484	0	144	22	0	0
124	69	105	0	0	0	8	0	60	0	30	63
81	232	138	0	65	0	6	56	26	0	82	24
23	0	0	166	173	376	0	0	0	0	0	10
0	39	16	14	29	7	0	0	78	0	19	22
0	164	26	0	39	308	35	0	0	0	47	37
0	8	11	89	137	170	0	0	0	0	0	28
0	42	76	110	310	531	240	8	0	0	4	59
14	93	84	0	1	0	0	0	82	8	0	17
13	40	84	133	66	667	157	12	0	0	7	0
9	0	27	55	37	196	0	0	48	0	0	0
0	45	99	28	105	367	24	7	41	0	34	13
0	8	22	100	163	421	0	0	21	0	0	0
4	12	67	54	137	275	0	0	0	0	87	0
13	29	10	127	49	736	0	9	0	0	0	0
6	0	1	57	169	31	0	10	55	0	15	0
0	0	18	0	147	571	0	31	65	0	0	0
0	17	110	124	170	305	0	0	11	0	0	0
82	159	92	0	0	15	371	24	22	161	46	207
0	71	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	216	51	12
0	12	37	0	55	0	0	0	31	50	22	131
14	122	67	1	95	22	79	0	181	0	54	43
0	80	33	46	89	53	39	0	78	0	37	22
32	65	114	0	151	0	16	23	102	139	37	96

Appendix Table 3-2b (continued)

	United Kingdom	El Salvador	Israel	Barbados	Greece	Ghana	Guatemala	Canada
STATEN ISLAND	794	339	816	74	871	342	550	462
North								
Grymes Hill-Clifton-Fox Hills	15	94	6	0	10	134	124	6
Mariner's Harbor-Arlington-Port Ivory-Graniteville	31	0	14	0	50	80	25	0
New Brighton-Silver Lake	37	56	0	8	15	0	12	51
Port Richmond	12	26	24	0	0	54	0	24
Stapleton-Rosebank	77	31	8	37	34	24	29	22
West New Brighton-New Brighton-St. George	76	27	19	11	25	22	167	52
Westerleigh	62	0	0	0	69	0	57	34
Central								
Grasmere-Arrochar-Ft. Wadsworth	31	0	51	0	0	13	0	7
New Dorp-Midland Beach	34	34	13	0	23	15	95	20
New Springville-Bloomfield-Travis	84	58	284	18	97	0	3	21
Old Town-Dongan Hills-South Beach	24	0	0	0	60	0	0	57
Todt Hill-Emerson Hill-Heartland Village-Lighthouse Hill	35	8	240	0	185	0	21	92
South								
Annadale-Huguenot-Prince's Bay-Eltingville	47	0	44	0	45	0	0	22
Arden Heights	32	5	29	0	129	0	0	15
Charleston-Richmond Valley-Tottenville	18	0	41	0	12	0	0	0
Great Kills	48	0	0	0	79	0	0	39
Oakwood-Oakwood Beach	76	0	29	0	0	0	0	0
Rossville-Woodrow	55	0	14	0	38	0	17	0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 2007–2011 American Community Survey-Summary File

Notes: Neighborhoods were created using *Neighborhood Tabulation Areas* as building blocks. (Please See Chapter 3 for a more detailed explanation.)

Sums of constituent neighborhoods may not add up to totals due to populations in parks, cemeteries, and other open space not listed in this table.

Due to sampling error, readers should exercise caution when examining estimates or differences of under 1,000.

Japan	Germany	Cuba	Grenada	Panama	Nigeria	Uzbekistan	France	Vietnam	Albania	Egypt	Romania
175	407	516	65	322	1,474	428	272	501	1,801	2,383	281
33	16	31	16	90	434	0	8	14	218	6	0
0	8	74	17	29	547	0	0	0	33	93	24
57	34	6	0	0	17	0	27	0	40	60	0
9	10	0	0	27	114	0	0	20	46	11	15
0	35	37	0	0	11	0	5	55	176	100	20
1	35	102	21	0	233	0	43	17	47	90	40
0	0	0	0	21	0	18	32	50	21	117	0
0	0	28	0	63	25	64	0	47	101	170	0
8	24	25	0	0	3	53	17	21	203	85	12
3	53	66	11	12	51	59	34	162	161	218	61
23	16	17	0	41	0	83	6	33	248	168	0
10	46	44	0	0	0	57	30	43	170	354	63
0	56	7	0	0	0	35	7	27	33	196	0
0	0	59	0	10	0	0	19	0	2	485	0
0	0	0	0	29	28	0	0	12	28	90	0
31	49	12	0	0	11	15	29	0	274	119	46
0	10	0	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	0
0	15	8	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	21	0

**Appendix Table 5-1
Population Density and Percent Foreign-born
New York Metropolitan Region by Subregion and County, 2011**

	Total Population	Persons per Square Mile	FOREIGN-BORN		
			Number	Percent	Percent Distribution
NEW YORK METROPOLITAN REGION	22,342,470	1,777	5,986,283	26.8	100.0
New York City	8,244,910	27,242	3,066,599	37.2	51.2
Bronx, NY	1,392,002	32,903	471,136	33.8	7.9
Brooklyn, NY	2,532,645	35,369	946,511	37.4	15.8
Manhattan, NY	1,601,948	69,468	461,325	28.8	7.7
Queens, NY	2,247,848	20,554	1,089,187	48.5	18.2
Staten Island, NY	470,467	8,030	98,440	20.9	1.6
Inner Counties	8,554,344	2,610	2,246,217	26.3	37.5
Bergen, NJ	911,004	3,885	272,677	29.9	4.6
Essex, NJ	785,137	6,212	206,451	26.3	3.4
Fairfield, CT	925,899	1,467	180,728	19.5	3.0
Hudson, NJ	641,224	13,731	257,555	40.2	4.3
Middlesex, NJ	814,217	2,622	259,336	31.9	4.3
Morris, NJ	494,976	1,070	91,597	18.5	1.5
Nassau, NY	1,344,436	4,705	290,001	21.6	4.8
Passaic, NJ	502,007	2,715	148,092	29.5	2.5
Rockland, NY	315,158	1,796	70,357	22.3	1.2
Somerset, NJ	324,893	1,072	79,387	24.4	1.3
Union, NJ	539,494	5,216	158,537	29.4	2.6
Westchester, NY	955,899	2,205	231,499	24.2	3.9
Outer Counties	5,543,216	616	673,467	12.1	11.3
Dutchess, NY	297,999	374	36,166	12.1	0.6
Hunterdon, NJ	128,038	300	11,813	9.2	0.2
Litchfield, CT	188,789	206	12,436	6.6	0.2
Mercer, NJ	367,063	1,632	74,707	20.4	1.2
Monmouth, NJ	631,020	1,345	79,968	12.7	1.3
New Haven, CT	861,113	1,427	99,043	11.5	1.7
Ocean, NJ	579,369	917	46,546	8.0	0.8
Orange, NY	374,872	459	44,922	12.0	0.8
Putnam, NY	99,933	433	13,041	13.0	0.2
Suffolk, NY	1,498,816	1,637	212,859	14.2	3.6
Sullivan, NY	76,900	80	8,942	11.6	0.1
Sussex, NJ	148,517	288	12,125	8.2	0.2
Ulster, NY	182,448	162	12,465	6.8	0.2
Warren, NJ	108,339	305	8,434	7.8	0.1

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau: 2011 American Community Survey-Summary File
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

Appendix Table 5-2
Foreign-born by Area of Origin
New York Metropolitan Region by Subregion and County, 2011

	AREA OF ORIGIN						
	Total Foreign-born	Latin America	Asia	Europe	Caribbean, Nonhispanic	Africa	All Others
NEW YORK METROPOLITAN REGION	5,986,283	2,102,770	1,648,376	1,046,098	886,823	237,854	63,032
New York City	3,066,599	984,722	843,321	486,806	595,740	128,176	27,834
Bronx, NY	471,136	260,089	35,468	32,318	93,830	48,215	1,216
Brooklyn, NY	946,511	187,400	240,224	193,471	289,616	28,096	7,704
Manhattan, NY	461,325	183,442	138,523	89,343	18,299	17,318	14,400
Queens, NY	1,089,187	334,952	399,650	136,156	189,497	24,842	4,090
Staten Island, NY	98,440	18,839	29,456	35,518	4,498	9,705	424
Inner Counties	2,246,217	870,331	643,923	394,132	224,287	89,590	20,203
Bergen, NJ	272,677	74,882	118,895	59,546	12,294	4,743	2,317
Essex, NJ	206,451	81,811	27,010	27,134	50,245	18,680	1,571
Fairfield, CT	180,728	70,031	35,499	42,803	21,960	5,632	4,803
Hudson, NJ	257,555	135,579	71,284	25,114	11,385	14,965	1,221
Middlesex, NJ	259,336	66,195	132,555	35,759	11,278	11,668	1,881
Morris, NJ	91,597	31,886	32,333	20,400	3,224	1,941	822
Nassau, NY	290,001	99,123	87,169	48,355	44,909	8,391	2,054
Passaic, NJ	148,092	80,960	24,049	25,801	6,741	4,368	280
Rockland, NY	70,357	22,910	16,526	15,020	14,377	1,637	827
Somerset, NJ	79,387	21,527	35,318	12,783	2,696	4,997	1,252
Union, NJ	158,537	84,042	20,032	29,414	20,999	4,712	352
Westchester, NY	231,499	101,385	43,253	52,003	24,179	7,856	2,823
Outer Counties	673,467	247,717	161,132	165,160	66,796	20,088	14,995
Dutchess, NY	36,166	10,612	10,552	6,338	5,313	2,276	991
Hunterdon, NJ	11,813	3,240	3,267	4,114	75	568	87
Litchfield, CT	12,436	2,377	1,811	4,808	1,504	179	1,268
Mercer, NJ	74,707	24,992	22,636	14,231	8,754	3,326	500
Monmouth, NJ	79,968	25,378	21,756	18,719	7,165	1,979	1,271
New Haven, CT	99,043	30,937	26,227	27,199	8,734	4,987	3,410
Ocean, NJ	46,546	16,933	8,827	16,796	1,226	416	1,654
Orange, NY	44,922	20,985	7,665	9,367	7,156	1,044	1,550
Putnam*, NY	13,041	5,274	2,853	6,110	217	17	46
Suffolk, NY	212,859	96,268	45,288	42,031	22,860	3,666	2,746
Sullivan and Ulster, NY	21,407	5,181	4,949	7,999	1,985	922	762
Sussex, NJ	12,125	3,445	2,398	5,320	645	0	656
Warren, NJ	8,434	2,095	2,903	2,128	1,162	708	54

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau: 2011 American Community Survey-Summary File and Public Use Microdata Sample
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

Note: The total foreign-born was derived from 2011 American Community Survey-Summary File estimates. In addition, 2011 American Community Survey-Summary File data were used to calculate place of birth data for the following counties: Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, Staten Island, Bergen, Essex, Fairfield, Middlesex, Nassau, Westchester, and Suffolk. Because place of birth data were not available for counties with small foreign-born populations, the remaining counties used 2011 American Community Survey-Public Use Microdata Sample.

Appendix Table 5-3 Total and Foreign-born Population* New York Metropolitan Region by Subregion and County, 1900–2011

	1900		1910		1920		1930		1940		1950	
	Total Population	Foreign-born	Total Population	Foreign-born	Total Population	Foreign-born	Total Population	Foreign-born	Total Population	Foreign-born	Total Population	Foreign-born
NEW YORK METROPOLITAN REGION	6,179,423	1,925,315	8,391,061	2,932,348	10,023,449	3,107,159	12,636,464	3,626,251	13,565,549	3,234,935	15,146,950	2,806,135
New York City	3,437,202	1,270,080	4,766,883	1,944,357	5,620,048	2,028,160	6,930,446	2,358,686	7,454,995	2,138,657	7,891,957	1,784,206
Bronx, NY	200,507	61,258	430,980	149,427	732,016	267,742	1,265,258	479,451	1,394,711	463,453	1,451,277	373,894
Brooklyn, NY	1,166,582	355,697	1,634,351	574,730	2,018,356	666,188	2,560,401	881,571	2,698,285	778,054	2,738,175	630,526
Manhattan, NY	1,850,093	789,626	2,331,542	1,116,477	2,284,103	950,264	1,867,312	689,506	1,889,924	582,895	1,960,101	461,102
Queens, NY	152,999	44,812	284,041	79,329	469,042	112,171	1,079,129	268,359	1,297,634	278,937	1,550,849	288,197
Staten Island, NY	67,021	18,687	85,969	24,394	116,531	31,795	158,346	39,799	174,441	35,318	191,555	30,487
Inner Counties	1,718,169	473,015	2,431,348	731,776	3,081,336	813,430	4,154,644	984,057	4,426,873	833,808	5,248,250	767,591
Bergen, NJ	78,441	20,247	138,002	39,383	210,703	54,184	364,977	83,850	409,646	73,288	539,139	76,395
Essex, NJ	359,053	97,340	512,886	147,791	652,089	161,111	833,513	186,130	837,340	151,581	905,949	128,521
Fairfield, CT	184,203	45,801	245,322	72,441	320,936	89,568	386,702	95,126	418,384	84,074	504,342	78,592
Hudson, NJ	386,048	121,702	537,231	174,910	629,154	182,117	690,730	184,068	652,040	138,167	647,437	108,037
Middlesex, NJ	79,762	22,874	114,426	39,714	162,334	49,198	212,208	53,373	217,077	43,160	264,872	39,136
Morris, NJ	65,156	12,261	74,704	15,856	82,694	14,662	110,445	18,180	125,732	17,271	164,371	17,301
Nassau, NY	55,448	11,063	83,930	19,324	126,120	25,998	303,053	63,437	406,748	64,733	672,765	81,677
Passaic, NJ	155,202	57,820	215,902	84,795	259,174	88,742	302,129	90,554	309,353	74,946	337,093	63,869
Rockland, NY	38,298	7,249	46,873	9,704	45,548	6,961	59,599	9,128	74,261	11,636	89,276	11,441
Somerset, NJ	32,948	5,902	38,820	8,222	47,991	10,360	65,132	14,032	74,390	12,950	99,052	12,550
Union, NJ	99,353	24,074	140,197	38,593	200,157	50,524	305,209	65,467	328,344	56,320	398,138	54,003
Westchester, NY	184,257	46,682	283,055	81,043	344,436	80,005	520,947	120,712	573,558	105,682	625,816	96,069
Outer Counties	1,024,052	182,220	1,192,830	256,215	1,322,065	265,569	1,551,374	283,508	1,683,681	262,470	2,006,743	254,338
Dutchess, NY	81,670	12,093	87,661	13,445	91,747	12,465	105,462	15,341	120,542	15,595	136,781	14,956
Hunterdon, NJ	34,507	1,714	33,569	2,485	32,885	2,803	34,728	3,982	36,766	4,194	42,736	4,432
Litchfield, CT	63,672	13,888	70,260	17,370	76,262	18,141	82,556	17,420	87,041	15,024	98,872	13,372
Mercer, NJ	95,365	18,955	125,657	30,109	159,881	35,916	187,143	35,780	197,318	30,329	229,781	26,971
Monmouth, NJ	82,057	8,645	94,734	11,850	104,925	13,030	147,209	19,000	161,238	19,206	225,327	22,614
New Haven, CT	269,163	77,470	337,282	105,580	415,214	117,354	463,449	110,956	484,316	93,610	545,784	80,385
Ocean, NJ	19,747	1,082	21,318	1,944	22,155	2,282	33,069	4,177	37,706	4,807	56,622	6,990
Orange, NY	103,859	14,723	116,001	19,164	119,844	16,422	130,383	16,832	140,113	16,306	152,255	15,351
Putnam, NY	13,787	2,119	14,665	3,263	10,802	1,437	13,744	2,024	16,555	2,171	20,307	2,837
Suffolk, NY	77,582	14,757	96,138	21,995	110,246	23,888	161,055	34,634	197,355	38,931	276,129	44,272
Sullivan, NY	32,306	3,041	33,808	4,486	33,163	5,495	35,272	6,194	37,901	6,052	40,731	5,896
Sussex, NJ	24,134	1,536	26,781	4,147	24,905	2,902	27,830	2,829	29,632	2,716	34,423	2,841
Ulster, NY	88,422	9,276	91,769	14,227	74,979	8,043	80,155	8,819	87,017	8,658	92,621	9,090
Warren, NJ	37,781	2,921	43,187	6,150	45,057	5,391	49,319	5,520	50,181	4,871	54,374	4,331

*For 1900, the Bronx foreign-born includes only foreign-born whites; the Manhattan foreign-born total also includes Bronx foreign-born nonwhites. The foreign-born for the years 1910, 1920, 1930, and 1950 include only foreign-born whites, with the following exceptions: the foreign-born for New York City and the five boroughs in 1910, 1920, and 1930 include both whites and nonwhites.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau: 1900-2000 censuses; 2011 American Community Survey-Summary File and Public Use Microdata Sample
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

1960		1970		1980		1990		2000		2011	
Total Population	Foreign-born	Total Population	Foreign-born	Total Population	Foreign-born	Total Population	Foreign-born	Total Population	Foreign-born	Total Population	Foreign-born
17,625,675	2,611,014	19,747,870	2,527,864	19,190,781	2,960,140	19,843,157	3,675,192	21,491,898	5,200,622	22,342,470	5,986,283
7,783,314	1,558,690	7,894,798	1,437,058	7,071,639	1,670,199	7,322,564	2,082,931	8,008,278	2,871,032	8,244,910	3,066,599
1,424,814	306,592	1,471,686	229,210	1,168,972	215,313	1,203,789	274,793	1,332,650	385,827	1,392,002	471,136
2,628,230	516,349	2,601,974	456,636	2,230,936	530,973	2,300,664	672,569	2,465,326	931,769	2,532,645	946,511
1,698,285	374,698	1,539,225	307,630	1,428,285	348,581	1,487,536	383,866	1,537,195	452,440	1,601,948	461,325
1,809,994	335,623	1,986,470	416,887	1,891,325	540,818	1,951,598	707,153	2,229,379	1,028,339	2,247,848	1,089,187
221,991	25,428	295,443	26,695	352,121	34,514	378,977	44,550	443,728	72,657	470,467	98,440
6,964,250	788,396	7,951,684	822,511	7,666,658	975,906	7,692,310	1,251,854	8,243,503	1,842,253	8,554,344	2,246,217
780,255	88,419	898,012	95,393	845,385	114,285	825,380	148,861	884,118	222,301	911,004	272,677
923,545	106,686	929,984	92,832	851,116	106,575	778,206	121,336	793,633	168,165	785,137	206,451
653,589	73,959	792,811	77,488	807,143	86,604	827,645	100,961	882,567	149,038	925,899	180,728
610,734	88,710	609,261	107,399	556,972	133,575	553,099	169,434	608,975	234,597	641,224	257,555
433,856	42,221	583,812	44,329	595,893	55,536	671,780	95,104	750,162	181,761	814,217	259,336
261,620	20,247	383,454	26,123	407,630	33,028	421,353	44,465	470,212	72,638	494,976	91,597
1,300,171	121,417	1,428,077	118,010	1,321,582	135,882	1,287,348	169,311	1,334,544	238,414	1,344,436	290,001
406,618	60,725	460,782	56,205	447,585	65,931	453,060	88,077	489,049	130,291	502,007	148,092
136,803	13,758	229,903	20,422	259,530	29,205	265,475	38,798	286,753	54,766	315,158	70,357
143,913	13,682	198,372	15,373	203,129	16,616	240,279	26,175	297,490	53,937	324,893	79,387
504,255	54,591	543,116	62,308	504,094	71,803	493,819	90,735	522,541	130,916	539,494	158,537
808,891	103,981	894,100	106,629	866,599	126,866	874,866	158,597	923,459	205,429	955,899	231,499
2,878,111	263,928	3,901,388	268,295	4,452,484	314,035	4,828,283	340,407	5,240,117	487,337	5,543,216	673,467
176,008	15,139	222,295	14,575	245,055	17,167	259,462	18,019	280,150	23,600	297,999	36,166
54,107	4,197	69,718	3,940	87,361	4,358	107,776	5,374	121,989	7,708	128,038	11,813
119,856	11,490	144,091	9,716	156,769	9,720	174,092	9,421	182,193	9,898	188,789	12,436
266,392	24,784	303,968	21,503	307,863	23,379	325,824	28,390	350,761	48,659	367,063	74,707
334,401	26,896	459,378	26,863	503,173	31,681	553,124	41,708	615,301	63,807	631,020	79,968
660,315	70,816	744,947	60,768	761,337	59,213	804,219	54,805	824,008	74,427	861,113	99,043
108,241	10,761	208,470	16,062	346,038	25,637	433,203	26,190	510,916	33,152	579,369	46,546
183,734	13,886	221,657	13,575	259,603	16,309	307,647	22,073	341,367	28,710	374,872	44,922
31,722	3,468	56,695	4,755	77,193	6,245	83,941	5,670	95,745	8,420	99,933	13,041
666,784	61,056	1,124,941	74,790	1,284,231	94,647	1,321,864	104,211	1,419,369	158,525	1,498,816	212,859
45,272	4,734	52,580	4,465	65,155	5,392	69,277	5,043	73,966	5,875	76,900	8,942
49,255	3,271	77,528	4,858	116,119	5,994	130,943	6,147	144,166	8,171	148,517	12,125
118,804	9,443	141,241	8,611	158,158	10,739	165,304	9,573	177,749	10,468	182,448	12,465
63,220	3,987	73,879	3,814	84,429	3,554	91,607	3,783	102,437	5,917	108,339	8,434

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Legal Pathways Used by the Top 20 Newly Admitted Immigrant Groups

This web-only supplement to Chapter 6 focuses on the classes of admission used by New York City's top 20 sources of newly admitted legal permanent residents (LPRs). A common theme of Chapter 6 was the shift from family preferences to immediate relatives. This was largely a function of immigrants gaining admission and, once naturalized, sponsoring immediate family members. Similarly, immigrants who initially entered by way of the occupational preferences later sought to reunify with family members. This chapter supplement examines how pathways to admission have changed over the past 3 decades for the top 20 sources of newly admitted LPRs in the 2000s.

Each country is at its own particular stage with respect to its flows to the city – it may be just starting out, or it may have a moderate history of increasing flows, or flows may be in decline. Country-specific immigrant flows usually disperse over time. Frequently, a country establishes a beachhead in New York and increases its numbers through all available pathways to admission. But because of changes in the life cycle, such as childrearing and retirement, these immigrants eventually move to other places in the region or to other parts of the U.S. As groups move out of New York, new entrants wishing to reunify with them also bypass the city. Hence the flow from individual source countries to New York generally wanes over time, even as overall flows to the country may increase. At each stage, each country establishes its own pathway to admission to the U.S., and these pathways evolve over time.

This supplement, which extends the analysis in Chapter 6, examines in greater detail the top 20 sources of newly admitted LPRs. Tables 6-10 through 6-31 present data for detailed classes of admission for 3 time periods, while Figures 6-6 through 6-27 further illustrate how immigrants from the top 20 sources have navigated the classes of admission over time. (Tables 6-32, 6-33, and 6-34 provide this information for three decades for all countries that send immigrants to New York.)

Countries are grouped based on their shared set of experiences: whether their flows to the city are increasing or in decline, whether they use a specific class of admission disproportionately, or whether they have stopped using a specific class of admission as their immigration trajectories to the city change. This allows for a more integrated view of how classes of admission are used by New York City's largest immigrant groups, as well as by those who are relative newcomers to the city.

COUNTRIES WITH INCREASING IMMIGRANT FLOWS:

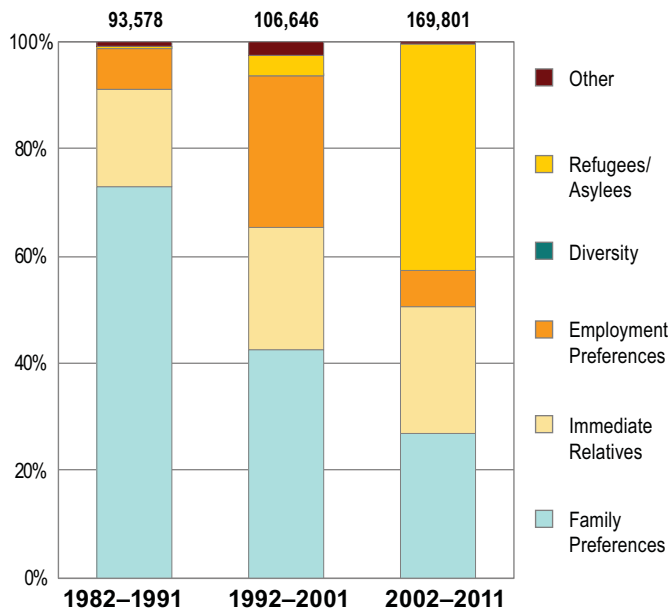
China, Bangladesh, Ecuador, and Mexico

Several countries have seen big increases in their flows to New York, but the pathways used by each country are distinct.

CHINA

The number of LPRs from China has grown rapidly over the last 30 years, and for the first time in the 2000s, China replaced the Dominican Republic as the

Figure 6-6
Immigrants Admitted from China by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011



Sources:
 U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics;
 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape Files,
 2002–2011 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, and
 Special Tabulations for New York City, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
 Population Division–New York City Department of City Planning

top source of newly admitted immigrants to the city. The number of Chinese LPRs in the 2000s stood at 169,800, an increase of 59 percent from the 106,600 in the 1990s (Table 6-10). This recent growth was fueled largely by a huge increase in the number of Chinese refugees/asylees. Over the last decade, 72,000 or 42 percent of all Chinese were admitted as refugees/asylees (Figure 6-6) – the overwhelming majority of whom were asylees. Furthermore, Chinese refugees/asylees to New York City accounted for one-half of the Chinese refugee/asylee flow to the nation (data not shown).

There was also a large increase in the number of immediate relatives admitted from China, particularly the parents of U.S. citizens. The 65 percent increase in the number of Chinese immediate relatives was well above the city average of 40 percent (Table 6-3).

Although there was no change in the overall number of immigrants admitted with family preference visas, there were some important underlying changes in the detailed classes. Unlike many countries that rely on the second preference, it was the fourth preference (brothers and sisters of U.S. citizens) that accounted for the largest number (26,100) of all family preference categories. Furthermore, the number of Chinese LPRs admitted in this category grew by 34 percent and accounted for 15 percent of all Chinese immigrants, roughly twice the city average in the last decade.

There was a large increase in the number of employment visas in the 1990s, due in part to the Chinese Displaced Student Act of 1992, which provided skilled third preference visas for approximately 10,000 students. By 2000 this program had come to an end and the number and share of employment visas fell accordingly. Nevertheless, in numerical terms, LPRs from China are still at the top of the list of countries that make use of employment visas. Priority workers (first preference) and professionals with advanced degrees (second preference) together accounted for more than 5,700 Chinese immigrants in the last decade. Of particular interest was the large number of Chinese immigrants taking advantage of the fifth employment preference. Of the 2,500 employment creation visas issued, nearly 2,000 were used by Chinese immigrants.

BANGLADESH

Immigrants from Bangladesh had the highest growth rate (77 percent) of the top 20 source countries. As a result, Bangladesh moved into the number three spot, behind China and the Dominican Republic, and ahead of Jamaica, Guyana, and Haiti, the dominant source countries of the 1980s and 1990s. Moreover, 45 percent of LPRs from Bangladesh nationwide chose to settle in the city, second only to Guyana (60 percent), and followed by the Dominican Republic (43 percent) (data not shown).

Table 6-10

Immigrants Admitted from China* by Class of Admission New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011

	Number			Percent Change	
	1982–1991	1992–2001	2002–2011	80s to 90s	90s to 00s
TOTAL	93,578	106,646	169,801	14.0	59.2
Family Preferences	68,236	45,405	45,696	-33.5	0.6
1st - Unmarried adult sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their children	694	1,374	2,299	98.0	67.3
2nd - Spouses and unmarried sons/daughters of LPRs	26,562	17,607	9,922	-33.7	-43.6
3rd - Married sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	13,948	6,945	7,340	-50.2	5.7
4th - Brothers/sisters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	27,032	19,479	26,135	-27.9	34.2
Immediate Relatives	17,200	24,349	40,072	41.6	64.6
Spouses	6,418	9,980	19,338	55.5	93.8
Children	1,079	3,707	6,314	243.6	70.3
Parents	9,703	10,662	14,420	9.9	35.2
Employment Preferences	7,049	29,979	11,391	325.3	-62.0
1st - Priority workers	–	3,694	3,283	–	-11.1
2nd - Professionals with advanced degrees	–	2,839	2,462	–	-13.3
3rd - Skilled and professional workers	–	22,574	3,053	–	-86.5
3rd - Needed unskilled workers	–	553	300	–	-45.8
4th - Special immigrants	–	233	277	–	18.9
5th - Employment creation	–	86	1,951	–	2,168.6
Pre-1992 3rd preference	2,518	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 6th preference	4,531	–	–	–	–
Diversity	35	196	291	460.0	48.5
Refugees/Asylees	384	3,933	71,979	924.2	1,730.1
Other	674	2,784	338	313.1	-87.9

*Includes Mainland, Taiwan, and Hong Kong

–1st through 5th employment preferences not applicable for 1982-1991 period; pre-1992 3rd and 6th preferences not applicable for subsequent periods. In all other instances, indicates cell has fewer than 10 immigrants.

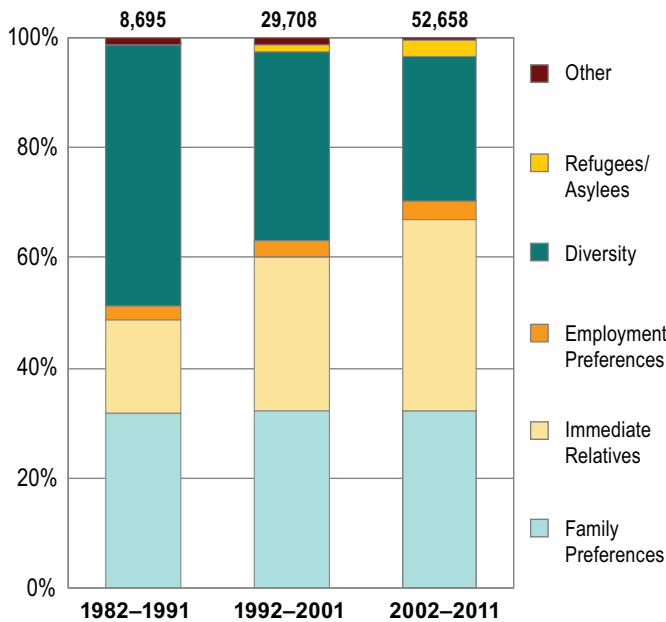
Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape File and Special Tabulations, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

The diversity visa program enabled immigrants from Bangladesh to establish a beachhead in New York in the 1980s, when almost one-half of them were admitted with a diversity visa (Figure 6-7). While the share is down to about one-quarter in the most recent period, Bangladesh remains at the top of the list of countries utilizing this path of admission.

These diversity “seed” immigrants are using family related visas to bring in their family members. While there was an overall decline in the use of family preference visas among the top source countries, Bangladesh was an exception in registering an increase in family preference visas. The number of family preference visas grew from 9,600 in the 1990s to 17,000 in the 2000s, a 78 percent increase,

Figure 6-7

**Immigrants Admitted from Bangladesh by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011**



Sources:
U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics;
1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape Files,
2002–2011 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, and
Special Tabulations for New York City, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
Population Division–New York City Department of City Planning

compared with a 19 percent decline for immigrants overall (Table 6-11).

While the typical immigrant relies heavily on the second preference, it is the fourth preference that is the preferred pathway for LPRs from Bangladesh, increasing from 2,000 in the 1990s to over 11,100 in the 2000s. Twenty-one percent of all Bangladeshi immigrants were admitted as fourth preference immigrants, well above the city average of 7 percent. In addition, the number of immediate relatives more than doubled, from 8,300 in the 1990s to 18,200 in the last decade, one of the largest increases among the top source countries.

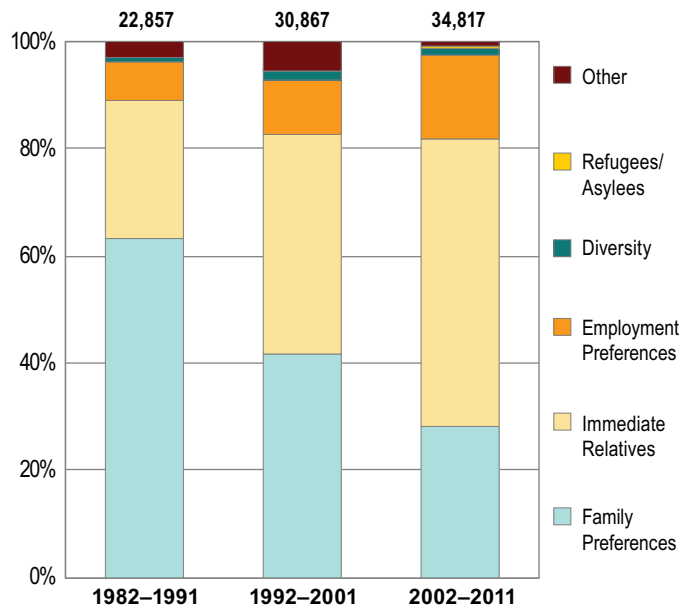
ECUADOR

The number of immigrants from Ecuador has grown steadily over the last 30 years, increasing by 35 percent between the 1980s and 1990s, and by 13 percent from the 1990s to the 2000s (Table 6-12). For each time period, the growth rate far exceeded that for all immigrants to the city (which stood at 12 percent and 3 percent, respectively). As a result, Ecuador climbed to the 6th spot in the list of top source countries in the last decade. Furthermore, 3-in-10 Ecuadorians admitted to the U.S. settled in New York City over last decade.

While the number of employment visas declined by 10 percent in the city in the 2000s, there was a 79 percent increase in the number of Ecuadorians admitted in this category. As a result, employment

Figure 6-8

**Immigrants Admitted from Ecuador by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011**



Sources:
U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics;
1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape Files,
2002–2011 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, and
Special Tabulations for New York City, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
Population Division–New York City Department of City Planning

Table 6-11
Immigrants Admitted from Bangladesh by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011

	Number			Percent Change	
	1982–1991	1992–2001	2002–2011	80s to 90s	90s to 00s
TOTAL	8,695	29,708	52,658	241.7	77.3
Family Preferences	2,760	9,568	17,013	246.7	77.8
1st - Unmarried adult sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their children	17	266	415	1,464.7	56.0
2nd - Spouses and unmarried sons/daughters of LPRs	1,475	6,839	4,845	363.7	-29.2
3rd - Married sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	132	424	676	221.2	59.4
4th - Brothers/sisters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	1,136	2,039	11,077	79.5	443.3
Immediate Relatives	1,463	8,279	18,195	465.9	119.8
Spouses	813	3,260	8,038	301.0	146.6
Children	229	1,832	2,622	700.0	43.1
Parents	421	3,187	7,535	657.0	136.4
Employment Preferences	242	911	1,809	276.4	98.6
1st - Priority workers	–	94	71	–	-24.5
2nd - Professionals with advanced degrees	–	133	165	–	24.1
3rd - Skilled and professional workers	–	460	1,194	–	159.6
3rd - Needed unskilled workers	–	59	34	–	-42.4
4th - Special immigrants	–	165	305	–	84.8
5th - Employment creation	–	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 3rd preference	100	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 6th preference	142	–	–	–	–
Diversity	4,104	10,169	13,706	147.8	34.8
Refugees/Asylees	–	334	1,566	–	368.9
Other	118	447	369	278.8	-17.4

–1st through 5th employment preferences not applicable for 1982–1991 period; pre-1992 3rd and 6th preferences not applicable for subsequent periods. In all other instances, indicates cell has fewer than 10 immigrants.

Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape File and Special Tabulations, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

visas accounted for 14 percent of the total flow in the last decade, compared with 9 percent for immigrants overall. The bulk of employment visas were for skilled third preference workers (4,800).

There was also strong growth in the immediate relative category. One-quarter of Ecuadorian immigrants were admitted as immediate relatives in the

1980s, and by the 2000s that share had increased to 54 percent (Figure 6-8). In addition there was a disproportionate number admitted as parents—16 percent compared with 9 percent citywide. The number of parents more than doubled between the 1990s and 2000s, bypassing the number of children admitted.

Table 6-12

**Immigrants Admitted from Ecuador by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011**

	Number			Percent Change	
	1982–1991	1992–2001	2002–2011	80s to 90s	90s to 00s
TOTAL	22,857	30,867	34,817	35.0	12.8
Family Preferences	14,476	12,914	9,741	-10.8	-24.6
1st - Unmarried adult sons/daughters of U.S. citizen. & their children	322	1,162	1,759	260.9	51.4
2nd - Spouses and unmarried sons/daughters of LPRs	11,585	8,995	5,210	-22.4	-42.1
3rd - Married sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	599	910	1,345	51.9	47.8
4th - Brothers/sisters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	1,970	1,847	1,427	-6.2	-22.7
Immediate Relatives	5,829	12,660	18,792	117.2	48.4
Spouses	3,584	6,500	8,596	81.4	32.2
Children	1,019	3,315	4,642	225.3	40.0
Parents	1,226	2,845	5,554	132.1	95.2
Employment Preferences	1,657	3,055	5,478	84.4	79.3
1st - Priority workers	–	12	24	–	100.0
2nd - Professionals with advanced degrees	–	14	29	–	107.1
3rd - Skilled and professional workers	–	2,335	4,806	–	105.8
3rd - Needed unskilled workers	–	598	521	–	-12.9
4th - Special immigrants	–	96	67	–	-30.2
5th - Employment creation	–	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 3rd preference	15	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 6th preference	1,642	–	–	–	–
Diversity	187	545	404	191.4	-25.9
Refugees/Asylees	15	–	62	–	–
Other	693	1,683	339	142.9	-79.9

–1st through 5th employment preferences not applicable for 1982-1991 period; pre-1992 3rd and 6th preferences not applicable for subsequent periods. In all other instances, indicates cell has fewer than 10 immigrants.

Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape File and Special Tabulations, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

MEXICO

The number of LPRs from Mexico settling in New York was barely a blip in the 1980s, but Mexicans are now the 19th largest source of LPRs to the city. The number of Mexican LPRs increased from 9,500 in the 1990s to 12,800 in the 2000s, an increase of 36 percent, and far above the overall 3 percent increase for the city (Table 6-13). As will be discussed in Chapter 7, the total stock of the Mexican foreign-born in the city has increased because of the entry of a large number of unauthorized immigrants and the

domestic inflow of Mexican immigrants from other parts of the country, neither of which are captured in these data. Nonetheless, there is value in analyzing the pathways of the growing number of Mexican immigrants who are entering the city as LPRs.

Employment visas comprised 38 percent of the LPR Mexican flow (Figure 6-9), far above the city average of 9 percent. In contrast to the occupational characteristics of foreign-born Mexicans discussed in Chapter 4, the majority of the worker visas were

Table 6-13

**Immigrants Admitted from Mexico by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011**

	Number			Percent Change	
	1982–1991	1992–2001	2002–2011	80s to 90s	90s to 00s
TOTAL	3,856	9,462	12,820	145.4	35.5
Family Preferences	695	2,075	1,175	198.6	-43.4
1st - Unmarried adult sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their children	90	167	86	85.6	-48.5
2nd - Spouses and unmarried sons/daughters of LPRs	473	1,748	972	269.6	-44.4
3rd - Married sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	48	56	48	16.7	-14.3
4th - Brothers/sisters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	84	104	43	23.8	-58.7
Immediate Relatives	2,260	4,136	6,096	83.0	47.4
Spouses	1,707	2,935	3,797	71.9	29.4
Children	412	784	855	90.3	9.1
Parents	141	417	1,444	195.7	246.3
Employment Preferences	653	2,047	4,901	213.5	139.4
1st - Priority workers	–	108	275	–	154.6
2nd - Professionals with advanced degrees	–	25	155	–	520.0
3rd - Skilled and professional workers	–	1,470	3,976	–	170.5
3rd - Needed unskilled workers	–	360	318	–	-11.7
4th - Special immigrants	–	84	131	–	56.0
5th - Employment creation	–	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 3rd preference	45	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 6th preference	608	–	–	–	–
Diversity	–	–	–	–	–
Refugees/Asylees	–	–	51	–	–
Other	238	1,193	589	401.3	-50.6

–1st through 5th employment preferences not applicable for 1982–1991 period; pre-1992 3rd and 6th preferences not applicable for subsequent periods. In all other instances, indicates cell has fewer than 10 immigrants.

Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape File and Special Tabulations, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

granted to skilled and professional workers (third preference). Furthermore employment visas were the fastest growing class of admission for Mexican immigrants and were responsible for the majority of the increase in the overall number.

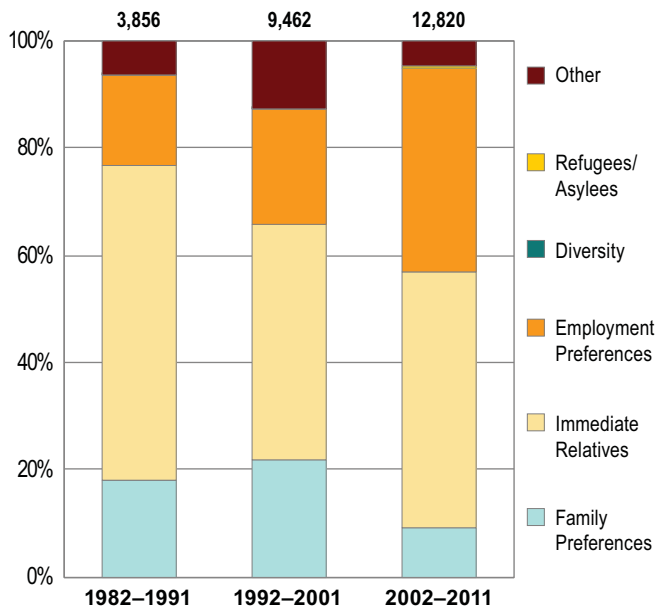
A very small share of Mexican immigrants was admitted in the family preference category in the last decade, just 9 percent compared with 27 percent citywide. And as with the city, the number and share declined between 1990s and 2000s. Lastly, the num-

ber of immediate relatives grew by 47 percent and accounted for about one-half of all Mexican LPRs. Parents were responsible for the bulk of the increase.

**COUNTRIES THAT DISPROPORTIONATELY
USE EMPLOYMENT VISAS:
India, Korea, and the Philippines**

While the use of employment visas as a path of entry has changed over time for all groups, some stand out for their high propensity to use these visas.

Figure 6-9
Immigrants Admitted from Mexico by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011



Sources:
 U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics;
 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape Files,
 2002–2011 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, and
 Special Tabulations for New York City, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

INDIA

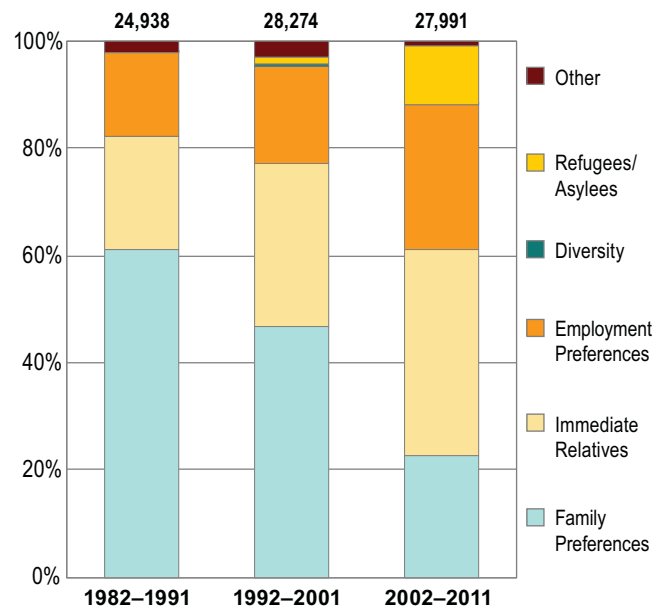
India, a major source of immigrants for the past three decades, was ranked 7th in the 2000s. There were 28,000 LPRs admitted from India in the 2000s, about the same as in the 1990s (Table 6-14). Even though there appeared to be very little change in the overall flow, there was a rather dramatic shift in the pathways used by Indian immigrants in the last decade (Figure 6-10).

While there was a 10 percent decrease in employment visas for the city, Indian LPRs experienced a healthy gain of 45 percent. In the 2000s, over one-quarter of all Indian immigrants were admitted with an employment visa, compared with 9 percent for the city. In addition, there was a doubling in the number of first preference priority workers. In numerical terms, India ranks second only to China in

its use of highly skilled first and second preference employment visas. There was also a sharp increase in the number of refugees/asylees, from 300 in the 1990s to 3,100 in the 2000s (asylees accounted for virtually the entire flow of this group). Refugee/asylees accounted for 11 percent of the total LPR flow in the last decade.

These fairly substantial increases were entirely offset by a 52 percent decline (6,900) in family preference visas from the 1990s. As a result, the share of all Indian immigrants admitted under the family preference categories dropped from 47 percent in the 1990s to 23 percent in the 2000s. There are now more employment visas used by LPRs from India than family preference visas.

Figure 6-10
Immigrants Admitted from India by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011



Sources:
 U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics;
 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape Files,
 2002–2011 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, and
 Special Tabulations for New York City, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

Table 6-14

**Immigrants Admitted from India by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011**

	Number			Percent Change	
	1982–1991	1992–2001	2002–2011	80s to 90s	90s to 00s
TOTAL	24,938	28,274	27,991	13.4	-1.0
Family Preferences	15,209	13,192	6,330	-13.3	-52.0
1st - Unmarried adult sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their children	47	385	272	719.1	-29.4
2nd - Spouses and unmarried sons/daughters of LPRs	7,212	7,599	1,297	5.4	-82.9
3rd - Married sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	495	941	998	90.1	6.1
4th - Brothers/sisters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	7,455	4,267	3,763	-42.8	-11.8
Immediate Relatives	5,340	8,575	10,737	60.6	25.2
Spouses	2,071	4,049	6,076	95.5	50.1
Children	217	1,237	1,381	470.0	11.6
Parents	3,052	3,289	3,280	7.8	-0.3
Employment Preferences	3,823	5,235	7,579	36.9	44.8
1st - Priority workers	–	853	1,606	–	88.3
2nd - Professionals with advanced degrees	–	1,335	1,672	–	25.2
3rd - Skilled and professional workers	–	2,432	3,788	–	55.8
3rd - Needed unskilled workers	–	176	67	–	-61.9
4th - Special immigrants	–	431	386	–	-10.4
5th - Employment creation	–	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 3rd preference	2,826	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 6th preference	997	–	–	–	–
Diversity	18	67	43	272.2	-35.8
Refugees/Asylees	19	325	3,084	1,610.5	848.9
Other	529	880	214	66.4	-75.7

–1st through 5th employment preferences not applicable for 1982–1991 period; pre-1992 3rd and 6th preferences not applicable for subsequent periods. In all other instances, indicates cell has fewer than 10 immigrants.

Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape File and Special Tabulations, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

KOREA

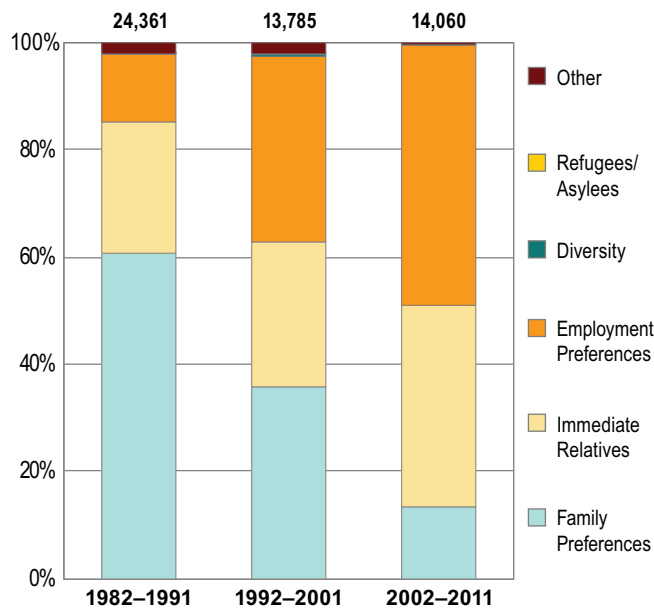
In the 1980s Korean LPRs numbered 24,400, but fell 43 percent to 13,800 in the 1990s before a modest increase of 2 percent in the last decade to 14,100 (Table 6-15).

Growth in the number of employment visas helped sustain Korean immigration in the most recent period. There were 6,800 employment visas

granted to Korean LPRs in the 2000s, up from 4,800 in the 1990s, a 43 percent increase. The share of employment entrants increased from 35 percent of all immigrants in the 1990s to 49 percent in the last decade (Figure 6-11). The bulk of the increase was in the skilled 3rd preference, which accounted for 55 percent of all employment visas. Of special interest, however, was the propensity of Korean LPRs to use the fourth preference employment category

Figure 6-11

**Immigrants Admitted from Korea by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011**



Sources:
U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics;
1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape Files,
2002–2011 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, and
Special Tabulations for New York City, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
Population Division–New York City Department of City Planning

also known as “special immigrants.” The majority of Koreans entering as special immigrants were religious workers and their families. Korea ranks first in the use of this category, accounting for 1,000 of the 7,400 special immigrants admitted to the city. Koreans were also the second largest user of fifth preference employment visas, which were designed to encourage foreign investment, accounting for 400 of the 2,500 LPRs admitted to the city under this class of admission.

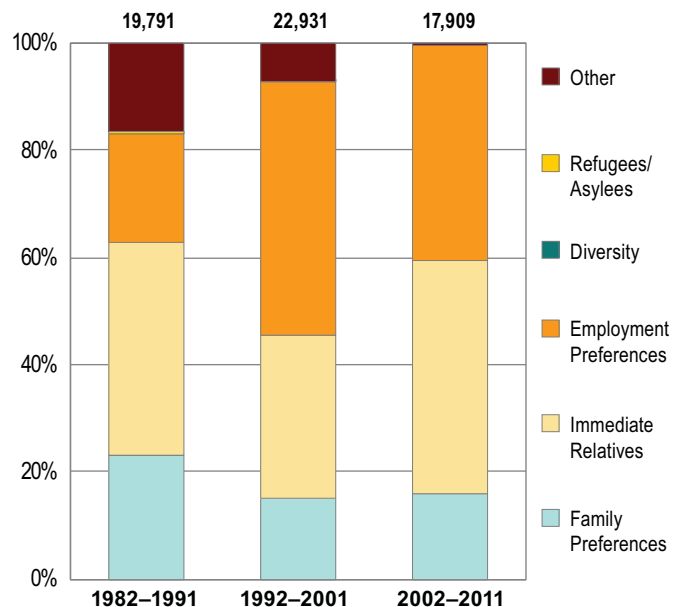
The loss in the number of family preference visas was substantial, falling from 4,920 in the 1990s to 1,900 in the 2000s. As a result, the share of family preference entrants declined from 36 percent to 13 percent during this period. The loss was especially large for 2nd preference visas: Only 3 percent of

Korean LPRs entered by way of this category in the 2000s, down from 23 percent in the 1990s. More significantly, however, was the sharp decline in the number of fourth preference visas (brothers and sisters of U.S. citizens). This had been an important avenue of entry for Korean immigrants, with 1 in 5 Korean immigrants (5,100) admitted with a 4th preference visa in the 1980s, well above the then city average of 14 percent. However, by the last decade there were just 500 LPRs admitted in this category.

The 42 percent increase in the use of the immediate relative category helped sustain Korean flows to the city and also helped counter declines in family preference visas. There was also a noteworthy change in the composition of immediate relative visas. Almost one-half of all immediate relatives

Figure 6-12

**Immigrants Admitted from the Philippines by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011**



Sources:
U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics;
1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape Files,
2002–2011 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, and
Special Tabulations for New York City, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
Population Division–New York City Department of City Planning

Table 6-15

**Immigrants Admitted from Korea by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011**

	Number			Percent Change	
	1982–1991	1992–2001	2002–2011	80s to 90s	90s to 00s
TOTAL	24,361	13,785	14,060	-43.4	2.0
Family Preferences	14,829	4,924	1,855	-66.8	-62.3
1st - Unmarried adult sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their children	56	264	341	371.4	29.2
2nd - Spouses and unmarried sons/daughters of LPRs	9,050	3,165	471	-65.0	-85.1
3rd - Married sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	590	325	584	-44.9	79.7
4th - Brothers/sisters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	5,133	1,170	459	-77.2	-60.8
Immediate Relatives	5,918	3,749	5,317	-36.7	41.8
Spouses	2,311	2,291	3,780	-0.9	65.0
Children	931	490	478	-47.4	-2.4
Parents	2,676	968	1,059	-63.8	9.4
Employment Preferences	3,131	4,781	6,819	52.7	42.6
1st - Priority workers	–	243	450	–	85.2
2nd - Professionals with advanced degrees	–	252	896	–	255.6
3rd - Skilled and professional workers	–	2,163	3,731	–	72.5
3rd - Needed unskilled workers	–	779	284	–	-63.5
4th - Special immigrants	–	1,327	1,040	–	-21.6
5th - Employment creation	–	17	418	–	2,358.8
Pre-1992 3rd preference	1,226	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 6th preference	1,905	–	–	–	–
Diversity	–	25	–	–	–
Refugees/Asylees	–	–	11	–	–
Other	478	304	39	-36.4	-87.2

–1st through 5th employment preferences not applicable for 1982–1991 period; pre-1992 3rd and 6th preferences not applicable for subsequent periods. In all other instances, indicates cell has fewer than 10 immigrants.

Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape File and Special Tabulations, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

in the 1980s were parents of U.S. citizens, but this percentage has been in decline; by the 2000s this stood at just one-fifth, with over 7-in-10 immediate relative visas now going to spouses of U.S. citizens.

PHILIPPINES

LPRs from the Philippines numbered 17,900 in the 2000s, down 22 percent from the prior decade. Historically, immigrants from the Philippines have

had an overreliance on employment preference visas as an entryway to New York. The use of employment visas peaked in the 1990s, however, when they accounted for 47 percent of the total Filipino flow, the highest of any major group. While the number of employment entrants dropped from 10,900 in the 1990s to 7,200 in the 2000s (a 33 percent decline), 40 percent of Filipinos used employment visas in the last decade, second only to Korea. The loss was

Table 6-16

**Immigrants Admitted from the Philippines by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011**

	Number			Percent Change	
	1982–1991	1992–2001	2002–2011	80s to 90s	90s to 00s
TOTAL	19,791	22,931	17,909	15.9	-21.9
Family Preferences	4,601	3,477	2,877	-24.4	-17.3
1st - Unmarried adult sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their children	1,026	267	285	-74.0	6.7
2nd - Spouses and unmarried sons/daughters of LPRs	2,012	1,505	1,264	-25.2	-16.0
3rd - Married sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	525	688	530	31.0	-23.0
4th - Brothers/sisters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	1,038	1,017	798	-2.0	-21.5
Immediate Relatives	7,837	6,936	7,720	-11.5	11.3
Spouses	4,089	3,290	4,074	-19.5	23.8
Children	1,593	1,591	1,424	-0.1	-10.5
Parents	2,155	2,055	2,222	-4.6	8.1
Employment Preferences	4,051	10,853	7,230	167.9	-33.4
1st - Priority workers	–	102	113	–	10.8
2nd - Professionals with advanced degrees	–	2,169	523	–	-75.9
3rd - Skilled and professional workers	–	7,542	5,760	–	-23.6
3rd - Needed unskilled workers	–	793	597	–	-24.7
4th - Special immigrants	–	246	237	–	-3.7
5th - Employment creation	–	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 3rd preference	1,051	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 6th preference	3,000	–	–	–	–
Diversity	–	15	–	–	–
Refugees/Asylees	75	13	22	-82.7	69.2
Other	3,225	1,637	41	-49.2	-97.5

–1st through 5th employment preferences not applicable for 1982–1991 period; pre-1992 3rd and 6th preferences not applicable for subsequent periods. In all other instances, indicates cell has fewer than 10 immigrants.

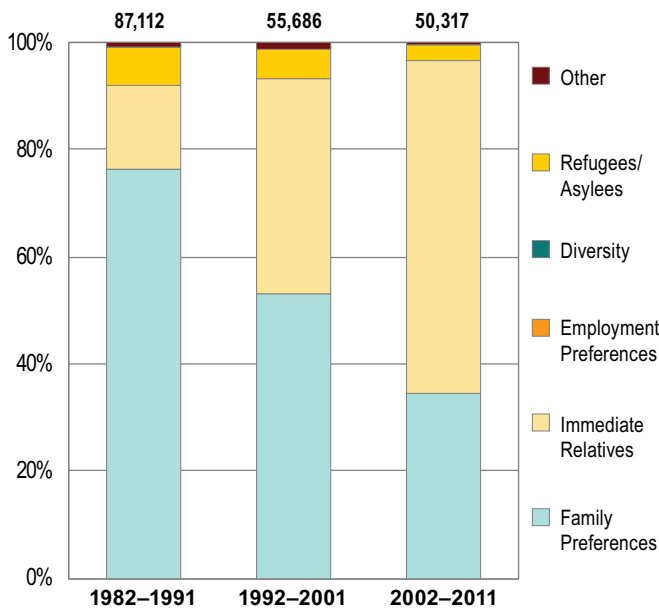
Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape File and Special Tabulations, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

particularly great for the second preference (professionals with advanced degrees), which declined from 2,200 in the 1990s to 500 in the 2000s (Table 6-16). Visas going to skilled and professional workers, the large majority of all employment preference visas, also declined by 24 percent, from 7,500 in the 1990s to 5,800 in the 2000s. The number of LPRs in the

“other” category, primarily registered nurses, also declined significantly.¹

As was the case in the 1980s, the number of immigrants from the Philippines admitted as immediate relatives is once again greater than those coming in with employment visas (Figure 6-12).

Figure 6-13
Immigrants Admitted from Jamaica by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011



Sources:
 U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics;
 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape Files,
 2002–2011 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, and
 Special Tabulations for New York City, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
 Population Division–New York City Department of City Planning

COUNTRIES WITH A STEEP DECLINE IN THE SECOND PREFERENCE: Nonhispanic Caribbean Countries of Jamaica, Guyana, Haiti; and the Dominican Republic and Colombia

The decline in immigration since the highs of the 1980s for Jamaica, Guyana, and Haiti, as well as for Colombia, were almost exclusively the result of huge drops in the use of the second preference – spouses and unmarried sons and daughters of LPRs. Dominican declines in the second preference were largely offset by increases in other classes.

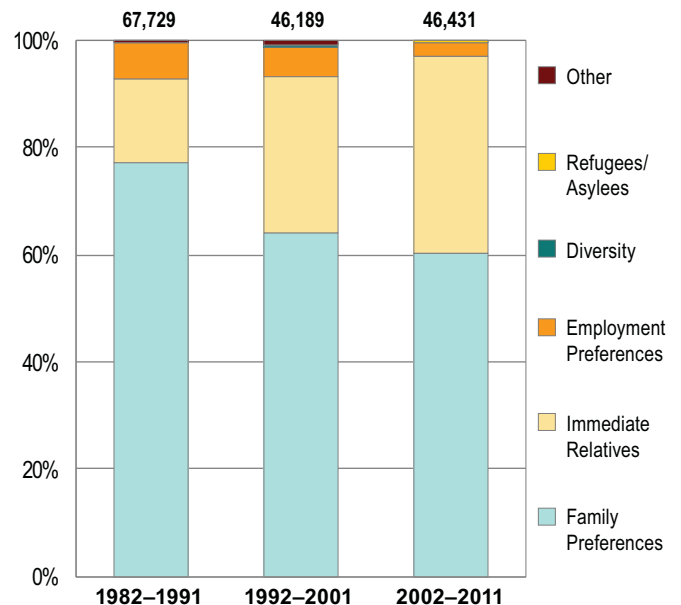
JAMAICA

While still a large source of immigrants, ranking 4th among the top LPR sources, the flow from Jamaica

has declined from its high in the 1980s, when it stood at 87,100. During the 1990s, the flow was down by over one-third, and it dropped another 10 percent in the 2000s to 50,300 (Table 6-17). The propensity for Jamaican LPRs to settle in New York has also declined: In the 1980s, 44 percent of Jamaican LPRs to the U.S. settled in the city, but it was down to 27 percent in the 2000s.

The most stunning decline was in the number of family preferences, especially the second preference – spouses and children of LPRs. The number of second preference visas dropped by 73 percent, from 15,400 in the 1990s to 4,200 in the 2000s. In the 1980s, over one-half of all Jamaicans were admitted under the second preference. But by the last decade, that share had dropped to just 8 percent. There was also a decline in the number of employment visas, from

Figure 6-14
Immigrants Admitted from Guyana by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011



Sources:
 U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics;
 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape Files,
 2002–2011 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, and
 Special Tabulations for New York City, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
 Population Division–New York City Department of City Planning

Table 6-17
Immigrants Admitted from Jamaica by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011

	Number			Percent Change	
	1982–1991	1992–2001	2002–2011	80s to 90s	90s to 00s
TOTAL	87,112	55,686	50,317	-36.1	-9.6
Family Preferences	66,338	29,659	17,389	-55.3	-41.4
1st - Unmarried adult sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their children	2,368	6,864	9,477	189.9	38.1
2nd - Spouses and unmarried sons/daughters of LPRs	47,025	15,396	4,170	-67.3	-72.9
3rd - Married sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	4,229	1,942	1,868	-54.1	-3.8
4th - Brothers/sisters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	12,716	5,457	1,874	-57.1	-65.7
Immediate Relatives	13,847	22,228	31,294	60.5	40.8
Spouses	7,523	10,821	17,092	43.8	58.0
Children	3,389	7,928	9,116	133.9	15.0
Parents	2,935	3,479	5,086	18.5	46.2
Employment Preferences	6,048	3,059	1,431	-49.4	-53.2
1st - Priority workers	–	17	23	–	35.3
2nd - Professionals with advanced degrees	–	444	35	–	-92.1
3rd - Skilled and professional workers	–	647	742	–	14.7
3rd - Needed unskilled workers	–	1,117	291	–	-73.9
4th - Special immigrants	–	834	317	–	-62.0
5th - Employment creation	–	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 3rd preference	1,234	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 6th preference	4,814	–	–	–	–
Diversity	–	–	–	–	–
Refugees/Asylees	–	–	45	–	–
Other	874	730	143	-16.5	-80.4

–1st through 5th employment preferences not applicable for 1982–1991 period; pre-1992 3rd and 6th preferences not applicable for subsequent periods. In all other instances, indicates cell has fewer than 10 immigrants.

Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape File and Special Tabulations, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

just over 6,000 in the 1980s to 1,400 in the 2000s. The loss was most significant for unskilled workers, from 1,100 in the 1990s to 300 in the last decade.

On the other hand, there was a big increase in the number of immediate relatives between the 1990s (22,200) and 2000s (31,300). Sixty-two percent of all Jamaican LPRs were admitted as immediate relatives in the last decade, compared with 16 percent in the 1980s. The increase in immediate relatives, however, was not large enough to offset the second preference declines, resulting in an overall decline in LPRs from

Jamaica. Nevertheless, the huge shift in pathways from the family preference categories to immediate relatives (Figure 6-13) is significant.

GUYANA

Guyanese flows to New York peaked at 67,700 in the 1980s, declined by nearly one-third in the 1990s, and remained at that level in the 2000s (Table 6-18). There were 46,400 Guyanese LPRs admitted to the city in the 2000s, making Guyana the 5th largest source country. Guyanese immigrants continue to have the

Table 6-18
Immigrants Admitted from Guyana by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011

	Number			Percent Change	
	1982–1991	1992–2001	2002–2011	80s to 90s	90s to 00s
TOTAL	67,729	46,189	46,431	-31.8	0.5
Family Preferences	52,189	29,596	28,017	-43.3	-5.3
1st - Unmarried adult sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their children	914	4,627	8,693	406.2	87.9
2nd - Spouses and unmarried sons/daughters of LPRs	29,842	11,164	3,657	-62.6	-67.2
3rd - Married sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	4,346	5,927	10,893	36.4	83.8
4th - Brothers/sisters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	17,087	7,878	4,774	-53.9	-39.4
Immediate Relatives	10,548	13,389	17,075	26.9	27.5
Spouses	4,200	5,743	8,220	36.7	43.1
Children	1,881	2,664	3,834	41.6	43.9
Parents	4,467	4,982	5,021	11.5	0.8
Employment Preferences	4,708	2,632	1,094	-44.1	-58.4
1st - Priority workers	–	–	16	–	–
2nd - Professionals with advanced degrees	–	199	–	–	–
3rd - Skilled and professional workers	–	704	642	–	-8.8
3rd - Needed unskilled workers	–	1,312	206	–	-84.3
4th - Special immigrants	–	409	180	–	-56.0
5th - Employment creation	–	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 3rd preference	612	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 6th preference	4,096	–	–	–	–
Diversity	–	255	73	–	-71.4
Refugees/Asylees	–	–	83	–	–
Other	273	310	84	13.6	-72.9

–1st through 5th employment preferences not applicable for 1982-1991 period; pre-1992 3rd and 6th preferences not applicable for subsequent periods. In all other instances, indicates cell has fewer than 10 immigrants.

Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape File and Special Tabulations, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

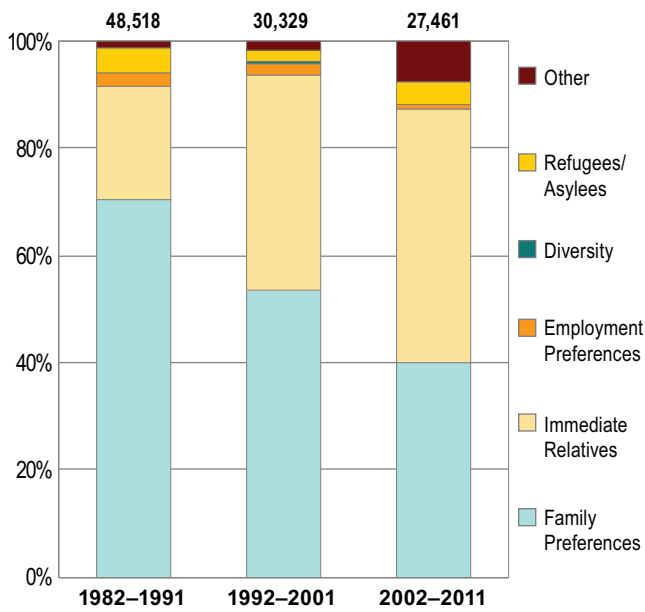
highest propensity for settling in the city. Two-thirds of all LPRs from Guyana nationally settled in the city, down only slightly from 70 percent in the 1980s.

Virtually all Guyanese were admitted by way of a family connection in the last decade: 60 percent with family preference visas and 37 percent as immediate relatives (Figure 6-14). While most of the top groups in New York experienced substan-

tial declines in the number of family preference visas, the loss for Guyana was somewhat muted. There was just a 5 percent decline in the number of Guyanese family preference visas from 1990s to 2000s, compared with 19 percent for the city. Consequently, immigrants from Guyana have the highest reliance on family preference visas among the major source countries.

Figure 6-15

**Immigrants Admitted from Haiti by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011**



Sources:
U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics;
1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape Files,
2002–2011 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, and
Special Tabulations for New York City, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
Population Division–New York City Department of City Planning

However, there has been a notable shift in the composition of family preferences. Whereas 44 percent of LPRs from Guyana used a second preference visa in the 1980s, that declined to just 8 percent in the 2000s. Fourth preference visas followed the same trend, though the decrease was not as stark. At the same time there were substantial increases between the 1990s and 2000s in both the first (unmarried adult children of American citizens) and third family preference (married children of American citizens) categories. In the last decade, the share of the first preference was 19 percent and that of the third preference was 24 percent; for immigrants overall, the shares were 5 percent and 4 percent, respectively. Guyanese immigrants admitted with a third preference visa now exceed those entering under the second preference, a historic first.

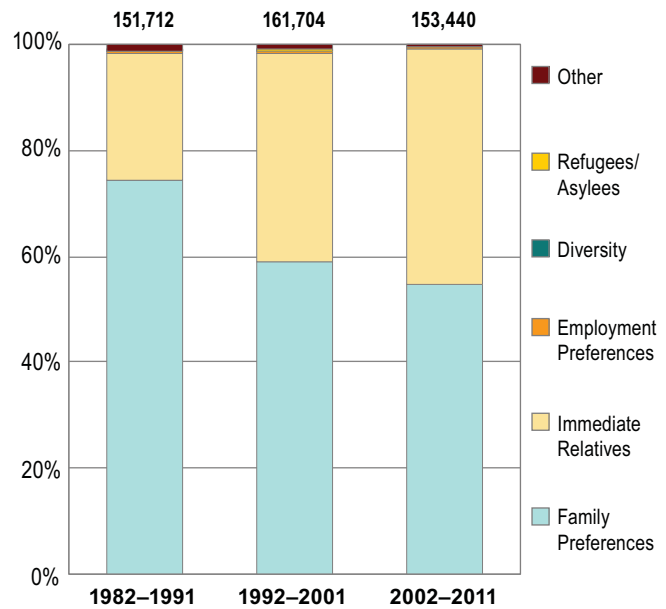
HAITI

The high water mark for Haitian immigration to the city was in the 1980s when flows peaked at 48,500, and Haiti was the 5th largest source of immigrants. Flows from Haiti declined by over one-third in the 1990s and fell a further 10 percent in the 2000s to 27,500, dropping Haiti to 8th place (Table 6-19). During this period, Haitians admitted to the nation increased, though they have increasingly settled outside the city (especially in Florida). Just 13 percent of Haitian LPRs settled in New York in the 2000s, compared with 36 percent in the 1980s.

Figure 6-15 illustrates the decline in the use of the family preferences among Haitians, with most of this associated with a drop in second preference visas. The number of family preference visas dropped

Figure 6-16

**Immigrants Admitted from
The Dominican Republic by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011**



Sources:
U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics;
1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape Files,
2002–2011 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, and
Special Tabulations for New York City, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
Population Division–New York City Department of City Planning

Table 6-19

**Immigrants Admitted from Haiti by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011**

	Number			Percent Change	
	1982–1991	1992–2001	2002–2011	80s to 90s	90s to 00s
TOTAL	48,518	30,329	27,461	-37.5	-9.5
Family Preferences	34,224	16,171	10,988	-52.7	-32.1
1st - Unmarried adult sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their children	664	2,703	2,803	307.1	3.7
2nd - Spouses and unmarried sons/daughters of LPRs	27,611	10,552	5,754	-61.8	-45.5
3rd - Married sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	440	530	962	20.5	81.5
4th - Brothers/sisters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	5,509	2,386	1,469	-56.7	-38.4
Immediate Relatives	10,260	12,272	13,016	19.6	6.1
Spouses	6,504	4,795	5,932	-26.3	23.7
Children	1,558	3,293	3,630	111.4	10.2
Parents	2,198	4,184	3,454	90.4	-17.4
Employment Preferences	1,153	564	158	-51.1	-72.0
1st - Priority workers	–	–	–	–	–
2nd - Professionals with advanced degrees	–	14	–	–	–
3rd - Skilled and professional workers	–	104	–	–	–
3rd - Needed unskilled workers	–	167	13	–	-92.2
4th - Special immigrants	–	279	98	–	-64.9
5th - Employment creation	–	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 3rd preference	63	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 6th preference	1,090	–	–	–	–
Diversity	–	142	–	–	–
Refugees/Asylees	2,256	658	1,222	-70.8	85.7
Other	625	522	2,076	-16.5	297.7

—1st through 5th employment preferences not applicable for 1982-1991 period; pre-1992 3rd and 6th preferences not applicable for subsequent periods. In all other instances, indicates cell has fewer than 10 immigrants.

Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape File and Special Tabulations, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

by 32 percent, compared with the citywide decline of 19 percent. While LPRs from many of the largest sending countries were able to offset their loss in family preference visas by increases in immediate relatives, this was not true for Haitians. The number of immediate relatives increased by just 6 percent for Haitians, compared with 40 percent for the city, the smallest increase among the top 20 source countries.

The only categories to show a substantial increase were refugees/asylees and “Other” entrants

(this includes a special category known as Cuban/Haitian entrants), which numbered 2,000 and 1,200, in the 2000s, up from 500 and 700, respectively, in the prior time period. If it had not been for these two pathways, the number of LPRs from Haiti would have decreased even more.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Dominican flows reached 151,700 in the 1980s, increased by 7 percent in the 1990s, before declining to 153,400, a level slightly higher than in the 1980s²

Table 6-20**Immigrants Admitted from the Dominican Republic by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011**

	Number			Percent Change	
	1982–1991	1992–2001	2002–2011	80s to 90s	90s to 00s
TOTAL	151,712	161,704	153,440	6.6	-5.1
Family Preferences	113,151	95,303	83,964	-15.8	-11.9
1st - Unmarried adult sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their children	2,992	6,271	8,024	109.6	28.0
2nd - Spouses and unmarried sons/daughters of LPRs	92,885	74,463	66,456	-19.8	-10.8
3rd - Married sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	3,085	3,199	2,185	3.7	-31.7
4th - Brothers/sisters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	14,189	11,370	7,299	-19.9	-35.8
Immediate Relatives	36,220	63,935	68,628	76.5	7.3
Spouses	20,750	33,299	32,046	60.5	-3.8
Children	9,079	20,721	22,245	128.2	7.4
Parents	6,391	9,915	14,337	55.1	44.6
Employment Preferences	484	942	595	94.6	-36.8
1st - Priority workers	–	44	14	–	-68.2
2nd - Professionals with advanced degrees	–	29	19	–	-34.5
3rd - Skilled and professional workers	–	219	218	–	-0.5
3rd - Needed unskilled workers	–	117	22	–	-81.2
4th - Special immigrants	–	533	282	–	-47.1
5th - Employment creation	–	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 3rd preference	68	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 6th preference	416	–	–	–	–
Diversity	–	22	14	–	-36.4
Refugees/Asylees	–	–	20	–	–
Other	1,849	1,497	213	-19.0	-85.8

–1st through 5th employment preferences not applicable for 1982–1991 period; pre-1992 3rd and 6th preferences not applicable for subsequent periods. In all other instances, indicates cell has fewer than 10 immigrants.

Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape File and Special Tabulations, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
Population Division–New York City Department of City Planning

(Table 6-20). Historically the Dominican Republic has had a heavy reliance on family preferences, in particular the second preference. Dominicans have the greatest propensity to enter using these visas, but this has waned significantly. In the 1980s, three-quarters of all Dominicans were admitted with a family preference visa, but by the last decade that share had dropped to 55 percent (Figure 6-16).

Most of the decline in family preferences was due to a 20 percent drop in second preference visas between the 1980s and 1990s, followed by another 11 percent decline in the past decade. It is important to note that the decline in Dominican second preference visas has not been as significant compared with other top source countries – the city overall saw a 39 percent decline in these visas in the past decade (Table 6-3).

Table 6-21

**Immigrants Admitted from Colombia by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011**

	Number			Percent Change	
	1982–1991	1992–2001	2002–2011	80s to 90s	90s to 00s
TOTAL	26,834	22,097	22,312	-17.7	1.0
Family Preferences	14,320	7,317	4,536	-48.9	-38.0
1st - Unmarried adult sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their children	267	1,036	1,406	288.0	35.7
2nd - Spouses and unmarried sons/daughters of LPRs	10,703	4,279	1,564	-60.0	-63.4
3rd - Married sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	659	579	547	-12.1	-5.5
4th - Brothers/sisters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	2,691	1,423	1,019	-47.1	-28.4
Immediate Relatives	10,554	12,349	15,669	17.0	26.9
Spouses	6,994	7,157	9,765	2.3	36.4
Children	2,043	3,266	3,535	59.9	8.2
Parents	1,517	1,926	2,369	27.0	23.0
Employment Preferences	1,479	1,420	1,190	-4.0	-16.2
1st - Priority workers	–	52	117	–	125.0
2nd - Professionals with advanced degrees	–	32	147	–	359.4
3rd - Skilled and professional workers	–	671	672	–	0.1
3rd - Needed unskilled workers	–	509	129	–	-74.7
4th - Special immigrants	–	156	109	–	-30.1
5th - Employment creation	–	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 3rd preference	71	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 6th preference	1,408	–	–	–	–
Diversity	–	65	–	–	–
Refugees/Asylees	–	–	759	–	–
Other	472	939	154	98.9	-83.6

–1st through 5th employment preferences not applicable for 1982–1991 period; pre-1992 3rd and 6th preferences not applicable for subsequent periods. In all other instances, indicates cell has fewer than 10 immigrants.

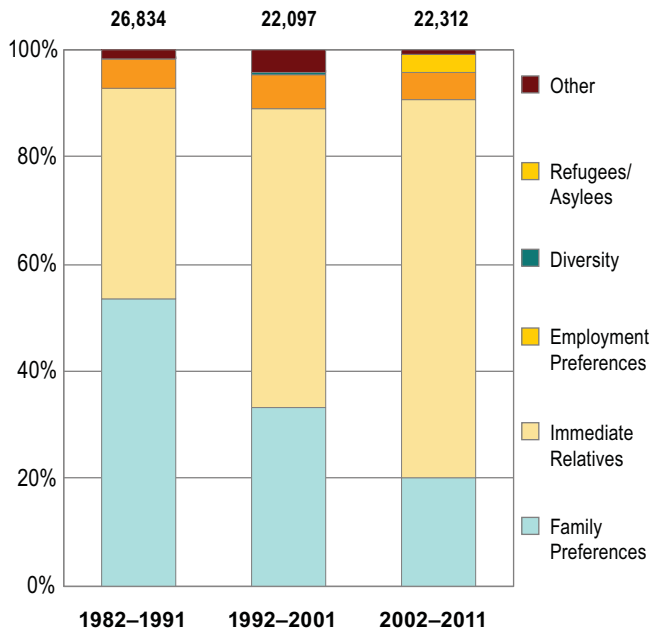
Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape File and Special Tabulations, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

The decline over the last 30 years in the number of family preference visas has been offset by an increase in the number of immediate relatives. Both the number and the share of immediate relatives almost doubled since the 1980s. In the last decade, 45 percent of all Dominicans were admitted as immediate relatives. Dominicans have increased their use of the immediate relatives category – which re-

quires sponsoring families to have U.S. citizenship. The only family preference category that increased was the first preference – unmarried adult sons and daughters of U.S. citizens – which also requires the sponsor to be a U.S. citizen. It is quite likely that the shift away from family preference to immediate relatives for the Dominican Republic along with a number of other countries is indicative of an increase

Figure 6-17

**Immigrants Admitted from Colombia by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011**



Sources:
U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics;
1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape Files,
2002–2011 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, and
Special Tabulations for New York City, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
Population Division–New York City Department of City Planning

The majority (53 percent) of Colombian immigrants in the 1980s were admitted with family preference visas, primarily in the second preference. By the last decade, that share of family preferences had fallen to 20 percent, with most of the drop explained by the decline in second preference visas, which fell from 10,700 in the 1980s to 1,600 in the 2000s. Figure 6-17 shows the extraordinary use immigrants from Colombia made of the immediate relative category, with 70 percent of all LPRs admitted as immediate relatives in the 2000s, far greater than any other top source country.

**COUNTRIES WITH A DECLINING FLOW DUE TO A DROP IN REFUGEE ADMISSIONS:
Ukraine and Russia**

The losses over the last 20 years for Ukraine and Russia were primarily the result of huge drops in refugee admissions.

UKRAINE

Among the republics of the former Soviet Union, Ukraine is the largest source of immigrants to the city. In the 1990s, Ukraine’s 51,600 LPRs made it the 4th largest source of newly admitted immigrants to the city. Refugees comprised 82 percent of the flow, while another 11 percent entered with a diversity visa (Table 6-22).

The 2000s saw a waning of the earlier pivotal role played by refugees, with a precipitous 90 percent drop in these flows. The large increase in the number of immediate relatives and the modest increase in diversity visas were not enough to counter the large loss of refugee admissions. As a consequence, LPRs admitted from Ukraine fell by 63 percent to 19,200, and Ukraine dropped to the 12th spot on the top 20 list of newly admitted immigrants in the 2000s.

in the number of naturalizations, which will be discussed in Chapter 7.

COLOMBIA

The flow of immigrants from Colombia has waned over the last 30 years. In the 1980s, Colombia was the 7th largest sending country with 26,800 LPRs, but by the 1990s, the flow declined by 18 percent to 22,100, where it remained in the last decade (Table 6-21). As a result, Colombia has dropped to 10th place on the list of the largest source countries of LPRs to New York.

Table 6-22
Immigrants Admitted from Ukraine by Class of Admission
New York City, 1992–2001 and 2002–2011

	Number		Percent Change
	1992–2001	2002–2011	90s to 00s
TOTAL	51,637	19,233	-62.8
Family Preferences	239	744	211.9
1st - Unmarried adult sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their children	92	288	214.2
2nd - Spouses and unmarried sons/daughters of LPRs	73	199	172.6
3rd - Married sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	64	162	151.2
4th - Brothers/sisters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	10	44	345.2
Immediate Relatives	1,980	5,995	202.8
Spouses	1,117	3,576	220.2
Children	386	749	94.0
Parents	477	1,667	249.1
Employment Preferences	514	806	56.7
1st - Priority workers	201	129	-35.9
2nd - Professionals with advanced degrees	53	134	150.5
3rd - Skilled and professional workers	198	425	115.1
3rd - Needed unskilled workers	10	37	266.5
4th - Special immigrants	51	29	-42.7
5th - Employment creation	–	–	–
Diversity	5,666	6,593	16.4
Refugees/Asylees	42,313	4,243	-90.0
Other	924	825	-10.7

– Cell has fewer than 10 immigrants.

Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 1992–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape File and Special Tabulations, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

Figure 6-18
Immigrants Admitted from Ukraine by Class of Admission
New York City, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011

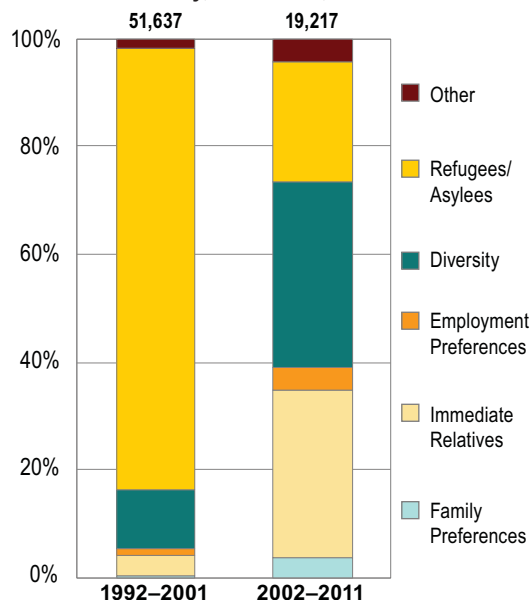


Figure 6-18 shows that refugees account for just over one-fifth of the flow, while diversity entrants and immediate relatives each comprised approximately one-third.

RUSSIA

The number of newly admitted Russian LPRs dropped by more than one-half, from 30,100 in the 1990s to 14,400 in the 2000s. As a result, Russia's ranking fell from 8th in the 1990s to 16th in the 2000s. As with Ukraine, it was the large drop in refugees, which fell from 20,400 in the 1990s to 4,800 in the 2000s, that was responsible for the overall decline in the number of Russian LPRs (Table 6-23). And as with their Ukrainian counterparts, the number

Table 6-23
Immigrants Admitted from Russia by Class of Admission
New York City, 1992–2001 and 2002–2011

	Number		Percent Change
	1992–2001	2002–2011	90s to 00s
TOTAL	30,058	14,364	-52.2
Family Preferences	225	481	114.0
1st - Unmarried adult sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their children	108	192	78.1
2nd - Spouses and unmarried sons/daughters of LPRs	58	139	139.1
3rd - Married sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	51	79	56.6
4th - Brothers/sisters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	–	23	–
Immediate Relatives	3,395	5,337	57.2
Spouses	2,088	2,825	35.3
Children	956	1,073	12.2
Parents	350	1,355	287.1
Employment Preferences	1,302	1,452	11.5
1st - Priority workers	757	525	-30.6
2nd - Professionals with advanced degrees	158	367	132.2
3rd - Skilled and professional workers	239	414	73.7
3rd - Needed unskilled workers	11	16	40.9
4th - Special immigrants	137	98	-28.6
5th - Employment creation	–	16	–
Diversity	3,928	1,645	-58.1
Refugees/Asylees	20,395	4,794	-76.5
Other	813	635	-21.9

–Cell has fewer than 10 immigrants.

Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 1992–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape File and Special Tabulations, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

of Russians entering with immediate relative visas increased substantially, with these visas accounting for 37 percent of the total flow in the last decade (Figure 6-19).

COUNTRIES WITH UNIQUE PATTERNS: The Difficult to Categorize Countries of Poland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uzbekistan, and Pakistan

These countries have undergone some significant changes over the last three decades, but with unique features that make each of them stand out.

Figure 6-19
Immigrants Admitted from Russia by Class of Admission
New York City, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011

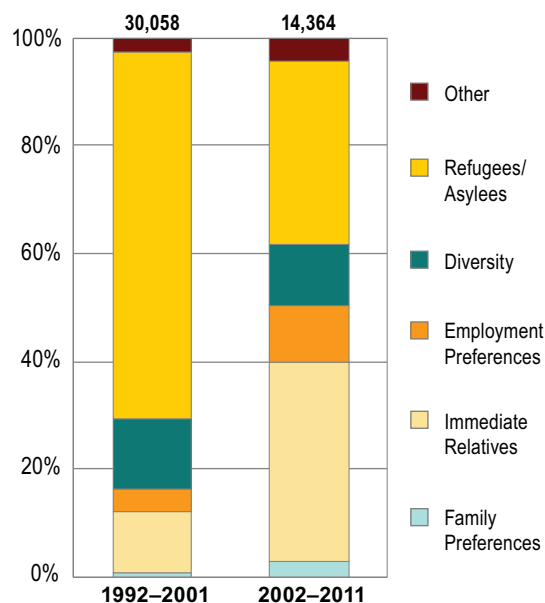


Table 6–24

**Immigrants Admitted from Poland by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, 2002–2011**

	Number			Percent Change	
	1982–1991	1992–2001	2002–2011	80s to 90s	90s to 00s
TOTAL	12,712	28,464	17,571	123.9	-38.3
Family Preferences	3,650	7,979	3,918	118.6	-50.9
1st - Unmarried adult sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their children	217	844	546	288.9	-35.3
2nd - Spouses and unmarried sons/daughters of LPRs	1,344	2,320	812	72.6	-65.0
3rd - Married sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	1,709	4,446	2,119	160.2	-52.3
4th - Brothers/sisters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	380	369	441	-2.9	19.5
Immediate Relatives	2,334	3,626	6,665	55.4	83.8
Spouses	1,507	2,219	4,713	47.2	112.4
Children	334	827	729	147.6	-11.9
Parents	493	580	1,223	17.6	110.9
Employment Preferences	577	3,711	4,536	543.2	22.2
1st - Priority workers	–	195	93	–	-52.3
2nd - Professionals with advanced degrees	–	81	168	–	107.4
3rd - Skilled and professional workers	–	2,892	4,006	–	38.5
3rd - Needed unskilled workers	–	183	182	–	-0.5
4th - Special immigrants	–	358	57	–	-84.1
5th - Employment creation	–	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 3rd preference	180	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 6th preference	397	–	–	–	–
Diversity	2,065	12,123	2,293	487.1	-81.1
Refugees/Asylees	4,032	511	37	-87.3	-92.8
Other	54	514	113	851.9	-78.0

–1st through 5th employment preferences not applicable for 1982–1991 period; pre-1992 3rd and 6th preferences not applicable for subsequent periods. In all other instances, indicates cell has fewer than 10 immigrants.

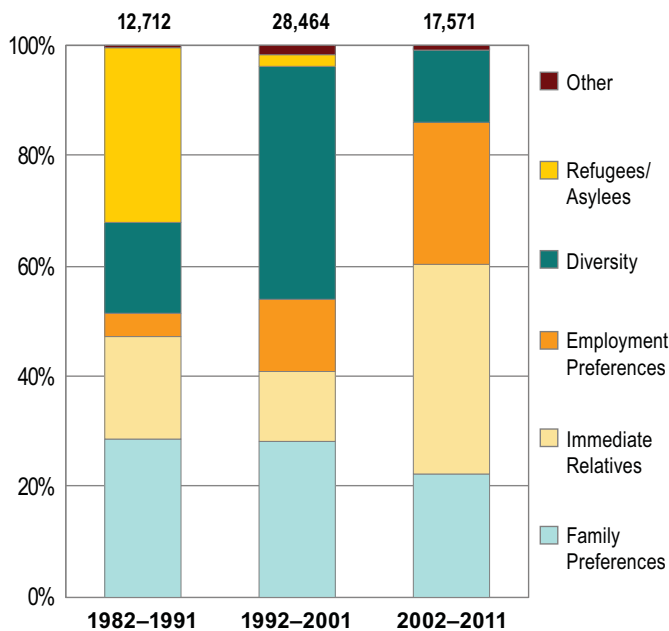
Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape File and Special Tabulations, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

POLAND

Polish immigration grew rapidly in the 1990s due to the diversity visa program, which was initially tailored specifically for Poland and Ireland. There were 28,500 Polish LPRs admitted in that decade,

more than double the 12,700 flow in the 1980s (Table 6-24). Poland was the largest user of diversity visas in the 1990s, with these visas accounting for 43 percent of the total LPR flow. By the first decade of this century, however, diversity entrants dropped by 80

Figure 6-20
Immigrants Admitted from Poland by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011



Sources:
 U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics;
 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape Files,
 2002–2011 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, and
 Special Tabulations for New York City, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
 Population Division–New York City Department of City Planning

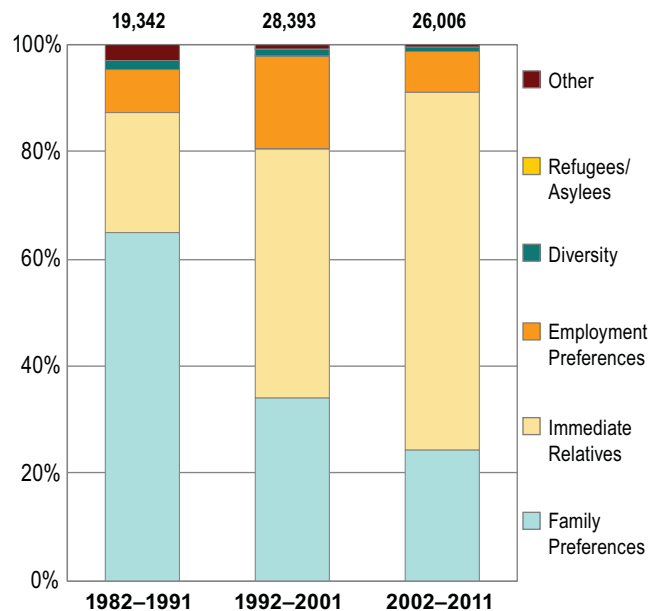
percent, and increases in other classes of admission were not large enough to offset this decline. The overall flow of Polish LPRs fell to 17,600, a 38 percent decline from the previous decade.

Of particular interest has been the increasing use of employment visas. In the 1990s 3,700 workers were admitted, up from under 1,000 in the 1980s. By the last decade that number had increased to 4,500, a 22 percent jump, compared with the overall 10 percent decline in employment visas for the city. This increase led to over-quarter of all Polish LPRs being admitted with an employment visa—one

of the highest propensities in the city, behind the Philippines, Mexico, and Korea.

At the same time, a big shift in visas for family reunification has occurred (Figure 6-20). LPRs from Poland who were admitted with a family preference declined by more than one-half between 1990s and 2000s, while immediate relatives increased by 84 percent. As a result, for the first time, the share of immediate relative entrants (38 percent) exceeded those entering under the family preferences (22 percent).

Figure 6-21
Immigrants Admitted from
Trinidad and Tobago by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011



Sources:
 U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics;
 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape Files,
 2002–2011 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, and
 Special Tabulations for New York City, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
 Population Division–New York City Department of City Planning

Table 6-25

**Immigrants Admitted from Trinidad and Tobago by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011**

	Number			Percent Change	
	1982–1991	1992–2001	2002–2011	80s to 90s	90s to 00s
TOTAL	19,342	28,393	26,006	46.8	-8.4
Family Preferences	12,533	9,676	6,323	-22.8	-34.7
1st - Unmarried adult sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their children	642	2,433	2,502	279.0	2.8
2nd - Spouses and unmarried sons/daughters of LPRs	8,056	3,508	896	-56.5	-74.5
3rd - Married sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	1,872	2,080	1,061	11.1	-49.0
4th - Brothers/sisters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	1,963	1,655	1,864	-15.7	12.6
Immediate Relatives	4,384	13,203	17,408	201.2	31.8
Spouses	2,914	7,666	11,381	163.1	48.5
Children	742	4,190	3,867	464.7	-7.7
Parents	728	1,347	2,160	85.0	60.4
Employment Preferences	1,546	4,913	1,969	217.8	-59.9
1st - Priority workers	–	28	24	–	-14.3
2nd - Professionals with advanced degrees	–	405	25	–	-93.8
3rd - Skilled and professional workers	–	1,106	1,145	–	3.5
3rd - Needed unskilled workers	–	2,234	497	–	-77.8
4th - Special immigrants	–	1,140	258	–	-77.4
5th - Employment creation	–	–	–	–	0.0
Pre-1992 3rd preference	136	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 6th preference	1,410	–	–	–	–
Diversity	284	363	144	27.8	-60.3
Refugees/Asylees	–	–	15	–	–
Other	595	235	124	-60.5	-47.2

–1st through 5th employment preferences not applicable for 1982-1991 period; pre-1992 3rd and 6th preferences not applicable for subsequent periods. In all other instances, indicates cell has fewer than 10 immigrants.

Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape File and Special Tabulations, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

While immigration from several West Indian countries hit their high in the 1980s, flows from Trinidad and Tobago peaked in the 1990s, before dropping 8 percent in the current decade, to 26,000 LPRs (Table 6-25). Trinidad and Tobago was the 9th largest source of newly admitted LPRs in the 2000s.

LPRs from Trinidad and Tobago have traditionally had a greater reliance on employment visas than other West Indian sources. This was particularly true in the 1990s when 17 percent of the total flow entered with an employment visa, well above the city average of 11 percent. However, these visas declined significantly, from 4,900 in the 1990s to 2,000 in the last decade. Unskilled workers made up the largest

Table 6-26

**Immigrants Admitted from Uzbekistan by Class of Admission
New York City, 1992–2001 and 2002–2011**

	Number		Percent Change
	1992–2001	2002–2011	90s to 00s
TOTAL	17,463	16,476	-5.6
Family Preferences	76	334	341.6
1st - Unmarried adult sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their children	17	99	475.0
2nd - Spouses and unmarried sons/daughters of LPRs	38	64	68.6
3rd - Married sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	15	126	753.7
4th - Brothers/sisters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	–	14	–
Immediate Relatives	390	2,802	618.9
Spouses	233	1,751	651.5
Children	49	436	792.5
Parents	108	618	472.5
Employment Preferences	190	210	10.6
1st - Priority workers	29	27	-6.8
2nd - Professionals with advanced degrees	–	19	–
3rd - Skilled and professional workers	127	115	-9.9
3rd - Needed unskilled workers	14	–	-100.0
4th - Special immigrants	13	10	-21.0
5th - Employment creation	–	–	–
Diversity	885	9,722	999.0
Refugee/Asylees	15,629	2,951	-81.1
Other	294	433	47.2

–Cell has fewer than 10 immigrants.

Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 1992–2001 Annual Year/Immigrant Tape File and Special Tabulations, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

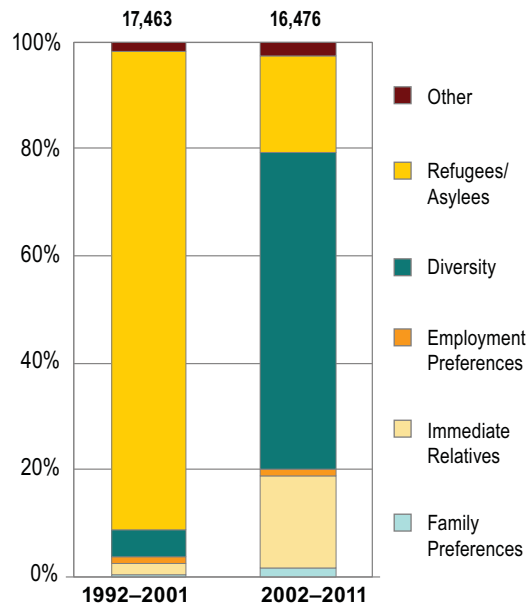
number of employment visas in the 1990s and it was this category that was responsible for the majority of the loss in the total number of employment visas in the last decade.

The drop in LPRs with employment and family preference visas was largely offset by increases in immediate relatives (Figure 6-21). Two-thirds of LPRs from Trinidad were admitted as immediate relatives, second only to Colombia.

UZBEKISTAN

While the number of immigrants admitted from the former Soviet republics such as Russia and Ukraine dropped dramatically between the 1990s and 2000s, the flow from Uzbekistan saw a decline of about 6 percent, to 16,500 LPRs (Table 6-26). As a result

Figure 6-22
**Immigrants Admitted from Uzbekistan by Class of Admission
New York City, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011**



Uzbekistan pushed past Russia into the 15th spot on the list of top sources of newly admitted LPRs. Although there was little change in the number of immigrants in the 2000s, their composition by class of admission has changed considerably (Figure 6-22).

Like Russia and Ukraine, Uzbekistan experienced a large drop in the number of refugees, from 15,600 in the 1990s to just 3,000 one decade later. Refugees went from 90 percent of the total flow in the 1990s to just 17 percent in the 2000s. The substantial growth in the number of diversity visas, however, sets this country apart. Uzbek LPRs entering on these visas increased from under 1,000 in the 1990s to 9,700 in the 2000s, comprising 57 percent of the total flow. Uzbekistan was the second largest user of diversity visas, behind Bangladesh.

The number of immediate relatives substantially increased from 400 in the 1990s to 2,800 in the 2000s, almost two-thirds of whom were spouses. However, the share of those being admitted as immediate relatives (17 percent) was still well below the city average of 43 percent. Like their neighbors, Ukraine and Russia, LPRs from Uzbekistan made minimal use of the family preferences. Of the 17,000 LPRs, only 300 were admitted in this category in the last decade.

Lastly, immigrants from Uzbekistan had the third highest proclivity to settle in New York. Forty-four percent of all Uzbek LPRs newly admitted to the U.S. in the 2000s called New York home, behind Guyana (63 percent) and Bangladesh (45 percent).

PAKISTAN

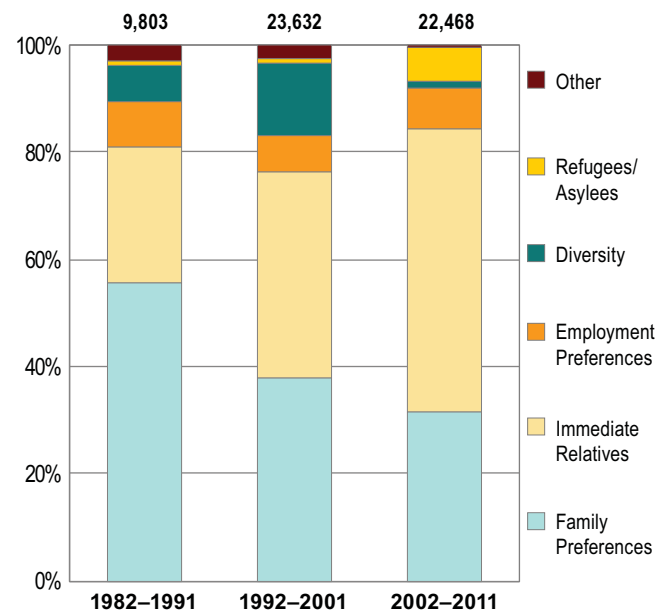
After rapidly growing between the 1980s and 1990s, the number of LPRs from Pakistan decreased by 5 percent in the 2000s, to 22,500 (Table 6-27). Pakistan ranked 10th on the list of top sources of newly admitted LPRs to New York in the 2000s.

In the last decade, 53 percent of immigrants from Pakistan entered as immediate relatives and

31 percent used a family preference visa (Figure 6-23). Spouses accounted for the largest growth in the immediate relative category, increasing from 3,900 in the 1990s to 6,200 in the last decade (up 59 percent). However, it is with respect to reunification with children where LPRs from Pakistan stand out: 17 percent enter as a child of an immediate relative, compared with just 9 percent for the city.

The number of family preference visas in the 2000s declined by 21 percent—on par with the city. However, the number of fourth preference visas (brothers and sisters of U.S. citizens) increased by 51 percent. Furthermore, fourth preference visas accounted for 13 percent of all Pakistani LPRs, almost double that for the city overall.

Figure 6-23
Immigrants Admitted from Pakistan by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011



Sources:
U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics;
1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape Files,
2002–2011 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, and
Special Tabulations for New York City, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
Population Division–New York City Department of City Planning

Table 6-27

**Immigrants Admitted from Pakistan by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011**

	Number			Percent Change	
	1982–1991	1992–2001	2002–2011	80s to 90s	90s to 00s
TOTAL	9,803	23,632	22,468	141.1	-4.9
Family Preferences	5,460	8,931	7,035	63.6	-21.2
1st - Unmarried adult sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their children	39	658	448	1,587.2	-31.9
2nd - Spouses and unmarried sons/daughters of LPRs	2,815	5,777	2,368	105.2	-59.0
3rd - Married sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	217	503	1,207	131.8	140.0
4th - Brothers/sisters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	2,389	1,993	3,012	-16.6	51.1
Immediate Relatives	2,484	9,110	11,937	266.7	31.0
Spouses	1,569	3,928	6,244	150.4	59.0
Children	245	3,633	3,702	1,382.9	1.9
Parents	670	1,549	1,991	131.2	28.5
Employment Preferences	806	1,639	1,710	103.3	4.3
1st - Priority workers	–	445	188	–	-57.8
2nd - Professionals with advanced degrees	–	164	295	–	79.9
3rd - Skilled and professional workers	–	676	971	–	43.6
3rd - Needed unskilled workers	–	39	26	–	-33.3
4th - Special immigrants	–	315	209	–	-33.7
5th - Employment creation	–	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 3rd preference	311	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 6th preference	495	–	–	–	–
Diversity	678	3,117	241	359.7	-92.3
Refugees/Asylees	101	280	1,388	177.2	395.7
Other	274	555	135	102.6	-75.7

–1st through 5th employment preferences not applicable for 1982-1991 period; pre-1992 3rd and 6th preferences not applicable for subsequent periods. In all other instances, indicates cell has fewer than 10 immigrants.

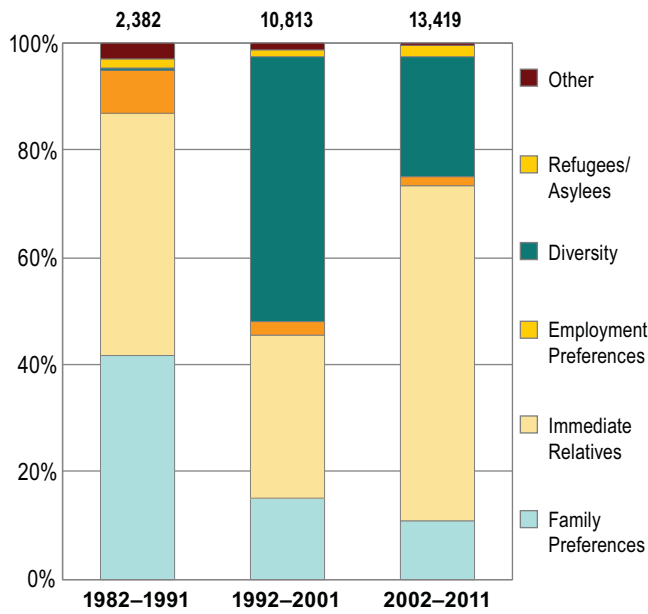
Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape File and Special Tabulations, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

The number of diversity visa immigrants spiked in the 1990s, when 3,100 or 13 percent of immigrants were admitted in this category. However, that stream dried up in the following decade. Countering that decline was an increase in the number of refugees/asylees admitted, from 300 in the 1990s to 1,400 in the last decade.³ Refugees/asylees accounted for 6 percent of the total immigrant flow in 2000s.

**NEWLY EMERGING COUNTRIES ON
NEW YORK CITY'S IMMIGRANT SCENE:
Ghana and Nigeria**

While we can never be certain about patterns of immigration going forward, there are countries currently with small flows that have had consistent gains over the past three decades. A continuation of these gains could turn these countries into major sources of immigration to New York. We call these “emerging countries.”

Figure 6-24
Immigrants Admitted from Ghana by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011



Sources:
 U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics;
 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape Files,
 2002–2011 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, and
 Special Tabulations for New York City, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

GHANA

The Ghanaian flow in the 1980s was small, at just 2,400 LPRs, but increased four-fold in the 1990s to 10,800, primarily due to the diversity visa program (Table 6-28). Fifty percent (5,400) of all LPRs from Ghana were admitted with a diversity visa in that decade. Since then, immigration from Ghana has increased by another 24 percent to 13,400 LPRs in the 2000s. While diversity visas were still an important component, at 23 percent of the total flow, 63 percent of Ghanaians were admitted as immediate relatives (Figure 6-24), over twice the share of the previous decade. This included 22 percent who were admitted as the child of an immediate relative, significantly above the city average of 9 percent.

Family and employment preferences played a very small role for Ghanaians, with just 11 percent

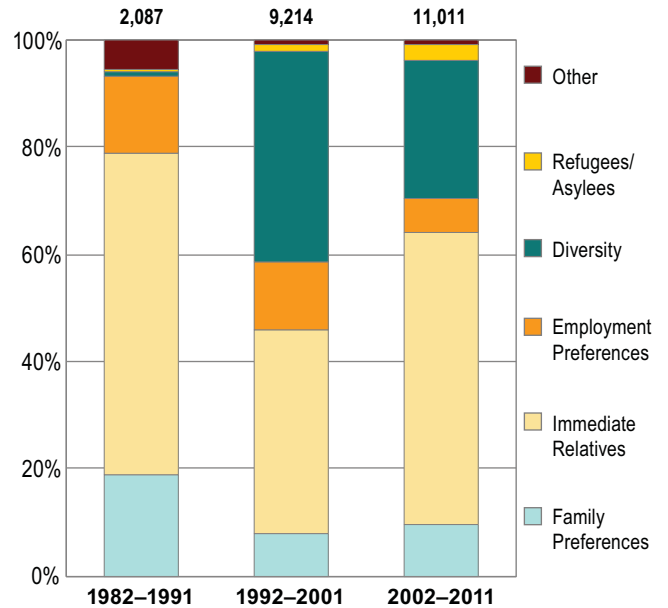
of LPRs admitted with a family preference visa, compared with 27 percent citywide; under 2 percent were admitted with employment visas.

One-in-five immigrants admitted to the U.S. from Ghana in the last decade settled in the city. Given the surge in immediate relatives from this country and their propensity to come to New York, Ghanaians truly meet the definition of “emerging group.”

NIGERIA

As with immigrants from Ghana, the small flow of Nigerians in the 1980s quadrupled in the 1990s, in large part because of the diversity visa program; however, the increase in immediate relative entrants also played an important role. Nigeria’s diversity visas comprised 39 percent (3,600) of all LPRs in the

Figure 6-25
Immigrants Admitted from Nigeria by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011



Sources:
 U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics;
 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape Files,
 2002–2011 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, and
 Special Tabulations for New York City, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

Table 6-28
Immigrants Admitted from Ghana by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011

	Number			Percent Change	
	1982–1991	1992–2001	2002–2011	80s to 90s	90s to 00s
TOTAL	2,382	10,813	13,419	353.9	24.1
Family Preferences	998	1,643	1,458	64.6	-11.3
1st - Unmarried adult sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their children	138	742	611	437.7	-17.7
2nd - Spouses and unmarried sons/daughters of LPRs	783	744	540	-5.0	-27.4
3rd - Married sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	21	86	147	309.5	70.9
4th - Brothers/sisters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	56	71	160	26.8	125.4
Immediate Relatives	1,074	3,295	8,393	206.8	154.7
Spouses	775	1,756	4,913	126.6	179.8
Children	250	1,310	2,907	424.0	121.9
Parents	49	229	573	367.3	150.2
Employment Preferences	188	247	212	31.4	-14.2
1st - Priority workers	–	–	–	–	–
2nd - Professionals with advanced degrees	–	32	13	–	-59.4
3rd - Skilled and professional workers	–	72	67	–	-6.9
3rd - Needed unskilled workers	–	20	–	–	–
4th - Special immigrants	–	115	74	–	-35.7
5th - Employment creation	–	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 3rd preference	68	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 6th preference	120	–	–	–	–
Diversity	15	5,377	3,042	35,746.7	-43.4
Refugees/Asylees	38	124	247	226.3	99.2
Other	69	127	65	84.1	-48.8

–1st through 5th employment preferences not applicable for 1982-1991 period; pre-1992 3rd and 6th preferences not applicable for subsequent periods. In all other instances, indicates cell has fewer than 10 immigrants.

Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape File and Special Tabulations, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

1990s, approximately the same share as immediate relatives, while employment visas accounted for 13 percent (Table 6-29).

In the 2000s, the number of diversity visas declined by 21 percent, but still accounted for one-quarter of LPRs. Employment visas also declined during this period and accounted for just 6 percent of all entrants. In contrast, the number of immediate rela-

tives increased 72 percent, to 6,000 in the 2000s. Due to this large increase, immediate relatives accounted for over half of all Nigerian immigrants (Figure 6-25).

Thanks to flows that reached a new high in the 2000s, Nigeria joined the list of top 20 countries for the first time, and at number 20, they rank two spots behind Ghana. Nigerian LPRs are half as likely as Ghanaians to settle in New York, with only 10

Table 6-29

**Immigrants Admitted from Nigeria by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011**

	Number			Percent Change	
	1982–1991	1992–2001	2002–2011	80s to 90s	90s to 00s
TOTAL	2,087	9,214	11,011	341.5	19.5
Family Preferences	393	719	1,051	83.0	46.2
1st - Unmarried adult sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their children	–	181	323	–	78.5
2nd - Spouses and unmarried sons/daughters of LPRs	332	472	339	42.2	-28.2
3rd - Married sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	16	30	77	87.5	156.7
4th - Brothers/sisters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	38	36	297	-5.3	725.0
Immediate Relatives	1,256	3,512	6,024	179.6	71.5
Spouses	1,146	2,210	3,036	92.8	37.4
Children	71	765	1,644	977.5	114.9
Parents	39	537	1,344	1,276.9	150.3
Employment Preferences	300	1,179	676	293.0	-42.7
1st - Priority workers	–	55	63	–	14.5
2nd - Professionals with advanced degrees	–	164	59	–	-64.0
3rd - Skilled and professional workers	–	730	310	–	-57.5
3rd - Needed unskilled workers	–	23	–	–	–
4th - Special immigrants	–	207	210	–	1.4
5th - Employment creation	–	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 3rd preference	257	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 6th preference	43	–	–	–	–
Diversity	16	3,611	2,865	22,468.8	-20.7
Refugees/Asylees	–	105	316	–	201.0
Other	118	88	79	-25.4	-10.2

–1st through 5th employment preferences not applicable for 1982-1991 period; pre-1992 3rd and 6th preferences not applicable for subsequent periods. In all other instances, indicates cell has fewer than 10 immigrants.

Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 1992–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape File and Special Tabulations, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

percent of immigrants from Nigeria settling in the city in the last decade, compared with 20 percent of Ghanaians.

Other Areas of Interest

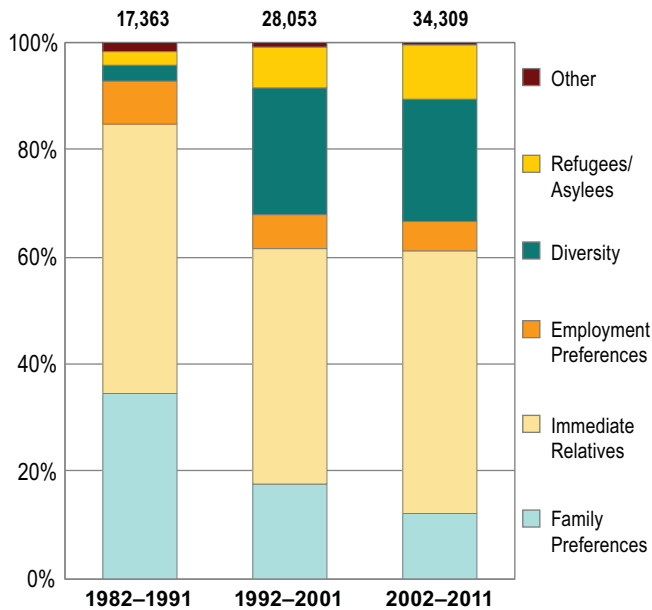
The flows from some countries are too small to be included separately in the analysis, but they sometimes cluster together in the city with other groups from their region.

These regional flows deserve to be examined for a more complete picture of the city's immigrant population.

ARAB COUNTRIES

Immigrants from countries belonging to the Arab League⁴ have increasingly settled in the city over the past few decades. The countries with the largest number of LPRs in the last decade are Egypt (10,100),

Figure 6-26
Immigrants Admitted from Arab Countries
by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011



Sources:
 U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics;
 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape Files,
 2002–2011 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, and
 Special Tabulations for New York City, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
 Population Division–New York City Department of City Planning

Yemen (8,500), and Morocco (5,200). Egypt just misses the top source list of countries, being ranked at 21, and Yemen is not far behind at 26. There are 34,300 immigrants from all Arab sources, which would rank them at number 7 on the top source countries list, nearly on par with Ecuador. About 9 percent of all Arab immigrants settled in New York, about the same as the average for all immigrants in the city.

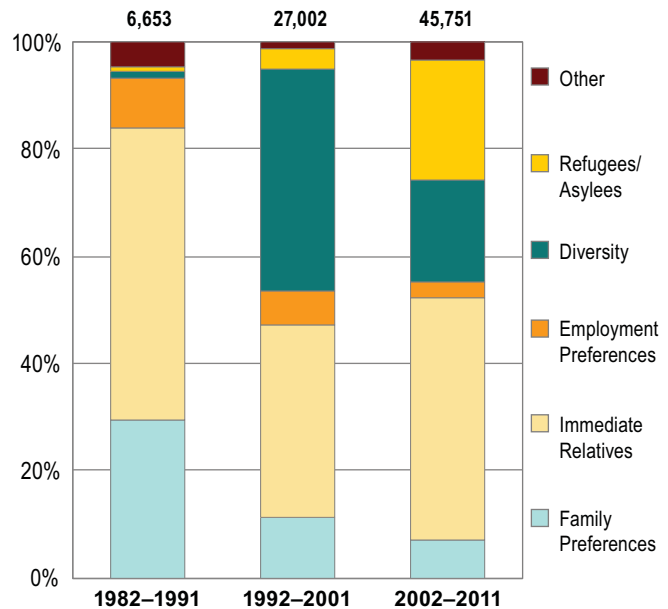
Immigration from Arab countries was boosted tremendously thanks to the diversity visa program. The influence of the diversity visa pool can be seen in the sizable number of LPRs who entered via this pathway in the 2000s—7,700, accounting for 23 percent of the total (Table 6-30). In addition, 10 percent of LPRs from Arab countries entered as refugees/

asylees in the last decade, while immediate relatives account for one-half of the total flow (Figure 6-26). A disproportionate share of immediate relatives consists of children, accounting for 17 percent of the total flow, almost double that for the city overall. The large share of immediate relatives who were children was particularly true for Yemen, where they comprised nearly one-half of the total LPR flow (data not shown).

WEST AFRICAN COUNTRIES

Immigrants from West Africa⁵ have increased rapidly over the last three decades, from 6,700 in the 1980s to 45,800 in the 2000s (Table 6-31). The two largest source countries, Ghana and Nigeria, which we have labeled “emerging” source countries,

Figure 6-27
Immigrants Admitted from
West African Countries by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011



Sources:
 U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics;
 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape Files,
 2002–2011 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, and
 Special Tabulations for New York City, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
 Population Division–New York City Department of City Planning

Table 6–30
Immigrants Admitted from Arab Countries by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011

	Number			Percent Change	
	1982–1991	1992–2001	2002–2011	80s to 90s	90s to 00s
TOTAL	17,825	29,710	34,309	66.7	15.5
Family Preferences	6,177	5,261	4,145	-14.8	-21.2
1st – Unmarried adult sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their children	475	956	307	101.3	-67.9
2nd – Spouses and unmarried sons/daughters of LPRs	2,824	2,232	1,820	-21.0	-18.5
3rd – Married sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	801	922	631	15.1	-31.6
4th – Brothers/sisters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	2,077	1,151	1,085	-44.6	-5.7
Immediate Relatives	8,966	13,101	16,605	46.1	26.7
Spouses	5,679	7,412	8,972	30.5	21.0
Children	2,029	4,048	5,725	99.5	41.4
Parents	1,258	1,641	1,651	30.4	0.6
Employment Preferences	1,420	1,881	1,871	32.5	-0.5
1st – Priority workers	–	223	183	–	-17.9
2nd – Professionals with advanced degrees	–	282	214	–	-24.1
3rd – Skilled and professional workers	–	946	748	–	-20.9
3rd – Needed unskilled workers	–	96	11	–	-88.5
4th – Special immigrants	–	326	254	–	-22.1
5th – Employment creation	–	–	–	–	–
Pre–1992 3rd preference	567	–	–	–	–
Pre–1992 6th preference	853	–	–	–	–
Diversity	478	6,934	7,741	1,350.6	11.6
Refugees/Asylees	479	2,319	3,504	384.1	51.1
Other	305	214	144	-29.8	-32.7

–1st through 5th employment preferences not applicable for 1982–1991 period; pre–1992 3rd and 6th preferences not applicable for subsequent periods. In all other instances, indicates cell has fewer than 10 immigrants.

Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 1992–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape File and Special Tabulations, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
 Population Division–New York City Department of City Planning

make up about one-half of the flow from this part of Africa. The reason why this entire region has been highlighted is because of the increasing flow of refugees/asylees that are not reflected in flows from Ghana and Nigeria.

A large influx of refugees/asylees entered during the last decade, increasing from 1,100 in the 1990s to 10,300 in 2000s (Figure 6-27). This increase

was primarily driven by refugees/asylees from Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone. Two-thirds or more of all immigrants from each of these countries entered as refugees/asylees. In addition, the number of immediate relatives admitted doubled from 9,700 in the 1990s to 20,500 in the 2000s. Immediate relatives now account for 45 percent of all West African immigrants.

Table 6-31

**Immigrants Admitted from West Africa by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011**

	Number			Percent Change	
	1982–1991	1992–2001	2002–2011	80s to 90s	90s to 00s
TOTAL	6,653	27,002	45,751	305.9	69.4
Family Preferences	1,953	3,027	3,261	55.0	7.7
1st - Unmarried adult sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their children	183	1,176	1,080	542.6	-8.2
2nd - Spouses and unmarried sons/daughters of LPRs	1,540	1,567	1,176	1.8	-25.0
3rd - Married sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	83	141	241	69.9	70.9
4th - Brothers/sisters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	147	143	481	-2.7	236.4
Immediate Relatives	3,623	9,715	20,513	168.1	111.1
Spouses	3,022	5,954	11,694	97.0	96.4
Children	462	2,819	6,188	510.2	119.5
Parents	139	942	2,225	577.7	136.2
Employment Preferences	631	1,713	1,341	171.5	-21.7
1st - Priority workers	–	78	83	–	6.4
2nd - Professionals with advanced degrees	–	234	72	–	-69.2
3rd - Skilled and professional workers	–	907	489	–	-46.1
3rd - Needed unskilled workers	–	68	–	–	–
4th - Special immigrants	–	426	415	–	-2.6
5th - Employment creation	–	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 3rd preference	358	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 6th preference	273	–	–	–	–
Diversity	95	11,130	8,659	11,615.8	-22.2
Refugees/Asylees	53	1,105	10,308	1,984.9	832.9
Other	298	312	1,505	4.7	382.4

- 1st through 5th employment preferences not applicable for 1982-1991 period; pre-1992 3rd and 6th preferences not applicable for subsequent periods. In all other instances, indicates cell has fewer than 10 immigrants.

Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 1992–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape File and Special Tabulations, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

In the 1990s, 41 percent of West African immigrants were admitted with a diversity visa, which was a big reason for their growth in that decade. But in 2000s, diversity visas declined from 11,100 to 8,700, accounting for about one-in-five immigrants from West Africa. Nonetheless, increases in immediate relatives and refugees have propelled West African immigration to a new high.

SUMMARY

Immigrants to New York City have seen their overreliance on family preference visas continue to wane and have dramatically increased their use of immediate relative visas. As a consequence, the distribution of immigrants by broad classes of admission for New York City has nearly converged with the nation. Despite this, the national picture differed from the local one in some important ways. Given

the increased emphasis on skills as a basis for entry after the passage of the 1990 Immigration Act, the nation attracted more highly-skilled immigrants via the employment visa categories in the last decade; however, the number of skilled workers in these categories coming to New York City actually fell during that time. The pool of diversity visas did serve to attract new sources of immigration in both the nation and the city; however, the impact was more pronounced nationally. Perhaps the most startling change was in the refugee/asylee category, after an important change in the law lifted the ceiling on the annual allotment for asylees. Once they were able to adjust status, the way was clear for alleviating what had become a large backlog, allowing for large increases in the number of asylees admitted over the last decade. Locally, this greatly affected immigrants from China, over 40 percent of whom claimed asylum, thus allowing them to take the position as the top source of newly admitted immigrants to New York City for the first time.

Lastly, an analysis of the pathways revealed commonalities among top source countries that provide a better understanding of how immigration is affected by the classes of admission. Among the top sources of newly admitted LPRs, there is a group where immigrant flows have increased—China (due to an increase in asylees), Bangladesh (family preferences), Ecuador (spouses), and Mexico (employment preferences). Conversely, there are a number of countries where flows to the city are waning. For Jamaica, Guyana, Haiti, Dominican Republic, and Colombia, these declines are due to a drop in second preference visas – those reunifying with LPRs, while for Ukraine and Russia, declines were brought about by a fall in refugee admissions. There are a number of countries that rely heavily on employment visas—India, Korea, and the Philippines. Finally, there is a group of emerging source countries, whose flows are likely to increase in the coming decades—Ghana and

Nigeria are prominent in this category, having attained a beachhead based on the diversity visa pool.

ENDNOTES

- 1 There were 4,800 registered nurses admitted to New York from the Philippines in the 1990s as a result of the Nursing Relief Act of 1989, but this program was phased out.
- 2 Due to administrative issues, however, caution is advised in interpreting these trends. By the late 1980s, the waiting period for family preference visas had grown exceedingly long, particularly for the Dominican Republic. The 1990 Act sought to redress this issue by giving priority to countries with the longest waiting period. As a result the sharp increase in the number of Dominicans in the early 1990s and the concomitant drop-off is most likely the result of the huge push to process this backlog. Nonetheless, it is safe to say that the growth of this well established immigrant group has stabilized over the last decade.
- 3 Of the 1,388 refugee/asylees admitted from Pakistan, 1,360 were asylees.
- 4 Countries that belong to the Arab league and for which data are available include Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, and Yemen.
- 5 The following countries are defined as West African: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo.

Table 6-32

Legal Permanent Residents Admitted by Class of Admission and Country of Birth New York City, 2002–2011

	TOTAL	Family Preferences					Immediate Relatives of US Citizens			
		Total	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total	Spouses	Children	Parents
TOTAL*	1,031,668	279,759	48,463	120,535	37,296	73,465	438,309	248,484	97,195	92,630
EUROPE	120,032	7,706	1,515	1,640	2,854	1,116	48,129	33,179	4,446	9,170
Albania	10,045	329	51	93	125	33	2,686	826	66	1,792
Austria	495	17	–	–	–	–	232	184	–	–
Belgium	606	13	–	–	–	–	350	214	–	–
Bulgaria	2,277	64	17	–	14	–	836	533	59	244
Czechoslovakia, Former	1,297	44	–	–	–	–	647	455	–	53
Czech Republic	171	–	–	–	–	–	67	41	–	–
Slovakia	730	40	–	–	–	–	319	251	–	42
Czechoslovakia nec	396	–	–	–	–	–	261	163	–	11
Denmark	363	–	–	–	–	–	205	146	–	–
Estonia	294	–	–	–	–	–	163	65	14	–
Finland	205	–	–	–	–	–	117	95	–	–
France	4,479	67	11	13	–	14	2,202	1,910	217	44
Germany	4,506	81	–	18	13	13	1,708	1,539	118	35
Greece	1,422	92	11	17	–	24	921	687	100	134
Hungary	1,240	50	–	–	–	11	810	695	49	49
Iceland	78	–	–	–	–	–	49	28	–	–
Ireland	1,896	13	–	–	–	–	1,391	1,222	–	–
Italy	3,276	181	14	42	29	65	1,861	1,588	154	119
Latvia	773	31	17	–	–	–	418	317	42	24
Lithuania	828	22	–	–	–	–	372	266	53	49
Luxembourg	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malta	118	–	–	–	–	–	90	51	–	–
Netherlands	806	25	–	–	–	–	423	335	45	–
Norway	201	–	–	–	–	–	127	82	–	–
Poland	17,571	3,918	546	812	2,119	441	6,665	4,713	729	1,223
Portugal	232	12	–	–	–	–	140	74	–	–
Romania	3,857	232	73	27	48	62	2,206	1,498	184	515
Spain	1,314	60	–	21	–	–	712	602	64	37
Sweden	844	–	–	–	–	–	557	494	11	–
Switzerland	700	–	–	–	–	–	343	294	–	–
United Kingdom	8,692	452	137	104	79	130	4,619	4,260	313	46
USSR, Former **	69,173	2,052	688	458	451	101	21,308	13,119	3,203	4,909
Belarus	4,422	136	37	23	33	–	1,240	873	116	271
Moldova	1,450	88	22	–	21	–	624	404	80	124
Russia	14,364	481	192	139	79	23	5,337	2,825	1,033	1,355
Ukraine	19,233	744	288	199	162	44	5,995	3,576	749	1,667
Yugoslavia, Former	12,127	543	78	105	94	210	4,080	2,325	207	1,378
Bosnia-Herzegovina	769	–	–	–	–	–	217	120	–	45
Croatia	603	–	–	–	–	–	330	265	20	35
Kosovo	291	24	–	–	–	–	139	71	–	59
Macedonia	1,330	124	–	13	26	59	559	297	23	208
Montenegro	152	39	–	14	–	–	84	–	–	41
Serbia	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia and Montenegro	8,896	343	57	71	64	145	2,688	1,546	152	990
Slovenia	70	–	–	–	–	–	54	17	–	–

Employment Preferences

Total	First	Second	Third Skilled	Third Unskilled	Fourth	Fifth	Refugees & Asylees	Diversity	Other
95,914	19,784	14,044	47,365	4,785	7,426	2,509	131,735	72,014	13,937
19,013	7,166	2,984	6,963	285	448	22	21,626	20,776	2,243
126	15	21	28	–	36	–	3,953	2,940	–
134	64	23	13	–	–	–	–	77	–
158	96	19	–	–	–	–	–	45	–
364	131	108	80	–	–	–	104	891	11
385	13	26	204	21	–	–	–	176	–
58	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	–
238	–	17	146	21	–	–	–	125	–
89	–	–	51	–	–	–	–	23	–
138	83	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25	–	–	–	–	–	–	38	39	–
53	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	–
1,799	1,064	468	206	–	42	–	27	347	28
1,147	719	257	102	–	12	–	76	1,459	25
279	66	78	97	–	–	–	27	92	–
196	51	15	78	–	–	–	–	149	12
17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
351	207	59	38	–	14	–	–	130	–
997	504	224	220	–	16	–	–	205	12
49	–	–	11	–	–	–	149	101	12
84	–	–	43	–	–	–	41	286	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
272	181	46	–	–	–	–	–	65	–
59	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4,536	93	168	4,006	182	57	–	37	2,293	113
55	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
527	131	134	211	–	22	–	211	630	49
451	218	115	77	–	–	–	–	57	13
210	123	32	20	–	–	–	–	59	–
258	160	25	15	–	–	–	–	79	–
3,457	2,421	537	375	–	86	–	–	96	50
3,108	811	615	1,137	53	150	16	17,358	22,753	2,495
139	–	29	80	–	–	–	1,408	1,345	148
34	–	–	11	–	–	–	303	347	53
1,452	525	367	414	16	98	16	4,794	1,645	635
806	129	134	425	37	29	–	4,243	6,593	825
447	78	71	171	–	–	–	6,183	595	204
19	–	–	–	–	–	–	491	11	–
121	23	21	50	–	–	–	65	44	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	88	34	–
43	–	–	13	–	–	–	380	160	56
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
248	44	50	108	–	–	–	5,134	346	137
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 6-32 (continued)

	Family Preferences						Immediate Relatives of US Citizens			
	TOTAL	Total	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total	Spouses	Children	Parents
TOTAL*	1,031,668	279,759	48,463	120,535	37,296	73,465	438,309	248,484	97,195	92,630
ASIA	391,555	88,358	4,949	22,469	12,575	47,626	128,725	70,427	23,178	34,553
Afghanistan	1,526	133	22	62	–	27	579	385	93	100
Armenia	1,427	61	13	–	–	14	479	323	63	93
Azerbaijan	2,972	40	–	–	–	–	638	400	48	195
Bahrain	53	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	–
Bangladesh	52,658	17,013	415	4,845	676	11,077	18,195	8,038	2,622	7,535
Bhutan	196	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burma	2,922	543	71	98	56	316	612	237	30	317
Cambodia	336	40	–	–	–	23	242	168	15	21
China, Total	169,801	45,696	2,299	9,922	7,340	26,135	40,072	19,338	6,314	14,420
China, Mainland	159,892	40,679	1,958	9,409	6,774	22,538	37,326	17,304	6,060	13,962
Hong Kong	5,041	3,406	169	331	360	2,546	981	702	134	145
Taiwan	4,868	1,611	172	182	206	1,051	1,765	1,332	120	313
Cyprus	270	15	–	–	–	–	142	108	–	–
Georgia	4,842	57	–	15	–	–	2,598	1,922	391	330
India	27,991	6,330	272	1,297	998	3,763	10,737	6,076	1,381	3,280
Indonesia	2,169	121	13	35	–	43	590	463	42	71
Iran	1,853	223	31	17	–	143	656	341	21	202
Iraq	428	23	–	–	11	–	91	44	–	20
Israel	8,253	410	125	43	181	57	4,880	4,049	667	164
Japan	5,795	151	–	81	–	–	2,889	2,740	91	56
Jordan	1,480	332	–	83	93	119	1,005	618	247	140
Kazakhstan	2,027	52	–	–	15	–	891	605	141	140
Korea	14,060	1,855	341	471	584	459	5,317	3,780	478	1,059
Kuwait	427	82	–	–	12	31	188	153	11	–
Kyrgyzstan	859	12	–	–	–	–	346	222	78	45
Laos	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lebanon	1,503	310	35	81	53	128	861	534	149	178
Macao	255	197	–	11	12	120	39	–	–	–
Malaysia	2,998	370	51	112	32	165	1,370	955	94	321
Mongolia	106	–	–	–	–	–	52	39	–	–
Nepal	4,249	82	–	53	–	–	513	301	101	86
Oman	58	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pakistan	22,468	7,035	448	2,368	1,207	3,012	11,937	6,244	3,702	1,991
Philippines	17,909	2,877	285	1,264	530	798	7,720	4,074	1,424	2,222
Qatar	54	–	–	–	–	–	14	11	–	–
Saudi Arabia	526	79	–	–	–	39	206	140	29	–
Singapore	596	21	–	–	–	–	234	104	–	–
Sri Lanka	2,458	168	–	46	25	63	538	348	36	141
Syria	1,380	208	23	29	30	97	528	335	47	127
Tajikistan	709	48	–	–	–	–	237	160	14	47
Thailand	1,403	104	39	21	12	13	935	738	102	95
Turkey	4,218	199	22	86	32	48	1,862	1,521	119	222
Turkmenistan	392	–	–	–	–	–	123	57	15	25
United Arab Emirates	341	95	–	–	–	54	105	77	17	–
Uzbekistan	16,476	334	99	64	126	14	2,802	1,751	436	618
Vietnam	2,639	1,198	99	152	160	777	1,115	763	161	178
Yemen	8,447	1,830	189	1,190	351	59	6,353	2,253	3,979	103

Employment Preferences

Total	First	Second	Third Skilled	Third Unskilled	Fourth	Fifth	Refugees & Asylees	Diversity	Other
95,914	19,784	14,044	47,365	4,785	7,426	2,509	131,735	72,014	13,937
47,619	8,120	7,722	23,387	1,467	3,297	2,378	92,051	31,877	2,352
38	–	–	–	–	37	–	729	–	21
66	15	–	23	–	–	–	375	435	–
54	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,605	400	231
15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1,809	71	165	1,194	34	305	–	1,566	13,706	369
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	164	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
143	–	16	20	–	54	–	1,081	540	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–
11,391	3,283	2,462	3,053	300	277	1,947	71,979	291	338
9,559	2,948	1,800	2,404	288	211	1,908	71,969	31	321
563	151	130	217	–	14	13	–	56	–
1,269	184	532	432	–	52	30	–	204	–
75	–	–	34	–	–	–	–	15	–
243	94	35	56	–	–	–	704	1,164	69
7,579	1,606	1,672	3,788	67	386	–	3,084	43	214
237	90	28	78	–	14	–	1,116	75	17
298	115	93	42	–	–	–	566	105	–
57	–	–	–	–	33	–	212	–	13
2,427	736	314	846	11	456	–	24	444	64
2,342	761	342	1,127	–	34	–	–	382	19
101	17	–	43	–	–	–	12	–	–
73	14	12	–	–	–	–	491	465	53
6,819	450	896	3,731	284	1,040	418	11	–	39
78	–	–	36	–	–	–	27	43	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	202	270	25
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
248	51	88	72	–	–	–	40	20	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1,104	82	79	880	–	19	–	50	43	44
15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–
855	104	88	525	109	17	–	1,646	1,135	14
25	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–
1,710	188	295	971	26	209	–	1,388	241	135
7,230	113	523	5,760	597	237	–	22	–	41
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
121	–	11	53	–	–	–	34	76	–
267	100	71	47	–	–	–	35	13	–
397	17	38	199	–	96	–	786	552	13
118	–	–	40	–	–	–	491	15	–
28	–	–	–	–	–	–	126	264	–
288	15	69	155	–	–	–	23	26	–
973	142	346	439	–	–	–	73	1,092	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	157	104	–
69	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	–
210	27	19	115	–	–	–	2,951	9,722	433
67	13	13	–	–	–	–	140	–	105
29	–	–	–	–	17	–	123	94	–

Table 6-32 (continued)

	Family Preferences						Immediate Relatives of US Citizens			
	TOTAL	Total	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total	Spouses	Children	Parents
TOTAL*	1,031,668	279,759	48,463	120,535	37,296	73,465	438,309	248,484	97,195	92,630
AFRICA	70,426	4,646	1,153	1,642	322	1,080	30,127	17,889	7,821	3,461
Algeria	1,509	26	—	—	—	—	489	365	54	60
Angola	39	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—
Benin	233	—	—	—	—	—	112	58	13	—
Botswana	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burkina Faso	599	—	—	—	—	—	303	263	11	—
Burundi	162	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cameroon	739	11	—	—	—	—	280	180	58	31
Cape Verde	39	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—
Central African Republic	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chad	109	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congo, Dem. Rep. (Former Zaire)	261	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—
Congo, Republic	368	—	—	—	—	—	73	35	—	—
Cote D'Ivoire	2,591	117	32	50	—	—	1,063	667	318	47
Egypt	10,111	867	47	223	78	506	3,872	2,351	897	624
Equatorial Guinea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eritrea	130	14	—	—	—	—	45	16	—	—
Ethiopia	1,422	86	—	37	—	—	636	285	263	86
Gabon	102	—	—	—	—	—	47	26	—	—
Gambia	1,428	70	—	—	—	—	524	341	109	35
Ghana	13,419	1,458	611	540	147	160	8,393	4,913	2,907	573
Guinea	3,638	72	—	20	—	—	522	316	119	28
Guinea-Bissau	76	—	—	—	—	—	38	33	—	—
Kenya	503	14	—	—	—	—	243	130	24	11
Lesotho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liberia	2,865	149	74	44	—	12	405	176	145	84
Libya	123	—	—	—	—	—	73	29	—	—
Madagascar	60	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
Malawi	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mali	1,289	39	—	15	—	—	540	445	26	—
Mauritania	1,149	—	—	—	—	—	39	12	11	—
Mauritius	66	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
Morocco	5,242	251	—	175	—	27	2,157	1,589	221	347
Mozambique	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Namibia	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Niger	193	—	—	—	—	—	105	66	—	—
Nigeria	11,011	1,051	323	339	77	297	6,024	3,036	1,644	1,344
Rwanda	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sao Tome and Principe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senegal	2,355	165	17	98	—	—	1,549	824	680	40
Sierra Leone	2,563	74	14	22	—	—	362	197	101	60
Somalia	87	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
South Africa	1,157	35	—	—	—	12	554	468	—	14
Sudan	984	17	—	—	—	—	296	187	57	35
Tanzania	253	32	—	—	—	19	114	57	—	—
Togo	2,303	45	—	22	—	—	509	340	95	14
Tunisia	407	—	—	—	—	—	295	259	—	14
Uganda	154	—	—	—	—	—	68	34	16	—
Zambia	201	—	—	—	—	—	137	89	13	—
Zimbabwe	255	—	—	—	—	—	120	57	—	—

Employment Preferences

Total	First	Second	Third Skilled	Third Unskilled	Fourth	Fifth	Refugees & Asylees	Diversity	Other
95,914	19,784	14,044	47,365	4,785	7,426	2,509	131,735	72,014	13,937
3,168	462	289	1,075	-	656	-	13,175	17,038	1,619
54	11	-	14	-	-	-	106	800	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	148	90	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	131	16	-
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	215	193	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	189	31	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	219	40	-
75	-	-	20	-	21	-	795	264	271
668	55	55	354	-	158	-	976	3,664	62
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	16	-
70	-	-	-	-	23	-	295	330	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-
44	-	-	-	-	-	-	385	-	379
212	-	13	67	-	74	-	247	3,042	65
61	-	-	-	-	17	-	2,490	236	251
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-
109	14	18	30	-	-	-	25	98	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	-	-	-	-	18	-	1,917	340	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
57	-	-	-	-	-	-	338	49	251
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,080	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
206	33	29	82	-	18	-	11	2,588	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	-
676	63	59	310	-	210	-	316	2,865	79
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
135	16	-	58	-	44	-	195	193	112
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,907	161	31
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	-	-
434	243	87	68	-	-	-	-	125	-
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	335	307	-
54	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	34	-
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	472	1,246	-
52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	-
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	12	-
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-
60	11	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-

Table 6-32 (continued)

	Family Preferences						Immediate Relatives of US Citizens			
	TOTAL	Total	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total	Spouses	Children	Parents
TOTAL*	1,031,668	279,759	48,463	120,535	37,296	73,465	438,309	248,484	97,195	92,630
LATIN AMERICA	268,575	108,993	13,726	78,333	5,273	11,356	133,691	69,699	36,612	27,217
Argentina	3,069	160	38	25	46	33	1,827	1,535	152	140
Bolivia	964	160	31	44	12	53	648	406	124	118
Brazil	5,411	211	59	59	32	40	3,707	3,141	360	206
Chile	1,040	144	18	20	32	48	675	509	62	87
Colombia	22,312	4,536	1,406	1,564	547	1,019	15,669	9,765	3,535	2,369
Costa Rica	779	167	44	21	53	21	554	394	80	26
Cuba	1,762	183	32	12	74	21	287	167	52	57
Dominican Republic	153,440	83,964	8,024	66,456	2,185	7,299	68,628	32,046	22,245	14,337
Ecuador	34,817	9,741	1,759	5,210	1,345	1,427	18,792	8,596	4,642	5,554
El Salvador	5,943	1,580	307	972	113	170	1,586	827	452	307
Guatemala	3,347	760	182	388	86	102	1,720	735	729	256
Honduras	5,765	2,328	713	1,145	219	251	3,138	1,414	1,085	639
Mexico	12,820	1,175	86	972	48	43	6,096	3,797	855	1,444
Nicaragua	1,313	238	57	98	35	24	507	254	123	103
Panama	2,050	624	240	118	81	176	1,287	812	315	158
Paraguay	792	63	12	14	–	–	603	438	88	48
Peru	8,848	2,301	548	952	272	529	5,399	3,116	1,120	1,163
Uruguay	569	33	–	–	–	–	410	313	31	43
Venezuela	3,534	625	170	263	93	97	2,158	1,434	562	162
CARIBBEAN, nonhispanic	170,389	68,696	26,186	15,408	15,505	11,327	91,756	50,666	23,360	17,381
Anguilla	30	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–
Antigua-Barbuda	1,601	581	219	102	86	170	968	553	205	210
Aruba	47	–	–	–	–	–	28	14	–	–
Bahamas, The	200	43	15	–	–	–	121	58	–	–
Barbados	3,059	931	457	153	111	197	1,883	1,246	438	183
Belize	1,282	421	179	64	47	108	779	460	208	90
British Virgin Islands	79	28	–	–	–	–	37	–	–	–
Cayman Islands	30	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–
Dominica	682	183	85	20	–	28	491	340	76	63
French Guiana	26	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grenada	4,702	1,340	634	232	134	323	3,113	1,932	723	458
Guadeloupe	64	12	–	–	–	–	36	–	–	–
Guyana	46,431	28,017	8,693	3,657	10,893	4,774	17,075	8,220	3,834	5,021
Haiti	27,461	10,988	2,803	5,754	962	1,469	13,016	5,932	3,630	3,454
Jamaica	50,317	17,389	9,477	4,170	1,868	1,874	31,294	17,092	9,116	5,086
Martinique	31	–	–	–	–	–	21	13	–	–
Montserrat	140	42	–	–	–	–	81	39	13	16
Netherlands Antilles	131	36	11	–	–	–	75	31	11	–
St. Kitts-Nevis	835	374	201	34	13	106	436	253	94	77
St. Lucia	3,184	642	300	98	101	143	2,393	1,523	589	281
St. Vincent & Grenadines	3,219	998	512	162	101	223	2,063	1,305	456	271
Suriname	813	310	89	51	116	32	394	256	67	11
Trinidad & Tobago	26,006	6,323	2,502	896	1,061	1,864	17,408	11,381	3,867	2,160
Turks & Caicos Islands	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Employment Preferences

Total	First	Second	Third Skilled	Third Unskilled	Fourth	Fifth	Refugees & Asylees	Diversity	Other
95,914	19,784	14,044	47,365	4,785	7,426	2,509	131,735	72,014	13,937
16,997	1,460	1,100	11,719	1,176	940	–	2,898	1,008	4,777
987	344	325	220	–	42	–	22	38	14
119	–	–	90	–	–	–	–	13	–
1,339	429	189	538	57	70	–	65	47	30
178	45	28	72	–	–	–	17	–	–
1,190	117	147	672	129	109	–	759	–	154
40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,231	–	41
595	14	19	218	22	282	–	20	14	213
5,478	24	29	4,806	521	67	–	62	404	339
285	–	–	178	26	43	–	238	–	2,254
302	–	–	216	15	36	–	116	–	446
184	–	–	92	19	26	–	29	–	66
4,901	275	155	3,976	318	131	–	51	–	589
15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	525
104	–	–	–	–	53	–	–	11	–
99	–	–	64	11	–	–	–	–	–
624	35	119	369	39	41	–	101	364	52
100	17	13	40	–	–	–	–	–	12
453	154	67	153	–	36	–	161	98	17
5,540	70	75	2,756	1,386	907	–	1,369	242	2,531
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
216	–	–	67	98	13	–	–	–	14
60	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
213	–	–	42	131	–	–	–	–	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1,094	16	–	642	206	180	–	83	73	84
158	–	–	–	13	98	–	1,222	–	2,076
1,431	23	35	742	291	317	–	45	–	143
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
126	–	–	32	47	–	–	–	–	–
134	–	–	31	72	14	–	–	–	15
71	–	–	26	13	–	–	–	–	19
1,969	24	25	1,145	497	258	–	15	144	124
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 6-32 (continued)

	TOTAL	Family Preferences					Immediate Relatives of US Citizens			
		Total	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total	Spouses	Children	Parents
TOTAL*	1,031,668	279,759	48,463	120,535	37,296	73,465	438,309	248,484	97,195	92,630
ALL OTHERS	10,489	843	128	204	198	293	5,552	4,633	463	125
Australia	2,038	27	–	–	–	–	898	849	37	–
Bermuda	69	–	–	–	–	–	45	11	–	–
Canada	6,000	561	80	66	179	258	3,246	2,792	264	–
Fiji	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
French Polynesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
New Zealand	518	15	–	–	–	–	159	94	–	–
Papua New Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unknown/Other	1,838	236	45	138	16	22	1,199	883	162	115

*Data are for compiled for federal fiscal year - October 1 to September 30. Due to data suppression, subtotals for each area of origin by class of admission do not add up to the overall totals.

**Includes a portion of flows that had no information on the specific republic. The known distribution by republic was used to reallocate these flows across each sub-class of admission. The adjusted flows for each sub-class were then totaled to obtain the flow for each broad class of admission, as well as the adjusted flow for each former republic. The subtotal for Europe only includes the European republics of the former U.S.S.R.

–Indicates cell with 10 or fewer immigrants

Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; Special Tabulations, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

Employment Preferences

Total	First	Second	Third Skilled	Third Unskilled	Fourth	Fifth	Refugees & Asylees	Diversity	Other
95,914	19,784	14,044	47,365	4,785	7,426	2,509	131,735	72,014	13,937
2,965	1,594	760	382	–	101	–	134	561	141
644	509	90	66	–	19	–	–	362	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2,032	964	637	281	–	47	–	–	39	53
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
198	109	22	–	–	–	–	–	97	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
88	12	11	28	–	32	–	131	56	75

Table 6-33

**Legal Permanent Residents Admitted by Class of Admission and Country of Birth
New York City, 1992–2001**

	TOTAL	Family Preferences					Immediate Relatives of US Citizens			
		Total	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total	Spouses	Children	Parents
TOTAL*	1,002,190	344,024	38,359	197,239	35,272	73,154	312,387	167,903	80,263	64,221
EUROPE	198,621	14,524	2,094	4,450	5,909	2,071	30,509	22,663	4,215	3,630
Albania	5,655	509	93	20	395	–	556	327	63	166
Austria	455	29	–	12	–	–	192	177	–	–
Belgium	467	25	–	11	11	–	218	202	–	–
Bulgaria	2,126	59	16	–	26	–	294	176	56	62
Czechoslovakia, Former	1,189	86	–	17	46	13	315	253	29	33
Czech Republic	55	–	–	–	–	–	37	32	–	–
Slovakia	688	29	–	–	18	–	92	76	–	–
Czechoslovakia nec	446	54	–	12	27	–	186	145	19	22
Denmark	261	–	–	–	–	–	153	145	–	–
Estonia	225	–	–	–	–	–	37	26	–	–
Finland	187	–	–	–	–	–	89	89	–	–
France	2,852	139	36	55	17	31	1,371	1,260	78	33
Germany	2,896	149	27	64	15	43	1,266	1,123	125	18
Gibraltar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greece	1,983	381	43	103	44	191	1,130	854	125	151
Hungary	879	62	20	12	21	–	441	318	69	54
Iceland	66	–	–	–	–	–	34	30	–	–
Ireland	11,085	157	70	62	14	11	496	421	64	11
Italy	3,024	387	39	159	33	156	1,451	1,208	82	161
Latvia	1,262	15	–	–	–	–	107	66	25	16
Lithuania	877	38	–	–	23	–	130	79	39	12
Luxembourg	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malta	194	76	–	25	–	38	102	73	21	–
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	633	72	14	38	–	16	304	279	22	–
Norway	167	–	–	–	–	–	99	90	–	–
Poland	28,464	7,979	844	2,320	4,446	369	3,626	2,219	827	580
Portugal	364	108	–	32	–	68	118	95	11	12
Romania	5,826	410	84	96	138	92	1,808	1,152	267	389
Spain	1,108	145	–	91	–	40	519	453	32	34
Sweden	688	26	–	–	–	–	381	364	14	–
Switzerland	783	36	–	–	13	–	310	284	19	–
United Kingdom, Total	8,258	1,046	230	408	169	239	3,222	2,905	273	44
United Kingdom	8,196	1,045	230	407	169	239	3,190	2,876	271	43
N. Ireland	62	–	–	–	–	–	32	29	–	–
USSR, Former**	128,397	695	267	228	176	24	7,070	4,194	1,616	1,260
Belarus	11,732	34	14	16	–	–	341	173	53	115
Moldova	4,968	29	–	–	13	–	186	91	39	56
Russia	30,058	225	108	58	51	–	3,395	2,088	956	350
Ukraine	51,637	239	92	73	64	–	1,980	1,117	386	477
Yugoslavia, Former	10,023	998	63	312	158	465	2,635	1,637	224	774
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1,160	24	–	–	–	11	68	43	–	20
Croatia	637	72	–	20	14	31	258	195	21	42
Macedonia	645	134	–	43	11	77	254	150	32	72
Slovenia	62	13	–	–	–	–	22	18	–	–
Yugoslavia	7,519	755	51	241	127	336	2,033	1,231	165	637

Employment Preferences

Total	First	Second	Third Skilled	Third Unskilled	Fourth	Fifth	Old Third	Old Sixth	Diversity	Refugees & Asylees	Legalization Dependents (To 1997)	Other
106,900	13,521	11,440	57,936	13,461	10,343	154	12	33	88,932	125,836	11,499	12,612
15,126	5,703	1,482	6,229	581	1,114	12	–	–	48,457	85,973	468	3,443
18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,649	916	–	–
104	34	15	39	–	12	–	–	–	80	36	–	14
138	59	19	32	–	24	–	–	–	75	–	–	–
268	127	29	105	–	–	–	–	–	1,329	152	–	24
127	33	19	55	–	19	–	–	–	605	49	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
58	–	–	36	–	14	–	–	–	504	–	–	–
63	23	16	19	–	–	–	–	–	93	47	–	–
55	19	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	40	–	–	–
15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	106	67	–	–
30	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	63	–	–	–
801	451	120	166	–	51	–	–	–	492	–	–	40
625	393	79	115	–	24	–	–	–	662	133	–	56
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
272	58	44	143	14	13	–	–	–	148	13	15	24
138	55	15	44	–	20	–	–	–	146	73	–	19
12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–
171	37	50	63	13	–	–	–	–	10,182	–	–	76
660	258	65	267	40	30	–	–	–	432	36	28	30
53	16	–	23	–	–	–	–	–	270	802	–	15
52	28	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	349	291	–	17
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
159	79	27	44	–	–	–	–	–	86	–	–	–
37	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	–	–
3,711	195	81	2,892	183	358	–	–	–	12,123	511	349	165
97	11	–	49	31	–	–	–	–	36	–	–	–
405	90	61	195	12	46	–	–	–	1,922	1,195	–	84
298	89	27	119	37	26	–	–	–	95	–	37	–
134	72	22	34	–	–	–	–	–	130	–	–	16
224	128	28	49	–	17	–	–	–	197	–	–	12
2,060	1,141	243	521	66	88	–	–	–	1,768	–	–	151
2,047	1,136	239	518	65	88	–	–	–	1,755	–	–	150
13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–
2,453	1,144	265	745	53	245	–	–	–	13,063	102,298	–	2,814
86	17	–	40	–	18	–	–	–	677	10,431	–	164
54	23	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	328	4,287	–	85
1,302	757	158	239	11	137	–	–	–	3,928	20,395	–	813
514	201	53	198	–	51	–	–	–	5,666	42,313	–	924
437	126	48	176	53	34	–	–	–	1,074	4,237	–	509
13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	60	993	–	–
107	30	13	49	11	–	–	–	–	123	59	–	18
19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	93	81	–	64
14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
371	87	59	160	41	24	–	–	–	789	3,114	26	431

Table 6-33 (continued)

	Family Preferences						Immediate Relatives of US Citizens			
	TOTAL	Total	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total	Spouses	Children	Parents
TOTAL*	1,002,190	344,024	38,359	197,239	35,272	73,154	312,387	167,903	80,263	64,221
ASIA	302,017	94,663	4,536	46,030	11,311	32,785	79,659	38,129	17,030	24,500
Afghanistan	2,330	234	22	177	24	11	605	407	45	153
Armenia	886	20	–	–	–	–	133	88	19	25
Azerbaijan	4,673	19	–	–	–	–	182	114	24	44
Bahrain	60	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bangladesh	29,708	9,568	266	6,839	424	2,039	8,279	3,260	1,832	3,187
Bhutan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burma	1,546	760	24	198	97	441	308	173	13	122
Cambodia	332	53	–	–	12	28	161	91	40	30
China, Total	106,646	45,405	1,374	17,607	6,945	19,479	24,349	9,980	3,707	10,662
China, Mainland	90,223	35,266	981	15,077	5,869	13,339	21,788	8,289	3,380	10,119
Hong Kong	10,528	7,451	178	1,556	810	4,907	1,269	921	157	191
Taiwan	5,895	2,688	215	974	266	1,233	1,292	770	170	352
Cyprus	351	42	–	19	–	15	202	176	15	11
Georgia	1,842	32	–	–	14	–	236	147	38	52
India	28,274	13,192	385	7,599	941	4,267	8,575	4,049	1,237	3,289
Indonesia	820	148	–	54	14	71	240	167	18	55
Iran	2,903	371	38	156	58	119	813	353	19	441
Iraq	373	84	11	13	24	36	136	60	16	60
Israel	6,176	688	131	266	157	134	2,765	2,335	294	136
Japan	5,116	188	–	153	–	23	1,377	1,297	29	51
Jordan	2,080	617	23	370	91	133	1,276	811	244	221
Kazakhstan	1,918	–	–	–	–	–	124	79	30	15
Korea	13,785	4,924	264	3,165	325	1,170	3,749	2,291	490	968
Kuwait	398	81	–	40	14	20	151	119	32	–
Kyrgyzstan	442	–	–	–	–	–	48	29	14	–
Laos	45	–	–	–	–	–	14	13	–	–
Lebanon	2,133	622	59	327	87	149	1,076	671	163	242
Macau	442	322	–	39	39	241	47	15	–	23
Malaysia	2,175	415	15	253	12	135	805	656	68	81
Maldives	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mongolia	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nepal	242	15	–	13	–	–	65	47	12	–
Oman	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pakistan	23,632	8,931	658	5,777	503	1,993	9,110	3,928	3,633	1,549
Philippines	22,931	3,477	267	1,505	688	1,017	6,936	3,290	1,591	2,055
Qatar	28	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	509	113	–	29	18	64	68	40	28	–
Singapore	332	76	–	42	–	30	116	105	–	–
Sri Lanka	1,152	273	22	152	35	64	344	213	59	72
Syria	2,874	281	26	114	48	93	572	362	50	160
Tajikistan	2,513	12	–	–	–	–	44	26	–	11
Thailand	948	291	14	192	–	84	391	273	62	56
Turkey	3,336	419	28	258	30	103	1,049	770	82	197
Turkmenistan	266	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	229	80	–	16	19	41	23	–	13	–
Uzbekistan	17,463	76	17	38	15	–	390	233	49	108
Vietnam	4,362	1,110	85	223	106	696	966	419	195	352
Yemen	5,681	1,669	729	347	536	57	3,888	997	2,845	46

Employment Preferences

Total	First	Second	Third Skilled	Third Unskilled	Fourth	Fifth	Old Third	Old Sixth	Diversity	Refugees & Asylees	Legalization Dependents (To 1997)	Other
106,900	13,521	11,440	57,936	13,461	10,343	154	12	33	88,932	125,836	11,499	12,612
62,328	6,874	7,898	40,670	2,975	3,756	135	-	14	20,647	36,172	4,230	4,316
46	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	69	1,326	-	-
57	30	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	296	196	-	183
71	23	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	293	3,917	-	191
28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
911	94	133	460	59	165	-	-	-	10,169	334	311	136
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
116	-	33	56	12	11	-	-	-	292	69	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	-	42
29,981	3,694	2,839	22,574	553	233	87	-	-	196	3,933	2,456	326
26,756	3,194	2,303	20,807	289	123	40	-	-	39	3,931	2,283	160
1,440	232	153	908	94	31	22	-	-	145	-	78	144
1,785	268	383	859	170	79	25	-	-	12	-	95	22
71	13	13	41	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	-	-
93	33	17	33	-	-	-	-	-	315	1,095	-	71
5,236	853	1,335	2,432	176	431	-	-	-	67	325	708	171
217	116	28	45	18	-	-	-	-	193	-	13	-
407	65	62	231	27	21	-	-	-	51	1,241	-	15
61	-	11	21	-	13	-	-	-	-	86	-	-
2,286	219	269	1,162	131	496	-	-	-	306	-	12	109
2,017	566	158	1,005	85	201	-	-	-	1,485	-	-	43
142	19	-	73	-	37	-	-	-	22	-	-	18
42	19	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	412	1,291	-	41
4,786	243	252	2,163	779	1,327	17	-	-	25	-	203	96
108	-	19	69	-	-	-	-	-	35	14	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	267	-	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
345	36	82	174	33	18	-	-	-	21	39	-	27
34	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	38	-	-	-
847	36	50	660	87	13	-	-	-	57	-	20	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
104	-	-	82	-	-	-	-	-	58	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,639	445	164	676	39	315	-	-	-	3,117	280	383	172
10,861	102	2,169	7,542	793	246	-	-	-	15	13	81	1,548
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
124	18	36	60	-	-	-	-	-	175	-	-	27
128	36	28	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
288	20	43	129	53	43	-	-	-	201	39	-	-
186	-	19	120	17	20	-	-	-	28	1,794	-	13
33	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	133	2,258	-	33
199	-	17	121	37	16	-	-	-	26	19	13	-
513	78	49	339	21	23	-	-	-	1,324	16	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	220	-	-
52	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	68	-	-	-
190	29	-	127	14	13	-	-	-	885	15,629	-	294
25	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,601	-	659
44	-	-	14	-	20	-	-	-	70	-	-	-

Table 6-33 (continued)

	Family Preferences						Immediate Relatives of US Citizens			
	TOTAL	Total	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total	Spouses	Children	Parents
TOTAL*	1,002,190	344,024	38,359	197,239	35,272	73,154	312,387	167,903	80,263	64,221
AFRICA	45,981	5,164	1,319	2,720	256	869	16,681	11,034	3,629	2,018
Algeria	1,220	22	–	17	–	–	248	222	–	17
Angola	19	–	–	–	–	–	11	11	–	–
Benin	55	–	–	–	–	–	30	22	–	–
Botswana	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burkina Faso	41	–	–	–	–	–	26	25	–	–
Burundi	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	266	22	–	14	–	–	99	67	18	14
Cape Verde	54	–	–	–	–	–	39	20	–	–
Central African Republic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chad	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo, Dem. Rep. (Former Zaire)	124	13	–	–	–	–	51	33	12	–
Congo, Republic	43	14	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–
Côte D'Ivoire	960	57	–	48	–	–	586	497	85	–
Djibouti	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	7,789	1,370	59	737	65	509	3,525	2,430	480	615
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Eritrea	100	–	–	–	–	–	27	22	–	–
Ethiopia	1,164	82	11	55	–	15	273	152	55	66
Gabon	20	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–
Gambia	335	14	–	12	–	–	142	124	15	–
Ghana	10,813	1,643	742	744	86	71	3,295	1,756	1,310	229
Guinea	301	–	–	–	–	–	158	143	11	–
Guinea-Bissau	201	–	–	–	–	–	112	85	22	–
Kenya	416	113	–	38	–	65	110	86	11	13
Lesotho	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liberia	1,933	283	155	94	11	23	580	221	279	80
Libya	122	24	–	–	–	–	41	24	–	–
Madagascar	71	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–
Malawi	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mali	286	11	–	–	–	–	133	125	–	–
Mauritania	146	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mauritius	49	–	–	–	–	–	15	12	–	–
Morocco	4,380	187	14	158	–	11	1,571	1,260	89	222
Mozambique	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Namibia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Niger	63	–	–	–	–	–	22	15	–	–
Nigeria	9,214	719	181	472	30	36	3,512	2,210	765	537
Reunion	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rwanda	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sao Tome and Principe	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Senegal	1,329	99	26	73	–	–	659	464	184	11
Seychelles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sierra Leone	794	171	53	99	–	–	299	138	111	50
Somalia	260	20	–	–	–	–	76	32	28	16
South Africa	834	64	–	23	–	29	253	216	13	24
Sudan	1,168	46	–	29	–	–	312	251	32	29
Swaziland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tanzania	301	76	–	19	–	43	71	39	–	27
Togo	477	–	–	–	–	–	117	104	–	–
Tunisia	226	15	–	–	–	–	111	98	–	–
Uganda	123	27	–	–	–	16	42	25	14	–
Zambia	84	–	–	–	–	–	27	18	–	–
Zimbabwe	85	–	–	–	–	–	28	25	–	–

Employment Preferences

Total	First	Second	Third Skilled	Third Unskilled	Fourth	Fifth	Old Third	Old Sixth	Diversity	Refugees & Asylees	Legalization Dependents (To 1997)	Other
106,900	13,521	11,440	57,936	13,461	10,343	154	12	33	88,932	125,836	11,499	12,612
3,305	380	440	1,580	125	775	-	-	-	18,708	1,660	208	255
64	16	-	15	-	22	-	-	-	852	30	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-
23	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107	12	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	16	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
40	-	-	13	-	19	-	-	-	249	26	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
405	48	39	200	19	99	-	-	-	2,385	29	18	57
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	-	-	-
104	-	-	26	-	68	-	-	-	459	236	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	104	25	-	22
247	-	32	72	20	115	-	-	-	5,377	124	116	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	119	11	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	30	-	-
74	25	13	22	-	11	-	-	-	111	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
91	-	19	27	-	37	-	-	-	364	575	-	34
32	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-
27	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	126	-	-
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-
214	30	23	105	-	47	-	-	-	2,390	-	-	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	-
1,182	55	164	730	23	207	-	-	-	3,611	105	40	45
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48	-	-	16	-	17	-	-	-	501	11	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	242	44	-	-
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	94	-	-
357	105	63	166	-	18	-	-	-	142	-	-	-
28	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	691	85	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
81	14	-	24	-	27	-	-	-	65	-	-	-
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	322	14	-	-
22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	-	-	-
22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-
32	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-
31	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-

Table 6-33 (continued)

	Family Preferences						Immediate Relatives of US Citizens			
	TOTAL	Total	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total	Spouses	Children	Parents
TOTAL*	1,002,190	344,024	38,359	197,239	35,272	73,154	312,387	167,903	80,263	64,221
LATIN AMERICA	276,013	135,378	11,452	99,837	6,298	17,791	115,951	62,538	34,666	18,747
Argentina	2,063	324	59	133	68	64	825	615	95	115
Bolivia	1,049	297	33	152	27	85	527	285	141	101
Brazil	3,769	465	65	303	34	63	2,190	1,750	329	111
Chile	1,135	365	32	187	29	117	556	397	95	64
Colombia	22,097	7,317	1,036	4,279	579	1,423	12,349	7,157	3,266	1,926
Costa Rica	795	283	73	127	37	46	418	265	109	44
Cuba	1,844	377	119	34	127	97	276	144	53	79
Dominican Republic	161,704	95,303	6,271	74,463	3,199	11,370	63,935	33,299	20,721	9,915
Ecuador	30,867	12,914	1,162	8,995	910	1,847	12,660	6,500	3,315	2,845
El Salvador	7,592	2,733	195	2,052	61	425	2,224	1,049	587	588
Guatemala	3,956	1,797	267	1,148	101	281	1,475	740	517	218
Honduras	9,255	4,526	828	2,855	344	499	4,191	1,949	1,618	624
Mexico	9,462	2,075	167	1,748	56	104	4,136	2,935	784	417
Nicaragua	2,787	613	80	359	61	113	916	510	277	129
Panama	3,088	1,327	444	458	182	243	1,420	760	416	244
Paraguay	704	157	12	95	–	46	376	216	135	25
Peru	10,763	3,703	495	2,052	341	815	5,744	3,069	1,460	1,215
Uruguay	459	93	16	46	14	17	222	154	27	41
Venezuela	2,624	709	98	351	124	136	1,511	744	721	46
CARIBBEAN, nonhispanic	182,030	94,254	18,968	44,409	11,413	19,464	70,357	34,381	20,645	15,331
Anguilla	44	23	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	–
Antigua-Barbuda	1,650	754	171	377	56	150	760	428	178	154
Aruba	62	22	–	–	–	–	25	20	–	–
Bahamas, The	279	102	20	40	25	17	141	96	40	–
Barbados	4,567	1,962	544	702	212	504	1,986	1,243	512	231
Belize	1,444	797	171	359	120	147	500	266	155	79
British Virgin Islands	135	52	11	14	12	15	58	35	14	–
Cayman Islands	31	13	–	–	–	–	17	–	11	–
Dominica	904	445	76	250	30	89	335	194	74	67
French Guiana	22	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grenada	4,703	1,916	499	796	137	484	2,135	1,238	595	302
Guadeloupe	102	53	18	25	–	–	33	12	18	–
Guyana	46,189	29,596	4,627	11,164	5,927	7,878	13,391	5,743	2,666	4,982
Haiti	30,329	16,171	2,703	10,552	530	2,386	12,272	4,795	3,293	4,184
Jamaica	55,686	29,659	6,864	15,396	1,942	5,457	22,229	10,821	7,929	3,479
Martinique	44	11	–	–	–	–	25	14	–	–
Montserrat	289	117	28	40	15	34	106	55	19	32
Netherlands Antilles	96	39	–	16	–	–	43	17	24	–
St. Kitts-Nevis	1,100	524	193	199	21	111	474	232	154	88
St. Lucia	1,808	599	169	250	39	141	909	511	273	125
St. Vincent & Grenadines	3,414	1,345	360	548	126	311	1,453	850	395	208
Suriname	717	355	63	131	115	46	227	123	81	23
Trinidad & Tobago	28,393	9,676	2,433	3,508	2,080	1,655	13,203	7,666	4,190	1,347
Turks & Caicos Islands	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Employment Preferences

Total	First	Second	Third Skilled	Third Unskilled	Fourth	Fifth	Old Third	Old Sixth	Diversity	Refugees & Asylees	Legalization Dependents (To 1997)	Other
106,900	13,521	11,440	57,936	13,461	10,343	154	12	33	88,932	125,836	11,499	12,612
12,796	771	361	6,613	3,311	1,726	–	–	12	1,527	1,300	5,409	3,652
631	143	76	230	68	114	–	–	–	243	–	19	20
151	–	–	71	58	18	–	–	–	28	–	37	–
929	263	80	322	159	105	–	–	–	141	–	–	34
155	20	12	71	29	23	–	–	–	29	–	21	–
1,424	52	32	671	509	156	–	–	–	65	–	784	151
69	–	–	24	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	51	1,088	–	46
942	44	29	219	117	533	–	–	–	22	–	1,065	432
3,058	12	14	2,335	598	96	–	–	–	545	–	1,464	216
960	–	–	286	579	83	–	–	–	–	58	336	1,280
453	–	–	157	206	84	–	–	–	37	17	38	139
271	–	–	82	128	58	–	–	–	43	17	173	34
2,047	108	25	1,470	360	84	–	–	–	–	–	1,024	169
157	–	–	50	79	27	–	–	–	–	66	21	1,004
288	–	–	52	29	191	–	–	–	14	–	11	23
154	–	–	60	86	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
663	22	23	317	223	75	–	–	–	223	18	362	50
99	14	–	52	17	–	–	–	–	11	–	30	–
339	72	31	143	35	58	–	–	–	41	–	–	16
13,664	74	1,204	2,922	6,517	2,942	–	–	–	955	683	1,161	956
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
95	–	–	13	62	14	–	–	–	–	–	22	11
11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
533	–	17	102	353	58	–	–	–	23	–	18	45
87	–	–	19	59	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	23
22	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
96	–	16	–	56	15	–	–	–	13	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
530	–	29	51	396	54	–	–	–	51	–	59	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2,634	–	199	704	1,312	409	–	–	–	255	–	242	64
564	–	14	104	167	279	–	–	–	142	658	17	505
3,061	17	444	647	1,117	834	–	–	–	–	–	583	144
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
64	–	–	–	49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
89	–	–	12	70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
258	–	14	28	194	21	–	–	–	17	–	22	–
549	–	47	76	364	62	–	–	–	31	–	29	–
102	–	–	23	53	22	–	–	–	16	–	–	–
4,913	28	405	1,106	2,234	1,140	–	–	–	363	–	118	117
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 6-33 (continued)

	<u>Family Preferences</u>						<u>Immediate Relatives of US Citizens</u>			
	TOTAL	Total	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total	Spouses	Children	Parents
TOTAL*	1,002,190	344,024	38,359	197,239	35,272	73,154	312,387	167,903	80,263	64,221
ALL OTHERS	5,725	1,088	221	200	254	413	2,421	2,034	349	38
Australia	1,132	30	–	12	–	–	534	505	27	–
Bermuda	72	20	–	–	–	–	31	25	–	–
Canada	3,823	977	193	164	235	385	1,584	1,279	293	12
Fiji	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
French Polynesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kiribati	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nauru	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
New Caledonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
New Zealand	313	–	–	–	–	–	141	136	–	–
Northern Mariana Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Papua New Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solomon Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Pierre & Miquelon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tonga	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Western Samoa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unknown/Other	337	43	15	14	–	–	114	75	21	18

* Data are for compiled for federal fiscal year, October 1 to September 30

**Includes a portion of flows that had no information on the specific republic. The known distribution by republic was used to reallocate these flows across each sub-class of admission. The adjusted flows for each sub-class were then totaled to obtain the flow for each broad class of admission, as well as the adjusted flow for each former republic. The subtotal for Europe only includes the European republics of the former U.S.S.R.

–Indicates cell with 10 or fewer immigrants

Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 1992–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape File
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

Employment Preferences

Total	First	Second	Third Skilled	Third Unskilled	Fourth	Fifth	Old Third	Old Sixth	Diversity	Refugees & Asylees	Legalization Dependents (To 1997)	Other
106,900	13,521	11,440	57,936	13,461	10,343	154	12	33	88,932	125,836	11,499	12,612
1,640	843	266	394	15	116	–	–	–	392	39	–	137
435	238	57	118	–	19	–	–	–	120	–	–	13
15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1,012	518	181	219	–	82	–	–	–	167	–	–	73
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
127	65	18	40	–	–	–	–	–	33	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
39	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	63	37	–	42

Table 6-34

**Legal Permanent Residents Admitted by Class of Admission and Country of Birth
New York City, 1982–1991**

	TOTAL	Family Preferences					Immediate Relatives of US Citizens			
		Total	First	Second	Fourth	Fifth	Total	Spouse	Children	Parents
TOTAL*	898,213	514,846	14,946	335,203	42,855	121,842	216,811	128,231	36,673	51,907
EUROPE	106,429	19,584	1,217	8,496	4,768	5,103	26,782	19,734	2,491	4,557
Albania	210	–	–	–	–	–	33	–	–	19
Andorra	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Austria	472	62	–	34	11	14	231	205	–	19
Belgium	516	78	–	37	18	16	281	237	36	–
Bulgaria	401	69	–	20	20	19	120	62	–	49
Czechoslovakia	736	73	16	17	18	22	204	130	25	49
Denmark	278	21	–	13	–	–	200	186	–	–
Estonia	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	219	34	–	25	–	–	123	120	–	–
France	2,978	372	36	202	60	74	1,633	1,468	103	62
Germany	2,687	359	24	214	67	54	1,578	1,342	171	65
Gibraltar	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greece	5,863	2,224	89	1,152	232	751	3,090	2,256	332	502
Hungary	1,066	136	19	41	42	34	379	226	37	116
Iceland	42	–	–	–	–	–	28	26	–	–
Ireland	7,321	725	255	203	148	119	1,886	1,492	272	122
Italy	6,553	2,662	87	839	579	1,157	2,711	2,007	169	535
Latvia	63	14	–	–	–	–	23	–	–	13
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	62	–	–	–	–	–	30	15	–	14
Luxembourg	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malta	494	287	–	179	42	65	190	108	28	54
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	796	164	–	99	30	28	399	370	15	14
Norway	202	14	–	–	–	–	148	119	–	19
Poland	12,712	3,650	217	1,344	1,709	380	2,334	1,507	334	493
Portugal	1,150	586	–	255	43	284	309	207	34	68
Romania	6,896	749	28	335	237	149	1,082	479	140	463
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spain	1,804	457	13	261	53	130	739	587	52	100
Sweden	602	40	–	30	–	–	396	379	14	–
Switzerland	666	73	–	47	12	–	390	355	24	11
United Kingdom	11,054	4,011	227	2,088	633	1,063	3,984	3,454	410	120
USSR	36,593	1,177	106	420	528	123	2,268	1,006	128	1,134
Yugoslavia	3,946	1,517	48	609	267	593	1,969	1,349	123	497

Employment Preferences

Total	Third	Sixth	Diversity	Refugees & Asylees	Other
67,923	18,958	48,965	15,254	64,978	18,401
8,740	3,651	5,089	7,356	42,462	1,505
–	–	–	–	165	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
90	32	58	18	51	20
124	65	59	11	–	19
33	12	21	–	171	–
57	25	32	16	378	–
35	22	13	17	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
39	27	12	–	–	12
768	432	336	112	–	83
468	239	229	69	69	144
–	–	–	–	–	–
398	110	288	13	22	116
61	35	26	22	443	25
–	–	–	–	–	–
677	459	218	3,979	–	52
618	203	415	315	79	168
22	–	16	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
15	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
177	92	85	25	–	29
28	14	14	–	–	–
577	180	397	2,065	4,032	54
223	–	214	–	–	25
263	105	158	–	4,734	64
–	–	–	–	–	–
512	117	395	–	14	77
115	70	45	38	–	13
151	66	85	32	–	20
2,236	1,097	1,139	549	–	268
748	134	614	26	32,146	228
282	90	192	–	126	48

Table 6-34 (continued)

	TOTAL	Family Preferences					Immediate Relatives of US Citizens			
		Total	First	Second	Fourth	Fifth	Total	Spouse	Children	Parents
TOTAL*	898,213	514,846	14,946	335,203	42,855	121,842	216,811	128,231	36,673	51,907
ASIA	235,473	124,872	2,506	56,008	17,827	48,531	55,257	27,049	7,012	21,196
Afghanistan	3,698	262	–	198	–	55	173	81	–	82
Bahrain	26	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bangladesh	8,695	2,760	17	1,475	132	1,136	1,463	813	229	421
Bhutan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burma	1,338	1,030	17	470	111	432	215	100	–	107
Cambodia	2,445	72	–	44	–	22	56	14	–	39
China, Total	93,578	68,236	694	26,562	13,948	27,032	17,200	6,418	1,079	9,703
China, Mainland	68,434	50,890	260	19,742	11,142	19,746	13,382	3,925	443	9,014
Hong Kong	13,737	10,505	323	3,280	2,314	4,588	2,057	1,491	352	214
Taiwan	11,407	6,841	111	3,540	492	2,698	1,761	1,002	284	475
Christmas Island	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cocos Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cyprus	809	316	–	155	43	113	395	335	–	53
India	24,938	15,209	47	7,212	495	7,455	5,340	2,071	217	3,052
Indonesia	1,014	237	–	120	23	92	312	220	24	68
Iran	6,604	1,295	–	627	83	578	1,123	656	24	443
Iraq	500	147	–	44	–	95	171	98	–	72
Israel	10,073	2,451	104	1,009	680	658	4,191	3,498	496	197
Japan	3,991	481	–	378	–	87	1,181	1,094	39	48
Jordan	2,170	1,148	14	684	144	306	950	579	185	186
Korea	24,361	14,829	56	9,050	590	5,133	5,918	2,311	931	2,676
Kuwait	190	81	–	30	–	44	45	41	–	–
Laos	153	27	–	14	–	–	11	–	–	–
Lebanon	2,545	1,052	29	521	178	324	1,003	633	133	237
Macau	384	301	–	121	58	121	50	20	–	29
Malaysia	1,172	401	–	204	41	151	378	317	–	51
Nepal	96	23	–	15	–	–	36	28	–	–
Oman	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pakistan	9,803	5,460	39	2,815	217	2,389	2,484	1,569	245	670
Philippines	19,791	4,601	1,026	2,012	525	1,038	7,837	4,089	1,593	2,155
Qatar	18	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	154	66	–	13	–	50	33	26	–	–
Singapore	353	145	–	76	18	50	106	85	–	17
Sri Lanka	643	170	–	113	11	42	130	92	–	37
Syria	1,358	445	–	213	45	180	451	278	–	164
Thailand	2,352	940	–	705	13	214	568	361	79	128
Turkey	2,462	764	–	432	47	278	957	620	39	298
United Arab Emirates	100	62	–	–	–	46	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	6,476	751	23	386	87	255	399	121	61	217
Yemen, Total	3,142	1,052	376	280	284	112	2,057	465	1,556	36
Yemen (Aden)	479	168	55	51	45	17	307	72	227	–
Yemen (Sanaa)	2,167	735	244	214	194	83	1,405	315	1,068	22
Yemen nec	496	149	77	15	45	12	345	78	261	–

Employment Preferences

Total	Third	Sixth	Diversity	Refugees & Asylees	Other
67,923	18,958	48,965	15,254	64,978	18,401
26,823	10,319	16,504	6,038	15,022	7,461
69	–	59	–	3,185	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
242	100	142	4,104	–	118
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
62	13	49	15	–	14
–	–	–	–	2,293	14
7,049	2,518	4,531	35	384	674
3,335	1,030	2,305	18	359	450
1,023	221	802	12	19	121
2,691	1,267	1,424	–	–	103
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
86	18	68	–	–	–
3,823	2,826	997	18	19	529
158	45	113	265	18	24
722	303	419	16	3,405	43
121	45	76	–	45	14
2,509	733	1,776	72	25	825
1,751	387	1,364	490	–	85
39	22	17	–	–	29
3,131	1,226	1,905	–	–	478
51	31	20	–	–	12
–	–	–	–	110	–
378	151	227	18	57	37
27	–	20	–	–	–
273	110	163	92	15	13
34	–	26	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
806	311	495	678	101	274
4,051	1,051	3,000	–	75	3,225
–	–	–	–	–	–
21	17	–	14	–	19
89	51	38	–	–	–
133	62	71	90	86	34
125	31	94	22	299	16
365	70	295	13	393	73
627	141	486	44	–	60
14	–	–	–	–	–
30	14	16	–	4,481	814
15	–	11	12	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
13	–	–	11	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 6-34 (continued)

	TOTAL	Family Preferences					Immediate Relatives of US Citizens			
		Total	First	Second	Fourth	Fifth	Total	Spouse	Children	Parents
TOTAL *	898,213	514,846	14,946	335,203	42,855	121,842	216,811	128,231	36,673	51,907
AFRICA	17,931	4,995	267	3,039	290	1,399	8,774	7,328	635	811
Algeria	223	32	–	20	–	–	148	136	–	11
Angola	55	30	–	17	–	–	14	13	–	–
Benin	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Botswana	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burkina Faso	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burundi	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	84	19	–	14	–	–	48	39	–	–
Cape Verde	94	69	11	28	13	17	23	11	–	–
Central African Republic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo, Republic	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cote D'Ivoire	229	22	–	16	–	–	193	189	–	–
Djibouti	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	5,243	1,685	31	794	91	769	2,844	2,343	83	418
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Eritrea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ethiopia	949	107	–	93	–	11	131	95	11	25
Fr. S. & Antarctic Lands	22	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gambia	33	–	–	–	–	–	24	23	–	–
Ghana	2,382	998	138	783	21	56	1,074	775	250	49
Guinea	57	–	–	–	–	–	39	37	–	–
Guinea–Bissau	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kenya	387	205	–	99	15	90	87	71	–	–
Lesotho	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liberia	901	266	21	201	26	18	524	411	87	26
Libya	81	23	–	–	–	13	25	20	–	–
Madagascar	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malawi	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mali	43	–	–	–	–	–	29	29	–	–
Mauritania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mauritius	40	–	–	–	–	–	14	13	–	–
Morocco	1,502	267	–	144	28	85	913	791	13	109
Mozambique	32	17	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–
Namibia	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Niger	36	13	–	12	–	–	15	13	–	–
Nigeria	2,087	393	–	332	16	38	1,256	1,146	71	39
Rwanda	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sao Tome and Principe	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Senegal	247	16	–	15	–	–	169	165	–	–
Seychelles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sierra Leone	471	144	–	129	–	–	234	183	39	12
Somalia	177	32	–	20	–	–	92	68	19	–
South Africa	1,075	146	17	60	36	33	372	332	15	25
Sudan	185	23	–	19	–	–	119	107	–	–
Swaziland	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tanzania	459	229	–	94	–	129	84	48	–	35
Togo	29	–	–	–	–	–	23	20	–	–
Tunisia	191	20	–	–	–	–	92	83	–	–
Uganda	190	96	–	38	–	50	27	24	–	–
Western Sahara	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zaire (Current Dem. Rep. Congo)	102	16	–	11	–	–	36	32	–	–
Zambia	68	18	–	12	–	–	14	12	–	–
Zimbabwe	96	24	–	11	–	–	33	30	–	–

Employment Preferences

<u>Total</u>	<u>Third</u>	<u>Sixth</u>	<u>Diversity</u>	<u>Refugees & Asylees</u>	<u>Other</u>
67,923	18,958	48,965	15,254	64,978	18,401
2,189	1,120	1,069	534	823	616
33	15	18	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
347	164	183	240	12	115
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
41	30	11	14	595	61
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
188	68	120	15	38	69
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
68	40	28	-	-	15
-	-	-	-	-	-
53	-	46	-	-	54
31	17	14	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
12	-	-	-	-	-
192	33	159	95	-	34
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
300	257	43	16	-	118
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	54	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
54	12	42	-	-	32
-	-	-	-	39	-
502	324	178	15	25	15
11	-	-	-	23	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
134	19	115	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
35	19	16	38	-	-
32	23	-	-	24	11
-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	28	-
27	17	-	-	-	-
30	23	-	-	-	-

Table 6-34 (continued)

	TOTAL	Family Preferences					Immediate Relatives of US Citizens			
		Total	First	Second	Fourth	Fifth	Total	Spouse	Children	Parents
TOTAL*	898,213	514,846	14,946	335,203	42,855	121,842	216,811	128,231	36,673	51,907
LATIN AMERICA	273,136	175,759	5,367	138,101	7,321	24,970	76,384	45,948	17,149	13,287
Argentina	3,503	1,116	57	603	222	234	1,335	974	141	220
Bolivia	962	392	–	265	36	81	395	246	59	90
Brazil	3,388	749	34	470	123	122	1,892	1,604	235	53
Chile	2,329	870	20	556	80	214	1,012	579	274	159
Colombia	26,834	14,320	267	10,703	659	2,691	10,554	6,994	2,043	1,517
Costa Rica	1,824	989	70	721	94	104	652	408	147	97
Cuba	5,861	1,256	92	182	291	691	470	173	31	266
Dominican Republic	151,712	113,151	2,992	92,885	3,085	14,189	36,220	20,750	9,079	6,391
Ecuador	22,857	14,476	322	11,585	599	1,970	5,829	3,584	1,019	1,226
El Salvador	9,689	5,141	100	4,105	240	696	2,567	1,382	608	577
Guatemala	5,941	3,364	123	2,475	308	458	1,596	941	344	311
Honduras	11,381	7,775	647	5,809	549	770	3,211	1,702	979	530
Mexico	3,856	695	90	473	48	84	2,260	1,707	412	141
Nicaragua	2,581	1,317	54	875	137	251	871	442	211	218
Panama	7,152	4,255	293	2,574	367	1,021	1,902	964	525	413
Paraguay	527	193	–	165	–	23	217	119	68	30
Peru	9,920	4,577	147	2,954	304	1,172	4,259	2,617	692	950
Uruguay	1,113	380	15	210	67	88	395	274	57	64
Venezuela	1,706	743	32	491	109	111	747	488	225	34
CARIBBEAN, nonhispanic	258,998	187,840	5,435	128,913	12,224	41,268	46,830	25,742	9,082	12,006
Anguilla	68	34	–	23	–	–	28	23	–	–
Antigua–Barbuda	3,549	2,167	63	1,493	96	515	1,023	650	171	202
Aruba	100	58	–	36	–	13	22	16	–	–
Bahamas, The	627	319	18	233	31	37	199	127	63	–
Barbados	9,450	6,193	275	4,480	471	967	1,690	972	356	362
Belize	4,078	2,834	92	1,954	216	572	765	384	155	226
British Virgin Islands	554	239	–	151	21	57	224	146	48	30
Cayman Islands	68	34	–	22	–	–	17	–	–	–
Dominica	1,470	895	48	576	40	231	357	187	75	95
French Guiana	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grenada	6,821	4,239	115	3,331	138	655	1,179	644	189	346
Guadeloupe	93	51	–	38	–	12	27	12	–	–
Guyana	67,729	52,189	914	29,842	4,346	17,087	10,548	4,200	1,881	4,467
Haiti	48,518	34,224	664	27,611	440	5,509	10,260	6,504	1,558	2,198
Jamaica	87,112	66,338	2,368	47,025	4,229	12,716	13,847	7,523	3,389	2,935
Martinique	83	46	–	37	–	–	28	20	–	–
Montserrat	464	252	11	150	22	69	103	60	26	17
Netherlands Antilles	375	208	15	136	–	48	125	103	–	12
St. Kitts–Nevis	1,543	976	56	695	68	157	432	277	64	91
St. Lucia	1,822	964	41	716	28	179	541	355	109	77
St. Vincent & Grenadines	4,691	2,772	89	2,126	149	408	951	570	206	175
Suriname	399	263	–	171	35	54	67	38	12	17
Trinidad & Tobago	19,342	12,533	642	8,056	1,872	1,963	4,384	2,914	742	728
Turks & Caicos Islands	33	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–

Employment Preferences

Total	Third	Sixth	Diversity	Refugees & Asylees	Other
67,923	18,958	48,965	15,254	64,978	18,401
10,689	826	9,863	593	4,382	5,329
642	139	503	169	13	228
127	–	119	–	–	39
627	197	430	24	–	94
293	46	247	–	28	117
1,479	71	1,408	–	–	472
126	–	122	–	–	56
25	–	22	–	4,032	77
484	68	416	–	–	1,849
1,657	15	1,642	187	15	693
1,821	19	1,802	–	60	100
774	21	753	17	–	185
278	–	276	–	–	108
653	45	608	–	–	238
156	–	147	–	194	39
258	27	231	18	–	717
100	–	97	12	–	–
741	55	686	113	–	226
291	35	256	–	–	42
157	59	98	12	–	46
18,464	2,381	16,083	338	2,280	3,246
–	–	–	–	–	–
236	22	214	–	–	121
14	–	12	–	–	–
72	16	56	–	–	30
1,384	60	1,324	–	–	174
259	14	245	–	–	219
39	–	34	–	–	51
13	–	12	–	–	–
187	19	168	–	–	22
–	–	–	–	–	–
1,312	68	1,244	12	–	75
12	–	12	–	–	–
4,708	612	4,096	–	–	273
1,153	63	1,090	–	2,256	625
6,048	1,234	4,814	–	–	874
–	–	–	–	–	–
103	–	94	–	–	–
34	–	28	–	–	–
90	14	76	–	–	44
283	20	263	–	–	29
886	78	808	–	–	80
61	–	60	–	–	–
1,546	136	1,410	284	–	595
13	–	13	–	–	–

Table 6-34 (continued)

	TOTAL	Family Preferences					Immediate Relatives of US Citizens			
		Total	First	Second	Fourth	Fifth	Total	Spouse	Children	Parents
TOTAL*	898,213	514,846	14,946	335,203	42,855	121,842	216,811	128,231	36,673	51,907
ALL OTHERS	6,248	1,797	155	646	425	571	2,785	2,431	304	50
Australia	758	105	–	39	32	30	461	422	33	–
Bermuda	181	55	–	39	–	11	95	70	19	–
Canada	4,857	1,559	142	527	375	515	1,978	1,707	242	29
Fiji	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
French Polynesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greenland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kiribati	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marshall Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nauru	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
New Zealand	234	–	–	–	–	–	151	148	–	–
N. Ireland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pacific Islands, Trust Territory	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Palau	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Papua New Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pitcairn Islands	70	15	–	–	–	–	38	36	–	–
Tonga	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vanuatu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Western Samoa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unknown/Other	91	32	–	15	–	–	38	27	–	–

*Data are for compiled for federal fiscal year – October 1 to September 30

–Indicates cell with 10 or fewer immigrants

Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 1982–1991 Annual Year Immigrant Tape File
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

Employment Preferences

<u>Total</u>	<u>Third</u>	<u>Sixth</u>	<u>Diversity</u>	<u>Refugees & Asylees</u>	<u>Other</u>
67,923	18,958	48,965	15,254	64,978	18,401
1,018	661	357	395	–	244
155	110	45	–	–	36
12	–	–	–	–	12
758	489	269	384	–	176
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
65	45	20	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
15	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	12