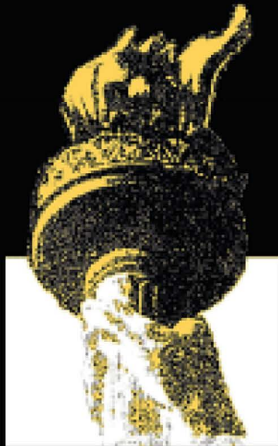


# THE NEWEST NEW YORKERS 2000



## BRIEFING BOOKLET

Immigrant  
New York  
in the  
New Millennium



New York City Department of City Planning  
Population Division



# **THE NEWEST NEW YORKERS 2000**



**Immigrant  
New York  
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New Millennium**

**BRIEFING BOOKLET**



**The City of New York**

*Michael R. Bloomberg, Mayor*

**Department of City Planning**

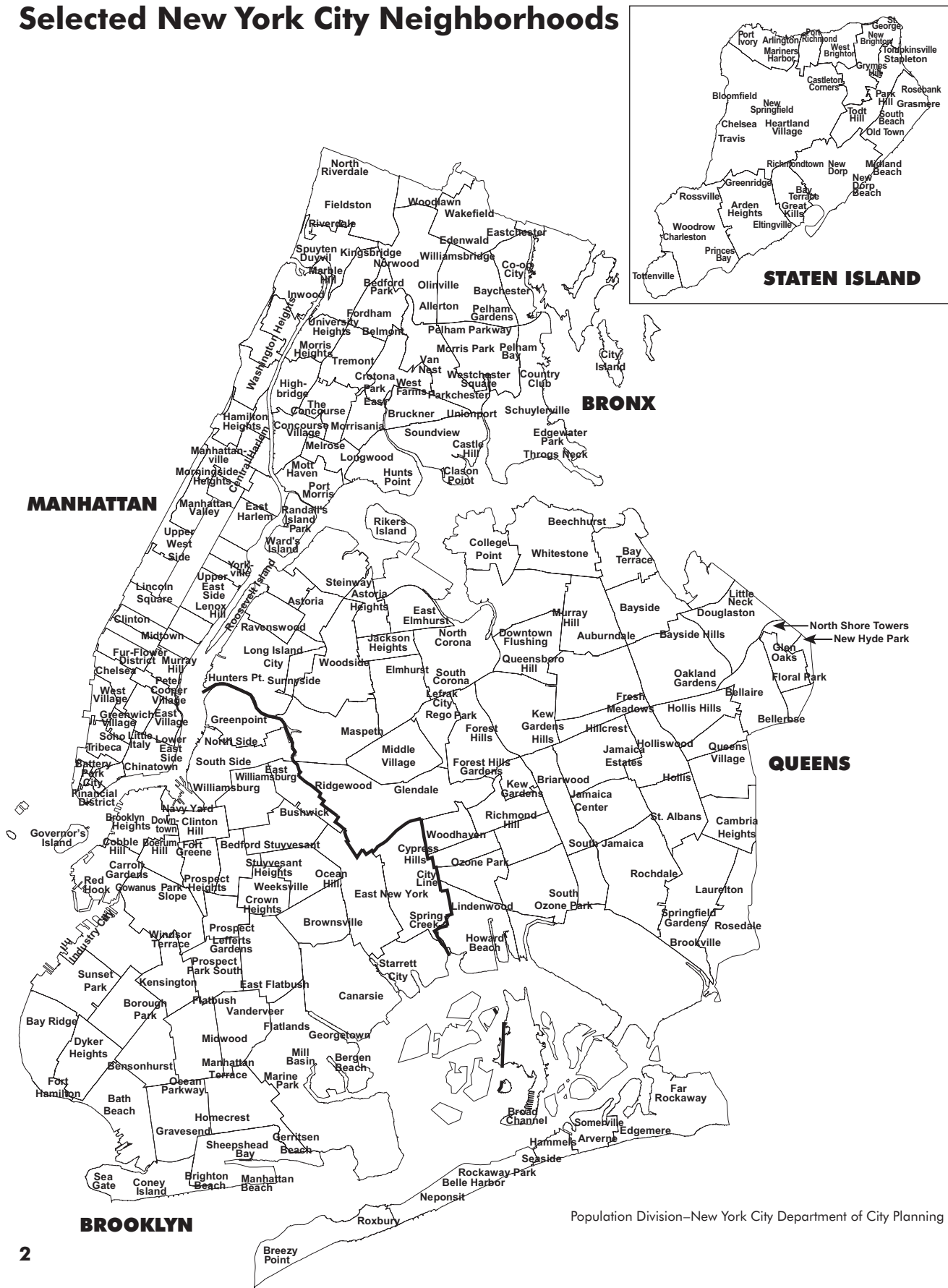
*Amanda M. Burden, AICP, Director*

[nyc.gov/planning](http://nyc.gov/planning)

October 2004

NYC DCP #04-09

# Selected New York City Neighborhoods



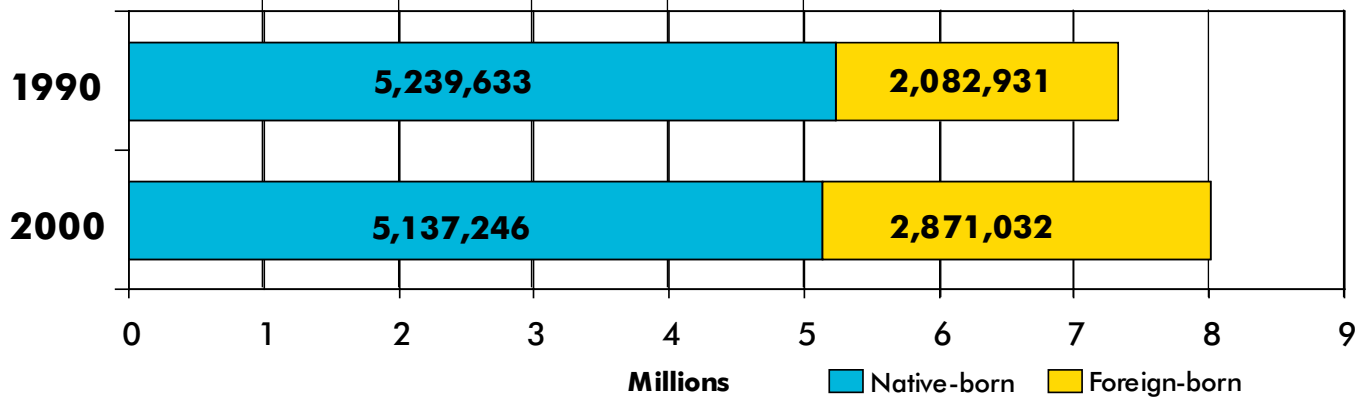
## **Acknowledgments**

This briefing booklet highlights important findings from the Newest New Yorkers 2000, which was conceived and written by Arun Peter Lobo and Joseph J. Salvo of the Population Division of the New York City Department of City Planning. Timothy Calabrese co-wrote Chapter 5 and verified all tabulations, while Vicky Virgin programmed and analyzed data on green card admissions. Alathia Ashman designed and produced maps in this report and Francis Vardy assigned neighborhood names to ZIP Codes. Richard Satkin and Drew Minert assisted with the verification of tabulations. The document was prepared under the general direction of Eric Kober, Director of the Housing, Economic and Infrastructure Planning Division.

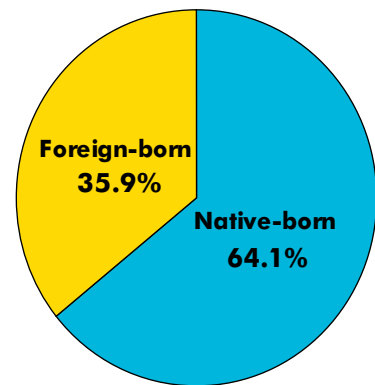
The Graphics Division, under the direction of Michael Pilgrim, prepared the report and briefing booklet for reproduction. Carol Segarra designed the cover, page layout, and most of the graphics and tables, and Michael Greene produced some of the maps and tables.

We would like to express our gratitude to Michael Hoefer and Nancy Rytina of the Office of Immigration Statistics at the Department of Homeland Security for their help in obtaining data on green card admissions and for their technical assistance. Finally, we would like to thank state and local demographers/planners in the region for their insights.

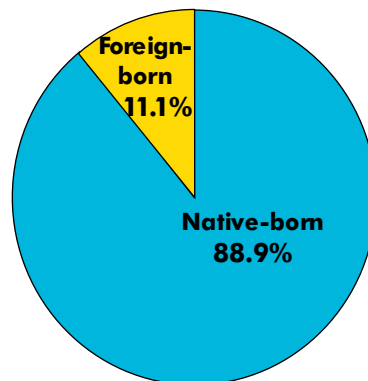
### Total Population by Nativity New York City, 1990–2000



### Distribution of Population by Nativity New York City and United States, 2000



NYC Population=8,008,278

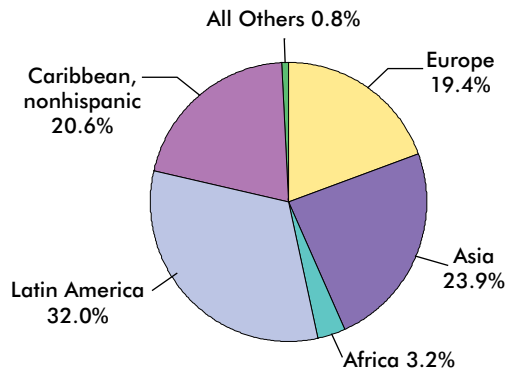


US Population=281,421,906

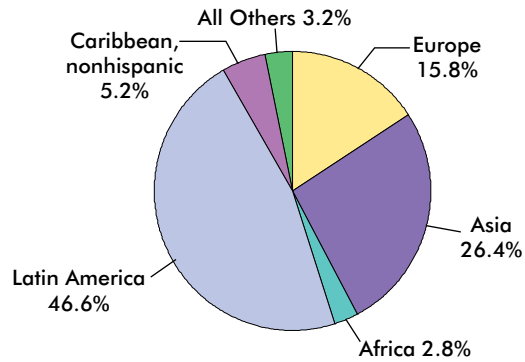
## **SIZE AND GROWTH OF THE IMMIGRANT POPULATION**

- ▶ The 2000 census enumerated a population of over 8 million in New York City, which included 2.9 million foreign-born residents. These figures marked all-time highs for both the city's overall population, as well as its foreign-born component.
- ▶ The foreign-born population grew by 788,000 or 38 percent in the prior decade, from 2.1 million in 1990 to 2.9 million in 2000. In comparison, the native-born population declined 2 percent, to 5.1 million in 2000. Thus, the growth in the city's population in the 1990s was solely a function of the dramatic increase in the number of its foreign-born residents.
- ▶ The foreign-born accounted for 36 percent of the city's population in 2000, up from 28 percent in 1990. However, the peak share attained by the foreign-born in the preceding century was in 1910, when they comprised 41 percent of the city's population, which then stood at 4.8 million.
- ▶ Nearly 43 percent of the city's foreign-born arrived in the U.S. during the 1990s; another 29 percent entered the U.S. in the 1980s. Thus, over 70 percent of the city's foreign-born entered the U.S. in 1980 or later, similar to that for the overall U.S. foreign-born population.
- ▶ Compared to the city, the overall U.S. foreign-born population increased at a faster rate in the 1990s, growing by 57 percent, to 31.1 million in 2000. The foreign-born now account for 11 percent of the U.S. population, up from 8 percent in 1990.

## Areas of Origin of the Foreign-born Population New York City and the United States, 2000

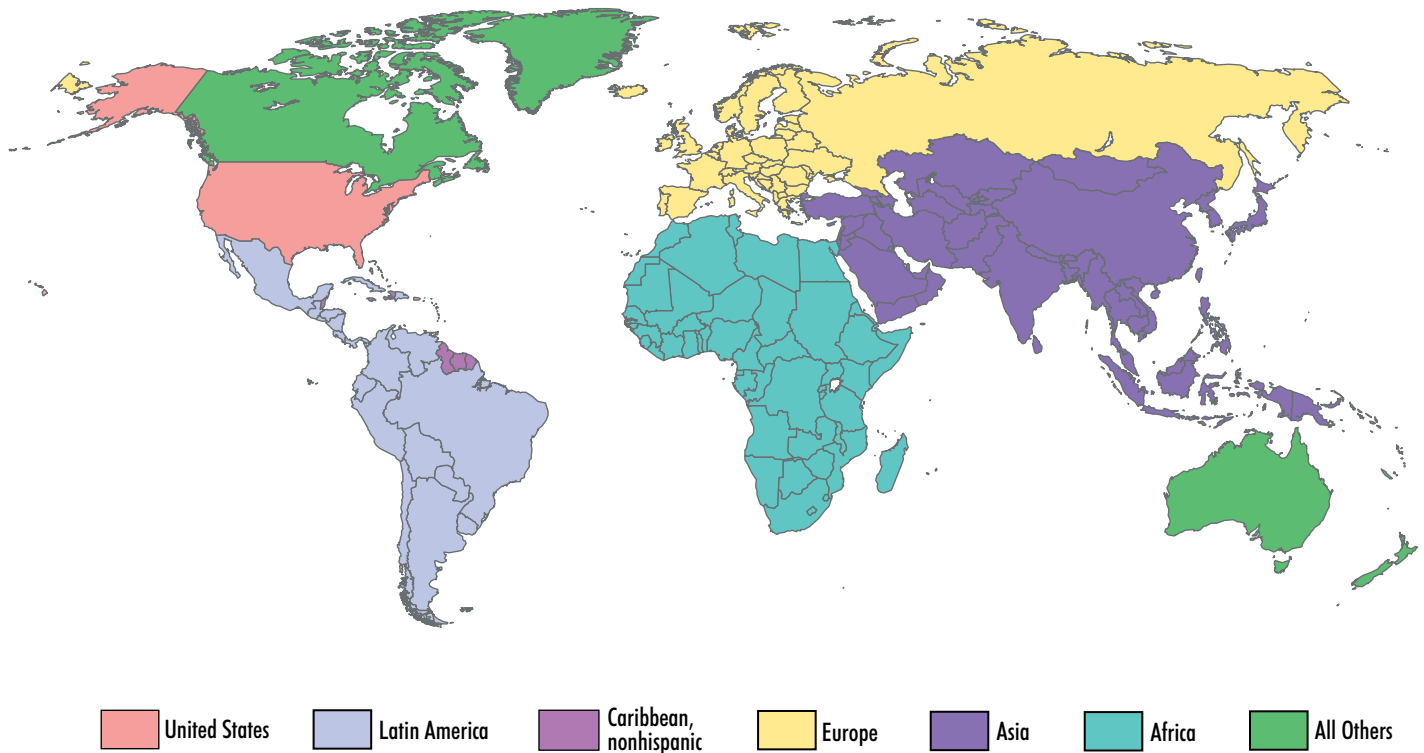


**NYC Foreign-born=2,871,032**



**US Foreign-born=31,107,889**

## How Areas of Origin are Defined in this Report





## AREA OF ORIGIN

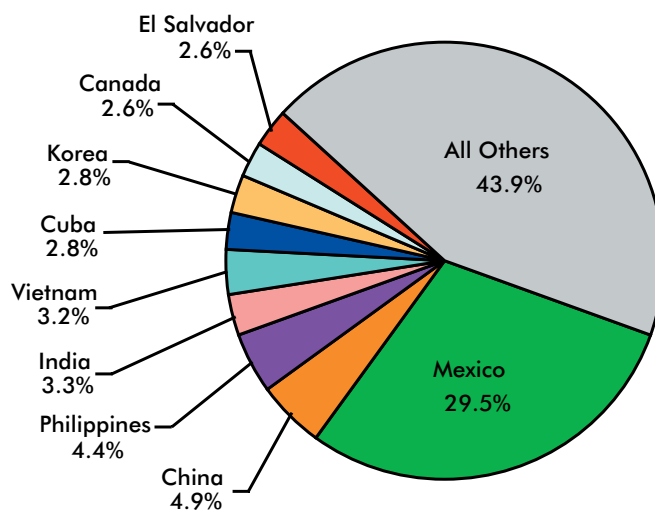
- ▶ Latin America was the top area of origin in New York City, accounting for nearly one-third of the city's immigrants. Despite their relatively large presence in New York, Latin Americans were underrepresented among the city's immigrant groups, given their nearly 47 percent share of the U.S. foreign-born population.
- ▶ Asians were also slightly underrepresented among the city's immigrant population in 2000, with a 24 percent share, compared to 26 percent in the overall U.S. foreign-born population.
- ▶ In comparison to Latin Americans and Asians, nonhispanic Caribbean immigrants disproportionately made their home in New York City—while they accounted for more than 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 overrepresented in New York, accounting for 19 percent of the city's immigrants, but under 16 percent of the nation's.
- ▶ Africans were about three percent of the foreign-born population in both New York City and the U.S. overall, but no African country made the top 20 list of source countries.
- ▶ 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 no one continent comprising a majority.

## Foreign-born Population by Country of Birth New York City, 1990 and 2000

	2000		1990		Growth, 1990–2000	
	Rank	Number	Rank	Number	Number	Percent
<b>TOTAL, Foreign-born</b>	–	2,871,032	–	2,082,931	788,101	37.8
Dominican Republic	1	369,186	1	225,017	144,169	64.1
China	2	261,551	2	160,399	101,152	63.1
Jamaica	3	178,922	3	116,128	62,794	54.1
Guyana	4	130,647	6	76,150	54,497	71.6
Mexico	5	122,550	17	32,689	89,861	274.9
Ecuador	6	114,944	10	60,451	54,493	90.1
Haiti	7	95,580	7	71,892	23,688	32.9
Trinidad & Tobago	8	88,794	12	56,478	32,316	57.2
Colombia	9	84,404	8	65,731	18,673	28.4
Russia	10	81,408	*	*	*	*
Italy	11	72,481	4	98,868	(26,387)	-26.7
Korea	12	70,990	11	56,949	14,041	24.7
Ukraine	13	69,727	*	*	*	*
India	14	68,263	14	40,419	27,844	68.9
Poland	15	65,999	9	61,265	4,734	7.7
Philippines	16	49,644	16	36,463	13,181	36.1
Bangladesh	17	42,865	42	8,695	34,170	393.0
Pakistan	18	39,165	29	14,911	24,254	162.7
Honduras	19	32,358	27	17,890	14,468	80.9
Greece	20	29,805	18	31,894	(2,089)	-6.5

\*The USSR was ranked 5<sup>th</sup> in 1990 with 80,815 residents. If it were a single entity in 2000, it would have ranked 4<sup>th</sup> with approximately 164,000 persons.

## Foreign-born Population by Country of Birth United States, 2000

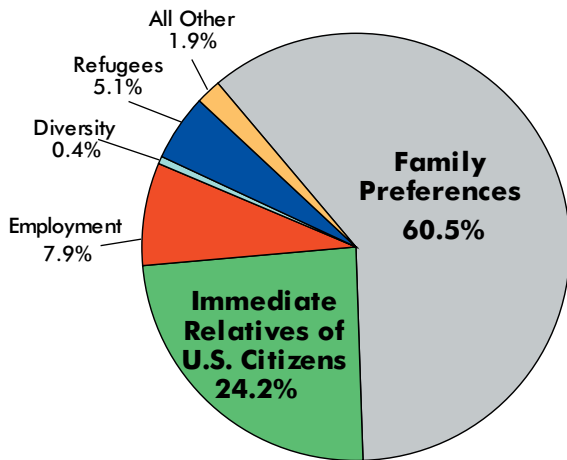


**Total Foreign-born=31,107,889**

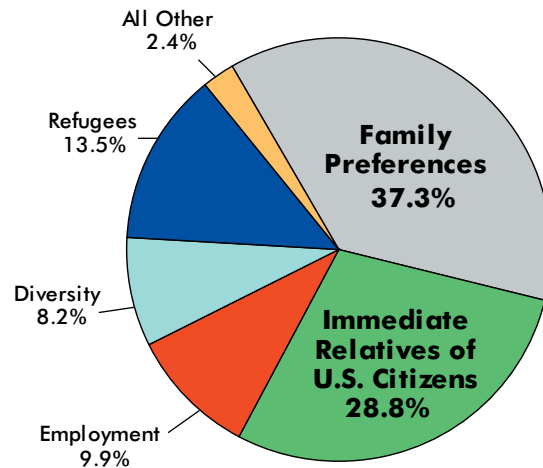
## TOP IMMIGRANT GROUPS

- ▶ The Dominican Republic, which was the largest foreign-born group in 1990, maintained that position in 2000. The Dominican-born numbered 369,200, or nearly 13 percent of the city's foreign-born in 2000.
- ▶ China and Jamaica were ranked second and third, respectively, in 2000, unchanged from 1990.
- ▶ The Chinese, who include those born on the mainland, Hong Kong, and Taiwan, numbered 261,600, while the Jamaican-born totaled 178,900.
- ▶ Guyana, with 130,600 residents was ranked fourth, while the Mexican-born numbering 122,600 were the fifth largest foreign-born group in the city. Mexicans saw among the highest growth in the city, with their numbers nearly quadrupling in the 1990s.
- ▶ Ecuador (114,900) was the sixth largest foreign-born group, followed by Haiti (95,600) in seventh place. Trinidad and Tobago (88,800), Colombia (84,400), and Russia (81,400) rounded out the top 10.
- ▶ 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 three-in-ten of the nation's 31 million foreign-born. China was the second largest source country, followed by the Philippines, India, and Vietnam. Cuba, Korea, Canada, El Salvador, and Germany rounded out the top 10.
- ▶ While Vietnam, Cuba, Canada, El Salvador, and Germany were major source countries of the nation's foreign-born, they did not appear on the city's top 20 list of foreign-born sources.

## Immigrants Admitted by Class of Admission New York City, 1982–1989 and 1990–1999



1982–1989  
Annual Average Immigration=85,602



1990–1999  
Annual Average Immigration=104,870

## Top Users of Employment and Diversity Visas by Country of Birth New York City, 1990–1999

ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT VISAS				ANNUAL AVERAGE DIVERSITY VISAS			
	Total	Employment	Employment as a % of Total		Total	Diversity	Diversity as a % of Total
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>104,870</b>	<b>10,391</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>104,870</b>	<b>8,557</b>	<b>8.2</b>
China	11,127	2,915	26.2	Poland	2,985	1,401	46.9
Philippines	2,657	1,115	42.0	Ireland	1,391	1,236	88.9
India	2,851	475	16.6	Bangladesh	2,899	1,231	42.5
Trinidad & Tobago	2,859	464	16.2	Ghana	919	441	48.0
Korea	1,531	426	27.8	Ukraine	5,494	348	6.3
Jamaica	6,112	373	6.1	Pakistan	2,107	292	13.9
Guyana	5,144	325	6.3	Nigeria	794	290	36.5
Poland	2,985	292	9.8	Russia	3,034	288	9.5
Ecuador	2,963	277	9.3	Albania	423	250	59.2
Israel	717	260	36.2	Egypt	757	215	28.4

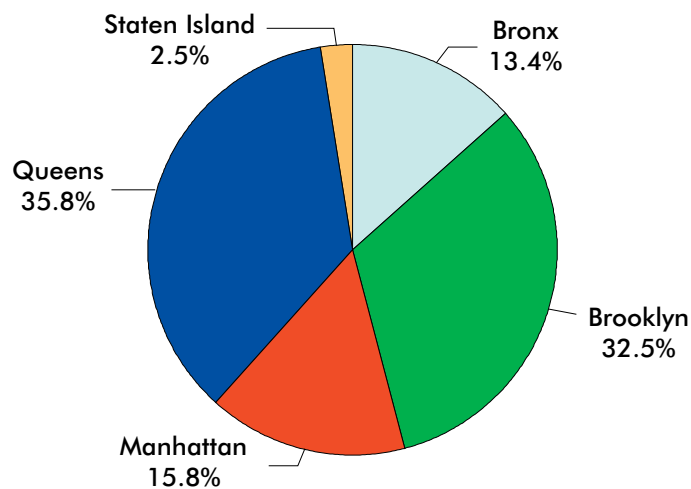
## IMMIGRATION LAW

- ▶ Immigration law was overhauled by the 1990 Immigration Act. The new law placed an increased premium on the entry of those with skills and permanently put into place a program to diversify the source countries of immigration to the United States. The law, however, maintained the priority given to family reunification and the admittance of refugees and asylees.
- ▶ Thirty-seven percent of immigrants to the city in the 1990s entered under the family preferences, down from 61 percent in the 1980s. This was the only major category of admission that saw a decline in admissions. Those eligible for a family preference visa are often subject to long waiting periods before they can enter the U.S. The decline in usage may be related to the increased use of quicker paths of entry made available by the 1990 law, including employment and diversity visas.
- ▶ Twenty-nine percent of immigrants in the 1990s entered as immediate relatives, up from 24 percent in the 1980s. These visas were used heavily by naturalized citizens to bring in their spouses, minor children, and parents. With the growth in naturalized citizens, from 855,000 in 1990 to 1.28 million in 2000, more immigrants were able to use these visas.
- ▶ The increasing reliance on immediate relative visas may result in even larger flows in the future as immediate relatives are not subject to any numerical caps, and are allowed entry as soon as the visa processing is completed.
- ▶ Refugees accounted for 14 percent of immigration to the city in the 1990s, up from 5 percent in the 1980s. This growth was primarily due to the dramatic increase in refugees from the former Soviet Union. Over eight-in-ten refugees to the city were from the Ukraine, Russia, Uzbekistan, Belarus, and other former Soviet republics.
- ▶ With the increased emphasis on attracting those with skills, 10 percent of immigrants in the 1990s entered under the employment preferences, compared to 8 percent in the 1980s. Employment visas were disproportionately used by Filipino, Korean, and Chinese immigrants.
- ▶ Eight percent of immigrants entered under the “diversity program.” These visas resulted in significant increases from Poland and Ireland, helped Bangladesh become a major source of immigrants, and have led to the emergence of Ghana and Nigeria on the New York immigration landscape.

## Total and Foreign-born Population New York City and Boroughs, 1990–2000

	1990		2000		Change 1990–2000	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<b>NEW YORK CITY</b>						
Total Population	7,322,564	100.0	8,008,278	100.0	685,714	9.4
Foreign-born	2,082,931	28.4	2,871,032	35.9	788,101	37.8
<b>BRONX</b>						
Total Population	1,203,789	100.0	1,332,650	100.0	128,861	10.7
Foreign-born	274,793	22.8	385,827	29.0	111,034	40.4
<b>BROOKLYN</b>						
Total Population	2,300,664	100.0	2,465,326	100.0	164,662	7.2
Foreign-born	672,569	29.2	931,769	37.8	259,200	38.5
<b>MANHATTAN</b>						
Total Population	1,487,536	100.0	1,537,195	100.0	49,659	3.3
Foreign-born	383,866	25.8	452,440	29.4	68,574	17.9
<b>QUEENS</b>						
Total Population	1,951,598	100.0	2,229,379	100.0	277,781	14.2
Foreign-born	707,153	36.2	1,028,339	46.1	321,186	45.4
<b>STATEN ISLAND</b>						
Total Population	378,977	100.0	443,728	100.0	64,751	17.1
Foreign-born	44,550	11.8	72,657	16.4	28,107	63.1

### Foreign-born by Borough New York City, 2000



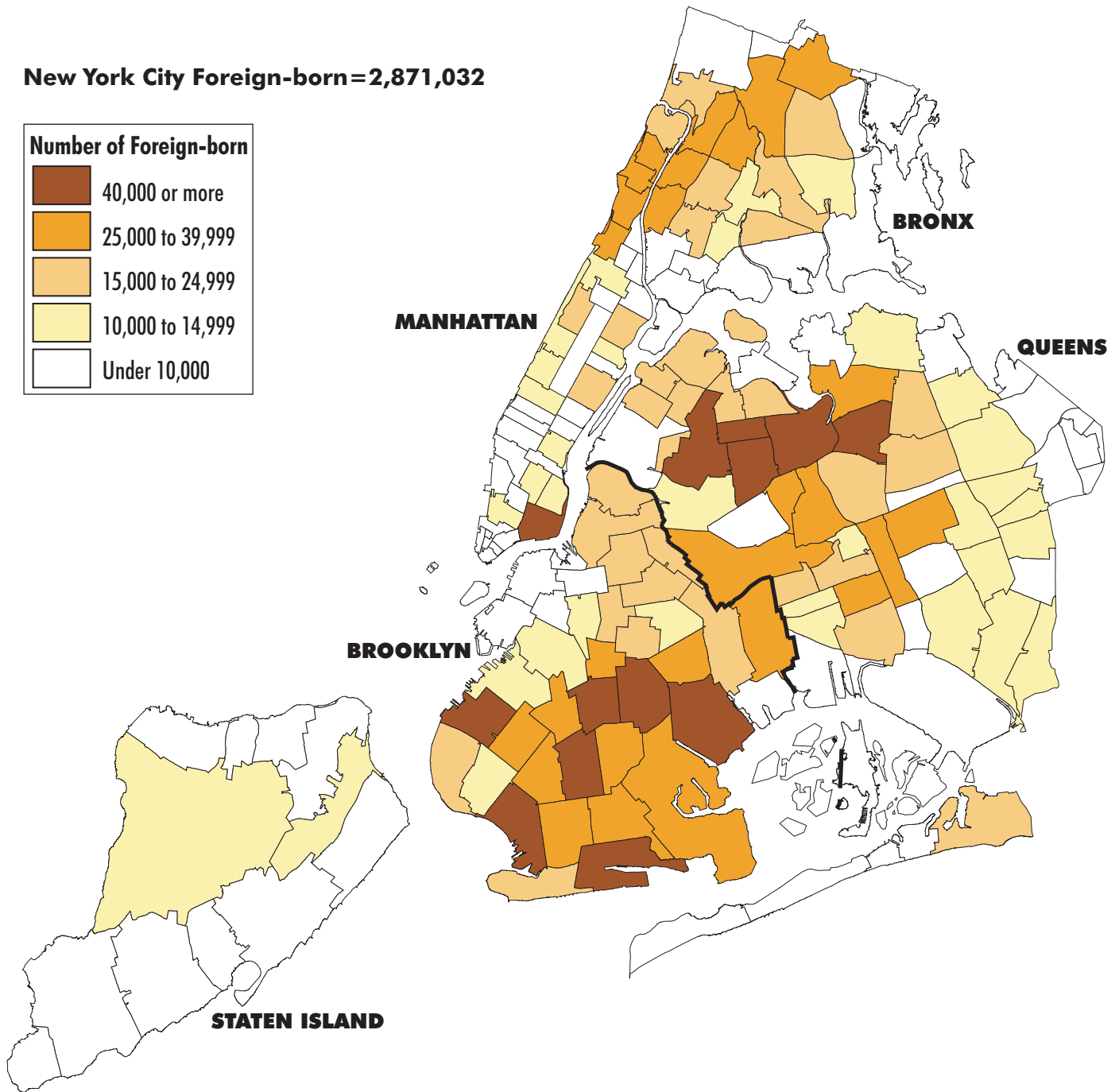
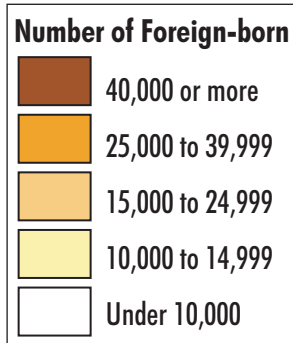
**Total Foreign-born=2,871,032**

## **SETTLEMENT PATTERNS BY BOROUGH**

- ▶ Of the city's 2.9 million immigrants in 2000, over one million lived in Queens, while 931,800 lived in Brooklyn. Thus, Queens and Brooklyn together accounted for over two-thirds of the city's immigrant population.
- ▶ Manhattan and the Bronx were home to 452,400 (16 percent) and 385,800 (13 percent) immigrants, respectively, while 72,700 (3 percent) lived on Staten Island.
- ▶ Although small, Staten Island's immigrant population in 2000 represented a 63 percent increase over 1990, the highest of any borough. Queens, Bronx, and Brooklyn saw increases in the vicinity of the city average of 38 percent, while Manhattan's foreign-born grew by 18 percent.
- ▶ In terms of immigrants as a percent of the population, Queens was the most immigrant borough. The one million immigrants in Queens comprised 46 percent of the borough's population, the highest proportion in the city. In comparison, immigrants constituted 38 percent of Brooklyn's population, 29 percent of the population of Manhattan and the Bronx, and 16 percent of Staten Island's population.

# Foreign-born by ZIP Code\* New York City, 2000

New York City Foreign-born=2,871,032



\* Neighborhoods may be comprised of more than one ZIP Code. See page 1 for neighborhood map.

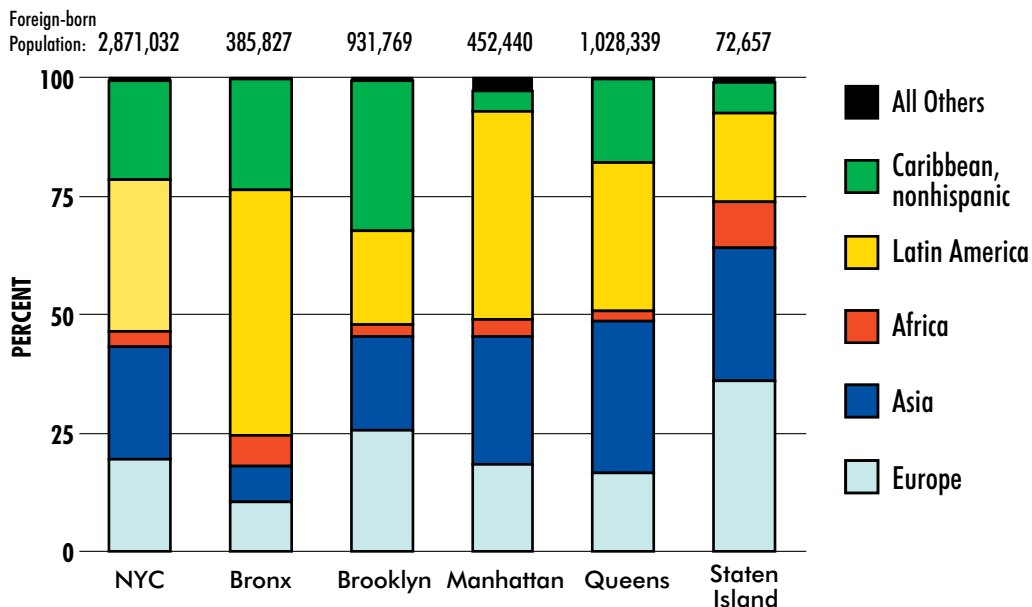
Population Division—New York City Department of City Planning



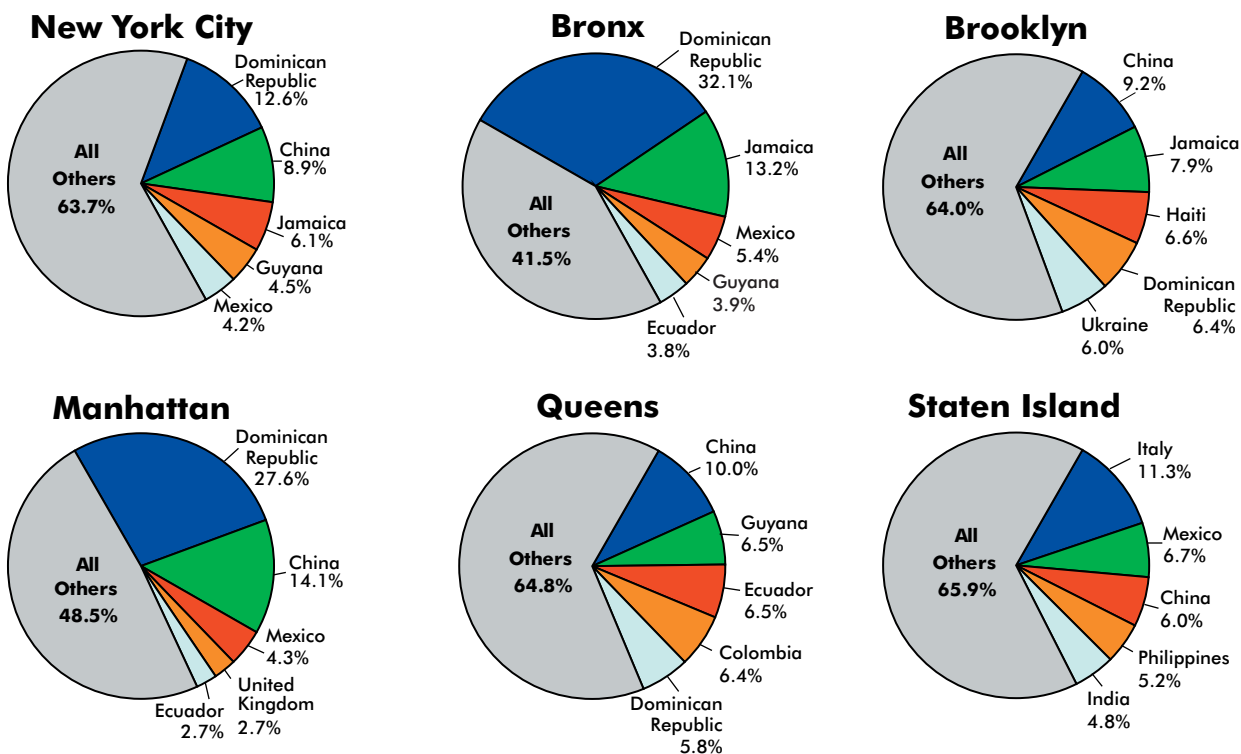
## NEIGHBORHOODS OF SETTLEMENT

- ▶ Although immigrants were dispersed throughout the city, a few neighborhoods had large numerical concentrations. The largest immigrant neighborhood in the city was Washington Heights in Manhattan, with 90,300 immigrants. The next nine largest immigrant neighborhoods were either in Queens or Brooklyn.
- ▶ Flushing (86,900 immigrants) was the second largest immigrant neighborhood, followed by Astoria (84,700), Bay Ridge-Bensonhurst (78,600), and Elmhurst (74,600).
- ▶ Gravesend-Homecrest (70,300), Flatlands-Canarsie (68,900), Jackson Heights (64,200), Corona (61,400), and Sunset Park-Industry City (59,200) rounded out the list of top 10 immigrant neighborhoods in the city.
- ▶ Norwood-Williamsbridge (32,500) was the largest immigrant neighborhood in the Bronx and the 26<sup>th</sup> largest immigrant neighborhood in the city. Other neighborhoods with large numbers of immigrants in the Bronx included University Heights-Kingsbridge (30,000), Soundview-Clason Point (27,600), and Highbridge (27,300).
- ▶ Staten Island's immigrant population of 72,700 was smaller than that of the top five immigrant neighborhoods in the city. The northern section of the borough was home to 19,000 immigrants, spread across a whole host of neighborhoods.
- ▶ Of the top 20 neighborhoods with the numerically largest immigrant populations, Elmhurst in Queens had the highest *share* of immigrants, with 70 percent of its residents foreign-born. Other neighborhoods—all in Queens—with a disproportionate share of residents who were foreign-born were Jackson Heights, Flushing, Corona, and Woodside, each with over six-in-ten residents born outside the U.S. In Brooklyn, Sheepshead Bay-Brighton Beach, Flatbush, and East-Flatbush were each over one-half foreign-born. These were substantial concentrations given that the overall share of immigrants in the city was 36 percent.

## Foreign-born Population by Area of Origin New York City and Boroughs, 2000



## Top Five Countries of Birth New York City and Boroughs, 2000

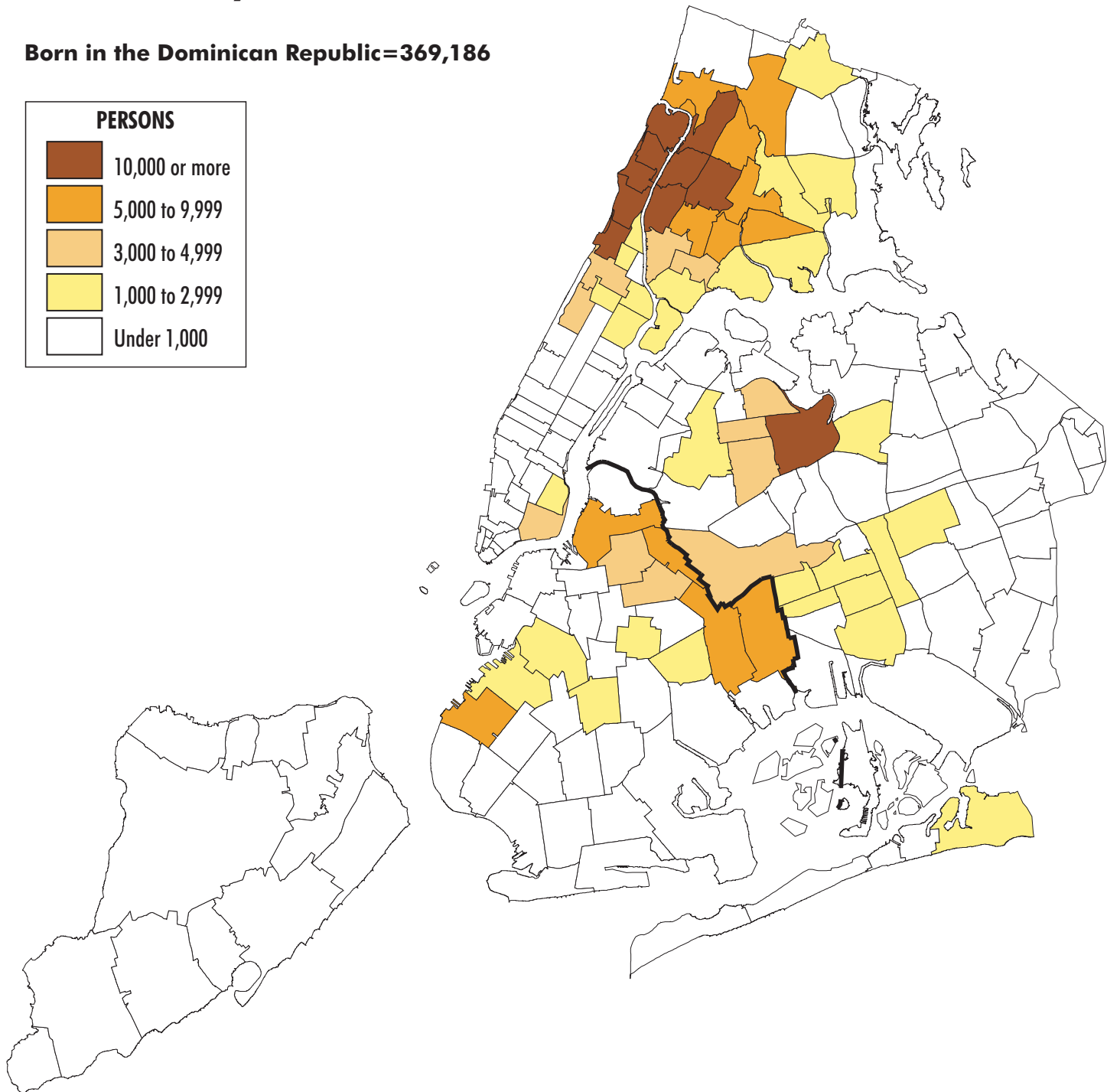


## AREA OF ORIGIN BY BOROUGH

- ▶ With respect to immigrants' area of origin, each borough had a unique mix. In the Bronx, Latin Americans accounted for over one-half the foreign-born, while those from the nonhispanic Caribbean were nearly one-quarter. With respect to country of origin, the Dominican Republic accounted for nearly one-third of all immigrants in the Bronx, followed by Jamaica (13 percent) and Mexico (5 percent).
- ▶ Manhattan's foreign-born were primarily Latin Americans (44 percent) and Asians (27 percent). Dominicans were the largest foreign-born group, accounting for 28 percent of all immigrants, and were followed by the Chinese (14 percent) and Mexicans (4 percent).
- ▶ Brooklyn had a substantial presence from all parts of the globe. Those from the nonhispanic Caribbean comprised under one-third of the foreign-born, Europeans were one-quarter, while Latin Americans and Asians were each one-fifth. The Chinese were the largest foreign-born group and were the only Asian country with a substantial presence in the borough. The Chinese accounted for nine percent, and were followed by Jamaicans (eight percent) and Haitians (seven percent).
- ▶ The foreign-born population in Queens was also extremely diverse, but the mix was different from that of Brooklyn. Asians and Latin Americans each accounted for one-third of the foreign-born, while those from the nonhispanic Caribbean and Europe were approximately one-sixth. Turning to the country of origin of immigrants, the Chinese were the largest group, accounting for 10 percent of the foreign-born population, followed by the Guyanese and Ecuadorians (each with 7 percent).
- ▶ In Staten Island, Europeans and Asians comprised 36 percent and 28 percent, respectively, while Latin Americans were 19 percent. Italians were the largest foreign-born group, accounting for 11 percent of all immigrants in the borough, followed by Mexicans (7 percent) and Chinese (6 percent).

# Residential Settlement of Persons Born in the Dominican Republic by ZIP Code New York City, 2000

Born in the Dominican Republic=369,186



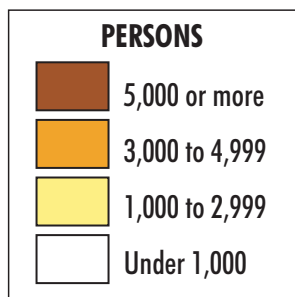
Population Division—New York City Department of City Planning

## **SETTLEMENT PATTERNS OF DOMINICAN IMMIGRANTS**

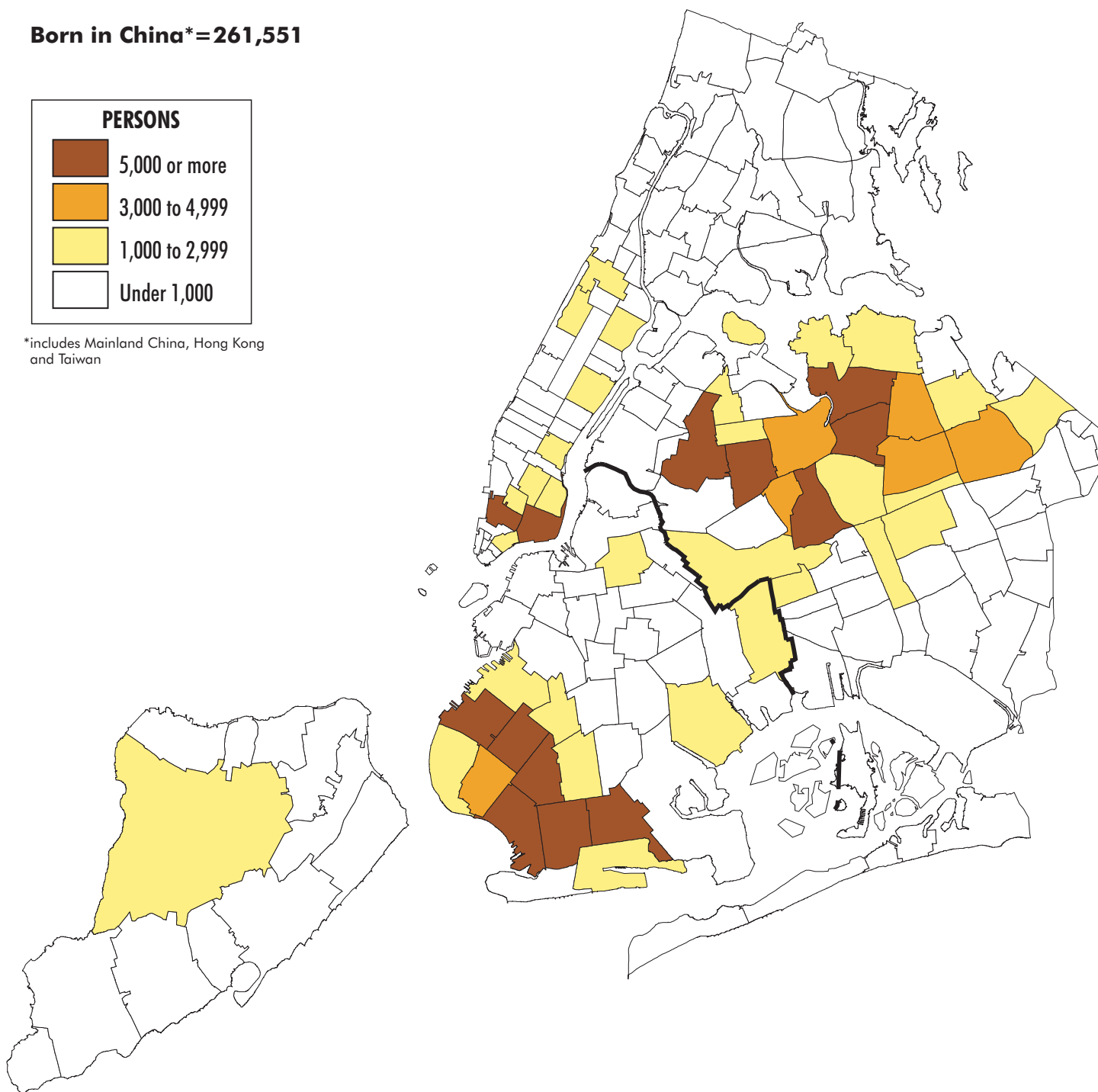
- ▶ Dominicans were New York's largest immigrant group in 2000, numbering 369,200 or 13 percent of the total foreign-born population in the city. Dominicans showed a remarkable proclivity to settle in New York, which was home to over one-half (54 percent) of all Dominicans in the United States.
- ▶ Manhattan and the Bronx together accounted for more than two-thirds (34 percent each) of Dominicans in the city, while Brooklyn and Queens were each home to 16 percent; Staten Island settled less than one percent of Dominicans in the city.
- ▶ Upper Manhattan was home to the largest Dominican enclave in the city. This area encompassed the neighborhoods of Washington Heights, which settled 63,700 immigrant Dominicans, Hamilton Heights (16,700), and Inwood (15,500).
- ▶ The Dominican population surged in the west Bronx neighborhoods of University Heights-Kingsbridge, Highbridge, and Morris Heights, which were among the largest Dominican neighborhoods in the city in 2000. If current trends hold, in the next few years, more Dominicans will be living in the Bronx than in any other borough.
- ▶ Corona, in Queens, was home to 15,800 Dominicans, the third largest immigrant Dominican neighborhood in the city. In Brooklyn, there were small pockets of Dominican settlement in Sunset Park-Industry City, Williamsburg, Cypress Hills, and Bushwick.

# Residential Settlement of Persons Born in China by ZIP Code New York City, 2000

**Born in China\*=261,551**



\*includes Mainland China, Hong Kong and Taiwan

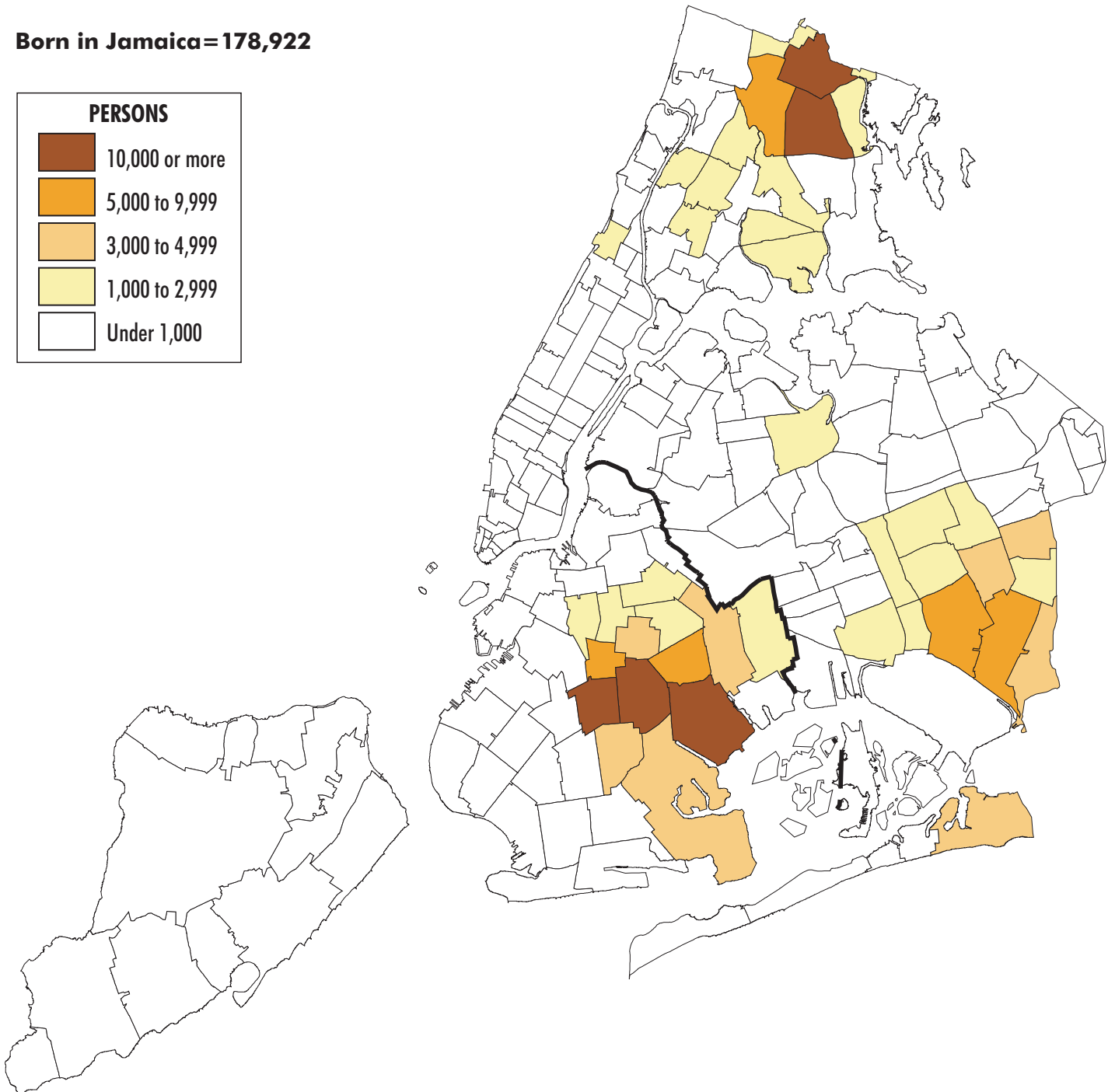
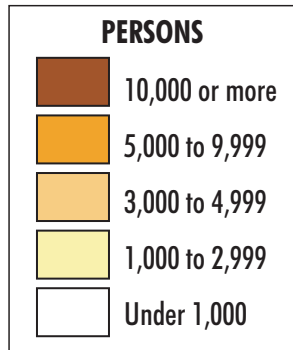


## **SETTLEMENT PATTERNS OF CHINESE IMMIGRANTS**

- ▶ The Chinese were the second largest immigrant group in the city, numbering 261,600 in 2000. Thirty-nine percent of the Chinese lived in Queens, 33 percent in Brooklyn, and 24 percent in Manhattan.
- ▶ The largest neighborhoods of settlement for the group were the three Chinatowns: the original Chinatown in Manhattan (42,400), Flushing (27,100), and Sunset Park-Industry City (19,500).
- ▶ The Chinatowns outside Manhattan are expanding, with adjacent neighborhoods attracting Chinese immigrants. In Brooklyn, there is now a large band of Chinese settlement that extends from Sunset Park-Industry City into Borough Park, and stretches into Bay Ridge-Bensonhurst, Gravesend-Homecrest, and Sheepshead Bay-Brighton Beach.
- ▶ In Queens, there is a similar band of Chinese settlement that extends from the Flushing enclave into Corona, Elmhurst, and Woodside, as well as south into Forest Hills-Kew Gardens.
- ▶ The 261,600 Chinese foreign-born include those born in mainland China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan. Those born on the mainland account for 80 percent of the Chinese population, while Hong Kong and Taiwanese immigrants comprised just 12 percent and 8 percent, respectively.
- ▶ Immigrants from mainland China and Hong Kong were concentrated in Queens, Brooklyn, and Manhattan. The top 10 neighborhoods of residence for immigrants from mainland China and Hong Kong included nine neighborhoods common to both groups, indicative of their similar residential patterns. Residential patterns of the Taiwanese-born were distinct, with three-quarters of the group living in Queens.

# Residential Settlement of Persons Born in Jamaica by ZIP Code New York City, 2000

**Born in Jamaica=178,922**

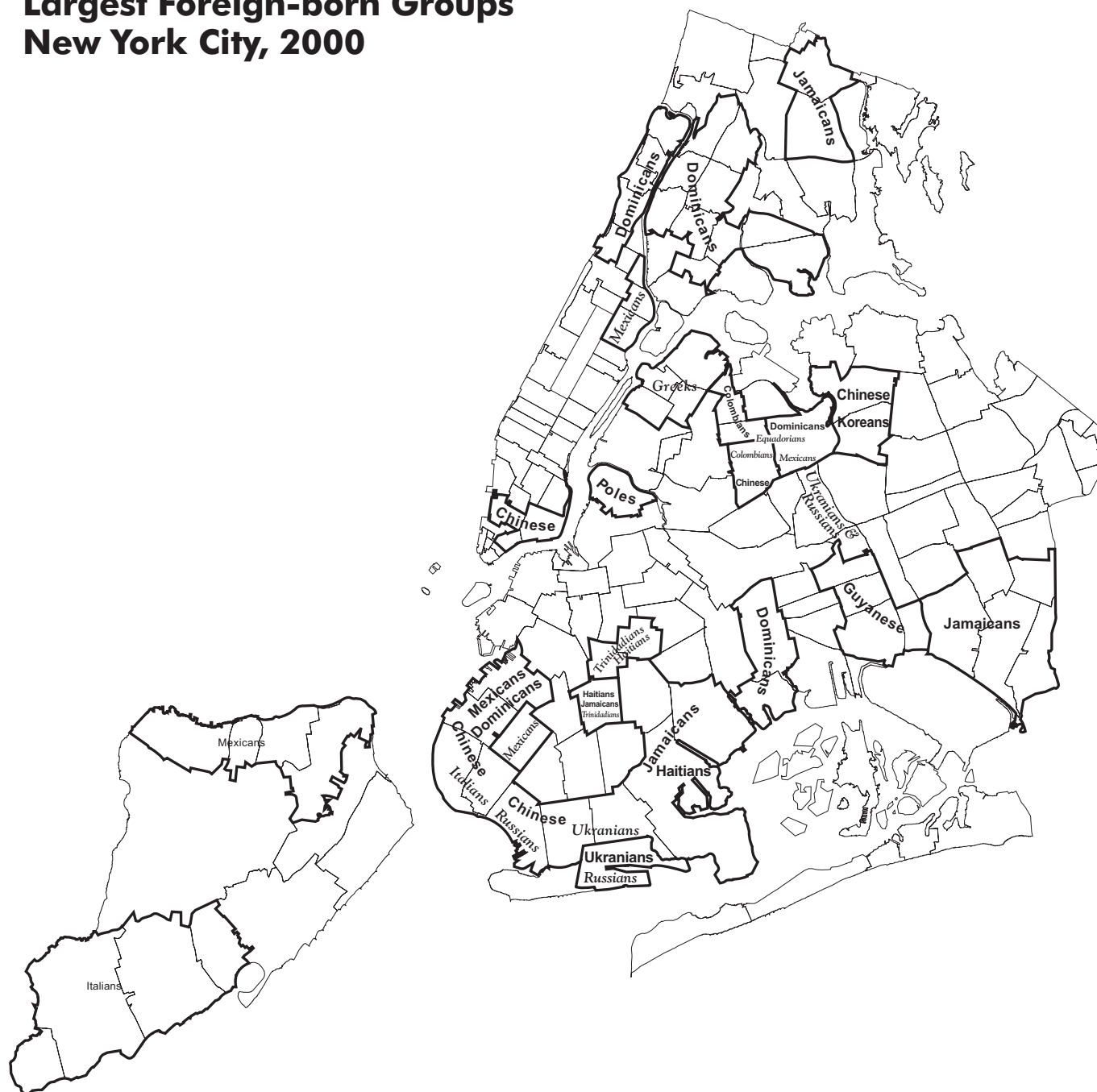




## **SETTLEMENT PATTERNS OF JAMAICAN IMMIGRANTS**

- ▶ Jamaicans were the third largest foreign-born group in New York City, numbering 178,900. Forty-one percent of Jamaicans in the city lived in Brooklyn, while the Bronx and Queens were home to 29 percent and 26 percent, respectively.
- ▶ Central Brooklyn was home to the largest community of Jamaicans in the city. This area encompassed the neighborhoods of Flatbush, East Flatbush, and Crown Heights, each with approximately 10,000 or more Jamaican immigrants.
- ▶ Central Brooklyn saw sluggish growth in the 1990s as many Jamaicans moved out to Flatlands-Canarsie. By 2000, Flatlands-Canarsie was home to 14,600 Jamaicans.
- ▶ Jamaican neighborhoods in the Bronx included Wakefield (15,100), Williamsbridge-Baychester (11,100), and Norwood-Williamsbridge (6,700).
- ▶ In Queens, Cambria Heights-St. Albans-Rochdale (13,400) and Springfield Gardens-Laurelton-Rosedale (10,200) had large Jamaican concentrations.

## Top Immigrant Neighborhoods with the Largest Foreign-born Groups New York City, 2000

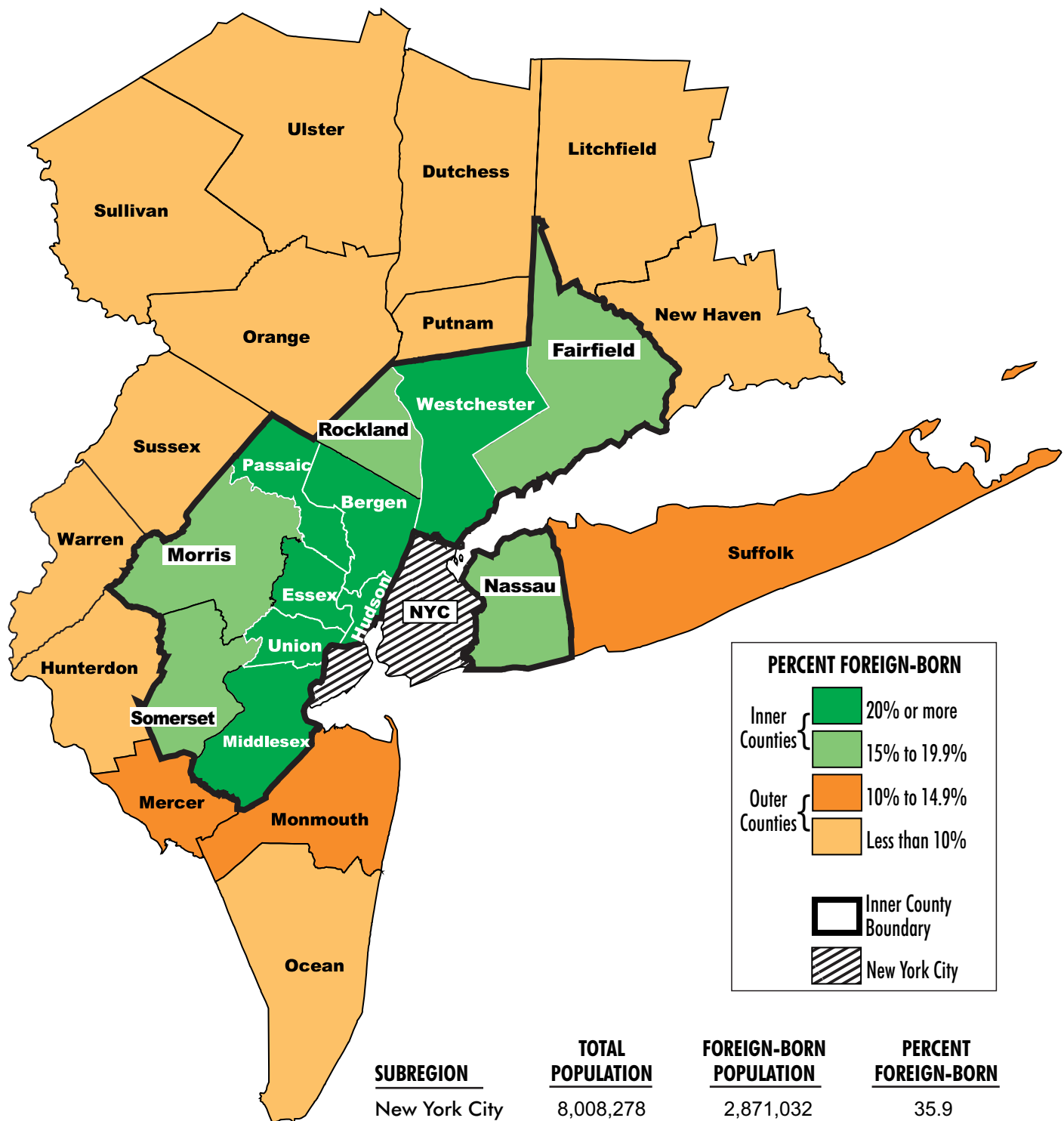


Neighborhoods with over 20,000 foreign-born residents were examined and the following rule of thumb was generally used: A foreign-born group was represented in **bold type** if it had at least 10,000 residents in a neighborhood and was *italicized* if it had at least 7,500 residents. In Staten Island, the largest immigrant group in the northern and southern sections of the borough were shown.

## **SETTLEMENT PATTERNS OF OTHER MAJOR IMMIGRANT GROUPS**

- ▶ Just over one-half of the 130,600 foreign-born from Guyana lived in Queens, 36 percent in Brooklyn, and 11 percent in the Bronx. The southwest Queens neighborhoods of Richmond Hill (17,600), South Ozone Park (8,600), and Woodhaven-Ozone Park (7,200) were home to Guyanese primarily of Asian Indian descent. Guyanese of African descent were to be found in Flatbush (5,500), East Flatbush (5,800), and Crown Heights (4,800).
- ▶ Brooklyn and Queens each settled under one-third of Mexicans in the city, and the Bronx and Manhattan were each home to approximately one-sixth of Mexicans. The largest Mexican neighborhoods were Sunset Park-Industry City (8,400), East Harlem (8,000), and Corona (7,900).
- ▶ Queens accounted for 58 percent of the 114,900 immigrant Ecuadorians in 2000. The five largest Ecuadorian neighborhoods were all in Queens: Corona, (11,500), Jackson Heights (9,300), Elmhurst (8,700), Woodside (6,400), and Astoria (6,200).
- ▶ Haitians lived primarily in Brooklyn (64 percent) and Queens (29 percent). In 2000, they maintained a strong presence in the central Brooklyn neighborhoods of Flatbush (14,800), Crown Heights (7,600), and East Flatbush (7,100), while new concentrations emerged in Vanderveer (7,200) and Flatlands-Canarsie (11,600).
- ▶ Settlement patterns of immigrants from Trinidad and Tobago were very similar to those of Haitians, with concentrations in Brooklyn (59 percent) and Queens (30 percent). The largest concentrations were in central Brooklyn and in adjacent Flatlands-Canarsie (5,700). In Queens, Richmond Hill (5,000) and South Ozone Park (3,700) were home to Trinidadians and Tobagonians primarily of Asian Indian descent.
- ▶ Seventy-eight percent of New York City's 84,400 foreign-born Colombians lived in Queens. The top 10 neighborhoods of settlement were all in Queens, and included Jackson Heights (11,400), Elmhurst (9,000), and Flushing (5,300).
- ▶ Nearly two-thirds of the 81,400 Russian-born immigrants lived in Brooklyn and one-fifth in Queens. In Brooklyn, Russians were concentrated primarily in the southern and southwestern sections of the borough, in neighborhoods such as Gravesend-Homecrest (10,500), Sheepshead Bay-Brighton Beach (9,300), and Bay Ridge-Bensonhurst (8,200). There was a secondary concentration in Forest Hills-Kew Gardens (4,500) and Rego Park (3,600) in Queens.

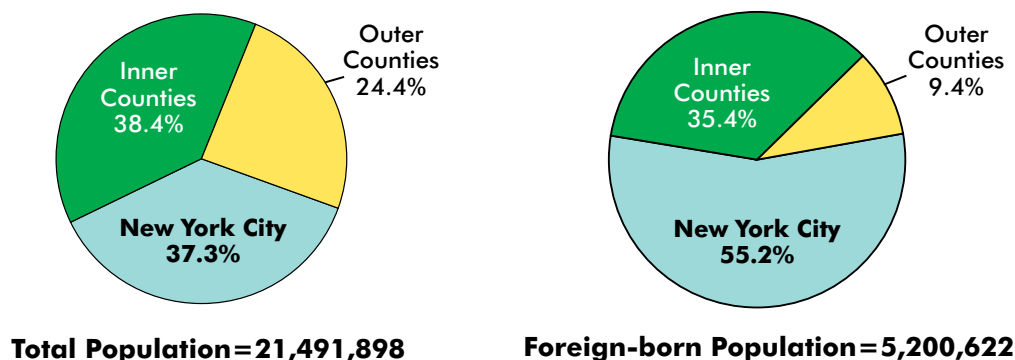
## Percent Foreign-born by County New York Metropolitan Region, 2000



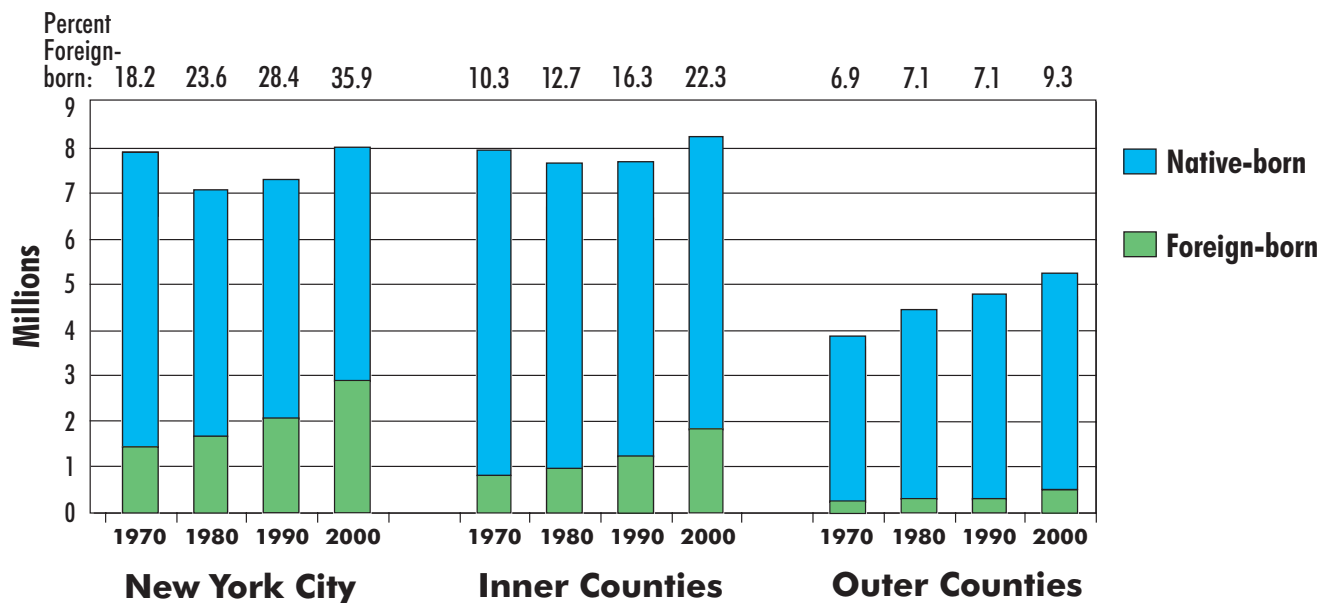
## THE FOREIGN-BORN IN THE NEW YORK METROPOLITAN REGION AND ITS SUBREGIONS

- ▶ The New York metropolitan region encompasses 12,600 square miles and 31 counties across portions of New York State, New Jersey, and Connecticut.
- ▶ Counties surrounding New York City had among the highest immigrant concentrations in the region, and given their proximity to the city, are labeled *inner* counties.
- ▶ The percentage foreign-born in these counties ranged from a high of 39 percent for Hudson—higher than any county in the region, except for Queens—to a low of 15 percent for Morris county.
- ▶ Counties that were generally farthest from New York City were less than 15 percent foreign-born and are labeled *outer* counties.
- ▶ The region was home to 21.5 million people in 2000, an all-time high. New York City's 8 million persons represented over one-third of the region's population. The inner counties had a population totaling 8.2 million, or 38 percent of the region's population, while the outer counties, with 5.2 million people, accounted for 24 percent.
- ▶ 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, 55 percent lived in New York City, while 35 percent lived in the inner counties; just 9 percent of immigrants made their home in the outer counties.
- ▶ Immigrants in the region tend to settle in lower income neighborhoods with an abundance of older, multifamily, rental units that produce high population densities. This overall picture, however, masks the socioeconomic diversity that characterizes high immigrant areas—many of these areas had social and economic characteristics that were far superior to those of the subregion in which they were located

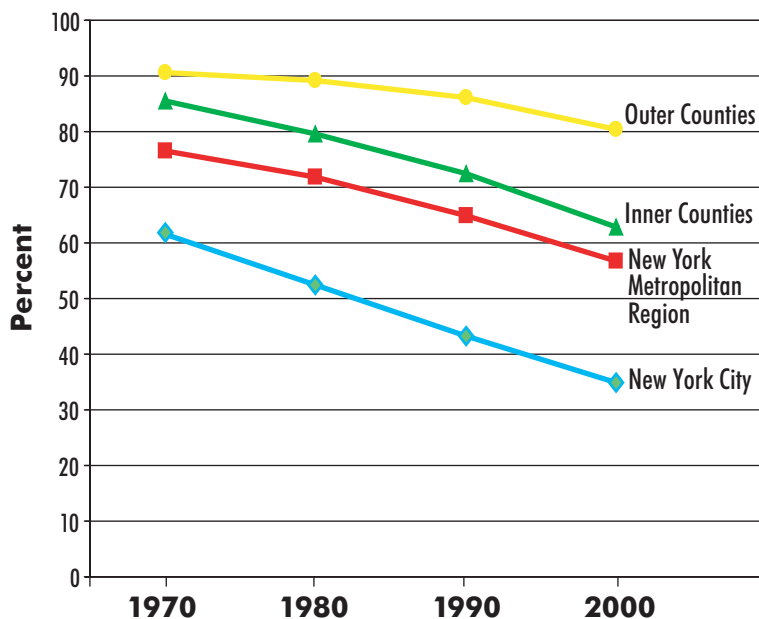
### Total and Foreign-born Population New York Metropolitan Region and Subregions, 2000



## Population by Nativity New York Metropolitan Subregions, 1970–2000



## Percent White Nonhispanic by Subregion New York Metropolitan Region, 1970–2000



## **POPULATION BY NATIVITY AND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN IN THE SUBREGIONS, 1970–2000**

- ▶ The foreign-born population in the region more than doubled in the past three decades, from 2.5 million in 1970 to 5.2 million in 2000. During this period, the native-born population declined, from 17.2 million to 16.3 million. Thus, the inflow of immigrants has helped stabilize the region's population, which reached a new peak of 21.5 million in 2000.
- ▶ In both New York City and the inner counties, the native-born population declined each decade between 1970 and 2000, while the foreign-born population increased. In the inner counties, the share of the foreign-born more than doubled, from 10 percent in 1970 to 22 percent in 2000.
- ▶ The outer counties have seen an increase in both their native- and foreign-born populations. However, the foreign-born are growing at a faster pace, resulting in their share of the population increasing from seven percent in 1970 to nine percent in 2000.
- ▶ Recent immigrants, who are primarily from non-European source countries, have not only helped stabilize the region's population but dramatically changed the race/Hispanic composition of the region. White nonhispanics, who comprised 77 percent of the region's population in 1970, accounted for only 57 percent in 2000. In numerical terms, white nonhispanics declined from 15.3 million to 12.2 million during this period.
- ▶ There were large increases in the number and share of the other race/Hispanic groups. Black nonhispanics, who accounted for 13 percent of the population in 1970, increased their share to 16 percent by 2000, while Hispanics saw their share double, from 9 percent to 18 percent during this period. Asian nonhispanics, however, saw the largest growth, increasing their share ten-fold, from under one percent in 1970 to seven percent in 2000.
- ▶ In New York City, white nonhispanics accounted for just 35 percent of the population in 2000. White nonhispanics still comprise a majority in the inner counties overall, though their share of the total population dropped, from 86 percent in 1970 to 63 percent in 2000.
- ▶ The white nonhispanic population of the outer counties increased between 1970 and 2000, from 3.5 million to 4.2 million. However, the other race/Hispanic groups grew faster, resulting in a decline in the white nonhispanic share of the population, from 91 percent to 80 percent.

## Selected Demographic Characteristics by Country of Birth New York City, 2000

	POPULATION			HOUSEHOLDS				
	Total	% Ages 18 to 64	Sex Ratio*	Total	% Married Couple	% Female head, no spouse	% Owner- Occupied	% Over- Crowded
<b>TOTAL, NYC</b>	<b>8,004,759</b>	<b>64.2</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>3,020,980</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>14.6</b>
<b>Native-born</b>	5,133,624	55.9	89	1,816,243	31.0	18.9	31.6	7.5
<b>Foreign-born</b>	2,871,135	79.0	91	1,204,737	48.2	18.7	28.3	25.4
Dominican Republic	369,910	81.7	80	142,042	38.9	38.6	8.5	38.0
China	261,443	79.2	94	95,086	65.6	9.0	42.2	34.2
Jamaica	173,890	81.0	71	80,990	33.8	33.1	36.9	16.5
Guyana	129,364	83.3	87	48,054	55.5	21.9	48.5	22.6
Mexico	124,049	85.1	154	32,201	55.8	13.7	5.7	66.1
Ecuador	111,721	84.7	115	37,276	55.2	19.2	17.6	41.7
Haiti	96,306	80.3	76	40,694	43.2	30.7	30.2	26.4
Trinidad & Tobago	92,865	81.7	70	40,036	38.5	31.6	32.3	18.1
Colombia	83,571	82.7	75	31,705	42.3	24.3	20.8	34.9
Russia	84,544	70.8	83	37,624	52.0	10.8	20.9	18.0
Italy	74,217	60.3	92	42,938	58.7	8.8	64.5	2.6
Korea	74,383	84.1	83	29,979	58.4	9.2	20.0	35.5
Ukraine	69,765	63.4	84	32,388	58.6	10.0	19.8	20.0
India	70,183	84.8	123	26,889	68.4	4.9	32.7	31.5
Poland	65,246	64.4	87	33,226	48.5	9.0	31.4	10.8
Philippines	47,645	83.5	70	18,840	52.4	15.9	41.1	26.3
Bangladesh	41,150	79.9	137	11,585	78.8	3.3	18.4	60.8
Pakistan	40,099	76.3	161	12,294	64.6	2.6	17.6	53.2
Honduras	30,699	85.5	85	11,800	41.3	32.3	9.8	37.7
Greece	28,961	73.2	115	15,067	64.1	7.7	54.9	7.6

\*Males per 100 females



## DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF IMMIGRANTS

- ▶ Immigrants tend to be disproportionately between the ages of 18 and 64. In 2000, 79 percent of the foreign-born were in this age group, compared to just 56 percent of the native-born.
- ▶ The sex ratio for the city was 90, meaning that there were 90 males for every 100 females. Pakistanis had the highest sex ratio, at 161, while it was just 70 for Trinidadians. Among South Asians, as well as Mexicans, males first establish themselves before being joined by their spouses and children, which eventually lowers the sex ratio. On the other hand, among immigrants from the nonhispanic Caribbean, as well as Colombia, females are in the vanguard of immigration and are later followed by males.
- ▶ Close to 80 percent of Bangladeshi households were married-couple families, as were over six-in-ten Indian, Chinese, Pakistani, and Greek households; for each of these groups, the percentage of female-headed households was in the single digits. In comparison, close to four-in-ten Dominican households were female-headed, as were over three-in-ten Jamaican, Honduran, Trinidadian, and Haitian households.
- ▶ For the city overall, 30 percent of housing units were owner-occupied in 2000. Home ownership for the native-born stood at 32 percent, compared to 28 percent for the foreign-born. Home ownership rates were extremely high for Italians (65 percent) and Greeks (55 percent), and above-average for the Guyanese (49 percent), Chinese (42 percent), and Filipinos (41 percent).
- ▶ Overcrowding, as defined by federal standards, occurs when there is more than one person per room in a housing unit. City-wide, 15 percent of all households were overcrowded. The share of foreign-born households that were overcrowded (25 percent) was three times that of native-born households (8 percent). The groups with levels of overcrowding below the city average were all European: Poles (11 percent), Greeks (8 percent), and Italians (3 percent).

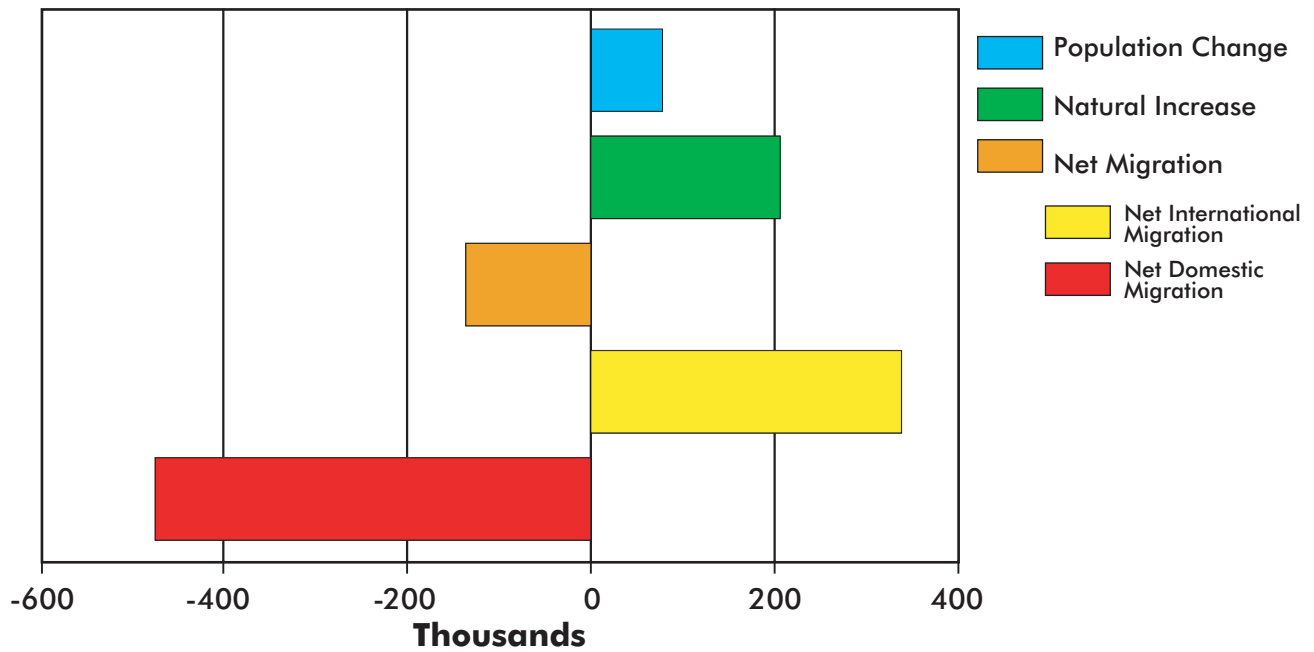
## Selected Socioeconomic Characteristics by Country of Birth New York City, 2000

	% Not English Proficient	% High School Graduate	Average Workers per hhld	Median Household Income	% in Poverty	MALES, AGES 16+		FEMALES, AGES 16+	
						Labor Force Particip. Rate	Mean Earnings (full time)	Labor Force Particip. Rate	Mean Earnings (full time)
<b>TOTAL, NYC</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>\$37,700</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>\$50,771</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>\$40,369</b>
<b>Native-born</b>	8.6	78.4	1.0	\$39,900	21.5	62.6	\$60,754	53.1	\$45,960
<b>Foreign-born</b>	48.2	64.7	1.2	\$35,000	20.4	66.9	\$39,060	50.6	\$32,293
Dominican Republic	70.0	43.8	1.1	\$25,300	30.9	60.6	\$25,746	46.4	\$21,342
China	74.6	54.6	1.5	\$33,320	21.7	66.0	\$31,799	52.8	\$28,278
Jamaica	1.7	68.7	1.3	\$38,500	14.6	70.0	\$35,967	64.7	\$32,323
Guyana	3.1	65.4	1.5	\$41,960	13.4	72.9	\$32,895	60.7	\$29,178
Mexico	76.2	34.7	1.8	\$32,000	32.0	72.2	\$21,284	39.7	\$16,737
Ecuador	71.2	52.8	1.5	\$36,000	21.9	69.0	\$24,254	46.9	\$20,937
Haiti	49.9	68.8	1.3	\$36,000	19.1	64.7	\$31,576	56.3	\$29,785
Trinidad & Tobago	1.5	73.0	1.3	\$36,300	16.5	71.1	\$35,054	63.6	\$32,756
Colombia	69.1	64.5	1.3	\$35,000	20.2	66.6	\$29,904	54.0	\$25,290
Russia	58.0	85.4	1.0	\$28,000	22.2	60.0	\$45,090	46.8	\$36,209
Italy	50.8	46.7	1.0	\$39,500	10.4	51.6	\$56,466	31.2	\$41,744
Korea	69.8	83.4	1.3	\$35,200	17.7	68.9	\$44,054	53.5	\$35,505
Ukraine	70.6	84.8	0.9	\$23,100	20.8	55.9	\$43,121	42.5	\$36,373
India	36.7	79.9	1.5	\$50,000	14.4	76.2	\$47,887	47.2	\$44,482
Poland	56.9	69.3	0.9	\$33,100	14.1	60.1	\$37,690	42.8	\$29,993
Philippines	24.9	93.4	1.6	\$70,500	5.3	73.7	\$42,958	67.4	\$51,051
Bangladesh	58.6	74.5	1.5	\$33,300	31.0	73.8	\$27,960	29.4	\$22,051
Pakistan	51.8	67.6	1.4	\$36,500	26.1	72.1	\$34,572	22.2	\$36,171
Honduras	64.5	42.3	1.1	\$27,000	27.7	67.0	\$26,998	44.2	\$21,030
Greece	56.5	50.9	1.2	\$43,930	13.4	61.8	\$51,023	36.8	\$35,667

## **SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF IMMIGRANTS**

- ▶ Groups organize their households so as to maximize their strengths. Many groups with low levels of human capital made their households economically viable by having multiple workers in the household. For example, though just one-third of Mexicans had completed high school, the large number of workers in Mexican households resulted in a median household income (\$32,000) that was 85 percent of the city median of \$37,700. This strategy was adopted even by groups with high levels of educational attainment and earnings, such as Filipinos and Indians, resulting in large median household incomes of \$70,500 and \$50,000 respectively.
- ▶ Latin American groups, in general, had low levels of socioeconomic attainment. Dominican and Honduran households were disproportionately female-headed, and just over four-in-ten Dominicans and Hondurans had completed high school; both males and females generally had low labor force participation rates and earnings.
- ▶ While a high percentage of Jamaican, Trinidadian, Haitian, and Guyanese households were also female-headed, labor force participation rates for females were among the highest in the city, while those for males were at the city average or higher. Household incomes were either close to, or above the city median, and poverty rates were below the city average.
- ▶ Turning to European groups, educational attainment among Italians and Greeks was below the city average, but both groups were disproportionately self-employed and had among the highest earnings. Russians and Ukrainians, who are primarily recent entrants, had high levels of educational attainment. Poverty for the major European groups was at the city average or lower.
- ▶ Asians had a range of socioeconomic attainment, with Filipinos and Indians at the high end of the educational and income distribution. Koreans had very favorable educational characteristics, but 70 percent were not proficient in English, leading many to choose self-employment as a path to upward mobility. While poverty for Chinese immigrants was around the city average, poverty was substantially higher for Bangladeshi and Pakistani immigrants.
- ▶ Differences in the socioeconomic attainment of immigrant groups are partly due to the disparate set of skills they bring to the U.S., and because some groups are overwhelmingly comprised of recent entrants, who have not had time to adjust to the U.S. labor market.

## Components of Population Change New York City, 2000–2003



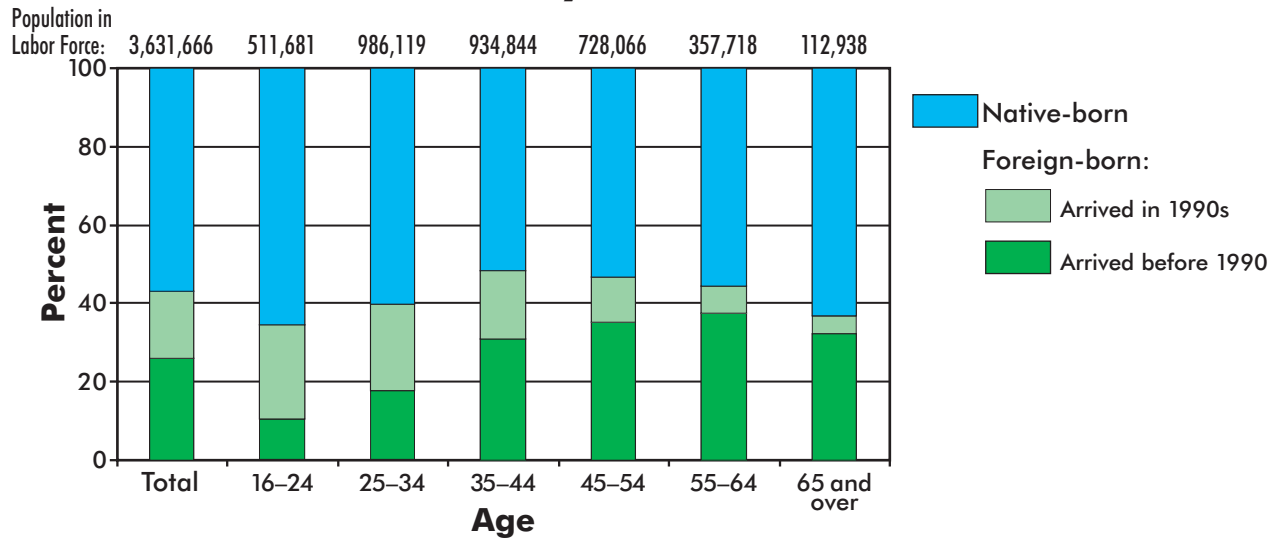
## Total Births Rank Ordered by Mother's Birthplace New York City, 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
<b>TOTAL BIRTHS</b>	<b>120,989</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Foreign-born mothers</b>	<b>62,489</b>	<b>51.6</b>
Dominican Republic	8,942	7.4
Mexico	6,408	5.3
China	5,676	4.7
Jamaica	4,050	3.3
Guyana	2,723	2.3
Ecuador	2,595	2.1
Haiti	2,052	1.7
Trinidad & Tobago	1,941	1.6
India	1,587	1.3
Bangladesh	1,414	1.2
Pakistan	1,396	1.2
Colombia	1,371	1.1
Russia	1,042	0.9
Korea	1,014	0.8
Israel	995	0.8

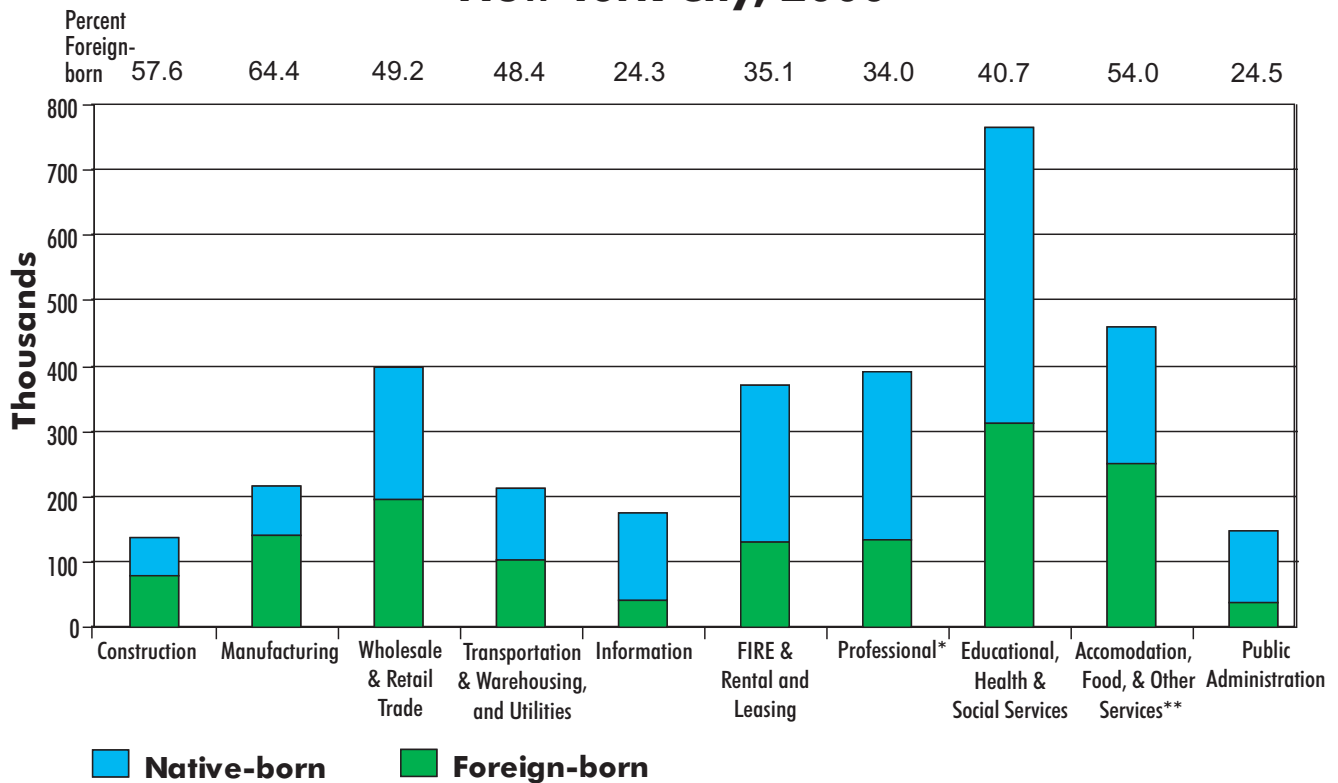
## **IMPACT OF IMMIGRATION ON THE CITY'S POPULATION**

- ▶ According to the U.S. Census Bureau, New York City's population grew from 8,008,278 in April of 2000 to 8,085,742 in July of 2003, an increase of over 77,000 persons or about 1.0 percent. While the city believes that total growth was larger and has formally challenged the Census Bureau's estimates, the components of population change do shed light on the dynamic nature of the city's population.
- ▶ There are two main components of population change: natural increase (the balance of births and deaths) and net migration (the balance of persons entering and leaving the city).
- ▶ Thanks to high immigrant fertility, natural increase was positive, with births exceeding deaths by over 200,000 between 2000 and 2003. Net migration, however, was negative—those leaving the city outnumbered those entering the city by 136,000. The net result of these two demographic forces was a population increase of 77,000.
- ▶ The dynamic nature of the city's population becomes apparent when the large streams that comprise net migration are analyzed. The net migration figure of -136,000 was a result of a loss of 475,000 city residents to the 50 states (net domestic migration) that was substantially offset by a gain of 339,000 through international migration. Thus, given the substantial outflows from the city, immigrants have been crucial to maintaining the city's population base.
- ▶ The post-1965 flow of immigrants to New York mitigated catastrophic population losses in the 1970s, stabilized the city's population in the 1980s, helped the city reach a new population peak in 2000, and continues to play a crucial role in the city's population growth.
- ▶ Immigration not only directly affects population growth by offsetting losses through domestic out-migration, but influences it indirectly through immigrant fertility. Over one-half of all births in the city are to foreign-born women. Women born in the Dominican Republic and in Mexico together accounted for 13 percent of all births in the city; when women born in China, Jamaica and Guyana were added, these top five groups accounted for 23 percent of births in the city.
- ▶ Overall, immigrants and their U.S.-born offspring account for approximately 55 percent of the city's population.

## Labor Force by Nativity and Age New York City, 2000



## Nativity of Labor Force by Selected Industry New York City, 2000



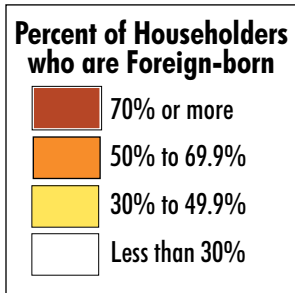
\* Includes Professional, Scientific, Management, Administrative and Waste Management

\*\*Includes Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food and Other Services (Except Public Administration)

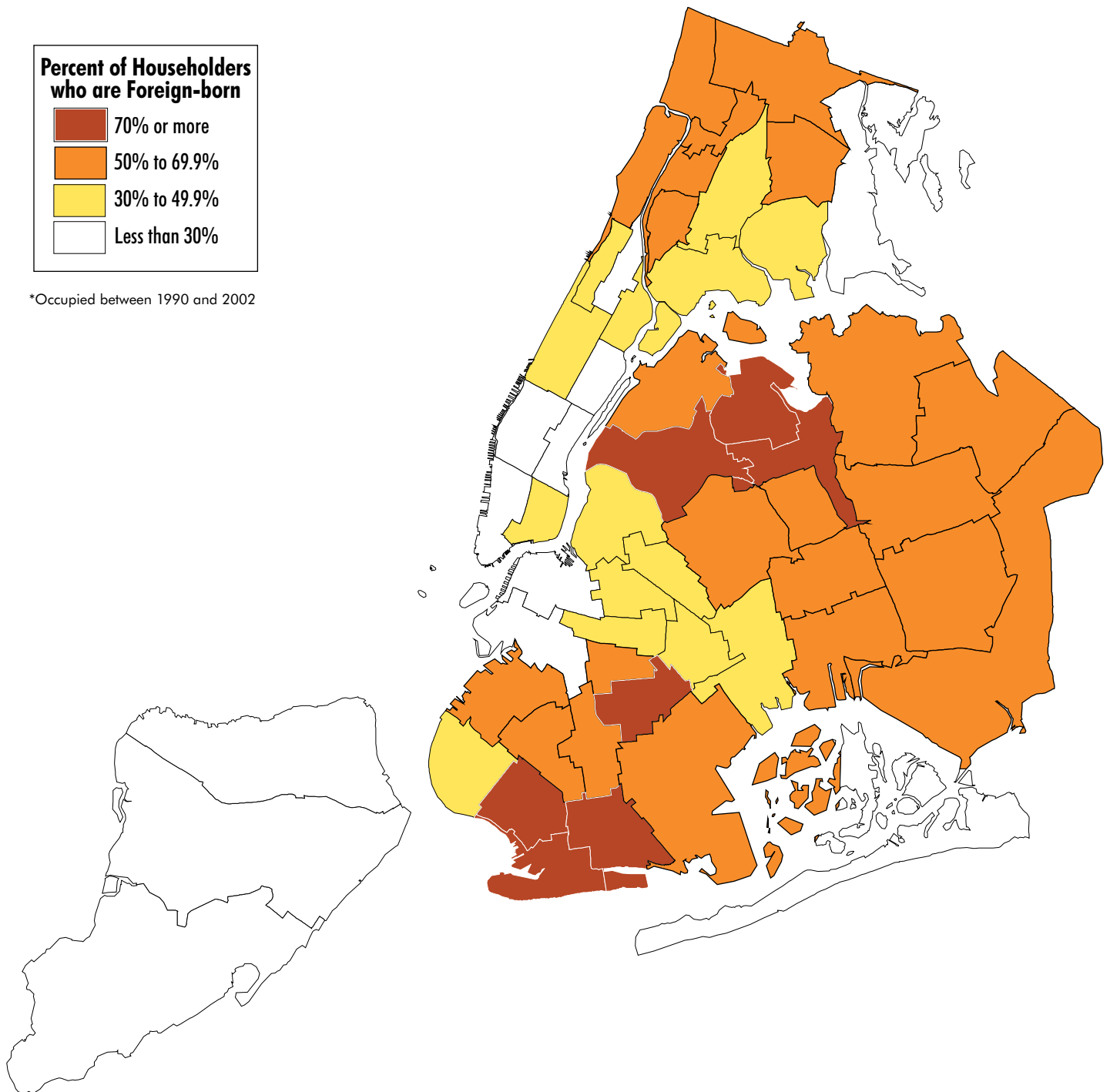
## ROLE OF IMMIGRANTS IN THE CITY'S LABOR FORCE

- ▶ Immigrants play a crucial role in the city's labor market, comprising 43 percent of all city residents in the labor force in 2000. In the core working ages—25 to 54 years—between 40 and 50 percent of all city residents in the labor force were immigrants.
- ▶ Given the more youthful age profile of recent entrants, they alone constitute more than one-fifth of all workers in the two youngest age groups—16 to 24 and 25 to 34—and a majority of all foreign-born in these ages. Given the older age profile of longer resident immigrants, their contribution increases with age and peaks in the 55 to 64 age group.
- ▶ With respect to industry, immigrants comprised a majority of employed workers in *Manufacturing*, *Construction*, and in many *Service* industries.
- ▶ While just 43 percent of all employed persons 16 and over, the foreign-born constituted 64 percent of workers in *Manufacturing* and 58 percent of those in *Construction*. In manufacturing, more than one-third of the 140,000 foreign-born workers were in industries related to apparel, including cutting and sewing, knitting, and textile/fabric finishing.
- ▶ Immigrants also had a disproportionate presence in *Service* industries. Of the 461,100 employed in *Accommodation, Food and Other Services*, 249,200 or 54 percent were foreign-born. The largest concentrations in this industry were found in restaurants and other food establishments (100,400), private household (23,800), and traveler accommodations (21,100).
- ▶ The largest employer in New York's economy is *Educational, Health, and Social Services*, with 765,400 resident workers. Immigrants accounted for 311,300 (41 percent) of this service sector, in fields such as hospitals (89,000), elementary and secondary schools (46,900), home health care (33,800), nursing facilities (25,600), and colleges and universities (24,700).
- ▶ Nearly one-half of the 399,400 persons employed in *Wholesale and Retail Trade* were immigrants, with substantial numbers in grocery (32,600), clothing (15,400), and department stores (11,700).
- ▶ Industry sectors where immigrants were underrepresented were *Information* (24 percent); *Public Administration* (25 percent); *Professional, Scientific, Management, Administrative, and Waste Management* (34 percent); and *Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate* (FIRE) (35 percent).

## Foreign-born Share of Recently Occupied\* Housing Units New York City, 2002



\*Occupied between 1990 and 2002





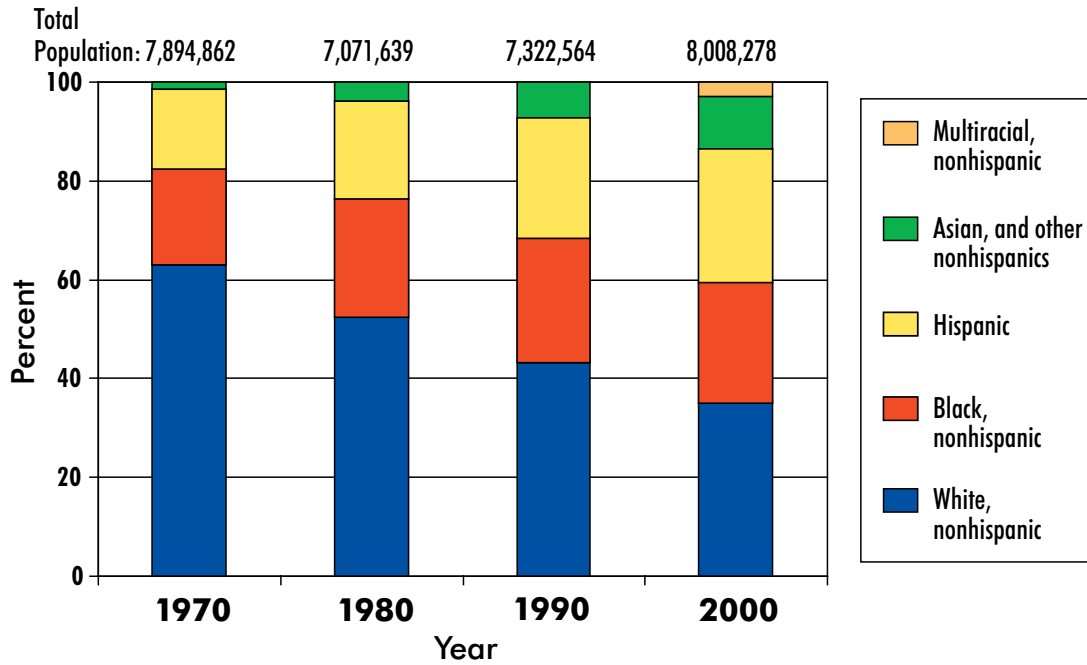
## IMPACT OF IMMIGRANTS ON THE CITY'S HOUSING

- ▶ The table below shows that the foreign-born accounted for 43 percent of all households in New York City: longer resident foreign-born heads (those who entered the U.S. before 1990) were 29 percent of all households, while recent entrants (those who arrived in 1990 or later) accounted for 14 percent.
- ▶ Foreign-born heads overall were underrepresented among homeowners, accounting for 40 percent of owner-occupied housing units. However, longer resident foreign-born heads were overrepresented, with a 34 percent share, while under 6 percent of recent entrants were homeowners.
- ▶ Recent entrants were disproportionately represented in market rate rentals, accounting for over one-fifth of this type of housing, while longer resident foreign-born heads comprised just over one-quarter. Foreign-born heads overall accounted for nearly one-half of market rate rentals.
- ▶ Foreign-born heads of household were less likely to live in public housing, irrespective of their year of arrival. Longer resident foreign-born household heads comprised less than 18 percent of those in public housing, while recent entrants accounted for just 4 percent.
- ▶ The foreign-born have been crucial in maintaining occupancy of the city's housing stock. Forty-eight percent of housing units that were occupied between 1990 and 2002 were headed by an immigrant. In neighborhoods such as Elmhurst, Jackson Heights, and Woodside in Queens, as well as East Flatbush, Bensonhurst, Coney Island/Brighton Beach, and Sheepshead Bay in Brooklyn, 70 percent or more of recent occupancy could be tied to immigrant households.

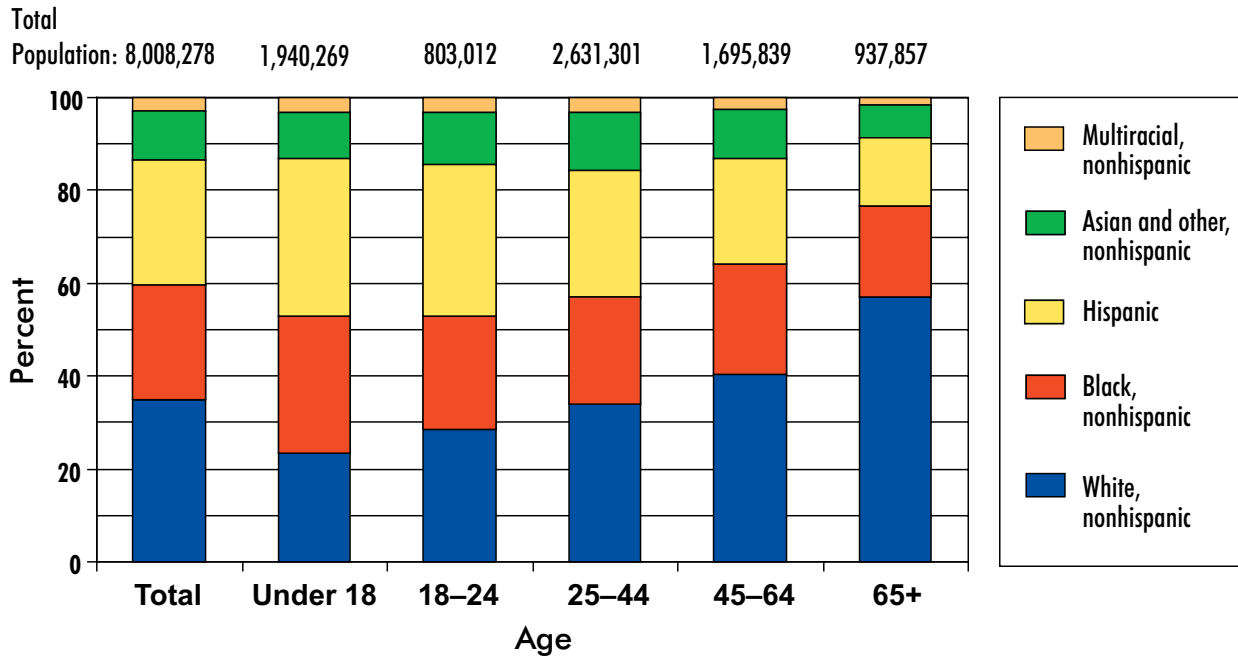
### Housing Type by Nativity of Household Head New York City, 2002

	HOUSEHOLD HEADS				PERCENT DISTRIBUTION			
	TOTAL	FOREIGN-BORN			TOTAL	FOREIGN-BORN		
		Total	Entered before 1990	Entered 1990 or later		Total	Entered before 1990	Entered 1990 or later
<b>TOTAL, New York City</b>	3,005,323	1,291,309	861,033	430,276	100.0	43.0	28.7	14.3
<b>Owner-Occupied</b>	981,815	392,847	335,963	56,884	100.0	40.0	34.2	5.8
Conventional	632,921	284,365	253,924	30,441	100.0	44.9	40.1	4.8
Co-op/condo	348,894	108,482	82,039	26,443	100.0	31.1	23.5	7.6
<b>Renter-Occupied</b>	2,023,508	898,462	525,070	373,392	100.0	44.4	25.9	18.5
Market rate	638,368	309,515	161,570	147,945	100.0	48.5	25.3	23.2
Controlled/stabilized	1,047,719	491,594	291,412	200,182	100.0	46.9	27.8	19.1
Government assisted	151,523	57,361	39,849	17,512	100.0	37.9	26.3	11.6
Public housing	185,898	39,992	32,239	7,753	100.0	21.5	17.3	4.2

## Population by Race/Hispanic Origin New York City, 1970–2000



## Age by Race/Hispanic Origin New York City, 2000



## **IMPACT OF IMMIGRATION ON THE CITY'S RACE/ETHNICITY**

- ▶ The 1965 Immigration and Nationality Amendments led to large increases in immigration from Latin America, Asia, and the Caribbean that have reshaped the race/Hispanic composition of the city. In 1970, white nonhispanics comprised nearly two-thirds of the city's population; by 2000, no single group comprised a majority.
- ▶ Between 1970 and 2000, the share of black nonhispanics increased from 19 percent to 25 percent, while the share of Asian and other nonhispanics quintupled, from 2 percent to 10 percent. Hispanics emerged as the largest minority group in the city in 2000, with a 27 percent share, up from 16 percent in 1970.
- ▶ There have been dramatic changes within each of the major race/Hispanic groups. The Afro-Caribbean population, which comprised under 10 percent of black nonhispanics in 1970, now accounts for nearly one-third (632,000) of this group. Among Hispanics, the share of Puerto Ricans has declined, from about two-thirds in 1970 to 38 percent in 2000. Hispanics now include large shares of Dominicans (25 percent), Mexicans (9 percent), Ecuadorians (7 percent), and Colombians (5 percent). While growth among Asians is still heavily influenced by the Chinese (46 percent of all Asians), other major groups include Asian Indians (22 percent), Koreans (11 percent), and Filipinos (7 percent).
- ▶ Among the city's population ages 65 years and over, a majority were white nonhispanic, mirroring the city's demographic past. However, among those under the age of 18, Hispanics were the largest group (34 percent), followed by black nonhispanics (29 percent), white nonhispanics (24 percent), Asian nonhispanics (10 percent), and those of multiracial nonhispanic backgrounds (3 percent). In the coming decades, as older white nonhispanics age out, the overall racial/Hispanic composition of the city will reflect the make-up of these younger age cohorts as they ascend the age distribution.

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