

# The Newest

# New Yorkers:

An Analysis of  
Immigration into  
New York City  
During the 1980s



Department of City Planning/New York City

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During the 1980s



CITY OF NEW YORK  
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# *The Newest New Yorkers*

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## *Introduction*

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"Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free," the Statue of Liberty has beckoned for more than 100 years in New York Harbor. Americans have alternately embraced and renounced this message.

In the late 18th century, America lured Europeans with Elysian placards and enticing brochures in many languages. However, this nation also in 1882 sponsored the Chinese Exclusion Act, and later in the 1920s the discriminatory national origins quota system. Yet, after the Second World War, the United States created the humanitarian Displaced Persons Act, welcoming refugees, albeit with the underlying quota system intact. And, in the latest shift, in 1965, the Congress amended the Immigration and Nationality Act to abolish the discriminatory criteria by which immigrants are admitted to the United States.

Each shift in policy had a significant impact on the flow of immigrants to the nation. This was especially true in 1965 when nationalities previously discriminated against, particularly Asians, were given an equal opportunity to enter the United States. This legislative change, coupled with international economic and political events, resulted in a new surge in immigration. In the ten years prior to 1965 the nation received, on average, 282,000 immigrants annually. By the 1980s, the annual levels of immigration had more than doubled to just under 600,000.

These growing numbers were accompanied by profound shifts in the nationalities of immigrants. Just prior to 1965, over one-half of all immigrants entering the United States were Europeans and over 30 percent were from North America. Relatively small percentages were from Asia, Africa and Latin America. By the 1980s, 46 percent of the immigrants were from Asia as opposed to just 11 percent from Europe. Moreover, while the percentage from North America remained relatively unchanged, immigrants from this continent were much more likely to come from the Caribbean, Mexico and Central America, compared to the 1950s when Mexicans and Canadians predominated.

With this burgeoning national immigration, the number of immigrants settling in New York City has increased precipitously. In the 1960s and 1970s the annual levels of immigration to New York City increased from 57,500 to 78,000. In the 1980s, this growth continued, though more slowly, up to 86,000 annually.

This study looks at the social, economic, and geographic characteristics of the approximately 685,000 aliens who became permanent residents and declared their intended residence to be within New York City between 1982 and 1989.<sup>1</sup> We call this group the "Newest New Yorkers." The research was made possible by the availability of Federal administrative records on the characteristics of immigrants who apply for and receive permanent resident status.<sup>2</sup>

## **The Places of Origin of the Newest New Yorkers**

Although New York City has historically received the largest number of immigrants of any American city, the array of countries represented has been distinct. In the middle of the 19th century, for example, when over 40 percent of the city's population was born outside the country, the city had a distinctively Irish flavor. By 1860, more than one-half of all foreign-born persons in New York City were from Ireland.<sup>3</sup> In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, while the nation was receiving a mix of British, Scandinavian as well as Southern and Eastern Europeans, the city was the destination for a disproportionate number of immigrants from Russia and Italy.<sup>4</sup>

Reflecting the national trends, as noted, the nationalities of immigrants to New York City have shifted since the 1960s from European to Asian, Caribbean and Latin American. Consistent with the past, the nationalities of immigrants resident in the city continued to be notably distinct from those who settled in other parts of the nation. While the United States immigrant profile was heavily Asian and Mexican, immigrants to New York City were more likely to be from the Caribbean and South America.

Three of the city's top five source countries were Caribbean — the Dominican Republic, Jamaica and Haiti. Guyana, the fourth, although physically in South America, is culturally and economically tied to the Caribbean. In contrast, most of the countries leading the national immigration list were Asian, with five of the top six — the Philippines, China, Vietnam, Korea and India — from that continent. With the exception of China, the share of immigration to New York City from any of these major national source countries was relatively small. The city, for example, received less than one percent of all Mexicans, the largest contributor of immigrants nationally.

Although New York has always been the nation's preeminent destination for immigrants, the proportion of the national flow coming to the city has declined over the last four decades as immigrants have become increasingly Asian and Mexican. New York received approximately 20 percent of all immigrants in the late 1940s. In the 1980s, New York City's share declined to 15 percent.



## **How the Newest New Yorkers Have Gained Admission to the United States**

The immigration laws of the United States specify the various avenues through which prospective immigrants can enter this country. Since 1965, the law has emphasized family reunification. Aliens who were the immediate relatives (spouses, dependent children and parents) of United States citizens were admitted without being subject to annual numerical limitations. Aliens who were not immediate relatives of United States citizens were allowed a limited number of visas. A system of preferences determined how these visas were allocated. Four of the preference categories were based on family relationship. The other two were tied to occupational characteristics.

The immigrants who settled in New York City between 1982 and 1989 followed distinctly different paths to admission than did immigrants to the remainder of the nation. They were twice as likely to enter the country through the second preference category: the one reserved for spouses and unmarried sons and daughters of permanent resident aliens. This was the only way in which a permanent resident alien could sponsor a relative for admission.

The frequent use of the second preference category in New York City was due largely to patterns of naturalization distinctive to its immigrants. For example, immigrants from the Caribbean and South America have historically been less likely than other groups to become naturalized citizens. In addition, although many of the Asian groups showed a strong propensity to become naturalized citizens, the study found that many who naturalize do so after they have migrated out of the city.

New York City was also at variance with the national trend in receiving refugees. Approximately five percent of all immigrants to the city were refugees compared to 18 percent of all immigrants nationally. Refugees who settled in the city were more likely to be from Eastern Europe, compared to the nation as a whole where refugees were more likely to be from Southeast Asia.

## **Demographic and Occupational Characteristics**

Most recent immigrants fit the historic pattern of being younger than the city's general population — 26 years compared to 33 years. The relative youth of immigrants reflects the large concentration of persons 15 to 34 years old and the virtual absence of persons 65 years and older. The impact of current immigration law on the possibility of family reunification, along with the age factor, resulted in a greater proportion of married immigrants

than in the rest of the city's population. Although, overall, the numbers of men and women immigrating to New York are equal, within individual nationalities, one sex frequently predominates. For example, people arriving from the Caribbean tend to be women, those from Africa tend to be male.

Initial labor force activity of recent immigrants was lower than that for all resident workers in the city. However, available data suggest that this is a short-term phenomenon. Labor force participation rises substantially as immigrants adapt to the labor market.

Overall, higher proportions of immigrants reported less skilled occupations than the general population. At the same time, immigrants were found all along the occupational continuum, with many significant concentrations by country of birth.

## **Residential Distribution**

Some of New York City's neighborhoods have so many different immigrant groups that a short walk frequently provides as much variety in food, clothing, and retail merchandise as a world tour. Elmhurst, Queens is, perhaps, the most ethnically mixed community in the world. It has 17,000 recent immigrants from 112 countries. One can shop for an Indian sari while eating a Colombian fried plantain and listening to the sounds of meringue music emanating from nearby stores.

Another major concentration of immigrants is in central Brooklyn, within the neighborhoods of Flatbush, East Flatbush, and Crown Heights. From 1983 to 1989, over 65,000 immigrants reported one of these three areas as their initial place of residence. Seventy percent were from 24 nonhispanic Caribbean nations, including Haiti, Jamaica, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, Grenada and Barbados. The North Central Bronx and Southeast Queens were also home to substantial numbers of nonhispanic Caribbean immigrants.

Over 40,000 immigrants from the Dominican Republic reported their initial residence within Washington Heights and the adjacent neighborhoods of Inwood and Hamilton Heights. Almost 21,000 Chinese immigrants, mostly from mainland China, have settled in Chinatown and its environs.

The city's outlying neighborhoods received the fewest immigrants: for example, the northeastern Bronx and northeastern Queens. Only a handful of immigrants settled in

the borough of Staten Island. Not only are these areas somewhat removed from the city center, but they are also relatively inaccessible by public transportation. Transportation networks have historically played a vital role in immigrant distribution and expansion across the city. To follow the path of the Queens number 7 train is to witness the growth of many of the city's Asian and South American groups.

## **The City's Newest Naturalized Citizens**

Becoming a naturalized citizen has important implications for both the immigrant group and the city. For example, immigrants who naturalize, can participate in, and thus have an impact on, the political process. Naturalized citizens can also have an important influence on future levels of immigration. Given the emphasis of United States immigration law on the reunification of American citizens with alien family members, those immigrants who naturalize have a greater number of avenues through which alien relatives can be sponsored for admission.

Consistent with other studies, this research has found substantial variation in the likelihood of immigrant groups becoming United States citizens. Immigrants from Eastern Europe and Asia, for example, were more likely to naturalize than immigrants from the Caribbean, South America and Western Europe. Particularly high levels of naturalization were apparent among the Soviets, Chinese, Filipinos, Pakistanis and Koreans. Further, Eastern Europeans and Asians who did naturalize, did so soon after they became eligible for citizenship. Caribbean and Western European immigrants who naturalized were more likely to have resided in this country for a longer period of time. It is important to remember that many immigrants who naturalize do so after leaving the city, attenuating the impact of their higher naturalization rates. This was especially true for some Asians such as Pakistanis, Filipinos and Asian Indians as well as Eastern Europeans, such as Soviets and Poles.

## **The Planning Implications of Immigration**

Immigration has had a dramatic impact on the composition of the city's population. Along with the substantial immigration, there appears to have been a continued out-migration of the native-born population during the last decade. Early results from the 1990 Census indicate that the number of foreign-born persons in New York City rose by almost 25 percent during the 1980s to 2,082,000 persons, the highest level since 1940 when 2.1 million of the city's residents were born in foreign countries. The Census recorded the

city's population in 1990 as 28.2 percent foreign-born, nearly the 28.7 percent of 50 years ago. Almost a million of these foreign-born residents—953,000—entered the United States between the 1980 and 1990 Censuses, comprising 46 percent of all foreign-born living in New York City.<sup>5</sup>

Furthermore, the large number of immigrants from the Caribbean, Latin America and Asia who have settled in the city in recent years has not only changed the size of the city's population but its racial and ethnic mix as well. Recent growth in the black nonhispanic, Hispanic and Asian populations, for example, has been primarily due to the influx of the foreign-born.

While sociological research does indicate that the fertility rates of immigrants decline after immigration, the sheer presence of a population with large numbers of women of childbearing age will serve to increase the actual number of births. In addition to an impact on future population changes, this also points to a growing need for maternal health care and related services in immigrant neighborhoods, facilitated by interpreter services.

Significant increases in school enrollment in immigrant neighborhoods have already resulted in school overcrowding. Over nine-tenths of the approximately 100,000 foreign-born students in New York City were in the public schools. The stresses experienced by schools are due not only to increasing numbers, but also to the extraordinary diversity of the immigrants they serve.

Although data on tax abatements show only modest levels of renovation and rehabilitation occurring in immigrant neighborhoods, anecdotal evidence suggests that many immigrant communities have been revitalized through private investment. Still, the large size of immigrant households has resulted in levels of overcrowding in many of these communities not seen since the 1950s. For example, in portions of Washington Heights and the West Bronx, the percentage of occupied housing units designated as overcrowded has doubled in the last ten years.

The city has benefitted from the rise of "ethnic" businesses, which have become magnets for tourism. It is likely that a significant portion of the growth in minority-owned businesses in the city is a function of increases in immigrant-owned businesses. According to the *1987 Survey of Minority-Owned Businesses*, since 1982 businesses owned by blacks increased 46 percent, and those owned by Hispanics and Asians doubled.

## **Future Levels of Immigration to New York City**

The Immigration Act of 1990 expanded the number of visas allocated under the second preference—the class of admission that allows spouses and unmarried sons and daughters of resident aliens into the country. Given the disproportionate use of this path among New York City resident immigrants and the backlog of visa applications in this class, the city is likely to experience increases in immigration from the Caribbean and Latin America through this route.

There may also be a rise in the numbers of European immigrants due to the establishment of a special pool of visas for countries which have lost the generational ties necessary for admission. This is especially true for immigrants from Ireland where the pent-up demand for visas could conceivably put Ireland on the list of top 20 source countries to the city. In addition, the greater number of visas allotted for persons "with education and/or occupational skills" could result in more immigrants from countries such as India, the United Kingdom, Israel and the Philippines, whose immigrants are disproportionately in skilled occupations.

## **Structure of this Report**

*Chapter 1* provides an historical overview of United States immigration policy. The relationship of immigration legislation to national immigration trends and thus their effect on New York City is a central component of the report. This relationship cannot be fully appreciated without a summary of the major changes in immigration policy during this century. Further, the importance of understanding the nature of this relationship is particularly crucial as policymakers, urban planners and community leaders assess the potential impact of the Immigration Act of 1990 and subsequent legislation.

*Chapter 2* presents an overview of the city's major immigrant source countries during the 1982-1989 period. Where data were available, the analysis includes an overview of immigration from these countries since 1965. These historical patterns give valuable insights into the current stage of the immigration flow from these countries to New York City. They thus provide an additional context for understanding the social and economic characteristics of immigrants during the 1980s and into the 1990s.

*Chapter 3* examines how immigrants, within the structure of the law, acquire



permanent residency status. The emphasis is on how the current system of preferences was employed by immigrants who settled in New York City compared to all immigrants nationally. These patterns are then brought to bear on the analysis of characteristics which follows in the next chapter.

**Chapter 4** profiles immigrants to New York City by age, sex, marital status and occupation. Detailed discussions of each variable for the major immigrant source countries, and for areas of the world, are presented. The 1980 New York City enumerated population provides a baseline for comparisons. The analysis emphasizes the similarities and differences among immigrants from the city's major source countries and makes possible an evaluation of how immigrants differed from the general population of the city.

**Chapter 5** addresses the distribution of immigrants within New York City. Among areas of the city that absorbed large numbers of immigrants in the 1980s, the character of immigration varied substantially.

**Chapter 6** focuses on immigrants who, during the 1982-1989 period, became United States naturalized citizens. Becoming a naturalized United States citizen entitles the immigrant to two important rights not available to non-citizens: the right to vote and the right to sponsor family members exempt from numerical limits, thus facilitating future immigration.

**Chapter 7** briefly examines several key linkages between immigration and planning. These include immigration and population change, the role of immigrants in New York City's economy, neighborhood revitalization, and the demand for services such as public assistance, maternity care, public transit and schools.

## Notes on the Data

The two primary data sources employed in this report were provided by the Office of Statistics of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). The first, the INS *Annual Immigrant Tape Files*, contains information on aliens who were admitted for permanent residence. The second file, *Naturalized Citizens*, includes data for immigrants who became United States citizens. The data for Federal fiscal years 1982 through 1989 were employed in the analysis. For 1983 and later, this information is available at the ZIP Code level.<sup>6</sup> The INS also provided unpublished historical information on levels of immigration into New York City from selected countries of birth. In addition to data from the Immigration and Naturalization Service, this report also uses

selected information from the 1980 and 1990 Censuses. Census data on the residential population of New York City provide valuable baseline figures against which the INS data can be analyzed and interpreted.

The reported number of immigrants in the *Annual Immigrant Tape Files* for a given year was not the same as the actual number of immigrants who physically arrived in New York City in any given year; thousands of immigrants included in the data file actually arrived in the country prior to obtaining permanent residency. These immigrants initially came with nonimmigrant visas (e.g. as tourists, students, exchange visitors and temporary workers) and later adjusted their status to permanent residents. Such immigrants are not recorded in these data until the point of adjustment, which, regardless of the person's residence, is deemed the actual point of immigration. Information on undocumented immigration was not available. The information collected by the INS is nonetheless the best available source of information on the national origin, occupation, age, sex, marital status, and place of residence of recent immigrants to New York City.<sup>7</sup>

## ENDNOTES

1. Officials from the Office of Statistics at the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service confirmed that *intended* residence provides a reasonable gauge of immigrant spatial settlement. Caution should be exercised, however, in ascribing too much precision to data on the *absolute* number of immigrants reporting an address in the city or in a particular neighborhood. Immigrants may move within boroughs, migrate between boroughs, or migrate out of the city in the period being examined. Moreover, these rates of immigrant movement vary by country of birth and socioeconomic status. Therefore, the absolute numbers presented in this report, particularly in Chapters 2 and 5, are intended to provide analysts and policymakers with a general appraisal of immigrant settlement and concentration and are not presented as *exact* figures on the "settlement" or "absorption" of immigrants into communities.
2. This report represents the second major study of immigration undertaken by the Department of City Planning. The first report, *Immigration in New York*, was published in 1987. It described the impact that immigrants have had on both neighborhoods and the city as a whole, as well as the interaction between immigrants and the city's social services - both public and private. Based on interviews and 1980 census data it made recommendations on how services and policies that affect immigrants could be improved. For more information, see Bogen, 1987.
3. Ernst 1949; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1976.
4. In 1930, about 17 percent of the foreign-born nationally lived in New York City. Yet, 38 percent of all Russians nationally (mostly Jews) and one-quarter of the foreign-born Italians nationally lived in the city. In contrast, just 11 percent of foreign-born persons from Norway, 10 percent of those from Great Britain and six percent of foreign-born Swedes settled in the

city (Laidlaw, 1932: Table 40; U.S Bureau of the Census, 1975:117).

5. The 953,000 persons who stated that they entered the United States between 1980 and 1990 includes all persons regardless of immigration status. Thus, those persons who were nonimmigrants such as temporary workers and especially students are included in the census count. Further, the Census also includes some undocumented aliens. Conversely, the 685,000 persons in our analysis consist only of those who became permanent resident aliens between 1982 and 1989. The two figures, therefore, are not directly comparable.
6. Prior to 1983, a state and area code was used to identify data for New York City; ZIP Code data were not available. Beginning in 1983, the INS identified the ZIP Code of intended residence for all immigrants and dropped the state and area designator. For 1983 to 1989, therefore, New York City was defined by specifying ZIP Codes.
7. Unfortunately, the data are not without their limitations. In fiscal years 1980 and 1981, operational breakdowns at the INS resulted in the loss of information on such key characteristics as state and area of intended residence. As a result, data for those two years could not be included in this report. The INS statistics for fiscal years 1982 and 1983 are also incomplete but to a lesser degree. About four percent of cases nationally were missing information on residence in FY1982 and FY1983. A brief analysis indicated that these missing records were not biased toward New York State or New York City. Another limitation which did adversely affect the city was the loss of data on Soviet refugees who became permanent residents in 1982 and 1983. These cases were apparently not coded in the New York INS office due to processing problems.

## *Chapter 1*

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# **HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION POLICY**

### **Introduction**

The history of United States immigration policy largely reflects competing and changing perspectives among Americans regarding new immigrants and their potential effects on the country. There have been those who, having perceived immigrants as critical to the continued growth of the nation and to the strength of the economy, have supported a liberal immigration policy. Conversely, others have viewed immigrants as a threat to values identified as "American," and have thus championed a more restrictive approach toward immigration policy. Still others, while also advocating a more restrictive, but less nativistic view, have voiced concerns over the ability of the nation to absorb large numbers of new immigrants. The shifts in policy favoring one position or another have influenced both the number and characteristics of immigrants to the United States, and, therefore, to New York City. Thus, any analysis of immigrants into New York City must begin with an historical overview of United States immigration policy.

### **United States Immigration Policy Through 1921**

Prior to 1875, when the first legislative restrictions barring convicts and prostitutes were imposed, American immigration policy was essentially one of open borders.<sup>1</sup> A weak central government coupled with a strong demand for immigrant labor influenced the unrestrictive character of legislation. However, as levels of immigration increased during the first half of the 19th century, so too did levels of nativism. Perhaps the most blatant example of hostility toward a group based on nativistic fears was faced by the Chinese. Drawn by the large number of job opportunities in the west, the number of Chinese immigrants entering the United States between the 1850s and the 1880s increased sizably. As their numbers swelled, so too did the levels of racial bigotry. Sensational accounts of the customs and traditions of

Chinese immigrants spread across the country fanning the flames of anti-Chinese sentiment. These fears and hostilities were exacerbated by the perceived threat posed by the Chinese worker to American labor.<sup>2</sup>

In 1882, these hostilities culminated in the passage of the nation's first racially discriminatory immigration law, the Chinese Exclusion Act. This barred immigration from China for a period of ten years. At the end of the 10-year period, the act was renewed and eventually made permanent in 1904. The stated motive behind the law was the protection of American labor, although racism clearly played a role.

Between 1880 and 1920 the country witnessed a shift in the patterns of immigration. Prior to that time, the majority of immigrants came from Western and Northern Europe; now, the majority were from Southern and Eastern Europe. These immigrants were mostly poor peasants from rural areas who, having few resources, simply settled in the cities in which they arrived. One of those cities was New York where the number of foreign-born swelled to 41 percent of the population in 1910 (see Appendix Figure 1-1). Nativist concerns heightened over the assimilability of such very different people who spoke unfamiliar languages, and whose customs and cultures were so unusual relative to what had come to be defined as "American."

The efforts of those wishing to restrict immigration from Eastern and Southern Europe first came to fruition with the passage of the literacy test in 1917. It required immigrants to read approximately 30 words in their native language in order to gain entry. The presumption of those who advocated the literacy test was that given the peasant background of many Southern and Eastern European immigrants, the levels of immigration from these areas would be sharply curtailed. In addition to the literacy requirement, provisions were also made for the exclusion of all Asian and Pacific Islander groups through the institution of the "Asiatic Barred Zone."<sup>3</sup>

## **The National Origins Quota System**

Nativist fears eventually lead to the passage of the discriminatory National Origins Quota Act of 1921. The act was designed to insure that the racial and ethnic profile of immigrants reflected the racial and ethnic profile of American society. The law imposed a temporary quota system in which the total number of immigrants from a particular country was to be no more than three percent of the number of persons of that nationality already in the United States in 1910. This amounted to 365,000 persons, virtually all

Europeans. When the law expired, it was replaced by the more discriminatory Johnson-Reed Act of 1924 which reduced each country's annual quota to two percent of the number of persons of that nationality counted in the 1890 census. In 1929, the law was modified increasing each country's annual quota to three percent of the number of persons of that nationality counted in the 1920 Census.<sup>4</sup> Due to the fact that those groups most negatively affected by the legislative changes, such as Italians and Russians, also had large shares settling in New York, it is likely that the impact of the legislation was disproportionately felt in the city.

Although the legislation of the 1920s sharply curtailed immigration, it was the worldwide depression that effectively suspended immigration to the United States. In 1933, for example, only 33,000 immigrants arrived in the United States. Quotas, even the smallest ones, went unfilled, and levels of United States emigration actually exceeded immigration between 1932 and 1936.

### **Post War Legislation: A Softening of the Restrictionist Character of United States Immigration Policy**

The National Origin Quota System proved virtually useless in dealing with the multitude of Europeans left homeless and stateless after World War II. Its inadequacy was reflected in the number of ad hoc legislative acts, such as the War Brides Act of 1946 and the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, designed to address such crises. Although the majority of these acts were aimed at Europeans, Asians also gained entry, albeit in small numbers.<sup>5</sup> Moreover, the war effort brought about shifts in United States foreign policy that signaled the beginning of a slow but persistent change in attitudes away from the extreme restrictionist legislation of the 1920s.<sup>6</sup> The Chinese Exclusion Laws, for example, were repealed in 1943 to counter Japanese propaganda aimed at a wartime ally of the United States.

The failure of the National Origins Quota System prompted a reassessment of immigration policy. What emerged, however, was the conservative McCarran-Walter Act of 1952, which introduced strict anti-communist screening and deportation procedures but maintained the National Origins Quotas. Although the Act granted quotas to Asian countries, they were quite small. The legislation also introduced the "Asia-Pacific Triangle," a mechanism designed to prevent the immigration of individuals of Asian ancestry living in the non-quota countries of the Western Hemisphere.<sup>7</sup>

Western Hemisphere immigration remained generally unrestricted by quotas during this period, reflecting the belief that this flow could be controlled administratively. However, immigration from Caribbean colonies, such as Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago became more restricted. The 1952 Act also empowered the Attorney General to admit anyone whose entrance was consistent with American interests. This parole power would be used later in the decade for the mass admission of refugees such as Hungarians in 1956 and Cuban exiles starting in 1959. The extensive use of this power was a reflection of the inadequacy of the 1952 Act in addressing these international events.<sup>8</sup>

The lack of any substantive changes in the discriminatory character of United States immigration legislation kept the levels of immigration into the nation modest between the 1930s and the 1950s. The net effect of these patterns on the city's population was to reduce the city's foreign-born share to a low of 18 percent by 1970. The McCarran-Walter Act, in and of itself, may have had a more pronounced effect on levels of immigration to the city relative to the rest of the nation. The imposition of quotas of 100 on British colonies such as Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago, for example, sharply curtailed immigration from these islands. Much of this immigration had previously been directed to New York City.

## **Immigration and Naturalization Amendments of 1965**

In 1965, the Hart-Celler Act amended the McCarran-Walter Act of 1952. It abolished the discriminatory national origins quota system while establishing a numerical limitation of 170,000 visas on the Eastern Hemisphere with a 20,000 per country limit. The Act also instituted, for the first time, a numerical limitation of 120,000 visas on the Western Hemisphere, but it did not impose the preference system<sup>9</sup> on countries within this hemisphere, nor was there a per country limitation. However, labor certification was required of all visa applicants from the Western Hemisphere, except immediate family members of either United States citizens or permanent resident aliens.<sup>10</sup> Lastly, former British possessions such as Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago, which received quotas of 100 under the McCarran-Walter Act, were now on equal footing with other countries of the Western Hemisphere, although they, too, were subject to labor certification. Having removed national origins as the main selection criterion, the emphasis of the new law was on family reunification. A preference system was introduced which gave the highest priority to family members.



Legislators and immigration specialists misjudged the impact the change in the law would have on the magnitude and composition of immigrants, particularly the dramatic growth of Asian immigration. Given the new law's emphasis on family reunification, the nationalities of new immigrants would, by definition, have to match persons already in the country. Further, the most severe backlogs for United States visas were in Southern and Eastern Europe, with virtually no backlogs in Asia. Thus, it was assumed that Asians were not interested in emigrating to the United States. This assumption, however, overlooked the high levels of frustration and pent-up demand associated with years of waiting due to small annual quotas that had discouraged many Asians from applying.<sup>11</sup>

In 1976 and 1978, the Immigration Act of 1965 was amended in several important ways. The 1976 amendment imposed the preference system on the Western Hemisphere in addition to a per country limit of 20,000. The hemispheric limitations of 120,000 for the west and 170,000 for the rest of the world remained unchanged until 1978 when they were abolished and replaced with a worldwide limitation of 290,000. It was during this time that major increases in the number and proportion of immigrants from Latin America took place. With the imposition of the preference system, many immigrants from Latin America who previously could not acquire labor certification were now permitted to enter the country through a family reunification preference.

## **The Refugee Act of 1980**

The Refugee Act of 1980 defined a refugee as an individual who is outside of his or her country of nationality and must be unable or unwilling to return to that country because of persecution based on race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group or political opinion.<sup>12</sup> Under the provisions of the Act, refugees were removed from the preference system and the worldwide numerical limitation was reduced from 290,000 to 270,000. Upon their initial admission, refugees were defined as nonimmigrants who could adjust their status to permanent residence after one year. The new refugee law also mandated a process by which the President and Congress set annual refugee admission levels. In addition, provisions were made for federal resettlement benefits (basically reimbursement of states for social service expenditures) for refugees.

## **Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (IRCA)**

In 1986, Congress passed the Immigration Reform and Control Act in response to increasing concerns among Americans about the growing number of undocumented aliens in the nation. Americans were particularly concerned with the potentially negative impact that undocumented aliens were presumed to have on the employment and wages of the American worker. Although clearly in violation of United States law, undocumented aliens found the opportunity of higher paying jobs within the United States compelling. The low wages in the country of origin also made many undocumented aliens easy targets of exploitation. American employers offered relatively low wages and few benefits but these were still substantially higher than those which foreign workers would receive at home.

The Act had three major provisions which attempted to redress the undocumented alien problem. The most controversial of these provisions involved the legalization of selected undocumented aliens. Under the new law, two groups of undocumented aliens became eligible for permanent status: Those who had lived continuously in the United States since 1982, and those who were involved in seasonal agricultural work for at least 90 days between May, 1985 and May, 1986 or who worked 90 days per year in agriculture between 1983 and 1985. A second provision prohibited employers from hiring or recruiting undocumented aliens. Those who violated the law would be subject to fines and, in severe cases, even imprisonment. The least controversial provision of the Act increased border enforcement.

## **Immigration Policy Up Through 1990**

Although United States immigration policy has changed since 1986, recent immigrants who are the subject of this report gained entry into this country through the provisions outlined in this section. Aliens who had a family relationship to a United States citizen or legal permanent resident, or who had needed job skills or who qualified as refugees were given preferential immigration status under immigration law through December 1990.

The law placed immigrants into two general categories, those subject to numerical limitation and those exempt from such limitations. Under the numerical limitation, a maximum of 270,000 visas could be distributed annually under a six category preference

system. Four of the categories were based on a family relationship, and the other two were tied to occupational characteristics. Each category was allocated a specific percentage of the authorized number of visas. Family-sponsored immigrants accounted for 80 percent of the visas while the remaining 20 percent were allocated to workers with special occupational skills and their accompanying family members. To prevent any one country from capturing a disproportionate share of the visas allocated, a numerical ceiling of 20,000 visas out of the 270,000 was placed on every foreign country. Unused visas during a fiscal year were allocated to qualified applicants who did not fall under any of the six preferences. However, this was quite rare since waiting lists were (and continue to be) quite long. A summary of the preference system as it stood prior to December 1990 is provided in Table 1-1.

Immigrants who were exempt from the worldwide limitation of 270,000 fell into a number of categories which included immediate relatives of United States citizens, refugees and recipients of political asylum, religious ministers and workers, and children born abroad to legal permanent residents. These are also summarized in Table 1-1.

## **Overview of the 1990 Legislation**

On November 29, 1990, President Bush signed into law the Immigration Act of 1990.<sup>13</sup> The new law established an annual immigration level of at least 675,000 worldwide (700,000 annually during a transitional period between federal fiscal years 1992 and 1994). This represented an increase from previous levels which had been averaging approximately 600,000 annually over the 1980s. The 675,000 under the new law, however, will include numerically exempt immediate relatives of United States citizens. While there are many facets of the new law, three major changes are of special significance. First, the number of visas allocated for family reunification has been expanded; Second, a diversity pool program has been introduced and; Third, the number of occupational and skill preference visas have been increased.<sup>14</sup>

At present, 216,000 visas are available under the preference system for family-sponsored immigrants. Under the new law, the preference allocation for family-sponsored immigrants will increase to a minimum of 226,000. Of special significance is the redistribution of visas favoring second preference (spouses and unmarried adult sons and daughters of permanent resident aliens and their children). A minimum of 114,200 annual visas will become available in this class, compared to

Table 1-1

Outline of Visa Allocation System  
(As of October, 1990)

Numerically Limited Immigrants, 270,000 Worldwide

Preference	Provision	Percent and Number of Visas
First	Unmarried sons and daughters of United States citizens and their children	20% or 54,000
Second	Spouses and unmarried sons and daughters of permanent resident aliens	26% or 70,200
Third	Members of the professions of exceptional ability and their spouses and children	10% or 27,000
Fourth	Married sons and daughters of United States citizens and their spouses and children	10% or 27,000
Fifth	Brothers and sisters of United States citizens (at least 21 years of age) and their spouses and children	24% or 64,800
Sixth	Workers in either skilled or unskilled occupations in which laborers are in short supply in the United States and their spouses and children	10% or 27,000
Nonpreference	Other qualified applicants	Any numbers not used above

Numerically Exempt Immigrants:

Immediate relatives of United States citizens:

Spouses

Minor Children

Parents of United States citizens at least 21 years of age

Refugee and asylee adjustments

Special Immigrants:

Certain ministers of religion

Certain former employees of United States government abroad

Certain persons who lost United States citizenship

Certain foreign medical graduates

Babies born abroad to legal permanent residents

Aliens who have resided continuously in the United States since 1-1-1972

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70,200 under the old law. The fifth preference (adult brothers and sisters of citizens and their spouses and children), the subject of much debate because of heavy over-subscription, will remain virtually the same (65,000 visas) as under the old law (64,800 visas). Conversely, the number of visas allocated to the first preference (unmarried sons and daughters of United States citizens and their children) will decrease substantially from 54,000 to 23,400, while fourth preference visas (married sons and daughters of United States citizens and their spouses and children) will fall from 27,000 to 23,400.

Beginning in 1995, a flexible level of 480,000 family-related visas will take effect which, will include the 226,000 family-sponsored preference visas, as well as those visas allocated to immediate relatives exempt from the preference system.<sup>15</sup> The flexibility of the cap in a particular fiscal year will depend on the number of immediate relative visas issued the previous year. That number will be subtracted from the 480,000, to yield the allocation for family-sponsored preference visas, never to fall below 226,000. Thus, the 480,000 level will increase to maintain the minimum of 226,000 family preference visas. Conversely, when the number of family preference visas exceeds the 226,000 minimum, the residual will be allocated to the second preference.

The change in legislation also establishes a permanent "Diversity Program" pool. It had been argued that certain countries were unable to obtain visas for entry into the United States as a result of the family reunification provisions of the 1965 Immigration Amendments. Having broken the generational chain, and without any real new "seed" immigrants, these mostly European countries were being denied entry notwithstanding the fact that demand for admission was known to exist.

To redress this situation, the new law establishes a pool of "diversity immigrant" visas which will be granted on a first-come first-serve basis to these countries. The implementation of this section of the legislation will be conducted in two stages: First, from federal fiscal year 1992 to federal fiscal Year 1994, a pool of 40,000 annual visas will be provided for a group of countries deemed to have been adversely affected by the 1965 Immigration Amendments. Forty percent of these visas will be reserved for Ireland. Second, beginning in federal fiscal year 1995, a permanent "diversity program" will be put into place. A pool of 55,000 visas will be available annually to foreign nations from which immigration was less than 50,000 over the preceding five years, with each nation limited to seven percent of the total pool annually. To be eligible, these immigrants must have a high school education (or equivalent) or training in an occupation.

The third notable change was the increased emphasis on occupational and skills preferences. The ceilings on what had been the third and sixth preference categories will be raised from 54,000 to 140,000. Employment-based immigration will include classes such as aliens with extraordinary ability; skilled workers with work experience and/or education; unskilled workers in areas of the economy where shortages have been designated; religious workers; and employment creation investors who invest no less than one million dollars (\$500,000 in rural areas or areas of high unemployment) and will create at least 10 new jobs because of entrepreneurial activity. Labor certification will still be required for several classes of aliens seeking employment-based visas.

#### ENDNOTES

1. Levine et al., 1985.
2. See Schaeffer, 1990.
3. Only Filipinos were allowed to migrate to the United States given their status at that time as United States nationals. This situation ended in 1935 with the passage of the Tydings-McDuffie Act.
4. Pressures from the State Department, as well as from agricultural and mining interests in the south and southwest who needed access to Mexican labor, resulted in the exemption of the Western Hemisphere from the Quota Act. It was felt at that time that levels of immigration from this hemisphere could be controlled administratively.
5. See Gordon, 1990.
6. See, for example, Morris, 1985:20; Gordon, 1990:169.
7. A triangle was drawn covering most of South and East Asia. Immigrants admitted to the United States from western hemisphere countries whose ancestry was traced to countries within the triangle were charged against the quota of their ancestral country rather than their country of birth or nationality. Those of mixed Asian ancestry were charged to a quota of 100 for the triangle as a whole.
8. See Keely, 1990.
9. A preference system is the mechanism by which immigrant visas under a specified numerical limit are distributed. The first system of preferences was instituted as part of the Johnson-Reed Act of 1924 to address those situations where the number of visa applications from a particular country exceeded that country's quota. The preference system under the McCarran-Walter Act of 1952, which placed a high priority on skilled workers, was modified as part of the 1965 Amendments which now emphasized family reunification.

10. Labor certification required that immigrants who entered the United States had to have skills that were in short supply. It has been suggested that the requirement was introduced into the House of Representatives as a way of controlling Western Hemisphere immigration (Keely, 1975; 1989).
11. For a detailed discussion, see Reimers, 1985.
12. The law also recognized asylees who essentially are the same as refugees except that they are already living within the United States when safe haven is requested. Refugees are usually admitted from a refugee camp or from a processing center in another country.
13. The expected effects of the 1990 legislation on New York City are discussed in Chapter 3.
14. For a more detailed summary of the Immigration Act of 1990, see Vialet and Eig, 1991.
15. In Federal Fiscal years 1992 through 1994 the family-related immigrant level will be 465,000 instead of 480,000 to compensate for the additional 55,000 visas that will be allocated to spouses and children of immigrants who acquired legal status under the provisions of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986.





## *Chapter 2*

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# **THE PLACES OF BIRTH OF RECENT IMMIGRANTS TO NEW YORK CITY**

### **Introduction**

This chapter documents the places of birth of recent immigrants to New York City. Place of birth is a crucial component of this study since it is the best available indicator of cultural background, language spoken and racial make-up.<sup>1</sup> Each strongly affects the role immigrants play in the city's economy, their need for services and the conflicts that arise in an increasingly multicultural and multiracial city.

Country of birth, while not synonymous with race, ethnicity, or religion, is an excellent proxy.<sup>2</sup> For immigrants from certain countries, however, making a confident association between these characteristics is problematic. Guyanese immigrants, for example, reflect the racial and ethnic diversity of their country. A racial diversity among British immigrants is also evident, a function of that country's past colonial relationship with many West Indian, African and Asian countries. For a number of countries such as Lebanon, Egypt, Israel, the Soviet Union, Poland and Romania, immigration is a mix of various religious groups which cannot be disaggregated with the data utilized here.

Despite these limitations, place of birth remains important. In this chapter, emphasis is placed on the twenty largest source countries of immigrants to New York City. The data are also summarized by area of the world in the appendix. In addition, for those readers whose interest lies with a particular nation not listed as one of the twenty largest source countries, a statistical supplement titled The Newest New Yorkers: A Statistical Portrait is available.

### **Recent Changes in the Composition of Immigrants to the United States**

The changes in immigration policy introduced by the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965 had an immediate impact on the aggregate number and composition of immigrants entering the United States. Figure 2-1 presents the levels and composition of im-

migration by decade since 1951, and illustrates both consistent growth and area of birth compositional change. During the 1961-70 period, for example, 3.3 million immigrants were admitted to the United States, a 32 percent increase over the previous decade. In the 1970s, the number of immigrants rose to 4.5 million, while the 1980s saw this pattern of growth not only continue but accelerate as just under six million immigrants were granted permanent residency status. Moreover, the latter figure does not include the large number of previously undocumented immigrants who legalized their status through the provisions of the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act.<sup>3</sup>

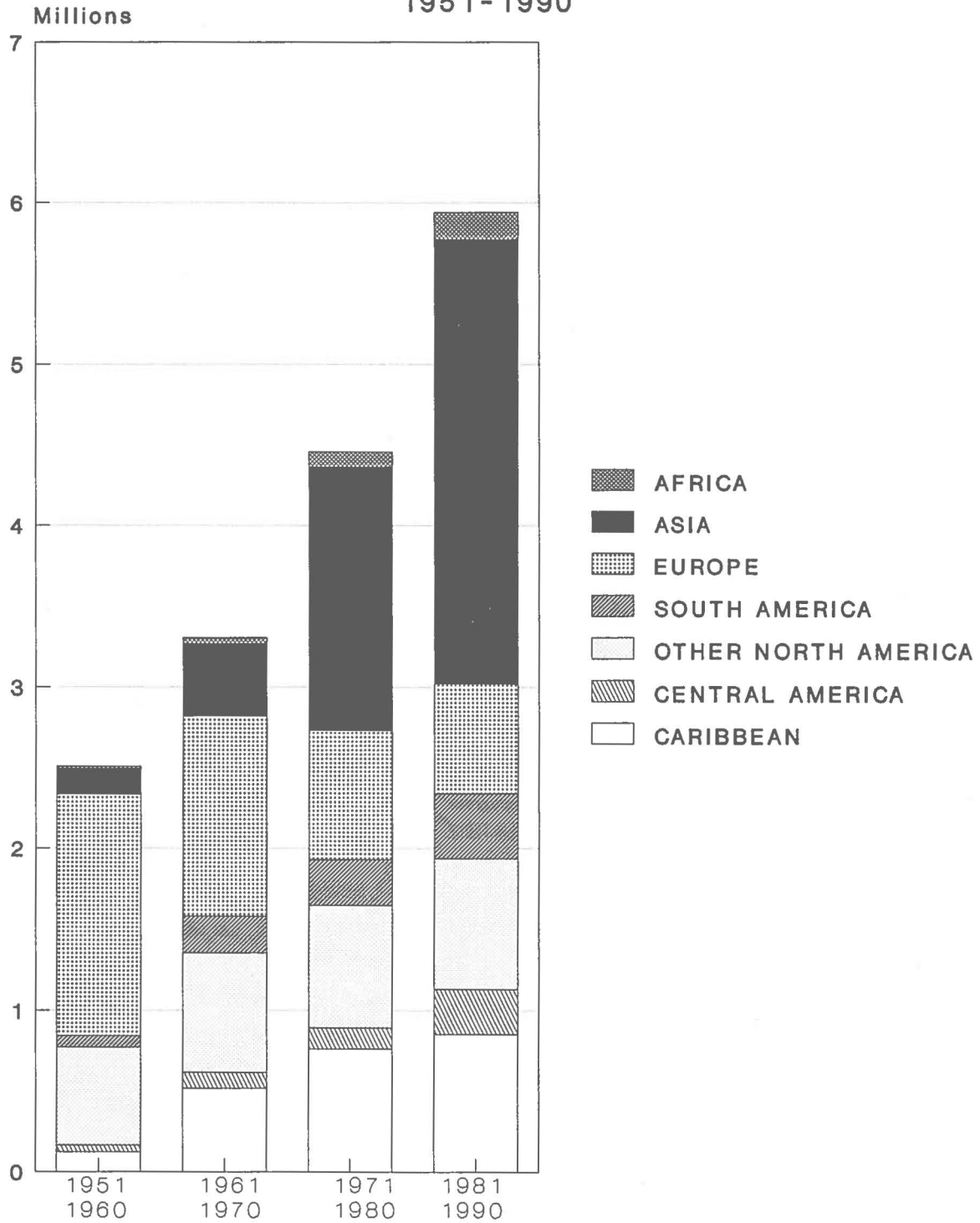
The increase in the number of immigrants was highlighted by a dramatic change in their countries of origin. Just prior to the passage of the 1965 amendments, over half of all immigrants were born in Europe and an additional 31 percent were born in North America.<sup>4</sup> Relatively small percentages of immigrants were born in Asia, Africa and South America. Between the 1950s and the 1980s, however, levels of Asian immigration increased from 159,000 to 3.0 million, while European immigration declined from 1.5 million to 680,000. As a consequence of these different patterns of growth, Asians rose from six percent of all immigrants in the 1950s to just under 46 percent in the 1980s while the European share declined from 59 percent to just 11 percent over the same period.

The percent of immigrants born in North America ranged from 31 to 41 percent between the 1950s and the 1980s.<sup>5</sup> This overall picture, however, masks important changes in the composition of immigration from this part of the world. In the 1950s, this regional flow was dominated by Canadians and Mexicans, who represented 36 and 42 percent respectively. Since that time, North American immigration from Canada has fallen to six percent, while Mexicans, although their representation remained substantial, declined to 36 percent. The largest increases occurred in immigration from the Caribbean and Central America, which rose from 16 to 44 percent and six to 14 percent respectively over the 40-year period.

Although the percentage of all immigrants from South American countries increased modestly during the period, the absolute levels increased sixfold from the 1950s to the 1980s. Levels of African immigration also increased dramatically during the period, and while remaining relatively small, this share rose from less than one percent to just under three percent.

While the change in legislation in 1965 acted to "remove the gate" by facilitating immigration from new areas of the world, it did not by itself account for the

FIGURE 2-1  
IMMIGRANTS BY AREA OF BIRTH  
UNITED STATES  
1951-1990



changes in "demand" for immigrant visas to the United States. Much of this change was tied to global movements that had been underway since the 1950s. Economic change and instability, coupled with political volatility and upheaval, played important roles in increasing the levels of emigration from many less developed countries to the United States. In the past 30 years, political oppression also spurred emigration to the United States from a number of countries in Southeast Asia, Latin America, the Caribbean and Eastern Europe.

### **The Magnitude and Composition of Immigrants to New York City**

Table 2-1 presents the levels of immigration specifically directed to New York City since the end of World War II. Focusing on the post-1965 period, the trends show substantial growth in the number of immigrants settling in the five boroughs. The pace of the increase, however, differs from the national trends. In the 1960s and 1970s, annual average levels of immigration to the city increased by 22 and 36 percent respectively. In the 1980s, while the annual levels of immigration increased by 36 percent nationally, the number of immigrants settling in New York City rose by only nine percent. As a consequence, the percentage of all immigrants to the nation initially residing in the city declined. From the 1950s through the 1970s the city received just under one-fifth of all immigrants. During the last decade, that share fell to just under 15 percent. This change is not necessarily a function of a declining attractiveness of New York City to immigrants, but rather a function of the different growth rates and national settlement patterns of immigrants from different parts of the world.

Similar to the nation, the place of birth composition of immigrants who settled in the city has shifted since the 1960s from Europe to Asia, the Caribbean and Latin America. The city is more likely to receive immigrants from the Caribbean and South America relative to the nation which receives more Asians and Mexicans. During the 1982-1989 period, for example, 40 percent of all Caribbean immigrants and 35 percent of all South American immigrants settled in the city, while only eight percent of Asian immigrants and less than one percent of immigrants from Mexico selected New York as a place to live (see Appendix Table 2-1).

The differential attraction of the city to Caribbean and Asian immigrants accounts in part for the slower growth in immigration to the city relative to the nation

TABLE 2-1

IMMIGRANTS BY YEAR OF ADMISSION  
UNITED STATES AND NEW YORK CITY  
1946-1989

	United States		New York City		New York City as a Percent of the United States
	Total	Annual Average	Total	Annual Average	
All Immigrants	15,390,083		2,643,311		17.2
1946-1949	614,900	153,725	129,077	32,269	21.0
1950-1959	2,499,268	249,927	470,597	47,060	18.8
1960-1969	3,213,749	321,375	575,570	57,557	17.9
1970-1979	4,336,001	433,600	783,248	78,325	18.1
1982-1989*	4,726,165	590,771	684,819	85,602	14.5

\* Data are not available for New York City for 1980 or 1981; U.S. and N.Y.C. are compared only for 1982-1989. The full decade (1980-1989) figure for the U.S. was 5,853,404.

Sources: Unpublished INS data, 1946-1981 and Annual Immigrant Tape Files, 1982-1989  
U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service

during the last decade. Asian immigration to the United States during the 1980s increased by just under 70 percent relative to the 1970s, while Caribbean immigrants increased by only 12 percent. The continued dramatic growth of Asian immigration, coupled with what appeared to be a decline in the pace of immigration from the Caribbean, resulted in the declining share of the nation's immigrants who settled in New York City in the 1980s.

These differential settlement patterns are evident when the national and local country of birth distributions are compared. Tables 2-2 and 2-3 list the twenty largest immigrant source countries to New York City and to the nation respectively during the 1982-1989 period. The ranking of source countries for New York City illustrates the strength of the Caribbean. Five Caribbean countries are in the top twenty, three in the top five.<sup>6</sup> The attraction of New York City to Caribbean immigrants is best illustrated by the national settlement patterns of these major source countries. For example, 61 percent of all recent Dominican immigrants to the United States initially settled in New York City. Similarly, Jamaicans, Haitians, Barbadians and persons from Trinidad and Tobago all demonstrated relatively strong propensities for settling in New York City ranging from 61 percent of all Barbadians to 37 percent of all Haitians.

South American countries are also well represented among the city's largest immigrant source countries, led by Guyana. A strong attraction for living in New York City was evident among the Guyanese; seventy percent of all recent immigrants nationally from this small nonhispanic South American country settled in New York City, the largest share of any major immigrant group. Among Hispanic South American groups, Colombians and Ecuadoreans were also over-represented in the city, although levels of settlement varied substantially.

Six Asian countries, including four in the top ten were also among the city's largest immigrant source countries. In contrast to the patterns observed among Caribbean and South American immigrants, the share of immigrants from many of these countries who settled in New York City was low. Only the percentages of Chinese and Israelis settling in the city were notably higher than the city's overall average. Filipinos, Koreans and Asian Indians, major immigrant groups nationwide, were substantially under-represented in New York City. Other major Asian immigrant source countries nationally failed to make the top twenty source countries in New York because so few immigrants from these countries settled in the city. Vietnam, Laos, Iran and Cambodia, for example, were all among the nation's twenty largest source countries, but the city only received from 0.1 to five percent of these groups (see Table 2-3).



TABLE 2-2

IMMIGRANTS BY SELECTED COUNTRY OF BIRTH  
NEW YORK CITY AND THE UNITED STATES  
1982-1989

	Number		Percent		New York City as a Percent of the United States
	New York City	United States	New York City	United States	
<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>684,819</b>	<b>4,726,165</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14.5</b>
<b>NYC Top 20 Source Countries</b>	<b>537,080</b>	<b>2,372,229</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>22.6</b>
Dominican Republic	115,759	190,287	16.9	4.0	60.8
Jamaica	72,343	162,691	10.6	3.4	44.5
China	71,881	358,119	10.5	7.6	20.1
Guyana	53,638	76,457	7.8	1.6	70.2
Haiti	40,819	109,198	6.0	2.3	37.4
Colombia	22,805	85,276	3.3	1.8	26.7
Korea	20,112	271,904	2.9	5.8	7.4
India	20,039	206,994	2.9	4.4	9.7
Ecuador	17,930	35,910	2.6	0.8	49.9
Philippines	13,539	380,458	2.0	8.1	3.6
Trinidad and Tobago	13,516	27,757	2.0	0.6	48.7
Soviet Union	10,778	49,215	1.6	1.0	21.9
United Kingdom	9,019	110,000	1.3	2.3	8.2
Honduras	8,593	32,625	1.3	0.7	26.3
El Salvador	8,171	81,898	1.2	1.7	10.0
Barbados	8,079	13,182	1.2	0.3	61.3
Israel	7,937	27,732	1.2	0.6	28.6
Poland	7,880	66,348	1.2	1.4	11.9
Peru	7,329	41,575	1.1	0.9	17.6
Pakistan	6,913	44,603	1.0	0.9	15.5

Source: Annual Immigrant Tape Files, 1982-1989, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service

TABLE 2-3

IMMIGRANTS BY SELECTED COUNTRY OF BIRTH  
UNITED STATES AND NEW YORK CITY  
1982-1989

	Number		Percent		New York City as a Percent of the United States
	United States	New York City	United States	New York City	
<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>4,726,165</b>	<b>684,819</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14.5</b>
<b>US Top 20 Source Countries</b>	<b>3,545,113</b>	<b>482,865</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>13.6</b>
Mexico	534,187	3,144	11.3	0.5	0.6
Philippines	380,458	13,539	8.1	2.0	3.6
China	358,119	71,881	7.6	10.5	20.1
Vietnam	296,829	4,616	6.3	0.7	1.6
Korea	271,904	20,112	5.8	2.9	7.4
India	206,994	20,039	4.4	2.9	9.7
Dominican Republic	190,287	115,759	4.0	16.9	60.8
Jamaica	162,691	72,343	3.4	10.6	44.5
Cuba	137,671	5,434	2.9	0.8	3.9
Laos	119,406	141	2.5	0.0	0.1
Iran	114,687	5,273	2.4	0.8	4.6
United Kingdom	110,000	9,019	2.3	1.3	8.2
Haiti	109,198	40,819	2.3	6.0	37.4
Cambodia	98,632	2,288	2.1	0.3	2.3
Canada	89,668	3,877	1.9	0.6	4.3
Colombia	85,276	22,805	1.8	3.3	26.7
El Salvador	81,898	8,171	1.7	1.2	10.0
Guyana	76,457	53,638	1.6	7.8	70.2
Poland	66,348	7,880	1.4	1.2	11.9
West Germany	54,403	2,087	1.2	0.3	3.8

Source: Annual Immigrant Tape Files, 1982-1989, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service

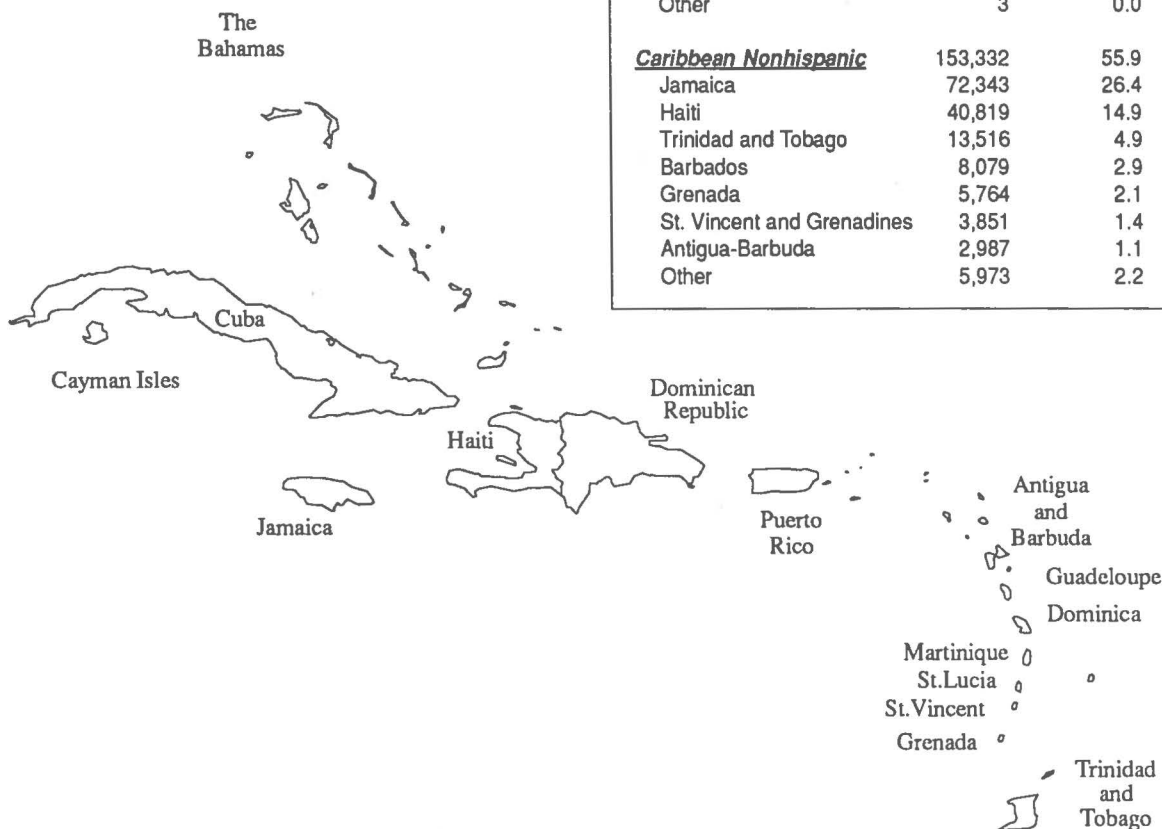
Mexicans, the largest immigrant group to the nation during the 1980s, demonstrated very little preference for initially settling in New York City. During the 1982-1989 period, less than one percent of the nation's 534,000 Mexican immigrants settled in this city. Other prominent immigrant source countries nationally who were not among the city's major source countries included Cuba, Canada and West Germany.

The remaining five countries on the city's top twenty list included two from Central America (Honduras and El Salvador) and three from Europe (the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union and Poland). Of these, only the Soviets and the Hondurans demonstrated a strong preference for settling in New York.

Thus, immigration to New York City was more likely to be from the Caribbean and South America, while nationally immigrants were more likely to be Asian and Mexican. In the remainder of this chapter a more detailed view of the specific countries that made up the city's immigrant flow during the last decade is presented.

# Chart 2-1

## The Caribbean



### IMMIGRANTS BY SELECTED CARIBBEAN COUNTRY OF BIRTH NEW YORK CITY 1982-1989

<b><u>Caribbean, Total</u></b>	274,528	100.0	
<b><u>Caribbean Hispanic</u></b>	121,196	44.1	100.0
Cuba	5,434	2.0	4.5
Dominican Republic	115,759	42.2	95.5
Other	3	0.0	0.0
<b><u>Caribbean Nonhispanic</u></b>	153,332	55.9	100.0
Jamaica	72,343	26.4	47.2
Haiti	40,819	14.9	26.6
Trinidad and Tobago	13,516	4.9	8.8
Barbados	8,079	2.9	5.3
Grenada	5,764	2.1	3.8
St. Vincent and Grenadines	3,851	1.4	2.5
Antigua-Barbuda	2,987	1.1	1.9
Other	5,973	2.2	3.9

### PATTERNS OF IMMIGRATION FROM SELECTED CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES OF BIRTH NEW YORK CITY 1965-1989

	Annual Average					Percent of U.S. Immigrants Who Settled in New York City				
	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1979	1982-1985	1986-1989	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1979	1982-1985	1986-1989
<b><u>Caribbean Hispanic</u></b>										
Cuba	4,480	2,692	2,478	401	958	12.2	13.3	7.0	3.3	4.3
Dominican Republic	8,156	8,538	10,715	13,386	15,554	71.0	67.0	68.9	61.9	59.9
<b><u>Caribbean Nonhispanic</u></b>										
Barbados		897	1,516	1,080	940		55.8	63.0	61.6	60.9
Haiti	3,700	3,993	3,841	4,853	5,352	76.1	69.0	63.6	52.2	29.7
Jamaica		6,854	7,021	8,741	9,345		52.4	48.3	45.4	43.6
Trinidad and Tobago		3,678	3,295	1,525	1,855		53.1	56.2	49.1	48.4

## North America

North American immigrants, including those from Mexico, Canada, Central America and the Caribbean Islands, played a much more significant role in the profile of New York City immigrants than they played nationally. Of all immigrants who initially settled in New York City between 1982 and 1989, 46 percent were from North America, compared to 33 percent nationally. The composition of North American immigration into New York City also differed substantially from that of the nation. In the city, 87 percent of all North American immigrants were born in the Caribbean Islands compared to 45 percent for the United States as a whole. Conversely, 35 percent of all North American immigrants to the United States were from Mexico, compared to one percent for New York City.

### *The Caribbean Islands: Hispanic Immigration*

The top right hand panel of Chart 2-1 presents the distribution of recent immigrants who initially settled in New York City from the Caribbean Islands by country of birth. Of those immigrants, 42 percent were from the Dominican Republic. Their level of immigration was so pronounced that slightly more than one out of every six recent immigrants to New York was Dominican. A notable number of recent immigrants who settled in the city were also born in Cuba, although they only accounted for 5 percent of Hispanic Caribbean immigration.

Between the late 1960s and the late 1980s, the average annual level of Dominican immigration into New York City virtually doubled. Consistent increases in the number of Dominican immigrants coming to the United States and a large New York City-directed flow were responsible for this trend (see lower panel of Chart 2-1).<sup>7</sup> Although there is evidence of a decline since the early 1970s, the proportion of recent Dominican immigrants who settled in New York City remains a formidable 60 percent. During the last decade, only two other nations among the city's largest source countries, Guyana and Barbados, had settlement patterns that were as heavily directed to New York City.

Cuban immigrants have been, and continue to be, a major immigrant group nationwide. Sixty-four percent of all Hispanic Caribbean immigration that settled outside of New York City between 1982 and 1989 was Cuban, the largest concentration of which was in Miami. Unlike Dominicans, Cubans did not demonstrate a strong at-

traction toward the city in their residential patterns. In the early 1970s, for example, New York City received approximately 13 percent of all Cuban immigrants but only 4 percent in the late 1980s. The impact of recent Cuban immigration on the city may not be as small as these numbers indicate since recent Cuban immigrants are found in significant numbers in neighboring New Jersey counties such as Bergen, Essex and especially Hudson.

### *The Caribbean Islands: Nonhispanic Immigration*

While Hispanic Caribbean immigration to New York City was heavily dominated by one country, nonhispanic Caribbean immigration was more diverse, although it too was influenced by a small number of countries. During the 1982-1989 period, approximately 153,000 immigrants from a total of 23 nonhispanic Caribbean countries settled in New York City. Jamaica, which accounted for 47 percent of all nonhispanic Caribbean immigration into the city, and Haiti, which added 27 percent, were the second and fifth largest immigrant source countries. In addition to these two large source countries, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, Grenada, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Antigua and Barbuda also sent sizable numbers of immigrants to the city. The large numbers of recent immigrants from Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados ranked them as the eleventh and sixteenth largest immigrant source countries to New York City.

The patterns of immigration from many of these countries into New York City between the mid-1960s and the late 1980s differ considerably (see lower panel of Chart 2-1). For example, the annual average number of recent Jamaican immigrants who initially settled in the City rose 36 percent between the early 1970s and the late 1980s. This growth reflected an overall increase in United States directed emigration from Jamaica, coupled with a large percentage who initially settled in the city. Similar to the patterns observed among Dominicans, however, the propensity of recent Jamaican immigrants to settle in New York City has declined somewhat since the early 1970s, although it remains high.

The number of Haitian immigrants who settled in New York City increased substantially between the mid-1960s and the late 1980s, a function of the rising levels of emigration from that country. Over the same period, however, the proportion of Haitians settling in New York City has declined. In the 1965-69 period, for example, the city received 76 percent of all recent Haitian immigrants compared to only 30 percent in the latter half of the 1980s. The figure for the late 1980s reflects

the status adjustment of thousands of Haitian immigrants detained in the Miami area and, thus, may be misleadingly low. Regardless, the propensity of recent Haitian immigrants to settle in New York City has declined consistently. The Miami area has received the largest proportion of the most recent Haitian immigrants.

Unlike Jamaicans and Haitians, the annual average number of recent immigrants from Trinidad and Tobago who settled in New York City declined between the early 1970s and the late 1980s, although there has been a slight resurgence since 1986. Barbadian immigration into the city increased steadily across the 1970s, peaking in 1978. Since then, the number of Barbadian immigrants has declined to levels similar to those in the early 1970s.



## Chart 2-2

### Central America



#### IMMIGRANTS BY SELECTED CENTRAL AMERICAN COUNTRY OF BIRTH NEW YORK CITY 1982-1989

<b><u>Central America, Total</u></b>	34,507	100.0	
<b><u>Central America Hispanic</u></b>	25,132	72.8	100.0
Honduras	8,593	24.9	34.2
El Salvador	8,171	23.7	32.5
Guatemala	4,811	13.9	19.1
Nicaragua	2,001	5.8	8.0
Costa Rica	1,556	4.5	6.2
<b><u>Central America Nonhispanic</u></b>	9,375	27.2	100.0
Panama	5,933	17.2	63.3
Belize	3,442	10.0	36.7

#### PATTERNS OF IMMIGRATION FROM SELECTED CENTRAL AMERICAN COUNTRIES OF BIRTH NEW YORK CITY 1970-1989

	Annual Average				Percent of U.S. Immigrants Who Settled in New York City			
	<u>1970-1974</u>	<u>1975-1979</u>	<u>1982-1985</u>	<u>1986-1989</u>	<u>1970-1974</u>	<u>1975-1979</u>	<u>1982-1985</u>	<u>1986-1989</u>
<b><u>Central America Hispanic</u></b>								
Costa Rica	260	316	214	175	26.0	22.4	16.4	12.8
El Salvador	346	688	1,060	983	17.7	17.1	12.2	8.3
Guatemala	241	527	565	638	12.9	18.1	14.1	11.5
Honduras	338	584	916	1,232	27.7	29.6	26.3	26.4
Nicaragua	109	231	259	241	15.8	14.6	9.0	7.3
<b><u>Central America Nonhispanic</u></b>								
Panama	572	924	857	626	36.3	36.0	31.9	25.3

### ***Central America***

Between 1982 and 1989, 34,500 or 5 percent of the total number of immigrants who settled in New York City were from this part of North America, 73 percent of whom came from Hispanic countries. Belize and Panama, the only countries defined as non-hispanic, accounted for the remaining 27 percent of the total immigrant Central American flow into the city.<sup>8</sup>

The top right panel of Chart 2-2 presents a distribution of immigrants from Central America by country of birth. Honduras and El Salvador were the largest source countries of Central American immigrants who initially settled in New York City between 1982 and 1989. During that period, 8,600 Honduran immigrants and 8,200 Salvadoran immigrants located in New York City which, when combined, represented just under half of all immigrants from Central America. The levels of immigration from Honduras and El Salvador were large enough to rank them as the fourteenth and fifteenth largest immigrant source countries to New York City. Panama and Guatemala also sent sizable numbers of recent immigrants to New York City. More modest numbers of immigrants arrived from Belize, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Between the early 1970s and late 1980s the number of recent immigrants from Honduras who settled in New York City increased from an annual average of 340 to 1,200 (see lower panel of Chart 2-2). The increase reflected the dramatic growth in Honduran immigration nationally coupled with a high percentage who settled in the city.

The number of recent Salvadoran immigrants entering New York City annually also increased notably between the early 1970s and late 1980s. For example, during the 1980s, the city received approximately 1,000 Salvadoran immigrants each year, which was about three times the annual average in the early 1970s. Unlike Hondurans, however, Salvadorans entering the United States did not demonstrate a strong preference for settling in New York City. Recent Salvadoran immigrants were more likely to settle in Los Angeles, Washington, D.C., San Francisco and Houston.

### ***Other North America***

Neither Canada nor Mexico was a significant source country of immigrants to New York City. Combined, both countries accounted for 7,000 immigrants during the 1982-1989 period who identified New York City as their initial place of residence. The majority were Canadians, who comprised 55 percent.

## Chart 2-3

### South America



#### IMMIGRANTS BY SELECTED SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRY OF BIRTH NEW YORK CITY 1982-1989

<b><u>South America, Total</u></b>	112,829	100.0	
<b><u>South America Hispanic</u></b>	58,901	52.2	100.0
Colombia	22,805	20.2	38.7
Ecuador	17,930	15.9	30.4
Peru	7,329	6.5	12.4
Argentina	2,840	2.5	4.8
Brazil	2,622	2.3	4.5
Chile	1,986	1.8	3.4
Other	3,389	3.0	5.8
<b><u>South America Nonhispanic</u></b>	53,928	47.8	100.0
Guyana	53,638	47.5	99.5
Other	290	0.3	0.5

#### PATTERNS OF IMMIGRATION FROM SELECTED SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES OF BIRTH NEW YORK CITY 1965-1989

	Annual Average					Percent of U.S. Immigrants Who Settled in New York City				
	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1979	1982-1985	1986-1989	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1979	1982-1985	1986-1989
<b><u>South America Hispanic</u></b>										
Argentina	727	524	737	372	338	17.8	23.1	25.6	18.4	15.2
Brazil		206	253	260	395		15.3	17.4	14.7	14.9
Chile		175	354	265	232		17.3	16.4	13.6	10.9
Colombia	2,527	2,110	3,000	3,019	2,683	32.0	35.9	34.4	29.3	24.4
Ecuador	1,969	2,633	2,801	2,224	2,259	49.3	58.1	54.3	52.3	47.9
Peru		374	894	806	1,027		26.4	23.7	18.9	16.8
<b><u>South America Nonhispanic</u></b>										
Guyana		1,927	3,821	6,255	7,155		74.6	68.2	69.5	70.7

## South America

Chart 2-3 presents the country of birth distribution of recent South American immigrants who initially settled in New York City between 1982 and 1989. Immigration from this part of the world into the city was evenly split between Hispanic and nonhispanic countries, with just over half of the 112,800 arriving from Hispanic countries.

### *Hispanic Immigration*

Together, Colombia and Ecuador accounted for approximately 70 percent of the total Hispanic South American immigration into the city between 1982 and 1989. These two countries were the sixth and ninth largest source countries of immigrants to New York City. Of the remaining South American Hispanic countries, the number of recent Peruvian immigrants who initially settled in the city was large enough to rank Peru as the city's nineteenth largest source country. Modest numbers of recent immigrants also came from Argentina, Brazil and Chile.

Between the mid-1970s and the late 1980s, the number of Colombian immigrants entering the city remained fairly constant at approximately 3,000 annually, although this number declined slightly during the latter half of the 1980s. This relative lack of change occurred during a time when Colombian immigration into the nation continued to rise. These patterns reflect a noticeable drop in the percent of Colombian immigrants who initially settled in New York City. Although a sizable portion continued to select the city as a place to live, the percentage fell from approximately one-third during the 1970s to one-quarter during the 1980s. Preliminary evidence suggests that Colombians are dispersing across the metropolitan region. In 1988, for example, while the city received roughly two-thirds of all recent immigrants into the tri-state region, it absorbed just over half of all recent Colombian immigrants. Many of those Colombians initially settled outside the city in New Jersey, particularly in the Newark area and in Bergen and Passaic counties.

Between the early 1970s and late 1980s the city received between 2,000 and 2,800 Ecuadorean immigrants annually, peaking at the end of the 1970s. More significantly, although there was a modest decline, Ecuadoreans demonstrated one of the strongest preferences for selecting New York City as a place to live.

### ***Nonhispanic Immigration***

During the 1982-1989 period, 53,600 Guyanese immigrants initially settled in New York City. The level of immigration from Guyana ranked it as the city's fourth largest source country. These levels of immigration came from a country with a 1984 population of just 775,000, suggesting that approximately 8 percent of Guyana's population in the early 1980s was resident in New York City by the end of that decade.

Since the change in legislation in 1965, the increase in Guyanese immigration to New York has been dramatic. In the late 1960s the number of immigrants to the city from Guyana was so small that no numbers were presented separately by the INS in their reporting. Just five years later, however, the annual average number of Guyanese immigrants initially settling in the city was just under 2,000, and by the end of the decade, Guyana had become the leading South American immigrant source country. This pattern continued during the 1980s as the number of Guyanese was almost four times greater than in the early 1970s. This growth was a reflection of an overall increase in Guyanese immigration nationwide coupled with a consistently high percent of that immigration settling in New York City.



## Chart 2-4

### East Asia



#### IMMIGRANTS BY SELECTED EAST ASIAN COUNTRY OF BIRTH NEW YORK CITY 1982 - 1989

<b><u>East Asia, Total</u></b>	151,581	100.0
China	71,881	47.4
Mainland	52,713	34.8
Hong Kong	9,952	6.6
Taiwan	9,216	6.1
Korea	20,112	13.3
India	20,039	13.2
Philippines	13,539	8.9
Pakistan	6,913	4.6
Vietnam	4,616	3.0
Bangladesh	3,327	2.2
Japan	3,123	2.1
Other	8,031	5.3

#### PATTERNS OF IMMIGRATION FROM SELECTED EAST ASIAN COUNTRIES OF BIRTH NEW YORK CITY 1965-1989

<b><u>East Asia</u></b>	<b>Annual Average</b>					<b>Percent of U.S. Immigrants Who Settled in New York City</b>				
	<b><u>1965-1969</u></b>	<b><u>1970-1974</u></b>	<b><u>1975-1979</u></b>	<b><u>1982-1985</u></b>	<b><u>1986-1989</u></b>	<b><u>1965-1969</u></b>	<b><u>1970-1974</u></b>	<b><u>1975-1979</u></b>	<b><u>1982-1985</u></b>	<b><u>1986-1989</u></b>
China		4,608	5,284	8,529	9,439		22.7	19.6	19.3	20.8
India		2,419	2,862	2,582	2,428		18.0	14.8	10.5	8.9
Japan	171	346	337	369	412	4.7	7.1	7.7	9.2	9.6
Korea		1,413	1,787	2,361	2,668		7.6	5.7	7.1	7.7
Pakistan		586	605	806	922		26.1	17.5	15.7	15.4
Philippines	485	1,842	1,943	1,472	1,913	4.2	6.0	4.9	3.3	3.8
Vietnam		83	404	483	671		2.8	1.6	1.1	2.3

## Asia

During the 1982-1989 period, the city absorbed just over 177,500 Asian-born immigrants. While this accounted for one-quarter of all recent immigrants to the city, it was less than the 46 percent represented by Asians nationwide. The relatively low share of recent Asian immigrants to the city compared to the nation was a function of Asian settlement patterns favoring the west coast. Nevertheless, Asians played an important role in the city's immigrant mosaic representing a plethora of religions, races and cultures. In this analysis, the countries of Asia were divided into East and West with the Afghanistan - Pakistan border serving as the dividing line.

### *East Asia*

Chart 2-4 presents the distribution of recent immigrants into New York City from the largest source countries of East Asia. During the 1982-89 period, 47 percent of all East Asian immigration into the city came from China. The 71,900 recent Chinese immigrants absorbed by the city ranked China as the city's third largest immigrant source country.<sup>9</sup> Of those immigrants, 52,700 were from the Peoples Republic of China, while an additional 10,000 and 9,200 came from Hong Kong and Taiwan, respectively.

The number of Chinese immigrants entering New York City annually increased substantially since 1965 (see lower panel of Chart 2-4). In the late 1960s, New York City received an average of 4,600 immigrants from China, and by the late 1980s that annual average had risen to just over 9,400. The growth in the number of Chinese immigrants who initially settled in the city was primarily a reflection of the increase in the level of United States-directed emigration from China. These increases were, in part, accounted for by policy changes. In the 1970s, the Chinese relaxed their emigration policies as relations with the United States improved. In 1979, the People's Republic of China was formally recognized by the United States and, in 1981, Taiwan and the Peoples Republic of China were each given their own numerical limitations of 20,000 immigrants. Prior to that, almost all of the immigration from China had come from Taiwan.

Following China, the largest immigrant source countries from East Asia were Korea and India, each of which accounted for an additional 13 percent of the total East Asian flow. The numbers of recent immigrants from Korea and India who initially located in New York City marked them as the city's seventh and eighth largest immigrant source countries. The number of Korean immigrants increased by 89 percent



between the early 1970s and the late 1980s. This increase primarily reflected the overall growth of Korean immigration to the nation, as they did not demonstrate a proclivity for settling in New York City. At no point since the early 1970s did the city ever receive more than eight percent of all recent Korean immigrants entering the nation. They were much more likely to settle on the west coast, with their largest concentration in Los Angeles. Other areas that received sizable numbers of Koreans included Washington D.C., Chicago and Philadelphia.

The levels of Asian Indian immigration into the city since the early 1970s remained in the range of 2,400 to 2,900 annually. The most recent levels, however, were slightly lower than in the late 1970s. There appeared to be a declining propensity among Asian Indians to settle in New York City. The proportion of recent Asian Indian immigrants who located in the city declined from 18 percent in the early 1970s to nine percent in the late 1980s. Asian Indians, however, are found in sizable numbers in the surrounding suburban counties. Approximately 60 percent of Asian Indian immigrants who became permanent residents in 1988 and who settled in the New York Tri-State region chose to live outside of the city. Substantial shares were found in Long Island, Westchester, Rockland, and New Jersey.

Following Koreans and Asian Indians, the city received substantial numbers of Filipinos and Pakistanis during the 1982-89 period. Both were classified as major source countries, ranking tenth and twentieth respectively. The level of Filipino immigration into New York City since the early 1970s has remained relatively unchanged at approximately 1,900 annually, although they have consistently demonstrated a low propensity to settle in the city. Since the 1970s, the percentage of Filipino immigrants to the United States who initially settled in the city never exceeded six percent, and in the last decade the share never reached four percent. Filipinos, like Koreans, settled primarily in California, with concentrations in Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco and San Jose. A sizable number of Filipinos were also found in Chicago.

Pakistani immigration into the city increased modestly between the early 1970s and the late 1980s. Unlike many Asian groups, a relatively high percentage of the Pakistanis settled in New York City. Since the mid 1970s, for example, the city's share has remained fairly constant in the range of 15 to 17 percent.



## Chart 2-5

### West Asia

#### IMMIGRANTS BY SELECTED WEST ASIAN COUNTRY OF BIRTH NEW YORK CITY 1982-1989

<u>West Asia, Total</u>	25,926	100.0
Israel	7,937	30.6
Iran	5,273	20.3
Afghanistan	2,785	10.7
Turkey	1,987	7.7
Lebanon	1,944	7.5
Other	6,000	23.1



#### PATTERNS OF IMMIGRATION FROM SELECTED WEST ASIAN COUNTRIES OF BIRTH NEW YORK CITY 1970-1989

	Annual Average				Percent of U.S. Immigrants Who Settled in New York City			
	<u>1970-1974</u>	<u>1975-1979</u>	<u>1982-1985</u>	<u>1986-1989</u>	<u>1970-1974</u>	<u>1975-1979</u>	<u>1982-1985</u>	<u>1986-1989</u>
<u>West Asia</u>								
Iran	345	344	578	740	13.4	7.0	4.5	4.7
Israel	774	1,004	924	1,061	39.8	32.7	28.9	28.4
Lebanon	169	295	191	295	8.3	6.9	5.8	6.4
Turkey	442	311	290	207	23.1	17.6	13.5	12.2

### ***West Asia***

Immigrants from West Asia who settled in New York City between 1982 and 1989 were a mix of Jews, Moslems and Christians. The available data, however, do not disaggregate immigrants by religious background. Thus, it was not possible to estimate the size of the religious communities among recent West Asian immigrant populations entering the city.

Chart 2-5 presents a distribution of recent immigrants into New York City from the largest source countries of West Asia. During the 1982-1989 period, 25,900 immigrants born in West Asia settled in New York City, 31 percent of whom were born in Israel. The number of Israelis who initially settled in the city was large enough to rank Israel as the city's seventeenth largest immigrant source country. Between the early 1970s and late 1980s the city received more immigrants from Israel than from any other country in West Asia. During the 1970s, the city received between 33 and 40 percent of all Israeli immigrants to the United States. In the 1980s, while immigration from Israel continued to increase, albeit at a modest pace relative to the 1970s, New York City's percentage of all United States-directed Israeli immigrants declined.

Following Israel, Iran was the city's second largest immigrant source country from West Asia. Between the early 1970s and late 1980s, the average annual number of Iranian immigrants almost doubled from 345 to 740. The percentage of Iranian immigrants, however, who chose to settle in the city dropped from 13 percent to just under 5 percent.

## Chart 2-6

### North and Sub-Saharan Africa



#### IMMIGRANTS BY SELECTED AFRICAN COUNTRY OF BIRTH NEW YORK CITY 1982-1989

<u><b>Africa, Total</b></u>	13,487	100.0	
<u><b>North Africa</b></u>	5,446	40.4	100.0
Egypt	4,071	30.2	74.8
Morocco	999	7.4	18.3
Other	376	2.8	6.9
<u><b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b></u>	8,041	59.6	100.0
Ghana	1,737	12.9	21.6
Nigeria	1,517	11.2	18.9
South Africa	853	6.3	10.6
Ethiopia	746	5.5	9.3
Liberia	726	5.4	9.0
Other	2,462	18.3	30.6

#### PATTERNS OF IMMIGRATION FROM SELECTED AFRICAN COUNTRIES OF BIRTH NEW YORK CITY 1970-1989

	Annual Average				Percent of U.S. Immigrants Who Settled in New York City			
	<u>1970-1974</u>	<u>1975-1979</u>	<u>1982-1985</u>	<u>1986-1989</u>	<u>1970-1974</u>	<u>1975-1979</u>	<u>1982-1985</u>	<u>1986-1989</u>
<u><b>North Africa</b></u>								
Egypt	629	418	478	540	20.7	16.9	17.6	17.3
<u><b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b></u>								
Nigeria		113	123	257		13.2	5.0	8.3

## **Africa**

The levels of African immigration into the city between 1982 and 1989 were small, especially when compared to areas of the world such as the Caribbean and East Asia. Only two percent of the immigrants initially settling in the city during that period were from the African continent. This was not notably different from the share they represented nationally.

### ***North Africa***

Chart 2-6 subdivides Africa into North and Sub-saharan and presents the distribution of immigrants by country of birth for each of the areas. The number of immigrants into New York City born in the northern tier of African countries was small, with one country, Egypt, dominating. During the 1982-1989 period, the city received 5,400 immigrants from North Africa, 75 percent of whom were born in Egypt. Between the early 1970s and late 1980s, the levels of Egyptian immigration into the city remained modest, ranging from 400 to 600 annually. During that time, the city received just under one-in-five Egyptians entering the nation, although that appears to be on the decline.

### ***Sub-Saharan Africa***

The levels of immigration into the city from Sub-saharan Africa were also small. During the 1982-1989 period, New York City received approximately 8,000 immigrants from 48 countries south of the Sahara. The largest numbers of immigrants were from Ghana and Nigeria, accounting for 22 and 19 percent of the total from that region of the world.

## Chart 2-7

### Eastern Europe

#### IMMIGRANTS BY SELECTED EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRY OF BIRTH NEW YORK CITY 1982-1989

<b><i>Eastern Europe, Total</i></b>	29,229	100.0
Soviet Union	10,778	36.9
Poland	7,880	27.0
Romania	5,440	18.6
Yugoslavia	3,086	10.6
Other	2,045	7.0



#### PATTERNS OF IMMIGRATION FROM SELECTED EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES OF BIRTH NEW YORK CITY 1965-1989

<b><i>Eastern Europe</i></b>	<b>Annual Average</b>					<b>Percent of U.S. Immigrants Who Settled in New York City</b>				
	<b><u>1965-1969</u></b>	<b><u>1970-1974</u></b>	<b><u>1975-1979</u></b>	<b><u>1982-1985</u></b>	<b><u>1986-1989</u></b>	<b><u>1965-1969</u></b>	<b><u>1970-1974</u></b>	<b><u>1975-1979</u></b>	<b><u>1982-1985</u></b>	<b><u>1986-1989</u></b>
Hungary		617	308	95	110		38.9	33.4	12.2	10.3
Poland	1,226	888	891	830	1,141	21.5	22.0	20.1	10.6	13.0
Romania		775	745	590	771		49.0	39.5	15.9	17.7
Yugoslavia	1,514	2,133	541	345	427	27.0	31.4	18.5	22.9	21.5

## Europe

Europeans represented nine percent of all recent immigrants who initially settled in New York City between 1982 and 1989, slightly lower than the 11 percent they represented among all immigrants nationwide. In the analysis, Europe was divided into East and West. Those countries that were non-communist prior to 1989 were categorized as Western European. Germany, although now a united country, was analyzed in the report as East and West Germany. Yugoslavia was analyzed as constituted prior to 1991. The Soviet Union includes the 12 republics that became independent states in December 1991. It does not include the Baltic States of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia which are analyzed as part of Eastern Europe.

### *Eastern Europe*

Chart 2-7 presents the distribution of immigrants from Eastern Europe who initially settled in New York City between 1982 and 1989 by country of birth. The Soviet Union, the largest immigrant source country, accounted for 37 percent of the total flow from that region of the world. The number of Soviet immigrants was large enough to rank the Soviet Union as the twelfth largest immigrant source country to New York City. The city also received 7,900 recent Polish immigrants, which ranked Poland as the city's eighteenth largest immigrant source country.

Since the early 1970s, the levels of immigration to New York City from Poland remained fairly constant, although there was a noticeable increase in the latter half of the 1980s. More importantly, the share of the total number of United States directed Polish emigrants who chose to live in New York City declined from 22 to 13 percent.<sup>10</sup> Yugoslavia demonstrated a substantial decline in the average levels of immigration to the city.



## Chart 2-8

### Western Europe

#### IMMIGRANTS BY SELECTED WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRY OF BIRTH NEW YORK CITY 1982-1989

<b><i>Western Europe. Total</i></b>	34,607	100.0
United Kingdom	9,019	26.1
Italy	5,632	16.3
Greece	5,157	14.9
Ireland	4,272	12.3
France	2,445	7.1
West Germany	2,087	6.0
Other	5,995	17.3



#### PATTERNS OF IMMIGRATION FROM SELECTED WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES OF BIRTH NEW YORK CITY 1965-1989

	Annual Average					Percent of U.S. Immigrants Who Settled in New York City				
	<u>1965-1969</u>	<u>1970-1974</u>	<u>1975-1979</u>	<u>1982-1985</u>	<u>1986-1989</u>	<u>1965-1969</u>	<u>1970-1974</u>	<u>1975-1979</u>	<u>1982-1985</u>	<u>1986-1989</u>
<b><i>Western Europe</i></b>										
France	473	374	237	291	321	14.7	18.8	14.1	13.9	12.9
W. & E. Germany	1,311	463	330	279	272	7.8	6.3	5.1	4.0	3.9
Greece	2,626	3,154	2,203	729	560	23.4	24.3	27.2	24.5	22.9
Ireland	839	480	239	182	886	25.7	28.1	19.4	15.6	21.2
Italy	6,339	6,149	2,371	773	636	28.9	28.8	27.5	23.4	22.2
United Kingdom	1,990	1,194	1,330	1,186	1,069	8.5	10.6	10.1	8.4	8.0

### *Western Europe*

Chart 2-8 presents the distribution of immigrants from Western Europe who initially settled in New York City between 1982 and 1989 by country of birth. The number of immigrants born in the United Kingdom was large enough to rank that country as the city's thirteenth largest immigrant source country. The annual levels of immigration into the city from the United Kingdom as well as the percentage of the national total who settled in New York remained fairly constant between the early 1970s and the late 1980s. The relatively small percent of British immigrants who chose to reside in the city reflected a dispersed settlement pattern across the nation. For example, although significant numbers settled in Boston, Washington, D.C., and Los Angeles, none of these areas received as many recent British immigrants as the city. In addition, recent British immigrants were dispersed across the Tri-State region.

Following the United Kingdom, notable numbers of immigrants came from Italy, Greece and Ireland, each of which has a long and rich history of immigration to New York City. In the late 1960s, the levels of immigration into the city from Italy and Greece were exceptionally high reflecting the effects of the 1965 amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act. Once the backlogs from these countries were relieved, the levels of immigration declined precipitously. Among Italians and Greeks, for example, the number of immigrants initially settling in the city since the early 1970s declined, reflecting falling rates of emigration to the United States.

Similar to Italians and Greeks, the number of Irish immigrants entering the city declined consistently beginning in the late 1960s and extending through the middle of the last decade. Unlike Italians and Greeks, however, levels of Irish immigration in the late 1960s and 1970s were modest. Also unlike Italians and Greeks, there was a precipitous increase in the number of recent Irish immigrants entering the city in the latter half of the 1980s. Much of this legal immigration was tied to the Immigration Reform and Control Act which allocated a number of visas to countries, such as Ireland, which had been "adversely affected" by the 1965 change in immigration law. Given the beneficial effect that the 1990 legislation will have for Irish immigration, it is anticipated that the number of Irish immigrants in the 1990s will continue to increase.

## **The Diversity of Immigration to the New York Metropolitan Area Relative to Other Major Metropolitan Areas in the United States**

The character of immigration into New York City differs in its country of origin composition relative to the nation. In Table 2-4, the New York Metropolitan area is compared to the nine other major immigrant receiving metropolitan areas in the United States in the 1984-1989 period.<sup>11</sup> Five of these areas are located in California: Los Angeles, San Francisco, Anaheim, San Jose and San Diego. Although immigration to each of these destinations has unique qualities, they are all linked by a common strand, namely the dominance of Mexico and Asian countries. Chicago, the only midwestern city among the top ten receiving metropolitan areas, resembled the immigration to the west. On the east coast, Boston and Washington D.C. resembled immigration to the New York Metropolitan area, although on a much more modest scale. To the south, Miami has taken on a major role as an immigrant receiving area, with immigration dominated by Cubans and Haitians.

TABLE 2-4

IMMIGRANTS BY SELECTED COUNTRY OF BIRTH  
UNITED STATES AND MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS  
1984-1989

UNITED STATES		NEW YORK		LOS ANGELES	
All Immigrants	3,572,271	All Immigrants	566,299	All Immigrants	400,896
Top 5 Source Countries	38.5%	Top 5 Source Countries	50.2%	Top 5 Source Countries	57.9%
Mexico	419,002	Dominican Republic	93,567	Mexico	92,796
Philippines	293,810	Jamaica	59,352	Philippines	43,313
China	267,741	China	56,108	China	37,310
Korea	206,841	Guyana	40,893	Korea	31,786
Vietnam	186,716	Haiti	34,606	Iran	27,026
MIAMI		CHICAGO		WASHINGTON	
All Immigrants	136,580	All Immigrants	133,406	All Immigrants	103,785
Top 5 Source Countries	74.4%	Top 5 Source Countries	56.1%	Top 5 Source Countries	36.2%
Cuba	63,697	Mexico	25,222	Korea	10,219
Haiti	18,888	India	14,971	El Salvador	7,582
Jamaica	7,837	Philippines	13,833	China	6,715
Colombia	7,242	Poland	12,599	Vietnam	6,714
Nicaragua	4,000	Korea	8,209	India	6,334
SAN FRANCISCO		ANAHEIM		SAN JOSE	
All Immigrants	97,926	All Immigrants	81,767	All Immigrants	69,405
Top 5 Source Countries	65.5%	Top 5 Source Countries	60.3%	Top 5 Source Countries	64.9%
China	28,538	Vietnam	17,818	Vietnam	13,462
Philippines	20,729	Mexico	12,519	Philippines	11,298
Vietnam	6,083	Korea	6,986	China	10,055
El Salvador	5,197	China	6,639	Mexico	6,007
Mexico	3,636	Philippines	5,374	India	4,211
BOSTON		SAN DIEGO			
All Immigrants	69,195	All Immigrants	64,191		
Top 5 Source Countries	37.5%	Top 5 Source Countries	70.2%		
China	7,456	Mexico	19,303		
Haiti	5,367	Philippines	15,956		
Vietnam	5,081	Vietnam	5,167		
Cambodia	4,063	Laos	2,560		
Dominican Republic	3,981	China	2,100		

Source: Unpublished INS data, 1984-1989, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service

## ENDNOTES

1. The Immigration and Naturalization Service does not collect information on the race, religion or ethnicity of immigrants.
2. In addition to country of birth, the Immigration and Naturalization Service also provides information on an immigrant's country of last residence and his or her country of nationality.
3. Through federal fiscal year 1990, approximately 1.4 million immigrants acquired legal status through the provisions of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986.
4. The period prior to the passage of the 1965 amendments refers to the years 1951 through 1960.
5. The percentage of immigration from North American countries reached a high of 41 percent in the 1960s during the 40 year period from the 1950s through the 1980s. Since then it has declined to 32 percent, a function primarily of the rapid growth of Asian immigration.
6. Although Guyana is not physically in the Caribbean, culturally, socially and politically it is identified with that region.
7. The historical tables presented throughout the remainder of this chapter are based on data provided by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The information, however, was not available for all nations which accounts for the absence of some countries.
8. The decision to categorize Panama, a culturally Hispanic country, as nonhispanic was based on evidence that the Panamanians who emigrate to New York City are predominantly descendants of laborers imported from several of the islands of the West Indies. As a consequence of these ancestral ties, recent Panamanian immigrants resemble, culturally and racially, immigrants from the British West Indies.
9. China, as defined in this report, includes the People's Republic of China, Taiwan and the British Crown Colony of Hong Kong.
10. Data limitations prevented a reliable overview of the historical patterns of Soviet immigration into New York City.
11. Although it would have been preferable to have compared the immigrant profile of major immigrant receiving cities, data were only readily available from the INS at the metropolitan area level. The New York Metropolitan area includes New York City, Westchester, Rockland and Putnam counties.

## *Chapter 3*

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# **PATHWAYS TO PERMANENT RESIDENT STATUS**

## **Introduction**

Class of admission provides an invaluable context for understanding the characteristics of recent immigrants and is an essential foundation for understanding future levels of immigration as they relate to changes in legislation. An immigrant's class of admission is determined by his or her relationship to a petitioner who may be either a relative — either a United States citizen or a permanent resident alien — or a prospective employer. As detailed earlier in Table 1-1, that relationship determined whether the prospective immigrant would be subject to or exempt from numerical limitations.

In addition to class of admission, the nature of the immigrant's entrance into this country also varied by his or her adjustment status. Eight out of every ten immigrants who settled in New York City between 1982 and 1989 were designated as "new arrivals," that is they were issued an immigrant visa by a Department of State Consular Officer outside the United States. The balance adjusted their status from temporary nonimmigrant to permanent resident, and are thus referred to as "adjustments." Those identified as refugees in this report, first entered the country as nonimmigrants and then adjusted their status to permanent resident after one year. Regardless of whether the immigrant was a "new arrival" or an "adjustment," he or she was subject to the annual numerical limitations, unless he or she qualified for exemption from these limitations.<sup>1</sup>

## **Pathways To Permanent Residence Status: Class of Admission**

### *Immigrants Subject to Numerical Limitation*

The distribution of immigrants by class of admission for New York City and the United States is presented in Table 3-1. During the 1982-1989 period, 69 percent of those immigrants who initially settled in New York City were subject to numerical limitation compared to 45 percent of all immigrants nationally. This disparity was a function of the much higher utilization of the second preference (spouses and unmarried sons and

TABLE 3-1

IMMIGRANTS BY CLASS OF ADMISSION  
 NEW YORK CITY AND THE UNITED STATES  
 1982-1989

	New York City		United States	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>684,819</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,726,165</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Numerically Limited</b>	<b>471,963</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>2,137,712</b>	<b>45.2</b>
Relative Preferences	414,539	60.5	1,687,746	35.7
First	10,208	1.5	78,042	1.7
Second	271,465	39.6	894,231	18.9
Fourth	32,615	4.8	163,874	3.5
Fifth	100,251	14.6	551,599	11.7
Occupational Preferences	53,857	7.9	420,926	8.9
Third	14,280	2.1	210,230	4.4
Sixth	39,577	5.8	210,696	4.5
Other	3,567	0.5	29,040	0.6
<b>Numerically Exempt</b>	<b>212,856</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>2,588,453</b>	<b>54.8</b>
Immediate Relatives	165,919	24.2	1,612,702	34.1
Spouses	101,735	14.9	990,040	20.9
Parents	37,976	5.5	332,108	7.0
Children	26,208	3.8	290,554	6.1
Refugees	34,851	5.1	845,135	17.9
Special Immigrants	3,387	0.5	29,777	0.6
Other	8,699	1.3	100,839	2.1

Source: Annual Immigrant Tape Files, 1982-1989, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service

daughters of permanent resident aliens) among New York City immigrants, a smaller proportion of persons who entered as immediate relatives, and a much smaller share of refugees who settled in the city relative to the nation.

The most prominent of these differences was in the use of the second preference. Over 40 percent of immigrants who settled in New York City entered the nation under this preference category compared to just 19 percent nationwide.<sup>2</sup> As evident in Figure 3-1, the heavy use of the second preference among those who settled in the city was linked to Caribbean immigrants. Immigrants from countries such as the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and Barbados had major shares who entered under second preference (see Table 3-2). Immigrants from selected Central American and South American countries exhibited a similar pattern. Low levels of naturalization among immigrants from these countries may have played a role in the high use of the second preference, as noncitizens could sponsor relatives only through this pathway.

The other major numerically limited category of entry for New York City immigrants was the fifth preference (adult brothers and sisters of citizens and their spouses and children). Relative to the nation, immigrants who settled in New York City were only somewhat more likely to gain admission through this preference category. Certain major source groups such as the Guyanese and a number of East Asian subgroups made extensive use of this pathway (see Table 3-2).<sup>3</sup>

Due in large part to the law's emphasis on family reunification, the proportion of all immigrants admitted under the two occupational preference categories was relatively small for immigrants who settled in New York City and for all immigrants nationally.<sup>4</sup> The third preference category provides for admission of persons of exceptional ability, such as medical doctors and nurses and their spouses and children. Thus, more than 60 percent of third preference immigrants who settled in New York City were in Professional Specialty and Technical occupations compared to 14 percent for the city's recent immigrants overall (see Appendix Table 3-1). Relative to the third preference, the city received two and one-half times as many immigrants who entered through the sixth preference, mainly laborers in short supply regardless of skill level (and their spouses and children). More than one-half of these immigrants identified a *Service* occupation as their primary economic activity compared to 24 percent of all immigrants to the city who identified an occupation. Further, the concentration of sixth preference immigrants in *Service* was even more marked for the city than for the nation.



**FIGURE 3-1**  
**PERCENT OF IMMIGRANTS BY SELECTED CLASS OF ADMISSION**  
**AND AREA OF BIRTH**  
**NEW YORK CITY, 1982-1989**

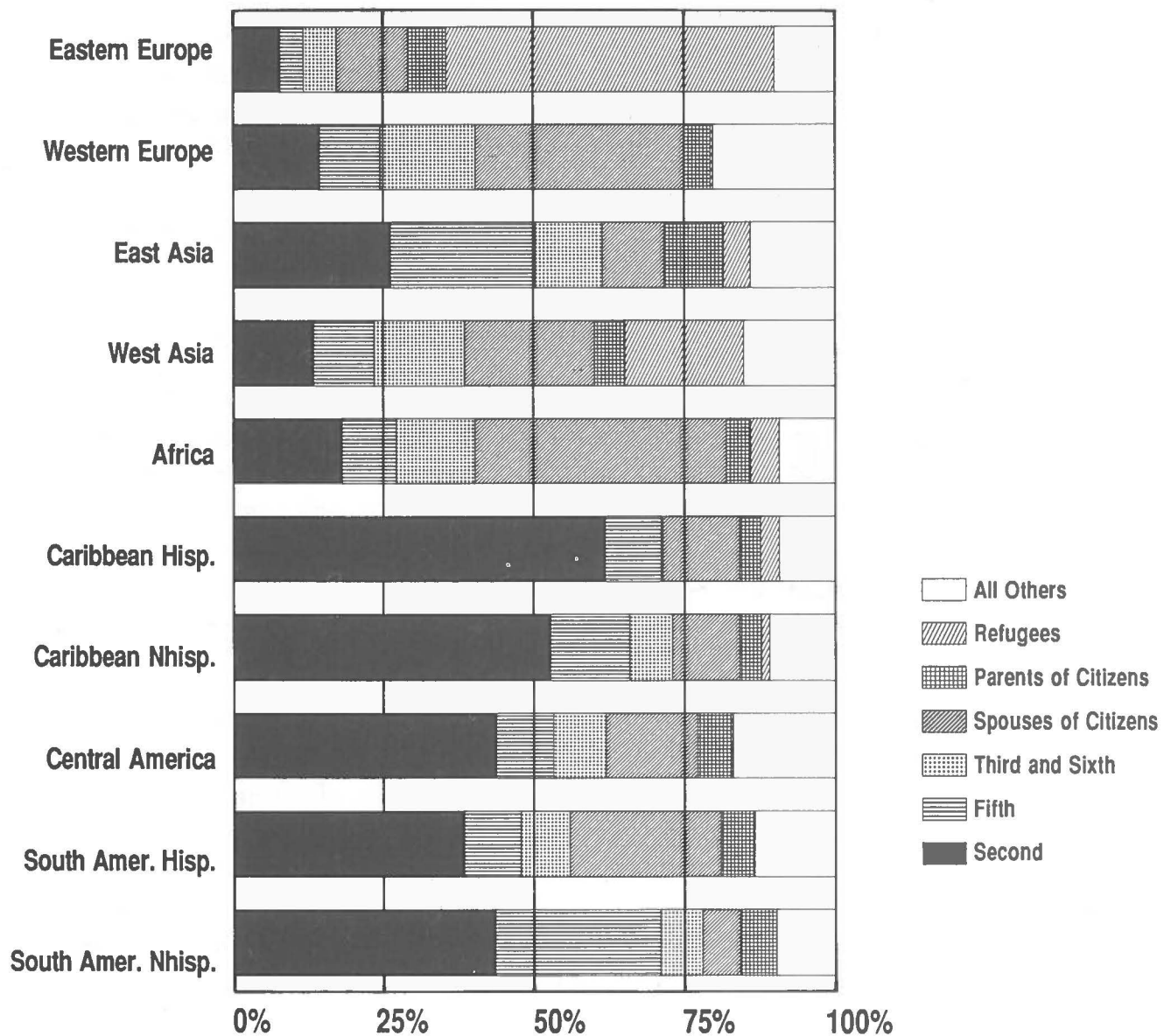


TABLE 3-2

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS BY SELECTED CLASS OF ADMISSION  
AND SELECTED COUNTRY OF BIRTH  
NEW YORK CITY  
1982-1989

	Total	Preferences Subject to Numerical Limitation			Exempt from Numerical Limitation			All Others
		2nd	5th	3rd and 6th	Parents	Spouses	Refugees	
<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>684,819</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>12.4</b>
<b>NYC Top 20 Source Countries</b>	<b>537,080</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>11.9</b>
Dominican Republic	115,759	64.7	9.2	0.3	3.4	13.2	0.0	9.2
Jamaica	72,343	54.2	15.2	6.9	3.2	8.5	0.0	12.1
China	71,881	27.1	29.5	7.5	9.9	6.9	0.4	18.8
Guyana	53,638	43.7	27.3	7.0	6.0	6.3	0.0	9.7
Haiti	40,819	56.6	11.1	2.2	3.8	14.4	5.3	6.5
Colombia	22,805	40.0	9.6	5.4	5.2	27.2	0.0	12.5
Korea	20,112	37.9	21.0	12.1	11.2	9.3	0.0	8.5
India	20,039	29.2	31.3	15.2	11.9	7.7	0.1	4.6
Ecuador	17,930	51.2	9.0	6.7	4.8	16.8	0.1	11.5
Philippines	13,539	13.0	6.3	21.0	13.5	23.6	0.5	22.2
Trinidad and Tobago	13,516	47.2	11.9	7.3	3.0	13.5	0.0	17.1
Soviet Union	10,778	3.6	1.0	5.4	5.4	5.6	73.6	5.4
United Kingdom	9,019	20.3	10.5	21.1	1.2	30.1	0.0	16.8
Honduras	8,593	51.7	7.4	2.4	4.6	16.4	0.0	17.5
El Salvador	8,171	42.7	7.3	18.2	5.6	15.1	0.5	10.6
Barbados	8,079	49.0	11.0	14.4	3.7	9.4	0.0	12.6
Israel	7,937	10.7	7.6	24.2	1.8	34.6	0.2	20.8
Poland	7,880	13.6	3.9	5.5	4.3	14.3	39.7	18.7
Peru	7,329	29.4	12.8	7.4	8.9	29.1	0.1	12.3
Pakistan	6,913	30.1	25.7	9.2	7.4	18.6	1.0	8.1

Source: Annual Immigrant Tape Files, 1982-1989, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service

Israeli immigrants to New York City made the greatest use of the occupational preference categories—one in every four entered the country via these routes. Similarly, one of every five immigrants from the United Kingdom and the Philippines entered through either third or sixth preference. Among the city's other major source countries, immigrants from El Salvador and Barbados made substantial use of the sixth preference, while immigrants from India made considerably higher use of the third preference. About 12 percent of immigrants from India, many of whom were physicians, entered through the third preference.

### *Immigrants Exempt from Numerical Limitation*

The lower panel of Table 3-1 shows the differences nationally and locally in the share of immigrants whose entrance into the country was exempt from numerical limitation. The most significant disparity was among those who were immediate relatives of United States citizens. Only one-quarter of the immigrants who settled in New York City between 1982 and 1989 entered through this category compared to just over one-third nationally. Of the city's major source countries, one-third or more of the immigrants from the Philippines, Peru, Israel, Colombia and the United Kingdom entered as immediate relatives. For each of these countries, most immediate relatives were spouses. Spouses played a more limited role among immigrants from the Philippines because of the large number who qualified as parents or children. Immigration as parents of United States citizens was most common among East Asians who settled in the city, accounting for 10 percent of all immigrants from that region. (see Figure 3-1). The Philippines, Korea, India, and to a lesser extent China, all had large proportions in this category.

Although the number of immigrants from Africa was small relative to other areas of the world, it is important to note that close to one-half of the African immigrants who settled in the city entered the United States as immediate relatives of United States citizens, far above the average for all immigrants. The large majority of these immediate relatives were spouses. Utilization of immediate relatives as a path to immigration was also substantial among immigrants from Western Europe, with spouses again being dominant.

Refugees who settled in New York City during the 1982-1989 period represented five percent of all the city's immigrants compared to 18 percent nationally.<sup>5</sup> Nine source countries accounted for 91 percent of the city's refugees (see Appendix Table 3-2). Those who settled in the city were disproportionately from Eastern Europe, most notably from the Soviet Union, Romania and Poland, while the nation's refugees were heavily

from Southeast Asian countries. Nationally, Vietnam and Cambodia accounted for 41 percent of all refugees but for only one-sixth in the city. New York City received proportionately twice as many refugees from the West Asian countries of Afghanistan and Iran as did the nation. Three of the nation's major refugee source countries were also among the city's top source countries, namely Haiti,<sup>6</sup> the Soviet Union and Poland. Refugees constituted varying proportions of all immigrants from these countries ranging from 74 percent for the Soviet Union, to 40 percent for Poland to just 5 percent for Haiti.

## Adjustments

Family and personal networks have frequently been cited as key factors in the immigration process. Nonimmigrants, that is aliens admitted to the United States for a *specified temporary* period of time, are a key part of this information network. Their nonimmigrant class of admission is indicative of how initial contact occurred. Many classes of nonimmigrant admission exist, although tourists were by far the most numerous (see Appendix Table 3-4 for a detailed listing of nonimmigrant classes of admission). Aliens coming to the United States to engage in business transactions, but not for employment, comprised the second largest class of nonimmigrants. Among the many other classes of nonimmigrants were students, temporary workers, exchange visitors, foreign government officials and refugees.

Table 3-3 shows that the large majority (60 percent) of adjustees who located in the city between 1982-1989 entered the United States initially as tourists. Between 80 and 90 percent of immigrants from the Nonhispanic Caribbean, Central and South America who adjusted their status in the 1982 to 1989 period initially entered this way (see Appendix Table 3-3). No less than 80 percent of the immigrants who adjusted their status from four of the city's top five source countries (the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Guyana and Haiti) initially entered as visitors for pleasure.

The original nonimmigrant paths of entry utilized by Asians who adjusted their status were more varied than for other immigrants. About 15 percent of those Asian immigrants who adjusted their status initially entered the country as students. This was particularly true among immigrants from China, Korea, India, Pakistan and Iran. Korean adjustees had a particularly large percentage who initially entered for business-related purposes. Several East Asian groups also had higher-than-average proportions of adjustees who were initially engaged as temporary workers, especially those from the

TABLE 3-3

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS WHO WERE ADJUSTED TO PERMANENT RESIDENT STATUS BY NONIMMIGRANT CLASS OF ADMISSION\* AND SELECTED COUNTRY OF BIRTH  
NEW YORK CITY  
1982-1989

	Total	Visitors for Pleasure	Students	Business Related	Temporary Workers	Refugees and Parolees	Other Adjustees
<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>147,797</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>NYC Top 20 Source Countries</b>	<b>84,956</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Dominican Republic	8,179	86.2	1.5	6.5	2.4	1.0	2.4
Jamaica	7,117	84.3	3.9	2.8	5.7	0.8	2.5
China	8,436	48.1	27.1	10.4	4.6	2.9	7.0
Guyana	3,277	84.6	6.3	3.3	1.5	0.4	4.0
Haiti	7,656	79.6	2.2	2.5	0.9	11.8	3.0
Colombia	3,583	83.5	7.0	4.0	0.8	1.2	3.5
India	3,029	52.6	11.3	16.3	12.6	1.0	6.2
Korea	4,104	46.1	18.4	27.4	3.7	0.3	4.3
Ecuador	3,069	91.2	3.0	2.6	0.2	1.2	1.7
Philippines	4,367	51.7	3.3	11.0	17.9	4.4	11.6
Trinidad and Tobago	3,032	87.7	7.0	2.4	0.8	0.5	1.6
Soviet Union	9,253	30.9	0.5	0.6	0.3	67.0	0.7
United Kingdom	3,774	58.1	4.3	16.1	16.0	1.2	4.5
Honduras	1,059	86.7	5.3	4.8	0.1	0.9	2.2
Barbados	1,221	86.5	4.4	2.1	3.5	0.5	2.9
El Salvador	579	85.7	3.5	3.1	1.4	3.1	3.3
Israel	4,566	76.1	7.0	7.1	4.5	1.1	4.2
Poland	5,097	49.9	0.7	1.1	0.6	46.5	1.2
Peru	2,147	85.7	4.4	4.3	1.5	1.1	3.1
Pakistan	1,411	63.3	11.8	14.6	1.9	4.7	3.8

\* See Appendix Table 3-4 for definition of nonimmigrant class of admission.

Source: Annual Immigrant Tape Files, 1982-1989, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service

Philippines and India. Western European adjustees also had a substantial percentage in this category, especially those from the United Kingdom.

Almost 60 percent of Eastern European immigrants who adjusted their status originally entered the country as refugees with 67 percent of the adjustments from the Soviet Union and 47 percent from Poland in this category. Smaller, but still significant proportions of Hispanic Caribbean (i.e. Cuba) and Asian (e.g. Cambodia and Iran) adjustments originally entered the country as refugees.

### *Nonimmigrant Year of Entry*

By definition, nonimmigrants were in the United States at the time of adjustment. Year of entry represents the point in time when they last entered the country as a nonimmigrant. While this time point probably does not represent the original point of contact for most immigrants, it does provide some idea of the length of stay in the United States of nonimmigrants prior to adjustment. Table 3-4 shows that, on average, well over one-half of all immigrants have been in the country for under three years prior to adjustment.

The United Kingdom (80 percent), Israel (72 percent) and India (66 percent) had substantial percentages of immigrants who adjusted their status in less than three years. Overall, only about eight percent of immigrant adjustees were in the country in excess of eight years prior to adjustment. In particular, immigrants from Central America (23 percent) and Hispanic South America (17 percent) waited nine years or more to adjust (see Appendix Table 3-5). Approximately 20 percent of the adjustees from Honduras, Ecuador, Peru, El Salvador and Colombia waited nine or more years to adjust status. Although immigrants from most of the top Asian source countries did not display such a proclivity, one-in-five Filipino immigrants who had adjusted their status waited nine or more years to do so.

TABLE 3-4

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS WHO WERE ADJUSTED TO PERMANENT  
RESIDENT STATUS BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE PRIOR TO ADJUSTMENT  
AND SELECTED COUNTRY OF BIRTH  
NEW YORK CITY  
1982-1989

	Total	Less than 3 Years	3-5 Years	6-8 Years	9 Years and More
<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>147,797</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>8.2</b>
<b>NYC Top 20 Source Countries</b>	<b>84,956</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>8.8</b>
Dominican Republic	8,179	60.0	26.3	5.6	7.9
Jamaica	7,117	47.7	32.0	9.0	11.1
China	8,436	48.4	32.9	9.8	8.4
Guyana	3,277	50.9	33.1	8.0	7.9
Haiti	7,656	30.7	32.0	27.1	10.0
Colombia	3,583	44.7	28.2	8.4	18.6
India	3,029	65.5	27.7	4.7	1.9
Korea	4,104	44.6	40.8	10.1	4.2
Ecuador	3,069	39.8	29.4	9.1	21.4
Philippines	4,367	40.8	28.9	9.7	19.9
Trinidad and Tobago	3,032	54.7	24.1	6.8	14.1
Soviet Union	9,253	51.9	31.5	11.1	2.3
United Kingdom	3,774	79.8	14.2	3.4	2.5
Honduras	1,059	40.8	26.9	10.2	22.0
Barbados	1,221	43.1	32.4	8.6	15.7
El Salvador	579	38.7	28.0	13.3	19.3
Israel	4,566	71.9	22.9	3.6	1.4
Poland	5,097	60.6	25.8	7.4	2.3
Peru	2,147	42.2	28.0	10.0	19.4
Pakistan	1,411	59.7	31.8	6.2	1.6

Source: Annual Immigrant Tape Files, 1982-1989, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service

## **New Paths to Admission: The Immigration Act of 1990**

The 1990 legislation enacted changes in the structure of the preference system (see Chapter 1) which will act to further increase immigration into New York City in the future. The most important of these changes was the increase in the number of visas allocated to second preference. The fact that the city attracted a disproportionate number of immigrants who entered through this preference category, coupled with high levels of oversubscription,<sup>7</sup> suggests an increase in the future levels of immigration to the city. Further, given their proclivity for use of the second preference, large increases in immigration are most likely to be from the Caribbean. The backlog of visas for applicants from the Dominican Republic for example, was about 36,000 as of 1989; Jamaica about 18,500 applicants; Haiti, 11,700; and Guyana 7,200. Since New York City has attracted substantial numbers of immigrants from each of these nations, it is likely that the growth in immigration to New York City will have a strong Caribbean character.

The second change concerns the creation of an immigrant visa "diversity" pool.<sup>8</sup> Given the large number of visas set aside specifically for Ireland, it is reasonable to predict that renewed Irish immigration to the city will occur in the future. As discussed in Chapter 2, one-fifth of all Irish immigrants to the United States in the past decade settled in New York City. Given the pent-up demand for visas, it is conceivable that Ireland could become one of the city's top source countries during the 1990s. Neighborhoods in the city that are currently home to substantial numbers of both documented and undocumented Irish immigrants will receive much of the legal Irish flow.

The third change concerns the occupational preferences. It is reasonable to suggest that immigrants from countries that make heavy use of the third preference will likely pursue the expanded paths which the new law provides for persons with education and skills. While the provisions of the 1990 law are quite different from those put in place in 1965, it is likely that immigrants from India, the United Kingdom, Israel and the Philippines will have an opportunity for expanded immigration. This, of course, does not preclude the possibility that groups currently faced with backlogs in the family preferences and whose workers are skilled, will take advantage of this new facet of the law. For example, with the changes occurring in Eastern Europe, source countries with skilled immigrants may find the occupational skills route to entry more feasible, especially if changes occur in the classification of Eastern Europeans as refugees.



## ENDNOTES

1. While adjustments make up over one-fifth of all new immigrants, this number is understated since many new arrivals may not in fact be new. "New arrivals" who acquire their permanent residency abroad and come to the United States to live for the first time are truly "new arrivals." Some aliens, however, do *not* wait in their home country for a visa. During what may be a long waiting period, the alien comes to the United States as a nonimmigrant. When the visa permitting permanent residency is allocated, he or she returns to their country of origin, acquires the visa, and is admitted to the United States as a "new" arrival. Some aliens may have overstayed their nonimmigrant visas, and thus be technically undocumented when the visa is received back home.
2. Each preference category includes "principals," those persons who serve as the primary basis for entry and "derivatives," those persons who enter because of their relationship to a "principal." Of all persons entering in the second preference, about one-third were "spouses," one-half "unmarried sons and daughters," and the remaining 18 percent children of the latter group.
3. These findings are consistent with the relatively high rates of naturalization by East Asians (see Chapter 6). In addition, the fifth preference is by far the most oversubscribed category in the preference system, with a backlog of some 1,470,000 applicants (as of January 1989).
4. The large majority of immigrants with occupations do not enter the country under these two preference classes but instead immigrate under the family reunification provisions of immigration law. Of the 284,000 immigrants who reported an occupation at point of arrival or adjustment, only about 6,400 (2 percent) entered New York City as "principal" immigrants under the third preference and 16,300 (about 6 percent) as sixth preference "principals."
5. In this chapter and those that follow, "refugee" refers to both refugees and asylees. Some 90 percent of persons in these two classes were actually refugees.
6. Although Haitians were not officially classified by the INS as refugees, in this report we have chosen to classify the five percent of Haitians designated as "CH6" admissions as refugees (i.e. those who entered via the Haitian boatlift during the early 1980s). Many contend that Haitians have valid claims to refugee status which the United States did not recognize. Haitian emigrants were unclear for several years regarding their status and were never formally granted all of the rights accorded to refugees.
7. The backlog of visas in the second preference was over 402,000 as of January, 1989.
8. As discussed in Chapter 1, "diversity pool" visas are provided for countries which are seen as being at a disadvantage due to breaks in the generational links needed to utilize the family preference categories as a basis for admission (i.e. relatively few citizen or permanent resident alien sponsors are available).

## *Chapter 4*

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# **THE DEMOGRAPHIC, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RECENT IMMIGRANTS INTO NEW YORK CITY**

### **Introduction**

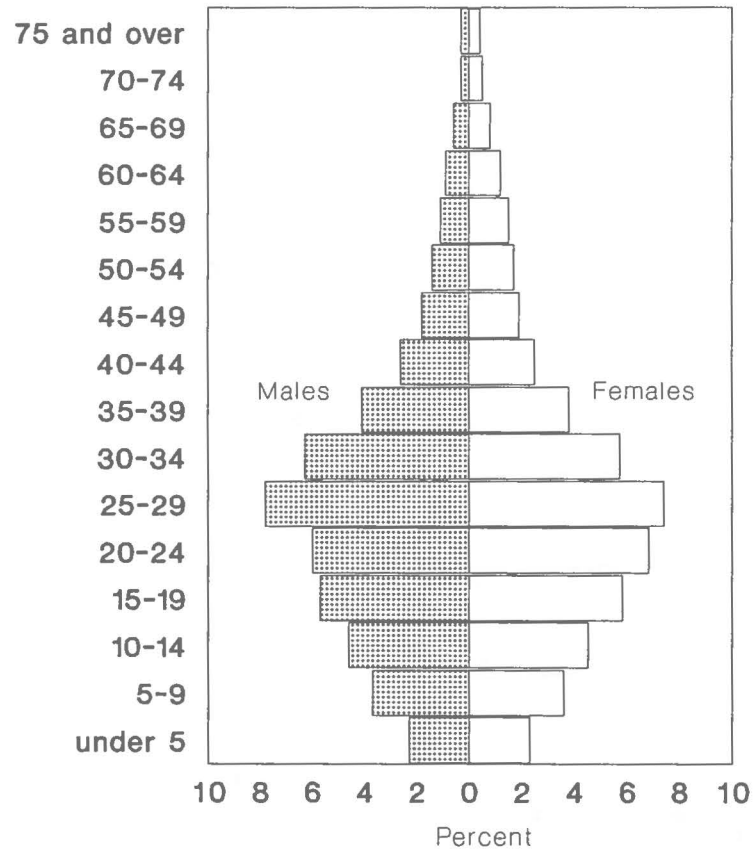
Although the sheer volume of immigrants who settled in New York City between 1982 and 1989 was certainly impressive, absolute size by itself does not provide a sufficient context for evaluating potential impacts. The fact that the profile of recent immigrants was markedly different from that of the general population in age and sex composition, marital status, and occupational skills has important ramifications for planning activities. Land use policies, occupational training, housing policies, social services, health services and educational programs are but a few of many areas affected by the demographic, social and economic characteristics of recent immigrants.

### **Age**

Migration is a selective process. Since the search for economic opportunity is more likely to take place early in the life-cycle, immigrants tend to be notably younger than the general population. The age/sex pyramids shown in Figures 4-1 and 4-2 reveal that immigrants who settled in New York City between 1982 and 1989 were much more concentrated in the 15-34 year age span than was the total population. The median age for recent immigrants was 26 years (see Table 4-1), well below the figure of 33 years for the general population of New York City in 1980.

The relative youthfulness of immigrants was due less to the presence of children under 18 years than to the relative youth of adults aged 18 years and over (see Table 4-1). Eighteen percent of immigrants were 18 to 24 years of age compared to 12 percent for the general population for the city. Even more marked, 40 percent of all immigrants to the city were 25 to 44 years of age compared to 29 percent for the general population. Conversely, only 12 percent of immigrants were 45 to 64 years compared to 21 percent for the population of the city in 1980. Thus, not only were

**FIGURE 4-1**  
**IMMIGRANTS BY AGE AND SEX**  
**NEW YORK CITY, 1982-1989**



**FIGURE 4-2**  
**TOTAL POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX**  
**NEW YORK CITY, 1980**

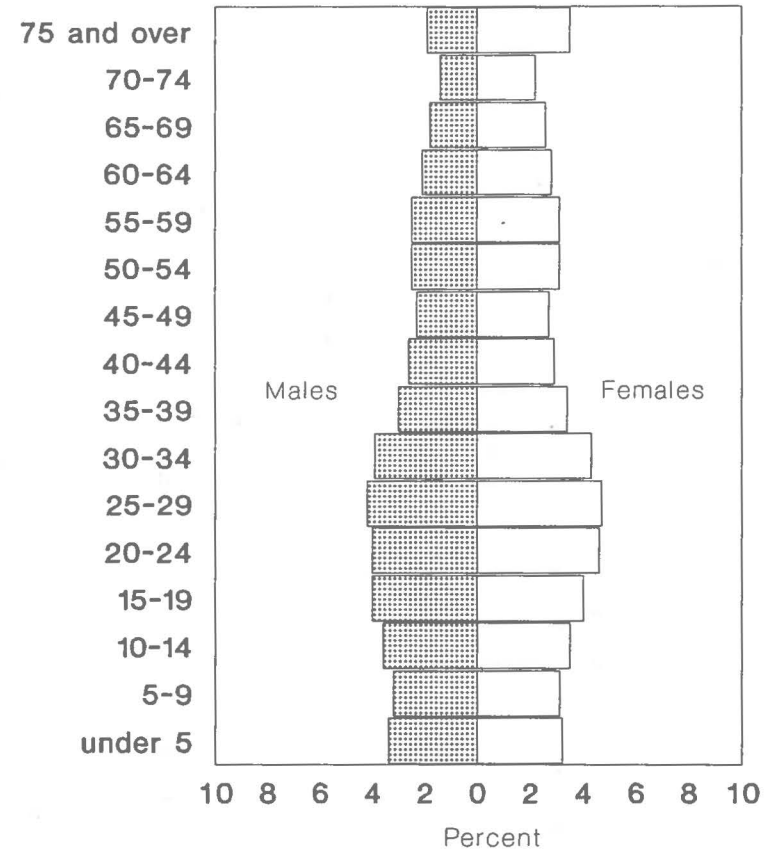


TABLE 4-1

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS BY SELECTED AGE GROUPS  
AND SELECTED COUNTRY OF BIRTH  
NEW YORK CITY  
1982-1989

	Total	Under 18 Years	18-24 Years	25-44 Years	45-64 Years	65 Years and Over	Median Age
<b>1980 Census - All Persons</b>	<b>7,071,639</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>684,819</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>NYC Top 20 Source Countries</b>	<b>537,080</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>25</b>
Dominican Republic	115,759	33.2	23.5	33.9	8.3	1.1	22
Jamaica	72,343	36.5	17.2	34.7	9.6	2.0	23
China	71,881	24.5	13.2	39.2	18.5	4.6	29
Guyana	53,638	35.0	17.6	34.2	10.8	2.3	24
Haiti	40,819	27.0	16.9	44.4	9.7	2.0	26
Colombia	22,805	22.4	18.1	46.2	10.7	2.6	27
Korea	20,112	26.6	13.5	40.7	14.7	4.5	27
India	20,039	20.2	16.2	45.1	14.3	4.2	28
Ecuador	17,930	27.9	21.1	38.9	9.7	2.3	25
Philippines	13,539	19.3	10.8	47.0	15.1	7.8	31
Trinidad and Tobago	13,516	29.1	21.0	39.4	8.9	1.5	24
Soviet Union	10,778	16.3	8.2	34.7	23.3	17.5	38
United Kingdom	9,019	29.6	24.2	40.7	4.7	0.8	24
Honduras	8,593	32.0	19.4	38.0	8.8	1.7	24
El Salvador	8,171	32.1	17.6	38.7	9.0	2.5	25
Barbados	8,079	30.2	16.6	40.5	10.3	2.3	26
Israel	7,937	30.8	18.3	44.9	5.1	0.8	25
Poland	7,880	15.9	10.5	55.8	14.9	2.9	31
Peru	7,329	19.6	15.4	46.9	13.6	4.5	29
Pakistan	6,913	23.6	18.4	43.1	12.3	2.6	26

Sources: Annual Immigrant Tape Files, 1982-1989, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service;  
1980 Census, Summary Tape File 2

fewer immigrants beyond working age, but the core of the working age population was concentrated in the younger working ages.<sup>1</sup> Only three percent of recent immigrants were over 64 years of age compared to 14 percent of New York City's population in 1980.

Immigrants from Asia, Europe and Africa were generally older than those from the Caribbean and South America, with medians in the range of 28 to 29 years (see Appendix Table 4-1). With just one percent of its population 65 years and over, and 57 percent under age 25, the median age of Dominican immigrants was 22, the lowest of the city's twenty major source countries. Jamaica, which had the largest percentages of persons under 18 years of age (37 percent), also had a very young age structure with a median of 23 years. Conversely, the highest median age was found among Eastern Europeans. Immigrants from the Soviet Union, for example, had the highest percentages of persons aged 45 to 64 and 65 and over, as well as the highest median age (38 years) among recent immigrants.

## **Marital Status**

More than any other socio-demographic characteristic, the marital status characteristics of immigrants are the result of a complex set of factors. These factors include the socio-cultural and religious values of the society of origin, emigrant selectivity, and the structure of immigration law. Since the family reunification clauses of immigration law give the highest priority to immediate relatives, it creates an environment which is conducive to the entry of married persons. An understanding of marital status is particularly important because of its relationship to household composition, living arrangements and fertility. Married couples have distinctly different needs for housing and city services than persons who are not married. Similarly, fertility levels among immigrants are closely related to the number of persons who are married.

Immigrants who settled in New York City between 1982 and 1989 were more likely to be married than persons in the general population irrespective of age, and the differences were large by any standard (see Appendix Figure 4-1). In 1980, for example, less than 53 percent of the city's population aged 25 to 44 years was married, compared to 73 percent for recent immigrants. Immigrants were also less likely to be divorced. About eight percent of New York City's population 25 to 44 was divorced in 1980 compared to two percent of the recent immigrants. The differential

was even more marked for separation: eight percent for the population 25 to 44 years of age in New York City and close to zero for immigrants.

## Sex

While a sex ratio of 98 males per 100 females for recent immigrants implies that something close to a balance existed, an examination of immigrants from the city's major source countries shows that there was a female majority for most countries with some marked exceptions (see Figure 4-3). It is important to recognize, however, that the sex ratios for most of the city's source countries were actually quite low when compared to immigrants who came prior to 1930.

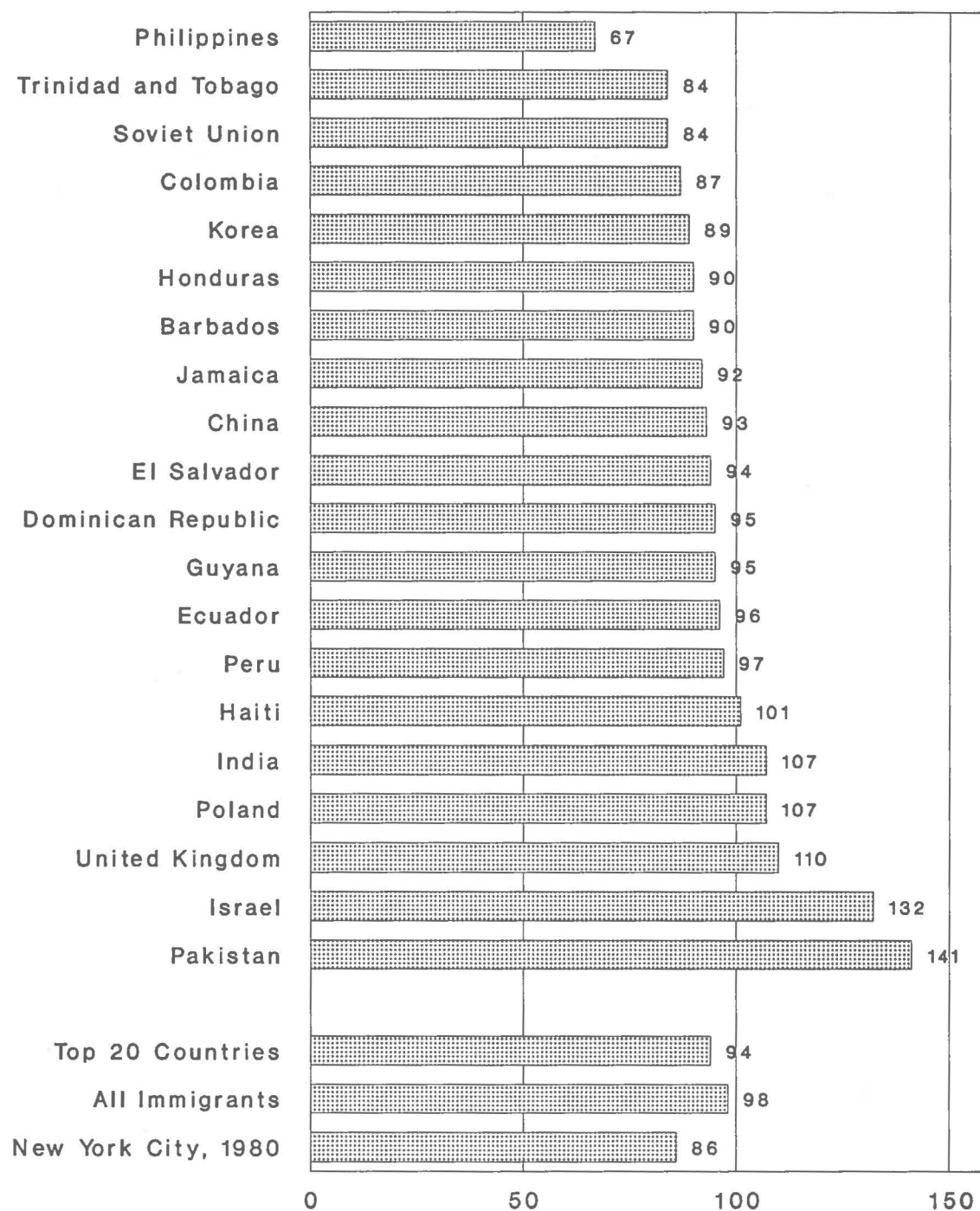
Early this century, long distance migration was characterized by high sex ratios, well in excess of 100 males per 100 females. Typically, immigrant males established "beachheads" in many of the country's burgeoning urban centers, exploring social networks and culling economic opportunities. Prior to 1930, the annual sex ratios of new immigrants to the United States were almost always in excess of 120 males per 100 females.<sup>2</sup>

Although the sex ratios of immigrants declined in the post-1930 era, initially this was the result of the depression economy coupled with restrictionist legislation; both of these factors effectively stopped the immigration of young, economically active males. The sexist nature of legislation at that time may have also acted to depress sex ratios as, unlike males, females could not sponsor spouses. It was not until 1952 that females received the same rights as males.<sup>3</sup>

Changing sex roles, economic opportunities for women and the structure of immigration law have all acted to alter migration propensities in the post-1965 era in a way that is unique in the history of immigration to the United States. Their concentration in specific high-demand occupations has enabled many women to play a more pivotal role as "pioneer" immigrants, establishing "beachheads" for further immigration.

The sex ratio for immigrants from the city's twenty major source countries during the 1982-1989 period was 94 males per 100 females. Fourteen of these nations possessed ratios of under 100, including four of the top five source countries. Although most regions of the world sent sizeable numbers of females, the lowest sex ratios were most evident among immigrants from North and South America.<sup>4</sup> Trinidad and Tobago,

**FIGURE 4-3**  
**SEX RATIOS\* OF IMMIGRANTS**  
**BY SELECTED COUNTRY OF BIRTH**  
**NEW YORK CITY, 1982-1989**



\*Males Per 100 Females

Colombia, Honduras and Barbados, for example, had sex ratios of 90 or less. Conversely, the highest sex ratios were among immigrants born in Africa. At 173 males per 100 females, the relatively recent "beachhead" immigration from this part of the world was heavily selective of males.

The sex ratios for Asian countries were quite varied. Korea and the Philippines, for example, had sex ratios well under 100, while Pakistan and India were heavily male. In fact, among the top source countries, the countries with the highest and lowest sex ratios were both from East Asia, with 67 for the Philippines and 141 for Pakistan. West Asian countries had much higher sex ratios than immigrants overall with Israel (132) and Iran (140) representative of this pattern (see Appendix Figure 4-2 for a summary of sex ratios by area of birth).

The greater number of females relative to males among immigrants from China, Korea and the Philippines was in part a reflection of the relatively large proportions of parents who entered as immediate relatives of United States citizens. A heavily female category, its disproportionate use was consistent with the older average age of immigrants from these countries.<sup>5</sup> Approximately six percent of all immigrants entered as immediate relatives in the "parents" category; by contrast, as much as 10 percent of the Chinese, 11 percent of the Koreans and 14 percent of the Filipinos entered as "parents." For the Philippines, the impact of immigrants who entered as immediate relatives in the "spouse" category was much more significant. Approximately 24 percent of Filipinos entered as spouses of American citizens compared to 15 percent for all immigrants; when such spouses were eliminated from the sex ratio calculations, the sex ratio increased from 67 to 79.<sup>6</sup>

Of the approximately 4,000 Filipino women who reported an occupation, 2,000 were in *Professional and Technical* occupations, over 1,500 of whom were *registered nurses* or in other health assessment occupations. The concentration of Filipino women in medical service occupations was also an important reason for the relatively low sex ratio of this group. The occupational concentration of Filipino women was reflected in the unusually large number of such women who gained entry to the United States under third and sixth preference. Fourteen percent of Filipino females entered in the occupational preferences compared to just four percent for all female immigrants.



## Occupation

Perhaps the most important set of characteristics for planning purposes relate to occupation. Since a major impetus for international migration is the quest for economic opportunity, it is useful to know something about the work experience and skills which immigrants possess or aspire to. Such information is valuable to policy and program planners who need to take stock of available human capital.

Inquiries about "current" occupation can have broadly different meanings and time references depending upon the circumstances of immigration. For new arrivals, occupation generally referred to the point at which the visa was issued, which was usually outside of the United States. The occupations identified thus generally refer to the "last job before immigration" or to "the occupation they are trained in or qualified to perform."<sup>7</sup> In the case of adjustments, occupation may have referred to employment, legal or illegal in the United States, or to employment which occurred prior to entry as a nonimmigrant. It is also possible that immigrant responses may have actually reflected, at least in part, aspirations or intentions, particularly in cases where prospective immigrants had little or no work experience.<sup>8</sup> Immigrants who entered with labor certification, mainly those in the third and sixth preferences where such certification is mandatory, were required to report their occupations in great detail. In this case, the reference point was much more precise; these persons had jobs and skills which they intended to pursue and upon which their eligibility for entry was based.<sup>9</sup>

### *Labor Force Participation*

Research on New York City's labor force based on the 1980 Census indicates that overall labor force participation for the foreign-born (all foreign-born persons in the working ages) was fairly similar to that of the native-born. Important differences, however, exist by race and Hispanic origin and period of immigration.<sup>10</sup> Foreign-born black nonhispanics and Hispanics have been shown to have sharply higher labor force participation than their native-born counterparts. Data from the 1980 Census revealed that immigrants who arrived in the 1975-1980 period had participation levels which were lower than immigrants who entered earlier, supporting the view that most new immigrants frequently need some time to gain entry into and adjust to the labor market.

Analysis of labor force participation in the customary sense (i.e., percent of persons in an "at-risk" population who demonstrate economic activity in a *specific reference period*) was not possible when examining data for recent immigrants. It was possible, however, to examine the percentage of immigrants 16 to 64 years of age who reported an occupation to the INS. While such a measure does not provide an indication of actual labor force involvement, it does provide some sense of the stock of human capital embodied in recent immigrants to the city.<sup>11</sup> In an effort to make reasonable comparisons with the city's population, the percent of immigrants who reported an occupation on their visa applications was compared to the percent of New York City's population 16 to 64 years of age in the Experienced Civilian Labor Force (hereafter referred to as the *labor force*) who reported an occupation based on the 1980 Census.<sup>12</sup>

Approximately two-thirds of all immigrant males and 43 percent of females 16 to 64 years of age who settled in the city between 1982 and 1989 reported an occupation, lower than that for city residents in 1980. There was, however, considerable variability by place of birth (see Appendix Table 4-4). Such differentials may be indicative of differences in economic activity related to education, job skills or other human capital characteristics. Differences may also be due to investments in alternate activities which may limit labor force participation, such as the pursuit of higher education. Some groups, such as Nigerians and Ghanians, had sizeable numbers of persons who entered in order to pursue education and, as a result, did not report an occupation. Cultural factors may also have created low levels of reported occupation among women relative to the population of New York City.

### ***Males Reporting an Occupation***

The percent of male immigrants who reported occupations varied from 60 to about 75 percent. Those from South America, Europe, and the Hispanic countries of Central America demonstrated the highest levels. These overall patterns are reflected in Table 4-2 which presents the levels of occupation identification among immigrants from the city's largest source countries (Also see Appendix Table 4-4). Approximately three-fourths of male immigrants from China, Guyana, Honduras, El Salvador, and Poland reported an occupation. Similar high percentages were found among immigrants from European countries such as Romania, Yugoslavia, Italy, Ireland and Greece. Conversely, among Soviet male immigrants, just 58 percent reported occupations. The low Soviet figure may have been a reflection of the large share of Soviet immigrants who were in the

TABLE 4-2

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS, 16 TO 64 YEARS OLD,  
WITH AND WITHOUT AN OCCUPATION BY SEX AND SELECTED COUNTRY OF BIRTH  
NEW YORK CITY  
1982-1989

	MALES			FEMALES			
	Reported an Occupation	No Occupation Reported		Reported an Occupation	No Occupation Reported		
		Unemployed**	Students		Unemployed**	Students	Home- makers
1980 Census – 16-64 Yrs. Old*	76.4			54.9			
Immigrants 16-64 Yrs. Old	67.2	9.6	17.6	43.2	9.6	17.2	26.5
NYC Top 20 Countries:	66.6	9.2	19.5	43.8	9.5	18.9	24.7
Dominican Republic	59.3	4.0	34.2	38.3	2.6	36.9	21.4
Jamaica	71.6	6.5	19.7	57.5	6.6	20.8	13.0
China	74.8	12.3	10.0	53.3	13.2	8.1	23.4
Guyana	74.3	6.7	15.8	35.8	7.4	16.7	36.9
Haiti	59.7	14.3	21.1	48.0	16.0	19.7	12.3
Colombia	67.5	4.2	15.2	37.7	4.5	13.0	38.4
Korea	48.7	27.4	14.5	18.1	36.6	8.9	30.9
India	62.1	13.3	13.1	20.3	10.8	11.3	50.6
Ecuador	68.6	5.5	20.9	43.8	6.6	18.2	28.4
Philippines	66.1	15.1	14.6	60.3	12.8	7.4	17.1
Trinidad and Tobago	68.6	14.7	13.5	45.0	14.4	13.7	23.8
Soviet Union	57.5	11.7	10.1	35.1	12.1	7.2	26.7
United Kingdom	64.4	11.2	18.1	50.7	10.7	18.4	17.6
Honduras	74.6	3.5	18.5	52.0	4.4	15.7	25.9
El Salvador	76.4	2.4	15.9	55.2	2.8	15.2	23.5
Barbados	75.6	9.0	12.9	60.7	11.5	12.9	12.7
Israel	57.3	20.7	11.5	31.7	15.4	8.9	40.0
Poland	78.2	7.3	6.4	52.5	12.8	5.6	23.2
Peru	72.6	7.4	14.6	38.6	10.5	13.0	34.8
Pakistan	68.0	10.9	15.4	17.5	4.9	12.8	62.5

\* Persons, 16 to 64 years old, in the experienced civilian labor force

\*\* Includes persons, under 65 years old, who are retired

NOTE: Immigrants for which there was no information on occupation are not included in this table. Thus the percent distribution will not sum to 100.

Sources: Annual Immigrant Tape Files, 1982-1989; U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service; 1980 Census, Public Use Microdata Sample

older working ages or a function of the large proportion who were refugees. Refugees are eligible for support while undergoing language and occupational training for which other immigrants were not eligible. Many Soviet immigrants, in fact, did not report any activity, occupational or otherwise.<sup>13</sup>

While male immigrants from several Caribbean countries who settled in the city between 1982 and 1989 displayed fairly high proportions reporting occupations, there was substantial variability. Only 59 percent of Dominican males reported an occupation. This low level was, at least in part, the result of a large share who reported themselves as *students*. An examination of the age distribution for Dominicans who identified themselves as *students* indicates that two-thirds were 21 and under. Immigrants from Haiti also had relatively low percentages who reported an occupation (60 percent). Male immigrants from Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados, on the other hand, all had high percentages who reported an occupation.

Among Asian countries, substantial variability in the percent who reported an occupation was also evident. At one extreme 75 percent of male immigrants from China reported an occupation, while at the other just under one-half of Korean males did likewise. Among Koreans, over 27 percent of 16 to 64 year olds reported themselves as *unemployed*. The situation was similar with immigrants from Israel where 21 percent fell into that category.

### ***Females Reporting an Occupation***

Females immigrating from Central America and from the nonhispanic Caribbean had the highest levels reporting occupations. Fifty-four percent of all nonhispanic Caribbean female immigrants and one-half of all Central American immigrants reported an occupation. Sixty-one percent of the women from Barbados, 58 percent of those from Jamaica, 55 percent of those from El Salvador, and 52 percent of those from Honduras reported occupations. Conversely, the areas with the lowest percentages were West Asia and North Africa, with just 22 and 30 percent of the females reporting occupations, respectively.

Table 4-2 presents the proportion of all females who reported *homemaker* as their primary activity; Jamaicans, Haitians and Barbadians were less likely to be *homemakers* relative to all immigrants. The lower percentage reporting an occupation among Haitian immigrants relative to Jamaicans and Barbadians was due to a higher percent identifying themselves as *unemployed*. As with males, Dominican

females had a high proportion reporting themselves as *students* and, as a result, a lower percent reporting an occupation.

Although the percent of East Asians who reported an occupation was higher than their West Asian counterparts, several major East Asian groups had very low percentages who reported occupations. Approximately 18 to 20 percent of female immigrants from India, Korea and Pakistan, for example, reported an occupation. One-half of the female immigrants from India and three-fifths from Pakistan listed *homemaker* as their primary activity. Thirty-one percent of the Koreans reported themselves as *homemakers*, slightly above the average for all immigrants. Cultural norms about female participation in market work, acute patterns of immigrant selectivity and engagement in occupations which involve large amounts of "family labor" were some factors which may have played a role. Among Asian source countries, immigrants from the Philippines and China reported occupations far more frequently than any of their other Asian counterparts. Almost 60 percent of Filipino women listed an occupation and only 17 percent reported themselves as *homemakers*.

### ***The Distribution of Immigrants by Occupation***

Although the INS utilizes the Standard Occupational Classification System (comparable to that used in Census tabulations), reported occupations are aggregated into just eight major categories with subcategory detail only for *Professional and Technical* occupations.<sup>14</sup> While the other major occupation categories do provide some insight into potential immigrant economic activity, they do not allow for a very detailed discussion about their activities. To derive a sense of what specific activities immigrants engage in, it was necessary to incorporate a small and selected amount of information from the 1980 Census.<sup>15</sup>

### ***The General Picture***

Table 4-3 presents the occupation distribution of immigrants who settled in the city between 1982 and 1989 relative to city resident workers in 1980. Among males, proportionately more immigrants were engaged in occupations characterized by manual labor, both skilled and unskilled. Immigrant males were also more likely to have been in *Service* occupations. Among females, the concentration of immigrants in *Service* occupations

TABLE 4-3

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS, 16 TO 64 YEARS OLD, WITH AN OCCUPATION  
BY SEX AND BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP  
NEW YORK CITY  
1980 CENSUS AND IMMIGRANTS 1982-1989

	<u>Total Population 1980*</u>		<u>All Immigrants</u>	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Persons With an Occupation	1,605,760	1,351,360	168,497	110,404
Professional Speciality and Technical	15.2	18.3	12.9	15.9
Executive, Administrative and Managerial	13.3	8.4	10.1	4.7
Sales	9.0	8.4	4.8	4.2
Administrative Support	14.1	37.6	7.5	17.8
Precision Production, Craft and Repair	14.0	2.0	17.9	8.3
Operator, Fabricator and Laborer	18.9	11.0	22.9	12.9
Farming, Forestry and Fishing	0.5	0.1	5.6	4.2
Service	15.1	14.3	18.3	31.9

\*Persons, 16 to 64 years old, in the experienced civilian labor force

Sources: Annual Immigrant Tape Files, 1982-1989, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service;  
1980 Census Public Use Microdata Sample

relative to the New York City's labor force was striking. Thirty-two percent of immigrant women reported such occupations compared to just 14 percent for women in the city's labor force. Immigrant women were much less likely to be in the upper end of the occupation distribution, in *Professional and Technical* or *Executive, Administrative and Managerial* positions. Immigrant women were also less likely to be in *Administrative Support* occupations, with just 18 percent compared to 38 percent for all women in the labor force in 1980.

### **Males**

Male immigrants from Asia, Africa and Europe had a much greater representation at the higher status end of the occupational spectrum than did immigrants from other areas of the world (see Appendix Table 4-5). For each geographic area, one-third or more of all male immigrants were either in *Professional and Technical* or *Executive, Administrative and Managerial* positions, with approximately one-in-five immigrants from the three areas in *Professional and Technical* occupations alone. In contrast, just 16 percent of North Americans and South Americans were in these occupations.

Table 4-4 presents the occupation distribution of recent male immigrants from the city's twenty major source countries. While Asians were over-represented in the *Professional and Technical* occupations, the Chinese were a notable exception. They had large concentrations of male workers in the *Operators, Fabricators and Laborers* category and to a lesser, but nonetheless important, extent in *Service*. Moreover, the figures for these two occupation categories were understated because of the significant number of Chinese (20 percent) who reported occupations in the *Farming, Fishing and Forestry* category, an obvious by-product of pre-immigration work experience and not a reflection of jobs that they were likely to obtain in New York City.

Other immigrants from major Asian source countries had highly skilled occupational profiles. Asian Indians, for example, were concentrated in the *Professional and Technical* occupations with significant numbers of *engineers, physicians* and a variety of other related scientific positions. Filipino immigrant males also had large numbers of professionals with significant concentrations of *physicians, registered nurses, and lab technologists*. Korean males had the largest percentage among Asian groups who were categorized as *Executive, Administrative and Managerial*. The largest representation of Koreans was in the subcategory *Supervisors and Proprietors*, a reflection of their concentration in retail establishments. Immigrants from Pakistan also displayed a large representation in the *Executive, Administrative and Managerial* category.

TABLE 4-4

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MALE IMMIGRANTS, 16 TO 64 YEARS OLD, WITH AN OCCUPATION  
BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP AND SELECTED COUNTRY OF BIRTH  
NEW YORK CITY  
1982-1989

	Total With an Occupation	Professional, Specialty & Technical	Executive, Admin. and Managerial	Sales	Admin. Support	Precision Prod., Craft & Repair	Operator, Fabricator & Laborer	Farming, Forestry & Fishing	Service
<b>Immigrant Males 16-64 Years Old</b>	<b>168,497</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>18.3</b>
<b>NYC Top 20 Countries</b>	<b>125,023</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>16.6</b>
Dominican Republic	23,699	8.0	6.8	5.3	6.2	18.3	36.6	8.4	10.3
Jamaica	16,655	10.3	6.8	3.5	7.8	27.7	17.2	4.3	22.5
China	18,824	14.0	10.9	4.8	6.3	6.3	22.5	19.6	15.6
Guyana	13,073	10.0	8.1	3.5	10.2	23.3	25.5	8.6	10.8
Haiti	9,379	8.7	5.4	2.3	8.2	18.9	30.9	1.1	24.3
Colombia	5,513	5.3	6.0	5.1	3.6	19.1	36.9	0.5	23.5
Korea	3,292	17.7	28.9	7.7	14.9	8.1	9.7	2.5	10.4
India	4,987	31.2	19.7	6.5	9.5	6.9	5.9	4.7	15.7
Ecuador	4,484	5.3	3.4	5.3	15.3	21.2	25.8	1.0	22.7
Philippines	2,579	30.6	20.2	6.2	12.3	7.1	8.1	4.1	11.5
Trinidad and Tobago	3,052	11.2	6.8	4.5	9.9	28.4	21.5	1.0	16.7
Soviet Union	1,977	28.9	6.8	4.1	3.8	26.3	17.0	0.1	13.0
United Kingdom	2,319	31.9	23.2	4.7	9.7	10.9	6.2	0.6	12.9
Honduras	2,177	4.0	3.8	2.7	3.3	17.3	53.6	0.7	14.6
El Salvador	2,099	2.7	3.8	2.5	5.0	17.8	37.5	1.2	29.6
Barbados	2,113	8.2	6.6	4.6	9.7	27.4	20.5	1.5	21.5
Israel	1,871	26.7	18.4	11.2	6.0	16.2	7.6	1.3	12.5
Poland	2,669	17.0	4.2	2.0	2.3	28.8	23.5	2.3	19.9
Peru	2,100	9.2	7.4	3.7	8.0	18.1	28.2	0.7	24.6
Pakistan	2,161	15.5	26.9	9.3	7.2	8.8	9.9	3.8	18.5

**Sources** Annual Immigrant Tape Files, 1982-1989, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service



Forty-six percent of North American immigrants and about 45 percent of South Americans were in two occupational categories: *Operators, Fabricators and Laborers*, and *Service*. The concentration of North and South Americans in these occupational categories was especially important for immigrants from the Caribbean, particularly those from the Dominican Republic and for several Central American groups, especially Hondurans and Salvadorans. Many were *machine operators, laborers, handpackers* and *assemblers*. Nonhispanics from the Caribbean and Hispanics from South America displayed a proclivity for *Service* occupations. Between 20 and 25 percent of males from Jamaica, Haiti, Barbados, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru were in *Service*. The highest concentration in *Service* was among Salvadorans, with 30 percent reporting such occupations.

Approximately one-fifth of recent Eastern and Western European immigrants were categorized as *Professional and Technical* workers. Significant shares of Soviets, Romanians and Poles identified this occupation category with important concentrations in subcategories such as *engineers, surveyors, mapping scientists, artists, writers, athletes*, and a variety of other *technician* titles. Western Europeans were more likely to be in *Executive, Administrative and Managerial* occupations relative to their Eastern counterparts.

African immigrants had substantial percentages in higher status occupations, 36 percent in the two highest status categories. The distribution also shows an important concentration of these immigrants in *Service* occupations, 31 percent versus just 18 percent for all immigrant males.

### ***Females***

Like their male counterparts, Asian, European and African females who settled in New York City between 1982 and 1989 were more likely to report higher status occupations than both their North and South American counterparts (see Appendix Table 4-6). Between 25 and 30 percent of females from each of these areas had reported occupations in the *Professional and Technical* category in contrast to 16 percent for total female immigrants.

Table 4-5 presents the occupation distribution of immigrant women from the top twenty source countries and again, as with males, shows the marked disparity in occupation between Chinese females and immigrants from other Asian nations. Chinese females

were concentrated in skilled labor positions as well as in *Farming, Forestry and Fishing* occupations. As with Chinese males, the concentration in the latter categories was probably a reflection of pre-immigration work experience. Conversely, Koreans, Asian Indians and Filipinos were over-represented in *Professional and Technical* occupations.<sup>16</sup> A large percentage of Asian Indian and Filipino women were *physicians, registered nurses or health care assessment* workers. Koreans had reported concentrations in the medical science occupations and as *writers, artists and athletes*.

Among Eastern European females, Soviets, Poles and Romanians were over-represented in *Professional and Technical* positions. Most female immigrants from the Soviet Union in these occupations were *teachers, engineers*, and in other technical occupations, as well as *artists, writers and athletes*. A similar picture existed for Poles and Romanians. Among African females in the *Professional and Technical* category, substantial concentrations were found in *teaching and engineering*.

The largest concentrations of immigrant women in *Service* occupations were among immigrants from North and South America. Forty-three percent of women from North American source countries and one-third from South American countries reported occupations in *Service*. Almost one-half of the Dominicans, 40 percent of the Haitians, 39 percent of the Jamaicans and 38 percent of the Guyanese were in *Service* occupations. Immigrants from Colombia, Trinidad and Tobago, Honduras, El Salvador, and Barbados also had substantial concentrations in this category.

Very large concentrations were also found among immigrant women from selected South American and Asian countries in the *Operators, Fabricators and Laborers* category. This was largely due to the substantial concentration of *sewing machine operators* among immigrants from Colombia, Ecuador and China. In addition, immigrants from Central America, most notably Honduras and El Salvador, had sizeable concentrations in the *Operators, Fabricators and Laborers* group.

About one in every six immigrant women were in *Administrative Support* occupations such as *secretary, typist, and general office clerk*. Women from eleven of the city's top twenty source countries had one-fifth or more of their immigrants who identified an occupation in the *Administrative Support* category. Among female immigrants from the city's top source countries, those from the United Kingdom, Ecuador, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, Jamaica and Israel all had one-quarter or more reporting occupations in this category.

TABLE 4-5

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE IMMIGRANTS, 16 TO 64 YEARS OLD, WITH AN OCCUPATION  
BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP AND SELECTED COUNTRY OF BIRTH  
NEW YORK CITY  
1982-1989

	Total With an Occupation	Professional, Specialty & Technical	Executive, Admin. and Managerial	Sales	Admin. Support	Precision Prod., Craft & Repair	Operator, Fabricator & Laborer	Farming, Forestry & Fishing	Service
<b>Immigrant Females 16-64 Years Old</b>	<b>110,404</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>31.9</b>
<b>NYC Top 20 Countries</b>	<b>88,372</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>31.9</b>
Dominican Republic	16,504	7.0	2.3	2.9	10.3	15.8	12.9	0.2	48.6
Jamaica	14,698	15.0	3.8	4.2	26.3	6.9	4.8	0.3	38.7
China	15,103	12.3	6.4	5.0	10.6	6.3	24.7	28.4	6.2
Guyana	6,748	15.5	3.6	4.3	26.1	6.5	5.9	0.5	37.7
Haiti	7,249	7.2	2.1	3.1	9.9	16.8	20.5	0.6	39.8
Colombia	3,658	6.5	2.4	4.8	12.5	7.7	32.8	0.0	33.2
Korea	1,412	35.1	8.9	5.0	21.0	6.9	8.9	0.9	13.4
India	1,542	60.7	6.5	1.2	14.0	1.8	1.9	0.1	13.8
Ecuador	2,997	5.3	2.6	5.0	29.8	13.0	26.6	0.1	17.6
Philippines	3,848	51.7	10.9	2.5	15.6	2.1	1.0	0.2	16.0
Trinidad and Tobago	2,513	11.6	4.8	5.0	28.1	4.7	5.3	0.1	40.5
Soviet Union	1,388	31.0	5.0	4.5	21.5	8.9	6.3	0.2	22.6
United Kingdom	1,637	27.7	11.5	4.2	31.6	2.3	2.1	0.1	20.6
Honduras	1,654	5.3	2.8	2.1	9.9	7.0	33.0	0.2	39.8
El Salvador	1,648	1.8	1.2	4.7	8.3	4.5	25.6	0.1	53.8
Barbados	1,886	8.3	2.7	6.3	19.9	4.6	8.9	0.2	49.3
Israel	744	38.7	9.5	6.7	25.9	3.5	1.5	0.1	14.0
Poland	1,653	27.1	2.9	4.8	13.2	6.8	9.5	2.5	33.2
Peru	1,121	9.2	4.6	5.5	23.1	7.8	21.1	0.1	28.6
Pakistan	369	25.5	4.1	3.5	8.1	1.4	1.1	0.3	56.1

**Sources** Annual Immigrant Tape Files, 1982-1989, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service; 1980 Census, Public Use Microdata Sample

## ENDNOTES

1. The dependency ratio expresses the relationship between the proportion of persons in the "dependent" ages (generally under 18 and 65 and over) relative to those in the economically active portions of the life-cycle (18 to 64 years). About 44 "dependent persons" are present for every 100 immigrants in the working ages, well below the level of 62 for the total population of New York City (See Appendix Tables 4-2 and 4-3).
2. See U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1976.
3. See Keely, 1989:14.
4. Many facets of law impact on the sex balance of immigrants. The capacity to obtain labor certification in the 1970s, for example, enabled some women to establish a "beachhead" for further immigration, and unlike earlier periods, to assume the role of "pioneer" immigrants (See Keely, 1975; Salvo, 1992).
5. When such parents are extracted from the sex ratio calculation, the sex ratios increase from 93 to 98 for the Chinese, from 89 to 97 for the Koreans and from 67 to 69 for the Filipinos.
6. For data on the sex balance of immigrants nationally, see Donato and Tyree, 1986.
7. "Occupation" is reported on the Immigrant Visa Application (State Department Form OF-230), and is listed on the Immigrant Visa (State Department form OF-155A). See U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1990:xxi.
8. For immigrants who adjust their status, information on occupation is listed on INS Form I-181, "Memorandum of Creation of Record of Lawful Permanent Residence." Biographical data on the I-181, however, are actually elicited from immigrants on INS form G-325A (Personal Correspondence, Statistical Office of the INS, 1991). Also see U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1990:xxii. It is important to note that while some nonimmigrant aliens do come into the United States on a temporary basis to work, the majority cannot, by definition, be legally employed. Occupation may, thus, refer to activities in country of prior residence or to legal or illegal employment in the United States.
9. Since occupational skills and/or experience are used as the basis for admission, rather detailed questions relating to economic activities and employment sponsorship in the United States are asked. Form I-140 - "Petition for Prospective Immigrant Employee," filed by the prospective employer, and form ETA750A&B, "Application for Alien Employment Certification," for occupations not designated as "pre-certified" (See Jasso and Rosenzweig, 1990:61;78-85).

10. For information on the labor force participation of the foreign born, see New York City Department of City Planning, 1986: Appendix Table 1-10. In addition, data on labor force participation by period of immigration for post-1965 immigrants is available in Bogen, 1987: Table 7.2.
11. Some research has found that the "percent of immigrants reporting an occupation" does serve as a rough proxy for the labor force participation rate but does tend to understate longer term labor force involvement (see Briggs, 1987:145-6).
12. The Experienced Civilian Labor Force includes persons employed in the week prior to census enumeration *plus* those unemployed persons who had worked at any time since 1975. Since the census employs a more concise reference period (the week prior to enumeration for most persons), comparisons with INS data should be used only in a very general fashion to gauge differences. See Houstoun, Kramer and Barrett, 1984:940-943, for a discussion of some limitations inherent in such comparisons.
13. A special cautionary note is warranted about the data for immigrants from the Soviet Union. Over 20 percent of males and 19 percent of females from the Soviet Union did not report information on occupational or educational activities. For all immigrants, five percent of males and four percent of females 16 to 64 years of age were missing data on this item.
14. In this analysis *Technicians and Related Support*, a major category in the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), is combined with *Professional Specialty* occupations. Overall, *Technicians and Related Support* occupations comprise less than one-sixth of all persons in the New York City ECLF in 1980 in the combined *Professional and Technical* occupations category.
15. The five percent Public Use Microdata Sample from the 1980 Census for New York City was used to create a listing of over 500 detailed census occupations by sex and country of birth for immigrants 16 to 64 years who came to the United States in the 1975 to 1980 period. While it is likely that the occupational characteristics of immigrants who arrived between 1975 and 1980 were not vastly different from those of immigrants who came between 1982 and 1989, such an assumption is undoubtedly problematic. Therefore, Census data were utilized as a general tool, and less as a *precise* gauge of the *actual* labor force behavior of immigrants in the 1980s.
16. It is important to remember that only a small percentage of Asian Indian and Korean females reported an occupation to begin with. The high level of skewness in the occupation distributions is a reflection of occupational selectivity among a relatively small portion of women from these two nations.

## *Chapter 5*

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# **THE SETTLEMENT PATTERNS OF RECENT IMMIGRANTS INTO NEW YORK CITY**

### **Introduction**

The focus of the study now turns to those neighborhoods of the city that attracted notable numbers of recent immigrants during the 1983-1989 period.<sup>1</sup> Immigrant neighborhoods serve a variety of functions which revolve around the processes of social, cultural and economic adaptation. Through these communities, immigrants take advantage of social and kinship networks, establish institutions to meet their needs, and recreate familiar environments which help ease the transition to the new country. The customs and attitudes of the newer immigrants may sometimes clash with those of the older residents. Nevertheless, newer and older residents have in many areas adapted to each other, resulting in growing, vibrant communities.

The information on immigrants' place of residence was compiled on the ZIP Code level. These geographic units were never intended to approximate neighborhoods and thus references to levels of immigration into specifically named neighborhoods are in some cases only approximations of actual levels. Data on the settlement patterns of immigrants represent current residence for those who adjust their status and the intended residence for new arrivals. Recent immigrants, however, often display a substantial amount of geographic mobility and unfortunately the patterns depicted herein tell little about the longer-term residential location of immigrants.

### **Immigrant Settlement Patterns in New York City, An Overview**

The settlement patterns of recent immigrants are presented in Map 5-1. Although some neighborhoods received more immigrants than others, few were untouched by the increasing numbers of immigrants in the city. One of the largest concentrations of immigrants is in central Brooklyn, within the neighborhoods of Flatbush, East Flatbush, and Crown Heights. The northern and western sections of Queens, primarily the neighborhoods of Astoria, Elmhurst, Flushing, Woodside, Jackson Heights, Corona and Sunnyside

## Bronx Neighborhoods

The top panel of Chart 5-1 presents the residential distribution of immigrants across the Bronx. The neighborhoods within the southwestern part of the borough, *Morris Heights*, *Highbridge*, *Morrisania*, *Tremont* and *East Tremont*, were the initial places of residence for almost 20,600 immigrants during the 1983-1989 period, or approximately one-quarter of all immigrants to the borough. Immediately to the north and east, the communities of *University Heights*, *Belmont*, *Fordham*, and *Bedford Park* absorbed an additional 12,300 immigrants, accounting for 15 percent of all immigrants to the borough. The concentration of immigrants continues across the borough into *Norwood*, *Williambridge*, *Baychester*, and *Wakefield* where another 19,000 immigrants settled. To the south and east, *Parkchester*, *Van Nest*, *Soundview* and *Clasons Point* were the initial places of residence for another 10,100 immigrants.

### *Southwest Bronx*

While many neighborhoods throughout the Bronx received significant numbers of immigrants, the largest concentrations were in the southwestern portion of the borough. In Morris Heights and Highbridge, 44 percent of the 11,500 recent immigrants who initially settled in these areas were born in the Dominican Republic. Hondurans, Ecuadoreans, Colombians and Salvadorans were also well represented in these neighborhoods.

In addition to the large number of Hispanics in these neighborhoods, sizable numbers of recent Jamaican and Guyanese immigrants also settled into these west Bronx communities. Over one-quarter of all immigrants into Morris Heights and Highbridge, for example, were born in either Guyana or Jamaica. These areas also attracted Sub-Saharan African immigrants, mostly from Nigeria and Ghana.

A similar composition was found further east of the Concourse among the 9,200 recent immigrants who initially located in Tremont-East Tremont and Morrisania. For example, in the Tremont-East Tremont area, just under one-third of the recent immigrants were Dominicans and an additional one-third were born in either Jamaica or Guyana. The composition was similar in Morrisania.

### ***North Central and Northwest Bronx***

The immigrants who initially settled in Kingsbridge, University Heights and the Fordham-Belmont-Bedford Park area mirrored the immigration into neighboring Morris Heights and Tremont-East Tremont with Dominicans, Jamaicans and Guyanese being the largest groups. These areas were, however, distinctive from their neighbors to the south, with a greater representation of Asian immigrants. University Heights, for example, had one of the largest concentrations of Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees in the city.

Within the Belmont-Fordham-Bedford Park section of the borough, Dominicans represented the largest immigrant group, accounting for one-quarter of the 5,800 recent immigrants. Refugee Asians, primarily Cambodians and Vietnamese, as well as Koreans settled in significant numbers, accounting for about one-in-six recent immigrants.

The area of Norwood-Williamsbridge, which straddles the Bronx River in the north central portion of the borough, was the initial residential location of 7,400 recent immigrants. Williamsbridge, to the east, is heavily populated by West Indians, mostly Jamaican. Norwood, to the west, is a diverse blend of Hispanic, Asian and European-born immigrants including Dominicans, Asian Indians, Cambodians, Vietnamese, Irish, Koreans and Filipinos.

### ***Northeast Bronx***

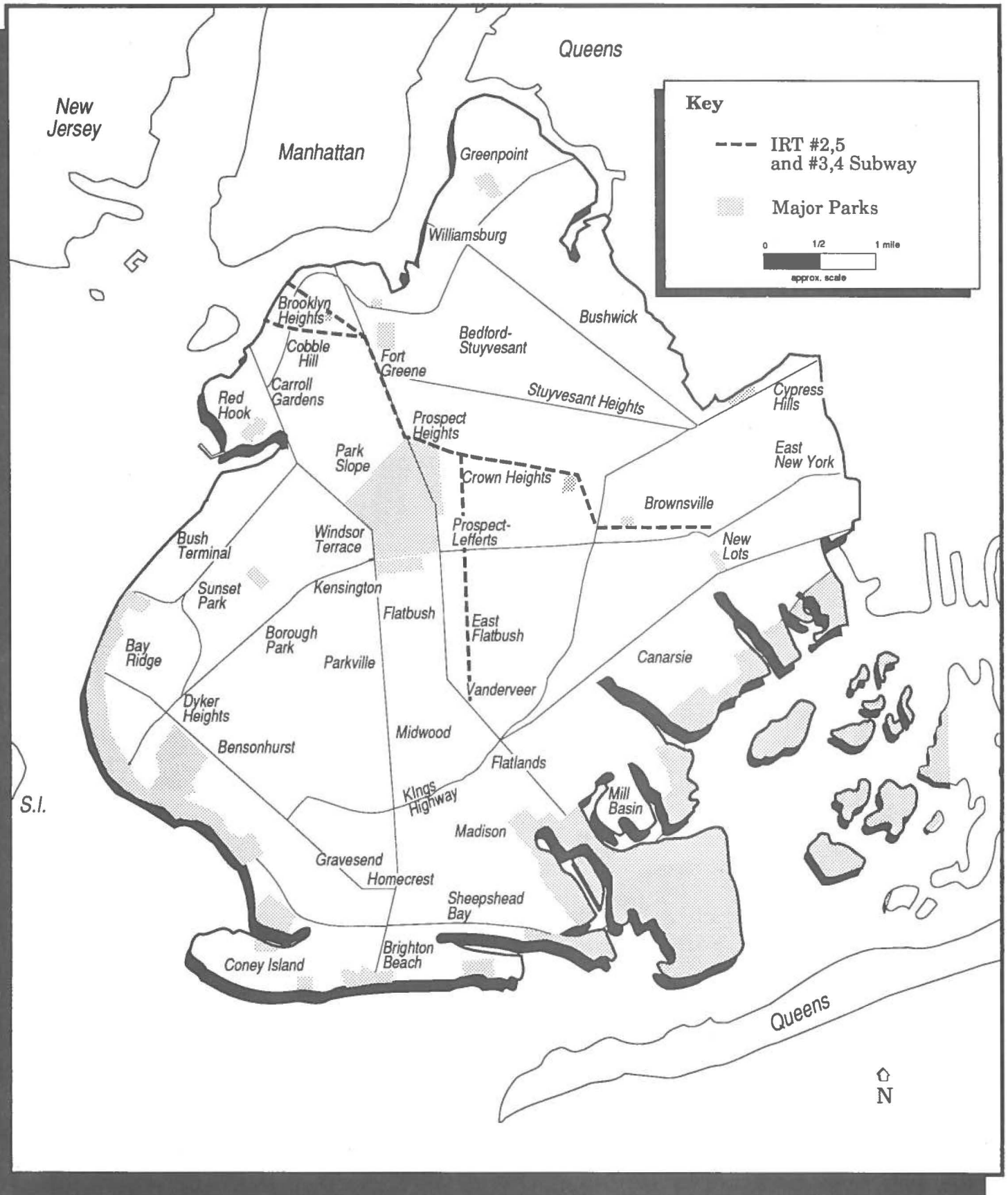
The neighborhoods of Williamsbridge-Baychester and Wakefield were the first areas of the borough to attract substantial numbers of post-1965 immigrants. What made these neighborhoods distinctive relative to others in the Bronx was the dominance of non-hispanic Caribbean immigrants. Seventy percent of the 4,900 immigrants who initially settled into the Williamsbridge-Baychester area between 1983 and 1989 were from Jamaica. The dominance of Jamaicans in the immigrant flow was equally evident in the northernmost neighborhood of Wakefield, where two-thirds of the 6,800 immigrants were from Jamaica. Immigrants from Guyana, the second largest immigrant group, accounted for less than 10 percent of all immigrants into these areas. Thus, the pattern of immigrant settlement across the borough suggest that as one moves from the western edge of the borough to the north central and east, the character of immigration changes from Hispanic to primarily Afro-Caribbean.



### ***Southeast Bronx***

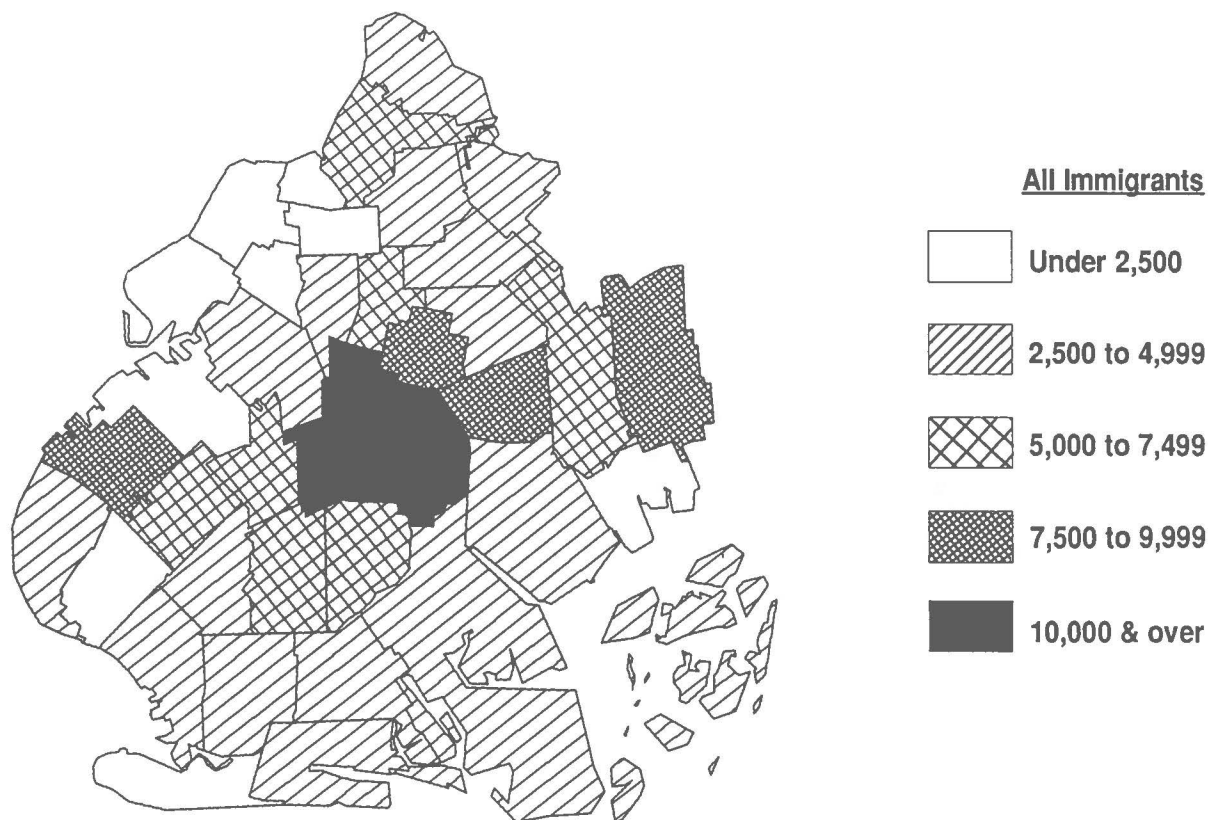
The Soundview-Clasons Point area was the initial place of settlement for 6,900 immigrants between 1983 and 1989, 29 percent of whom were Dominicans. Jamaicans accounted for an additional 18 percent. Appreciable numbers of immigrants from Guyana, Ecuador and China also settled in this vicinity. The Parkchester-Van Nest area was the initial place of settlement for 3,200 immigrants, 12 percent of whom were Jamaicans. Dominicans, Guyanese, Soviets, Asian Indians and Chinese also initially settled in noticeable numbers in this area.

# Brooklyn

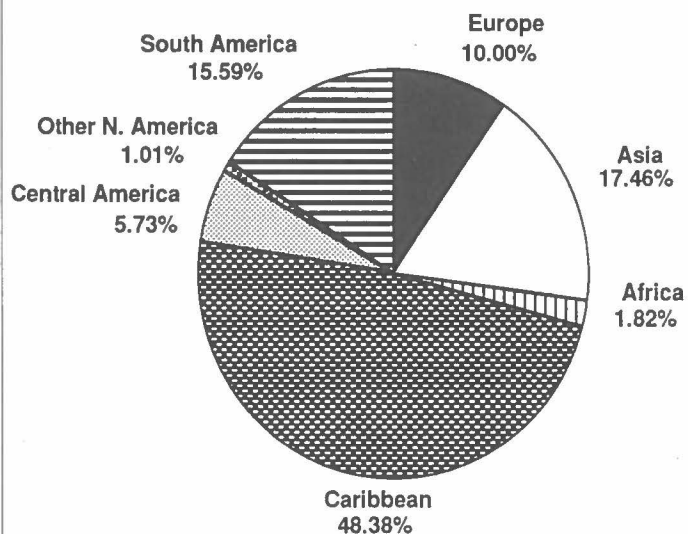


# Chart 5-2 BROOKLYN

## Residential Distribution of Immigrants by Zip Code Brooklyn, New York:1983 - 1989



### Immigrants by Area of Birth Brooklyn, 1983-1989



### IMMIGRANTS BY SELECTED COUNTRY OF BIRTH BROOKLYN 1983-1989

Brooklyn, Total	201,941	100.0
Jamaica	29,365	14.5
Haiti	26,510	13.1
Guyana	21,721	10.8
Dominican Republic	18,355	9.1
China	14,604	7.2
Trinidad and Tobago	7,601	3.8
Soviet Union	7,072	3.5
Barbados	5,166	2.6
Grenada	4,322	2.1
Poland	4,173	2.1
Ecuador	3,980	2.0
Panama	3,576	1.8
Israel	3,528	1.7
Colombia	2,898	1.4
St. Vincent & Grenadines	2,839	1.4
Other	46,231	22.9

## **BROOKLYN**

### **Overview**

In 1980, approximately one-quarter of Brooklyn's population was foreign-born. More significantly, however, the proportion foreign-born in the borough increased by 17 percent during the 1970s. Early results from the 1990 Census, show that the foreign-born continued to grow, reaching 29 percent of the borough's population. Much of this growth was due to the settlement of recently arrived immigrants. The composition of the foreign-born residing in Brooklyn in 1980 reflected earlier waves of European immigration as Italians constituted the largest share. When more detailed data become available from the 1990 census, it will most likely show that these older waves of European immigrants are now being exceeded numerically by newer immigrant groups, such as Jamaicans and Haitians.

### **Major Source Countries**

The lower panel of Chart 5-2 presents the distribution of immigrants who initially settled in Brooklyn by place of birth. Thirty-nine percent of all recent immigrants to Brooklyn were from nonhispanic Caribbean nations. Immigrants from many of these countries were distinguished by their strong penchant for settlement in Brooklyn. For example, over 86 percent of the Grenadians, 76 percent of the Barbadians, 74 percent for the Haitians, 65 percent of the Trinidadians and Tobagonians and just under one-half of the Jamaicans settled in that borough. In addition to the large influx of nonhispanic Caribbean immigrants, 18,400 Dominican immigrants initially located in Brooklyn.

Relative to the composition of immigration into the city, Asians were under-represented in Brooklyn, accounting for 17 percent of all recent immigrants. Forty-one percent of these Asians were from China. Of Brooklyn's recent European immigrants, most were from the East, especially the Soviet Union and Poland. From Western Europe, the largest groups were the British and the Italians.

## Brooklyn Neighborhoods

The upper panel of Chart 5-2 presents the spatial distribution of immigrants across the borough. During the 1983-1989 period, the central Brooklyn neighborhoods of *Flatbush, East Flatbush and Crown Heights* were the initial places of residence for about 65,100 immigrants, 70 percent of whom were from nonhispanic Caribbean countries. Thirteen nonhispanic Caribbean nations sent 100 or more immigrants to these central Brooklyn neighborhoods. This concentration of recent immigration expanded in virtually all directions. To the east, for example, the neighborhoods of *Brownsville, East New York and Cypress Hills* received 24,300 immigrants. Similarly, to the south, the neighborhoods of *Midwood and Vanderveer* received 13,200 immigrants during the period.

Just south of these neighborhoods is another pocket of immigration which was not tied to the expanding central Brooklyn immigrant hub. The neighborhoods of *Gravesend, Homecrest, Madison* and just south in *Sheepshead Bay and Brighton Beach* were the initial places of settlement for 11,200 immigrants. Many of these were Israeli and Soviet. To the west, in *Bay Ridge, Dyker Heights, Parkville and Bensonhurst* there was an initial settlement of 9,900 recent immigrants. These levels, however, were small in comparison to the number of immigrants who initially settled just north and east in *Sunset Park, Borough Park and Kensington-Windsor Terrace*, which received 22,000 between 1983 and 1989.

North of Sunset Park and Borough Park, *Park Slope, Brooklyn Heights and Cobble Hill* received few immigrants. To the east and north of these areas, however, the immigrant presence increased, particularly in areas such as *Bedford-Stuyvesant, Stuyvesant Heights, Williamsburg, Bushwick and Greenpoint*. Together, these neighborhoods were the initial place of settlement of 31,500 immigrants.

### *Central Brooklyn*

In Flatbush, Haitians were the largest recent immigrant group accounting for 34 percent of the 24,500 immigrants who initially there. Jamaicans and Guyanese accounted for 20 and 12 percent respectively. Trinidadians and Tobagonians, Grenadians, Panamanians, Barbadians and persons from St. Vincent and the Grenadines also settled in substantial numbers. Flatbush also received 800 Chinese immigrants.

In East Flatbush and Crown Heights, Jamaicans were the largest group, representing 30 percent of the 18,600 recent immigrants in East Flatbush and one-quarter of the 22,000 in Crown Heights. Haitians and the Guyanese represented 22 and 18 percent respectively in East Flatbush, and 24 and 11 percent in Crown Heights. Trinidadians and Tobagonians, Grenadians, Barbadians, and persons from St. Vincent and the Grenadines were again evident in substantial numbers. Immigrants born in Panama and the United Kingdom were also found initially settling in East Flatbush.

### ***South and Southwestern Brooklyn***

During the 1983-1989 period, Midwood was the initial place of residence for 6,400 immigrants from a variety of countries. The largest number were Soviets who accounted for 17 percent, followed by Chinese and Haitians. Other groups who settled in notable numbers included Israelis, Pakistanis, Guyanese, Jamaicans and Iranians. Just east in Vanderveer, the 6,700 recent immigrants reflected the expansion of the West Indian concentration into Flatbush. Haitians, the largest group, represented 27 percent, followed by Guyanese and Jamaicans. Trinidadians and Tobagonians, Chinese, Barbadians, Grenadians and Panamanians were also found in appreciable numbers. Soviets and Israelis were found in more modest numbers.

The Gravesend-Homecrest area, south of Midwood, was the place of settlement of 6,300 recent immigrants between 1983 and 1989. The Chinese represented just over one-fifth of all immigrants in the area. Soviets and Israelis, who ranked second and third, accounted for 13 and seven percent of the overall immigration. Koreans, Italians, Syrians, Egyptians and Lebanese immigrants were also well represented in these communities. The Sheepshead Bay-Brighton Beach area received 4,900 immigrants during the period, over one-third of whom were born in the Soviet Union. The area was also a magnet for immigrants from Asia, the largest of whom were Chinese, Asian Indian, Pakistani, Vietnamese, Israeli and Filipino.

Northeast of Homecrest and Gravesend, the neighborhoods of Flatlands, Mill Basin and Canarsie were the initial residences of 7,600 immigrants, mostly in Canarsie. Much of the new immigration was tied to the expanding West Indian community in central Brooklyn. Jamaicans, for example, were the largest group in these areas, accounted for one-quarter of the immigrants, followed by Haitians and Guyanese. Recent Chinese immigrants ranked fourth numerically within these neighborhoods. Soviet and Israeli immigrants also settled in noticeable numbers.

### ***Eastern Brooklyn***

North of Canarsie and east of East Flatbush and Crown Heights are a series of neighborhoods affected by two expanding immigrant populations. One, primarily Nonhispanic Caribbean, followed the lines of the IRT's 3 and 4 trains primarily along the southern edge of Brownsville, East New York and Cypress Hills. The second, led by Dominicans, followed the BMT's J, M and Z train lines. Brownsville's recent immigrant profile strongly reflected the expansion of the West Indian community. During the 1983-1989 period, it was the initial place of settlement for 9,400 immigrants, most of whom were Jamaican, Guyanese and Haitian. Immigrants from Grenada, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago and St. Vincent and the Grenadines also settled in this neighborhood. In contrast, the composition of recent immigrants in East New York and Cypress Hills had a greater mix of Hispanic and black West Indian groups. Of the 7,200 recent immigrants who initially settled in East New York, for example, one-quarter were Dominicans. Jamaicans and Guyanese accounted for 20 and 12 percent respectively. Similarly, in Cypress Hills, Dominicans were again the largest group, accounting for 30 percent of the 7,700 recent immigrants to that community, followed by Guyanese and Jamaicans. Both East New York and Cypress Hills had substantial numbers of Haitians, Trinidadians and Tobagonians as well as Ecuadoreans, Hondurans and Colombians.

### ***Northeast Brooklyn***

During the 1983-1989 period, Williamsburg was the place of settlement of 6,800 recent immigrants, 52 percent of whom were Dominican. Israelis and Poles were the second and third largest groups. The Hispanic character of Williamsburg's immigration was further enhanced by the presence of Ecuadoreans and Colombians. Similar to immigration into Williamsburg, Dominicans were the largest immigrant group that settled in neighboring Bushwick, accounting for one-third of the 4,900 recent immigrants. Guyanese, Ecuadorean, Jamaican, and Asian Indian immigrants were also well represented in Bushwick. Greenpoint received 4,100 immigrants during the 1983-1989 period, of whom 47 percent were Polish. Following the Poles, Guyanese, Dominicans, Colombians and Ecuadoreans were also found in sizeable numbers.

### ***West Brooklyn***

Between 1983 and 1989, the Sunset Park-Industry City area was the initial place of residence of 10,000 immigrants, one-quarter of whom were Chinese. Following the Chinese were the Dominicans who accounted for one-fifth of all recent immigrants. Guyanese, Ecuadoreans, Asian Indians, Vietnamese and Colombians were also well represented in this neighborhood.

To the south and east of Sunset Park, 5,500 recent immigrants settled in Borough Park. The proximity of Sunset Park's fast growing Chinese community most likely accounted for the 1,000 Chinese immigrants who initially settled here between 1983 and 1989. Israelis and Soviets also settled in Borough Park in appreciable numbers, accounting for 13 and 11 percent of all recent immigrants. Asian Indians, Romanians, and Poles were also found in large numbers in Borough Park.

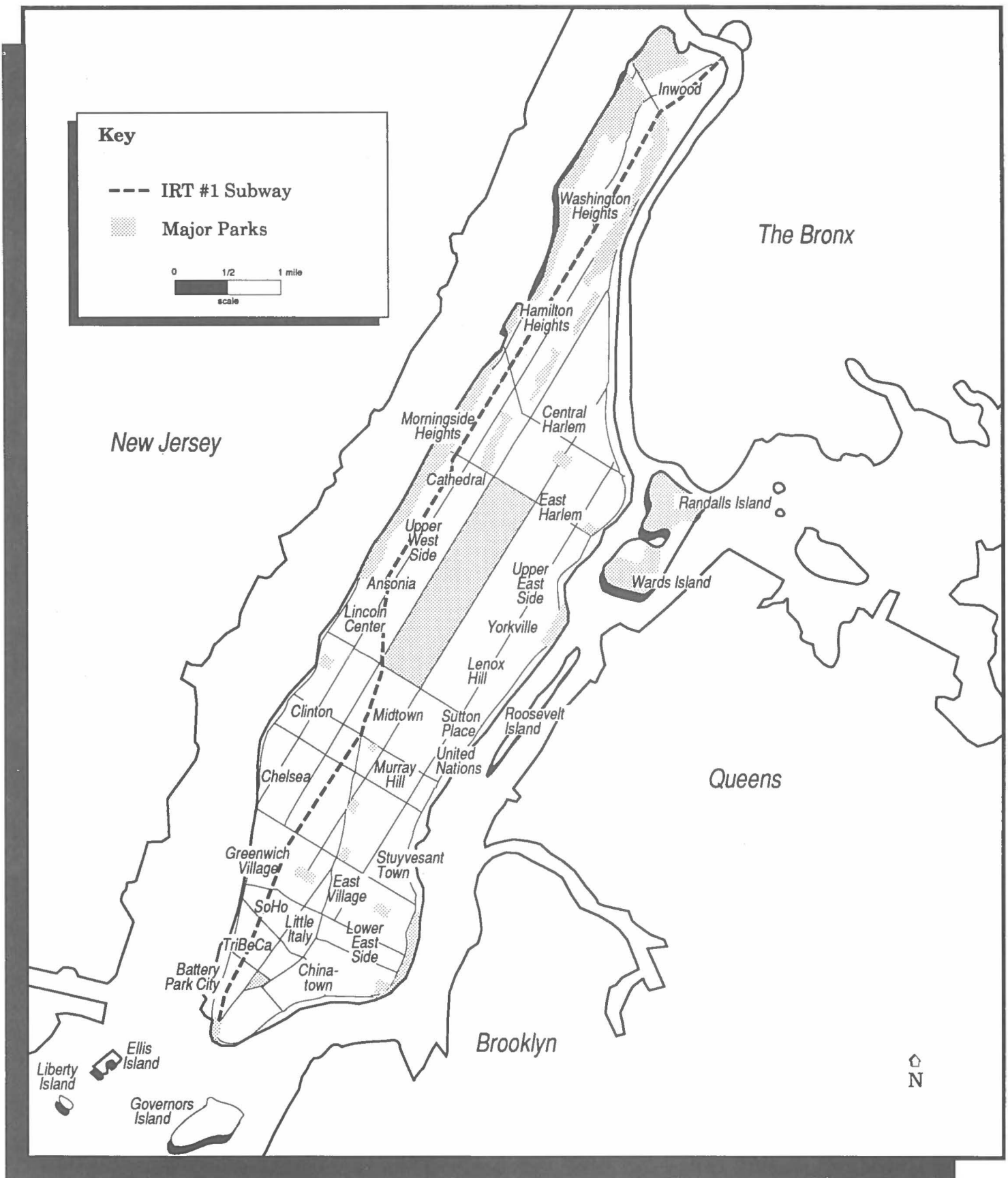
The Kensington-Windsor Terrace area, northeast of Borough Park and west of Flatbush, received 6,500 immigrants during the 1983-1989 period. Bordered on the west by the Asian and European immigrants in Borough Park, and on the east by nonhispanic Caribbean immigrants in Flatbush, the area's immigrant profile drew from both. Chinese and Soviet immigrants each accounted for approximately 13 percent of all immigrants. Haitians, Guyanese, Dominicans and Jamaicans were all well represented in the area.

### ***Southwest Brooklyn***

During the 1983-1989 period, the neighborhoods of Bay Ridge, Dyker Heights, Parkville and Bensonhurst were the initial places of settlement for 9,900 immigrants, most of whom were Chinese. The Chinese, for example, represented 26 percent of the 3,200 immigrants who initially settled in the Parkville-Bensonhurst Area. Soviets and Italians each accounted for an additional 12 percent. To the west, in the Bay Ridge-Bensonhurst area, the Chinese again settled in large numbers, representing 27 percent of the 6,600 recent immigrants. Italian, Soviet, Greek, Lebanese, Korean and Egyptian immigrants also initially settled in this area in noticeable numbers.

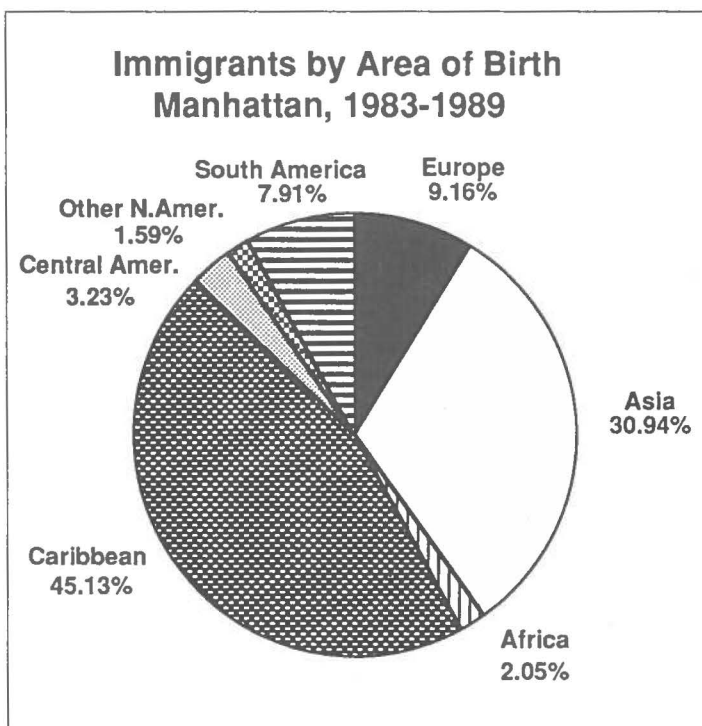
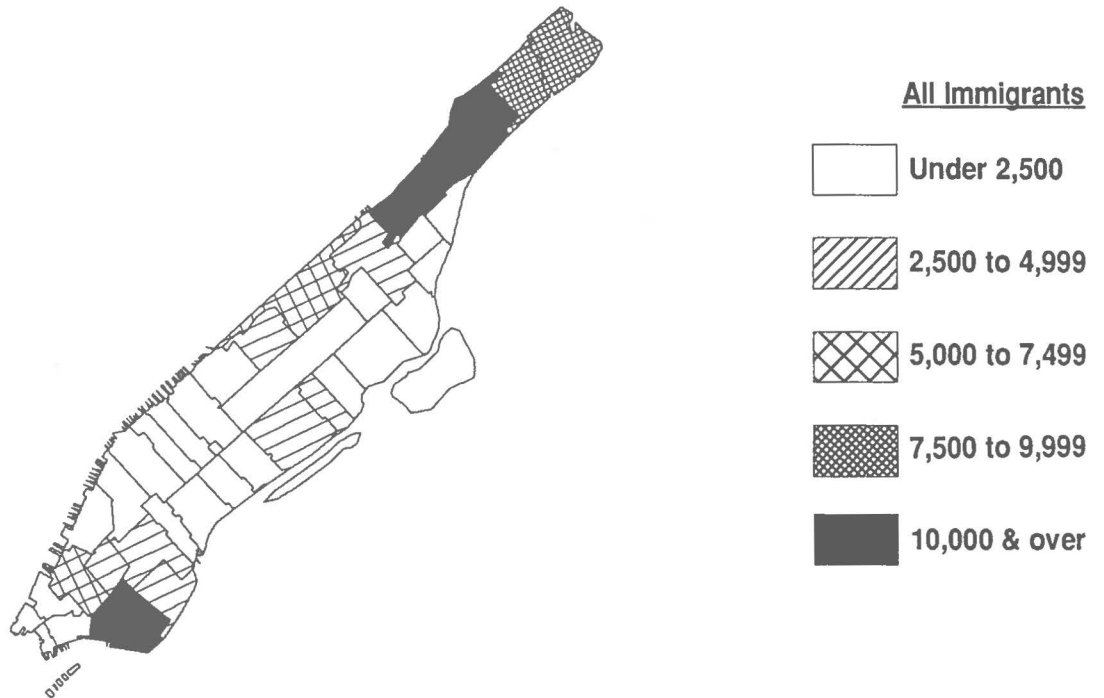


# Manhattan



# Chart 5-3 MANHATTAN

Residential Distribution of Immigrants by Zip Code  
Manhattan, New York:1983 - 1989



## IMMIGRANTS BY SELECTED COUNTRY OF BIRTH MANHATTAN 1983-1989

Manhattan, Total	134,761	100.0
Dominican Republic	51,666	38.3
China	26,047	19.3
Ecuador	2,841	2.1
Philippines	2,737	2.0
United Kingdom	2,498	1.9
Jamaica	2,460	1.8
Haiti	2,298	1.7
Colombia	2,207	1.6
Korea	2,071	1.5
India	1,902	1.4
Cuba	1,801	1.3
Japan	1,659	1.2
Guyana	1,655	1.2
Other	32,919	24.4

## **MANHATTAN**

### **Overview**

Unlike other boroughs, the initial settlement of immigrants into Manhattan during the 1983-1989 period was characterized by two distinct types of movement: One based on a commonality of national origins and another based on common socioeconomic status. In addition to its famed ethnic enclaves, Manhattan has traditionally attracted successful upwardly-mobile individuals from both across the world and across the country. This type of movement has produced communities of individuals whose point of identification is socioeconomic rather than ethnic or nativity based.

### **Major Source Countries**

The lower panel of Chart 5-3 presents the distribution of immigrants who initially settled in Manhattan by place of birth. Approximately one-half of those immigrants were born in North America, with an additional 31 percent from the Asian continent. The dominance of these two areas was tied to the settlement patterns of immigrants from two countries, the Dominican Republic and China. During the 1983-1989 period, 51,700 Dominican and 26,000 Chinese immigrants initially settled in Manhattan, representing 58 percent of the immigrants to that borough. Outside of Dominicans and Chinese, no other national group accounted for more than two percent of the immigrants to Manhattan.

The socioeconomic identification of many immigrants who initially settled in Manhattan was reflected in the immigrants from advanced industrial countries. British, Japanese, French, Canadians and Germans, for example, were found among Manhattan's immigrants. That these immigrants were likely to be relatively affluent was reflected in the neighborhoods in which they initially settled, such as the Upper West Side, the Upper East Side, the United Nations-Murray Hill vicinity, Chelsea and Greenwich Village.

### **Manhattan Neighborhoods**

The upper panel of Chart 5-3 presents the spatial distribution of immigrants across the borough of Manhattan. The distribution is distinctive in its large concentrations at the

northern and southern ends of the borough. In northern Manhattan, the neighborhoods of *Inwood*, *Washington Heights* and *Hamilton Heights* were the initial places of settlement of 52,200 immigrants, or 39 percent of all Manhattan-bound immigration. Just to the south, an additional 12,500 immigrants initially settled in *Cathedral*, *the Upper West Side* and the *Ansonia-Lincoln Center* area. At the southern end of the borough, the area that includes *Chinatown*, *the East Village*, *Stuyvesant Town* and the *Lower East Side* received an additional 33,500 or 25 percent of the borough's immigrants. Lastly, 7,900 immigrants initially settled on the *Upper East Side*.

### ***Northern Manhattan***

During the 1983-1989 period, Washington Heights was the initial place of settlement of almost 35,000 immigrants, or one of every four immigrants into Manhattan. Eighty-nine percent of these newcomers were Hispanic, mostly from the Dominican Republic. Dominicans accounted for almost 80 percent of all new immigrants who settled in that community. Cubans, Ecuadoreans, Colombians and Salvadorans also entered in notable numbers, accounting for about eight percent of all immigrants and reinforcing the Hispanic character of the immigrant flow.

To the north of Washington Heights lies Inwood and to the south Hamilton Heights. Together, these communities absorbed an additional 17,800 recent immigrants, whose profile reflected the large and growing Dominican presence in these northern Manhattan communities. Seventy-three percent of the immigration into Hamilton Heights and 79 percent of the immigration into Inwood was from the Dominican Republic.

During the 1983-1989 period, Washington Heights was the hub of Dominican settlement in New York City, when it and the adjacent neighborhoods of Inwood and Hamilton Heights received over 40,000 Dominican immigrants. One consequence of this large concentration was a spillover into the west Bronx. This expansion is illustrated in Map 5-2 which presents the distribution of recent Dominican immigrants in the North Manhattan-West Bronx portion of the city at four separate points during the 1980s.

The Dominican expansion appears to have followed the route of the IND's D train. The maps show that in addition to the increased concentration of recent Dominican immigrants in Washington Heights, western Bronx neighborhoods such as Highbridge, Morris Heights, University Heights, Tremont, East Tremont, Belmont, Fordham, Bedford Park and Morrisania experienced a rapid influx of these immigrants.

# Map 5-2

## RESIDENTIAL EXPANSION OF DOMINICAN IMMIGRANTS ACROSS NORTHERN MANHATTAN AND WESTERN BRONX 1983-1989

Total Dominican  
Immigrants

Less than 1,000

1,000 - 1,999

2,000 - 4,999

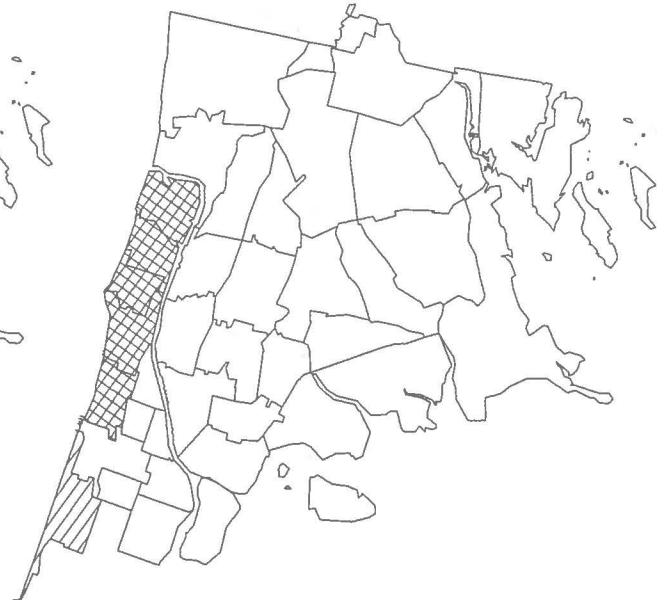
5,000 - 9,999

10,000 & Over

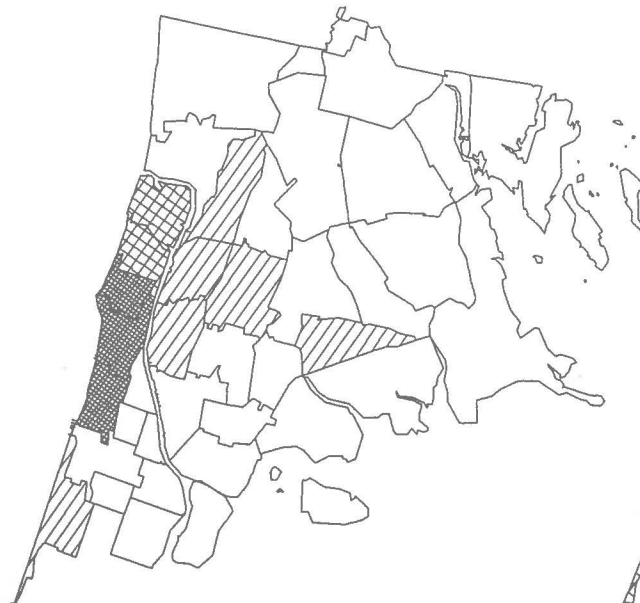
1983



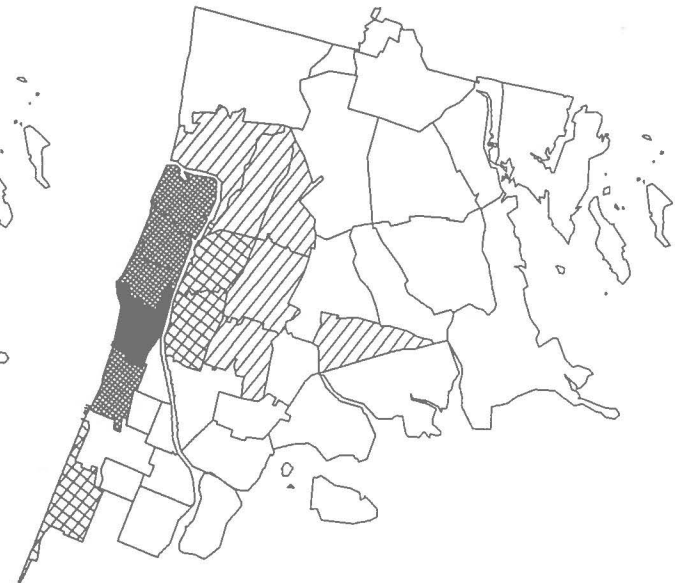
1983 - 1985



1983 - 1987



1983 - 1989



### *Lower Manhattan*

Whereas the character of immigration into northern Manhattan was dominated by Dominicans, immigration into the southern part of the borough was heavily Chinese. The hub of this immigration was Chinatown and its environs, which during the 1983-1989 period was the place of settlement for 26,000 immigrants. Approximately 19,600, were from China. Just north of the Chinatown area, the East Village, Stuyvesant Town and the Lower East Side received 7,500 immigrants. Much of this growth in immigrants was tied to the expansion of Chinese immigration. The Chinese represented about 17 percent of immigrants in these three areas, followed by Dominicans who accounted for an additional 13 percent. Other groups notable in numbers in these areas included Filipino, British, Polish and Japanese immigrants.

The expansion of the Chinese from the Chinatown hub occurred in areas beyond the borders of Manhattan such as Brooklyn. Map 5-3 details the residential patterns of recent Chinese immigrants across southern Manhattan and through the western and southern tier of Brooklyn at four separate points during the 1980s. Following the route of the B train, levels of recent Chinese immigration increased steadily in areas such as Sunset Park, Bay Ridge, Bensonhurst and Parkville and further south, into Gravesend and Homecrest.

### *West Side*

Just south of Hamilton Heights lies the Cathedral section of Manhattan, which during the 1983-1989 period was the place of settlement for 7,400 recent immigrants. Reflecting the profile of immigration to the north, Dominicans accounted for over one-third of all immigrants. Haitians accounted for an additional 12 percent, followed by notable numbers of Chinese and Ecuadorean immigrants. Just south of Cathedral, on the Upper West Side, Dominicans continued to be the largest immigrant group with one-in-five of the Upper West Side's 2,800 recent immigrants being Dominican. Haitians were the second largest group, followed by modest numbers of a variety of groups including British, Canadians, Chinese, and Ecuadoreans.

Further south in the Lincoln Center-Ansonia area, no source nation dominated the character of immigration. Persons from the Dominican Republic, the United Kingdom, China, Israel, France, Canada, Colombia, Korea, the Philippines, Japan, Brazil, West Germany and Jamaica made up over one-half of the immigrants to that area.

# Map 5-3

## RESIDENTIAL EXPANSION OF CHINESE IMMIGRANTS ACROSS LOWER MANHATTAN AND WESTERN BROOKLYN 1983-1989

Total Chinese  
Immigrants

Less than 1,000



1,000 - 1,999



2,000 - 4,999



5,000 - 9,999

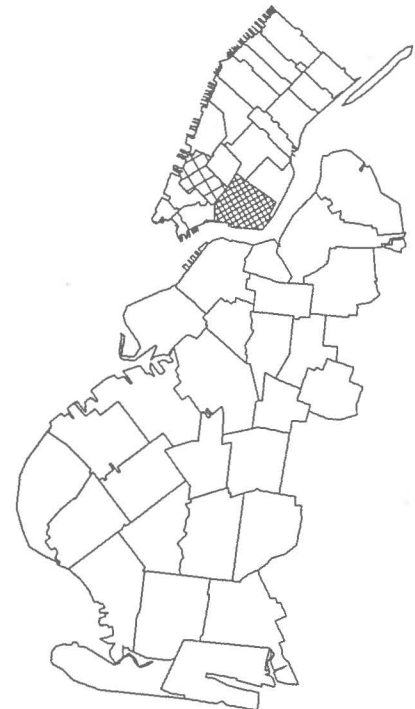


10,000 & Over

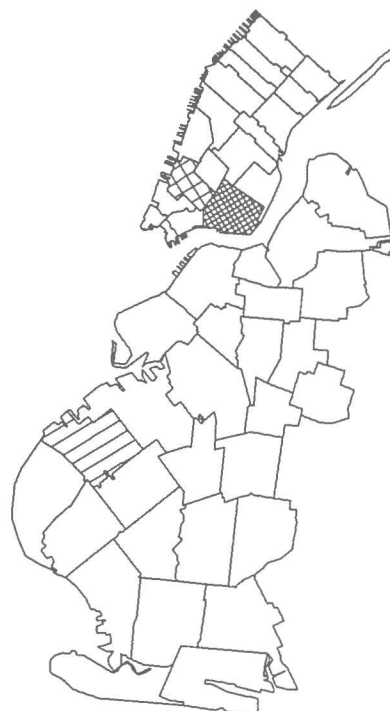
1983



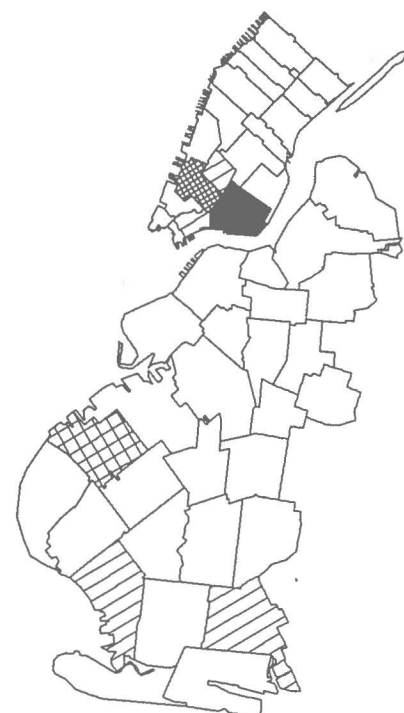
1983 - 1985



1983 - 1987



1983 - 1989



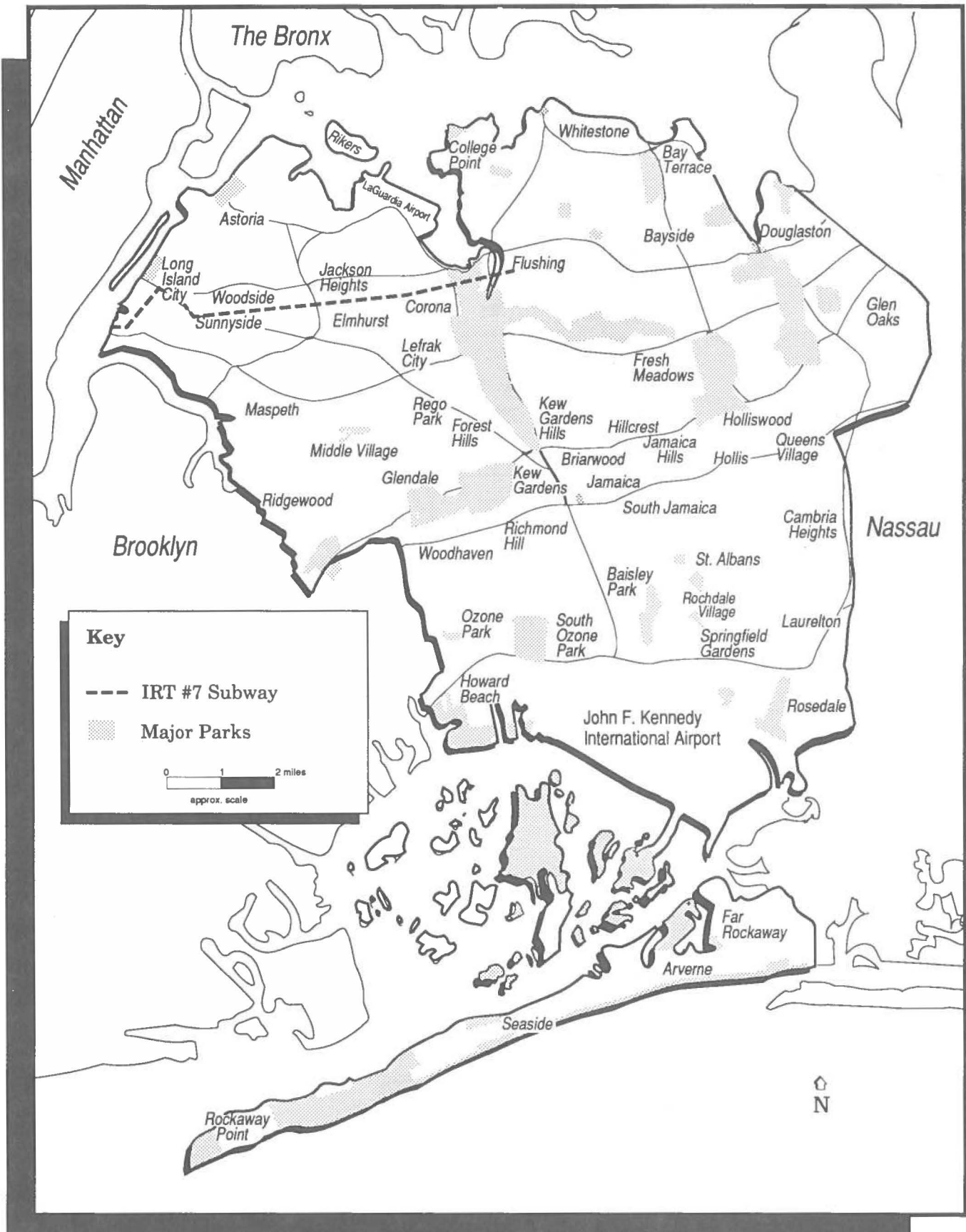
### *East Side*

The affluent communities of the Upper East Side were perhaps the best illustration of why socioeconomic position and not country of birth best describes the foundation for immigration into this area. Even more than their west side counterparts, immigrants into the Upper East Side (north of 61st street) represent a cross-section of European, Asian and South American countries.

The Upper East Side absorbed 7,900 immigrants during the 1983-1989 period with no single dominant source country. Immigrants from China and the United Kingdom were the largest groups, followed by those from the Philippines, France, Israel, India, Ireland, Iran, Brazil and Colombia.

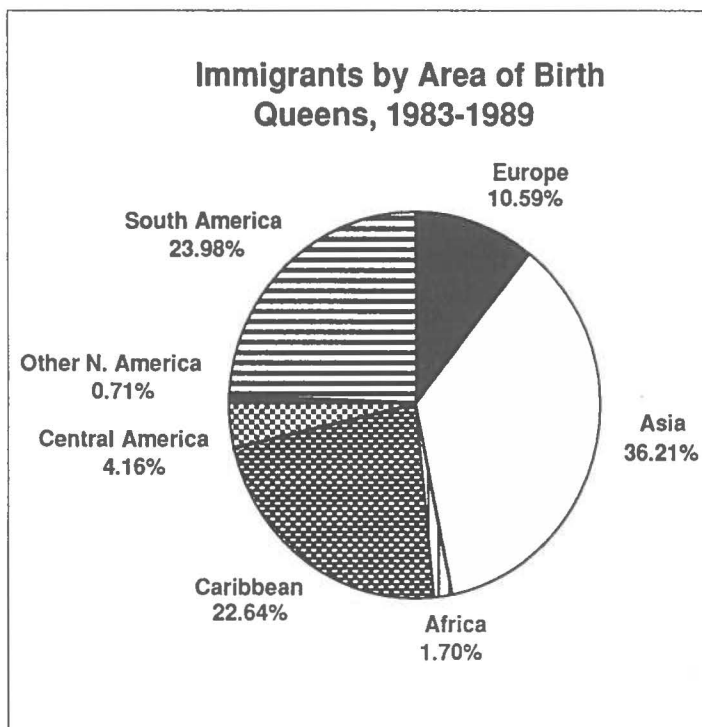
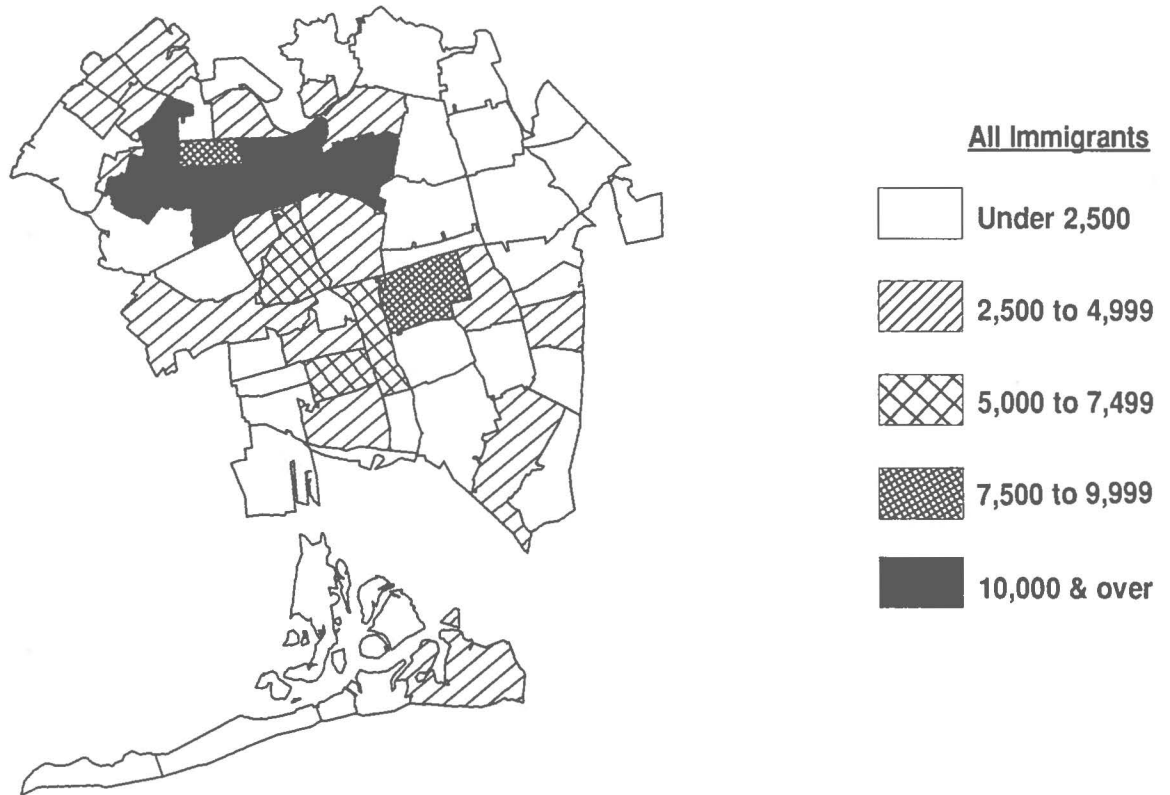


# Queens



# Chart 5-4 QUEENS

## Residential Distribution of Immigrants by Zip Code Queens, New York:1983 - 1989



## IMMIGRANTS BY SELECTED COUNTRY OF BIRTH QUEENS 1983-1989

Queens, Total	183,606	100.0
China	20,959	11.4
Guyana	15,965	8.7
Dominican Republic	15,356	8.4
Colombia	14,096	7.7
Jamaica	13,546	7.4
Korea	11,406	6.2
India	10,409	5.7
Haiti	6,386	3.5
Ecuador	6,059	3.3
Philippines	5,667	3.1
Romania	3,744	2.0
Peru	3,584	2.0
Pakistan	3,296	1.8
Iran	3,067	1.7
El Salvador	2,937	1.6
Greece	2,758	1.5
Other	44,371	24.2

## QUEENS

### Overview

During the 1983-1989 period 184,000 of the newest New Yorkers identified Queens as their initial borough of residence. The magnitude of immigrant settlement in Queens during the 1980s was reflected in a 31 percent increase in the number of persons reporting themselves as foreign-born in the 1990 census. In 1990, 36 percent of the population of Queens was born outside the United States, up from 29 percent in 1980.

### Major Source Countries

The lower panel of Chart 5-4 presents the distribution of recent immigrants who initially settled in Queens by area of birth. Asians represented 36 percent of all recent immigrants who initially located in the borough. Of those Asians, the Chinese were the largest group, accounting for just under one-third. Unlike the Chinese who settled in Manhattan and Brooklyn, over one-quarter were born in Taiwan, compared to only six percent in the other two boroughs. These differences reflected the differential patterns of initial settlement among recent Chinese immigrants. While 27 percent of those from the Peoples Republic of China and 31 percent from Hong Kong initially settled in Queens, over two-thirds of those from Taiwan settled in the borough. Substantial numbers of Koreans, Asian Indians, Filipinos, Pakistanis and many other Asian groups also settled in the borough.

South Americans accounted for 24 percent of the immigrants who initially located in Queens between 1983 and 1989. The largest South American group in Queens was the Guyanese as slightly over one-third settled in that borough. Higher proportions of some of the city's larger Hispanic South American groups, however, initially settled in Queens: 69 percent of the Colombians, 55 percent of the Peruvians and 38 percent of the Ecuadoreans.

It was only the sheer size of North American immigration into New York City that accounted for the large number of immigrants from that part of the world who settled in Queens, as few groups from this region displayed a high propensity to settle there. For example, only 15 percent of the Dominicans, 21 percent of the Jamaicans, 18 percent of the Haitians and 19 percent of all Trinidadian and Tobagonian immigrants initially settled in Queens. Conversely, some Central American groups, such as the Salvadorans, were strongly attracted to the borough.

Thirty-four percent of all European-born recent immigrants initially settled in Queens, the largest of whom were from Romania. Romanians and Greeks displayed a strong propensity to settle in Queens as 72 percent of all recent Romanian immigrants and 63 percent of all recent Greek immigrants chose to live in that borough.

## Queens Neighborhoods

The distribution of immigrants who initially resided in Queens is presented in the upper panel of Chart 5-4. The largest initial settlement was in the northwestern section of the borough. During the 1983-1989 period, *Astoria, Sunnyside, Woodside, Jackson Heights, Elmhurst, Corona and Flushing* were the initial places of settlement for 88,400 immigrants, which represented 48 percent of all recent immigration into Queens. To the south, 13,400 immigrants initially located in *Forest Hills, Rego Park, Kew Gardens and Kew Gardens Hills*. The *Ridgewood-Glendale* area, just south and west of Forest Hills and Rego Park, received 4,500 recent immigrants. Just south of Kew Gardens, 11,200 immigrants settled in *Richmond Hill, and South Ozone Park*. East of the Van Wyck Expressway and north of the Long Island Railroad's Jamaica trackage was another concentration of immigrants in *Jamaica Hills, Jamaica, Hillcrest, Hollis and Holliswood*. Combined, these areas were the initial place of residence for 18,400 recent immigrants. Lastly, 23,000 immigrants initially settled on the southeastern edge of the borough within the neighborhoods between *Queens Village* to the North and *Far Rockaway* to the south.

### *Northwest Queens*

#### *The International Express: A trip on the Roosevelt Avenue IRT*

A trip on the IRT 7 train above Queens Boulevard and then along Roosevelt Avenue exposes a rider to the peoples and cultures of Asia, Europe, the Caribbean, Central America, South America and Africa. Thus, the route might aptly be called the International Express.

Traveling eastward on the International Express, a transfer across the elevated platform at Queensborough Plaza places the rider on the N train to Astoria.<sup>2</sup> This neighborhood was the initial place of residence of 14,700 immigrants from a variety of countries during the 1983-1989 period. Greeks, the largest group, represented 10

percent of all new immigrants in Astoria, which received one-third of all Greek immigrants into the city between 1983 and 1989. Colombians accounted for eight percent of the immigrants who settled initially in that neighborhood. Other recent immigrant groups in Astoria, included the Chinese, Guyanese, Koreans and Ecuadoreans, as well as more modest numbers of Romanians, Asian Indians, Filipinos, Dominicans and Peruvians.

Returning to the International Express and proceeding eastward, the next neighborhood arrived at is Sunnyside. During the 1983-1989 period, the initial immigrant settlement in Sunnyside was neither as large nor as diverse as that found in the neighboring communities of Astoria and Woodside. Nevertheless it was significant as 3,700 immigrants settled in Sunnyside. The largest number were Koreans who comprised approximately 18 percent of all recent immigrants. Colombians, Romanians and Chinese accounted for 13, 12 and 10 percent respectively of the initial immigrant settlement in Sunnyside.

Woodside is the next neighborhood on the route of the International Express. Of the 11,700 new immigrants who settled in Woodside, the Chinese were the largest group accounting for approximately 15 percent of the neighborhood's immigration. Colombians entered the neighborhood in similar numbers. Korean, Dominican, Asian Indian, Ecuadorean, Filipino, Guyanese, Peruvian and Irish immigrants were also well represented in Woodside.

Continuing eastward, the International Express traverses the boundary between Jackson Heights and Elmhurst. North of Roosevelt Avenue is Jackson Heights, which during the 1983-1989 period was the initial place of settlement of 11,400 immigrants. The Colombians were the largest group accounting for approximately 17 percent, with the Chinese adding another 14 percent. Dominicans, Asian Indians, Ecuadoreans, Koreans, Guyanese, Peruvians, Cubans and Pakistanis round out the largest recent immigrant groups who settled initially in this neighborhood.

Just south of the IRT's 7 line is Elmhurst. During the 1983-1989 period, Elmhurst was the initial place of settlement of approximately 17,200 immigrants from 112 nations, making it the most diverse receiver of immigrants not only in Queens, but in the city as well. The Chinese were the largest immigrant group, comprising one-fifth of those who initially settled in Elmhurst. Colombians accounted for 13 percent of the total. Koreans, Asian Indians, Dominicans, Ecuadoreans and Filipinos were also found in significant numbers.

As the International Express continues eastward it bisects Corona. Recent immigrant settlement into Corona during the last decade was heavily Hispanic. During the 1983-1989 period Corona was the initial place of residence for 14,300 immigrants, 46 percent of whom were born in the Dominican Republic. After the Dominicans, the Chinese, Colombians, Guyanese and Ecuadoreans round out the five largest immigrant groups.

After crossing Flushing Meadow-Corona Park the International Express terminates in Flushing. During the 1983-1989 period over 15,500 new immigrants settled in that neighborhood, two-thirds of whom were Asian. The Chinese were the largest group, accounting for 21 percent of all immigration into Flushing. Koreans added another 20 percent. Asian Indians also initially settled in large numbers in Flushing. Other recent Asian immigrants in Flushing included Afganis, Pakistanis and Filipinos. Colombians and Dominicans were the largest non-Asian immigrant groups in Flushing.

### *Other Northwest Queens*

The Forest Hills-Kew Gardens area was the initial place of residence for 7,100 recent immigrants between 1983 and 1989, three-fourths of whom settled in Forest Hills. Iranians were the largest immigrant group, accounting for 17 percent of the immigration. After the Iranians were the Chinese, Asian Indians, Soviets and Israelis each of whom were heavily concentrated in Forest Hills. Colombians and Koreans also settled in these neighborhoods in notable numbers.

To the east of Forest Hills, 3,000 recent immigrants settled in Kew Gardens Hills between 1983 and 1989. One-fifth of these immigrants were Chinese. The Afganis were the second largest recent immigrant group in Kew Gardens Hills. During the period, 13 percent of all Afganis entering the city settled in Kew Gardens Hills, second only to Flushing (just to the north). Israelis and Iranians also settled in Kew Gardens Hills in sizable numbers, as did Asian Indians, Colombians and Soviets.

Just to the northwest of Forest Hills lies Rego Park, which was the initial place of residence for 3,300 immigrants between 1983 and 1989. The character of immigration into Rego Park was similar to that of Forest Hills. The Chinese, the largest group, accounted for 14 percent of all immigration, followed closely by the Soviets. Iranians, Israelis, Asian Indians and Colombians also settled in this community in significant numbers.

Southwest of Rego Park toward the Brooklyn border was another pocket of recent immigration. The Ridgewood-Glendale area received 4,500 recent immigrants during the 1983-1989 period. Over half were born in Europe, led by Romanians who accounted for 28 percent. The Chinese were the second largest group. Yugoslavians, Dominicans, Poles and Italians also settled in appreciable numbers in these neighborhoods.

### *Southwest Queens*

Richmond Hill was the place of settlement for approximately 7,700 immigrants during the 1983-1989 period. The immigration was heavily Guyanese, as 39 percent of all recent immigrants into Richmond Hill were from that country. Dominicans, the second largest group, accounted for 12 percent. Colombians and Ecuadoreans were also well represented. Although not large in numbers, Asian Indians, Jamaicans and Trinidadians and Tobagonians also settled in the area as well.

In South Ozone Park, the Guyanese accounted for 29 percent of the 3,500 immigrants who initially settled in that area. Jamaicans accounted for an additional 21 percent. Haitians and Trinidadians and Tobagonians were also well represented in this neighborhood. Although notable, the presence of Dominicans was much less pronounced than in Richmond Hill. Similarly, the numbers of Colombians and Ecuadoreans were insignificant relative to their size just to the north.

### *South Central Queens*

Initial immigrant settlement into the Jamaica Hills-South Jamaica section during the 1983-1989 period was heavily Guyanese. Although not as dominant as in Richmond Hill, the Guyanese represented 23 percent of the area's 6,400 recent immigrants. Jamaicans and Dominicans accounted for eight and seven percent respectively. In addition, substantial numbers of Colombians, Salvadorans, Chinese, Haitians, Asian Indians and Ecuadoreans initially settled in this neighborhood.

The Jamaica-Hillcrest area was the initial place of residence for 8,400 immigrants, one-fifth of whom were Guyanese. The immigration into the area was highly diverse: Haitians, Chinese, Asian Indians, Colombians, Jamaicans, Filipinos, and Dominicans all settled in the area in notable numbers. A similar pattern of immigration was evident in Hollis and Holliswood, although more modest in magnitude.

### *Southeastern Queens*

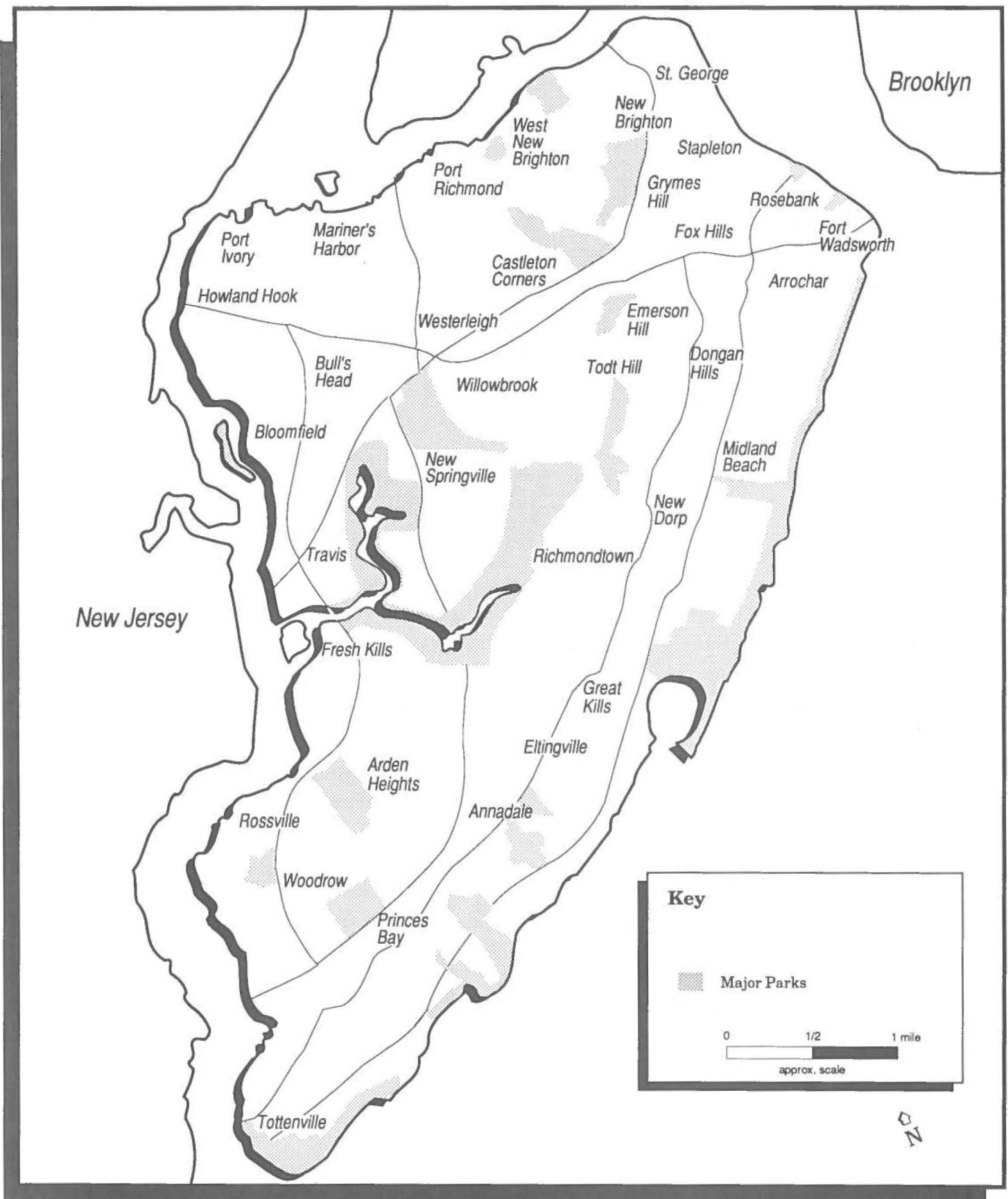
During the 1983-1989 period 4,200 recent immigrants settled in Far Rockaway, one-quarter of whom were Jamaicans. The Guyanese accounted for an additional 18 percent. Salvadorans, Haitians, Dominicans and Guatemalans were also among the largest groups in this neighborhood.

To the north, 4,900 recent immigrants settled in Springfield Gardens, Laurelton and Rosedale. Jamaicans represented just under one-half of all recent immigrants, followed by Haitians and Guyanese who accounted for an additional 15 and 11 percent respectively. Similarly, the neighborhoods of Cambria Heights, St Albans and Rochdale-Baisley Park just to the south and east were the initial places of settlement for 6,300 immigrants, half of whom were from Jamaica. Haitians and Guyanese again rounded out the top three. A similar pattern existed just north of Cambria Heights, in the southern edge of Queens Village.

Proceeding north, however, in an area we shall refer to as North Queens Village, there was a somewhat greater degree of diversity although Guyanese, Jamaicans and Haitians continued to be major groups. During the 1983-1989 period, the area was the initial place of settlement for 3,300 immigrants 19 percent of whom were from Guyana. Asian Indians accounted for 13 percent, followed by Jamaicans, Haitians, Filipinos and Colombians.



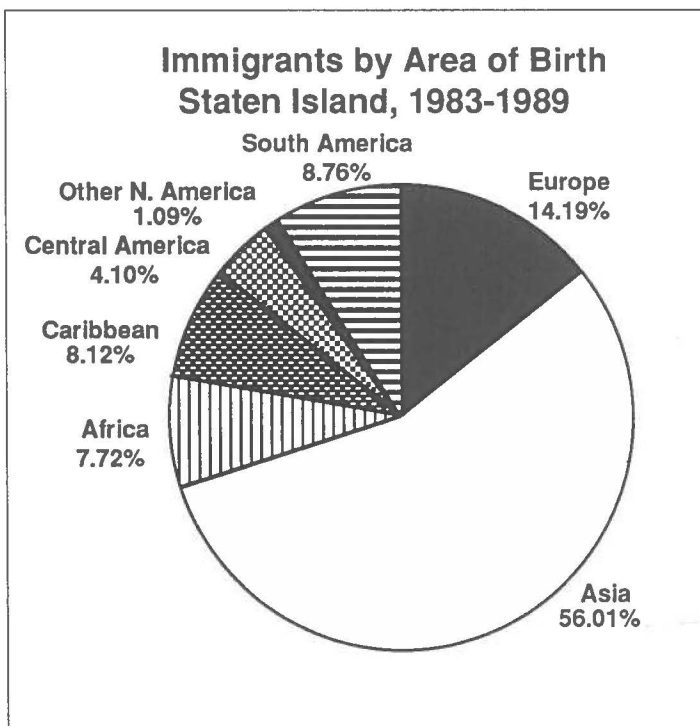
# Staten Island



# Chart 5-5

## STATEN ISLAND

Residential Distribution of Immigrants by Zip Code  
Staten Island, New York:1983 - 1989



### IMMIGRANTS BY SELECTED COUNTRY OF BIRTH STATEN ISLAND 1983-1989

Staten Island, Total	8,793	100.0
India	1,114	12.7
Philippines	950	10.8
Korea	883	10.0
China	821	9.3
Egypt	361	4.1
Colombia	241	2.7
Israel	212	2.4
Pakistan	204	2.3
Jamaica	193	2.2
Italy	191	2.2
Other	3,623	41.2

## **STATEN ISLAND**

### **Overview**

Staten Island did not attract a large number of immigrants during the 1983-1989 period relative to the other boroughs. This was consistent with the island's recent history of not attracting large numbers of foreign-born persons. For example, in 1980 only 10 percent of the borough's population was foreign-born, the lowest share of any borough in the city.

### **Major Source Countries**

Between 1983 and 1989, Staten Island was the initial place of residence for 8,800 immigrants, which was less than 2 percent of the total immigrant flow into New York City. The distribution of recent immigrants by area of birth is presented in the lower panel of Chart 5-5. The majority of those who settled in Staten Island were Asian. European and African immigrants were also over-represented, while immigrants from North and South America were substantially under-represented.

Although Asia was the principal source of immigrants to Staten Island, four groups dominated the distribution: Asian Indians, Filipinos, Koreans and Chinese. These were also the four largest immigrant groups overall. Combined they represented almost half of the recent immigration into the borough.

The over-representation of Africans on Staten Island was primarily due to the Egyptians. During the period, 10 percent of all the recent Egyptian immigrants in the city settled in Staten Island. As a result, Egyptians were the fifth largest immigrant group on Staten Island and the only African national group which played a significant role in the distribution of immigrants in any borough. The largest numbers of European immigrants in Staten Island were from Italy, Yugoslavia and the United Kingdom, with each accounting for slightly more than 2 percent of the immigrants on the island.

The levels of North and South American immigration into Staten Island were quite low. Colombians, Jamaicans and Guyanese were the largest immigrant groups to settle on the Island from this part of the world, but none demonstrated a notable propensity for a Staten Island residence.

## Staten Island Neighborhoods

The upper panel of Chart 5-5 presents the spatial distribution of immigrants who initially settled in Staten Island between 1983 and 1989. Although the settlement of immigrants was well dispersed, the *Castleton Corners-New Springville* area received almost 29 percent of all the recent immigrants. Asian Indians, the largest recent immigrant group to settle in the area, accounted for 18 percent. Koreans, the second largest group, represented 17 percent, followed by Filipinos and Chinese at 15 percent each. A notable number of Israelis and Egyptians settled in the area.

*New Brighton and Grymes Hill* also received notable numbers of recent immigrants on Staten Island. During the 1983-1989 period, 1,200 immigrants settled in these communities, the largest number of whom were again born in India. Asian Indians represented 12 percent of all recent immigrants, followed by Koreans and Filipinos. Honduran, Chinese, Yugoslavian, Jamaican and Egyptian immigrants were also found residing in these communities. The *Stapleton-Fox Hill* area received 1,100 immigrants during the period and it had an even more mixed country of birth profile with no one country having more than nine percent of the total immigration and most with less than five percent. Although Asians were well represented (India, China, Philippines), a modest share of immigrants from the Caribbean (Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago), and Africa (Liberia, Nigeria) also initially settled in the area.

## ENDNOTES

1. Since ZIP Code data were not available from the Immigration and Naturalization Service for 1982, immigration data for that year could not be disaggregated by borough. Therefore, unlike earlier chapters which discuss city-wide trends for 1982-1989, this analysis is based on data for the 1983-1989 period only.
2. In this discussion, Astoria includes Steinway, Old Astoria and Ravenswood.

## *Chapter 6*

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# **NATURALIZED CITIZENS**

### **Introduction**

This chapter examines those immigrants who became United States citizens while residing in New York City over the 1982-1989 period. Becoming a naturalized citizen has important consequences for both the immigrant and the community. Politically, immigrants who naturalize can participate in, and thus have an impact on, the political process. They can vote, hold office and serve on juries. Economically, naturalization increases employment opportunities for the immigrant. Naturalized citizens can take advantage of a number of government jobs which are not available to non-citizens. Similarly, a naturalized citizen can take full advantage of benefits such as social security and federal education loan programs.

Naturalization also has social and demographic consequences for both the immigrant and the community which may not be as apparent as the political and economic impacts. United States immigration policy places great emphasis on the reunification of United States citizens with alien family members. Immediate relatives are excluded from numerical limitation and three preference categories are available for other relatives. In contrast, permanent resident aliens have but one avenue by which relatives may be reunified, namely second preference. Thus, immigrants who naturalize, and do so quickly after becoming eligible, can have a sizable impact on future levels of immigration into a particular community.

The general perception is that immigrants who can naturalize will in fact do so. Research in this area, however, indicates that immigrants vary substantially in their likelihood to acquire citizenship. For example, Hispanics have historically demonstrated a low probability of naturalization, while Asians, particularly those who arrived after 1965, displayed a strong inclination to naturalize, and to do so shortly after becoming eligible.<sup>1</sup> Given that these patterns of naturalization have potential impacts on a community, this chapter will examine the naturalization patterns of immigrants from those source countries that played a major role in the city's recent immigrant picture. This analysis will provide insight into the future impacts that the naturalization behavior of immigrants may have on the city and whether or not that effect will vary substantially from group to group.

The immigrants discussed in this chapter are not a subset of the recent immigrants discussed in Chapters 2 through 5. Rather, they are, on average, an older cohort of immigrants who had been in this country for a longer period of time. The analyses in this chapter can thus lead to hypotheses on the future naturalization patterns of the city's recent immigrants based on the actions of this older cohort. Similarly, the last section of the chapter presents a social and economic profile of the city's newest naturalized citizens that can also lead to hypotheses regarding potential shifts in the employment activities of the city's recent immigrants. This is a somewhat precarious endeavor as naturalization has been shown to be a selective process.

## The Data

Information on immigrants who naturalize during each year is collected by the 65 Immigration and Naturalization Service offices nationwide where immigrants may file their applications. From the 1982-1989 national files, those naturalized citizens who identified New York City as their place of residence at the time of naturalization are highlighted in the first and third analytical sections of this chapter. These data are not without limitations as they include only those immigrants who naturalized in formal court ceremonies. Those who derived their citizenship (primarily the children of those who go through the court ceremony), or who acquired citizenship through special legislative action, are not part of the data. Due to the exclusion of children who derived their naturalized status from their parents, there is no information on the characteristics of naturalized citizens under the age of 18, except for orphans.

Although appropriate for profiling the city's newest citizens, the data are of limited use for examining variation in rates of naturalization by country of birth. For these purposes, the second part of the analysis employs a specially prepared data set based on a national cohort of immigrants admitted in 1977 whose patterns of naturalization were followed through 1989.<sup>2</sup> The use of a single year, namely 1977, as the base point overcomes what has been defined as the "period problem."<sup>3</sup> All eligible immigrants are technically at risk of becoming naturalized citizens. For purposes of a comparative analysis by country of birth, a naturalization rate that employs such an "at risk" population in its computation is not appropriate. This is a result of the positive relationship between length of residence and the likelihood of naturalization. Immigrant groups with large percentages of long-time residents have an advantage relative to immigrant groups whose entrance into this country is relatively recent. The use of a single year

essentially overcomes the duration of residence problem. Further, although all immigrants can, and many will, become naturalized citizens after several decades, 11 years does provide ample time to gauge differences in the patterns of naturalization among immigrant groups.

## **Naturalization: An Overview**

Naturalization is the process by which an immigrant is admitted into the United States political community as a citizen. Admission requires an immigrant to renounce allegiance to his or her country of nationality and to pledge an oath of allegiance to the United States. In return, the government confers upon the immigrant the rights and privileges of citizenship. The general provisions for naturalization require that, in addition to fulfilling the requirements for becoming a resident alien, immigrants must be at least 18 years old and have resided in the United States for no less than five years. The immigrant must possess the ability to speak, read, and write the English language and must have a general knowledge of United States government and history. In addition, the immigrant must be of "good moral character" and must not have voluntarily been a communist or anarchist for the previous ten years.

Although a sizeable majority of immigrants naturalize under these general provisions, there are also those exceptions who naturalize under "special" provisions. For example, spouses and children of American citizens may naturalize after only a three year residence period. Aliens who served honorably during periods of war may also naturalize without the residency criteria, and without prior admission to permanent residence.<sup>4</sup>

The large majority of immigrants, both nationally and locally, who became naturalized citizens between 1982 and 1989 did so under the general provisions described above. Nationwide, just over 88 percent of the 1.8 million recently naturalized citizens did so under the general provisions. Among New York City immigrants, the use of general provisions was even more pronounced with 95 percent becoming citizens under such provisions. Only Africans and West Asians employed special provisions to any notable degree, and among these two groups the rate was approximately 10 percent. Of those who used special provisions, the majority were spouses of United States citizens. Appendix Table 6-1 summarizes the provisions under which resident New York City immigrants became United States citizens by place of birth.

## Major Source Countries of Birth for New York City's Recently Naturalized Citizens

Tables 6-1 and 6-2 present the twenty largest source countries of immigrants who became naturalized citizens between 1982 and 1989 for the city and the nation respectively. The differences nationally and locally were quite similar to the patterns observed among recent immigrants. Caribbean nations were again highly visible on the local list, while Asians dominated the top of the national list. Lead by the Dominican Republic, Jamaica and Haiti, Caribbean-born persons overall comprised 32 percent of the 230,000 recently naturalized citizens in the city. Nationwide, Caribbean-born persons comprised only 13 percent with Cuba, which also appeared on the local list, maintaining the highest national ranking. Appendix Table 6-2 presents a summary of the distribution of naturalized citizens by area of birth.

Asians accounted for slightly over one-quarter of the city's recently naturalized citizens, compared to just under one-half nationally. While only six Asian countries were on the national list, the Philippines, Vietnam, China and Korea were ranked among the top five. Only Mexico interrupted the dominance of Asian countries at the top of the distribution. In addition, India was not far behind, ranking seventh. In New York City, the same number of Asian countries made the list, but they were not clustered at the top. China, the largest Asian source country, was second overall, just slightly behind the Dominican Republic.

Europeans represented 21 percent of all recently naturalized citizens in New York City compared to 15 percent nationally. Six European countries were on the national list of major source countries, although they were mostly clustered at the lower end. Conversely, while only five made the local list, two, the Soviet Union and Greece, were among the top ten. Locally, Eastern European countries such as the Soviet Union, Romania and Yugoslavia were more highly visible among the major source countries. Poland fell just short of making the major source countries list, ranking twenty-first. The national distribution had much more Western European representation, led by the United Kingdom, Italy, Portugal, and Greece. Only Italy and Greece made the local rankings. The Soviet Union, however, was the largest European source country among recently naturalized citizens nationally as well as locally.

South America was much better represented locally among recently naturalized citizens than nationally. Fourteen percent of the city's share of naturalized citizens were South American compared to only six percent nationwide. Guyana and Colombia appeared



TABLE 6-1

PERSONS NATURALIZED BY SELECTED COUNTRY OF BIRTH  
NEW YORK CITY AND THE UNITED STATES  
1982-1989

	Number		Percent		New York City as a Percent of the United States
	New York City	United States	New York City	United States	
<b>All Persons Naturalized</b>	<b>229,681</b>	<b>1,777,847</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12.9</b>
<b>NYC's Top 20 Source Countries</b>	<b>178,043</b>	<b>1,099,373</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>16.2</b>
Dominican Republic	27,581	43,333	12.0	2.4	63.6
China	25,009	138,444	10.9	7.8	18.1
Jamaica	17,457	42,802	7.6	2.4	40.8
Soviet Union	17,349	49,351	7.6	2.8	35.2
Guyana	13,532	21,646	5.9	1.2	62.5
Haiti	9,567	19,986	4.2	1.1	47.9
Greece	6,763	23,947	2.9	1.3	28.2
Philippines	6,505	198,936	2.8	11.2	3.3
Colombia	6,263	32,627	2.7	1.8	19.2
Korea	6,186	115,967	2.7	6.5	5.3
Trinidad and Tobago	5,424	12,098	2.4	0.7	44.8
India	5,274	74,441	2.3	4.2	7.1
Italy	5,214	26,262	2.3	1.5	19.9
Cuba	4,408	88,727	1.9	5.0	5.0
Ecuador	4,396	12,435	1.9	0.7	35.4
Israel	4,163	14,594	1.8	0.8	28.5
Barbados	3,966	6,326	1.7	0.4	62.7
Romania	3,196	12,789	1.4	0.7	25.0
Vietnam	2,937	151,365	1.3	8.5	1.9
Yugoslavia	2,853	13,297	1.2	0.7	21.5

Source: Annual Naturalization Tape Files, 1982-1989, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service

TABLE 6-2

PERSONS NATURALIZED BY SELECTED COUNTRY OF BIRTH  
UNITED STATES AND NEW YORK CITY  
1982-1989

	Number		Percent		New York City as a Percent of the United States
	United States	New York City	United States	New York City	
<b>All Persons Naturalized</b>	<b>1,777,847</b>	<b>229,681</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12.9</b>
<b>US Top 20 Source Countries</b>	<b>1,316,074</b>	<b>162,163</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>12.3</b>
Philippines	198,936	6,505	11.2	2.8	3.3
Mexico	152,237	618	8.6	0.3	0.4
Vietnam	151,365	2,937	8.5	1.3	1.9
China	138,444	25,009	7.8	10.9	18.1
Korea	115,967	6,186	6.5	2.7	5.3
Cuba	88,727	4,408	5.0	1.9	5.0
India	74,441	5,274	4.2	2.3	7.1
Soviet Union	49,351	17,349	2.8	7.6	35.2
Dominican Republic	43,333	27,581	2.4	12.0	63.6
Jamaica	42,802	17,457	2.4	7.6	40.8
United Kingdom	33,626	2,628	1.9	1.1	7.8
Colombia	32,627	6,263	1.8	2.7	19.2
Iran	27,583	1,077	1.6	0.5	3.9
Italy	26,262	5,214	1.5	2.3	19.9
Portugal	25,083	507	1.4	0.2	2.0
Poland	24,878	2,712	1.4	1.2	10.9
Canada	24,833	576	1.4	0.3	2.3
Greece	23,947	6,763	1.3	2.9	28.2
Guyana	21,646	13,532	1.2	5.9	62.5
Haiti	19,986	9,567	1.1	4.2	47.9

Source: Annual Naturalization Tape Files, 1982-1989, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service

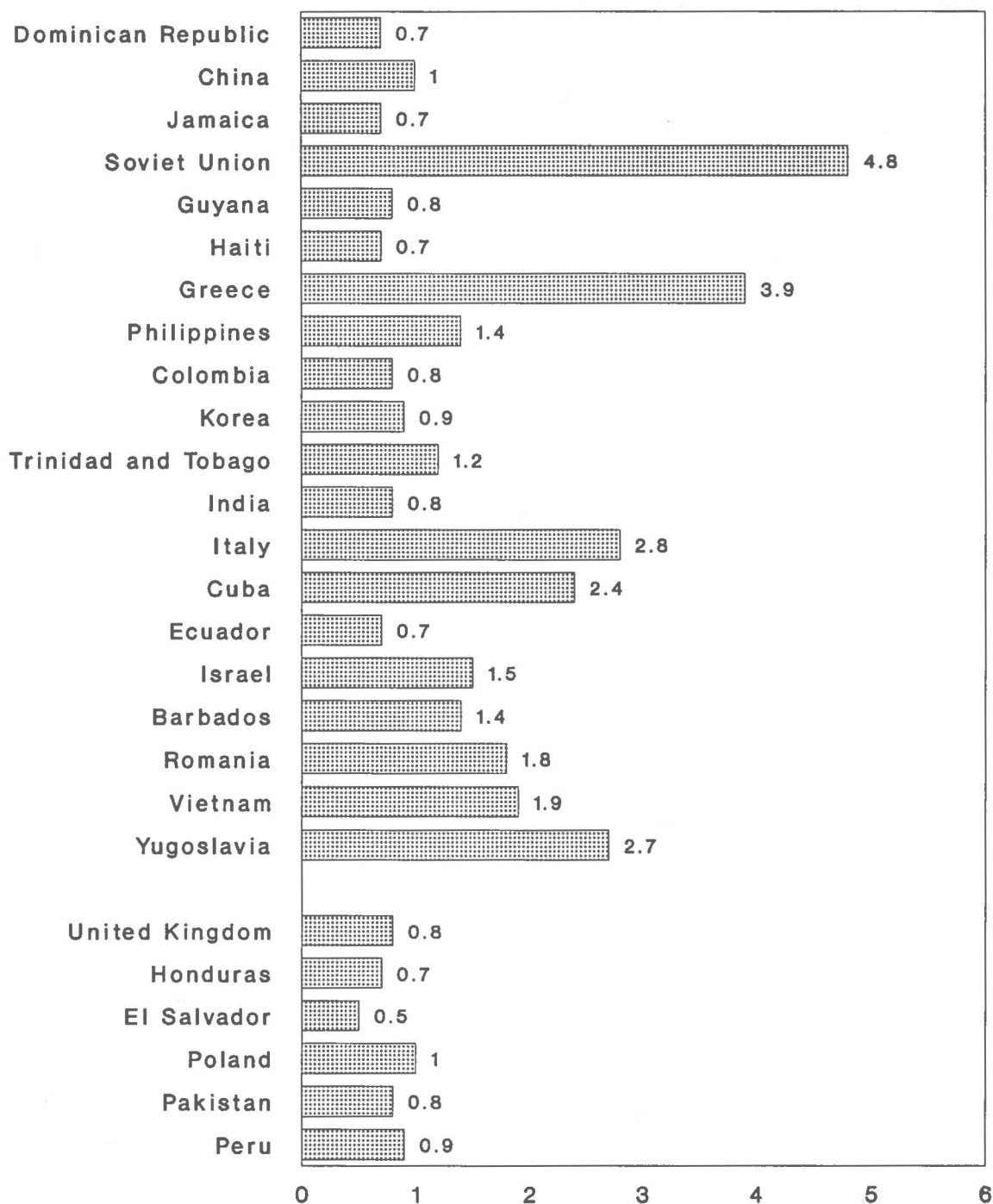
in both the national and local distributions, while Ecuador appeared only in the latter. Guyana played a much more prominent role among the city's recently naturalized citizens, falling in the top five, while nationally it barely made the list.

While the place of birth composition of recently naturalized citizens in the city strongly resembled that of recent immigrants, there were some notable differences. To highlight these differences, country specific ratios were computed to compare the share of naturalized citizens within the city from a particular country (measured by the percent of all recently naturalized citizens from that country who naturalized between 1982-1989 while living in the city) to their share among recent immigrants within the city (measured by the percent of all recent immigrants from that country who settled in the city between 1982-1989). A ratio of one indicates that a country's representation among recently naturalized citizens was the same as its representation among recent immigrants. Ratios over one indicated that a country's representation among recently naturalized citizens was more pronounced than among recent immigrants, while the converse is true for countries with ratios of less than one. Ratios are presented for each of the city's major source countries of naturalized citizens in Figure 6-1. To further enhance the comparison, ratios are also presented for countries which were among the city's largest sources of recent immigrants, but which failed to be ranked among the major countries of birth of naturalized citizens. Appendix Table 6-3 presents ratios by area of the world.

The most notable differences observed in Figure 6-1 are found among the European groups. Both Eastern and Western Europeans played a much more prominent role proportionately among the city's recently naturalized citizens than among its recent immigrants. Overall, the representation of Europeans among recently naturalized citizens was over twice as great as that for recent immigrants. The most striking difference was found among those born in the Soviet Union. The share of naturalized citizens born in the Soviet Union was almost five times greater than that observed for immigrants. Similarly, other European nations such as Greece, Italy, Romania, and Yugoslavia were also substantially over-represented among naturalized citizens relative to their distribution among immigrants.

Conversely, many Caribbean nations among the city's largest source countries of recent immigrants were less prominent proportionately among recently naturalized citizens. For example, the proportion of naturalized citizens from the Dominican Republic was only 71 percent of its share of recent immigrants. Similar patterns were also evident for Jamaica and Haiti. In contrast, Cuba was more prominent proportionately among naturalized citizens than among recent immigrants. Central and South American countries,

**FIGURE 6-1**  
**RATIO\* OF PERSONS NATURALIZED TO IMMIGRANTS**  
**BY SELECTED COUNTRY OF BIRTH\*\***  
**NEW YORK CITY, 1982-1989**



\*Ratio-percent of all naturalized persons divided by the percent of all immigrants

\*\*See Table 6-5 for an explanation of country selections

including Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Honduras, El Salvador and Peru, which were among the city's largest recent immigrant source countries, all demonstrated a smaller representation among the city's recently naturalized citizens.

The share of Asians among recently naturalized citizens was similar to the percentage of recent immigrants, at just over one-fourth. There was, however, notable variation among the larger source countries. For example, Koreans and Indians were slightly under-represented among naturalized citizens relative to their position among recent immigrants, while the Israelis, Filipinos and Vietnamese were over-represented. China accounted for approximately 11 percent of both recently naturalized citizens and recent immigrants, and thus had a ratio of one.

The differences in the representation of a group among naturalized citizens relative to immigrants may be attributed to several factors. First, the group's history of immigration into New York City may have affected the size of the available pool of eligible immigrants. Countries with a long history of immigration into New York City may have had a large population eligible for naturalization. Second, the propensity to naturalize may have been much greater among certain groups. Third, a group may have demonstrated a high propensity to naturalize, but may have tended to leave the city prior to naturalizing. While the analyses that follow cannot address the first factor, they will shed some light on the likelihood of the latter two.

## **The Naturalization Patterns of the 1977 Immigrant Cohort by Selected Countries of Birth**

Research has found that higher levels of educational attainment, occupational achievement and income are positively related to the propensity to naturalize.<sup>5</sup> Other studies have shown that the conditions under which emigration occurred are associated with the likelihood of naturalization. Those who leave for political reasons, for example, are more likely to become United States citizens. Similarly, research has also established a relationship between the characteristics of country of origin and country of destination and patterns of naturalization. Those who arrived from economically developed nations or nations whose official language is English are less likely to become naturalized United States citizens.<sup>6</sup> Further, the geographic proximity of nations also affects the propensity to naturalize, as ties to the homeland are easier to maintain. These findings clearly suggest that there should be substantial variation in the naturalization experiences of the city's immigrant groups.

Table 6-3 presents a series of naturalization rates for a cohort of immigrants admitted to the United States in 1977. Rates are provided for immigrants from the city's twenty major source countries during the 1982-1989 period. Through an examination of this earlier cohort's behavior, the future behavior of the city's most recent immigrants can be inferred. In addition, the rates for countries which were among the city's largest sources of naturalized citizens, but not of recent immigrants, are provided separately to allow for an explanation of their strong representation among recently naturalized citizens. The countries are ranked by their respective naturalization rates. It is important to remind the reader that, although these were the city's major source countries, the computation of the rates is based on the entire national cohort regardless of initial place of settlement.

Of all immigrants admitted in 1977, one-third became naturalized citizens by 1989. Immigrants from 11 of the city's major source countries exceeded that national average. Consistent with previous research, immigrants born in Asian and Eastern European countries demonstrated a high propensity to become naturalized United States citizens (see Appendix Table 6-4). For example, eight of the top 10 countries in the rankings were from one of these two areas of the world. Conversely, immigrants born in Caribbean, South American and Western European nations were least likely to naturalize and thus fell heavily into the bottom half of the rankings. For countries that were not on the city's list of major recent immigrant source countries, but which were major source countries of recently naturalized citizens, the patterns were similar.

North American born immigrants, on average, demonstrated fairly low rates of naturalization but with considerable variation. Dominicans, for example, had a naturalization rate of 18 percent, compared to 34 percent for Cubans. Among nonhispanic Caribbean immigrants, most groups demonstrated below-average naturalization rates. Jamaicans, Haitians, Trinidadians and Tobagonians, as well as Barbadians all displayed relatively low rates of naturalization. Salvadorans and Hondurans, the two major recent immigrant groups from Central America, however, had naturalization rates that were fairly comparable to the overall average for the 1977 cohort. In fact, most Central American groups had naturalization rates ranging from 30 to 35 percent.

There was also considerable variation in the naturalization rates of South Americans. The lowest rate observed was among the Ecuadoreans, who naturalized at a rate of 18 percent. Colombians were much more likely to naturalize, although their rate of 31 percent was below the overall average. Peruvians demonstrated a high rate with 41 percent becoming naturalized citizens by 1989. The highest rate, however, was among the Guyanese who naturalized at a rate of 43 percent.

TABLE 6-3

NATURALIZATION RATES OF THE 1977 IMMIGRANT COHORT  
BY SELECTED COUNTRY OF BIRTH\*  
UNITED STATES

	Immigrants (A)	Persons Naturalized (B)	Naturalization Rate (C)
<b>All Persons Naturalized</b>	<b>459,355</b>	<b>153,435</b>	<b>33.4</b>
China	25,182	14,103	56.0
Soviet Union	5,848	3,108	53.1
Philippines	38,788	20,492	52.8
Pakistan	3,165	1,598	50.5
Korea	30,869	15,422	50.0
Israel	2,974	1,346	45.3
Guyana	5,712	2,465	43.2
India	18,522	7,704	41.6
Peru	3,897	1,584	40.6
Poland	3,989	1,420	35.6
Honduras	1,623	562	34.6
El Salvador	4,412	1,461	33.1
Colombia	8,249	2,581	31.3
Haiti	5,437	1,616	29.7
Barbados	2,756	805	29.2
Jamaica	11,470	3,202	27.9
Dominican Republic	11,639	2,105	18.1
Ecuador	5,298	947	17.9
Trinidad and Tobago	6,087	1,021	16.8
United Kingdom	12,394	1,630	13.2
Greece	7,799	2,076	26.6
Italy	7,454	1,025	13.8
Cuba	68,692	23,090	33.6
Romania	1,998	1,104	55.3
Vietnam	4,559	2,376	52.1
Yugoslavia	2,782	827	29.7

A: Immigrants admitted in 1977

B: Persons from Column A who had naturalized by 1989

C: Column B divided Column A

- \* The selected countries are New York City's major immigrant source countries in the 1982-1989 period. The second tier includes those countries which were among the city's major source countries of persons who naturalized, but which were not among the city's major immigrant source countries.

Source: Unpublished INS data, 1990, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service

Virtually all of the East Asian countries among the city's largest source nations had naturalization rates above the overall average. The Chinese had the highest rate of 56 percent. Similarly, over half of the immigrants from Korea, Pakistan, the Philippines and Vietnam who entered in 1977 had naturalized by 1989. Though not as high, Asian Indians also naturalized at a rate that exceeded the national average. Immigrants from Israel, the lone West Asian country among the city's major source countries, had a high rate of naturalization. Such a rate was typical of immigrants from other West Asian nations.

The patterns of naturalization among Eastern and Western European immigrants were dramatically different. Overall, Eastern Europeans displayed one of the highest propensities to naturalize, while Western Europeans were unlikely to become United States citizens. This contrast is well illustrated in the behavior of immigrants born in the Soviet Union. Fifty-three percent of the Soviet immigrants admitted in 1977 had become United States citizens by 1989. High rates were also evident among Romanians, a more modest rate among Poles and a somewhat lower rate among the Yugoslavs. Conversely, all Western European groups displayed below average rates of naturalization. The highest rate of naturalization was observed among the Greeks at 27 percent. Immigrants from the United Kingdom and Italy both had rates of under 15 percent.

### ***Measuring the Potential Impact of Naturalization Patterns on the City: The Local Net-Naturalization Ratio***

It could be argued that a truer determination of the potential impact on the city that the naturalization behavior of a recent immigrant group will have in the future, must take into account the naturalization rates observed on the local rather than the national level. This raises the issue of the specific influence of residence upon patterns of naturalization. Toward that end, a local naturalization rate was prepared which summarizes the percent of those immigrants admitted in 1977, residing initially in New York City, who had become naturalized United States citizens by 1989.<sup>7</sup>

The problem with such a rate is that not all immigrants who naturalize do so at the place where they initially settled. An immigrant who initially settled in New York City may eventually naturalize outside of the city. Conversely, other immigrants whose initial place of residence was outside of the city, may naturalize while residents of New York. Thus, the rate would fail to directly address the actual impact that the naturalization behavior of a particular immigrant cohort would have on the city. Those individuals who left the city cannot fully contribute to the social, economic and political impact that



their group has on the city. For example, if a group has a local naturalization rate of 75 percent, but virtually all naturalized after they had moved out of the city, the true impact of that group's naturalization behavior on the city is much smaller than would be suggested by the local naturalization rate.

To fully appreciate, therefore, the potential impacts of the naturalization behavior of an immigrant group on the city, their patterns of internal migration must be taken into account. To accomplish this, a local net-naturalization ratio was computed. This measure considered the effects of migration by relating the number of immigrants admitted in 1977 — regardless of their initial place of residence — who naturalized by 1989 while residing in New York City, to the number of immigrants admitted in 1977 whose initial place of residence was the city. Thus, although the local naturalization rate and the net naturalization ratio share the same denominator, the computation of the latter removes from the numerator naturalized citizens who initially settled in the city, but naturalized after they had moved out. On the other hand, it includes immigrants from the 1977 cohort who naturalized after moving into the city.<sup>8</sup> The ratio, therefore, addresses the impact of naturalization net of the effects of migration.

Table 6-4 presents the naturalization rates and net-naturalization ratios by selected country of birth for those 76,100 immigrants admitted in 1977 *who identified New York City as their initial place of residence*. The countries are ranked by their respective net-naturalization ratios. By 1989, 32 percent of this sub-sample of New York based immigrants had become naturalized citizens of the United States. Of those, 36 percent or 8,800 did so after they had left the city. Thus, only 21 percent of the entire 1977 New York resident immigrant cohort had both naturalized and continued to reside in the city. On the other hand, 3,100 immigrants whose initial place of residence in 1977 was outside the city naturalized while they were residents of New York yielding a net-naturalization ratio of .247. The city had, therefore, lost more immigrants who eventually become naturalized citizens than it had received.

Turning to the local naturalization rates and ratios of immigrants from selected countries, the rankings show that the naturalization patterns of Asian immigrants will have the strongest impact on the city. Led by China and Korea, five of the top six countries with the highest net-naturalization ratios were from the Asian continent. Only Guyana interrupted this dominance. Conversely, Caribbean, Western European and South American countries were clustered at the lower end of the rankings, suggesting a smaller impact relative to the size of their recent immigrant flows.

TABLE 6-4

NATURALIZATION RATES OF THE 1977 IMMIGRANT COHORT  
BY SELECTED COUNTRY OF BIRTH\*  
NEW YORK CITY

	NYC Immigrants Admitted in 1977 (A)	Naturalization Rate (B)	Percent Naturalized While Living in NYC (C)	Percent Naturalized After Moving out of NYC (D)	Immigrants Naturalized After Moving into NYC (E)	Net Naturalization Ratio (F)
<b>All Persons</b>	<b>76,097</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>3,060</b>	<b>0.247</b>
China	3,987	59.0	40.4	18.6	508	0.531
Korea	1,704	44.2	25.4	18.8	402	0.489
Guyana	4,229	41.8	34.9	7.0	136	0.381
Philippines	2,045	54.3	28.7	25.6	188	0.379
Israel	1,077	42.5	29.2	13.4	51	0.339
Pakistan	629	46.7	26.4	20.3	42	0.331
Honduras	407	37.3	29.7	7.6	8	0.317
Soviet Union	3,601	54.9	27.4	27.5	71	0.293
Barbados	1,879	28.2	22.8	5.4	119	0.291
Peru	987	39.0	23.8	15.2	17	0.255
Poland	816	47.7	21.9	25.7	23	0.248
Haiti	3,512	28.2	21.4	6.7	42	0.226
India	2,965	40.0	13.1	27.0	231	0.208
El Salvador	736	30.8	17.9	12.9	15	0.200
Jamaica	4,747	26.7	16.5	10.2	117	0.189
Colombia	2,859	26.6	16.2	10.4	66	0.185
Dominican Republic	8,389	16.7	13.7	3.0	99	0.149
Trinidad and Tobago	3,718	15.4	11.0	4.4	60	0.126
Ecuador	2,982	14.7	11.0	3.7	15	0.115
United Kingdom	1,226	12.0	4.4	7.6	16	0.057
Romania	821	59.0	33.7	25.2	46	0.393
Yugoslavia	461	29.1	23.9	5.2	24	0.291
Greece	2,100	28.8	23.3	5.4	52	0.258
Cuba	2,814	30.5	22.2	8.3	58	0.243
Vietnam	182	51.1	13.2	37.9	17	0.225
Italy	2,024	12.9	8.5	4.4	19	0.095

A: Immigrants admitted in 1977 who identified New York City as their intended place of residence.

B: Percent of immigrants in Column A who had naturalized by 1989 regardless of place of residence at time of naturalization.

C: Percent of immigrants in Column A who had naturalized while living in the city (nonmovers).

D: Percent of immigrants in Column A who naturalized after leaving the city (outmovers).

E: Immigrants admitted in 1977 who initially identified a place of residence other than New York City and who naturalized after moving into the city (inmovers). These persons are not included in Column A.

F: The absolute number of nonmovers plus inmovers minus outmovers divided by NYC immigrants admitted in 1977.

\* The selected countries are New York City's major immigrant source countries in the 1982-1989 period. The second tier includes countries which were among the city's major source countries of persons who naturalized, but which were not among the city's major immigrant source countries.

Source: Unpublished INS data, 1990, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service

Dominicans, the city's largest immigrant group in the 1980s, had one of the lowest naturalization rates. Only 17 percent of those who settled in New York as permanent resident aliens in 1977 had naturalized by 1989. The naturalization rate observed among this New York City sub-sample of Dominican immigrants did not differ markedly from their rate nationally. Of those who did naturalize, only 18 percent did so outside of New York City. Thus, the net-naturalization ratio for Dominicans was only slightly lower than their naturalization rate.

Immigrants from the city's three major South American Hispanic source countries demonstrated notably different patterns of naturalization behavior. Ecuadoreans had the lowest local naturalization rate, with only 15 percent becoming United States citizens by 1989. Of those, one-quarter had naturalized outside the city. With few Ecuadoreans entering the city and naturalizing, the net-naturalization ratio was smaller than an already low naturalization rate. Colombians had a considerably higher local rate than Ecuadoreans, but the percentage that left the city and then naturalized was quite high. As a consequence the net-naturalization ratio was considerably smaller than the naturalization rate. The highest naturalization rate among Hispanic South Americans belonged to the Peruvians at 39 percent. Similar to Colombians, however, a large share of those Peruvians who naturalized did so only after they had left the city. Few Peruvians entered, resulting in a net-naturalization ratio of .255.

The Guyanese demonstrated a different pattern. As mentioned earlier, the net-naturalization ratio of the Guyanese was the highest of any non-Asian group, and ranked third overall among the city's largest source countries. The relatively high ratio was a function of a fairly high naturalization rate, coupled with the fact that only 17 percent of those who did naturalize, did so after they left the city.

Among nonhispanic Caribbean immigrants who were admitted in 1977 and who identified New York City as their initial place of residence, Jamaicans, Haitians and Barbadians had naturalization rates of just under 30 percent. The Trinidadians and Tobagonians, however, displayed a rate of naturalization that was among the lowest of the groups presented, as only 15 percent had become naturalized citizens by 1989. Although the naturalization rates of the first three groups were fairly similar, their net-naturalization ratios differed, largely a reflection of the variation in the migration patterns of those who naturalized. The number of Barbadians who left the city and then naturalized was actually exceeded by the number who initially settled elsewhere and then naturalized after they had moved into New York City. As a consequence, Barbadians were one of only two groups who had net-naturalization ratios that exceeded their local naturalization rates.

The local naturalization rates of Asian immigrants were quite high, the highest being among the Chinese. Of those Chinese immigrants who initially settled in the city in 1977, just under 60 percent had become United States citizens by 1989. Of those, however, 32 percent naturalized after they were no longer residents of New York City. A large number of Chinese immigrants, however, did enter the city and become naturalized citizens. As a consequence, the net-naturalization ratio did not decline precipitously. The Koreans, like the Barbadians, had a net-naturalization ratio that exceeded their naturalization rate. The Asian Indians and the Filipinos both had high naturalization rates, but for both, the proportion who naturalized outside the city was quite large. The net-naturalization ratio for each was thus considerably smaller than their naturalization rates.

Among the European groups, the Soviets and Poles had similar patterns of naturalization. Both demonstrated high local naturalization rates, but of those who naturalized, half of the Soviets and 54 percent of the Poles did not reside in the city when they naturalized. This out-movement, coupled with a low in-movement of Soviet immigrants who naturalized, lead to low net-naturalization ratios relative to their naturalization rates. Immigrants from the United Kingdom had one of the lowest local rates of naturalization of any group. Further, of the relatively small number who did naturalize, two-thirds did so after they had left the city.

In sum, this analysis has yielded some interesting and important findings. First, if the recent immigrants who settled in New York City over the 1982-1989 period naturalize at rates similar to those observed among their 1977 counterparts, then Asians, especially the Chinese and Koreans, will have the strongest impact on the city's political landscape relative to their numbers. Conversely, Caribbean born immigrants, especially Dominicans and Jamaicans may not take full advantage of the opportunities of naturalization and thus their levels of political participation may not be consistent with their numbers. Second, in Chapter 3 it was suggested that one potential explanation for the relatively high use of second preference among recent immigrants into New York City has been the lower rates of naturalization among Caribbean immigrants. This analysis indicates that in addition to lower rates of naturalization, migration must be taken into account. Naturalized citizens were a mobile group. Although the city received 3,100 immigrants from the national 1977 cohort who naturalized after they had become residents of the city, it lost over two and one-half times as many through out-migration. Thus, because of out-migration, New York City may yield a smaller pool of sponsors who can take advantage of the preferences other than "second."

## **Socio-Demographic Profile of Recently Naturalized Citizens**

In the first section of our analysis, we introduced those immigrants who naturalized while residents of New York City by place of birth. In this last section, the social and economic characteristics of those citizens are presented.

### ***Duration of Residence and Age at Naturalization***

Tables 6-5 and 6-6 present the age and duration of residence of those immigrants who naturalized between 1982 and 1989 while living in the city by country of birth. These two characteristics are presented together because combined, they provide additional insight into the naturalization process and how it varied from group to group.<sup>9</sup> The median age at naturalization was 35 years, although there was considerable variation ranging from 41 for Soviet naturalized citizens to 29 for Vietnam. The median duration of residence prior to naturalization was eight years for all recently naturalized citizens. There was also a considerable amount of variability as Asians naturalized quickly, while Hispanics and Western Europeans naturalized at a much slower pace.

The high median age of Soviet-born naturalized citizens was typical of Eastern European groups. This older age at naturalization, however, was not a function of an extended period of residence prior to naturalization. Eastern Europeans, in fact, were among the immigrant groups which naturalized most quickly. While the local median was eight years, Eastern Europeans naturalized within seven years and over 80 percent had naturalized in less than 10 years.

In sharp contrast, immigrants from Western Europe had a median age at naturalization that was four years younger than their Eastern European counterparts, but demonstrated one of the longest durations of residence prior to naturalization. The median age at naturalization for Western Europeans was 35 and they resided in the United States approximately 12 years prior to naturalization. For example, the median age at naturalization among Italians was 33, yet the median duration of residence in this country was 15 years. Similarly Greeks were 34 and the British 30 years of age and resided in the country for a median of 10 and nine years respectively.

Consistent with previous research, Asians tended to be young at naturalization and to naturalize soon after they qualified. For example, the median age at naturalization of the Vietnamese was only 29 with a median duration of residence of seven years.

TABLE 6-5

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS NATURALIZED, 18 YEARS AND OLDER,  
BY SELECTED AGE GROUPS AND SELECTED COUNTRY OF BIRTH\*  
NEW YORK CITY  
1982-1989

	Total	18-34 Years	35-49 Years	50-64 Years	65 Years and Over	Median Age
<b>All Persons Naturalized, 18 and Over</b>	<b>226,587</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>35</b>
Dominican Republic	27,335	56.2	26.9	13.3	3.4	33
China	24,747	52.2	27.9	14.3	5.5	34
Jamaica	17,286	40.7	35.0	18.4	5.8	38
Soviet Union	17,231	31.3	37.8	23.3	7.6	41
Guyana	13,427	49.2	31.9	14.4	4.5	35
Haiti	9,511	51.8	33.6	11.7	2.8	34
Greece	6,682	50.6	33.2	13.6	2.6	34
Philippines	6,445	31.6	43.5	12.6	12.2	39
Colombia	5,973	45.7	37.1	14.1	3.0	36
Korea	5,945	53.1	35.4	9.1	2.3	34
Trinidad and Tobago	5,374	45.1	35.2	15.5	4.1	36
India	5,176	48.6	42.6	7.3	1.4	35
Italy	5,173	54.7	27.6	13.4	4.1	33
Cuba	4,402	38.6	24.3	27.1	9.8	43
Ecuador	4,370	54.4	33.2	10.0	2.3	33
Israel	4,105	53.5	33.3	10.1	3.0	34
Barbados	3,947	37.3	38.0	18.7	5.9	38
Romania	3,179	33.6	39.1	20.8	6.4	39
Vietnam	2,891	69.9	23.1	6.0	1.0	29
Yugoslavia	2,830	56.2	29.9	12.1	1.7	33
Poland	2,704	40.5	35.1	16.6	7.7	37
United Kingdom	2,586	60.8	25.1	10.6	3.5	30
Peru	2,187	37.6	47.0	13.4	2.0	37
Honduras	1,915	49.2	34.8	13.2	2.7	35
Pakistan	1,826	58.4	34.3	6.0	1.2	33
El Salvador	1,377	50.3	38.4	9.2	2.0	34

\* The selected countries are New York City's major source countries of persons who naturalized in the 1982-1989 period. The second tier includes those countries which were among the city's major source countries of immigrants over the same period, but which were not among the city's major source countries of persons who naturalized.

Source: Annual Naturalization Tape Files, 1982-1989, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service

TABLE 6-6

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS NATURALIZED BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE  
PRIOR TO NATURALIZATION AND SELECTED COUNTRY OF BIRTH\*  
NEW YORK CITY  
1982-1989

	Total	Duration of Residence				Median Years
		0-4 Years	5-9 Years	10-14 Years	15 Years and Over	
<b>All Persons Naturalized</b>	<b>229,681</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>8</b>
Dominican Republic	27,581	1.8	34.2	24.6	39.4	12
China	25,009	5.4	74.8	11.7	8.0	6
Jamaica	17,457	1.4	45.8	28.6	24.0	10
Soviet Union	17,349	1.6	90.3	6.0	1.8	7
Guyana	13,532	2.2	80.8	13.0	3.8	7
Haiti	9,567	2.1	48.5	27.0	22.3	9
Greece	6,763	3.1	43.6	30.5	22.6	10
Philippines	6,505	7.6	72.8	14.9	4.4	6
Colombia	6,263	6.6	39.4	19.9	34.0	10
Korea	6,186	5.1	75.6	16.6	2.5	7
Trinidad and Tobago	5,424	1.1	34.0	35.5	29.2	11
India	5,274	2.5	74.6	17.4	5.3	7
Italy	5,214	1.6	19.4	27.8	51.1	15
Cuba	4,408	0.6	21.1	26.7	51.4	15
Ecuador	4,396	2.1	38.4	28.7	30.7	11
Israel	4,163	10.0	70.5	11.6	7.5	7
Barbados	3,966	1.0	53.6	29.0	16.3	9
Romania	3,196	3.8	82.5	6.9	6.4	6
Vietnam	2,937	1.8	90.6	6.3	1.2	7
Yugoslavia	2,853	1.7	27.8	40.5	30.0	12
Poland	2,712	4.6	64.7	12.3	18.2	7
United Kingdom	2,628	4.0	45.9	20.1	29.8	9
Peru	2,201	7.1	59.4	16.7	16.7	8
Honduras	1,953	6.8	52.5	16.5	24.0	8
Pakistan	1,888	7.3	77.3	12.7	2.4	7
El Salvador	1,396	6.6	60.7	20.8	11.7	8

\* The selected countries are New York City's major source countries of persons who naturalized in the 1982-1989 period. The second tier includes those countries which were among the city's major source countries of immigrants over the same period, but which were not among the city's major source countries of persons who naturalized.

Source: Annual Naturalization Tape Files, 1982-1989, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service

Pakistani, Chinese, Korean and Asian Indians were also relatively young at naturalization and also naturalized rapidly. The Filipinos were somewhat older than the other Asian immigrants at naturalization, although they were among the fastest to naturalize.

Dominican immigrants were similar to Western Europeans regarding their age and pace of naturalization. They were one of the youngest to naturalize, despite a lengthy period of residence prior to naturalization. Thus, for this group, which demonstrated a low penchant for naturalization, the evidence appears to suggest that those who did naturalize came to this country at a very young age.

Nonhispanic Caribbean immigrants were somewhat older when they became naturalized citizens. Jamaicans and Barbadians were the oldest, with a median of 38 years of age. Nonhispanic Caribbean groups all demonstrated similar periods of residence prior to naturalizing. Jamaicans, Haitians, Barbadians and Trinidadians and Tobagonians had median durations of residence between nine and 11 years.

Immigrants from Guyana naturalized more quickly, with a median of seven years of residence prior to naturalization. These patterns contrast sharply with Hispanic South Americans, 50 percent of whom had naturalized within 10 years. Colombians and Ecuadoreans, the two largest South American Hispanic groups, had median durations of residence prior to naturalization of 10 and 11 years.

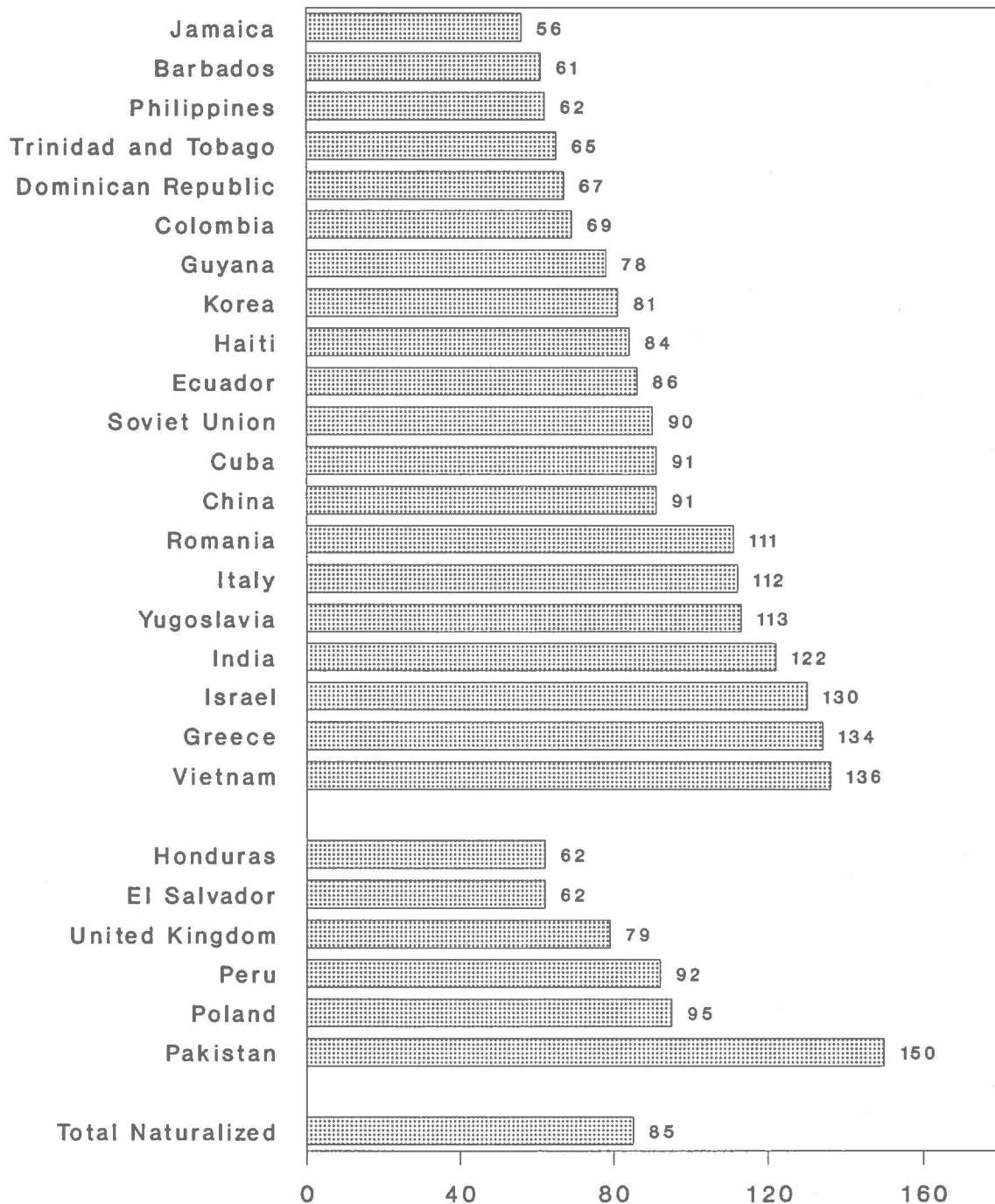
## *Sex*

Figure 6-2 presents the sex ratios of naturalized citizens by place of birth. Overall, the city's recently naturalized citizens were more likely to be women. Moreover, this surplus of females over males was considerably greater than what was observed among the city's recent immigrants.

Naturalized citizens born in North and South America were the most heavily female, especially nonhispanic Caribbean immigrants. Jamaicans and Barbadians had the lowest sex ratios. When compared to their recent immigrant counterparts, the sex ratios were extraordinarily lower.<sup>10</sup> Hondurans Salvadorans, Dominicans and Colombians all had sex ratios below 70, and in each case, the ratios were considerably lower than that observed for recent immigrants.



**FIGURE 6-2**  
**SEX RATIOS\* OF PERSONS NATURALIZED**  
**BY SELECTED COUNTRY OF BIRTH\*\***  
**NEW YORK CITY, 1982-1989**



\*Males Per 100 Females

\*\*See Table 6-5 for an explanation of country selections

Filipinos also had a low sex ratio, which was not very different from recent Filipino immigrants. Conversely, selected European and Asian groups had surpluses of males among their naturalized citizens. Pakistanis and Israelis, for example, were heavily male, but again this was consistent with the composition of their immigrant counterparts.

### ***Labor Force and Occupation***

This last section examines the occupational characteristics of recently naturalized citizens.<sup>11</sup> When comparing the economic characteristics of naturalized citizens and recent immigrants, data limitations make explanations difficult. Differences, for example, could be attributed to the immigrant's adjustment process during the years of residence prior to naturalization. But, such conclusions can only be made with extreme trepidation since naturalization has been shown to be a selective process.

Tables 6-7, and 6-8 together present a picture of the economic activities of recently naturalized citizens.<sup>12</sup> Table 6-7 presents the percent of recently naturalized citizens reporting an occupation by sex and a summary of the principal activities of those who did not report an occupation. Tables 6-8 complements the previous table by presenting the occupation distribution of those who did report an occupation by sex. The information is provided for those naturalized citizens from the twenty largest source countries. For comparative purposes, countries that were among the city's largest immigrant source countries during the 1980s, but which were not among the city's major source countries of naturalized citizens, are also presented.

Two-thirds of recently naturalized citizens identified an occupation in their application to naturalize (data not shown). Males were considerably more likely to identify an occupation than were females. A comparison of recently naturalized citizens and recent immigrants shows a considerably higher level of economic activity among the former. With only a few exceptions, this was evident regardless of country of birth. Among recently naturalized males, 76 percent identified an occupation compared to 67 percent for recent immigrants. Similarly, 60 percent of female naturalized citizens identified an occupation as opposed to only 43 percent for recent immigrants. This disparity may reflect the higher level of economic stability that comes with a greater duration of residence in a particular community. However, it is also possible that the naturalization process was selective of those who were more economically successful.

TABLE 6-7

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS NATURALIZED, 18 TO 64 YEARS OLD,  
WITH AND WITHOUT AN OCCUPATION BY SEX AND SELECTED COUNTRY OF BIRTH\*  
NEW YORK CITY  
1982-1989

	MALES				FEMALES				
	Total	Reported an Occupation	No Occupation Reported		Total	Reported an Occupation	No Occupation Reported		
			Unemployed**	Students			Unemployed**	Students	Home- makers
Persons Naturalized 18-64 Years Old	98,209	76.3	4.2	8.8	115,347	59.7	6.4	8.4	14.9
Dominican Republic	10,552	76.8	7.6	9.3	15,690	50.1	14.0	12.2	16.9
China	11,002	71.9	3.2	14.3	12,186	59.4	3.1	12.6	13.8
Jamaica	5,770	77.6	3.7	7.6	10,313	74.9	3.3	7.0	4.4
Soviet Union	7,489	77.1	6.1	7.5	8,162	61.6	9.0	6.0	13.9
Guyana	5,530	76.9	3.2	6.1	7,110	64.7	4.3	7.3	10.3
Haiti	4,191	71.2	5.0	11.9	4,941	63.3	5.6	11.8	6.9
Greece	3,702	79.3	2.9	6.8	2,752	38.4	5.7	6.0	36.8
Philippines	2,143	81.3	2.8	4.6	3,458	78.0	3.0	2.8	7.1
Colombia	2,327	73.3	3.6	10.8	3,391	56.8	5.5	7.0	17.7
Korea	2,573	69.0	2.9	14.5	3,168	50.3	5.3	11.6	21.4
Trinidad and Tobago	2,003	72.7	4.0	7.1	3,084	66.6	3.5	6.2	6.4
India	2,779	79.8	2.5	6.5	2,255	63.6	3.8	5.8	15.4
Italy	2,608	78.1	5.8	7.2	2,294	51.8	7.1	5.4	26.9
Cuba	1,894	73.8	7.4	9.5	2,051	57.9	9.1	9.5	16.2
Ecuador	1,957	73.6	4.0	12.2	2,268	57.5	7.0	9.9	15.0
Israel	2,226	82.8	2.4	7.5	1,728	41.3	6.5	5.0	37.9
Barbados	1,369	79.6	3.7	4.5	2,285	71.8	4.1	5.0	6.3
Romania	1,539	76.2	2.9	5.7	1,390	59.9	4.7	5.4	15.1
Vietnam	1,620	60.3	3.8	19.4	1,191	46.9	6.0	18.9	14.6
Yugoslavia	1,463	81.8	3.5	6.8	1,291	58.4	6.7	6.2	22.5
Poland	1,194	76.1	3.9	4.4	1,271	62.5	5.0	4.7	13.3
United Kingdom	1,094	68.2	4.5	20.7	1,388	63.3	5.3	14.3	10.9
Peru	1,020	80.9	2.5	4.2	1,102	57.9	5.5	7.2	18.6
Honduras	707	80.2	3.3	8.8	1,140	59.6	6.9	7.4	17.5
Pakistan	1,079	77.7	2.7	7.0	713	37.0	5.5	7.2	38.7
El Salvador	512	74.6	3.3	10.4	826	54.6	6.3	7.5	21.7

\* The selected countries are New York City's major source countries of persons who naturalized in the 1982-1989 period. The second tier includes those countries which were among the city's major source countries of immigrants over the same period, but which were not among the city's major source countries of persons who naturalized.

\*\* Includes persons, under 65 years old, who are retired

NOTE: Immigrants for which there was no information on occupation are not reported in this table. Thus, the percent distribution will not sum to 100.

Source Annual Naturalization Tape Files, 1982-1989; U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service

Of those naturalized citizens who identified an occupation, 50 percent held white collar positions, notably higher than the percent among recent immigrants.<sup>13</sup> Naturalized citizens had a substantially higher percentage of *Administrative Support* and *Sales* workers relative to recent immigrants. Of those recently naturalized citizens who did not identify an occupation, the large majority were either *homemakers* or *students*. The remainder were either *retired* or *unemployed*.<sup>14</sup> Substantial differences were evident by sex. Two-thirds of males identified themselves as *students*, while slightly more than half of the females identified themselves as *homemakers*. The majority of the remaining females were *students*, although there was a sizeable proportion who said they were *unemployed* or *retired*.

### ***Males***

Male naturalized citizens were most likely to be employed in *Service* positions, as just over one-quarter identified that type of occupation. Their participation in service jobs was notably higher than that of recent immigrants. They were also more likely to be found employed in *Administrative Support* and *Sales* positions relative to their recent immigrant counterparts, who were more likely to be found in both skilled and unskilled blue collar positions.<sup>15</sup> A substantial amount of variation was noted among naturalized citizens by country of birth.

A relatively high percentage of Eastern European male naturalized citizens identified an occupation, led by the Yugoslavs with 82 percent. Yugoslavs with an occupation were heavily concentrated in *Service*. Soviet males had an above average percent identifying an occupation which contrasted sharply with their recent immigrant counterparts, who had one of the lowest percents reporting an occupation. A high percentage of naturalized citizens from Italy and Greece reported occupations, with the highest concentrations in skilled blue collar categories. Conversely, those born in the United Kingdom had one of the lowest percentages reporting an occupation. The British, however, had the largest percent identifying themselves as students.

Among Asian born male naturalized citizens, the Vietnamese had the lowest percentage reporting an occupation. This was related to the large share who identified themselves as *students*. Conversely, Filipino- and Israeli-born male naturalized citizens had the highest percents reporting an occupation. The Filipinos were concentrated in *Professional Specialty* and *Administrative Support* occupations. Israeli males were over-represented in *Professional Specialty* and *Executive, Administrative and Managerial* occupations.

TABLE 6-8

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS NATURALIZED, 18 TO 64 YEARS OLD, WITH AN OCCUPATION BY SEX, MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP AND SELECTED COUNTRY OF BIRTH\*  
NEW YORK CITY  
1982-1989

	Total With an Occupation	Professional, Specialty & Technical	Executive, Admin. and Managerial	Sales	Admin. Support	Precision Prod., Craft & Repair	Operator, Fabricator & Laborer	Farming, Forestry & Fishing	Service
<b>Males Naturalized 18-64 Years Old</b>	<b>74,888</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>26.0</b>
Dominican Republic	8,101	5.8	6.4	7.7	10.9	15.5	23.7	0.3	29.7
China	7,906	10.1	9.1	6.6	9.8	8.2	10.2	0.1	46.0
Jamaica	4,478	12.5	6.4	6.0	18.1	18.3	14.4	0.2	24.2
Soviet Union	5,773	24.2	7.8	7.0	8.8	18.8	17.7	0.1	15.6
Guyana	4,255	10.2	7.7	6.0	25.3	15.8	15.4	0.1	19.5
Haiti	2,983	12.5	5.3	4.5	17.8	11.2	22.6	0.1	26.0
Greece	2,936	8.0	11.6	8.9	4.3	23.3	12.1	0.3	31.5
Philippines	1,743	26.6	10.9	5.6	27.9	6.7	6.1	0.0	16.3
Colombia	1,705	11.3	6.7	6.5	16.9	15.1	17.2	0.1	26.3
Korea	1,775	12.7	27.5	21.1	9.2	5.4	8.7	0.2	15.3
Trinidad and Tobago	1,457	13.9	9.6	6.9	20.7	16.3	12.7	0.1	19.8
India	2,217	31.4	16.3	9.4	19.7	5.5	5.5	0.1	12.0
Italy	2,036	7.1	8.3	6.4	9.1	23.4	18.2	0.7	26.6
Cuba	1,397	10.7	10.8	9.6	15.4	11.1	13.7	0.1	28.6
Ecuador	1,440	7.2	5.6	7.5	16.0	16.5	21.3	0.1	25.8
Israel	1,843	19.2	16.0	22.0	7.8	12.9	11.3	0.1	10.9
Barbados	1,090	11.3	6.1	5.3	21.8	17.2	13.0	0.2	25.0
Romania	1,172	22.8	10.2	5.7	8.9	16.9	17.1	0.1	18.3
Vietnam	977	12.3	4.5	10.2	14.5	10.2	15.8	0.0	32.4
Yugoslavia	1,197	6.1	8.2	3.5	5.5	18.5	16.7	0.3	41.3
Poland	909	18.9	8.9	6.4	9.9	21.3	14.7	0.1	19.7
United Kingdom	746	18.0	11.3	8.0	15.3	12.3	10.1	0.1	24.9
Peru	825	11.2	6.9	5.1	13.6	18.9	17.5	0.2	26.7
Honduras	567	5.6	4.2	4.8	12.5	20.1	20.5	0.0	32.2
Pakistan	838	23.5	16.3	10.9	17.4	6.0	9.9	0.1	15.9
El Salvador	382	6.8	5.2	6.3	11.8	18.6	20.7	0.0	30.6

\* The selected countries are New York City's major source countries of persons who naturalized in the 1982-1989 period. The second tier includes those countries which were among the city's major source countries of immigrants over the same period, but which were not among the city's major source countries of persons who naturalized.

Source Annual Naturalization Tape Files, 1982-1989; U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service

TABLE 6-8 (continued)

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS NATURALIZED, 18 TO 64 YEARS OLD, WITH AN OCCUPATION BY SEX, MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP AND SELECTED COUNTRY OF BIRTH\*  
NEW YORK CITY  
1982-1989

	Total With an Occupation	Professional, Specialty & Technical	Executive, Admin. and Managerial	Sales	Admin. Support	Precision Prod., Craft & Repair	Operator, Fabricator & Laborer	Farming, Forestry & Fishing	Service
<b>Females Naturalized 18-64 Years Old</b>	<b>68,872</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>25.1</b>
Dominican Republic	7,865	4.9	3.4	9.5	24.5	9.2	26.5	0.0	21.9
China	7,241	6.5	4.9	5.9	22.0	22.9	26.1	0.1	11.7
Jamaica	7,727	17.8	3.3	5.0	29.5	1.7	2.8	0.1	39.7
Soviet Union	5,031	21.9	4.6	5.9	31.0	5.4	7.3	0.0	23.8
Guyana	4,598	10.9	4.0	7.2	40.5	4.6	9.1	0.0	23.7
Haiti	3,126	13.2	1.8	4.2	25.3	3.5	9.8	0.0	42.3
Greece	1,057	7.5	4.4	11.4	20.3	10.6	25.8	0.0	19.9
Philippines	2,697	42.3	8.0	4.3	29.7	1.3	1.7	0.0	12.6
Colombia	1,926	8.5	5.3	8.3	32.7	5.1	16.5	0.0	23.6
Korea	1,594	15.6	14.0	17.4	20.8	5.3	6.0	0.1	20.9
Trinidad and Tobago	2,054	15.9	5.1	6.5	39.7	2.3	3.1	0.0	27.3
India	1,434	44.6	4.6	6.9	25.2	1.8	3.6	0.1	13.2
Italy	1,188	6.2	4.8	8.8	34.9	10.3	18.3	0.0	16.8
Cuba	1,187	9.4	5.0	9.7	33.9	6.9	13.3	0.0	21.8
Ecuador	1,303	6.2	4.4	6.1	35.0	9.1	21.3	0.0	18.0
Israel	713	27.5	7.0	16.3	25.8	3.2	4.1	0.0	16.1
Barbados	1,641	14.0	2.6	5.2	37.6	2.0	3.2	0.0	35.5
Romania	833	21.5	5.0	7.6	22.2	5.5	9.6	0.0	28.6
Vietnam	559	7.9	4.1	10.4	36.3	10.2	12.5	0.0	18.6
Yugoslavia	754	5.6	3.1	8.1	18.7	6.0	17.6	0.1	40.8
Poland	795	18.9	5.5	8.9	19.9	5.9	8.9	0.3	31.7
United Kingdom	879	17.9	7.6	6.1	35.7	5.2	8.5	0.2	18.7
Peru	638	8.5	5.0	6.4	26.6	8.2	14.7	0.0	30.6
Honduras	679	5.7	2.7	5.7	27.7	6.5	18.6	0.0	33.1
Pakistan	264	27.3	6.4	10.6	32.6	2.7	6.1	0.4	14.0
El Salvador	451	6.2	3.1	6.9	21.5	7.1	20.2	0.0	35.0

\* The selected countries are New York City's major source countries of persons who naturalized in the 1982-1989 period. The second tier includes those countries which were among the city's major source countries of immigrants over the same period, but which were not among the city's major source countries of persons who naturalized.

Source Annual Naturalization Tape Files, 1982-1989; U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service

Chinese naturalized citizens were one of the few groups that had a lower percent reporting an occupation relative to their recent immigrant counterparts. Of those who did not have an occupation, a sizeable share identified themselves as *students*. More striking was the substantial disparity among Chinese male naturalized citizens and Chinese immigrants regarding the percent in *Service* occupations. Almost half of those Chinese males that reported an occupation identified a *Service* job, almost three times higher than their recent immigrant counterparts. One plausible explanation is that the large share of Chinese immigrants who reported *Farming, Forestry and Fishing* occupations eventually shifted into *Service* positions.

The percentage reporting an occupation among Caribbean-born males did not vary considerably by country, ranging from 71 for Haitians to just under 80 for Barbadians. Dominicans who identified an occupation were heavily concentrated in *Service* and unskilled blue collar occupations. Among Barbadians, Jamaicans and Trinidadians and Tobagonians, large percentages reported an occupation with over-representation in *Administrative Support* and skilled blue collar occupations. The Haitians had a relatively low percentage reporting an occupation, and those who did, were over-represented in unskilled blue collar and *Administrative Support* positions. Twelve percent of the Haitians identified themselves as *students*.

### ***Females***

Recently naturalized female citizens were more likely to identify an occupation than their recent immigrant counterparts. Those who identified an occupation were more concentrated in *Administrative Support* jobs relative to recent immigrants who more likely to be in *Service* occupations. As with their male counterparts, there was sizeable variability by country of birth.

Among Western Europeans, Italian and Greek females had low percentages reporting an occupation. Both had large shares identifying themselves as *homemakers*. In sharp contrast, British females had a relatively high percentage identifying an occupation, heavily in *Administrative Support* positions. An additional 14 percent identified themselves as *students*. Among Eastern European females, the Soviets, like their male counterparts, had a relatively high percentage reporting an occupation, which again contrasted sharply with recent Soviet immigrants.

Filipino women had the highest percentage reporting an occupation of any group. Asian Indians had an above average percent identifying an occupation which was three times higher than their recent immigrant counterparts. Asian Indian females who worked were heavily concentrated in *Professional Specialty* positions. A similar pattern of higher labor force participation was evident among Korean female citizens relative to their recent immigrant counterparts. They were found to be over-represented in *Executive, Administrative and Managerial*, and *Sales* occupations.

Among Israeli female naturalized citizens, 38 percent identified themselves as *homemakers*. Those who identified an occupation were more concentrated in the upper end of the occupation distribution. The Vietnamese also had a low percentage identifying an occupation, mostly in *Administrative Support* roles. Similar to their male counterparts, a sizeable share identified themselves as *students*.

Dominican-born female citizens had a relatively low percent reporting an occupation, which contrasted with nonhispanic Caribbean women. Jamaicans, Barbadians and Trinidadians and Tobagonians all had an above average percentage identifying an occupation. The Jamaicans were concentrated in *Service* occupations, but were also over-represented in *Professional Specialty* positions. The Barbadians and the Trinidadians and Tobagonians were concentrated in *Service* and *Administrative Support* occupations.



## ENDNOTES

1. Barkan, 1983.
2. The Statistics Division of the Immigration and Naturalization Service recently merged the 1977 immigrant data file with the naturalization data files for 1978 through 1989. Immigrants who naturalized between 1978 and 1989 were matched to their original permanent alien file through their "alien number." This merged file permits a direct examination of the characteristics of an immigrant at time of arrival and their future naturalization behavior.
3. See Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1990a.
4. For more details, see Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1988.
5. See, for example, Bernard, 1936; Ramirez, 1979; Alvarez, 1987; U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1990a.
6. See Richmond, 1967.
7. The numerator in the local naturalization rate would include two groups, namely those who became naturalized citizens while continuing to reside in New York City, and those who became citizens after they had moved out.
8. Although migration patterns are the focus of this section, the reader is cautioned that these patterns do not necessarily reflect the overall pattern of migration of a particular immigrant group.
9. Appendix Tables 6-5 and 6-6 summarize age at naturalization and duration of residence by area of the world.
10. Some of the disparity is due to the exclusion of those under 18 years of age who tend to have a more balanced sex ratio. Even after controlling for the exclusion of those under 18, however, the differences continue to be highly pronounced.
11. The information on occupation is more reliable for naturalized citizens than for recent immigrants. For naturalized citizens, the information on occupation is more closely associated with a current or recent job, which is not always the case for recent immigrants.
12. Appendix Tables 6-7 and 6-8 provide complementary information by area of the world.
13. White collar occupations were defined as *Professional Specialty, Executive, Administrative and Managerial, Sales and Administrative Support* positions.
14. Unfortunately, the data do not allow a distinction between retired and unemployed. Given that those over 65 are not included in these tables, the likelihood is that most who were coded unemployed or retired were unemployed.
15. Skilled blue collar positions are defined as *Precision Production, Craft and Repair*, while unskilled blue collar occupations are *Operators, Fabricators and Laborers*. These shorthand terms will be used repeatedly throughout the discussion of occupation.



## *Chapter 7*

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# IMMIGRATION AND PLANNING

## **Population Change and Immigration**

The size and character of New York City's population has always been inextricably linked to immigration. During the first twenty years of this century, for example, the city's population increased by 64 percent due largely to Southern and Eastern European immigrants entering under America's then liberal immigration laws. By 1910, four out of every 10 New Yorkers were born outside the country.

In the 1920s and 1930s, the implementation of the national origins quota system and the economic depression caused immigration to abate. There were periods when the number of people who left the United States was greater than the number who entered. In the 1940s and 1950s, legislation intended to address emergencies created by international events led to only modest increases in immigration levels. Despite this lull in immigration, however, the city's population continued to increase through the 1940s with high levels of rural-to-urban migration. Supported by the in-migration of southern blacks, the city's population increased by 14 percent between 1930 and 1950.

From 1950 to 1970, because of relatively low levels of immigration into the city as well as growing suburbanization, the size of the city's population remained virtually unchanged. A largely white movement to the suburbs was offset by a substantial in-migration of Puerto Ricans, especially in the 1950s. The combination of few new immigrants, Puerto Rican in-migration and the large number of native-born births associated with the post-World War II baby boom, diminished the size of the city's foreign-born population to a historic low of 18 percent in 1970.

With the landmark Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965, the course of immigration to the nation and the city changed. The act increased access to the United States for immigrants from less developed countries. These legislative changes also made the United States a more active participant in the rising tide of international population movements that began in the 1950s. The impact of the legislation was dramatic — the number of immigrants entering the country increased consistently from under 300,000 annually in the early 1960s to more than 600,000 annually in the late 1980s.

This increase in immigration did not, however, lead to a population surge in New York City similar to the one witnessed between 1900 and 1920. In fact, during the 1970s the city's population declined by almost 10 percent, or just under 825,000 persons. Much of the loss was due to a large out-migration in response to the ailing economy. The city experienced a net loss of over one million persons through migration. During this same decade, however, over 800,000 immigrants came to the city. As a result, the percentage of the city's foreign-born population increased from a low of 18 percent in 1970 to 23 percent in 1980. Thus, the substantial immigration in the 1970-1980 period prevented an already large population loss from becoming even larger.

In the 1980s, the trends that began in the 1960s continued. The population increased by 3.5 percent, the highest growth rate since the 1940s. Much of this change was tied to the ameliorating effect that a stronger economy had on levels of native-born out-migration. However, had it not been for the continuing high level of immigration, the city's population would likely have remained on its downward path. The continued out-migration of the native-born coupled with substantial immigration in the 1980s resulted in an increase in the proportion of the city's population that was foreign born, from 23 percent in 1980 to 28 percent in 1990.

While it is clear that immigration has directly contributed to sustaining the population size of the city, immigrants have also had an indirect impact through natural increase—the balance of births and deaths. This is not surprising since immigrants tend to be more youthful than the population in general (see Chapter 4), possessing a built-in momentum for a high level of natural increase, with higher aggregate births and fewer aggregate deaths. Moreover, immigrants possess higher fertility rates than the native-born, further intensifying this impact.<sup>1</sup> Foreign-born women constituted 24 percent of all women in the childbearing ages in 1980. Yet, in that same year, they accounted for 32 percent of all city resident births. Throughout the 1980s, the percentage of births to foreign-born mothers has steadily increased, reaching 41 percent in 1988.<sup>2</sup>

The large number of immigrants from Asia, the Caribbean and Latin America who have settled in the city in recent years has not only had an impact on the size of the city's population but on its racial and ethnic mix as well. The city's Hispanic population grew by 27 percent in the past decade. This was largely due to a 63 percent increase in the non-Puerto Rican Hispanics, who were largely foreign born. Historically, the large majority of Hispanics in the city have been Puerto Rican, but available data suggest that this is changing. In 1990, Puerto Ricans comprised 50 percent of all Hispanics, down from 61 percent in 1980 and 66 percent in 1970. Similarly, the percentage of the black population which is

foreign-born increased from 10 percent in 1970 to 18 percent in 1980. Data currently available from the 1990 Census on nonhispanic persons of West Indian ancestry and on persons of Sub-saharan African ancestry indicate that the percentage has increased to at least 24 percent.

While New York City is certain to continue to experience a growing immigrant influence, this may not necessarily be reflected in an increase in the number or percentage of foreign-born. Although foreign-born women's higher fertility will increase New York's population, their children are "native-born." This brings to light an obvious but nonetheless frequently overlooked fact: That changes in the foreign-born population are a function almost completely of immigration.<sup>3</sup> With the demise of the "persons of foreign parentage" concept after the 1970 Census, decennial census data cannot be used to monitor this impact. Instead, intercensal data sources, such as the *New York City Housing and Vacancy Survey* (HVS) and vital statistics on births must be utilized. The 1991 New York City HVS has a question regarding the birthplace of parents for all householders. In addition, the vital statistics currently available classify mothers by birthplace. Such data provide a sense of the indirect impacts of immigration on the city's population over time.

## **Economic Effects**

A close examination of the occupation distributions indicates that New York's most recent immigrants run the gamut of occupational skills. However, significant levels of concentration do exist in occupational categories by country of birth. Understanding these two facts is essential to any discussion of planning implications.

The fact that immigrants provide a wide range of occupational skills helps diversify the city's labor supply. While increases in the service orientation of New York City's economy and the decline of the manufacturing sector have produced an overall rise in the demand for educated workers, it is also true that the need for lower skill employees remains substantial. Indeed, some researchers have argued that immigration in many major cities is occurring in an environment where the growth of services is necessitating demands for both high- and low-skilled labor.<sup>4</sup> In the face of an aging population, an out-migration of the better-educated, the decrease of young entry-level workers, and low labor force participation rates<sup>5</sup>, immigration helps abate a potential labor shortage. This in turn facilitates the expansion of the city's economy.

More than diversity of skills, the hallmark of immigrant labor is its concentration by country of birth. Such clustering occurs primarily as an adaptation strategy.<sup>6</sup> This is especially true in industries or occupations where functional language skills are not a prerequisite of employment. Like their predecessors, New York City's most recent entrants have established networks aimed at promoting immigrant economic opportunities.

In addition to the data on recent immigrants in this analysis, information from the 1980 Census on all immigrants who arrived in the United States after 1965, and who lived in New York, indicate the presence of substantial concentrations in specific industries. In fact, in 1980, almost 42 percent of the post-1965 immigrant males and 54 percent of the post-1965 immigrant females were employed in just 13 census detailed industries in the city.<sup>7</sup> The comparable figures for all males and females were 31 and 39 percent, respectively.<sup>8</sup> Within these industries, ethnic groupings of immigrants could also be found: West Indian females in private household, hospital, nursing/personal care and hotel/motel sectors; Hispanic males in miscellaneous manufacturing and the hotel/motel industries; Hispanic females in miscellaneous manufacturing, apparel and hotel/motel sectors; Asian males in eating/drinking establishments; and Asian females in the apparel industry. These clusters reveal that immigrant labor is present both in sectors considered to be high-growth areas (e.g. medical services) and in those that have been in decline (e.g. manufacturing).

Data from the 1980 Census indicate that post-1965 immigrant females constituted about 17 percent of the workers in all industries collectively. Yet, they composed 40 percent of all apparel workers, 31 percent of all miscellaneous manufacturing workers, and 39 percent of all private household workers. Post-1965 immigrant males constituted 17 percent of the workers in all industries, however, they composed 39 percent of all workers in eating/drinking establishments and 33 percent of workers in nursing/personal care.<sup>9</sup> While some of these clusters had heavy concentrations of unskilled workers, multiple clusters of semi-skilled and skilled workers were also present. This pattern will likely be confirmed when the 1990 Census Public Use Microdata Sample becomes available.

Immigrants are a significant source of entrepreneurship — they start businesses and market goods and services both to their own communities and to the broader population. According to the *1987 Survey of Minority-Owned Businesses*, since 1982 the city has experienced a 46 percent increase in businesses owned by blacks, and a virtual doubling of businesses owned by Hispanics and Asians.<sup>10</sup> While data on the *nativity* of owners were not available, it is likely that a substantial portion of this growth was due

to businesses owned by recent immigrants. This is almost a certainty among Asians where the number of businesses increased from 13,600 in 1982 to almost 26,900 in 1987.<sup>11</sup> Asian-owned businesses now outnumber those owned by blacks or Hispanics.

The product markets that immigrants constitute have given rise to numerous "ethnic" businesses aimed at providing goods and services. These businesses, in turn, are a magnet for tourists. The marketing of ethnic goods and services has become a hallmark of many immigrant neighborhoods such as Belmont, Elmhurst, Jackson Heights, Chinatown, Little Italy and Brighton Beach among many others. While such neighborhoods have existed historically, the increasing diversity of the city's immigrant population has intensified this pattern.

## **Residential Distribution and Neighborhood Revitalization**

Although most of the city's neighborhoods have experienced an influx of at least some immigrants, certain neighborhoods have come to draw their identity from large concentrations of recent immigrants. The northern Manhattan neighborhood of Washington Heights is the core of Dominican settlement; the central Brooklyn neighborhoods of Flatbush, East Flatbush and Crown Heights are all synonymous with their large black West Indian populations; the lower Manhattan community of Chinatown continues to expand; and, the north Bronx area of Williamsbridge-Baychester as well as the southeast Queens neighborhoods stretching from Queens Village to Far Rockaway are characterized by substantial West Indian immigration.

In contrast, some areas of the city show large but diverse immigrant populations. Foremost among these are a group of communities in northern Queens linked by the #7 Flushing subway line: Woodside, Elmhurst, Jackson Heights and Flushing. These neighborhoods have large numbers of immigrants from dozens of Asian, Latin American and European countries.

While the subject of this report is immigration and not internal migration, some movements within the city are particularly salient since they represent the dispersion and/or spillover of what have been very concentrated patterns of settlement. Paramount among these is the apparent spread of Dominican settlement from northern Manhattan to the West Bronx. In addition, there is some indication of a dispersal in Chinese (Mainland China and Hong Kong) settlement beyond Chinatown into western Brooklyn.

Patterns of settlement among some groups are heavily based on occupational pursuits. Immigrants from the Philippines, for example, live on the East Side of Manhattan because of its proximity to the medical facilities where they are employed. Even on Staten Island, where the immigrant influx has been small relative to other boroughs, a settlement of Asian and North African (mostly Egyptian) immigrants linked to the island's medical facilities is apparent. The same can be said about patterns of spatial distribution based on subway lines. Proximity to public transportation as a major determinant of settlement patterns is most apparent along subway lines in Queens and Brooklyn.

Not all immigrant settlement in the city can be linked to ethnicity or descent. Some immigrants cluster into neighborhoods based on common socioeconomic status. This is most apparent in Manhattan where some neighborhoods have experienced an agglomeration of new immigrants from all over the world, most of whom pursue higher-status occupations.

An issue of central importance to planners is neighborhood revitalization, especially as it relates to immigrants and housing. Many neighborhoods within the city have experienced considerable population growth in the post-1980 period along with increases in average household size. Such growth has been accompanied by significant levels of housing rehabilitation and renovation.

Data from the New York City Department of Finance *Real Property Master File* on levels of tax abatement for purposes of rehabilitation and renovation provide some indication of investment in neighborhood housing stock. An analysis of the data indicates that immigrant neighborhoods have not been the focal point of these abatements, although some neighborhoods have received significant levels of such assistance. Some 20,500 housing units, located in the top 20 immigrant ZIP Codes in the city, received abatements for rehabilitation and/or renovation. This represented about 14 percent of all housing units that received the abatements from 1980 to 1988.<sup>12</sup> However, several thousand units with abatements were located in two of the top immigrant neighborhoods in the city: Crown Heights and selected portions of Washington Heights.

Immigration is but one of many factors correlated with real estate investment. A large number of recent immigrants are clustered in many neighborhoods where the housing stock is relatively old. The fact that the immigrant influx is associated with at least some amount of housing investment as measured by tax abatement data is significant. What available data do not measure is the level of private investment in renovation and rehabilitation activities. Anecdotal evidence indicates that private investment efforts have made substantial contributions to neighborhood revitalization in immigrant areas.



However, this investment in housing has not spurred an expansion of the housing stock in many immigrant areas. One by-product of larger immigrant households and the modest levels of housing investment has been an increase in overcrowding. Between 1980 and 1990, the percentage of occupied housing units designated as "overcrowded" — units with more than one person per room — increased from eight to 12 percent. This increase is closely tied to heightened overcrowding in many immigrant neighborhoods where the percentages of occupied housing units designated as "overcrowded" have been well above the city average. The percentage of "overcrowded" housing units in the Washington Heights area doubled between 1980 and 1990, from 11 percent to 22 percent. Increases of similar magnitude also occurred in central Brooklyn, northwestern Queens and the west Bronx, where no less than one-fifth of the occupied housing units were designated as overcrowded in 1990.

An examination of decennial census data for the past 50 years indicates that one would have to go back to 1950 to find levels of "overcrowding" similar to those existing today. In the past, large-scale housing construction in the city and in the surrounding suburbs acted to alleviate "overcrowding." Today, no such solutions appear to be on the horizon.

## **Demand for Services**

### ***Public Assistance Reciprocity***

Only limited data are available on the utilization of public assistance benefits by immigrants. At present, available administrative data on such reciprocity do not provide the nativity of the recipient. The only source of data for such an analysis is the 1980 Census Public Use Microdata Sample. These data indicate that proportionately fewer resident immigrants who came to the United States in the post-1965 era received public assistance benefits when compared to the general population of the city. The differences, however, were small. Nine percent of all such immigrant householders in 1980 reported public assistance income compared to 12 percent of *all* householders. The greater preponderance of female-headed households (with no spouse present) among the native-born increases the level of public assistance reciprocity in the general population; however, this cannot fully account for the lower levels of such reciprocity among post-1965 era immigrants. Immigrants displayed slightly lower levels of reciprocity irrespective of household and family composition.

Note, however, that these data are for an earlier period. When the 1990 Census results become fully available, it will again be possible to evaluate the level of public assistance reciprocity among foreign-born residents who arrived in the city in the 1985-1990 period. Only then can the level of public assistance be truly evaluated for the most recent immigrants to the city.

### ***Health Services: Maternal Health Care***

While sociological research indicates that the fertility rates of immigrants abate after immigration, the presence of a population with large numbers of women of childbearing age acts to increase aggregate births. This translates into a continued need for maternal health care services in immigrant neighborhoods. Moreover, this portends a change in focus citywide with a larger percentage of maternity services targeted for the foreign-born and their unique requirements such as language services. Although there are no real comprehensive data on health insurance coverage among immigrants, anecdotal data suggest that a substantial proportion of recent immigrants lack such coverage.

### ***Transportation***

Immigration is one factor among many that affects subway ridership. Increases in subway ridership may be associated with the high concentration of student and working-age populations among immigrants.

Turnstile count data, a gauge of subway utilization, were examined for selected periods in 1980 and 1988 for subway stations which were in service areas of large immigrant growth. These counts were compared with changes in ridership for the city overall during the period.<sup>13</sup> The results indicate that stations in areas that experienced substantial immigration in the 1982 to 1989 period also experienced large increases in subway ridership.

Turnstile counts increased by 21 percent in the city over the period. In Queens, usage increased by 25 percent or more at stations in Elmhurst, Corona and Jackson Heights on the Flushing Line. In Manhattan, the Broadway-7th Avenue Local also grew by a significant margin in Hamilton Heights, Washington Heights, Inwood and Marble Hill. In Brooklyn, stations in Crown Heights, Brownsville and East New York on the #3 and #4 IRT experienced increases in ridership. Finally, in the West Bronx, the Jerome

Avenue Line demonstrated dramatic growth at most stations located north of 161st Street, including a 30 percent increase at Fordham Road and a 54 percent increase at Bedford Park Boulevard. This analysis suggests that the allocation of transit resources needs to be sensitive to the growing number of immigrants who depend on public transportation.

### ***Schools***

Immigrants have a substantial impact on the city's educational facilities. Most school districts that are experiencing overcrowding have been heavily influenced by immigration. Over 90 percent of the approximately 100,000 foreign-born students in New York City (as of March 1, 1991) were in public schools.<sup>14</sup> The effect of immigration varies across the city: In Washington Heights, the large number of recent Dominican immigrants has resulted in severe overcrowding in School District 6. The expansion of the Dominican community into the west Bronx has resulted in overcrowded conditions in School District 10, and schools in District 9 are expected to experience overcrowding in the near future. Educational facilities in School District 17 in Brooklyn, which serves Flatbush and Crown Heights, and School District 24 in Queens, which includes Corona and Elmhurst, have been heavily strained.

Other school districts that have experienced sizeable increases in school enrollment tied to immigrant settlement include Districts 30 and 25 along the north and northwestern sections of Queens; Districts 28 and 27 in south and south central Queens and District 15 in Sunset Park, Brooklyn. Despite growing enrollments, there is currently no overcrowding in school facilities located in these areas since most of these schools were previously underutilized and are only now reaching their capacity. However, projections indicate that problems of overcrowding will occur in the near future. Other school districts receiving sizeable numbers of immigrants have not experienced overcrowded conditions, nor are they expected to do so in the foreseeable future. The educational facilities in District 1 in Manhattan, for example, which service one of the largest immigrant enclaves in the city — Chinatown — have been so underutilized that overcrowding is not anticipated to be a problem.

The stress many schools in the city are experiencing is not only a function of increasing numbers, but also of the extraordinary diversity of the immigrants they serve. This is especially true in the school districts in north and northwestern Queens. In School District 30, for example, there were at least 100 students in 1991 from each of the following countries: Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Korea, Bangladesh,

Greece, Mexico, China, India, Pakistan, Peru, the Soviet Union and Brazil. Similar patterns of diversity were found in School Districts 24 and 25. Thus, the challenges are great for education planners who must not only address a growing number of students, but also a plethora of cultural and language needs.

## **Conclusion**

The issues that have been discussed in this chapter represent a brief survey of impacts which immigrants have on the city that must be investigated by policy planners. The data disclosed in this document, in combination with other demographic and administrative data, will undoubtedly reveal a host of additional benefits that immigrants bring, as well as concerns that government must address.

## ENDNOTES

1. Total fertility rates were calculated using data from the 1980 Census and annual average births for the 1979-81 period by nativity, race and Hispanic origin of the mother.
2. It is important to note that this trend has occurred despite aggregate increases in births related to delayed childbearing among aging native "baby-boom" cohorts (those born between 1946 and 1964).
3. Increases in the foreign-born population may also occur because of in-migration to the city of foreign-born persons from other parts of the United States, however, this is not a frequent occurrence.
4. See Waldinger, 1989:219-221.
5. Data from the 1990 Census Summary Tape File 3 for New York City indicate that the labor force participation rate is 61.7 percent. Although data for the nation are not yet available from the decennial census, data from the Current Population Survey for the nation show the national rate for 1990 to be 66 percent (see New York City Department of Planning, 1991:50).
6. See Portes and Rumbaut, 1990:85-93.
7. These include: Construction (060), Apparel (151), Printing/Publishing (172), Miscellaneous Manufacturing (391), Grocery Stores (601), Eating/Drinking (641), Banking (700), Insurance (711), Real Estate (712), Private Household (761), Hotel/Motel(762), Hospital(831) and Nursing/Personal Care (832). This group includes detailed industries with at least 7,500 employed foreign born persons who arrived in the United States between 1965 and 1980. (Industry codes are in parentheses).
8. See Bouvier and Briggs, 1988:60-64.
9. See Bouvier and Briggs, 1990: Appendix B.
10. The *Survey of Minority-Owned Business Enterprises*, conducted every five years, determines the extent of business ownership by specific minority groups in the United States. Data are included for businesses where the sole owner or one-half or more of the partners are members of minority groups. Generally, such data exclude regular corporations but include "Subchapter S" Corporations, businesses that elect to be taxed as partnerships. For more information, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990.
11. The number of businesses owned by blacks increased from 17,400 in 1982 to 25,300 in 1987. For Hispanics, businesses increased from 10,400 to 20,900 over the period.
12. About 18 percent of all housing units were in these 20 ZIP codes in 1980.
13. Data are from the *1988 Transit Authority Fare Evasion Census* and the *1980 Transit Authority Passenger Registration Count*.
14. Data on immigrant enrollment are from the *Emergency Immigrant Education Census* of March, 1991.



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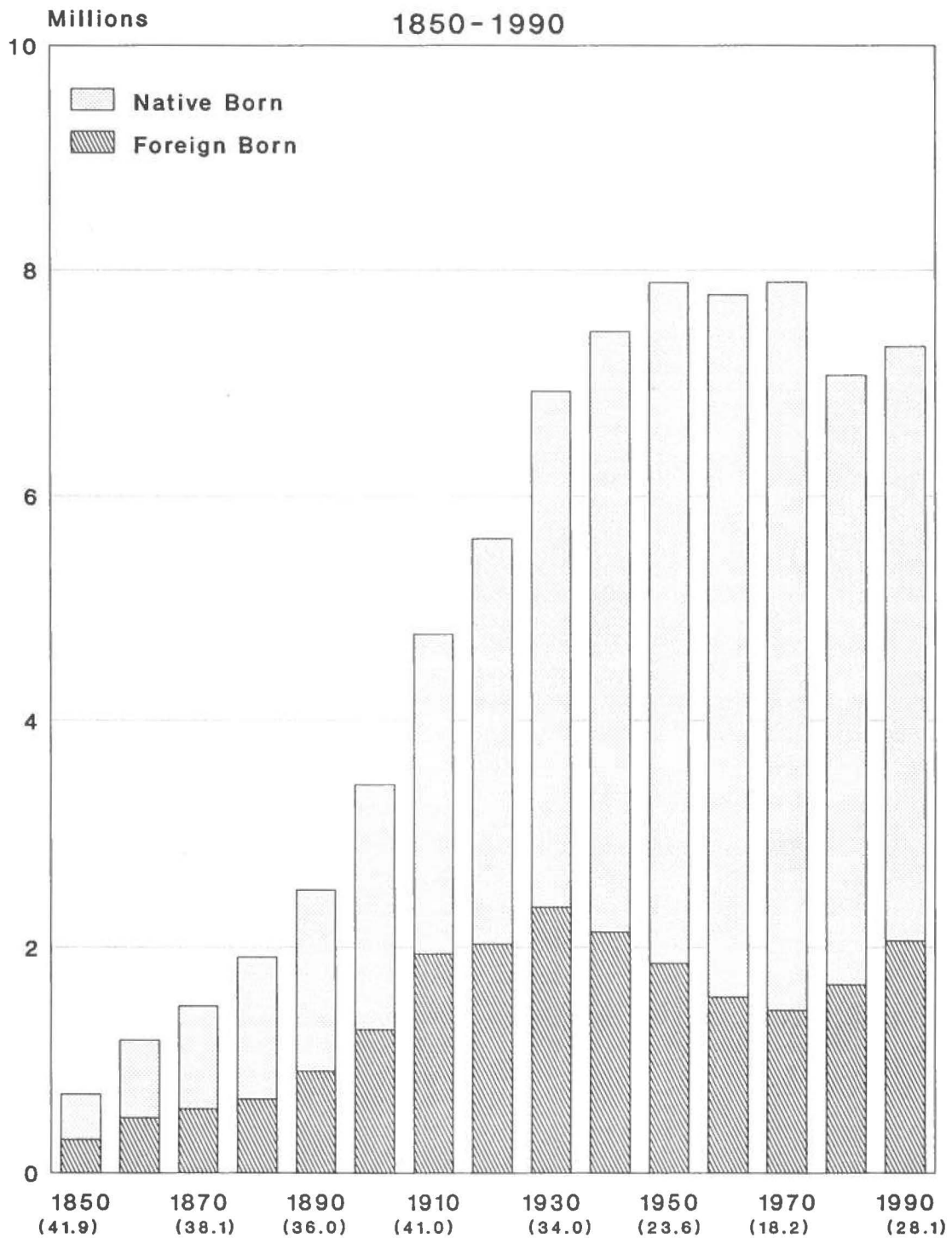
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## *Appendix Tables*

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FIGURE A1-1  
TOTAL POPULATION BY NATIVITY  
NEW YORK CITY



APPENDIX TABLE 2-1

IMMIGRANTS BY AREA OF BIRTH  
UNITED STATES AND NEW YORK CITY  
1982-1989

	Number		Percent		New York City as a Percent of the United States
	United States	New York City	United States	New York City	
<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>4,726,165</b>	<b>684,819</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14.5</b>
North America	1,539,982	316,271	32.6	46.2	20.5
Caribbean	693,126	274,528	14.7	40.1	39.6
Hispanic	327,971	121,196	6.9	17.7	37.0
Nonhispanic	365,155	153,332	7.7	22.4	42.0
Central America	220,912	34,507	4.7	5.0	15.6
Hispanic	188,362	25,132	4.0	3.7	13.3
Nonhispanic	32,550	9,375	0.7	1.4	28.8
Other North America	625,944	7,236	13.2	1.1	1.2
South America	320,072	112,829	6.8	16.5	35.3
Hispanic	242,675	58,901	5.1	8.6	24.3
Nonhispanic	77,397	53,928	1.6	7.9	69.7
Europe	517,264	63,836	10.9	9.3	12.3
Eastern	182,769	29,229	3.9	4.3	16.0
Western	334,495	34,607	7.1	5.1	10.3
Asia	2,183,321	177,507	46.2	25.9	8.1
Eastern	1,904,442	151,581	40.3	22.1	8.0
Western	278,879	25,926	5.9	3.8	9.3
Africa	134,574	13,487	2.8	2.0	10.0
Northern	32,270	5,446	0.7	0.8	16.9
Sub-Saharan	102,304	8,041	2.2	1.2	7.9
Oceania	30,837	869	0.7	0.1	2.8

Source: Annual Immigrant Tape Files, 1982-1989, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service

APPENDIX TABLE 3-1

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS, WITH AN OCCUPATION,  
BY SELECTED CLASS OF ADMISSION AND MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP  
UNITED STATES AND NEW YORK CITY  
1982-1989

	All Immigrants		Class of Admission			
	United States	New York City	3rd Preference United States	3rd Preference New York City	6th Preference United States	6th Preference New York City
<b>Immigrants With an Occupation</b>	<b>1,837,638</b>	<b>283,958</b>	<b>85,761</b>	<b>6,418</b>	<b>85,581</b>	<b>16,281</b>
Professional Speciality and Technical	18.4	14.1	73.0	63.1	16.4	11.9
Executive, Administrative and Managerial	9.1	8.0	21.4	23.9	14.3	10.4
Sales	4.6	4.5	0.6	0.5	2.0	2.3
Administrative Support	9.1	11.4	1.9	5.6	3.9	5.4
Precision Production, Craft and Repair	11.2	14.0	0.8	1.2	14.5	13.1
Operator, Fabricator and Laborer	22.8	18.8	0.6	0.5	6.0	4.6
Farming, Forestry and Fishing	5.2	5.3	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.2
Service	19.8	23.8	1.6	5.1	42.0	52.2

Source: Annual Immigrant Tape Files, 1982-1989, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service

APPENDIX TABLE 3-2

REFUGEES BY SELECTED COUNTRY OF BIRTH  
NEW YORK CITY AND THE UNITED STATES  
1982-1989

	Number		Percent		New York City as a Percent of the United States
	New York City	United States	New York City	United States	
<b>All Refugees</b>	<b>34,851</b>	<b>845,135</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>
<b>NYC Top 9 Source Countries</b>	<b>31,632</b>	<b>636,003</b>	<b>90.8</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Soviet Union	7,929	40,697	22.8	4.8	19.5
Romania	3,824	25,390	11.0	3.0	15.1
Cuba	3,814	105,202	10.9	12.4	3.6
Vietnam	3,708	250,453	10.6	29.6	1.5
Poland	3,131	29,308	9.0	3.5	10.7
Iran	2,500	37,758	7.2	4.5	6.6
Afghanistan	2,380	19,192	6.8	2.3	12.4
Cambodia	2,173	96,703	6.2	11.4	2.2
Haiti	2,173	31,300	6.2	3.7	6.9

Source: Annual Immigrant Tape Files, 1982-1989, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service



APPENDIX TABLE 3-3

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS WHO WERE ADJUSTED TO PERMANENT STATUS BY NONIMMIGRANT CLASS OF ADMISSION\* AND AREA OF BIRTH  
NEW YORK CITY  
1982-1989

	Total	Visitors for Pleasure	Students	Business Related	Temporary Workers	Refugees and Parolees	All Others
<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>147,797</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>
North America	42,855	76.5	3.7	3.4	2.7	11.2	2.4
Caribbean	35,000	75.5	3.3	3.2	2.4	13.4	2.2
Hispanic	12,283	61.2	1.1	4.4	1.6	29.9	1.8
Nonhispanic	22,717	83.3	4.5	2.5	2.8	4.4	2.5
Central America	5,231	88.9	3.9	3.0	0.7	1.0	2.5
Hispanic	3,418	88.9	3.7	3.6	0.6	1.3	2.0
Nonhispanic	1,813	88.9	4.3	2.0	0.8	0.3	3.6
Other North America	2,624	64.4	8.7	7.8	11.6	2.9	4.5
South America	16,505	83.1	5.9	4.5	1.7	1.1	3.7
Hispanic	13,173	82.7	5.9	4.8	1.7	1.3	3.6
Nonhispanic	3,332	84.7	6.2	3.2	1.5	0.4	4.1
Europe	35,109	46.9	3.3	5.9	4.4	36.9	2.7
Eastern	21,338	37.0	0.7	1.1	0.7	59.3	1.1
Western	13,771	62.2	7.2	13.3	10.2	2.1	5.0
Asia	45,477	45.4	14.3	9.8	5.0	20.7	4.8
Eastern	31,126	41.2	14.2	11.7	6.2	21.0	5.7
Western	14,351	54.3	14.7	5.5	2.6	20.1	2.7
Africa	7,269	59.6	17.4	7.5	3.4	6.5	5.6
Northern	2,889	77.5	8.1	6.8	1.7	1.1	4.8
Sub-Saharan	4,380	47.8	23.6	7.9	4.5	10.1	6.1
Oceania	565	52.7	8.1	13.3	16.5	1.6	7.8

\* See Appendix Table 3-4 for definition of nonimmigrant class of admission.

Source: Annual Immigrant Tape Files, 1982-1989, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service

APPENDIX TABLE 3-4  
NONIMMIGRANT CLASSES OF ADMISSION

Visitors for pleasure

- B2 - Temporary visitors for pleasure

Students

- F1 - Students at an academic institution
- F2 - Spouse or child of an academic student
- M1 - Student pursuing a full course of study at an established vocational or other recognized nonacademic institution (other than a language training program)
- M2 - Spouse or child of alien classified as M1

Business Related

- B1 - Temporary visitor for business (including peace corps)
- E1 - Treaty trader, spouse and children
- E2 - Treaty investor, spouse and children
- J1 - Exchange visitor
- J2 - Spouse or child of an exchange visitor
- L1 - Intra-company transferee (executive, managerial, and specialized personnel entering to continue employment with the same employer or a subsidiary or affiliate thereof)
- L2 - Spouse or child of an alien entering as a L1

Temporary Workers

- H1 - Temporary worker of distinguished merit and ability
- H2 - Temporary worker performing services unavailable in the United States
- H3 - Industrial trainee
- H4 - Spouse or child of an alien entering as a H1, H2, or H3

Refugees and Parolees

- RE - Refugees
- PR - Parolees

All others

- A1 - Ambassador, public minister, career diplomatic or consular officer, and members of immediate family
- A2 - Other foreign government official or employee, and members of immediate family
- A3 - Attendant, servant, or personal employee of A1 and A2 classes, and members of immediate family
- C1 - Alien in transit

APPENDIX TABLE 3-4, continued

- C2 - Alien in transit to the United Nations headquarters
- C3 - Foreign government official, members of immediate family, attendant, servant, or personal employee in transit
- C4 - Alien in transit without a visa
- G1 - Principal resident representative of recognized foreign member government to international organization, his staff, and members of immediate family
- G2 - Other representative of recognized foreign member government to international organization, and members of immediate family
- G3 - Representative of nonrecognized or nonmember foreign government to international organization, and members of immediate family
- G4 - International organization officer or employee, and members of immediate family
- G5 - Attendant, servant, or personal employee of G1, G2, G3, and G4 classes and members of immediate family
- I1 - Representative of foreign information media, including spouse and children
- K1 - Fiance(ee) of a U.S. citizen entering solely to conclude a valid marriage contract
- K2 - Child of an alien entering as a K1
- N1 - All NATO admissions

APPENDIX TABLE 3-5

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS WHO WERE ADJUSTED TO PERMANENT  
RESIDENT STATUS BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE PRIOR TO ADJUSTMENT  
AND AREA OF BIRTH  
NEW YORK CITY  
1982-1989

	Total	Less than 3 Years	3-5 Years	6-8 Years	9 Years and More
<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>147,797</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>8.2</b>
North America	42,855	42.8	26.5	17.3	13.0
Caribbean	35,000	41.2	27.5	19.2	11.9
Hispanic	12,283	41.1	21.5	26.8	10.3
Nonhispanic	22,717	41.2	30.8	15.1	12.7
Central America	5,231	37.6	28.0	11.6	22.6
Hispanic	3,418	37.0	29.5	11.9	21.4
Nonhispanic	1,813	38.7	25.2	11.0	24.8
Other North America	2,624	75.5	10.7	3.2	9.7
South America	16,505	47.6	28.7	8.4	15.1
Hispanic	13,173	46.7	27.6	8.5	16.9
Nonhispanic	3,332	51.1	33.0	7.9	7.8
Europe	35,109	67.6	21.4	5.9	2.8
Eastern	21,338	60.1	26.1	7.7	2.5
Western	13,771	79.3	14.2	3.0	3.2
Asia	45,477	55.5	28.9	8.1	5.5
Eastern	31,126	54.0	30.3	7.1	6.6
Western	14,351	58.8	25.8	10.5	3.1
Africa	7,269	51.4	31.9	8.4	7.7
Northern	2,889	58.9	33.8	5.4	1.7
Sub-Saharan	4,380	46.4	30.7	10.4	11.6
Oceania	565	80.9	13.3	3.4	1.6

Source: Annual Immigrant Tape Files, 1982-1989, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service

APPENDIX TABLE 4-1

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS BY SELECTED AGE GROUPS  
AND AREA OF BIRTH  
NEW YORK CITY  
1982-1989

	Total	Under 18 Years	18-24 Years	25-44 Years	45-64 Years	65 Years and Over	Median Age
<b>1980 Census - All Persons</b>	<b>7,071,639</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>684,819</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>26</b>
North America	316,271	31.7	19.7	37.2	9.5	1.8	24
Caribbean	274,528	32.1	19.7	37.0	9.4	1.8	24
Hispanic	121,196	32.2	22.8	34.4	9.1	1.4	23
Nonhispanic	153,332	32.0	17.3	39.0	9.7	2.0	25
Central America	34,507	29.6	19.4	37.6	10.7	2.7	25
Hispanic	25,132	30.4	19.1	38.5	9.7	2.4	25
Nonhispanic	9,375	27.4	20.5	35.2	13.5	3.5	25
Other North America	7,236	27.3	19.1	45.9	6.7	0.9	25
South America	112,829	29.2	17.8	39.5	11.0	2.5	25
Hispanic	58,901	23.7	18.0	44.4	11.2	2.7	27
Nonhispanic	53,928	35.1	17.6	34.1	10.9	2.3	24
Europe	63,836	17.8	16.8	45.9	13.7	5.8	29
Eastern	29,229	16.5	10.6	44.7	18.7	9.5	33
Western	34,607	19.0	22.1	46.8	9.5	2.6	26
Asia	177,507	23.9	15.0	41.9	15.0	4.2	28
Eastern	151,581	23.7	14.1	42.1	15.8	4.4	28
Western	25,926	25.3	20.6	40.8	10.4	2.9	26
Africa	13,487	12.8	14.4	63.1	8.2	1.5	29
Northern	5,446	8.7	12.6	64.6	11.3	2.7	29
Sub-Saharan	8,041	15.6	15.6	62.1	6.1	0.7	28
Oceania	869	14.0	13.0	66.2	5.6	1.0	29

Sources: Annual Immigrant Tape Files, 1982-1989, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service;  
1980 Census, Summary Tape File 2

# APPENDIX TABLE 4-2

## DEPENDENCY RATIOS FOR IMMIGRANTS BY SELECTED COUNTRY OF BIRTH NEW YORK CITY 1982-1989

	Dependency Ratios*		
	Total**	Under 18 Years	65 Years and Over
<b>1980 Census - All Persons</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>NYC Top 20 Source Countries</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>4</b>
Dominican Republic	52	51	2
Jamaica	63	59	3
China	41	35	7
Guyana	60	56	4
Haiti	41	38	3
Colombia	33	30	4
Korea	45	39	7
India	32	27	6
Ecuador	43	40	3
Philippines	37	26	11
Trinidad and Tobago	44	42	2
Soviet Union	51	25	27
United Kingdom	44	43	1
Honduras	51	48	3
El Salvador	53	49	4
Barbados	48	45	4
Israel	46	45	1
Poland	23	20	4
Peru	32	26	6
Pakistan	36	32	4

\* Number of persons in the dependent ages (under 18 years of age and 65 years and over) per 100 persons in the working ages (18 to 64 years of age)

\*\* For all persons under 18 years old and 65 years and older

Sources: Annual Immigrant Tape Files, 1982-1989, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service;  
1980 Census, Summary Tape File 2

APPENDIX TABLE 4-3

DEPENDENCY RATIOS FOR IMMIGRANTS BY AREA OF BIRTH  
NEW YORK CITY  
1982-1989

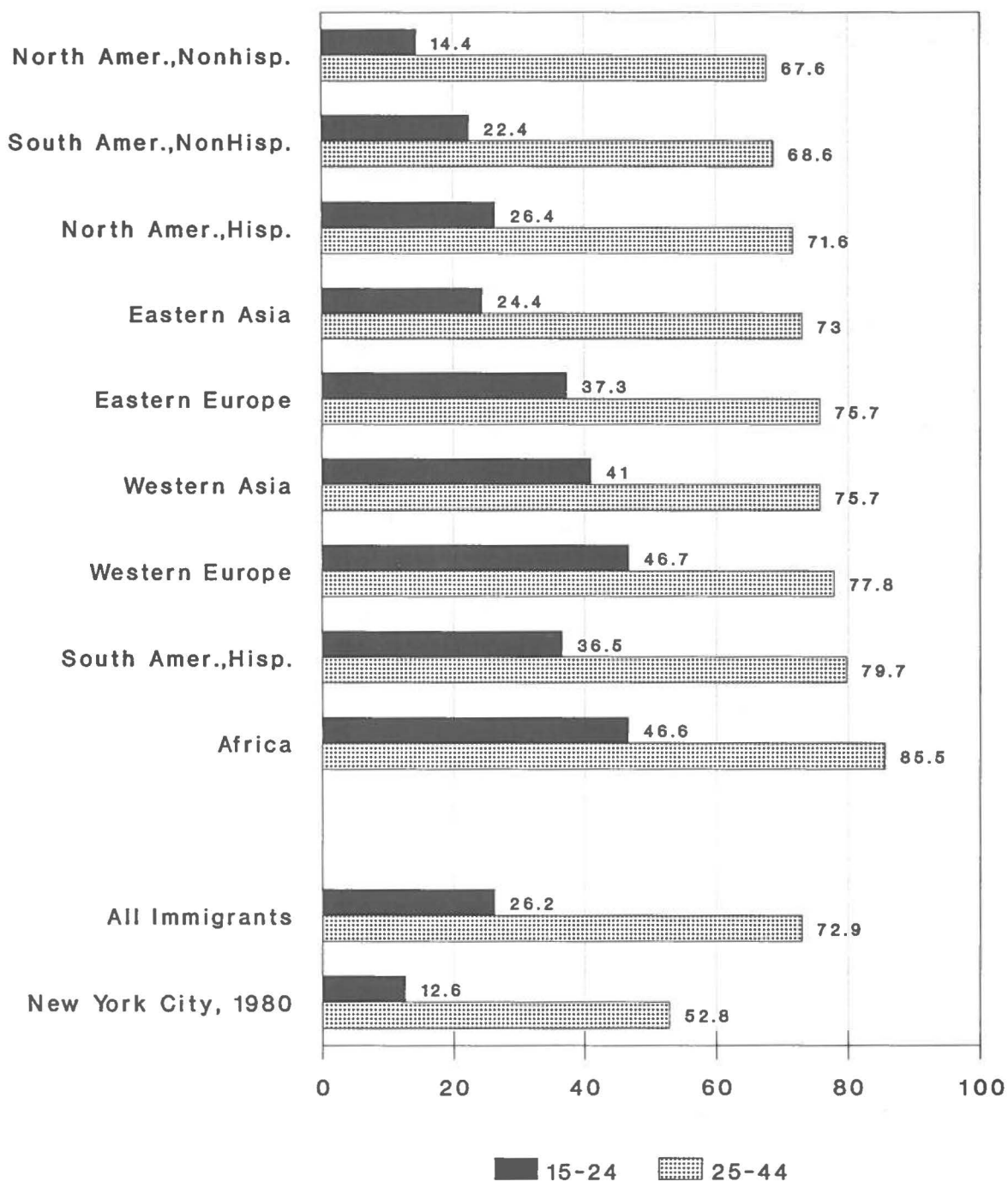
	Dependency Ratios*		
	Total**	Under 18 Years	65 Years and Over
<b>1980 Census - All Persons</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>4</b>
North America	51	48	3
Caribbean	51	49	3
Hispanic	51	49	2
Nonhispanic	52	49	3
Central America	48	44	4
Hispanic	49	45	4
Nonhispanic	45	40	5
Other North America	39	38	1
South America	46	43	4
Hispanic	36	32	4
Nonhispanic	60	56	4
Europe	31	23	8
Eastern	35	22	13
Western	28	24	3
Asia	39	33	6
Eastern	39	33	6
Western	39	35	4
Africa	17	15	2
Northern	13	10	3
Sub-Saharan	19	19	1
Oceania	18	17	1

\* Number of persons in the dependent ages (under 18 years of age and 65 years and over)  
per 100 persons in the working ages (18 to 64 years of age)

\*\* For all persons under 18 years old and 65 years and older

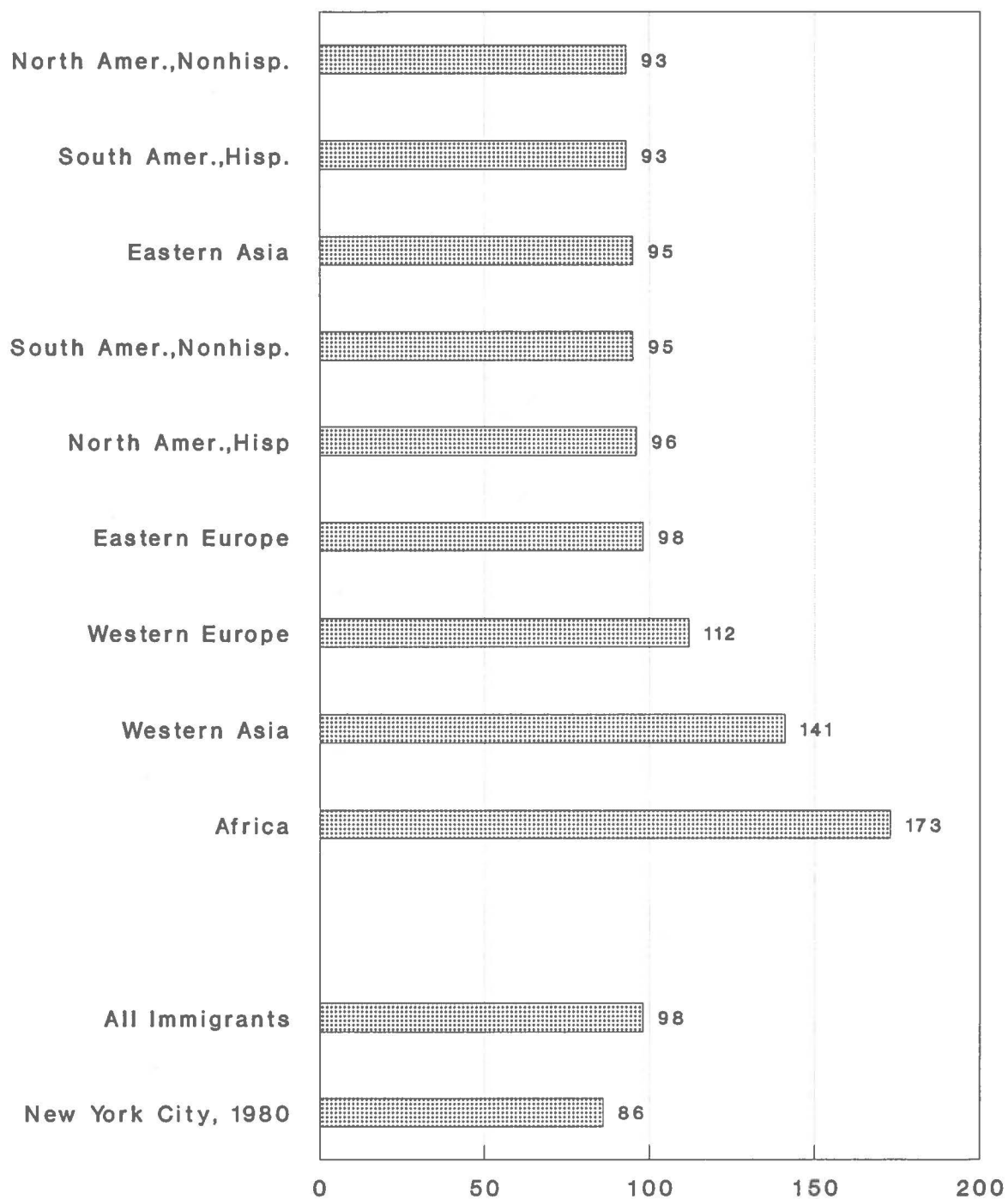
Sources: Annual Immigrant Tape Files, 1982-1989, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service;  
1980 Census, Summary Tape File 2

**FIGURE A4-1**  
**PERCENT OF IMMIGRANTS WHO ARE MARRIED BY AGE**  
**AND AREA OF BIRTH**  
**NEW YORK CITY, 1982-1989**





**FIGURE A4-2**  
**SEX RATIOS\* OF IMMIGRANTS BY AREA OF BIRTH**  
**NEW YORK CITY, 1982-1989**



\*Males Per 100 Females

APPENDIX TABLE 4-4

PERCENT OF IMMIGRANTS, 16 TO 64 YEARS OLD, WITH AN OCCUPATION  
BY SEX AND AREA OF BIRTH  
NEW YORK CITY  
1982-1989

	Percent Reporting an Occupation*	
	Male	Female
<b>1980 Census - All Persons 16-64 Years Old</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>54.9</b>
<b>Immigrants 16-64 Years Old</b>	<b>67.2</b>	<b>43.2</b>
North America	65.7	47.6
Caribbean	64.7	47.2
Hispanic	60.0	38.1
Nonhispanic	68.4	54.4
Central America	71.7	50.0
Hispanic	74.3	50.2
Nonhispanic	64.8	49.7
Other North America	75.4	50.7
South America	71.6	38.0
Hispanic	69.5	39.7
Nonhispanic	74.2	35.9
Europe	71.4	43.1
Eastern	71.5	43.4
Western	71.3	42.9
Asia	65.7	38.9
Eastern	66.9	41.2
Western	60.4	21.6
Africa	65.4	40.1
Northern	66.2	30.2
Sub-Saharan	64.7	45.8
Oceania	73.0	58.5

\*See text for difference in definitions between 1980 Census and INS

Sources: Annual Immigrant Tape Files, 1982-1989, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service;  
1980 Census, Public Use Microdata Sample

APPENDIX TABLE 4-5

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MALE IMMIGRANTS, 16 TO 64 YEARS OLD, WITH AN OCCUPATION  
BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP AND AREA OF BIRTH  
NEW YORK CITY  
1982-1989

	Total With an Occupation	Professional, Speciality and Technical	Executive, Admin. and Mangagerial	Sales	Admin. Support	Precision Production, Craft and Repair	Operator, Fabricator and Laborer	Farming, Forestry and Fishing	Service
<b>Immigrant Males 16-64 Years Old</b>	<b>168,497</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>18.3</b>
North America	72,378	9.0	6.6	4.0	7.5	22.1	28.0	4.3	18.4
Caribbean	61,882	9.1	6.6	4.2	7.6	22.8	27.3	4.8	17.7
Hispanic	25,742	8.0	6.8	5.2	6.3	18.2	35.6	7.8	12.1
Nonhispanic	36,140	9.8	6.4	3.4	8.6	26.0	21.3	2.7	21.7
Central America	8,485	6.1	5.2	3.0	7.0	20.6	35.6	1.2	21.3
Hispanic	6,417	4.5	4.5	2.9	5.1	18.4	40.6	1.2	22.8
Nonhispanic	2,068	11.0	7.3	3.2	12.7	27.6	20.1	1.3	16.9
Other North America	2,011	19.6	12.8	4.1	4.3	9.0	19.6	1.6	29.0
South America	28,282	8.9	7.4	4.3	9.2	21.3	26.8	4.4	17.6
Hispanic	15,169	7.9	6.8	5.0	8.4	19.6	28.0	0.8	23.6
Nonhispanic	13,113	10.1	8.1	3.5	10.2	23.3	25.5	8.6	10.8
Europe	18,851	20.2	11.9	3.5	4.3	22.4	16.4	2.9	18.4
Eastern	8,064	21.2	5.6	2.7	3.1	25.4	21.6	2.1	18.3
Western	10,787	19.5	16.7	4.0	5.2	20.1	12.6	3.5	18.4
Asia	43,681	17.9	16.1	6.7	7.5	8.1	16.4	10.1	17.2
Eastern	36,648	17.8	15.8	5.8	8.0	7.2	16.0	11.8	17.6
Western	7,033	18.2	18.1	11.5	4.9	12.4	18.6	1.3	15.0
Africa	5,033	20.4	15.8	6.5	8.6	7.1	10.2	0.6	30.8
Northern	2,226	19.4	17.5	7.5	4.4	7.6	7.9	0.5	35.2
Sub-Saharan	2,807	21.2	14.4	5.6	12.0	6.8	12.1	0.6	27.4
Oceania	267	40.1	24.7	3.4	6.7	6.4	4.9	1.1	12.7

Source: Annual Immigrant Tape Files, 1982-1989, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization and Service

APPENDIX TABLE 4-6

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE IMMIGRANTS, 16 TO 64 YEARS OLD, WITH AN OCCUPATION  
BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP AND AREA OF BIRTH  
NEW YORK CITY  
1982-1989

	Total With an Occupation	Professional, Speciality and Technical	Executive, Admin. and Managerial	Sales	Admin. Support	Precision Production, Craft and Repair	Operator, Fabricator and Laborer	Farming, Forestry and Fishing	Service
<b>Immigrant Females 16-64 Years Old</b>	<b>110,404</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>31.9</b>
North America	55,756	10.4	3.1	3.7	17.7	10.2	11.7	0.3	42.9
Caribbean	47,798	10.4	3.0	3.7	17.9	11.0	10.2	0.3	43.5
Hispanic	17,051	7.1	2.4	3.0	10.6	15.6	13.1	0.2	48.1
Nonhispanic	30,747	12.3	3.3	4.0	22.0	8.5	8.6	0.3	41.0
Central America	6,592	6.4	2.7	3.8	16.7	5.9	21.5	0.1	43.0
Hispanic	4,721	4.3	2.2	3.7	11.1	6.0	27.3	0.1	45.2
Nonhispanic	1,871	11.4	3.9	4.0	30.9	5.6	6.8	0.1	37.4
Other North America	1,366	28.1	11.3	4.4	16.2	3.9	16.0	0.2	20.0
South America	16,154	11.6	3.5	4.6	22.7	7.8	16.9	0.2	32.6
Hispanic	9,375	8.8	3.5	4.8	20.2	8.8	24.9	0.1	28.9
Nonhispanic	6,779	15.6	3.6	4.2	26.1	6.5	5.9	0.5	37.7
Europe	10,412	29.3	7.2	4.9	20.0	5.7	6.8	0.8	25.3
Eastern	4,782	28.8	3.8	5.0	16.4	7.7	10.1	1.3	26.8
Western	5,630	29.7	10.0	4.8	23.1	3.9	3.9	0.4	24.1
Asia	26,184	24.1	7.5	4.8	13.9	5.7	16.2	16.6	11.2
Eastern	24,465	23.5	7.4	4.6	13.1	5.7	17.1	17.8	10.8
Western	1,719	32.9	10.1	6.9	24.7	5.0	3.3	0.1	17.0
Africa	1,669	26.4	9.3	5.3	24.0	5.4	3.9	0.4	25.3
Northern	458	28.8	15.7	4.4	25.5	5.2	1.5	0.0	18.8
Sub-Saharan	1,211	25.5	6.9	5.6	23.4	5.5	4.8	0.6	27.8
Oceania	228	41.2	13.2	5.3	16.2	2.2	1.3	0.9	19.7

Source: Annual Immigrant Tape Files, 1982-1989, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization and Service

APPENDIX TABLE 5-1

IMMIGRANTS BY NEIGHBORHOOD  
BRONX  
1983-1989

	ZIP Code	Immigrants	
		Number	Percent
THE BRONX		80,275	100.0
SOUTHWEST			
Morris Heights	10453	5,433	6.8
Highbridge	10452	6,033	7.5
Tremont-East Tremont	10457	5,263	6.6
Morrisania	10456	3,889	4.8
Hunts Point	10474	518	0.6
Mott Haven-Port Morris	10454	1,238	1.5
Melrose	10451	1,970	2.5
The Hub-Longwood		3,789	4.7
Longwood-Morrisania	10459	1,935	2.4
The Hub-Longwood	10455	1,854	2.3
NORTH CENTRAL AND NORTHWEST			
Belmont-Fordham-Bedford Park	10458	5,831	7.3
Riverdale-Fieldston	10471	730	0.9
Woodlawn-Wakefield	10470	887	1.1
University Heights	10468	6,506	8.1
Kingsbridge	10463	3,524	4.4
Norwood-Williamsbridge	10467	7,350	9.2
NORTHEAST			
Co-op City-Eastchester	10475	810	1.0
Williambridge-Baychester	10469	4,857	6.1
Wakefield	10466	6,837	8.5
SOUTHEAST			
Pelham Bay-Throgs Neck		520	0.6
Throgs Neck-Country Club	10465	423	0.5
City Island	10464	97	0.1
Parkchester-Van Nest	10462	3,173	4.0
Soundview-Clasons Point		6,901	8.6
Clasons Point	10473	1,775	2.2
Soundview	10472	5,126	6.4
Westchester-Morris Park	10461	1,230	1.5
West Farms-Crotona	10460	2,560	3.2
Unspecified		426	0.5

Source: Annual Immigrant Tape Files, 1983-1989, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service

## APPENDIX TABLE 5-2

IMMIGRANTS BY NEIGHBORHOOD  
BROOKLYN  
1983-1989

ZIP Code	Immigrants	
	Number	Percent
BROOKLYN	201,941	100.0
CENTRAL		
Flatbush	11226	24,536 12.2
East Flatbush	11203	18,580 9.2
Crown Heights		22,033 10.9
Crown Heights	11225	12,726 6.3
Brower Park-Crown Heights	11213	9,307 4.6
SOUTH		
Midwood	11230	6,410 3.2
Vanderveer	11210	6,746 3.3
Coney Island	11224	1,446 0.7
Gravesend-Homecrest		6,273 3.1
Homecrest-Madison	11229	2,981 1.5
Gravesend-Homecrest	11223	3,292 1.6
Sheepshead Bay-Brighton Beach	11235	4,914 2.4
Flatlands-Mill Basin-Canarsie		7,567 3.7
Flatlands-Mill Basin	11234	2,840 1.4
Canarsie	11236	4,727 2.3
EAST		
Brownsville	11212	9,448 4.7
East New York	11207	7,189 3.6
Cypress Hills	11208	7,668 3.8
Starett City	11239	1,067 0.5
NORTHEAST		
Fort Greene	11205	1,498 0.7
Williamsburg	11211	6,815 3.4
Bushwick	11237	4,947 2.4
Greenpoint	11222	4,123 2.0
Bedford Stuyvesant	11216	5,611 2.8
Williamsburg-Bedford Stuyvesant	11206	3,248 1.6
Bushwick-Bedford Stuyvesant	11221	3,988 2.0
Stuyvesant Heights	11233	2,753 1.4
Prospect Heights	11238	4,402 2.2
NORTHWEST AND WEST		
Brooklyn Heights-Cobble Hill	11201	1,914 0.9
Park Slope		5,132 2.5
Park Slope-Gowanus	11217	1,816 0.9
Park Slope-Windsor Terrace	11215	3,316 1.6
Carroll Gardens-Red Hook	11231	810 0.4
Sunset Park-Industry City		9,991 4.9
Industry City-Sunset Park	11232	2,075 1.0
Sunset Park	11220	7,916 3.9
Kensington-Windsor Terrace	11218	6,491 3.2
Borough Park	11219	5,476 2.7
SOUTHWEST		
Parkville-Bensonhurst	11204	3,231 1.6
Bay Ridge-Bensonhurst		6,637 3.3
Dyker Heights	11228	754 0.4
Bay Ridge	11209	2,645 1.3
Bath Beach-Bensonhurst	11214	3,238 1.6
Unspecified		997 0.5

Source: Annual Immigrant Tape Files, 1983-1989, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service

APPENDIX TABLE 5-3

IMMIGRANTS BY NEIGHBORHOOD  
MANHATTAN  
1983-1989

ZIP Code	Immigrants	
	Number	Percent
MANHATTAN	134,761	100.0
NORTH		
Washington Heights	34,594	25.7
Washington Heights	10033 11,935	8.9
North Washington Heights	10040 8,631	6.4
South Washington Heights	10032 14,028	10.4
Inwood	10034 7,658	5.7
Hamilton Heights	10031 10,093	7.5
Manhattanville	10027 2,575	1.9
Harlem	1,709	1.3
Central Harlem, South	10026 879	0.7
Central Harlem, Middle	10030 495	0.4
Central Harlem, North	10039 335	0.2
East Harlem	3,275	2.4
East Harlem, South	10029 2,152	1.6
East Harlem, Middle	10035 795	0.6
East Harlem, North	10037 328	0.2
SOUTH		
Chinatown and Vicinity	26,027	19.3
Tribeca-Chinatown	10013 5,821	4.3
Chinatown - Lower East Side	10002 18,522	13.7
South St. Seaport-Chinatown	10038 1,684	1.2
Battery Park City	10280 170	0.1
The Financial District	455	0.3
Trinity	10006 59	0.0
Battery-Governors Island	10004 183	0.1
Wall Street	10005 46	0.0
City Hall	10007 167	0.1
Lower East Side-East Village-Stuy Town	7,512	5.6
Cooper Square-Union Square	10003 3,037	2.3
East Village- Stuyvesant Town	10009 3,338	2.5
Madison Square-Cooper Village	10010 1,137	0.8
Chelsea	10011 1,917	1.4
Greenwich Village-Soho	3,742	2.8
Village-NoHo-Soho	10012 2,719	2.0
Greenwich Village	10014 1,023	0.8
MIDTOWN		
Theatre District-Clinton	10036 1,495	1.1
Midtown-Clinton	10019 2,442	1.8
Garment District	10018 522	0.4
Fur-Flower District	10001 1,753	1.3
WEST SIDE		
Lincoln Center-Ansonia	10023 2,253	1.7
Cathedral	10025 7,434	5.5
Upper West Side	10024 2,767	2.1
EAST SIDE		
Upper East Side	7,938	5.9
Lenox Hill	10021 4,112	3.1
Yorkville	10028 2,638	2.0
Yorkville	10128 1,188	0.9
Roosevelt Island	10044 310	0.2
Murray Hill	10016 2,470	1.8
Sutton Place-Beekman Place	10022 1,613	1.2
Grand Central-United Nations	10017 995	0.7
Unspecified	3,042	2.3

Source: Annual Immigrant Tape Files, 1983-1989, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service

## APPENDIX TABLE 5-4

IMMIGRANTS BY NEIGHBORHOOD  
QUEENS  
1983-1989

ZIP Code	Immigrants	
	Number	Percent
QUEENS	183,606	100.0
NORTHWEST		
Long Island City-Hunters Point	11101	2,243
Astoria		14,692
Old Astoria	11102	3,417
Astoria	11103	4,020
Steinway	11105	3,091
Ravenswood	11106	4,164
Sunnyside	11104	3,679
Woodside	11377	11,666
Jackson Heights		11,375
Jackson Heights-Rikers Island	11370	2,054
Jackson Heights	11372	9,321
Elmhurst	11373	17,176
Corona	11368	14,255
Flushing		15,518
Flushing	11354	4,506
Flushing-Murray Hill	11355	11,012
Forest Hills-Kew Gardens		7,144
Forest Hills	11375	5,350
Kew Gardens	11415	1,794
Kew Garden Hills	11367	2,982
Rego Park	11374	3,258
Maspeth	11378	880
Middle Village	11379	808
Ridgewood-Glendale	11385	4,473
SOUTHWEST		
Woodhaven-Ozone Park		2,288
Ozone Park-Woodhaven	11416	632
Ozone Park	11417	627
Woodhaven	11421	1,029
Richmond Hill		7,681
Richmond Hill	11418	2,569
South Richmond Hill	11419	5,112
South Ozone Park		3,523
South Ozone Park	11420	2,944
South Ozone Park	11436	579
Howard Beach	11414	471
SOUTH AND SOUTH CENTRAL		
Hollis-Holliswood	11423	3,600
Jamaica Hills-South Jamaica	11435	6,445
South Jamaica	11433	1,093
Jamaica-Hillcrest	11432	8,385
SOUTHEAST		
Far Rockaway	11691	4,200
Northern Queens Village		3,313
Queens Village-Creedmoor	11427	1,550
Queens Village	11428	1,763
Springfield Gardens-Laurelton-Rosedale		4,937
Springfield Gardens-Laurelton	11413	3,306
Rosedale	11422	1,631
Cambria Heights-St. Albans-Rochdale-Baisley Park		6,269
Cambria Heights	11411	2,177
St Albans	11412	2,116
Rochdale-Baisley Park	11434	1,976
Queens Village (South)	11429	2,793
Arverne	11692	974
Hammels-Broad Channel	11693	141
Seaside-Belle Harbour-Neponsit	11694	365
Fort Tilden	11695	29
Rockaway Point-Roxbury	11697	27



APPENDIX TABLE 5-4, Continued

IMMIGRANTS BY NEIGHBORHOOD  
QUEENS  
1983-1989

	ZIP Code	Immigrants	
		Number	Percent
NORTHEAST QUEENS			
Auburndale	11358	1,646	0.9
Fort Totten	11359	42	0.0
Bay Terrace	11360	770	0.4
Bayside	11361	1,217	0.7
Little Neck	11362	650	0.4
Douglaston	11363	507	0.3
Oakland Gardens-Bayside Hill	11364	1,597	0.9
Fresh Meadows	11365	1,648	0.9
Utopia-Fresh Meadows	11366	885	0.5
Glen Oaks	11004	568	0.3
North Shore Towers	11005	86	0.0
Bellerose	11426	668	0.4
NORTH			
College Point	11356	620	0.3
Whitestone	11357	1,166	0.6
East Elmhurst	11369	2,587	1.4
Queens unspecified		2,266	1.2

Source: Annual Immigrant Tape Files, 1983-1989, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service

APPENDIX TABLE 5-5

IMMIGRANTS BY NEIGHBORHOOD  
STATEN ISLAND  
1983-1989

	ZIP Code	Immigrants	
		Number	Percent
STATEN ISLAND		8,793	100.0
WEST			
Castleton Corners-New Springville	10314	2,518	28.6
EAST			
Stapleton-Fox Hills	10304	1,142	13.0
Rosebank	10305	634	7.2
New Dorp-Richmondtown	10306	746	8.5
NORTH			
Mariners Harbour-Point Ivory	10303	397	4.5
Port Richmond	10302	255	2.9
West New Brighton	10310	433	4.9
New Brighton-Grymes Hill	10301	1,215	13.8
SOUTH			
Tottenville	10307	55	0.6
Princes Bay-Woodrow	10309	329	3.7
Eltingville-Annadale	10312	661	7.5
Great Kills	10308	275	3.1
Staten Island unspecified		133	1.5

Source: Annual Immigrant Tape Files, 1983-1989, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service

## APPENDIX TABLE 5-6

IMMIGRANTS BY NEIGHBORHOOD AND SELECTED COUNTRY OF BIRTH  
BRONX  
1983-1989**MORRIS HEIGHTS (10453)**

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>5,433</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Dominican Republic	2,185	40.2
Jamaica	774	14.2
Guyana	524	9.6
Honduras	225	4.1
Ecuador	199	3.7
Ghana	144	2.7
Antigua-Barbuda	137	2.5
Haiti	104	1.9
El Salvador	103	1.9
Nigeria	89	1.6
All Others	949	17.5

**HIGHBRIDGE (10452)**

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>6,033</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Dominican Republic	2,821	46.8
Guyana	1,075	17.8
Jamaica	512	8.5
Ecuador	233	3.9
Honduras	206	3.4
El Salvador	131	2.2
Colombia	96	1.6
Cuba	86	1.4
Belize	78	1.3
Haiti	70	1.2
All Others	725	12.0

**TREMONT-EAST TREMONT (10457)**

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>5,263</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Dominican Republic	1,688	32.1
Guyana	866	16.5
Jamaica	770	14.6
Honduras	204	3.9
Ecuador	192	3.6
India	180	3.4
Guatemala	118	2.2
Ghana	93	1.8
China	91	1.7
Colombia	83	1.6
All Others	978	18.6

**MORRISANIA (10456)**

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>3,889</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Dominican Republic	1,212	31.2
Jamaica	939	24.1
Guyana	420	10.8
Honduras	225	5.8
Antigua-Barbuda	123	3.2
Haiti	109	2.8
Ecuador	91	2.3
El Salvador	67	1.7
Belize	64	1.6
Guatemala	46	1.2
All Others	593	15.2

**BELMONT-FORDHAM-BEDFORD PARK (10458)**

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>5,831</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Dominican Republic	1,465	25.1
Guyana	643	11.0
Jamaica	564	9.7
Cambodia	351	6.0
Korea	301	5.2
Vietnam	205	3.5
Yugoslavia	181	3.1
Honduras	164	2.8
Ecuador	160	2.7
China	136	2.3
All Others	1,661	28.5

**UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS (10468)**

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>6,506</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Dominican Republic	1,816	27.9
Jamaica	628	9.7
Vietnam	502	7.7
Guyana	501	7.7
Cambodia	497	7.6
Ecuador	240	3.7
China	201	3.1
Honduras	154	2.4
Korea	151	2.3
India	142	2.2
All Others	1,674	25.7

**KINGSBRIDGE (10463)**

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>3,524</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Dominican Republic	1,186	33.7
China	229	6.5
Korea	186	5.3
Jamaica	151	4.3
Guyana	136	3.9
Ireland	132	3.7
Cuba	114	3.2
Honduras	102	2.9
Greece	88	2.5
India	74	2.1
All Others	1,126	32.0

**NORWOOD-WILLIAMSBRIDGE (10467)**

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>7,350</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Jamaica	2,492	33.9
Dominican Republic	615	8.4
Guyana	463	6.3
India	367	5.0
Cambodia	286	3.9
Ireland	273	3.7
Vietnam	253	3.4
Korea	223	3.0
Philippines	164	2.2
China	152	2.1
All Others	2,062	28.1

APPENDIX TABLE 5-6, Continued

IMMIGRANTS BY NEIGHBORHOOD AND SELECTED COUNTRY OF BIRTH  
BRONX  
1983-1989

**WILMSBRIDGE-BAYCHESTER (10469)**

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>4,857</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Jamaica	3,384	69.7
Guyana	214	4.4
United Kingdom	123	2.5
Antigua-Barbuda	100	2.1
Dominican Republic	88	1.8
Trinidad and Tobago	81	1.7
Barbados	70	1.4
St. Kitts-Nevis	48	1.0
China	47	1.0
Philippines	47	1.0
All Others	655	13.5

**WAKEFIELD (10466)**

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>6,837</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Jamaica	4,357	63.7
Guyana	509	7.4
United Kingdom	201	2.9
Antigua-Barbuda	193	2.8
India	165	2.4
Dominican Republic	145	2.1
Trinidad and Tobago	125	1.8
Haiti	76	1.1
Philippines	76	1.1
Barbados	73	1.1
All Others	917	13.4

**PARKCHESTER-VAN NEST (10462)**

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>3,173</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Jamaica	379	11.9
Dominican Republic	296	9.3
Guyana	267	8.4
Soviet Union	168	5.3
India	156	4.9
China	155	4.9
Philippines	129	4.1
Korea	107	3.4
Vietnam	89	2.8
Bangladesh	88	2.8
All Others	1,339	42.2

**SOUNDVIEW-CLASONS POINT (10472 and 10473)**

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>6,901</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Dominican Republic	1,988	28.8
Jamaica	1,216	17.6
Guyana	644	9.3
Ecuador	532	7.7
China	292	4.2
Honduras	216	3.1
Antigua-Barbuda	158	2.3
Colombia	129	1.9
Trinidad and Tobago	123	1.8
Cuba	113	1.6
All Others	1,490	21.6

Source: Annual Immigrant Tape Files, 1983-1989, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service

APPENDIX TABLE 5-7

IMMIGRANTS BY NEIGHBORHOOD AND SELECTED COUNTRY OF BIRTH  
BROOKLYN  
1983-1989

**FLATBUSH (11226)**

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>24,536</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Haiti	8,303	33.8
Jamaica	4,983	20.3
Guyana	2,992	12.2
Trinidad and Tobago	1,275	5.2
China	791	3.2
Grenada	726	3.0
Panama	713	2.9
Barbados	572	2.3
Dominican Republic	489	2.0
St. Vincent/Grenadines	317	1.3
All Others	3,375	13.8

**EAST FLATBUSH (11203)**

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>18,580</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Jamaica	5,656	30.4
Haiti	4,056	21.8
Guyana	3,425	18.4
Trinidad and Tobago	1,150	6.2
Grenada	1,027	5.5
Barbados	631	3.4
St. Vincent/Grenadines	432	2.3
Panama	339	1.8
United Kingdom	323	1.7
Dominican Republic	187	1.0
All Others	1,354	7.3

**CROWN HEIGHTS (11213 AND 11225)**

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>22,033</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Jamaica	5,469	24.8
Haiti	5,336	24.2
Guyana	2,495	11.3
Trinidad and Tobago	1,576	7.2
Barbados	984	4.5
Grenada	927	4.2
Panama	729	3.3
Dominican Republic	717	3.3
St. Vincent/Grenadines	576	2.6
United Kingdom	316	1.4
All Others	2,908	13.2

**MIDWOOD (11230)**

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>6,410</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Soviet Union	1,081	16.9
China	808	12.6
Haiti	695	10.8
Israel	383	6.0
Pakistan	373	5.8
Guyana	338	5.3
Jamaica	263	4.1
Iran	166	2.6
India	140	2.2
Poland	134	2.1
All Others	2,029	31.7

**VANDERVEER (11210)**

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>6,746</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Haiti	1,837	27.2
Guyana	1,321	19.6
Jamaica	1,137	16.9
Trinidad and Tobago	324	4.8
China	232	3.4
Barbados	150	2.2
Grenada	131	1.9
Panama	127	1.9
Soviet Union	120	1.8
Dominican Republic	101	1.5
All Others	1,266	18.8

**GRAVESEND-HOMECREST (11223 AND 11229)**

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>6,273</b>	<b>100.0</b>
China	1,648	26.3
Soviet Union	787	12.5
Israel	447	7.1
Korea	252	4.0
Italy	245	3.9
Syria	211	3.4
Egypt	142	2.3
Lebanon	136	2.2
India	128	2.0
Haiti	116	1.8
All Others	2,161	34.4

**SHEEPSHEAD BAY-BRIGHTON BEACH (11235) FLATLANDS-MILL BASIN-CANARSIE (11234 AND 11236)**

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>4,914</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Soviet Union	1,682	34.2
China	679	13.8
India	230	4.7
Pakistan	225	4.6
Vietnam	154	3.1
Israel	143	2.9
Philippines	142	2.9
Poland	114	2.3
Guyana	112	2.3
Korea	94	1.9
All Others	1,339	27.2

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>7,567</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Jamaica	1,903	25.1
Haiti	728	9.6
Guyana	646	8.5
China	624	8.2
Soviet Union	376	5.0
Israel	309	4.1
Barbados	271	3.6
Trinidad and Tobago	268	3.5
Grenada	194	2.6
United Kingdom	178	2.4
All Others	2,070	27.4

APPENDIX TABLE 5-7, Continued

IMMIGRANTS BY NEIGHBORHOOD AND SELECTED COUNTRY OF BIRTH  
BROOKLYN  
1983-1989

**BROWNSVILLE (11212)**

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>9,448</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Jamaica	2,851	30.2
Guyana	1,444	15.3
Haiti	1,415	15.0
Grenada	561	5.9
Barbados	534	5.7
Trinidad and Tobago	490	5.2
St. Vincent/Grenadines	382	4.0
Dominican Republic	257	2.7
Panama	231	2.4
United Kingdom	167	1.8
All Others	1,116	11.8

**EAST NEW YORK (11207)**

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>7,189</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Dominican Republic	1,689	23.5
Jamaica	1,440	20.0
Guyana	894	12.4
Haiti	626	8.7
Honduras	344	4.8
Ecuador	317	4.4
Trinidad and Tobago	231	3.2
Panama	202	2.8
St. Vincent/Grenadines	161	2.2
Colombia	138	1.9
All Others	1,147	16.0

**CYPRESS HILLS (11208)**

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>7,668</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Dominican Republic	2,267	29.6
Guyana	1,643	21.4
Jamaica	731	9.5
Ecuador	373	4.9
China	320	4.2
Trinidad and Tobago	256	3.3
Honduras	221	2.9
Haiti	216	2.8
Colombia	205	2.7
El Salvador	157	2.0
All Others	1,279	16.7

**WILLIAMSBURG (11211)**

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>6,815</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Dominican Republic	3,557	52.2
Israel	431	6.3
Poland	361	5.3
Ecuador	315	4.6
China	291	4.3
Colombia	179	2.6
Guyana	177	2.6
United Kingdom	99	1.5
Romania	87	1.3
Honduras	84	1.2
All Others	1,234	18.1

**BUSHWICK (11237)**

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>4,947</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Dominican Republic	1,642	33.2
Guyana	613	12.4
Ecuador	492	9.9
Jamaica	237	4.8
India	201	4.1
China	186	3.8
Honduras	160	3.2
Colombia	152	3.1
Philippines	145	2.9
El Salvador	140	2.8
All Others	979	19.8

**GREENPOINT (11222)**

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>4,123</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Poland	1,927	46.7
Guyana	496	12.0
Dominican Republic	313	7.6
Colombia	248	6.0
Ecuador	184	4.5
China	99	2.4
Pakistan	97	2.4
Nicaragua	83	2.0
Korea	63	1.5
Peru	51	1.2
All Others	562	13.6

**BEDFORD STUYVESANT (11216)**

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>5,611</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Guyana	1,188	21.2
Jamaica	1,179	21.0
Barbados	770	13.7
Trinidad and Tobago	474	8.4
Haiti	346	6.2
St. Vincent/Grenadines	246	4.4
Panama	237	4.2
Grenada	201	3.6
Dominican Republic	81	1.4
Belize	77	1.4
All Others	812	14.5

**PROSPECT HEIGHTS (11238)**

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>4,402</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Jamaica	813	18.5
Haiti	740	16.8
Guyana	671	15.2
Trinidad and Tobago	356	8.1
Dominican Republic	333	7.6
Barbados	207	4.7
Panama	126	2.9
Grenada	114	2.6
Belize	80	1.8
St. Vincent/Grenadines	70	1.6
All Others	892	20.3

APPENDIX TABLE 5-7, Continued

IMMIGRANTS BY NEIGHBORHOOD AND SELECTED COUNTRY OF BIRTH  
BROOKLYN  
1983-1989

SUNSET PARK-INDUSTRY CITY (11220 AND 11232)			KENSINGTON-WINDSOR TERRACE (11218)		
All Immigrants	9,991	100.0	All Immigrants	6,491	100.0
China	2,442	24.4	China	826	12.7
Dominican Republic	2,121	21.2	Soviet Union	820	12.6
Guyana	638	6.4	Haiti	660	10.2
Ecuador	513	5.1	Guyana	625	9.6
India	394	3.9	Dominican Republic	276	4.3
Vietnam	290	2.9	Jamaica	267	4.1
Colombia	284	2.8	Poland	207	3.2
Jordan	262	2.6	Israel	196	3.0
Poland	253	2.5	Colombia	163	2.5
Philippines	210	2.1	Vietnam	157	2.4
All Others	2,584	25.9	All Others	2,294	35.3
BOROUGH PARK (11219)			BAY RIDGE-BENSONHURST (11209,11214,11228)		
All Immigrants	5,476	100.0	All Immigrants	6,637	100.0
China	993	18.1	China	1,805	27.2
Israel	722	13.2	Italy	548	8.3
Soviet Union	592	10.8	Soviet Union	380	5.7
India	287	5.2	Greece	347	5.2
Romania	179	3.3	Lebanon	319	4.8
Poland	176	3.2	Korea	288	4.3
Guyana	164	3.0	Egypt	209	3.1
Italy	163	3.0	Syria	195	2.9
Dominican Republic	155	2.8	Jordan	189	2.8
Vietnam	154	2.8	Poland	167	2.5
All Others	1,891	34.5	All Others	2,190	33.0
PARKVILLE-BENSONHURST (11204)					
All Immigrants	3,231	100.0			
China	843	26.1			
Soviet Union	377	11.7			
Italy	375	11.6			
Israel	187	5.8			
Poland	154	4.8			
Egypt	143	4.4			
Ecuador	80	2.5			
Korea	78	2.4			
Colombia	60	1.9			
Greece	57	1.8			
All Others	877	27.1			

Source: Annual Immigrant Tape Files, 1983-1989, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service

## APPENDIX TABLE 5-8

IMMIGRANTS BY NEIGHBORHOOD AND SELECTED COUNTRY OF BIRTH  
MANHATTAN  
1983-1989

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS (10032, 10033, and 10040)			INWOOD (10034)		
All Immigrants	34,594	100.0	All Immigrants	7,658	100.0
Dominican Republic	27,085	78.3	Dominican Republic	6,038	78.8
Cuba	942	2.7	Cuba	201	2.6
Ecuador	743	2.1	Ecuador	139	1.8
Colombia	597	1.7	Korea	121	1.6
China	385	1.1	Colombia	118	1.5
El Salvador	372	1.1	Guyana	118	1.5
Jamaica	322	0.9	Honduras	73	1.0
Peru	291	0.8	China	68	0.9
India	290	0.8	El Salvador	54	0.7
Haiti	286	0.8	Haiti	52	0.7
All Others	3,281	9.5	All Others	676	8.8
HAMILTON HEIGHTS (10031)			CHINATOWN AND VICINITY (10002, 10013 and 10038)		
All Immigrants	10,093	100.0	All Immigrants	26,027	100.0
Dominican Republic	7,363	73.0	China	19,550	75.1
Jamaica	497	4.9	Dominican Republic	3,577	13.7
Ecuador	303	3.0	Bangladesh	268	1.0
Haiti	239	2.4	Burma	220	0.8
China	195	1.9	Vietnam	177	0.7
Guyana	179	1.8	Colombia	130	0.5
Cuba	125	1.2	Philippines	124	0.5
Colombia	99	1.0	Ecuador	111	0.4
El Salvador	91	0.9	Canada	95	0.4
Nicaragua	89	0.9	Malaysia	93	0.4
All Others	913	9.0	All Others	1,682	6.5
LOWER EAST SIDE-EAST VILLAGE-STUY TOWN (10003, 10009, and 10010)			UPPER EAST SIDE (10021, 10028 and 10128)		
All Immigrants	7,512	100.0	All Immigrants	7,938	100.0
China	1,286	17.1	China	572	7.2
Dominican Republic	956	12.7	United Kingdom	529	6.7
Philippines	544	7.2	Philippines	467	5.9
United Kingdom	303	4.0	France	433	5.5
Poland	294	3.9	Israel	320	4.0
Japan	287	3.8	India	286	3.6
Korea	248	3.3	Ireland	257	3.2
India	225	3.0	Iran	253	3.2
Bangladesh	219	2.9	Brazil	248	3.1
Ecuador	191	2.5	Colombia	219	2.8
All Others	2,959	39.4	All Others	4,354	54.9
CATHEDRAL (10025)			LINCOLN CENTER-ANSONIA (10023)		
All Immigrants	7,434	100.0	All Immigrants	2,253	100.0
Dominican Republic	2,611	35.1	Dominican Republic	162	7.2
Haiti	922	12.4	United Kingdom	137	6.1
China	453	6.1	China	122	5.4
Ecuador	368	5.0	Israel	118	5.2
Philippines	188	2.5	France	99	4.4
Korea	179	2.4	Canada	96	4.3
India	147	2.0	Colombia	92	4.1
Jamaica	130	1.7	Korea	80	3.6
United Kingdom	128	1.7	Philippines	72	3.2
Colombia	108	1.5	Japan	62	2.8
All Others	2,200	29.6	All Others	1,213	53.8
UPPER WEST SIDE (10024)					
All Immigrants	2,767	100.0			
Dominican Republic	590	21.3			
Haiti	199	7.2			
United Kingdom	154	5.6			
China	134	4.8			
Canada	101	3.7			
France	86	3.1			
Ecuador	83	3.0			
Israel	79	2.9			
Colombia	77	2.8			
Japan	55	2.0			
All Others	1,209	43.7			

Source: Annual Immigrant Tape Files, 1983-1989, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service



APPENDIX TABLE 5-9

IMMIGRANTS BY NEIGHBORHOOD AND SELECTED COUNTRY OF BIRTH  
QUEENS  
1983-1989

**ASTORIA (11102,11103,11105 and 11106)**

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>14,692</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Greece	1,459	9.9
Colombia	1,236	8.4
China	988	6.7
Guyana	879	6.0
Korea	824	5.6
Ecuador	770	5.2
Romania	604	4.1
India	573	3.9
Philippines	535	3.6
Dominican Republic	520	3.5
All Others	6,304	42.9

**SUNNYSIDE (11104)**

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>3,679</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Korea	665	18.1
Colombia	478	13.0
Romania	435	11.8
China	364	9.9
India	184	5.0
Ecuador	149	4.1
Philippines	122	3.3
Guyana	108	2.9
Ireland	108	2.9
Dominican Republic	102	2.8
All Others	964	26.2

**WOODSIDE (11377)**

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>11,666</b>	<b>100.0</b>
China	1,787	15.3
Colombia	1,702	14.6
Korea	1,275	10.9
Dominican Republic	924	7.9
India	689	5.9
Ecuador	650	5.6
Philippines	531	4.6
Guyana	401	3.4
Peru	390	3.3
Ireland	388	3.3
All Others	2,929	25.1

**JACKSON HEIGHTS (11370 and 11372)**

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>11,375</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Colombia	1,908	16.8
China	1,551	13.6
Dominican Republic	1,398	12.3
India	645	5.7
Ecuador	625	5.5
Korea	598	5.3
Guyana	503	4.4
Peru	431	3.8
Cuba	275	2.4
Pakistan	236	2.1
All Others	3,205	28.2

**ELMHURST (11373)**

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>17,176</b>	<b>100.0</b>
China	3,680	21.4
Colombia	2,222	12.9
Korea	1,904	11.1
India	1,613	9.4
Philippines	881	5.1
Dominican Republic	849	4.9
Ecuador	753	4.4
Pakistan	504	2.9
Peru	468	2.7
Guyana	427	2.5
All Others	3,875	22.6

**CORONA (11368)**

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>14,255</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Dominican Republic	6,506	45.6
China	1,052	7.4
Colombia	1,036	7.3
Guyana	811	5.7
Ecuador	780	5.5
Jamaica	599	4.2
India	401	2.8
Haiti	291	2.0
Peru	265	1.9
Pakistan	205	1.4
All Others	2,309	16.2

**FLUSHING (11354 and 11355)**

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>15,518</b>	<b>100.0</b>
China	3,227	20.8
Korea	3,048	19.6
India	1,501	9.7
Colombia	1,227	7.9
Afghanistan	607	3.9
Guyana	536	3.5
Dominican Republic	522	3.4
Pakistan	448	2.9
Philippines	388	2.5
El Salvador	304	2.0
All Others	3,710	23.9

**FOREST HILLS-KEW GARDENS (11375 and 11415)**

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>7,144</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Iran	1,217	17.0
China	881	12.3
India	780	10.9
Soviet Union	602	8.4
Israel	425	5.9
Colombia	352	4.9
Korea	321	4.5
Romania	157	2.2
Pakistan	155	2.2
Poland	139	1.9
All Others	2,115	29.6

## APPENDIX TABLE 5-9, Continued

IMMIGRANTS BY NEIGHBORHOOD AND SELECTED COUNTRY OF BIRTH  
QUEENS  
1983-1989**KEW GARDEN HILLS (11367)**

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>2,982</b>	<b>100.0</b>
China	578	19.4
Afghanistan	367	12.3
Israel	265	8.9
Iran	226	7.6
India	191	6.4
Colombia	149	5.0
Soviet Union	145	4.9
Philippines	66	2.2
Pakistan	65	2.2
Jamaica	59	2.0
All Others	871	29.2

**REGO PARK (11374)**

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>3,258</b>	<b>100.0</b>
China	470	14.4
Soviet Union	421	12.9
Iran	287	8.8
Israel	240	7.4
India	217	6.7
Colombia	213	6.5
Korea	152	4.7
Romania	144	4.4
Philippines	87	2.7
Dominican Republic	64	2.0
All Others	963	29.6

**RIDGEWOOD-GLENDALE (11385)**

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>4,473</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Romania	1,249	27.9
China	591	13.2
Yugoslavia	388	8.7
Dominican Republic	268	6.0
Poland	260	5.8
Italy	252	5.6
Korea	182	4.1
Ecuador	164	3.7
India	115	2.6
Philippines	112	2.5
All Others	892	19.9

**RICHMOND HILL (11418 and 11419)**

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>7,681</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Guyana	2,979	38.8
Dominican Republic	907	11.8
Colombia	397	5.2
Ecuador	342	4.5
India	281	3.7
Jamaica	277	3.6
Trinidad and Tobago	235	3.1
China	221	2.9
Haiti	177	2.3
Philippines	177	2.3
All Others	1,688	22.0

**SOUTH OZONE PARK (11420 and 11436)**

<b>* All Immigrants</b>	<b>3,523</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Guyana	1,010	28.7
Jamaica	733	20.8
Haiti	276	7.8
Dominican Republic	193	5.5
Trinidad and Tobago	181	5.1
Ecuador	97	2.8
Colombia	94	2.7
Philippines	91	2.6
Barbados	81	2.3
Peru	68	1.9
All Others	699	19.8

**JAMAICA HILLS-SOUTH JAMAICA (11435)**

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>6,445</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Guyana	1,461	22.7
Jamaica	489	7.6
Dominican Republic	448	7.0
Colombia	389	6.0
El Salvador	377	5.8
China	352	5.5
Haiti	334	5.2
India	256	4.0
Ecuador	211	3.3
Guatemala	190	2.9
All Others	1,938	30.1

**JAMAICA-HILLCREST (11432)**

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>8,385</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Guyana	1,602	19.1
Haiti	599	7.1
China	575	6.9
India	538	6.4
Colombia	498	5.9
Jamaica	482	5.7
Philippines	469	5.6
Dominican Republic	457	5.5
Guatemala	323	3.9
Pakistan	320	3.8
All Others	2,522	30.1

**FAR ROCKAWAY (11691)**

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Jamaica	1,063	25.3
Guyana	736	17.5
El Salvador	392	9.3
Haiti	263	6.3
Dominican Republic	220	5.2
Guatemala	200	4.8
Afghanistan	153	3.6
Trinidad and Tobago	139	3.3
Soviet Union	77	1.8
Colombia	74	1.8
All Others	883	21.0

APPENDIX TABLE 5-9, Continued

IMMIGRANTS BY NEIGHBORHOOD AND SELECTED COUNTRY OF BIRTH  
QUEENS  
1983-1989

NORTHERN QUEENS VILLAGE (11427 and 11428)			SPRINGFIELD GARDENS-LAURELTON-ROSEDALE (11413 and 11422)		
All Immigrants	3,313	100.0	All Immigrants	4,937	100.0
Guyana	614	18.5	Jamaica	2,354	47.7
India	422	12.7	Haiti	754	15.3
Haiti	356	10.7	Guyana	527	10.7
Jamaica	353	10.7	Trinidad and Tobago	154	3.1
Philippines	226	6.8	United Kingdom	118	2.4
Colombia	179	5.4	China	84	1.7
China	133	4.0	Barbados	81	1.6
Dominican Republic	97	2.9	Panama	81	1.6
Guatemala	80	2.4	Philippines	63	1.3
Peru	80	2.4	Dominican Republic	56	1.1
All Others	773	23.3	All Others	665	13.5
CAMBRIA HEIGHTS-ST. ALBANS-ROCHDALE-BAISLEY (11411, 11412 and 11434)					
All Immigrants	6,269	100.0			
Jamaica	3,167	50.5			
Haiti	994	15.9			
Guyana	613	9.8			
Trinidad and Tobago	250	4.0			
Barbados	186	3.0			
United Kingdom	146	2.3			
Panama	99	1.6			
Antigua-Barbuda	76	1.2			
Belize	68	1.1			
Grenada	61	1.0			
All Others	609	9.7			

Source: Annual Immigrant Tape Files, 1983-1989, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service

APPENDIX TABLE 5-10

IMMIGRANTS BY NEIGHBORHOOD AND SELECTED COUNTRY OF BIRTH  
STATEN ISLAND  
1983-1989

**CASTLETON CORNERS-NEW SPRINGVILLE (10314)**

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>2,518</b>	<b>100.0</b>
India	454	18.0
Korea	416	16.5
Philippines	382	15.2
China	365	14.5
Israel	126	5.0
Egypt	89	3.5
United Kingdom	37	1.5
Pakistan	34	1.4
Soviet Union	34	1.4
Guyana	31	1.2
All Others	550	21.8

**STAPLETON-FOX HILLS (10304)**

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>1,142</b>	<b>100.0</b>
India	101	8.8
Liberia	81	7.1
China	61	5.3
Jamaica	61	5.3
Trinidad and Tobago	60	5.3
Philippines	53	4.6
Guyana	40	3.5
Korea	35	3.1
Nigeria	35	3.1
Honduras	33	2.9
United Kingdom	33	2.9
All Others	549	48.1

**NEW BRIGHTON-GRYMES HILL (10301)**

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>1,215</b>	<b>100.0</b>
India	151	12.4
Korea	127	10.5
Philippines	82	6.7
Honduras	68	5.6
Yugoslavia	59	4.9
Jamaica	55	4.5
Egypt	54	4.4
China	51	4.2
Guyana	37	3.0
Colombia	35	2.9
Dominican Republic	35	2.9
All Others	461	37.9

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Source: Annual Immigrant Tape Files, 1983-1989, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service

APPENDIX TABLE 5-11

IMMIGRANTS BY SELECTED COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND NEIGHBORHOOD\*  
NEW YORK CITY  
1983-1989

**DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>105,357</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Washington Hts (10032,10033,10040)	27,085	25.7
Hamilton Heights (10031)	7,363	7.0
Corona (11368)	6,506	6.2
Inwood (10034)	6,038	5.7
Chinatown (10002,10013,10038)	3,577	3.4
Williamsburg (11211)	3,557	3.4
Highbridge (10452)	2,821	2.7
Cathedral (10025)	2,611	2.5
Cypress Hills (11208)	2,267	2.2
Morris Heights (10453)	2,185	2.1
All Others	41,347	39.2

**JAMAICA**

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>63,226</b>	<b>100.0</b>
East Flatbush (11203)	5,656	8.9
Crown Heights (11213,11225)	5,469	8.6
Flatbush (11226)	4,983	7.9
Wakefield (10466)	4,357	6.9
Williamsbridge-Baychester (10469)	3,384	5.4
Cambria Hts et al (11411, 11412, 11434)	3,167	5.0
Brownsville (11212)	2,851	4.5
Williamsbridge-Norwood (10467)	2,492	3.9
Springfield Gardens et al (11413,11422)	2,354	3.7
East New York (11207)	1,440	2.3
All Others	27,073	42.8

**CHINA**

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>64,184</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Chinatown (10002,10013,10038)	19,550	30.5
Elmhurst (11373)	3,680	5.7
Flushing (11354,11355)	3,227	5.0
Sunset Pk-Industry City (11220,11232)	2,442	3.8
Bay Ridge et al (11209,11214,11228)	1,805	2.8
Woodside (11377)	1,787	2.8
Gravesend-Homcrest (11223,11229)	1,648	2.6
Jackson Heights (11370,11372)	1,551	2.4
Greenwich Village-Soho (10012,10014)	1,400	2.2
Lower E. Side et al (10003,10009,10010)	1,286	2.0
All Others	25,808	40.2

**GUYANA**

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>46,706</b>	<b>100.0</b>
East Flatbush (11203)	3,425	7.3
Flatbush (11226)	2,992	6.4
Richmond Hill (11418, 11419)	2,979	6.4
Crown Heights (11213, 11225)	2,495	5.3
Cypress Hills (11208)	1,643	3.5
Jamaica-Hillcrest (11432)	1,602	3.4
Jamaica Hills-South Jamaica (11435)	1,461	3.1
Brownsville (11212)	1,444	3.1
Vanderveer (11210)	1,321	2.8
Bedford Stuyvesant (11216)	1,188	2.5
All Others	26,156	56.0

**HAITI**

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>36,046</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Flatbush (11226)	8,303	23.0
Crown Heights (11213,11225)	5,336	14.8
East Flatbush (11203)	4,056	11.3
Vanderveer (11210)	1,837	5.1
Brownsville (11212)	1,415	3.9
Cambria Hts et al (11411,11412,11434)	994	2.8
Cathedral (10025)	922	2.6
Southern Queens Village (11429)	823	2.3
Springfield Gardens et al (11413,11422)	754	2.1
Prospect Heights (11238)	740	2.1
All Others	10,866	30.1

**COLOMBIA**

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>20,483</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Elmhurst (11373)	2,222	10.8
Jackson Heights (11370,11372)	1,908	9.3
Woodside (11377)	1,702	8.3
Astoria (11102,11103,11105,11106)	1,236	6.0
Flushing (11354,11355)	1,227	6.0
Corona (11368)	1,036	5.1
Washington Hts (10032,10033,10040)	597	2.9
Jamaica-Hillcrest (11432)	498	2.4
Sunnyside (11104)	478	2.3
Richmond Hill (11418,11419)	397	1.9
All Others	9,182	44.8

**KOREA**

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>17,803</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Flushing (11354,11355)	3,048	17.1
Elmhurst (11373)	1,904	10.7
Woodside (11377)	1,275	7.2
Astoria (11102,11103,11105,11106)	824	4.6
Sunnyside (11104)	665	3.7
Jackson Heights (11370,11372)	598	3.4
Castleton Corners et al (10314)	416	2.3
Forest Hills et al (11375,11415)	321	1.8
Oakland Gardens et al (11364)	318	1.8
Garment District (10001,10018)	312	1.8
All Others	8,122	45.6

**INDIA**

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>17,406</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Elmhurst (11373)	1,613	9.3
Flushing (11354,11355)	1,501	8.6
Forest Hills et al (11375,11415)	780	4.5
Woodside (11377)	689	4.0
Jackson Heights (11370,11372)	645	3.7
Astoria (11102,11103,11105,11106)	573	3.3
Jamaica-Hillcrest (11432)	538	3.1
Castleton Corners et al (10314)	454	2.6
Northern Queens Village (11427,11428)	422	2.4
Corona (11368)	401	2.3
All Others	9,790	56.2

**ECUADOR**

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>15,828</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Corona (11368)	780	4.9
Astoria (11102,11103,11105,11106)	770	4.9
Elmhurst (11373)	753	4.8
Washington Hts (10032,10033,10040)	743	4.7
Woodside (11377)	650	4.1
Jackson Heights (11370,11372)	625	3.9
Soundview-Clasons Pt (10472,10473)	532	3.4
Sunset Pk-Industry City (11220,11232)	513	3.2
Bushwick (11237)	492	3.1
Williamsburg-Bed Stuy (11206)	391	2.5
All Others	9,579	60.5

**PHILIPPINES**

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>12,039</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Elmhurst (11373)	881	7.3
Lower E. Side et al (10003,10009,10010)	544	4.5
Astoria (11102,11103,11105,11106)	535	4.4
Woodside (11377)	531	4.4
Jamaica-Hillcrest (11432)	469	3.9
Upper East Side (10021,10028,10128)	467	3.9
Flushing (11354,11355)	388	3.2
Castleton Corners et al (10314)	382	3.2
Hollis-Holliswood (11423)	284	2.4
U.N.-Murray Hill (10016,10017)	230	1.9
All Others	7,328	60.9

IMMIGRANTS BY SELECTED COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND SELECTED NEIGHBORHOOD\*  
NEW YORK CITY  
1983-1989

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>11,740</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Crown Heights (11213,11225)	1,576	13.4
Flatbush (11226)	1,275	10.9
East Flatbush (11203)	1,150	9.8
Brownsville (11212)	490	4.2
Bedford Stuyvesant (11216)	474	4.0
Prospect Heights (11238)	356	3.0
Vanderveer (11210)	324	2.8
Cypress Hills (11208)	256	2.2
Cambria Hts et al (11411,11412,11434)	250	2.1
Richmond Hill (11418,11419)	235	2.0
All Others	5,354	45.6

## SOVIET UNION

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>10,529</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Sheepshead Bay-Brighton Beach(11235)	1,682	16.0
Midwood (11230)	1,081	10.3
Kensington-Windsor Terrace (11218)	820	7.8
Gravesend-Homecrest (11223,11229)	787	7.5
Forest Hills et al (11375,11415)	602	5.7
Borough Park (11219)	592	5.6
Rego Park (11374)	421	4.0
Bay Ridge et al (11209,11214,11228)	380	3.6
Parkville-Bensonhurst (11204)	377	3.6
Washington Hts (10032,10033,10040)	273	2.6
All Others	3,514	33.4

## UNITED KINGDOM

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>7,674</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Upper East Side (10021,10028,10128)	529	6.9
East Flatbush (11203)	323	4.2
Crown Heights (11213,11225)	316	4.1
Lower E. Side et al (10003,10009,10010)	303	3.9
Flatbush (11226)	250	3.3
Wakefield (10466)	201	2.6
U.N.-Murray Hill (10016,10017)	196	2.6
Greenwich Village-Soho(10012,10014)	178	2.3
Brownsville (11212)	167	2.2
Upper West Side (10024)	154	2.0
All Others	5,057	65.9

## HONDURAS

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>7,767</b>	<b>100.0</b>
The Hub-Longwood(10455,10459)	438	5.6
East New York (11207)	344	4.4
West Farms-Crotona (10460)	240	3.1
Morris Heights (10453)	225	2.9
Morrisania (10456)	225	2.9
Cypress Hills (11208)	221	2.8
Soundview-Clasons Pt (10472,10473)	216	2.8
Washington Hts (10032,10033,10040)	215	2.8
Highbridge (10452)	206	2.7
Tremont-East Tremont (10457)	204	2.6
All Others	5,233	67.4

## BARBADOS

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>6,823</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Crown Heights (11213,11225)	984	14.4
Bedford Stuyvesant (11216)	770	11.3
East Flatbush (11203)	631	9.2
Flatbush (11226)	572	8.4
Brownsville (11212)	534	7.8
Stuyvesant Heights (11233)	358	5.2
Bushwick-Bed Stuy (11221)	257	3.8
Prospect Heights (11238)	207	3.0
Canarsie (11236)	194	2.8
Cambria Hts et al (11411,11412,11434)	186	2.7
All Others	2,130	31.2

## ISRAEL

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>6,927</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Borough Park (11219)	722	10.4
Gravesend-Homecrest (11223,11229)	447	6.5
Williamsburg (11211)	431	6.2
Forest Hills et al (11375,11415)	425	6.1
Midwood (11230)	383	5.5
Upper East Side (10021,10028,10128)	320	4.6
Kew Gardens et al (11367)	265	3.8
Rego Park (11374)	240	3.5
Kensington-Windsor Terrace (11218)	196	2.8
Parkville-Bensonhurst (11204)	187	2.7
All Others	3,311	47.8

## POLAND

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>7,267</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Greenpoint (11222)	1,927	26.5
Williamsburg (11211)	361	5.0
Lower E. Side et al (10003,10009,10010)	294	4.0
Ridgewood-Glendale (11385)	260	3.6
Sunset Pk-Industry City (11220, 11232)	253	3.5
Kensington-Windsor Terrace (11218)	207	2.8
Maspeth (11378)	206	2.8
Astoria (11102,11103,11105,11106)	182	2.5
Borough Park (11219)	176	2.4
Bay Ridge et al (11209,11214,11228)	167	2.3
All Others	3,234	44.5

## PERU

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>6,545</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Elmhurst (11373)	468	7.2
Jackson Heights (11370,11372)	431	6.6
Astoria (11102,11103,11105,11106)	416	6.4
Woodside (11377)	390	6.0
Washington Hts (10032,10033,10040)	291	4.4
Corona (11368)	265	4.0
Flushing (11354,11355)	255	3.9
Richmond Hill (11418,11419)	174	2.7
Jamaica-Hillcrest (11432)	155	2.4
Sunset Pk-Industry City (11220,11232)	113	1.7
All Others	3,587	54.8

## PAKISTAN

<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>6,208</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Elmhurst (11373)	504	8.1
Flushing (11354,11355)	448	7.2
Midwood (11230)	373	6.0
Jamaica-Hillcrest (11432)	320	5.2
Astoria (11102,11103,11105,11106)	258	4.2
Jackson Heights (11370,11372)	236	3.8
Sheepshead Bay-Brighton Beach(11235)	225	3.6
Woodside (11377)	220	3.5
Corona (11368)	205	3.3
Forest Hills et al (11375,11415)	155	2.5
All Others	3,264	52.6

\*ZIP Codes are given in parentheses

Source: Annual Immigrant Tape Files, 1983-1989, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service

APPENDIX TABLE 6-1

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS NATURALIZED BY GENERAL AND SPECIAL  
NATURALIZATION PROVISIONS AND AREA OF BIRTH  
NEW YORK CITY  
1982-1989

	General Provisions	Special Provisions		
		Spouse*	Children**	Military
<b>All Persons Naturalized</b>	<b>94.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>
North America	96.2	2.4	0.9	0.4
Caribbean	96.8	2.0	0.8	0.3
Hispanic	97.1	1.9	0.8	0.2
Nonhispanic	96.5	2.1	0.9	0.4
Central America	92.7	4.8	1.1	1.2
Hispanic	92.6	5.5	1.4	0.4
Nonhispanic	93.0	3.7	0.6	2.6
Other North America	88.5	5.0	5.6	0.6
South America	94.4	3.5	1.7	0.2
Hispanic	92.6	4.5	2.5	0.2
Nonhispanic	96.5	2.3	0.7	0.2
Europe	96.3	2.7	0.8	0.1
Eastern	97.3	2.0	0.6	0.0
Western	94.8	3.8	1.1	0.1
Asia	92.2	5.5	2.0	0.2
Eastern	93.2	4.8	1.6	0.2
Western	87.3	8.6	4.0	0.0
Africa	88.5	10.2	1.0	0.1
Northern	86.5	12.7	0.7	0.0
Sub-Saharan	90.4	7.9	1.3	0.1
Oceania	91.6	4.8	3.0	0.0

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\* Spouses of United States citizens

\*\* Children of United States citizens

Source: Annual Naturalization Tape Files, 1982-1989, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service

APPENDIX TABLE 6-2

PERSONS NATURALIZED BY AREA OF BIRTH  
UNITED STATES AND NEW YORK CITY  
1982-1989

	Number		Percent		New York City as a Percent of the United States
	United States	New York City	United States	New York City	
<b>All Persons Naturalized</b>	<b>1,777,847</b>	<b>229,681</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12.9</b>
North America	466,097	84,506	26.2	36.8	18.1
Caribbean	228,672	73,809	12.9	32.1	32.3
Hispanic	132,060	31,991	7.4	13.9	24.2
Nonhispanic	96,612	41,818	5.4	18.2	43.3
Central America	59,825	9,449	3.4	4.1	15.8
Hispanic	47,343	6,069	2.7	2.6	12.8
Nonhispanic	12,482	3,380	0.7	1.5	27.1
Other North America	177,600	1,248	10.0	0.5	0.7
South America	113,126	30,974	6.4	13.5	27.4
Hispanic	90,619	16,820	5.1	7.3	18.6
Nonhispanic	22,507	14,154	1.3	6.2	62.9
Europe	274,438	47,009	15.4	20.5	17.1
Eastern	116,471	27,975	6.6	12.2	24.0
Western	157,967	19,034	8.9	8.3	12.0
Asia	870,135	61,985	48.9	27.0	7.1
Eastern	761,953	51,106	42.9	22.3	6.7
Western	108,182	10,879	6.1	4.7	10.1
Africa	42,934	4,267	2.4	1.9	9.9
Northern	15,900	2,097	0.9	0.9	13.2
Sub-Saharan	27,034	2,170	1.5	0.9	8.0
Oceania	7,664	167	0.4	0.1	2.2

Source: Annual Naturalization Tape Files, 1982-1989, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service



APPENDIX TABLE 6-3

RATIO OF PERSONS NATURALIZED TO IMMIGRANTS BY AREA OF BIRTH  
 NEW YORK CITY  
 1982-1989

	<u>Percent Distribution</u>		Ratio* (C)
	Persons		
	Naturalized (A)	Immigrants (B)	
<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1.00</b>
North America	36.8%	46.2%	0.80
Caribbean	32.1%	40.1%	0.80
Hispanic	13.9%	17.7%	0.79
Nonhispanic	18.2%	22.4%	0.81
Central America	4.1%	5.0%	0.82
Hispanic	2.6%	3.7%	0.70
Nonhispanic	1.5%	1.4%	1.07
Other North America	0.5%	1.1%	0.45
South America	13.5%	16.5%	0.82
Hispanic	7.3%	8.6%	0.85
Nonhispanic	6.2%	7.9%	0.78
Europe	20.5%	9.3%	2.20
Eastern	12.2%	4.3%	2.84
Western	8.3%	5.1%	1.63
Asia	27.0%	25.9%	1.04
Eastern	22.3%	22.1%	1.01
Western	4.7%	3.8%	1.24
Africa	1.9%	2.0%	0.95
Northern	0.9%	0.8%	1.13
Sub-Saharan	0.9%	1.2%	0.75
Oceania	0.1%	0.1%	1.00

\*Ratio=Column A divided by Column B

Sources: Annual Naturalization Tape Files, 1982-1989 and Annual Immigrant Tape Files, 1982-1989;  
 U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service

APPENDIX TABLE 6-4

NATURALIZATION RATES OF THE 1977 IMMIGRANT COHORT  
BY AREA OF BIRTH  
UNITED STATES

	Immigrants (A)	Persons Naturalized (B)	Naturalization Rate (C)
<b>All Immigrants</b>	<b>459,355</b>	<b>153,435</b>	<b>33.4</b>
North America	185,958	45,792	24.6
Canada	12,665	1,125	8.9
Mexico	43,928	5,864	13.3
Caribbean	112,914	33,639	29.8
Hispanic	80,331	25,195	31.4
Nonhispanic	32,583	8,444	25.9
Central America	16,447	5,163	31.4
Hispanic	13,136	4,211	32.1
Nonhispanic	3,311	952	28.8
South America	32,897	10,503	31.9
Hispanic	27,185	8,038	29.6
Nonhispanic	5,712	2,465	43.2
Europe	69,593	16,048	23.1
Eastern	16,314	7,207	44.2
Western	53,279	8,841	16.6
Asia	156,683	76,127	48.6
Eastern	133,485	65,618	49.2
Western	23,198	10,509	45.3
Africa	10,081	4,278	42.4
Northern	2,710	1,457	53.8
Sub-Saharan	7,371	2,821	38.3
Oceania	4,064	670	16.5

A: Immigrants admitted in 1977

B: Persons in Column A who had naturalized by 1989

C: Column B divided by Column A

Source: Unpublished INS data, 1990, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service

APPENDIX TABLE 6-5

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS NATURALIZED, 18 YEARS AND OLDER,  
BY SELECTED AGE GROUPS AND AREA OF BIRTH  
NEW YORK CITY  
1982-1989

	Total	18-34 Years	35-49 Years	50-64 Years	65 Years and Over	Median Age
<b>All Persons Naturalized, 18 and Over</b>	<b>226,587</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>35</b>
North America	83,742	47.7	32.2	15.4	4.6	35
Caribbean	73,223	47.9	31.7	15.6	4.6	35
Hispanic	31,739	53.8	26.6	15.2	4.3	33
Nonhispanic	41,484	43.5	35.6	15.9	4.9	37
Central America	9,345	45.6	36.0	13.7	4.6	36
Hispanic	5,982	47.1	37.2	12.6	3.1	35
Nonhispanic	3,363	43.0	34.0	15.7	7.3	37
Other North America	1,174	49.6	32.6	13.7	4.1	35
South America	30,410	47.1	35.1	14.1	3.7	35
Hispanic	16,368	45.3	37.9	13.7	3.0	36
Nonhispanic	14,042	49.2	31.8	14.4	4.5	35
Europe	46,620	40.8	34.9	18.5	5.7	37
Eastern	27,796	34.9	36.8	21.1	7.0	39
Western	18,824	49.3	32.2	14.6	3.7	35
Asia	60,667	51.2	32.5	11.5	4.7	34
Eastern	50,255	50.7	32.8	11.5	4.9	34
Western	10,412	53.6	31.1	11.3	3.8	34
Africa	4,225	43.1	45.8	8.4	2.6	36
Northern	2,081	46.8	40.3	9.1	3.7	35
Sub-Saharan	2,144	39.6	51.2	7.6	1.4	36
Oceania	162	35.8	40.7	14.8	8.6	39

Source: Annual Naturalization Tape Files, 1982-1989, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service

APPENDIX TABLE 6-6

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS NATURALIZED BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE PRIOR  
TO NATURALIZATION AND AREA OF BIRTH  
NEW YORK CITY  
1982-1989

	Total	Duration of Residence				Median Years
		0-4 Years	5-9 Years	10-14 Years	15 Years and Over	
<b>All Persons Naturalized</b>	<b>229,681</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>8</b>
North America	84,506	2.1	41.9	25.9	30.0	11
Caribbean	73,809	1.7	40.8	26.8	30.6	11
Hispanic	31,991	1.6	32.4	24.9	41.0	13
Nonhispanic	41,818	1.7	47.2	28.2	22.7	10
Central America	9,449	4.6	51.2	19.9	24.1	9
Hispanic	6,069	5.5	52.4	19.5	22.4	8
Nonhispanic	3,380	3.1	48.9	20.5	27.3	9
Other North America	1,248	8.0	37.2	17.4	37.3	11
South America	30,974	3.9	60.6	17.9	17.4	8
Hispanic	16,820	5.4	43.8	21.9	28.8	10
Nonhispanic	14,154	2.1	80.6	13.1	3.9	7
Europe	47,009	2.7	60.2	16.8	20.0	8
Eastern	27,975	2.4	78.1	10.8	8.4	7
Western	19,034	3.1	34.0	25.6	37.1	12
Asia	61,985	6.1	74.0	13.3	6.4	7
Eastern	51,106	5.3	75.6	13.1	5.8	7
Western	10,879	10.1	66.4	14.2	9.0	7
Africa	4,267	9.6	65.0	14.4	10.7	7
Northern	2,097	12.3	67.7	11.1	8.7	6
Sub-Saharan	2,170	7.0	62.3	17.7	12.7	7
Oceania	167	6.0	34.1	25.1	34.7	11

Source: Annual Naturalization Tape Files, 1982-1989, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service

APPENDIX TABLE 6-7

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS, 18 TO 64 YEARS OLD,  
WITH AND WITHOUT AN OCCUPATION BY SEX AND AREA OF BIRTH

NEW YORK CITY

1982-1989

	Males				Females				
	Males	Reported an Occupation	No Occupation Reported		Females	Reported an Occupation	No Occupation Reported		
			Unemployed*	Students			Unemployed*	Students	Homemakers
<b>Persons Naturalized 18-64 Years Old</b>	<b>98,209</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>115,347</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>25.0</b>
North America	31,746	76.2	7.1	11.3	47,345	62.0	12.5	14.6	17.9
Caribbean	27,834	75.9	7.4	11.4	41,317	62.2	12.9	15.1	16.8
Hispanic	12,447	76.3	9.9	12.2	17,742	51.0	26.4	23.2	30.9
Nonhispanic	15,387	75.6	5.3	10.8	23,575	70.6	5.6	10.7	8.0
Central America	3,386	78.5	4.8	9.7	5,437	61.4	9.4	10.5	24.8
Hispanic	2,234	79.1	3.8	10.5	3,503	58.7	10.7	12.1	32.1
Nonhispanic	1,152	77.5	6.8	8.2	1,934	66.5	7.4	7.9	13.1
Other North America	526	76.2	6.0	13.7	591	56.3	11.4	13.8	36.9
South America	12,841	76.5	4.4	10.2	16,082	60.8	8.5	12.4	23.4
Hispanic	7,035	75.9	4.5	12.0	8,662	57.4	10.3	13.3	30.6
Nonhispanic	5,806	77.1	4.2	8.1	7,420	64.9	6.6	11.4	16.0
Europe	21,809	78.2	5.9	9.4	21,597	57.1	12.3	10.5	34.8
Eastern	12,551	77.8	6.4	8.6	12,901	61.0	12.6	9.2	25.3
Western	9,258	78.6	5.2	10.4	8,696	51.4	11.7	12.7	51.6
Asia	28,856	74.3	4.3	14.9	28,365	57.1	7.5	17.2	31.0
Eastern	22,855	73.1	4.2	16.7	24,450	59.7	6.3	17.5	25.2
Western	6,001	79.2	4.5	8.9	3,915	40.8	18.2	15.1	83.8
Africa	2,545	80.2	2.9	5.5	1,529	60.4	8.1	7.9	30.8
Northern	1,322	78.6	3.1	5.5	663	47.5	14.3	10.2	62.5
Sub-Saharan	1,223	81.8	2.7	5.6	866	70.3	4.9	6.7	14.4
Oceania	72	83.3	0.0	10.0	75	58.7	15.9	6.8	20.5

\* Includes persons under 65 years of age who are retired

Note: Immigrants for which there was no information on occupation are not included in this table. Thus the percent distribution will not sum to 100.

Source: Annual Naturalization Tape Files, 1982-1989, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service

APPENDIX TABLE 6-8

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS NATURALIZED, 18 TO 64 YEARS OLD, WITH AN OCCUPATION  
BY SEX, MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP AND AREA OF BIRTH  
NEW YORK CITY  
1982-1989

	Total With an Occupation	Professional, Speciality and Technical	Executive, Admin. and Managerial	Sales	Admin. Support	Precision Production, Craft and Repair	Operator, Fabricator and Laborer	Farming, Forestry and Fishing	Service
<b>Males Naturalized 18-64 Years Old</b>	<b>74,888</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>26.0</b>
North America	24,187	9.7	6.6	6.7	15.5	15.8	18.8	0.2	26.7
Caribbean	21,127	9.7	6.7	6.7	15.6	15.6	19.0	0.2	26.4
Hispanic	9,498	6.5	7.1	8.0	11.6	14.8	22.2	0.2	29.6
Nonhispanic	11,629	12.3	6.5	5.7	18.8	16.2	16.5	0.2	23.8
Central America	2,659	8.1	5.0	6.2	15.8	18.4	18.1	0.1	28.3
Hispanic	1,766	6.9	4.8	5.8	12.5	18.7	20.3	0.1	30.9
Nonhispanic	893	10.4	5.4	7.1	22.5	17.8	13.7	0.0	23.2
Other North America	401	22.2	9.7	6.5	10.2	12.2	9.5	0.5	29.2
South America	9,820	10.6	7.6	6.4	19.4	15.6	16.5	0.1	23.8
Hispanic	5,341	10.9	7.7	6.9	14.3	15.6	17.4	0.1	27.2
Nonhispanic	4,479	10.2	7.5	5.9	25.4	15.7	15.4	0.1	19.8
Europe	17,047	16.4	9.4	6.9	8.2	19.5	15.6	0.3	23.8
Eastern	9,768	21.0	8.2	6.3	8.4	18.7	17.0	0.1	20.2
Western	7,279	10.2	11.0	7.6	7.8	20.7	13.7	0.4	28.5
Asia	21,451	16.0	13.5	11.5	12.9	7.9	9.5	0.2	28.5
Eastern	16,697	16.2	12.5	8.9	13.8	7.3	9.3	0.1	31.8
Western	4,754	15.4	17.1	20.5	9.6	10.2	10.0	0.2	16.9
Africa	2,040	18.0	17.8	9.8	15.0	6.5	12.0	0.0	20.7
Northern	1,039	14.4	20.2	10.9	13.5	6.7	11.7	0.0	22.5
Sub-Saharan	1,001	21.8	15.4	8.7	16.7	6.2	12.3	0.1	18.9
Oceania	60	28.3	21.7	11.7	10.0	13.3	3.3	0.0	11.7

Source: Annual Naturalization Tape Files, 1982-1989, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service

APPENDIX TABLE 6-8, Continued

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS NATURALIZED, 18 TO 64 YEARS OLD, WITH AN OCCUPATION  
BY SEX, MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP AND AREA OF BIRTH  
NEW YORK CITY  
1982-1989

	Total With an Occupation	Professional, Speciality and Technical	Executive, Admin. and Managerial	Sales	Admin. Support	Precision Production, Craft and Repair	Operator, Fabricator and Laborer	Farming, Forestry and Fishing	Service
<b>Females Naturalized 18-64 Years Old</b>	<b>68,872</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>25.1</b>
North America	29,359	12.2	3.5	6.7	29.5	4.7	11.5	0.1	31.9
Caribbean	25,685	12.3	3.4	6.7	29.4	4.6	11.4	0.1	32.1
Hispanic	9,052	5.5	3.6	9.6	25.7	8.9	24.8	0.0	21.9
Nonhispanic	16,633	16.0	3.3	5.1	31.4	2.3	4.2	0.1	37.6
Central America	3,341	10.4	3.7	6.3	30.4	5.4	12.5	0.0	31.2
Hispanic	2,055	8.2	3.0	6.1	25.4	6.4	17.4	0.0	33.5
Nonhispanic	1,286	13.8	4.9	6.6	38.3	4.0	4.6	0.1	27.7
Other North America	333	20.7	7.8	8.4	27.9	4.2	10.5	0.0	20.4
South America	9,783	9.7	4.6	7.4	36.2	5.6	12.4	0.0	24.1
Hispanic	4,970	8.5	5.4	7.5	32.1	6.7	15.6	0.0	24.2
Nonhispanic	4,813	10.9	3.9	7.2	40.5	4.5	9.1	0.0	24.0
Europe	12,341	17.3	5.5	7.4	28.1	6.3	10.9	0.1	24.6
Eastern	7,870	20.1	4.7	6.8	27.3	5.6	8.6	0.1	26.9
Western	4,471	12.4	6.8	8.4	29.4	7.5	14.8	0.1	20.5
Asia	16,198	19.3	6.7	8.0	24.9	12.5	14.7	0.1	13.8
Eastern	14,599	19.0	6.5	7.3	24.7	13.3	15.6	0.1	13.6
Western	1,599	22.3	8.6	14.8	27.1	5.1	6.4	0.1	15.8
Africa	924	24.0	7.1	9.3	28.6	3.2	5.3	0.1	22.3
Northern	315	19.0	7.6	14.3	32.4	4.8	4.8	0.0	17.1
Sub-Saharan	609	26.6	6.9	6.7	26.6	2.5	5.6	0.2	25.0
Oceania	44	29.5	13.6	4.5	25.0	6.8	2.3	0.0	18.2

Source: Annual Naturalization Tape Files, 1982-1989, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service

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