

THE NEWEST NEW YORKERS 2000



**Immigrant
New York
in the
New Millennium**

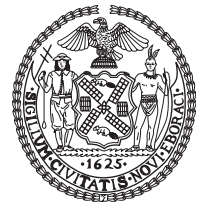


New York City Department of City Planning
Population Division

THE NEWEST NEW YORKERS 2000



**Immigrant
New York
in the
New Millennium**



The City of New York

Michael R. Bloomberg, Mayor

Department of City Planning

Amanda M. Burden, AICP, Director

nyc.gov/planning

October 2004

NYC DCP #04-10

Acknowledgments

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

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

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



Newest New Yorkers 2000 Table of Contents

Acknowledgements	i
List of Tables	iv
List of Figures	vi
Executive Summary	ix
CHAPTER 1	
Introduction	1
CHAPTER 2	
Population Growth and Country of Origin of Immigrants	7
CHAPTER 3	
Immigration Law: The Gateway to Entry	19
CHAPTER 4	
Settlement Patterns of Immigrants in New York City	43
CHAPTER 5	
Immigrants in the New York Metropolitan Region	115
CHAPTER 6	
Socio-demographic Profile of the Foreign-born	149
CHAPTER 7	
Impact of Immigration on New York City's Population, Labor Force, and Housing	173
Appendix Tables	189

List of Tables

TABLE 2-1	PAGE
Population by Nativity	
New York City and the United States, 1900–2000	8
TABLE 2-2	
Top 20 Source Countries of the Foreign-born	
New York City and the United States, 2000	11
TABLE 2-3	
Foreign-born Population by Area of Origin	
and Country of Birth	
New York City and the United States, 1970–2000	13
TABLE 2-4	
Decade of Entry of the Foreign-born by Country of Birth	
New York City, 2000	17
TABLE 3-1	
Persons Lawfully Admitted for Permanent Residence	
New York City, 1990–1999	21
TABLE 3-2	
Outline of the U.S. Visa Allocation System for Fiscal Years	
1980–1999	23
TABLE 3-3	
Immigrants Admitted by Class of Admission	
New York City, 1982–1989 and 1990–1999	26
TABLE 3-4	
Immigrants Admitted by Class of Admission	
United States, 1982–1989 and 1990–1999	27
TABLE 3-5	
Class of Admission by Country of Birth	
New York City, 1990–1999	28
TABLE 3-6	
Class of Admission by Country of Birth	
New York City, 1982–1989	29
TABLE 3-7	
Selected Family Preference Immigrants by Country of Birth	
New York City, 1982–1989 and 1990–1999	30
TABLE 3-8	
Selected Immediate Relative Classes by Country of Birth	
New York City, 1982–1989 and 1990–1999	31
TABLE 3-9	
Top 20 Users of Diversity Visas	
New York City, 1990–1999	36
TABLE 3-10	
Top 20 Sources of Refugee Flows	
New York City, 1990–1999	37
TABLE 3-11	
Share of Foreign-born who are Naturalized by	
Area of Origin and Decade of Entry	
New York City, 2000	38
TABLE 3-12	
Share of Foreign-born who are Naturalized by Area of Origin	
and Decade of Entry	
New York City, 1990	39

TABLE 4-1	PAGE
Total and Foreign-born Population	
New York City and Boroughs, 1990–2000	44
TABLE 4-2	
Top 20 Neighborhoods/ZIP Codes of Residence of the	
Foreign-born	
New York City, 1990–2000	50
TABLE 4-3	
Foreign-born Rank Ordered by Country of Birth	
Bronx, 2000	51
TABLE 4-4	
Total and Foreign-born Population by Neighborhood/	
ZIP Code of Residence	
Bronx, 2000	53
TABLE 4-5	
Foreign-born by Country of Birth for Selected	
Neighborhoods/ZIP Codes	
Bronx, 2000	56
TABLE 4-6	
Foreign-born Rank Ordered by Country of Birth	
Brooklyn, 2000	58
TABLE 4-7	
Total and Foreign-born Population by Neighborhood/	
ZIP Code of Residence	
Brooklyn, 2000	61
TABLE 4-8	
Foreign-born by Country of Birth for Selected	
Neighborhoods/ZIP Codes	
Brooklyn, 2000	62
TABLE 4-9	
Foreign-born Rank Ordered by Country of Birth	
Manhattan, 2000	66
TABLE 4-10	
Total and Foreign-born Population by Neighborhood/ZIP	
Code of Residence	
Manhattan, 2000	69
TABLE 4-11	
Foreign-born by Country of Birth for Selected	
Neighborhoods/ZIP Codes	
Manhattan, 2000	70
TABLE 4-12	
Foreign-born Rank Ordered by Country of Birth	
Queens, 2000	72
TABLE 4-13	
Total and Foreign-born Population by Neighborhood/	
ZIP Code of Residence	
Queens, 2000	75
TABLE 4-14	
Foreign-born by Country of Birth for Selected Neighbor-	
hoods/ZIP Codes	
Queens, 2000	78

TABLE 4-15	PAGE	TABLE 4-29	PAGE
Foreign-born Rank Ordered by Country of Birth		Persons Born in Ecuador by Borough	
Staten Island, 2000	83	New York City, 1990 to 2000	98
TABLE 4-16		TABLE 4-30	
Total and Foreign-born Population by Neighborhood/ ZIP Code of Residence		Top 10 Neighborhoods/ZIP Codes of Settlement for Persons Born in Ecuador	
Staten Island, 2000	83	New York City, 2000	98
TABLE 4-17		TABLE 4-31	
Foreign-born by Country of Birth for Selected Neighbor- hoods/ZIP Codes		Persons Born in Haiti by Borough	
Staten Island, 2000	84	New York City, 1990 to 2000	100
TABLE 4-18		TABLE 4-32	
Persons Born in the Dominican Republic by Borough		Top 10 Neighborhoods/ZIP Codes of Settlement for Persons Born in Haiti	
New York City, 1990 to 2000	86	New York City, 2000	100
TABLE 4-19		TABLE 4-33	
Top 10 Neighborhoods/ZIP Codes of Settlement for Persons Born in the Dominican Republic		Persons Born in Trinidad and Tobago by Borough	
New York City, 2000	88	New York City, 1990 to 2000	102
TABLE 4-20		TABLE 4-34	
Persons Born in China by Borough		Top 10 Neighborhoods/ZIP Codes of Settlement for Persons Born in Trinidad and Tobago	
New York City, 1990 to 2000	88	New York City, 2000	102
TABLE 4-21		TABLE 4-35	
Top 10 Neighborhoods/ZIP Codes of Settlement for Persons Born in China		Persons Born in Colombia by Borough	
New York City, 2000	90	New York City, 1990 to 2000	104
TABLE 4-22		TABLE 4-36	
Top 10 Neighborhoods/ZIP Codes of Settlement for Foreign-born Chinese by Place of Birth		Top 10 Neighborhoods/ZIP Codes of Settlement for Persons Born in Colombia	
New York City, 2000	91	New York City, 2000	104
TABLE 4-23		TABLE 4-37	
Persons Born in Jamaica by Borough		Top 10 Neighborhoods/ZIP Codes of Settlement for Persons Born in Russia	
New York City, 1990 to 2000	92	New York City, 2000	106
TABLE 4-24		TABLE 4-38	
Top 10 Neighborhoods/ZIP Codes of Settlement for Persons Born in Jamaica		Top 10 Neighborhoods/ZIP Codes of Settlement for Persons Born in Ukraine, Belarus, Armenia, and Central Asia	
New York City, 2000	92	New York City, 2000	109
TABLE 4-25		TABLE 4-39	
Persons Born in Guyana by Borough		Top 10 Neighborhoods/ZIP Codes of Settlement for Foreign-born Groups Ranked 11 through 20	
New York City, 1990 to 2000	94	New York City, 2000	110
TABLE 4-26		TABLE 5-1	
Top 10 Neighborhoods/ZIP Codes of Settlement for Persons Born in Guyana		Population by Nativity	
New York City, 2000	94	New York Metropolitan Region and Subregions, 1900–2000	119
TABLE 4-27		TABLE 5-2	
Persons Born in Mexico by Borough		Population by Nativity and County	
New York City, 1990 to 2000	96	New York Metropolitan Region, 1970–2000	124
TABLE 4-28		TABLE 5-3	
Top 10 Neighborhoods/ZIP Codes of Settlement for Persons Born in Mexico		White Nonhispanics by County	
New York City, 2000	96	New York Metropolitan Region, 1970–2000	127

TABLE 5-4	PAGE
Race/Hispanic Origin by County	
New York Metropolitan Region, 1970–2000	128
TABLE 5-5	
Top 30 Source Countries of the Foreign-born	
New York Metropolitan Region and Subregions, 2000 ..	132
TABLE 5-6	
Top Three Source Countries of the Foreign-born by County	
New York Metropolitan Region, 2000	133
TABLE 5-7	
Demographic Characteristics of Areas with High	
Foreign-born Concentrations by Income Level	
New York Metropolitan Region and Subregions, 2000 ..	138
TABLE 5-8	
Housing Characteristics of Areas with High	
Foreign-born Concentrations by Income Level	
New York Metropolitan Region and Subregions, 2000 ..	139
TABLE 5-9	
Race/Hispanic Origin and Economic Characteristics of Areas	
with High Foreign-born Concentrations by Income Level	
New York Metropolitan Region and Subregions, 2000 ..	140
TABLE 5-10	
Sociodemographic Characteristics for Selected Urban Places	
New York Metropolitan Region, 2000	144
TABLE 5-11	
Share of the Foreign-born & White Nonhispanics	
for Selected Urban Places	
New York Metropolitan Region, 1970–2000	146
TABLE 6-1	
Selected Demographic Characteristics by Country of Birth	
New York City, 2000	150
TABLE 6-2	
Household/Family Type by Country of Birth	
New York City, 2000	152
TABLE 6-3	
Selected Household Characteristics by Country of Birth	
New York City, 2000	153
TABLE 6-4	
English Language Proficiency and Educational Attainment	
by Country of Birth	
New York City, 2000	154
TABLE 6-5	
Household Income and Poverty Status by Country of Birth	
New York City, 2000	159
TABLE 6-6	
Labor Force Participation and Class of Worker for Males	
by Country of Birth	
New York City, 2000	160
TABLE 6-7	
Definitions of Occupation Groups	163
TABLE 6-8	
Male Earnings by Country of Birth	
New York City, 2000	164

TABLE 6-9	PAGE
Labor Force Participation and Class of Worker for Females	
by Country of Birth	
New York City, 2000	165
TABLE 6-10	
Female Earnings by Country of Birth	
New York City, 2000	168
TABLE 6-11	
Selected Socioeconomic Characteristics for Foreign-born	
Arriving in the 1990s by Country of Birth	
New York City, 2000	169
TABLE 7-1	
Enumerated and Adjusted Populations	
New York City, 1970–2000	175
TABLE 7-2	
Total Births Rank Ordered by Mother's Birthplace	
New York City, 2000	176
TABLE 7-3	
Housing Type by Nativity of Household Head	
New York City, 2002	181

List of Figures

FIGURE 2-1	
Total and Foreign-born Population	
New York City, 1900–2000	8
FIGURE 2-2	
New York City's Foreign-born as a Percent	
of the U.S. Foreign-born	
1900–2000	8
FIGURE 2-3	
How Areas of Origin are Defined in this Report	9
FIGURE 2-4	
Areas of Origin of the Foreign-born Population	
New York City and the United States, 2000	10
FIGURE 2-5	
Area of Origin of the Foreign-born	
New York City and the United States, 1970–2000	12
FIGURE 2-6	
Top Five Source Countries of the Foreign-born	
New York City, 1970–2000	14
FIGURE 2-7	
Decade of Entry of the Foreign-born by Area of Origin	
New York City and the United States, 2000	16
FIGURE 3-1	
Immigrants Admitted by Detailed Employment Preferences	
New York City and the United States, 1992–1999	33
FIGURE 3-2	
Occupational Distribution of All Immigrants	
and Employment Entrants	
New York City and the United States, 1990–1999	34

FIGURE 3-3	PAGE	FIGURE 4-18	PAGE
Top Five sources of Diversity Immigrants		Foreign-born by Area of Origin	
New York City, 1990–1999	35	Staten Island, 2000	81
FIGURE 3-4		FIGURE 4-19	
Top Five Sources of Refugee Flows		Staten Island ZIP Codes/Selected Neighborhoods	82
New York City and the United States, 1990–1999	37	FIGURE 4-20	
FIGURE 3-5		Staten Island Foreign-born by ZIP Code, 2000	85
Share of Foreign-born who are Naturalized by Area of Origin		FIGURE 4-21	
New York City, 1990 and 2000	39	Residential Settlement of Persons Born in the	
FIGURE 4-1		Dominican Republic by ZIP Code	
Foreign-born by Borough		New York City, 2000	87
New York City, 2000	45	FIGURE 4-22	
FIGURE 4-2		Residential Settlement of Persons Born in China by ZIP Code	
New York City ZIP Codes	46	New York City, 2000	89
FIGURE 4-3		FIGURE 4-23	
Selected New York City Neighborhoods	47	Foreign-born Chinese by Place of Birth	
FIGURE 4-4		New York City Boroughs, 2000	91
Foreign-born by ZIP Code		FIGURE 4-24	
New York City, 2000	48	Residential Settlement of Persons Born in Jamaica by ZIP Code	
FIGURE 4-5		New York City, 2000	93
Change in Foreign-born by ZIP Code		FIGURE 4-25	
New York City, 1990–2000	49	Residential Settlement of Persons Born in Guyana by ZIP Code	
FIGURE 4-6		New York City, 2000	95
Foreign-born by Area of Origin		FIGURE 4-26	
Bronx, 2000	51	Residential Settlement of Persons Born in Mexico by ZIP Code	
FIGURE 4-7		New York City, 2000	97
Bronx ZIP Codes/Selected Neighborhoods	52	FIGURE 4-27	
FIGURE 4-8		Residential Settlement of Persons Born in Ecuador by ZIP Code	
Bronx Foreign-born by ZIP Code, 2000	55	New York City, 2000	99
FIGURE 4-9		FIGURE 4-28	
Foreign-born by Area of Origin		Residential Settlement of Persons Born in Haiti by ZIP Code	
Brooklyn, 2000	57	New York City, 2000	101
FIGURE 4-10		FIGURE 4-29	
Brooklyn ZIP Codes/Selected Neighborhoods	60	Residential Settlement of Persons Born in Trinidad & Tobago	
FIGURE 4-11		by ZIP Code	
Brooklyn Foreign-born by ZIP Code, 2000	64	New York City, 2000	103
FIGURE 4-12		FIGURE 4-30	
Foreign-born by Area of Origin		Residential Settlement of Persons Born in Colombia	
Manhattan, 2000	65	by ZIP Code	
FIGURE 4-13		New York City, 2000	105
Manhattan Foreign-born by ZIP Code, 2000	67	FIGURE 4-31	
FIGURE 4-14		Persons Born in Russia by Borough	
Manhattan ZIP Codes/Selected Neighborhoods	68	New York City, 2000	106
FIGURE 4-15		FIGURE 4-32	
Foreign-born by Area of Origin		Residential Settlement of Persons Born in Russia by ZIP Code	
Queens, 2000	72	New York City, 2000	107
FIGURE 4-16		FIGURE 4-33	
Queens ZIP Codes/Selected Neighborhoods	74	Persons Born in Ukraine, Belarus, Armenia, and	
FIGURE 4-17		Central Asia by Borough	
Queens Foreign-born by ZIP Code, 2000	77	New York City, 2000	108

FIGURE 5-1	PAGE
Percent Foreign-born by County New York Metropolitan Region, 2000	116
FIGURE 5-2	
Total and Foreign-born Population by County Inner and Outer Counties of the New York Metropolitan Region, 2000	117
FIGURE 5-3	
Total and Foreign-born Population New York Metropolitan Region and Subregions, 2000 ..	118
FIGURE 5-4	
Total Population by Subregion New York Metropolitan Region, 1900–2000	120
FIGURE 5-5	
Foreign-born Population by Subregion New York Metropolitan Region, 1900–2000	121
FIGURE 5-6	
Percent White Nonhispanic by Subregion New York Metropolitan Region, 1970–2000	126
FIGURE 5-7	
Foreign-born by Area of Origin New York Metropolitan Region and Subregions, 2000 ..	130
FIGURE 5-8	
Country of Birth by Subregion of Settlement New York Metropolitan Region, 2000	131
FIGURE 5-9	
ZIP Codes with High Foreign-born Concentrations New York Metropolitan Region, 2000	136
FIGURE 5-10	
Selected Urban Places within ZIP Codes with High Foreign-born Concentrations New York Metropolitan Region, 2000	137
FIGURE 5-11	
ZIP Codes with High Foreign-born Concentrations by Income Level New York Metropolitan Region, 2000	141
FIGURE 6-1	
Children under 18 years and Median Age by Nativity New York City, 2000	151
FIGURE 6-2	
Percent of Population Not Proficient in English by ZIP Code New York City, 2000	155
FIGURE 6-3	
Dropout Rates Among Persons Ages 17 to 24 New York City, 2000	158
FIGURE 6-4	
Occupations of Males by Country of Birth New York City, 2000	162
FIGURE 6-5	
Occupations of Females by Country of Birth New York City, 2000	166

FIGURE 7-1	PAGE
Components of Population Change New York City, 1970–2000	174
FIGURE 7-2	
Components of Population Change New York City, 2000–2003	174
FIGURE 7-3	
Components of Change for Adjusted Population New York City, 1970–2000	175
FIGURE 7-4	
Labor Force by Nativity and Age New York City, 2000	177
FIGURE 7-5	
Components of Population Change Inner and Outer Counties, 2000–2003	178
FIGURE 7-6	
Percentage of Births to Foreign-born Mothers by County New York Metropolitan Region, 2000	179
FIGURE 7-7	
Nativity of Labor Force by Selected Industry New York City, 2000	180
FIGURE 7-8	
Foreign-born Share of Recently Occupied Housing Units New York City, 2002	183
FIGURE 7-9	
Population by Race/Hispanic Origin New York City, 1970–2000	184
FIGURE 7-10	
Age by Race/Hispanic Origin New York City, 2000	185



Executive Summary

The passage of the 1965 *Immigration and Nationality Amendments* led to a surge in immigration to New York City and a decline in the share of European immigrants. Between 1970 and 2000, the total foreign-born population nearly doubled, from 1.44 million to 2.87 million, while the share of Europeans dropped, from 64 percent to 19 percent. Latin America was the largest area of origin in 2000, accounting for nearly 32 percent of the city's foreign-born, followed by Asia (24 percent), the nonhispanic Caribbean (21 percent), Europe (19 percent), and Africa (3 percent). Thus, New York City's foreign-born in 2000 have extremely diverse origins, in contrast to the overwhelming European origin of the foreign-born in earlier decades.

Source Countries of the Foreign-born

New York City's 2000 foreign-born population of 2.87 million was an all-time high and represented 36 percent of the city's population of 8 million. The Dominican Republic was the largest foreign-born group, numbering 369,200 or 13 percent of the total, followed by China (262,600), Jamaica (178,900), Guyana (130,600), and Mexico (122,600). Ecuador, Haiti, Trinidad and Tobago, Colombia, and Russia rounded out the city's ten largest foreign-born groups. The large number of nonhispanic Caribbean groups was indicative of their disproportionate presence in the city: while they accounted for more than one-in-five of the foreign-born population in the city, they comprised just five percent of the nation's foreign-born.

The top sources of the foreign-born population in the U.S. differed markedly from those of New York City. Mexico was the number one source country in the U.S., accounting for nearly three-in-ten of the nation's 31 million foreign-born, followed by China, the Philippines, India, and Vietnam. Cuba, Korea, Canada, El Salvador and Germany rounded out the top 10. The large Latin American and Asian presence in the U.S. foreign-born population is not mirrored to the same extent among New York City's foreign-born.

Nearly 43 percent of the city's foreign-born were recent entrants, defined as those entering in the 1990s; over 70 percent had arrived in 1980 or later. Europeans, with a long history of immigration to the city, were the longest resident foreign-born group, while the African foreign-born were the city's most recent entrants, with 56 percent entering the U.S. in the 1990s. Recent entrants comprised 49 percent of foreign-born Asians, 44 percent of Latin Americans, and 32 percent of nonhispanic Caribbean immigrants.

Legal Pathways of Entry

U.S. immigration law determines the size and character of immigration and is key to understanding flows to New York City. The 1990 Immigration Act, the biggest change in immigration law since the landmark 1965 Act, continued to emphasize family reunification and the admittance of refugees and asylees. The 1990 Act, however, placed an increased

premium on the entry of those with skills and permanently put into place a program to diversify the source countries of immigration to the United States.

In the 1990s, 37 percent of immigrants to the city entered under the family preferences, down from 61 percent in the 1980s. This decline may be related to additional employment and diversity visas made available by the 1990 law and to the increased use of immediate relative visas.

The share of immigrants who entered as immediate relatives increased from 24 percent in the 1980s to 29 percent in the 1990s. The increase in immediate relative visas was related to the growth in naturalized citizens from 855,000 in 1990 to 1.28 million in 2000. With the spurt in naturalizations in the 1990s, more immigrants became eligible to bring in their spouses, minor children, and parents using immediate relative visas. The increasing reliance on these visas may result in even larger flows in the future as immediate relatives are not subject to any numerical caps, and are allowed entry as soon as the visa processing is completed.

With more employment visas available for the highly skilled, these visas were used by 10 percent of immigrants to the city in the 1990s, compared to 8 percent in the 1980s. Employment visas were disproportionately used by Filipinos, Korean, and Chinese immigrants.

Diversity visas accounted for about eight percent of all immigration to the city. These visas resulted in significant increases from Poland and Ireland, helped Bangladesh become a major source of immigrants, and have led to the emergence of Ghana and Nigeria on the New York immigration landscape.

Overall refugee flows to the city tripled in the 1990s, to 14,100 annually, primarily due to the dramatic increase in refugees from the former Soviet

Union. Over eight-in-ten refugees to the city were from the Ukraine, Russia, Uzbekistan, Belarus and other former Soviet republics.

Residential Settlement Patterns

New York City's foreign-born population increased 38 percent in the prior decade, from 2.1 million in 1990 to 2.9 million in 2000. Over one million immigrants in 2000 made their home in Queens, or 36 percent of the total, while 931,800 (33 percent) lived in Brooklyn. Manhattan settled 452,400 or 16 percent of the city's immigrants, while the Bronx and Staten Island were home to 385,800 (13 percent) and 72,700 (3 percent), respectively.

Neighborhoods in the city with the largest number of immigrants were Washington Heights, home to 90,300 foreign-born residents, Flushing (86,900), Astoria (84,700), Bay Ridge-Bensonhurst (78,600), and Elmhurst (74,600). Neighborhoods that rounded out the top 10 were Gravesend-Homecrest, Flatlands-Canarsie, Jackson Heights, Corona, and Sunset Park-Industry City.

Major immigrant neighborhoods that saw the largest increases in their foreign-born population were Richmond Hill (due to increases in the Guyanese population), Flatlands-Canarsie (non-hispanic Caribbean groups), and Gravesend-Homecrest (Chinese, Ukrainians, and Russians).

On the other end of the spectrum, Crown Heights, Flatbush, and East Flatbush saw declines or minimal growth in immigrants, primarily due to the out-migration of nonhispanic Caribbean groups into other parts of Brooklyn.

As the major immigrant groups continued to grow in the 1990s, their residential enclaves began to expand outward. Population pressures in the Dominican enclave in northern Manhattan fueled the rapid growth of new neighborhoods across the Harlem River, in the west Bronx. Among the

Chinese, a third enclave emerged in Sunset Park-Industry City in 2000, in addition to the existing enclaves in Flushing and Chinatown in lower Manhattan. Jamaicans also saw an expansion of their original enclave in central Brooklyn into Flatlands-Canarsie by 2000. Similarly, the Guyanese enclave of Richmond Hill expanded into South Ozone Park and Woodhaven-Ozone Park. The Mexican presence, which is relatively recent, was most notable in Sunset Park-Industry City, East Harlem, and Corona.

Foreign-born in the New York Metropolitan Region

While the impact of post-1965 flow of immigrants from the Caribbean, Asia, and Latin America was initially felt in New York City, these immigrants have now established a major presence in the wider New York metropolitan region. In 2000, there were 5.2 million foreign-born residents in the region, which encompasses the five counties of New York City, an inner ring of 12 counties that are closest to the city, and outer ring of 14 counties. While New York City was home to 55 percent of the region's foreign-born, the inner counties accounted for over one-third, while the outer counties settled just under 10 percent. Counties closest to New York City were disproportionately foreign-born. Hudson county, across the river from New York City, was 39 percent foreign-born—higher than any county in the region, except for Queens. The inner ring counties of Passaic, Union, and Bergen were over one-quarter foreign-born, while in the outer ring, Mercer (14 percent) and Suffolk (11 percent) counties had the highest percentage of immigrants.

With the region's native-born population in decline, immigrants have helped shore up the population of many counties and places in the region. The foreign-for-native replacement, which first took place in New York City, has been replicated in many of the inner counties. The flow of immigrants from Latin America, Asia, and the Caribbean, coupled with white outflows, has also altered the racial/

Hispanic composition of the region. Again, New York City's experience of white nonhispanics comprising only a plurality has been mirrored in Hudson and Essex counties, and in many cities in the inner ring. Increasingly, post-1965 immigrants have also made their presence felt in the outer ring, leading to declines in the share of the native-born and white nonhispanics; however, these groups still comprise the overwhelming majority in the outer ring.

Immigrants in the region tend to settle in lower income neighborhoods that are marked by high population densities, and a housing stock that is older, with proportionately more multifamily and rental units. This overall picture, however, masks the socioeconomic diversity that characterizes high immigrant areas—many of these areas had social and economic characteristics that were at the upper end of the subregion's socioeconomic spectrum.

Socioeconomic Attainment of the Foreign-born

Groups organize their households so as to maximize their strengths. Many groups with low levels of human capital made their households economically viable by having multiple workers in the household. This helped raise their household incomes close to that of the city median. For example, though just one-third of Mexicans had completed high school, due to the larger number of workers in Mexican households, incomes for these households were at 85 percent of the city median of \$37,700. This strategy was adopted even by groups with high levels of educational attainment and earnings, such as Filipinos and Indians, resulting in median household incomes that exceeded the city average by 87 percent and 33 percent, respectively.

Latin American groups, in general, had low levels of socioeconomic attainment. Dominican and Honduran households were disproportionately female-headed, and just over four-in-ten Dominicans and Hondurans had completed high school; both males and females generally had low labor force par-

ticipation rates and earnings. While a high percentage of Jamaican, Trinidadian, Haitian, and Guyanese households were also female-headed, labor force participation rates for females were among the highest in the city, while that for males were at the city average or higher. As a result, household incomes were approximately at the city median or higher, and poverty rates were below the city average.

Among European groups, Italian and Greek educational attainment was below the city average, but both groups were disproportionately self-employed and had among the highest earnings. Russians and Ukrainians, who are primarily recent entrants, had among the most favorable educational characteristics, but household incomes were below the median, partly a result of having fewer workers per household. However, poverty for the major European groups was at the city average or lower.

With respect to foreign-born Asians, Filipinos and Indians had high socioeconomic attainment and were trailed by Koreans, Chinese, Pakistanis, and Bangladeshis. Koreans had very favorable educational characteristics, but 70 percent were not proficient in English, leading many to choose self-employment as a path to upward mobility. Korean household income was at 93 percent of the city median and poverty was below the city average. While Pakistani household income (\$36,500) exceeded that of the Chinese (\$33,300), Pakistanis had a higher rate of poverty (26 percent versus 22 percent for the Chinese), partly due to their larger household size. Similarly, while Bangladeshi household income was on par with that of the Chinese, a larger share of Bangladeshis (30 percent) were in poverty, due to the large size of their households.

The differences in the socioeconomic attainment of immigrants groups is partly due to the disparate set of skills they bring to the U.S. and due to the fact that some groups are overwhelmingly comprised of recent entrants, who have not had time to adjust to the U.S. labor market.

Impact of Immigration on the New York City's Population, Labor Force, and Housing

Given the high level of out-migration from New York, immigrant flows mitigated catastrophic population losses in the 1970s, stabilized the city's population in the 1980s, and helped the city reach a new population peak of 8 million in 2000. Immigration has also had an indirect effect on the city's population growth by way of immigrant fertility, with foreign-born mothers accounting for over one-half of all births in the city. Overall, immigrants and their U.S.-born offspring account for approximately 55 percent of the city's population.

Immigrants also play a crucial role in the city's labor market, comprising 43 percent of all city residents in the labor force in 2000. In the core working ages—25 to 54 years—between 40 and 50 percent of all city residents in the labor force were immigrants. With respect to industry, immigrants comprised a majority of employed workers in manufacturing, construction, and in many service industries.

Immigrants have also helped maintain the city's housing stock. Forty-eight percent of recently-occupied housing units were immigrant households. In the Queens neighborhoods of Elmhurst, Jackson Heights, and Woodside over 80 percent of recently-occupied units were headed by an immigrant.

Immigration has reshaped the race/Hispanic composition of the city. While white nonhispanics were still the largest group in 2000, they comprised just 35 percent of the population, down from 63 percent in 1970. Among those under the age of 18, Hispanics were the largest group (34 percent), followed by black nonhispanics (29 percent), white nonhispanics (24 percent), Asian nonhispanics (10 percent), and those of multiracial nonhispanic backgrounds (3 percent)—a harbinger of the overall race/Hispanic composition of the city in the coming decades.



Introduction

The Newest New Yorkers, 2000: Immigrant New York in the New Millennium provides a comprehensive description of New York City's foreign-born population. It examines the countries of origin of the foreign-born, their legal paths of entry, residential distribution, and demographic and socioeconomic characteristics. This is the latest volume in The Newest New Yorker series, which began in 1992 with the publication of *The Newest New Yorkers: An Analysis of Immigration to New York City in the 1980s*, and continued with *The Newest New Yorkers, 1990–1994* and *The Newest New Yorkers, 1995–1996*. It continues a tradition of making detailed information on the foreign-born population available to policy makers, program planners, and service providers, to help them gain perspective on a city that continues to be reshaped by immigrants.

In 2000, New York City had 2.9 million foreign-born residents, the largest number in its history. These immigrants have come from a multitude of nations that is unmatched by any other city. Most U.S. cities in the northeast and midwest saw their era of peak population in 1950, after which many experienced large declines associated with suburbanization and economic changes that resulted in central city job losses. While New York also experienced declines as a result of these forces, its status as a magnet for immigrants allowed it to overcome these problems and ultimately reach a peak population of more than 8 million residents in 2000.

The importance of immigration in stabilizing New York City's population is only exceeded by the huge impact it has had on the city's racial and ethnic

composition. With the passage of the 1965 amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act, the countries from which immigrants originated shifted from southern and eastern Europe to Latin America, Asia, and the Caribbean. As a result, New York City experienced a dramatic shift in its racial composition, from a population that was majority European to one where no group comprises a majority.

New York City's demography is not static, but a dynamic process defined by the ebb and flow of people. As some people leave the city for points in the region and beyond, the city's population continues to be replenished by the flow of new immigrants. These demographic processes result in a unique level of diversity: 43 percent of the city's 2.9 million foreign-born residents arrived in the U.S. in the previous ten years; 46 percent of the population speaks a language other than English at home; in just 30 years, what was primarily a European population has now become a place with no dominant race/ethnic or nationality group. Indeed, New York epitomizes the world city.

Impact of Immigration Law on the Country Composition of Immigrants

It has often been said that the laws governing immigration are a "gate" through which immigrants must successfully navigate. Changes in immigration law have a differential impact on groups; such changes could create a path of entry for one group or could inhibit the entry of others. The growth in non-European immigration, for example, was primarily a result of the 1965 amendments to the Immigration

and Nationality Act. With the enactment of this law, immigration quotas that favored Europeans were replaced with a system that placed all countries on an equal footing, greatly increasing flows from Latin America and Asia. The 1965 law primarily favored those with family ties with U.S. residents, the entry of those who had needed occupational skills, and the admittance of refugees and asylees. The most significant change since 1965 occurred with passage of the 1990 Immigration Act. This law continued to favor family reunification and the entry of refugees and asylees, but greatly increased the allotment for those in skilled occupations. It also put in place a permanent program to diversify the source countries of immigrants to the United States. These expanded immigration opportunities provided by the new law have resulted in substantial growth in the city's foreign-born population.

In 2000, the Dominican Republic, China, Jamaica, Guyana, and Mexico were the largest sources of immigration to New York City. Except for Mexico, these countries have had a substantial presence in New York since the 1970s. Marked levels of naturalization among these groups are likely to create a larger base of citizen-sponsors that may further increase immigrant flows from these sources. At the same time, other nations are gaining a foothold in New York City, successfully navigating the maze of classes embedded in the law. Bangladesh, Nigeria, and Ghana are just three of many nations whose citizens have obtained legal permanent residency by virtue of the diversity visa program. These "seed" immigrants are likely to bring in their kin, resulting in further flows from these countries. Employment has been the hallmark of immigration from the Philippines, India, and China. Finally, it was their status as refugees that permitted the large influx from the former Soviet Union, placing Russia and the Ukraine among the top foreign-born groups.

What's New in this Report?

Like its predecessors, *The Newest New Yorkers, 2000* uses the latest available data to draw a picture of New York City's immigrant population. However, while earlier reports used administrative data from the Immigration and Naturalization Service on the flow of newly admitted immigrants to New York City, this report primarily uses decennial census data on the resident foreign-born population. The main advantage is that the analysis is based on all foreign-born residents of New York in 2000,¹ as opposed to just those who are newly admitted to the city. An added incentive to use census data is its depth and richness of information on the foreign-born, which cannot be matched by administrative data. The wide range of demographic and socioeconomic information available in the census enabled us to compile detailed socioeconomic profiles for each of the major foreign-born groups in 2000. In comparison, earlier reports had minimal information on the socioeconomic characteristics of recently admitted immigrants. However, as with previous publications, this report does use administrative data to examine how newly admitted immigrants navigate immigration law, by analyzing the legal paths of entry used by immigrants. Administrative data on newly admitted immigrants are the only source of such information and allow us to understand the impact of U.S. immigration law on the size and character of immigration to the city.

For the first time, we have expanded our focus beyond New York City to include a detailed analysis of the spatial distribution of the foreign-born in the 31 county New York Metropolitan Region. Increasingly, the counties surrounding New York City are undergoing changes that the city first experienced several decades ago. Nearly 45 percent of the foreign-born in the region live in the 26 counties that are outside of New York City. Some of these immigrants once lived in New York City and have mi-

grated out. However, the availability of housing in smaller cities outside of New York City has led to the development of new immigrant enclaves that have fostered immigration directly to these places. *The Newest New Yorkers, 2000* examines the growth of the foreign-born in the region over the past century, and details settlement patterns in 2000.

In the final chapter of the report, we examine the demographic impact of immigration. We begin with an analysis of the components of population change—natural increase (births minus deaths) and net migration (the balance of persons who enter and leave the city). We quantify the components of population change in New York City by using an approach that factors in an assumption for undercount, starting with the 1970 census. After deriving an adjusted population for the 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000 censuses, we evaluate the role of immigration in population change. In addition, we examine the 2003 population estimates as a way of illustrating the dynamic nature of the city's population. We also illustrate the impact of immigration on housing at a neighborhood level by asking what percentage of recently occupied housing units is occupied by immigrant households. This information is key to an understanding of how immigrants maintain housing in the city's neighborhoods and can inform planning issues.

Structure of this Report

The Newest New Yorkers, 2000 has seven chapters. Following this Introduction, **Chapter 2** presents information on the size and country composition of the foreign-born population, with a special emphasis on change over the last thirty years. Once a city largely dominated by European immigrants and their descendants, New York now boasts the most diverse mix of people anywhere. New York City's myriad mix of groups from Latin America, Asia, the Caribbean, and Europe now dominate its foreign-born population.

Chapter 3 uses administrative data on newly admitted immigrants that were made available by the Office of Immigration Statistics (OIS) at the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. These data provide a unique look at the legal paths of admission of newly admitted immigrants (i.e., those obtaining green cards). While immigrant admissions continue to be closely related to family linkages with U.S. residents, changes in immigration law have created new pathways to admission. These changes have resulted in more skilled persons being admitted by way of employment visas and the appearance of new countries through the diversity visa pool (for nations under-represented in U.S. immigration flows). The overall effect has been to further diversify the sources of immigration and the mix of nations represented in the city's foreign-born population. In addition, the collapse of the Soviet Union resulted in large flows of refugees from that region to New York.

Chapter 4 examines the spatial distribution of New York's foreign-born population, highlighting the top immigrant neighborhoods in the city. While immigrants were dispersed throughout the city, the neighborhoods with the largest immigrant populations were Washington Heights, Flushing, Astoria, Bay Ridge-Bensonhurst, and Elmhurst. Each of these neighborhoods had more immigrants than the entire borough of Staten Island. This chapter also examines the leading immigrant groups in each borough and in major neighborhoods across the city. Finally, for the major foreign-born groups, the top neighborhoods of residence are tabulated and mapped.

Since immigration is heavily tied to kinship networks, a neighborhood that is home to immigrants tends to attract more recent entrants as well, resulting in ethnic enclaves. Each borough has distinct enclaves, dominated by one immigrant group. In Manhattan, the Dominican enclave was centered in the northern sections of the borough around Washington Heights, the Chinese were concentrated

in Chinatown to the south, while Mexicans had a large presence in East Harlem. In the Bronx, there was a notable Dominican community in the western sections of the borough, while the Afro-Caribbean community was concentrated to the north, in Wakefield and Williamsbridge-Baychester. In Brooklyn, the Chinese were concentrated in Sunset Park-Industry City, Russians in the southern sections of the borough, while the largest Afro-Caribbean concentrations in the city were in the central Brooklyn neighborhoods of Flatbush, East Flatbush, and Crown Heights. In Staten Island, there was an emerging Mexican enclave in the northern section, while Castleton Corners-New Springville in the west was home to Koreans, Indians, Chinese, and Filipinos; Italians were the largest group in the southern section of the borough. Finally, there is Queens, which contains the largest and most diverse concentration of immigrants in the city. Along the number 7 line, there was a mix of immigrants from Asia and Latin America in neighborhoods such as Sunnyside, Woodside, Jackson Heights, and Elmhurst. Farther east, Corona was heavily Dominican, while Flushing had a notable Chinese, Korean, and Indian presence. Other large concentrations included Russians in central Queens, the Guyanese in Richmond Hill, and Afro-Caribbean groups in southeast Queens.

Chapter 5 offers, for the first time in *the Newest New Yorker* series, an analysis of immigrants in the 31 county New York Metropolitan Region, a recognition that immigration has evolved into a regional issue. Indeed, nearly 45 percent of immigrants in the region live in the 26 counties outside New York City. In earlier decades, counties adjacent to the city were secondary destinations of settlement, as many post-1965 immigrants migrated out of the city and made their home in the suburbs. These counties are now primary destinations of settlement as many newly arrived immigrants bypass the city and settle directly in other parts of the region. The analysis divides these 26 counties into those that are adja-

cent to the city (inner counties) and those that are farther away (outer counties).

Many places in the inner counties are now undergoing a process that New York City first experienced nearly four decades ago, when the 1965 amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act increased the level and diversity of immigration. As in New York City, immigrants in the inner and outer counties tend to live in neighborhoods that have older, multifamily, rental units that produce high population densities. Immigrant enclaves in the region tend to be heavily minority, with below-average incomes. However, immigrant areas span the economic spectrum; many immigrant neighborhoods have a socioeconomic profile far superior to other neighborhoods in the region. With the region's native-born population in decline, immigrants have helped shore up the population of many counties in the region. Foreign-for-native replacement, which first took place in New York City, has been replicated in many of the inner counties. A number of counties and cities in the region have also experienced racial and ethnic transitions associated with immigration that have long been a hallmark of New York City.

Chapter 6 provides a comprehensive look at measures of demographic (age and sex composition); household (family type, tenure, and overcrowding); social (educational attainment, year of entry, and English proficiency); economic (median household income, poverty status, and public assistance); and labor force characteristics (labor force participation, occupation, and class of worker) for New York City's top 20 foreign-born groups. These profiles provide perspective on the level of distress in a community and are crucial in formulating policies and programs that better fit the needs of specific groups.

Latin Americans, in general, had low levels of socioeconomic attainment. But by having multiple

workers in their households, Colombians, Ecuadorians, and Mexicans raised their household incomes, increasing the economic viability of their households. While educational attainment and earnings for nonhispanic Caribbean groups were below the city average, they had household incomes that were either close to the city median (Trinidadians, Haitians, and Jamaicans) or above the city median (for the Guyanese), thanks to their higher labor force participation. European groups had the lowest levels of labor force participation—partly due to the fact that they are disproportionately in the older age groups—but had among the highest earnings. While Italians and Greeks had household incomes that exceeded the city median, incomes were below the median for Ukrainians, Russians, and Poles, partly a result of having fewer workers per household. However, poverty for the major European groups was at the city average or lower. Foreign-born Asians had a range of socioeconomic attainment, with Filipinos and Indians at the high end, trailed by Koreans, Chinese, Pakistanis, and Bangladeshis. The vast differences between groups in their demographic, social, and economic characteristics were a function of the set of skills they brought to the U.S., and because some groups were comprised disproportionately of recent entrants, who tend to have less favorable socioeconomic characteristics.

Chapter 7 examines the impact of immigration on the city's population, labor force, and housing from a city planning perspective. First, the city's populations for 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000 were adjusted to reflect the undercount in the decennial censuses which allowed for the re-estimation of net migration for the 1970–80, 1980–90, and 1990–2000 periods. While our earlier work has established that immigration is crucial to maintaining the city's population, the new estimates of net migration provide a truer context for quantifying the direct effect of immigration. Population growth is also indirectly

affected by immigration: Over one-half of all births in New York City in 2000 were to foreign-born women. Thus, both immigration flows and immigrant fertility helped stabilize New York City's population.

Immigrants also played a crucial role in the city's labor market, comprising 43 percent of all city residents in the labor force in 2000. In the core working ages—25 to 54 years—between 40 and 50 percent of all city residents in the labor force were immigrants. Immigrants comprised a majority of employed workers in manufacturing, construction, and in service industries. The foreign-born also had a major impact on the city's housing: 48 percent of recently occupied housing units could be tied to immigrant households. Immigration has radically reshaped the race/Hispanic composition of the city and current flows are likely to further alter the city's racial and ethnic profile.

As with earlier reports in *The Newest New Yorker* series, this report contains a detailed set of **appendix tables** that permit a closer examination of many points made in the main text. These tables often provide information for countries that are not included in the analyses of top foreign-born groups. Included here are data from the tape files of the Office of Immigration Statistics, as well as data from the 2000 decennial census.

ENDNOTE

- 1 To the extent that undocumented immigrants were not counted in the census, the estimates in this report will not represent the entire foreign-born population. Some number of undocumented immigrants were counted in the census, but estimates of their magnitude do not exist.



Population Growth and Country of Origin of Immigrants

The Immigration and Nationality Amendments of 1965 repealed immigration quotas that favored northern and western Europeans and placed all countries on an equal footing. This chapter examines how these changes have resulted in a large increase in the city's foreign-born population, particularly of non-European groups. While we examine the growth of the city's population and its foreign-born component for each decade of the 20th century, the focus of the rest of the chapter will be on the decades 1970–2000, the period that was directly affected by the 1965 amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act.

New York City's Population in the 20th Century

New York City's population as of April 1, 2000 was just over eight million, the largest enumerated census population in the city's history. New York's population grew for most of the 20th century (Table 2-1 and Figure 2-1). In 1900, two years after the consolidation of the five boroughs of New York, the city's population stood at 3.4 million. Population growth, fueled by immigration, was highest in the very first decade of the 20th century, with the city's population increasing 39 percent, reaching 4.8 million in 1910. Continued immigration, domestic inflows, and natural increase (births minus deaths) resulted in further increases, with the city's population reaching 6.9 million in 1930.

While immigration tapered off in the 1930s and 1940s, the city continued to grow due to migration from the south and from Puerto Rico. By 1950, the city's population had reached 7.9 million. High baby

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

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

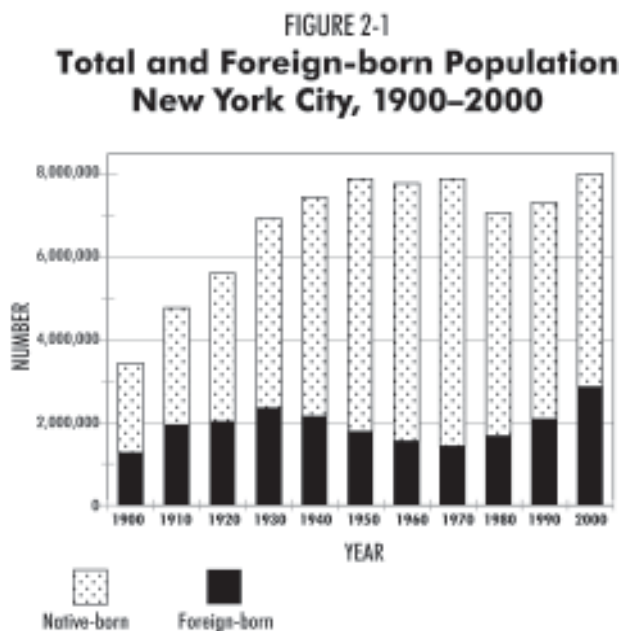
New York City's Foreign-born in the 20th Century

Thanks to heavy immigration, the foreign-born population increased from 2.1 million in 1990 to 2.9 million in 2000, a new peak. The previous high was in 1930, at the tail end of the huge wave of immigration from southern and eastern Europe, when the foreign-born population stood at 2.4 million. But with the slump in immigration during the Great Depression and World War II, the foreign-born population declined, reaching a low of 1.4 million in 1970. With changes in immigration law in 1965 resulting in a resurgence in immigration, the foreign-born population rose in the following three decades. While the 2.9 million foreign-born New Yorkers in 2000 were an all-time high, their share of the total

TABLE 2-1
Population by Nativity
New York City and the United States, 1900–2000

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

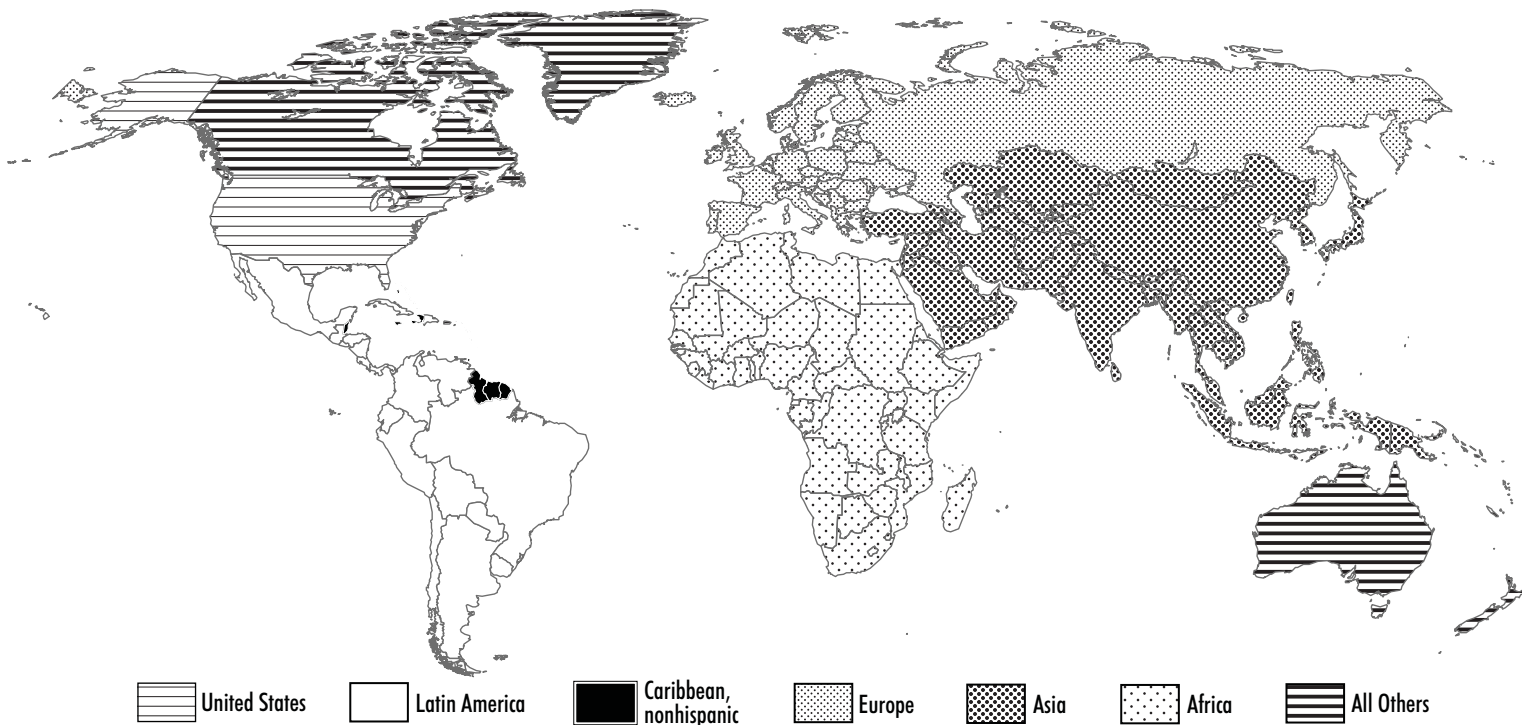
population (35.9 percent) was well under the peak attained in the preceding century—40.8 percent in 1910. The U.S. as a whole was just 11 percent foreign-born in 2000.



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

FIGURE 2-3

How Areas of Origin are Defined in this Report



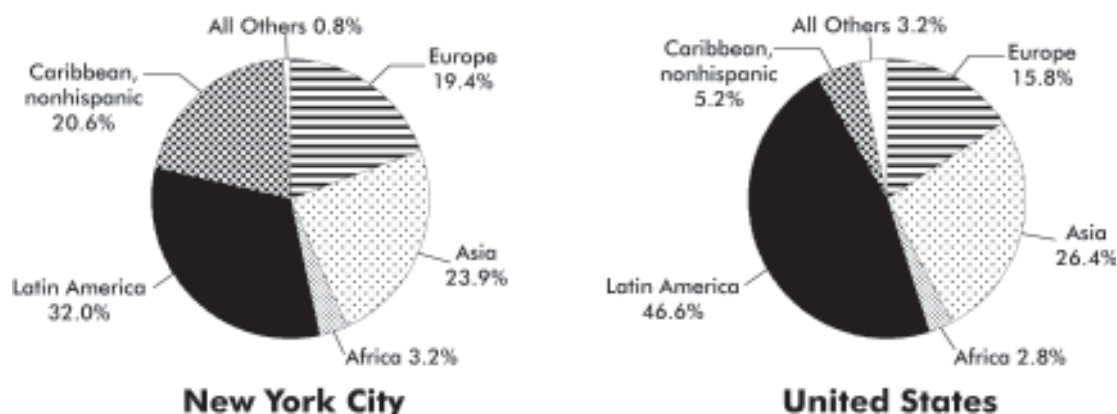
city's share of the nation's foreign-born population increased in the next four decades, reaching 18.4 percent in 1940. As immigration waned, and longer-resident immigrants out-migrated from New York, the city's share of the nation's foreign-born population began to decline. By 1970, under 15 percent of the nation's foreign-born made their home in New York City. While immigration to the city rebounded after the passage of the 1965 Immigration and Nationality Amendments, flows to the nation as a whole increased even faster as Mexicans and Asians disproportionately settled on the West Coast. By 2000, just over nine percent of the nation's foreign-born lived in New York City. Nevertheless, the city was home to a disproportionate share of the nation's foreign-born, given that it accounted for under three percent of the U.S. population in 2000.

DEFINING AN IMMIGRANT IN THE CENSUS

The decennial census provides detailed information on the place of birth of city residents. Respondents who wrote-in a place of birth outside the United States and its territories are included in the foreign-born population.¹ The overwhelming share of the foreign-born are immigrants, i.e. persons who were at one time legally admitted to the U.S. for lawful permanent residence under the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act. Unless otherwise noted, immigrants in this study are not necessarily recent entrants; indeed many have spent years in the U.S. and are naturalized U.S. citizens.

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

FIGURE 2-4
**Areas of Origin of the Foreign-born Population
 New York City and the United States, 2000**



Area of Origin and Country of Birth, 2000

Latin America was the top area of origin (see Figure 2-3 for how areas are defined) in New York City, accounting for nearly one-third of the city's immigrants (Figure 2-4). Four Latin American countries were on the city's top 10 list of sources of immigrants: the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Ecuador, and Colombia (Table 2-2). The Dominican Republic was the largest source country of New York's immigrants in 2000, accounting for 369,200 residents or nearly 13 percent of the city's foreign-born. Mexico (122,600) was the fifth largest source country, while Ecuador (114,900) and Colombia (84,400) ranked sixth and ninth, respectively. Despite their relatively large presence in New York, Latin Americans were underrepresented among the city's immigrant groups given their nearly 47 percent share of the U.S. foreign-born population.

Asians were also slightly underrepresented among the city's immigrant population in 2000, with a 24 percent share, compared to 26 percent in the overall U.S. foreign-born population. China, with

261,600 residents, was the second largest source country of immigrants and was the only Asian country that figured in the city's top 10 foreign-born list. However, an additional five Asian countries figured in the top 20: Korea (ranked 12th), India (14th), Philippines (16th), Bangladesh (17th), and Pakistan (18th).

In comparison to Latin Americans and Asians, nonhispanic Caribbean² immigrants disproportionately made their home in New York City—while they accounted for more than one-in-five of the foreign-born population in the city, they comprised just five percent of the nation's foreign-born. Nonhispanic Caribbean countries that were in the top 10 included third ranked Jamaica (178,900 residents), fourth ranked Guyana (130,600), as well as Haiti (ranked seventh) and Trinidad and Tobago (ranked eighth).

The European-born were also over-represented in New York, accounting for 19 percent of the city's immigrants, but under 16 percent of the nation's. Russia was the only European country to make the

TABLE 2-2
Top 20 Source Countries of the Foreign-born
New York City and the United States, 2000

	NEW YORK CITY			UNITED STATES			New York City as a % of the United States
	Rank	Number	Percent	Rank	Number	Percent	
TOTAL, Foreign-born	—	2,871,032	100.0	—	31,107,889	100.0	9.2
Dominican Republic	1	369,186	12.9	11	687,677	2.2	53.7
China*	2	261,551	9.1	2	1,518,652	4.9	17.2
Jamaica	3	178,922	6.2	13	553,827	1.8	32.3
Guyana	4	130,647	4.6	29	211,189	0.7	61.9
Mexico	5	122,550	4.3	1	9,177,487	29.5	1.3
Ecuador	6	114,944	4.0	21	298,626	1.0	38.5
Haiti	7	95,580	3.3	18	419,317	1.3	22.8
Trinidad & Tobago	8	88,794	3.1	32	197,398	0.6	45.0
Colombia	9	84,404	2.9	14	509,872	1.6	16.6
Russia	10	81,408	2.8	20	340,177	1.1	23.9
Italy	11	72,481	2.5	16	473,338	1.5	15.3
Korea	12	70,990	2.5	7	864,125	2.8	8.2
Ukraine	13	69,727	2.4	25	275,153	0.9	25.3
India	14	68,263	2.4	4	1,022,552	3.3	6.7
Poland	15	65,999	2.3	17	466,742	1.5	14.1
Philippines	16	49,644	1.7	3	1,369,070	4.4	3.6
Bangladesh	17	42,865	1.5	48	95,294	0.3	45.0
Pakistan	18	39,165	1.4	26	223,477	0.7	17.5
Honduras	19	32,358	1.1	23	282,852	0.9	11.4
Greece	20	29,805	1.0	34	165,750	0.5	18.0
United Kingdom	21	28,996	1.0	12	677,751	2.2	4.3
Germany	22	27,708	1.0	10	706,704	2.3	3.9
El Salvador	25	26,802	0.9	9	817,336	2.6	3.3
Cuba	26	26,030	0.9	6	872,716	2.8	3.0
Japan	31	19,415	0.7	19	347,539	1.1	5.6
Guatemala	33	17,936	0.6	15	480,665	1.5	3.7
Canada	34	17,318	0.6	8	820,771	2.6	2.1
Vietnam	38	14,707	0.5	5	988,174	3.2	1.5

*China includes the Mainland, Hong Kong, and Taiwan
Source: 2000 Census SF3

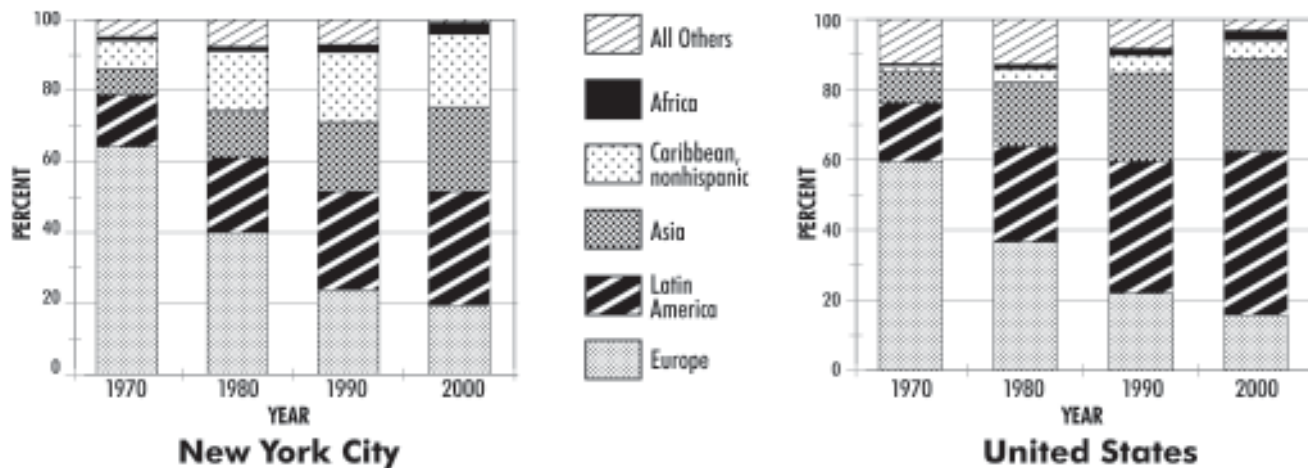
top 10 list, coming in at number 10 with 81,400 residents. Italy, Ukraine, Poland, and Greece were the other European countries that were among the top 20 source countries.

Africans were about three percent of the foreign-born population in both New York City and the U.S. overall, but no African country made the top 20 list of source countries.

Overall, New York City was home to nine percent of the country's foreign-born. But most of New York's top 20 immigrant groups disproportionately made their home in the city. The Guyanese and Dominicans had the highest proclivity to settle in the city, with over six-in-ten Guyanese immigrants to the U.S. and over one-half of the nation's Dominican immigrants making their home in New York. Other countries that were disproportionately represented in the city included Trinidad and

FIGURE 2-5

Area of Origin of the Foreign-born New York City and the United States, 1970–2000



Tobago and Bangladesh—45 percent of immigrants to the U.S. from these sources settled in New York. Only four countries in the city's top 20 list of the foreign-born had a below average propensity to settle in New York. These countries were Mexico (just over one percent of the nation's Mexican-born population lived in the city), Philippines (four percent), India (seven percent), and Korea (eight percent).

The top sources of the foreign-born population for the U.S. differed markedly from those for New York City. Mexicans dominated the U.S. immigrant population, accounting for nearly three-in-ten of the nation's 31 million foreign-born. China was the second largest source country, followed by the Philippines, India, and Vietnam, but each accounted for less than five percent of the nation's foreign-born. Cuba, Korea, Canada, El Salvador, and Germany rounded out the top 10. While Vietnam, Cuba, Canada, El Salvador, and Germany were major source countries of the nation's foreign-born, they tend to settle in areas outside the city, and thus do not even appear on the city's top 20 list of foreign-born sources.

Change in the Composition of the Immigrant Population, 1970–2000

This section examines the changing composition of the foreign-born population of New York City and the U.S. since 1970, five years after the passage of the 1965 amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act. For the years 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000, Figure 2-5 shows the area of origin for the foreign-born populations of New York City and the U.S., while the top source countries for the city are presented in Figure 2-6 and Table 2-3.

In 1970, of the 1.44 million immigrants in the city, 64 percent (922,800) were from Europe, and the top five source countries were all European. Those born in Italy were the largest source (212,200), followed by Poland (119,600), the U.S.S.R. (117,400), Germany (98,300), and Ireland (68,800). Other European sources in the top 20 list were the United Kingdom, Austria, Greece, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania, and Yugoslavia; European countries accounted for 12 of the top 20 sources of the foreign-born. Latin America provided 15 per-

TABLE 2-3

Foreign-born Population by Area of Origin and Country of Birth New York City and the United States, 1970–2000

	NEW YORK CITY								UNITED STATES			
	Foreign-born Population				Country Rank				Foreign-born Population			
	1970	1980	1990	2000	1970	1980	1990	2000	1970	1980	1990	2000
TOTAL, Foreign-born	1,437,058	1,670,199	2,082,931	2,871,032	—	—	—	—	9,619,302	14,079,906	19,767,316	31,107,889
AFRICA	13,029	23,360	42,481	92,435	—	—	—	—	61,463	199,723	363,819	881,300
ASIA	104,936	217,680	411,697	686,599	—	—	—	—	824,887	2,539,777	4,979,037	8,226,254
China*	37,348	85,100	160,399	261,551	11	4	2	2	172,132	366,500	921,070	1,518,652
Korea	2,665	20,380	56,949	70,990	47	23	11	12	38,711	289,885	568,397	864,125
India	5,032	21,500	40,419	68,263	34	20	14	14	51,000	206,087	450,406	1,022,552
Philippines	8,275	21,260	36,463	49,644	29	21	16	16	184,842	501,440	912,674	1,369,070
Bangladesh**	—	1,280	8,695	42,865	—	77	42	17	—	4,989	21,414	95,294
Pakistan	932	4,440	14,911	39,165	61	46	29	18	6,182	30,774	91,889	223,477
EUROPE	922,849	667,200	495,785	557,492	—	—	—	—	5,712,026	5,149,572	4,350,403	4,915,557
Austria	48,024	26,160	12,072	6,700	9	17	35	52	214,014	145,607	87,673	63,648
Czechoslovakia***	21,523	16,320	11,825	8,628	15	26	36	45	160,899	112,707	87,020	83,081
Germany	98,336	60,760	38,259	27,708	4	7	15	22	832,965	849,384	711,929	706,704
Greece	35,000	41,760	31,894	29,805	12	11	18	20	177,275	210,998	177,398	165,750
Hungary	31,717	22,660	14,631	11,144	13	18	30	43	183,236	144,368	110,337	92,017
Ireland	68,778	42,360	31,252	22,604	5	10	19	28	251,375	197,817	169,827	156,474
Italy	212,160	156,280	98,868	72,481	1	1	4	11	1,008,533	831,922	580,592	473,338
Poland	119,604	77,160	61,265	65,999	2	6	9	15	548,107	418,128	388,328	466,742
Romania	21,165	17,560	17,585	19,280	16	25	28	32	70,687	66,994	91,106	135,966
Russia	—	—	—	81,408	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	340,177
U.S.S.R.****	117,363	78,340	80,815	163,829	3	5	5	4	463,462	406,022	333,725	719,113
Ukraine	—	—	—	69,727	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	275,153
United Kingdom	48,798	34,520	28,740	28,996	8	15	20	21	686,099	669,149	640,145	677,751
Yugoslavia*****	16,491	22,300	21,926	19,535	19	19	23	30	153,745	152,967	141,516	113,987
LATIN AMERICA	211,048	353,500	574,151	919,759	—	—	—	—	1,620,278	3,853,045	7,403,663	14,483,112
Colombia	22,581	41,020	65,731	84,404	14	12	8	9	63,538	143,508	286,124	509,872
Cuba	63,043	49,720	41,039	26,030	6	9	13	26	439,048	607,814	736,971	872,716
Dominican Republic	51,231	120,600	225,017	369,186	7	2	1	1	61,228	169,147	347,858	687,677
Ecuador	16,075	39,000	60,451	114,944	20	14	10	6	36,663	86,128	143,314	298,626
Honduras	4,672	9,520	17,890	32,358	35	34	27	19	19,118	39,154	108,923	282,852
Mexico	3,541	7,380	32,689	122,550	42	36	17	5	759,711	2,199,221	4,298,014	9,177,487
CARIBBEAN, nonhispanic	113,892	282,980	410,532	591,660	—	—	—	—	183,692	530,010	1,004,174	1,603,862
Guyana	—	31,960	76,150	130,647	—	16	6	4	—	48,608	120,698	211,189
Haiti	20,245	50,160	71,892	95,580	18	8	7	7	28,026	92,395	225,393	419,317
Jamaica	40,672	93,100	116,128	178,922	10	3	3	3	68,576	196,811	334,140	553,827
Trinidad and Tobago	13,773	39,160	56,478	88,794	22	13	12	8	20,673	65,907	115,710	197,398
ALL OTHERS	71,304	125,479	148,285	23,087	—	—	—	—	1,216,956	1,807,779	1,666,220	997,804
Canada	20,545	15,320	13,818	17,318	17	28	31	34	812,421	842,859	744,830	820,771

* China includes the Mainland, Hong Kong, and Taiwan, when available.

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

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

**** U.S.S.R. includes only the former Republics of Belarus, Russia, Ukraine and Armenia in 2000.

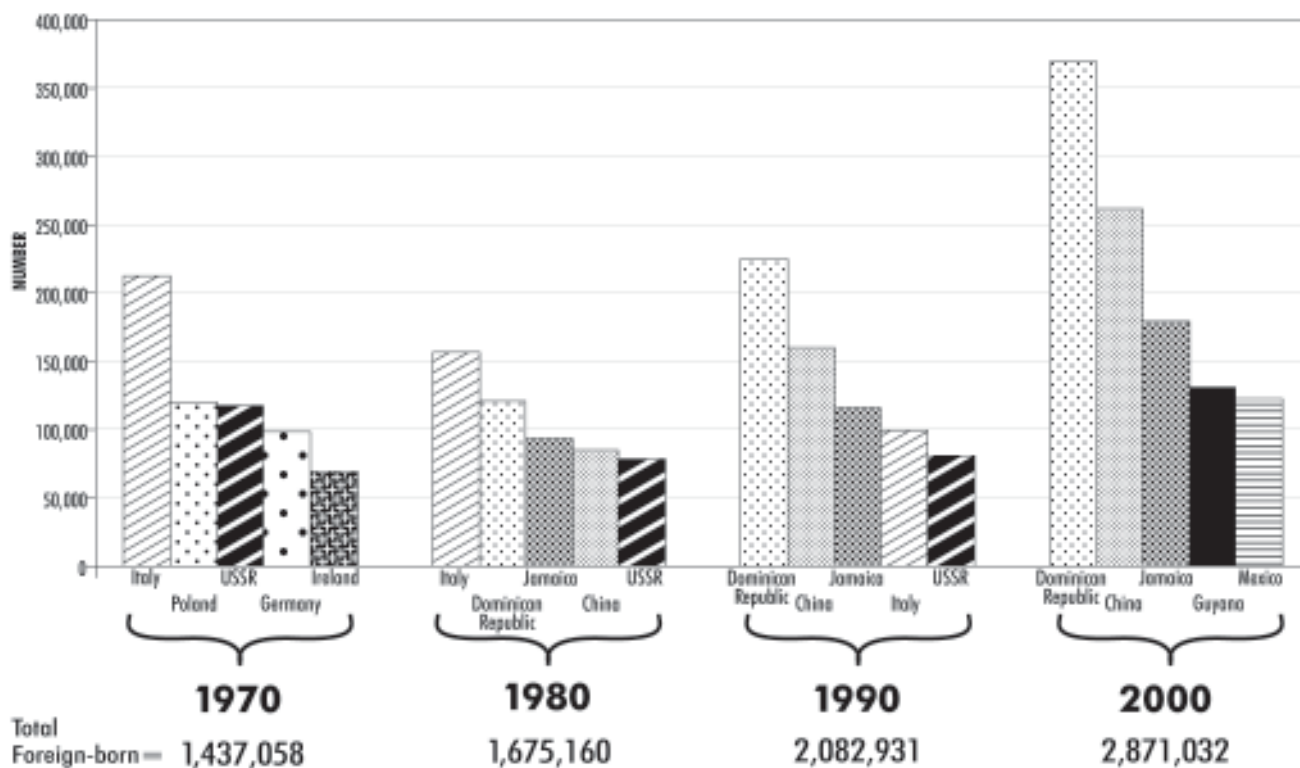
U.S.S.R. ranking excluded when calculating other country rankings in 2000.

***** Yugoslavia includes only Serbia and Montenegro in 2000.

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

FIGURE 2-6

Top Five Source Countries of the Foreign-born New York City, 1970–2000



cent of the city's foreign-born population, with Cuba (63,000) and the Dominican Republic (51,200) in fifth and sixth place, respectively.

By 1980, the city's immigrant population had increased to 1.67 million, but the number of European-born declined to 667,200. Nevertheless, the European-born remained the largest group, comprising 40 percent of the foreign-born, and Europe accounted for 10 of the top 20 sources of the foreign-born in the city. Italy remained the largest source country, but the U.S.S.R., the next largest European source, dropped to fifth. The Dominican Republic, with 120,600 residents, was the second largest source country, followed by Jamaica (93,100) and China (85,100). Latin America was the birthplace of 21 percent of the foreign-born, the nonhispanic Car-

ibbean accounted for 17 percent, and Asia for 13 percent.

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

countries were in the top 10: Jamaica (ranked third), Guyana (ranked sixth), and Haiti (in seventh place).

The year 2000 saw the city's foreign-born reach a peak of 2.87 million, but as in 1980 and 1990, no one area of origin accounted for a majority. The European share of the foreign-born population continued to decline, to 19 percent, though the number of European-born persons actually increased, from 495,800 in 1990 to 557,500 in 2000; the larger increase in the overall foreign-born number accounted for the drop in the share of Europeans. Due to continued large flows from Russia and Ukraine, the former U.S.S.R. was the only European entity that actually saw its numbers increase significantly between 1970 and 2000; it would have ranked fourth in 2000, compared to third in 1970. The Latin American share continued to increase, accounting for 32 percent in 2000. Mexico saw the largest increases among Latin American countries, with the Mexican-born population increasing from 3,500 in 1970 to 122,600 in 2000. As a result of this growth, Mexicans emerged as the fifth largest foreign-born group in New York; the city's share of the nation's Mexican-born population increased from one-half of one percent in 1970 to just over one percent in 2000. Cuba, however, saw its numbers decline. They were the sixth largest foreign-born group in 1970 and ranked twenty-sixth in 2000 as Cuban flows bypassed the city for other parts of the New York region. As a result, the city was home to just three percent of the nation's Cuban-born population in 2000, compared to 14 percent in 1970. Asians accounted for 24 percent of the foreign-born in 2000, with Bangladesh and Pakistan emerging in the top 20 for the first time. While the number from the nonhispanic Caribbean increased, their share of the foreign-born population edged up only slightly, from 20 percent in 1990 to 21 percent in 2000, as they too began to settle in other parts of the region. For example, the share of the nation's Jamaican-born making their home in the city declined from 59 per-

cent in 1970 to 32 percent in 2000, while the share of those born in Trinidad and Tobago dropped from 67 percent to 45 percent during this period. Finally, between 1990 and 2000, the African-born population more than doubled to 92,400, accounting for over three percent of the foreign-born. African groups do not make the city's top 20 list of the foreign-born, but are a growing presence among recent entrants to the city (see next section).

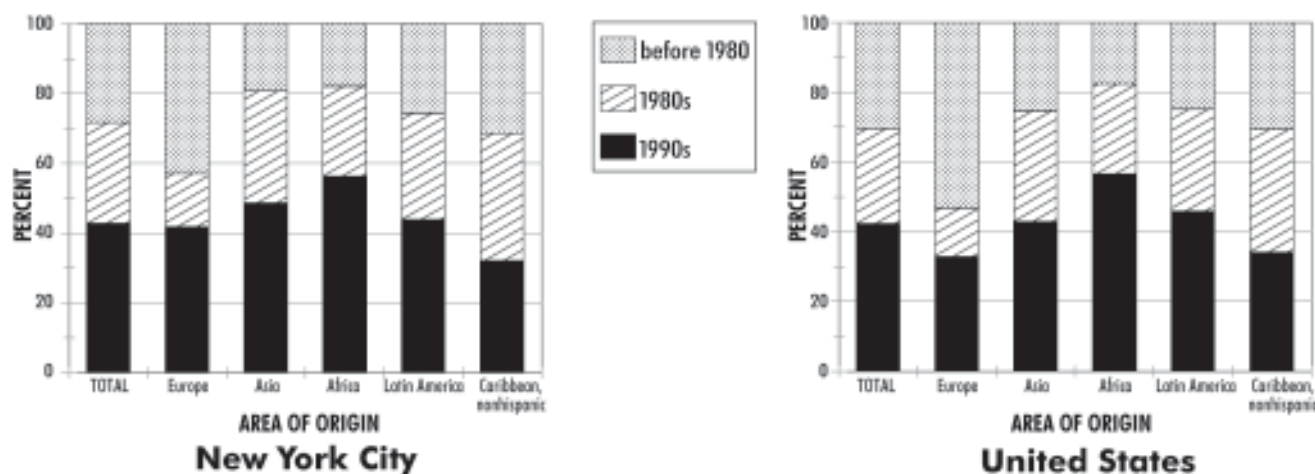
The 1970 census, when Europe accounted for nearly two-thirds of New York's foreign-born, marked the last time immigrant New York was truly dominated by just one continent. Since then, diversity has become a hallmark of the city's foreign-born population, with the largest group (Latin Americans) accounting for less than one-third of the immigrant population in 2000. With respect to the overall U.S. foreign-born population, the European dominance of earlier decades has also waned, with the share of the European-born falling from 59 percent in 1970 to 16 percent in 2000. But to some extent, Latin Americans have replaced Europeans as the dominant foreign-born group in the U.S. as a whole, with their share increasing from 17 percent of all foreign-born persons in 1970 to a near majority (47 percent) in 2000. However, the ascendance of Latin America is a far cry from the European dominance of earlier decades.

Decade of Entry of the Foreign-born in 2000 by Area of Origin and Country of Birth

New York's foreign-born population in 2000 was comprised primarily of those who had arrived in the prior two decades, often succeeding departing immigrants from earlier cohorts. Nearly 43 percent of the city's foreign-born were recent entrants, defined as those who arrived in the U.S. during the 1990s; approximately 30 percent entered the U.S. in the 1980s (Figure 2-7). Thus, over 70 percent of the city's foreign-born entered the U.S. in 1980 or later.

FIGURE 2-7

Decade of Entry of the Foreign-born by Area of Origin New York City and the United States, 2000



The relatively recent arrival of the city's foreign-born was comparable to that of the overall U.S. foreign-born population.³

Europeans, with a long history of immigration to the city, were the longest resident foreign-born group, with 43 percent having arrived in the U.S. prior to 1980. But the continuing flow from Europe, especially from Russia and the Ukraine, was reflected in the 42 percent of the city's European foreign-born who were recent entrants. In comparison, just 33 percent of the European foreign-born population in the U.S. as a whole arrived in the 1990s, a reflection of the disproportionate European flow to New York City.

The African foreign-born were the city's most recent entrants, with over one-half (56 percent) entering the U.S. in the 1990s, followed by those born in Asia (49 percent) and Latin America (44 percent). In comparison, under one-third of those born in the nonhispanic Caribbean were recent entrants, the lowest share among any group. This was a reflection of their longer history of immigration to New York, coupled with a relatively new phenomenon — a reduced proclivity to settle in the city.

Table 2-4 details the decade of entry for each of the top 20 groups in the city. Many groups had a high percentage who were recent entrants. Over seven-in-ten Bangladeshis and Ukrainians living in the city entered in the 1990s, and over six-in-ten Mexicans, Russians, and Pakistanis had come to the city during that decade. At the other end of the spectrum, just 10 percent of Italians and 11 percent of Greeks were recent entrants; over three-quarters arrived prior to 1980 when flows from both countries were at a post-World War II peak. The share of recent entrants for two other groups, Jamaicans (29 percent) and Haitians (28 percent), was also well below the city average of 43 percent. This is related to an increasing share of newly arrived Jamaican and Haitian immigrants who bypass the city and settle directly in counties adjacent to New York City (please see Chapter 5 for additional information).

Table 2-4 also lists the 20 source countries with the largest number of recent entrants. Eighteen countries on the list of the 20 largest sources of the foreign-born also made the list of countries with the largest number of recent entrants, though they were often ranked differently on both lists. Not surpris-

TABLE 2-4

Decade of Entry of the Foreign-born by Country of Birth New York City, 2000

TOP 20 FOREIGN-BORN GROUPS						TOP 20 RECENT ARRIVALS, 1990–2000		
COUNTRY	RANK	NUMBER	Percent Arriving			COUNTRY	RANK	NUMBER
			1990–2000	1980–1990	BEFORE 1980			
TOTAL, New York City	—	2,871,032	42.7	29.0	28.4	Total, New York City	—	1,224,524
Dominican Republic	1	369,186	41.9	32.2	25.9	Dominican Republic	1	155,076
China*	2	261,551	42.6	36.1	21.2	China*	2	111,425
Jamaica	3	178,922	29.3	37.2	33.5	Mexico	3	83,244
Guyana	4	130,647	38.2	43.4	18.3	Russia	4	56,557
Mexico	5	122,550	67.1	26.4	6.4	Ecuador	5	52,442
Ecuador	6	114,944	46.9	27.2	25.9	Jamaica	6	50,864
Haiti	7	95,580	27.8	36.4	35.8	Ukraine	7	49,718
Trinidad & Tobago	8	88,794	37.9	29.8	32.3	Guyana	8	49,460
Colombia	9	84,404	39.3	32.5	28.2	India	9	36,289
Russia	10	81,408	66.9	17.0	16.1	Trinidad & Tobago	10	35,235
Italy	11	72,481	9.6	6.8	83.7	Colombia	11	32,839
Korea	12	70,990	45.3	36.5	18.1	Bangladesh	12	30,392
Ukraine	13	69,727	71.3	15.4	13.4	Korea	13	28,699
India	14	68,263	51.7	32.3	16.0	Poland	14	28,311
Poland	15	65,999	43.4	20.9	35.7	Haiti	15	26,765
Philippines	16	49,644	39.8	34.2	26.0	Pakistan	16	24,693
Bangladesh	17	42,865	73.9	21.4	4.8	Philippines	17	18,958
Pakistan	18	39,165	61.6	31.5	6.9	Honduras	18	13,212
Honduras	19	32,358	43.0	34.0	23.0	Uzbekistan	19	11,690
Greece	20	29,805	11.2	13.2	75.6	Peru	20	11,524

* China includes the Mainland, Hong Kong, and Taiwan
Sources: 2000 SF3 and Public Use Microdata Sample

ingly, Italy and Greece do not make the list of top recent entrants, since their peak flows were in prior decades; their places were taken by Uzbekistan and Peru, ranked 19th and 20th. Russia, which was the 10th largest foreign-born group, had the fourth largest number of recent entrants, while Ukraine, the 13th largest foreign-born group, was ranked seventh in terms of arrivals in the 1990s. As noted earlier, Russia and Ukraine had an above average share of those entering in the 1990s. In contrast, Haitians and Guyanese were ranked lower on the list of recent entrants, relative to their position on the list of the total foreign-born.

SUMMARY

The passage of the 1965 Immigration and Nationality Amendments led to a surge in immigration to New York City and a decline in the share of European immigrants. Between 1970 and 2000, the total foreign-born population nearly doubled, from 1.44 million to 2.87 million, while the share of Europeans dropped, from 64 percent to 19 percent. Latin America was the largest area of origin, accounting for 32 percent of the city's foreign-born in 2000, followed by Asia (24 percent) and the nonhispanic Caribbean (21 percent). Thus, the foreign-born in 2000 have extremely diverse origins, in contrast to the overwhelming European origin of the foreign-born in earlier decades.

While immigration to New York City surged after the passage of the 1965 law, flows to the country as a whole have increased even faster. As a result, New York City's foreign-born, who comprised 15 percent of the nation's foreign-born in 1970, accounted for just over nine percent in 2000. Moreover, the origins of the nation's foreign-born were different, with a heavy representation of Latin Americans and Asians. Mexico was the nation's largest source country, followed by four Asian countries—China, Philippines, India, and Vietnam. As with the nation, Latin America and Asia were also the top areas of origin of New York City's foreign-born, reflected in the presence of the Dominican Republic, China, and Mexico in the city's top five. However, those born in the nonhispanic Caribbean comprised a disproportionate 21 percent share of the city's foreign-born, compared to just 5 percent for the nation. Indeed, Jamaica and Guyana were among the city's top five sources of the foreign-born, but no country from the nonhispanic Caribbean made the nation's top 10 list.

Nearly 43 percent of New York's foreign-born arrived in the 1990s, and over 70 percent had arrived in 1980 or later. Africans were the most recent entrants, 56 percent of whom arrived in the 1990s, followed by Asians (49 percent), Latin Americans (44 percent), and Europeans (42 percent). Among those born in the nonhispanic Caribbean, just 32 percent had arrived in the 1990s.

ENDNOTES

- 1 Persons born abroad whose parents were American citizens were excluded from the foreign-born population.
- 2 The nonhispanic Caribbean comprises primarily of countries in the Caribbean Basin that are *not* Spanish-speaking. It includes large source countries of the city's foreign-born, such as Jamaica, Guyana, Haiti, Trinidad & Tobago, and Barbados. It also includes smaller source countries, such as Anguilla, Antigua-Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Dominica, French Guiana, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & Grenadines, Suriname, Turks & Caicos Islands, and the Central American nation of Belize.
- 3 The detailed year of entry distribution for New York's 2,871,032 foreign-born and the 31,107,889 U.S. foreign-born, respectively, were as follows: 1995 to March 2000, 21.5 and 24.4 percent; 1990 to 1994, 21.2 and 18.0 percent; 1985 to 1989, 16.5 and 15.1 percent; 1980 to 1984, 12.4 and 12.1 percent; 1975 to 1979, 7.5 and 8.6 percent; 1970 to 1974, 7.1 and 6.4 percent; 1965 to 1969, 5.5 and 4.8 percent; before 1965, 8.3 and 10.6 percent.

In the census, year of entry does not refer to a person's arrival in New York City, but entry into the U.S. Foreign-born residents of New York City in 2000 who arrived in the U.S. in the 1990s would include persons whose initial destination was another city but who ended up in New York as of April 2000. Similarly, there are foreign-born persons who lived in New York City sometime during the 1990s, but left before April of 2000.



Immigration Law: The Gateway to Entry

Immigration law is the gateway through which every legally admitted immigrant to the U.S. passes. The law can create a new path of entry for one group or constrain the entry of others, depending on the priorities given to family relationships or specific job skills. Thus, in a very real sense, U.S. immigration law determines the size and character of immigration and is key to understanding flows to New York City. This chapter examines how those coming to New York City negotiate U.S. immigration law to become legal permanent residents of the U.S. Much of the discussion on immigration law in this chapter is excerpted from an earlier report, *The Newest New Yorkers, 1990–1994*.

For nearly forty years, immigration to the U.S. has been shaped by the landmark *Immigration and Nationality Amendments of 1965* (hereafter referred to as the 1965 Act). This law replaced the national origins quotas of the 1920s, which heavily favored northern and western Europe, with a visa system that placed all countries on an equal footing. The 1965 Act (as amended in 1976 and 1978) emphasized family reunification, the entry of those with occupational skills required in the U.S., and the admittance of refugees and asylees.

The 1990 Immigration Act, the biggest change in immigration law since 1965, maintained the priority given to family reunification, but placed an increased premium on skills. It also permanently put into place a program to diversify the source countries of immigrants to the U.S. As such, the 1990 Act has been characterized as an attempt to redress past problems. Under the new law, which took

effect in 1992, most prospective immigrants could choose one of four tracks to enter the U.S.: a family track, an employment track, a diversity track intended to provide people without family in the U.S. a chance to immigrate, and a track that provided for the entry of refugees and asylees.

The discussion that follows is divided into three sections. The first section comprehensively examines recent changes in immigration law, detailing the current categories of admission and comparing them to those that existed in the 1980s. The second section then analyzes the legal paths of admission immigrants have used to gain permanent residence in the U.S. This analysis also identifies emerging source countries on New York City's immigration landscape. Finally, we look at naturalization, which is the process through which immigrants become U.S. citizens, and examine differences among the major foreign-born groups.

DATA SOURCES

While the decennial census does not provide information on the legal/administrative paths of entry of immigrants, this information is available through the Office of Immigration Statistics (OIS)¹ at the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. OIS compiles administrative data for newly admitted immigrants, who are defined as aliens who have been lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the U.S., commonly referred to as “green card” recipients. Data used are for fiscal years 1972–1999;² these data exclude persons entering temporarily as non-immigrants (e.g., students, employees of multina-

tional corporations, visitors for pleasure), undocumented flows, and aliens who adjusted from an undocumented status under the legalization provisions of the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act.

Those who have been lawfully admitted for permanent residence either arrived from outside of the U.S. with valid immigrant visas issued by a U.S. Department of State consular office in their home countries (new arrivals), or were already in the U.S. in a temporary status and adjusted to legal permanent residence (adjustees) by applying to the Immigration and Naturalization Service. (The Immigration and Naturalization Service has been renamed the U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services and is now part of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.) Aliens who adjust to permanent residence status in the U.S. must meet the same requirements for admission as those who apply to immigrate while in their home countries. The annual immigrant tape files from OIS provide detailed administrative data on which provisions of immigration law were used to grant aliens permanent residence in the U.S.

There are important differences between the *total resident foreign-born population* reported in the decennial census, and the *flow* of immigrants from the OIS files. As discussed in Chapter 2, the decennial census provides information on foreign-born residents of New York City in 2000 by year of arrival in the U.S. The decennial census reported that of the 2.87 million foreign-born persons residing in New York City as of April 1, 2000, 1.22 million had entered the U.S. in the 1990s. This figure includes persons residing in New York temporarily as non-immigrants and some number of undocumented immigrants.

In comparison, OIS reported that an average of 104,900 aliens were legally admitted to permanent residence *each year* in the 1990s (1.05 million during the entire decade) who listed New York City as their intended place of residence. As the box on page

21 notes, this figure understates the true level of immigration to the city due to processing delays of visa applications. Moreover, unlike the census, the OIS figure excludes non-immigrants who were temporarily residing in the city. Differences in the census and OIS figures may also be due to internal migration that often occurs as part of the immigrant settlement process. As a result, a newly arrived immigrant may be captured by one data source, but not the other. Thus, a newly admitted immigrant who first settled in New York in 1998 (and hence included in the OIS data for the city), may not have been a resident of the city during the 2000 census (and hence excluded from city census data). On the other hand, a newly admitted immigrant who may have initially resided elsewhere, and subsequently moved to the city in 1998, would be included in the decennial census data for the city, but not in the OIS data used here. Despite these important conceptual differences between the annual flow from OIS and data on foreign-born residents from the census, each is a broad proxy for the other.

While OIS data are used in this chapter to analyze the legal paths of entry of newly admitted immigrants to New York, 2000 census data are used to examine patterns of naturalization in the city. The census asks respondents whether they are citizens of the U.S., and responses by the foreignborn to this question are used to calculate their naturalization rates.

VISA ALLOCATION UNDER THE 1990 IMMIGRATION ACT

All immigrants legally admitted to the U.S. must obtain a visa from the various pools defined by immigration law. These visa pools are referred to as “classes of admission” because each represents a category defined by the law through which one gains permanent resident status (i.e. becomes an immigrant) in the U.S. An understanding of classes of admission is useful because the law itself can promote immigration from some places and discourage

APPLICATION BACKLOGS AND THE RESULTANT 'DECLINE' IN IMMIGRATION IN THE 1990s

In the 1990s, the flow of immigrants to New York City grew from 103,000 at the start of the decade, to 125,600 in 1996 (Table 3-1). The flow then dropped precipitously, reaching a low of under 77,000 in 1998 and 1999. The decline in the flow of immigrants to New York in the latter part of the 1990s does not reflect a real decline in immigration, but is a result of delays in the processing of immigrant visa applications at the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), then part of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS).

The processing delays and the ensuing application backlog at the INS are partly due to the implementation of Section 245(i) provisions of immigration law.

TABLE 3-1
Persons Lawfully Admitted for
Permanent Residence
New York City, 1990–1999

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>
Average, 1990–1999	104,870
1990	103,049
1991	110,345
1992	113,246
1993	119,258
1994	117,090
1995	105,728
1996	125,645
1997	100,970
1998	76,586
1999	76,787

This change in the law allowed undocumented immigrants who were eligible for immigrant status to adjust to permanent resident status while in the U.S. by applying at an INS office and paying a penalty. Formerly, these persons had to pick up their visas outside the U.S. and were processed overseas by U.S. State Department consular offices. This change in procedures shifted a large portion of the visa processing workload from the State Department to the INS. The application backlog is also due to a surge in petitions from those legalized under the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA). Many of the nearly 3 million beneficiaries of IRCA began to naturalize in 1993 and were petitioning to adjust the status of their immediate relatives who were already living in the U.S., further increasing the INS workload.

In 1994, prior to the implementation of Section 245(i) and the surge in petitions from IRCA beneficiaries, the number of nationwide adjustment of status applications pending a decision stood at 121,000. With the implementation of the Section 245(i) provisions of immigration law, this number had grown to 951,000 by 1999. Most of those applying for adjustment will gain permanent resident status eventually, and will show up in INS data only after their cases have been processed.

The 1999 Statistical Year book of the INS reported that in the absence of these backlogs, recorded immigration to the U.S. for the period 1995–1999 would have been higher by approximately 650,000 persons (the range used by the INS was 600,000 to 700,000). Given that the city received 14.6 percent of all immigrants in the first half of the decade, we estimate that recorded immigration to New York would have been higher by 94,900 (14.6% of 650,000) between 1995–1999. Thus, the flow to the city in the 1990s would have been 1,143,604, instead of the current figure of 1,048,704.

This is a reminder that the peaks and valleys in INS flows are sometimes a result of administrative hiccups, and are not necessarily reflective of the social and economic forces commonly associated with the actual flow of immigrants. Nevertheless, these data are the only source of information on the legal pathways of admission for immigrants and are unlikely to be compromised when analyzed for the entire decade.

it from others. This, in turn, helps explain not only how groups have come to settle in the U.S., but also provides insight into future flows. Thus, comprehending the impact of immigration laws, through an analysis of class of admission, is essential for those seeking to understand immigration to New York.

The visa allocation system for the period 1980–1999 is presented in Table 3-2, which divides the classes of admission into four major categories: family-based immigrants, employment preferences, diversity visas, and refugees.

Family-based Immigrants

Under the 1990 Immigration Act, those seeking to immigrate by way of family ties entered within the *family preferences* or as *immediate relatives of U.S. citizens*. The family preferences included visas allotted in the first, second, third, and fourth preferences. Unmarried and married adult children of U.S. citizens were eligible for entry under the first and third preferences, respectively. Siblings of American citizens entered under the fourth preference. The second preference was the only category through which legal permanent residents could reunify with their spouses, minor children, and unmarried children 21 and over. The family preferences were subject to numerical limits; however, any unused visas from a preference category were assigned to the next highest preference. Reunification with immediate relatives of U.S. citizens, defined as minor children, spouses of U.S. citizens, and parents of U.S. citizens over the age of 21, were not subject to numerical limits. Each country was allotted a maximum of 20,000 visas; however, visas for immediate relatives were not counted toward this limit.

The visa allocation system following the 1990 Immigration Act is shown in the right panel of Table 3-2.³ The minimum allotment for family-related immigrants was 480,000 visas, including 226,000 visas for the family preferences and 254,000 visas

for immediate relatives. Since immediate relatives were not subject to any numerical limits, if more than 254,000 visas were required, this increase would be accommodated. If any of the 254,000 visas for immediate relatives were unused, they were allotted to the family preferences.

Employment Preferences

The 1990 Immigration Act provided more opportunities for those in skilled occupations. Prior to the 1990 law, visas were allotted equally to members of the professions of exceptional ability (27,000 visas) and to those, either skilled or unskilled, in occupations where labor was in short supply (27,000 visas). In response to appeals from employers, the 1990 Act substantially increased the number of visas for workers with skills, from 27,000 to 130,000; the number of visas for the less-skilled was reduced from 27,000 to 10,000.

The 1990 Act established five new *employment preferences* (Table 3-2). The first preference, the group with the highest priority, with an allotment of 40,040 visas, was for aliens with extraordinary ability, outstanding professors or researchers, and multinational executives. The second preference provided 40,040 visas for professionals with advanced degrees. The third preference, which was open to skilled workers, professionals with a bachelor's degree, and to needed unskilled workers, also had an allotment of 40,040 visas, 10,000 of which were reserved for unskilled workers. Skilled workers generally have a college degree or have specialized experience. The fourth preference (9,940 visas) was aimed at *special* immigrants, which included religious workers, employees of the U.S. government abroad, and aliens serving in the U.S. armed forces. The fifth preference was also allotted 9,940 visas and aimed at persons willing to invest at least \$500,000 in certain businesses that employ a minimum specified number of workers.

TABLE 3-2
Outline of the U.S. Visa Allocation System for Fiscal Years 1980–1999

Visa Allocation System after the 1976 and 1978 Amendments, and the 1980 Refugee Act (in effect during the period 1978–91)			The Immigration Act of 1990* (transition period 1992–1994; fully in effect in 1995)		
FAMILY-SPONSORED IMMIGRANTS:			FAMILY-SPONSORED IMMIGRANTS:		
Family Preferences:		216,000	Family Preferences:**		226,000
First	Unmarried sons and daughters of United States citizens and their children	54,000	First	Unmarried sons and daughters of United States citizens and their children	23,400
Second	Spouses and unmarried sons and daughters of permanent resident aliens	70,200	Second	Spouses and unmarried sons and daughters of permanent resident aliens	114,200
Fourth	Married sons and daughters of United States citizens and their spouses and children	27,000	Third	Married sons and daughters of United States citizens and their spouses and children	23,400
Fifth	Brothers and sisters of United States citizens (at least 21 years of age) and their spouses and children	64,800	Fourth	Brothers and sisters of United States citizens (at least 21 years of age) and their spouses and children	65,000
Immediate relatives of United States citizens: No numerical limit Spouses Minor Children Parents of United States citizens at least 21 years of age			Immediate relatives of United States citizens: No numerical limit Spouses Minor Children Parents of United States citizens at least 21 years of age		
EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCES:		54,000	EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCES:		140,000
Third	Members of the professions of exceptional ability	27,000	First	Priority workers	40,040
Sixth	Workers in either skilled or unskilled occupations in which laborers are in short supply in the United States	27,000	Second	Professionals with advanced degrees	40,040
			Third	Skilled and needed unskilled workers	40,040
			Fourth	Special immigrants	9,940
			Fifth	Employment creation (investors)	9,940
DIVERSITY†		Started only in 1987; visas varied by year	DIVERSITY		55,000
REFUGEE AND ASYLEE ADJUSTMENTS		Set by the president, in consultation with Congress	REFUGEE AND ASYLEE ADJUSTMENTS		Set by the president, in consultation with Congress
† Countries "adversely affected" by the 1965 law were allotted 5,000 visas in 1987 and 1988. This was increased to 15,000 for 1989, 1990 and 1991. Natives of under-represented" countries were provided 10,000 visas in 1990 and 1991.			* Visas for legalization dependents—the immediate relatives of those legalized under the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act—are not shown. These visas totaled 55,000 annually during the 1992–1994 transition period. Also during this period, diversity visas totaled 40,000 annually, increasing to 55,000 from 1995 onwards.		
			**The figure of 226,000 is the minimum number of family preference visas available. The upper limit is 480,000 minus the number of immediate relatives admitted in the prior year.		

In some years, most of the employment categories were under-subscribed. Unused visas in one year could be carried over to the next year. For example, in 1999, over 46,000 visas were available in each of the first three employment preferences, well above the annual allotment of 40,000 each. Similarly, the fourth and fifth employment preferences each had over 11,400 visas available in 1999, higher than their annual allotment of 10,000.

Diversity Visas

The passage of the 1965 Act dramatically increased immigration to the U.S. from Latin America and Asia. Moreover, by the late 1970s, European immigration began to decline, and the 1965 law's emphasis on family reunification began to work against prospective European immigrants as many no longer had close kin in the U.S. As a result, various attempts were made in the 1980s to invigorate immigration from Europe by instituting programs aimed at diversifying immigration. As part of the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA), 5,000 visas were allotted in 1987 and 1988 to 36 countries deemed "adversely affected" by the 1965 law. Immigration Amendments in 1988 increased the annual allotment for adversely affected countries to 15,000 for 1989, 1990, and 1991. Also included as part of the 1988 Immigration Amendments was a program for natives of "under-represented" countries, which provided 10,000 visas to aliens in 1990 and 1991 for countries where immigration was less than 5,000 in 1988.

The idea of creating a pool of visas to diversify immigration became permanent in the 1990 Immigration Act. By providing an entry path for those with no close relatives in the U.S., these visas were meant to sustain a diverse mix of immigrants, thereby redressing some of the perceived inequities in a system based on reunification with close relatives. Under the 1990 law, 40,000 visas would be made

available on the basis of a lottery during a transition period (1992 to 1994), with 40 percent of all visas reserved for Ireland. A permanent program was put in place in 1995, with 55,000 visas available annually for nations from which immigration was less than 50,000 over the previous five years, with each nation limited to seven percent of the total pool. (The 50,000 immigrant threshold did not include immigrants who were exempt from numerical limits, such as immediate relatives or refugees.) Most countries competed for the allotment under the permanent diversity visa program, with the federal government establishing ceilings by region of the world. The emphasis on immigrants with skills is evident, even in the diversity program. Applicants for diversity visas needed to have at least a high school education or equivalent, or a minimum of two years in a skilled occupation within five years of the application date.

Refugees and Asylees

The criterion for refugee status was established by the Refugee Act of 1980, which defines a refugee as a person with a "well-founded fear of persecution." The number of refugees permitted to enter the U.S. is set annually by the president, in consultation with the Congress. Refugees are given temporary visas for admission and are permitted to adjust their status to legal permanent residents after one year; hence the phrase refugee and asylee adjustments in Table 3-2. (Refugees and asylees differ in that the former apply for refugee status while living outside of the U.S., whereas the latter seek asylum in the U.S.) The granting of refugee status is a political decision, as much as a humanitarian one, and is closely related to foreign-policy objectives. For example, persons from Communist nations have historically been granted refugee status, while other victims of political oppression have not been granted entry under this category. In general, persons victimized by poverty are not eligible for refugee status.

ANALYSIS OF IMMIGRANTS BY CLASS OF ADMISSION

This section examines the legal paths of admission taken by immigrants to New York City in recent decades. It analyzes how the share of immigrants entering through these classes of admission has changed for the city and for its major foreign-born groups. The analysis is divided into four areas, each corresponding to a central feature of recent immigration law, and reflecting the categories outlined in Table 3-2 that were discussed in the previous section: family-related visas (including *family preferences* and *immediate relatives of U.S. citizens*), *employment preferences*, *diversity* immigration, and *refugees*.

Table 3-3 shows the broad classes of admission used by immigrants to New York City in the 1980s (1982–89) and 1990s (1990–99). Persons lawfully admitted for permanent residence, who settled in New York City in the 1990s, averaged 104,900 each year, up 23 percent from the 1980s average of 85,600. Nationally, immigration increased 28 percent, to an average of 757,900 in the 1990s. As a result, New York City's share of newly admitted immigrants declined, from 14.5 percent in the 1980s to 13.8 percent in the 1990s. Pathways of entry for immigrants to the city will be compared to those used by immigrants to the U.S. overall (Table 3-4).

The classes of admission for the top foreign-born groups are also analyzed in this section. Table 3-5 provides a snapshot view of the broad classes of admission used by the top 20 foreign-born groups in the 1990s, while Table 3-6 details this information for the 1980s. The top 20 foreign-born groups included in this chapter (and others as well) refer to the largest foreign-born groups living in New York City as determined by the 2000 census. This list includes Italy and Greece, whose peak flows were in earlier decades, and which had relatively few persons lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the 1980s and 1990s. The inclusion of these countries allows us to examine the impact of new provisions in immigration law meant to invigorate flows

from Europe. The list also includes Mexico, which sends relatively few immigrants directly to the city. Mexicans are primarily internal migrants, who have found their way to New York after having often spent time in the southwestern and western states. But with increased Mexican settlement, direct flows to the city from Mexico are likely to increase. We also examine newly emerging source countries that do not make the top 20 list of foreign-born groups in the city, but have been able to use specific provisions of immigration law to increase their flows to New York.

Family-Related Immigrants

Family Preferences

Historically, immigrants to New York City have disproportionately relied on the family preferences. In the 1980s, 61 percent of immigrants to the city were admitted under this class of admission (Table 3-3), compared to just 36 percent for the nation (Table 3-4). The use of family preference visas, however, has declined dramatically, from 51,800 in the 1980s to 39,100 in the 1990s, a drop of 25 percent. In contrast, family preference visas for the nation overall increased by six percent. As a result, the share of immigrants admitted under the family preferences in the 1990s has begun to converge for the city (37 percent) and the nation (30 percent).

The city's drop in the family preferences can be traced primarily to declines in the second preference (spouses and minor children of permanent resident aliens), and to a lesser extent, to declines in the fourth preference (brothers and sisters of American citizens). While the second preference remains the largest source of family preference visas, numbering 23,700, this category was down 30 percent since the 1980s, when the annual average was 33,900. Just 23 percent of all visas issued were in the second preference in the 1990s, compared to 40 percent in the 1980s. With respect to fourth preference visas, these numbered 8,200 in the 1990s, down from 12,500 in the 1980s.

TABLE 3-3
Immigrants Admitted by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1989 and 1990–1999

		Annual Average		Percent Change	Percent Distribution	
		1982–89	1990–99	80s to 90s	1982–89	1990–99
ALL IMMIGRANTS		85,602	104,870	22.5	100.0	100.0
Family-Related Visas		72,557	69,307	-4.5	84.8	66.1
Family Preferences		51,817	39,097	-24.5	60.5	37.3
First	Unmarried sons and daughters of U.S. citizens and their children	1,276	3,304	158.9	1.5	3.2
Second	Spouses and unmarried sons and daughters of permanent resident aliens	33,933	23,716	-30.1	39.6	22.6
Third	Married sons and daughters of U.S. citizens and their spouses and children (Fourth preference prior to 1992)	4,077	3,886	-4.7	4.8	3.7
Fourth	Brothers and sisters of U.S. citizens at least 21 years of age and their spouses and children (Fifth preference prior to 1992)	12,531	8,192	-34.6	14.6	7.8
Immediate Relatives of U.S. Citizens		20,740	30,210	45.7	24.2	28.8
	Spouses	12,717	15,865	24.8	14.9	15.1
	Children	3,276	7,523	129.6	3.8	7.2
	Parents	4,747	6,821	43.7	5.5	6.5
Employment preferences		6,732	10,391	54.3	7.9	9.9
First	Priority workers	—	984	—	—	0.9
Second	Professionals with advanced degrees	—	1,000	—	—	1.0
Third	Skilled and needed unskilled workers	—	6,186	—	—	5.9
	Skilled and professional workers	—	5,021	—	—	4.8
	Needed unskilled workers	—	1,165	—	—	1.1
Fourth	Special immigrants	—	795	—	—	0.8
Fifth	Employment creation (investors)	—	14	—	—	0.0
Pre-1992	Third preference	1,785	469	—	2.1	0.4
Pre-1992	Sixth preference	4,947	942	—	5.8	0.9
Diversity		366	8,557	2238.0	0.4	8.2
Refugees		4,356	14,112	223.9	5.1	13.5
Other Immigrants		1,591	2,504	57.4	1.9	2.4
	Legalization dependents	—	1,150	—	0.0	1.1
	All other	1,591	1,354	-14.9	1.9	1.3

— Data category not applicable

Source: Annual Immigrant Tape Files, 1982–99, Office of Immigration Statistics
Population Division
New York City Department of City Planning

TABLE 3-4
Immigrants Admitted by Class of Admission
United States, 1982–1989 and 1990–1999

		Annual Average		Percent Change	Percent Distribution	
		1982–89	1990–99	80s to 90s	1982–89	1990–99
ALL IMMIGRANTS		590,771	757,853	28.3	100.0	100.0
Family-Related Visas		412,556	482,933	17.1	69.8	63.7
Family Preferences		210,968	223,649	6.0	35.7	29.5
First	Unmarried sons and daughters of U.S. citizens and their children	9,755	16,847	72.7	1.7	2.2
Second	Spouses and unmarried sons and daughters of permanent resident aliens	111,779	121,691	8.9	18.9	16.1
Third	Married sons and daughters of U.S. citizens and their spouses and children (Fourth preference prior to 1992)	20,484	23,621	15.3	3.5	3.1
Fourth	Brothers and sisters of U.S. citizens at least 21 years of age and their spouses and children (Fifth preference prior to 1992)	68,950	61,490	-10.8	11.7	8.1
Immediate Relatives of U.S. Citizens		201,588	259,284	28.6	34.1	34.2
	Spouses	123,755	141,273	14.2	20.9	18.6
	Children	36,319	56,038	54.3	6.1	7.4
	Parents	41,514	61,973	49.3	7.0	8.2
Employment preferences		52,616	92,296	75.4	8.9	12.2
First	Priority workers	—	15,058	—	—	2.0
Second	Professionals with advanced degrees	—	17,126	—	—	2.3
Third	Skilled and needed unskilled workers	—	43,009	—	—	5.7
	Skilled and professional workers	—	36,211	—	—	4.8
	Needed unskilled workers	—	6,798	—	—	0.9
Fourth	Special immigrants	—	5,666	—	—	0.7
Fifth	Employment creation (investors)	—	503	—	—	0.1
Pre-1992 Third preference		26,279	5,463	—	—	0.7
Pre-1992 Sixth preference		26,337	5,470	—	—	0.7
Diversity		2,017	41,059	1935.9	0.3	5.4
Refugees		105,642	105,308	-0.3	17.9	13.9
Other Immigrants		17,940	36,258	102.1	3.0	4.8
Legalization dependents		—	14,224	—	0.0	1.9
All other		17,940	22,034	22.8	3.0	2.9

— Data category not applicable

Source: Annual Immigrant Tape Files, 1982–99, Office of Immigration Statistics
Population Division
New York City Department of City Planning

TABLE 3-5
Class of Admission by Country of Birth
New York City, 1990–1999

	ANNUAL AVERAGE FLOWS							PERCENT DISTRIBUTION						
	Total Immigration	Family Preferences	Immediate Relatives	Employment	Diversity	Refugees	All Other	Total Immigration	Family Preferences	Immediate Relatives	Employment	Diversity	Refugees	All Other
ALL IMMIGRANTS	104,870	39,097	30,210	10,391	8,557	14,112	2,504	100.0	37.3	28.8	9.9	8.2	13.5	2.4
Dominican Republic	18,067	10,952	6,847	91	—	—	175	100.0	60.6	37.9	0.5	—	—	1.0
China	11,127	5,239	2,355	2,915	20	312	286	100.0	47.1	21.2	26.2	0.2	2.8	2.6
Jamaica	6,112	3,595	2,060	373	—	—	82	100.0	58.8	33.7	6.1	—	—	1.3
Guyana	5,144	3,411	1,351	325	23	—	34	100.0	66.3	26.3	6.3	0.4	—	0.7
Mexico	772	179	328	153	—	—	111	100.0	23.2	42.4	19.9	—	—	14.3
Ecuador	2,963	1,376	1,079	277	63	—	167	100.0	46.4	36.4	9.3	2.1	—	5.6
Haiti	3,049	1,815	1,069	74	14	63	15	100.0	59.5	35.1	2.4	0.5	2.1	0.5
Trinidad & Tobago	2,859	1,085	1,225	464	56	—	29	100.0	37.9	42.8	16.2	2.0	—	1.0
Colombia	2,243	848	1,143	149	6	—	95	100.0	37.8	51.0	6.7	0.3	—	4.2
Russia*	3,034	24	273	103	288	2,286	59	100.0	0.8	9.0	3.4	9.5	75.4	2.0
Italy	333	52	149	59	58	8	8	100.0	15.5	44.8	17.6	17.4	2.5	2.3
Korea	1,531	678	385	426	—	—	40	100.0	44.3	25.2	27.8	—	—	2.6
Ukraine*	5,494	23	165	38	348	4,850	70	100.0	0.4	3.0	0.7	6.3	88.3	1.3
India	2,851	1,438	817	475	8	14	99	100.0	50.4	28.7	16.6	0.3	0.5	3.5
Poland	2,985	764	342	292	1,401	140	47	100.0	25.6	11.5	9.8	46.9	4.7	1.6
Philippines	2,657	378	740	1,115	—	—	420	100.0	14.2	27.8	42.0	—	—	15.8
Bangladesh	2,899	858	677	72	1,231	18	43	100.0	29.6	23.3	2.5	42.5	0.6	1.5
Pakistan	2,107	886	711	139	292	19	61	100.0	42.0	33.7	6.6	13.9	0.9	2.9
Honduras	1,053	582	414	30	5	—	20	100.0	55.3	39.3	2.8	0.5	—	1.9
Greece	235	52	135	28	14	—	—	100.0	21.9	57.5	11.7	6.0	—	—
Former Soviet Union	13,665	72	587	212	852	11,727	215	100.0	0.5	4.3	1.6	6.2	85.8	1.6

* Includes a portion of flows from the former Soviet Union that had no information on the specific republic. The known distribution by republic was used to reallocate these flows across each sub-class of admission. The adjusted flows for each sub-class were then totaled to obtain the flow for each broad class of admission, as well as the adjusted flow for each former republic.

— Indicates cells with fewer than 5 immigrants. In some cases the data category is not applicable.

Source: Annual Immigrant Tape Files, 1990–99, Office of Immigration Statistics
Population Division
New York City Department of City Planning

While most source countries experienced a decline in the use of family preferences, these visas remained a major path of admission for many of the top source countries. In the 1990s, while 37 percent of immigrants to the city entered with a family preference visa, this was true for 61 percent of Dominicans, 47 percent of Chinese, 59 percent of Jamaicans, and 66 percent of the Guyanese (Table 3-7). These top four source countries comprised 39 percent of the flow of immigrants to the city in the 1990s, but accounted for 59 percent of the family preference visas. Many of the family preferences are oversubscribed, resulting in long waiting periods for

those who have applied to immigrate under these preferences. Thus, the above groups, who have a longer history of immigration to the city, are more likely to be ahead of the line and be granted an immigrant visa.

The drop in the use of family preference visas, particularly the second preference, was reflected among most groups. Table 3-7 shows the declining importance of the second preference, in both absolute and relative terms, for major source countries to the city. The share of Dominicans entering under the second preference declined from 65 percent in

TABLE 3-6
Class of Admission by Country of Birth
New York City, 1982–1989

	ANNUAL AVERAGE FLOWS							PERCENT DISTRIBUTION						
	Total Immigration	Family Preferences	Immediate Relatives	Employment	Diversity	Refugees	All Other	Total Immigration	Family Preferences	Immediate Relatives	Employment	Diversity	Refugees	All Other
ALL IMMIGRANTS	85,602	51,817	20,740	6,732	366	4,356	1,591	100.0	60.5	24.2	7.9	0.4	5.1	1.9
Dominican Republic	14,470	11,146	3,083	49	—	—	192	100.0	77.0	21.3	0.3	—	—	1.3
China	8,985	6,597	1,611	673	—	33	71	100.0	73.4	17.9	7.5	—	0.4	0.8
Jamaica	9,043	6,934	1,388	627	—	—	94	100.0	76.7	15.3	6.9	—	—	1.0
Guyana	6,705	5,219	989	468	—	—	27	100.0	77.8	14.8	7.0	—	—	0.4
Mexico	393	70	235	59	—	—	28	100.0	17.9	59.9	15.0	—	—	7.1
Ecuador	2,241	1,428	584	150	—	—	77	100.0	63.7	26.1	6.7	—	—	3.4
Haiti	5,102	3,566	1,079	114	—	272	72	100.0	69.9	21.1	2.2	—	5.3	1.4
Trinidad & Tobago	1,690	1,168	335	123	—	—	63	100.0	69.1	19.8	7.3	—	—	3.7
Colombia	2,851	1,507	1,137	154	—	—	53	100.0	52.8	39.9	5.4	—	—	1.8
Russia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	704	310	289	67	16	—	18	100.0	44.0	41.0	9.5	2.3	—	2.6
Korea	2,514	1,547	615	305	—	—	46	100.0	61.5	24.5	12.1	—	—	1.8
Ukraine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
India	2,505	1,565	508	382	—	—	49	100.0	62.5	20.3	15.2	—	—	1.9
Poland	985	303	208	54	22	391	6	100.0	30.8	21.1	5.5	2.3	39.7	0.6
Philippines	1,692	471	779	355	—	8	79	100.0	27.8	46.0	21.0	—	0.5	4.7
Bangladesh	416	242	140	22	—	—	12	100.0	58.1	33.8	5.2	—	—	2.8
Pakistan	864	505	246	80	—	9	25	100.0	58.5	28.5	9.2	—	1.0	2.8
Honduras	1,074	722	314	26	—	—	12	100.0	67.3	29.2	2.4	—	—	1.1
Greece	645	257	331	42	—	—	13	100.0	39.8	51.3	6.6	—	—	2.1
Former Soviet Union	1,347	120	157	73	—	991	6	100.0	8.9	11.6	5.4	—	73.6	0.5

— Indicates cells with fewer than 5 immigrants. In some cases the data category is not applicable.

Source: Annual Immigrant Tape Files, 1982-89, Office of Immigration Statistics
Population Division
New York City Department of City Planning

the 1980s to 47 percent in the 1990s, while the Jamaican use of this preference dropped from 54 percent to 35 percent during this period. Though Dominicans saw an absolute and relative decline in the use of second preference visas, the drop was not as great as that of many other groups. This was directly related to the provisions of the 1990 Act that allowed countries with the longest waiting period for second preference visas (primarily the Dominican Republic) priority in obtaining these visas.⁴ As a result, the share of *all* second preference visas in the city captured by Dominican immigrants increased from 28 percent in the 1980s to 36

percent in the 1990s. This Dominican relative gain was offset by declines for other Caribbean countries.

The city's drop in the family preferences was also due to a decline in the fourth preference (brothers and sisters of American citizens), to 8,200 in the 1990s, down from 12,500 in the 1980s. In the 1980s, 15 percent of all immigrants entered as siblings of American citizens, compared to under 8 percent in the 1990s. Declines in the percentage of immigrants entering as siblings of American citizens occurred across the board by country. The proportionately largest users of this preference—India, China, and

TABLE 3-7

Selected Family Preference Immigrants by Country of Birth New York City, 1982–1989 and 1990–1999

	<u>Total Immigration</u>		<u>Family Preferences, Total</u>				<u>2nd Preference: Spouses and Unmarried Children of Permanent Resident Aliens</u>				<u>4th Preference: Brothers and Sisters of U.S. Citizens and their Spouses and Children</u>			
	<u>Annual Average</u>		<u>Annual Average</u>		<u>Share of Total Immig.</u>		<u>Annual Average</u>		<u>Share of Total Immig.</u>		<u>Annual Average</u>		<u>Share of Total Immig.</u>	
	1982–89	1990–99	1982–89	1990–99	1982–89	1990–99	1982–89	1990–99	1982–89	1990–99	1982–89	1990–99	1982–89	1990–99
ALL IMMIGRANTS	85,602	104,870	51,817	39,097	60.5	37.3	33,933	23,716	39.6	22.6	12,531	8,192	14.6	7.8
Dominican Republic	14,470	18,067	11,146	10,952	77.0	60.6	9,362	8,503	64.7	47.1	1,332	1,384	9.2	7.7
China	8,985	11,127	6,597	5,239	73.4	47.1	2,437	2,174	27.1	19.5	2,649	2,130	29.5	19.1
Jamaica	9,043	6,112	6,934	3,595	76.7	58.8	4,898	2,151	54.2	35.2	1,373	658	15.2	10.8
Guyana	6,705	5,144	5,219	3,411	77.8	66.3	2,932	1,620	43.7	31.5	1,832	910	27.3	17.7
Mexico	393	772	70	179	17.9	23.2	52	147	13.1	19.0	7	11	1.8	1.4
Ecuador	2,241	2,963	1,428	1,376	63.7	46.4	1,147	1,011	51.2	34.1	201	184	9.0	6.2
Haiti	5,102	3,049	3,566	1,815	69.9	59.5	2,889	1,300	56.6	42.6	568	298	11.1	9.8
Trinidad & Tobago	1,690	2,859	1,168	1,085	69.1	37.9	798	478	47.2	16.7	201	140	11.9	4.9
Colombia	2,851	2,243	1,507	848	52.8	37.8	1,140	545	40.0	24.3	275	163	9.6	7.2
Russia*	—	3,034	—	24	—	0.8	—	6	—	0.2	—	1	—	0.0
Italy	704	333	310	52	44.0	15.5	94	23	13.4	6.8	139	18	19.7	5.4
Korea	2,514	1,531	1,547	678	61.5	44.3	953	432	37.9	28.2	527	193	21.0	12.6
Ukraine*	—	5,494	—	23	—	0.4	—	6	—	0.1	—	1	—	0.0
India	2,505	2,851	1,565	1,438	62.5	50.4	730	850	29.2	29.8	785	459	31.3	16.1
Poland	985	2,985	303	764	30.8	25.6	134	205	13.6	6.9	38	38	3.9	1.3
Philippines	1,692	2,657	471	378	27.8	14.2	220	156	13.0	5.9	106	101	6.3	3.8
Bangladesh	416	2,899	242	858	58.1	29.6	128	614	30.9	21.2	100	186	24.0	6.4
Pakistan	864	2,107	505	886	58.5	42.0	260	583	30.1	27.7	222	217	25.7	10.3
Honduras	1,074	1,053	722	582	67.3	55.3	555	387	51.7	36.8	80	57	7.4	5.4
Greece	645	235	257	52	39.8	21.9	130	20	20.2	8.5	89	22	13.8	9.4
Former Soviet Union	1,347	13,665	120	72	8.9	0.5	48	21	3.6	0.2	14	3	1.0	0.0

* Includes a portion of flows from the former Soviet Union that had no information on the specific republic. The known distribution by republic was used to reallocate these flows across each sub-class of admission. The adjusted flows for each sub-class were then totaled to obtain the flow for each broad class of admission, as well as the adjusted flow for each former republic.

Source: Annual Immigrant Tape Files, 1982–99, Office of Immigration Statistics
Population Division
New York City Department of City Planning

Guyana—experienced the biggest declines. Thirty-one percent of all Asian Indians entered as siblings in the 1980s, compared to 16 percent in the 1990s. The share of Chinese using this preference dropped from 30 percent to 19 percent during this period, while use by the Guyanese dropped from 27 percent to 18 percent. As a result of these declines, the share of immigrants to New York admitted as siblings of U.S. citizens (7.8 percent) is slightly lower than that for the U.S. as a whole (8.1 percent).

The decline in the family preference visas may be related to the increased use of immediate relative visas (see next section) since they are not subject to numeric limitations. Thus, someone who is eligible for both a family preference visa and an immediate relative visa, may opt for the latter as these visas generally do not entail as long a waiting period before they are issued. Moreover, the 1990 law has provided additional visas in many categories of admission, including larger employment and diversity visa allotments. In addition, there was a large increase in the number of immigrants admitted as

TABLE 3-8

Selected Immediate Relative Classes by Country of Birth New York City, 1982–1989 and 1990–1999

	<u>Total Immigration</u>		<u>Immediate Relatives, Total</u>				<u>Spouses of U.S. Citizens</u>				<u>Children of U.S. Citizens</u>			
	<u>Annual Average</u>		<u>Annual Average</u>		<u>Share of Total Immig.</u>		<u>Annual Average</u>		<u>Share of Total Immig.</u>		<u>Annual Average</u>		<u>Share of Total Immig.</u>	
	1982–89	1990–99	1982–89	1990–99	1982–89	1990–99	1982–89	1990–99	1982–89	1990–99	1982–89	1990–99	1982–89	1990–99
ALL IMMIGRANTS	85,602	104,870	20,740	30,210	24.2	28.8	12,717	15,865	14.9	15.1	3,276	7,523	3.8	7.2
Dominican Republic	14,470	18,067	3,083	6,847	21.3	37.9	1,909	3,488	13.2	19.3	686	2,226	4.7	12.3
China	8,985	11,127	1,611	2,355	17.9	21.2	621	881	6.9	7.9	104	296	1.2	2.7
Jamaica	9,043	6,112	1,388	2,060	15.3	33.7	766	994	8.5	16.3	334	713	3.7	11.7
Guyana	6,705	5,144	989	1,351	14.8	26.3	420	524	6.3	10.2	170	258	2.5	5.0
Mexico	393	772	235	328	59.9	42.4	182	233	46.3	30.2	40	62	10.1	8.0
Ecuador	2,241	2,963	584	1,079	26.1	36.4	376	552	16.8	18.6	100	270	4.5	9.1
Haiti	5,102	3,049	1,079	1,069	21.1	35.1	734	430	14.4	14.1	153	257	3.0	8.4
Trinidad & Tobago	1,690	2,859	335	1,225	19.8	42.8	228	726	13.5	25.4	56	356	3.3	12.5
Colombia	2,851	2,243	1,137	1,143	39.9	51.0	777	641	27.2	28.6	213	302	7.5	13.5
Russia*	—	3,034	—	273	—	9.0	—	163	—	5.4	—	72	—	2.4
Italy	704	333	289	149	41.0	44.8	210	122	29.8	36.7	19	8	2.7	2.3
Korea	2,514	1,531	615	385	24.5	25.2	233	211	9.3	13.7	101	52	4.0	3.4
Ukraine*	—	5,494	—	165	—	3.0	—	78	—	1.4	—	25	—	0.4
India	2,505	2,851	508	817	20.3	28.7	193	370	7.7	13.0	16	102	0.7	3.6
Poland	985	2,985	208	342	21.1	11.5	141	198	14.3	6.6	25	79	2.6	2.6
Philippines	1,692	2,657	779	740	46.0	27.8	400	360	23.6	13.6	150	177	8.9	6.6
Bangladesh	416	2,899	140	677	33.8	23.3	84	254	20.3	8.8	21	150	5.0	5.2
Pakistan	864	2,107	246	711	28.5	33.7	160	321	18.6	15.2	22	253	2.6	12.0
Honduras	1,074	1,053	314	414	29.2	39.3	176	188	16.4	17.8	88	160	8.2	15.2
Greece	645	235	331	135	51.3	57.5	240	101	37.3	43.0	36	14	5.6	6.0
Former Soviet Union	1,347	13,665	157	587	11.6	4.3	75	317	5.6	2.3	9	115	0.6	0.8

* Includes a portion of flows from the former Soviet Union that had no information on the specific republic. The known distribution by republic was used to reallocate these flows across each sub-class of admission. The adjusted flows for each sub-class were then totaled to obtain the flow for each broad class of admission, as well as the adjusted flow for each former republic.

Source: Annual Immigrant Tape Files, 1982–99, Office of Immigration Statistics
Population Division
New York City Department of City Planning

refugees. Coupled with an absolute decline in the use of the second preference, the overall effect has been to greatly depress the percentage of immigrants entering under the second preference in the 1990s.

Immediate Relatives

While the numerically limited family preference visas are often oversubscribed, entailing long waiting periods, immediate relative visas are not subject to numeric limits. Thus, an alien who is eligible for an immediate relative visa is admitted to permanent residence as soon as the visa processing is completed.

Given the lack of numeric limits, this category often sees large growth. Indeed, nationwide, the number of immediate relatives admitted annually increased by 29 percent between the 1980s and 1990s (Table 3-4). The rise in New York City was even greater, 46 percent, from 20,700 each year in the 1980s to 30,200 annually in the 1990s (Table 3-3). As a result, immediate relatives, who accounted for 24 percent of all entrants in the 1980s, comprised 29 percent of newly admitted immigrants in the 1990s. This category has become an important path of admission for major source countries, such as the

Dominican Republic. In the 1980s, 21 percent of Dominicans entered as immediate relatives; this increased to nearly 38 percent in the 1990s. But Colombians had among the greatest usage: 51 percent were admitted to the city as immediate relatives in the 1990s, up from 40 percent in the 1980s.

The entry of spouses of American citizens (the majority of immediate relatives) increased from an annual average of 12,700 in the 1980s to 15,900 in the 1990s. However, as a result of rising immigration, their share of total immigration remained at around 15 percent in both periods. Dominicans showed the biggest absolute increase, from an annual average of 1,900 in the 1980s to 3,500 in the 1990s. As a result, the percent of Dominicans entering as spouses of American citizens increased from 13 percent to 19 percent during this period (Table 3-8). Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago also experienced major absolute increases that resulted in a near doubling of the percentage of their immigrants entering as spouses of American citizens, to 16 percent and 25 percent, respectively.

The largest increase among immediate relatives was for those entering as children of U.S. citizens (Table 3-8). Their numbers grew from 3,300 in the 1980s to 7,500 in the 1990s; the share of immigrants entering under this class of admission rose from under 4 percent to over 7 percent during this period. Groups with an excess of 10 percent of their flows entering under this class included Hondurans, Colombians, Trinidadians and Tobagonians, Dominicans, Pakistanis, and Jamaicans.

Table 3-4 shows that nationwide, more immigrants entered as immediate relatives in the 1990s (34 percent) than with a family preference visa (30 percent). At first glance, the reverse was true in New York, with 29 percent admitted as immediate relatives, versus 37 percent as family preference entrants (Table 3-3). But an analysis of *annual* visa usage in New York shows an absolute decline through the

1990s; from 1997 onward, there was a convergence with national trends, with the number of immigrants entering as immediate relatives exceeding those coming in with a family preference visa (See Appendix Table 3-1). The relative decline of family preferences, however, was more striking because of steady or increased use of other pathways, such as immediate relative, employment, and diversity visas. The increased propensity of immigrants to enter as immediate relatives may be due to the dramatic increase in naturalization in the city in the late 1990s; this may portend increases in future immigration to New York, since immediate relatives are exempt from numeric limits. Moreover, since so many immediate relatives are adjustees, it is likely that immigrants entering via this route were disproportionately affected by administrative backlogs that occurred in the late 1990s. As this backlog is alleviated, the potential exists for the numbers in this category to increase significantly.

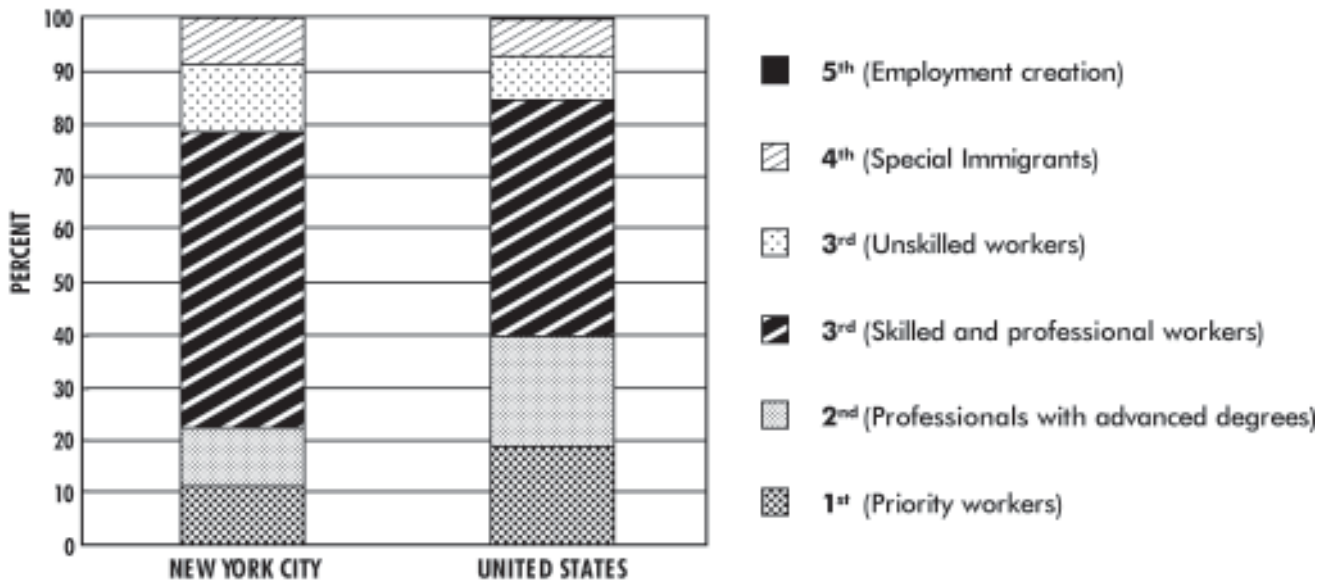
Employment-based Immigration

The 1990 law's emphasis on the entry of those with job skills required in the U.S. was reflected in the 54 percent increase in employment visas used by immigrants to the city, from an annual average of 6,700 in the 1980s to 10,400 in the 1990s (Table 3-3). This growth rate was well in excess of the 23 percent increase in total immigration. Employment preferences accounted for 10 percent of immigration to the city in the 1990s, up from 8 percent in the 1980s. However, employment visas played a more important role nationally: they increased by 75 percent during this period and accounted for over 12 percent of immigration to the nation (Table 3-4).

As intended by the 1990 law, those entering with an employment visa not only formed a larger share of all immigrants but were also overwhelmingly skilled. Among immigrants admitted with an employment visa during the years 1992–1999, the period when the 1990 law was in effect, 11 percent

FIGURE 3-1

Immigrants Admitted by Detailed Employment Preferences New York City and the United States, 1992–1999



entered under the employment first preference (Figure 3-1). This category was comprised of priority workers and included aliens with extraordinary ability, outstanding professors or researchers, and multinational executives. Another 11 percent entered under the second preference (professionals with advanced degrees), and an additional 60 percent were skilled entrants using the third preference (skilled workers and professionals with a bachelor's degree). However, New York's employment entrants were not as skilled as the overall employment flows to the U.S.—40 percent of U.S. employment entrants were in the first or second preference, twice the share for New York. Moreover, just 8 percent of U.S. employment entrants were third preference unskilled workers, compared to 13 percent for New York.

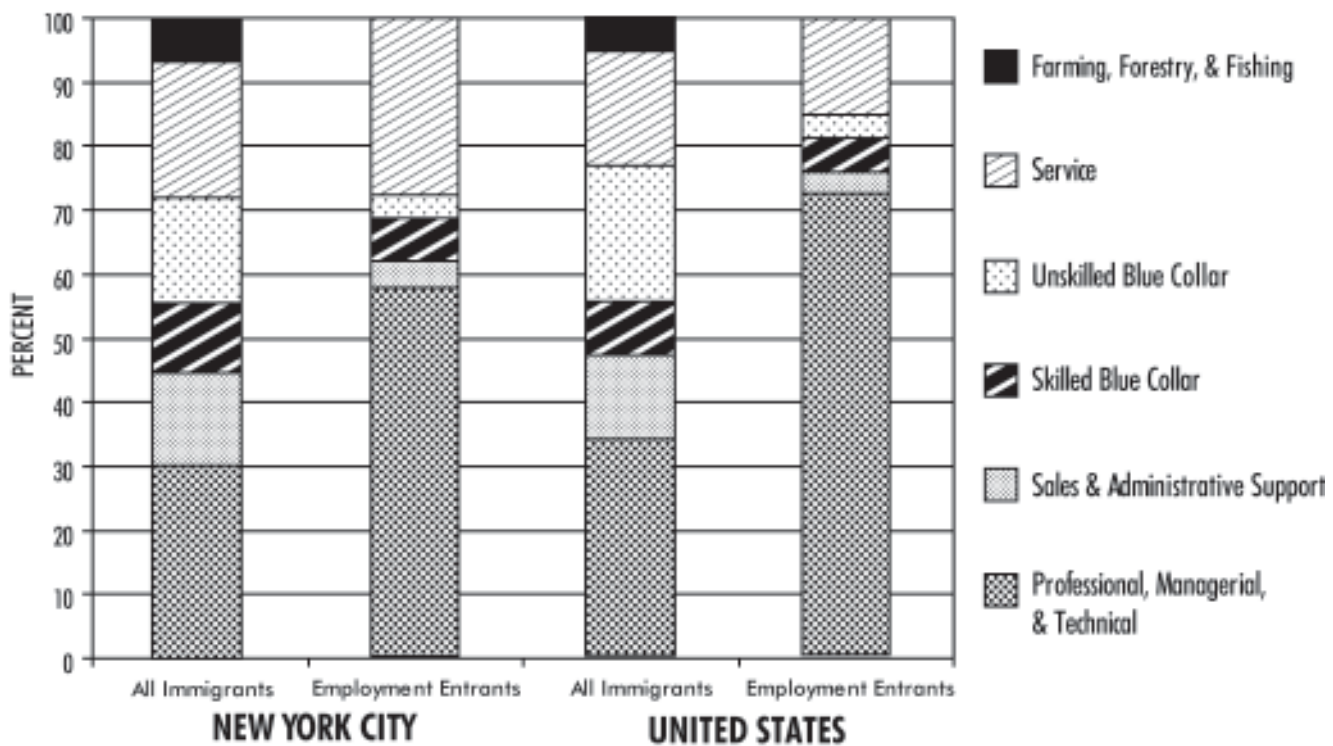
The highly skilled nature of those entering with employment visas is also reflected in the occupations of these immigrants (Figure 3-2). In the 1990s, 58 percent of all employment-based immigrants were in the top occupational category, encompassing pro-

fessional, managerial, and technical (PMT) activities, compared to just 30 percent of all immigrants. For the nation, the percentage of employment-based immigrants in PMT occupations stood at 72 percent, compared to 34 percent for all immigrants to the U.S. in the 1990s.⁵

Several countries on New York City's top source list had a high reliance on employment visas (Table 3-5). This was especially true of immigrants from the Philippines, whose propensity to use employment as a path to entry was marked even in the 1980s, when over one-fifth of the flow to New York City entered with an employment visa. However, in the 1990s, the share of Filipino immigrants relying on employment-related immigration doubled, to 42 percent of the flow. In addition to these employment entrants, there was a surge in the flow of nurses from the Philippines in the early 1990s who entered under a special statute of the immigration law that was distinct from the employment visa classes. These nurses numbered nearly 4,000 (data not shown) and

FIGURE 3-2

Occupational Distribution of All Immigrants and Employment Entrants New York City and the United States, 1990–1999



accounted for 15 percent of the Filipino flow during the decade. Thus, nearly six-in-ten Filipino immigrants to New York utilized jobs as a path of entry.

Chinese immigrants also showed a dramatic increase in their use of employment visas, to 26 percent in the 1990s (Table 3-5), up from 8 percent in the 1980s (Table 3-4). A sizable portion of this increase was the result of 10,400 Chinese students who were granted permanent residence as a result of the Chinese Displaced Students Act of 1992 and were admitted via the third employment preference. These students alone accounted for over one-in-three employment visas granted to Chinese immigrants to New York City in the 1990s. For other countries, employment-related immigration also blossomed in the 1990s. The share of Koreans and Trinidadians entering with an employment visa more than doubled, to 28 per-

cent and 16 percent, respectively. Though the number of Bangladeshi and Pakistani immigrants entering with an employment visa increased, overall flows increased even faster, leading to a decline in the share with employment visas.

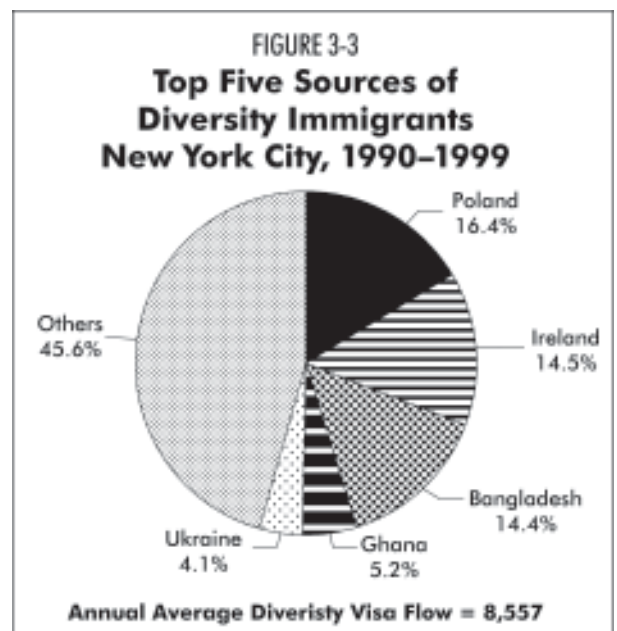
Diversity Visas

As indicated earlier, since the late 1980s, there have been several attempts to diversify the sources of immigration to the U.S. Collectively referred to in this analysis as diversity visas, these comprise visas awarded to adversely affected countries (1987-91), visas for natives of underrepresented countries (1990-91), diversity transition visas (1992-94), and the permanent diversity visa program that has been in effect since 1995. Given that the program was started only in the late 1980s, Table 3-3 shows that

less than one percent of immigrants to the city in the 1980s entered with a diversity visa. Only in the 1990s did these visas begin to have a significant impact, with an annual average of 8,600 immigrants admitted to the city under this program. These visas accounted for about eight percent of all immigration to the city, compared to five percent of the flow to the nation (Table 3-4).

The diversity visa program in the early 1990s was specifically tailored to favor Poland and Ireland. As a result, overall flows from Poland exceeded 5,000 in some years, while Irish flows topped 3,000. Though this preference was withdrawn from 1995 onward, Poland remained the largest user of diversity visas over the decade, accounting for 16 percent of *all* diversity arrivals in New York (Figure 3-3); Ireland accounted for nearly 15 percent. Bangladesh (14 percent), followed by Ghana (5 percent) and Ukraine (4 percent), rounded out the top five users of diversity visas. These five countries, which comprised just 12 percent of the immigrant flow to New York, accounted for over one-half of diversity visa entrants to the city.

Diversity visas have helped sustain immigration from many European countries. The 1,400 Poles who entered each year with a diversity visa represented 47 percent of the Polish flow to the city (Table 3-9), while the 1,200 Irish diversity entrants accounted for nearly 90 percent of the total Irish flow. Nearly one-quarter of the flow from Romania and the United Kingdom in the 1990s, and over one-half of the flow from Albania and Bulgaria consisted of diversity entrants. Thus, diversity legislation was successful in meeting its original goal of facilitating immigration from many European countries. Indeed, this program has allowed Poles to establish themselves as the 15th largest foreign-born group in the city. Diversity visas have also helped increase flows of Ukrainians and Russians. While these nations were the largest European users of these visas after the Poles and Irish, diversity entrants comprised a



small share of their overall flow, which was dominated by refugee entrants (see following section).

In the 1990s, Bangladesh was the third largest user of diversity visas, which have enabled it to become a major immigrant “player” in the city. Over the decade, these visas were used by 43 percent of the annual average flow of 2,900 immigrants from that country. With earlier diversity entrants bringing in family members via the reunification provisions of immigration law, flows from Bangladesh have increased through the decade. By 1999, Bangladesh had the 8th largest *flow* of immigrants to the city, up from 27th place in 1989.⁶ Elsewhere in Asia, diversity visas have contributed to an increase in flows from Pakistan, allowing it to maintain its place on the list of top foreign-born groups in the city. These visas have also provided Japan with a pathway of entry that is used by over one-third of Japanese immigrants.

Diversity visas have been crucial to establishing flows from Africa, and have led to the emergence of two African countries, Ghana and Nigeria, on the New York immigration landscape. During the 1990s, Ghanaian flows averaged over 900 annually, of which

48 percent were diversity entrants. With respect to Nigeria, diversity immigrants accounted for over one-third of the annual average flow of 800. While the numbers for the overall decade are relatively small, this “seed immigration” is likely to burgeon as these entrants use the family reunification provisions of the law to bring in their kin. Indeed, flows from Ghana and Nigeria have gradually increased over the decade, and by 1999, Ghana had the 15th largest flow of immigrants to New York City, while Nigeria was ranked 19th.⁷

TABLE 3-9
Top 20 Users of Diversity Visas
New York City, 1990–1999

	ANNUAL AVERAGE		Diversity Admissions as a % of Total
	Total Flow	Diversity Visas	
TOTAL, New York City	104,870	8,557	8.2
Poland	2,985	1,401	46.9
Ireland	1,391	1,236	88.9
Bangladesh	2,899	1,231	42.5
Ghana	919	441	48.0
Ukraine*	5,494	348	6.3
Pakistan	2,107	292	13.9
Nigeria	794	290	36.5
Russia*	3,034	288	9.5
Albania	423	250	59.2
Egypt	757	215	28.4
United Kingdom	884	208	23.6
Japan	483	169	35.0
Romania	620	154	24.9
Morocco	347	146	42.2
Turkey	323	116	36.0
Former Yugoslavia	775	96	12.4
Bulgaria	167	93	55.7
Algeria	100	67	66.9
Ecuador	2,963	63	2.1
Italy	333	58	17.4

* Includes a portion of flows from the former U.S.S.R. that had no information on the specific republic. The known distribution by republic was used to reallocate these flows across each sub-class of admission. The adjusted flows for each sub-class were then totaled to obtain the flow for each broad class of admission, as well as the adjusted flow for each former republic.

Source: Annual Immigrant Tape Files, 1990–99, Office of Immigration Statistics
Population Division
New York City Department of City Planning

Refugees⁸

In the 1980s, the largest group of refugees admitted to the nation was from southeast Asia, but few were resettled in New York. The overall refugee flow to the city in the 1980s averaged just 4,400 annually, or five percent of the immigrant flow (Table 3-3). In the 1990s, there was a large influx of refugees from the former Soviet Union, who were disproportionately resettled in the city. As a result, the flow of refugees more than tripled, averaging 14,100 annually, accounting for 14 percent of immigrant flows in the 1990s.

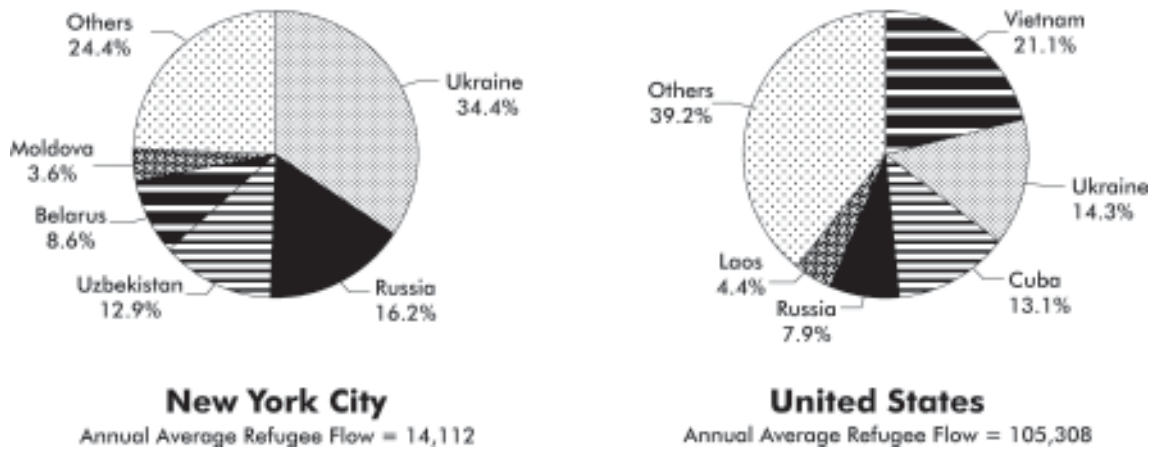
Refugee flows from the former Soviet Union to the city stood at under 1,000 annually in the 1980s, but increased nearly 12 fold in the following decade, to 11,700 annually. Figure 3-4 shows that the Ukraine was the largest source of refugees to the city, comprising over one-third of the flow. Russia was the second largest source (16 percent), followed by Uzbekistan (13 percent), Belarus (9 percent), and Moldova (4 percent). These five former Soviet republics accounted for 76 percent of the refugee flow to the city; flows from all the former Soviet republics accounted for 83 percent of all entering refugees in the 1990s.

The former Soviet republics were also a major presence in the overall refugee flow to the nation, accounting for one-third of the refugees admitted for permanent residence. The largest single source, however, was Vietnam, accounting for 21 percent of the U.S. refugee flow, followed by Ukraine (14 percent), Cuba (13 percent), Russia (8 percent), and Laos (4 percent). Thus, while both New York City and the nation had a substantial refugee flow from former Soviet republics, the overall U.S. flow was more diverse, with two southeast Asian countries and Cuba among the top five refugee sources.

Most former Soviets came to the city as refugees, to the exclusion of most other classes of admission (Table 3-10). Approximately 90 percent or

FIGURE 3-4

Top Five Sources of Refugee Flows New York City and the United States, 1990–1999



more of the flow from Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Belarus, Moldova, Azerbaijan, and Ukraine consisted of refugees. Among the former Soviet republics, the Russian flow had the lowest share of refugees—with substantial numbers entering as immediate relatives and as diversity entrants, refugees comprised under three-quarters of the overall flow from Russia.

The share of Poles entering as refugees in the 1990s was under 5 percent, down from 40 percent in the 1980s. Despite the decline in the share of refugees, Polish immigration increased substantially in the 1990s. As seen earlier, this was primarily due to the growth in diversity visas, which replaced refugee admissions as the largest path of entry.

NATURALIZATION: ACQUIRING U.S. CITIZENSHIP

Naturalization is the process through which the foreign-born acquire U.S. citizenship. To naturalize, an immigrant must be at least 18 years of age, have been lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the U.S., and must have continuously resided in the U.S.

TABLE 3-10
Top 20 Sources of Refugee Flows*
New York City, 1990–1999

	ANNUAL AVERAGE		Refugee Admissions as a % of Total
	Total Flow	Refugee Visas	
TOTAL, New York City	104,870	14,112	13.5
Ukraine	5,494	4,850	88.3
Russia	3,034	2,286	75.4
Uzbekistan	1,941	1,814	93.5
Belarus	1,310	1,213	92.6
Moldova	564	510	90.4
Azerbaijan	493	434	88.1
China, Total	11,127	312	2.8
Tajikistan	295	278	94.1
Vietnam	556	231	41.5
Former Yugoslavia	775	216	27.8
Afghanistan	296	208	70.5
Romania	620	206	33.3
Iran	381	199	52.2
Syria	269	162	60.4
Kazakhstan	182	141	77.2
Poland	2,985	140	4.7
Georgia	182	125	68.4
Cuba	191	110	57.4
Albania	423	88	20.8
Latvia	107	72	67

* Data for former Soviet republics include a portion of flows from the U.S.S.R. that had no information on the specific republic. The known distribution by republic was used to reallocate these flows across each sub-class of admission. The adjusted flows for each sub-class were then totaled to obtain the flow for each broad class of admission, as well as the adjusted flow for each former republic.

Source: Annual Immigrant Tape Files, 1990–99, Office of Immigration Statistics
Population Division
New York City Department of City Planning

for at least 5 years. Those naturalizing as a spouse of a U.S. citizen may do so in three years. The 2000 census showed that New York's foreign-born were slightly more likely to be naturalized: While 42 percent of the nation's foreign-born were naturalized U.S. citizens, this was true of 45 percent of foreign-born New Yorkers. Not surprisingly, naturalization was highest among those who had the longest duration of residence in the U.S. While 79 percent of New York's foreign-born who entered before 1980 were naturalized, this was true for one-half of those who entered in the 1980s, and just 18 percent of those who entered in the 1990s (Table 3-11).

The low percentage naturalized among those entering in the 1990s reflects the fact that many of these recent entrants, particularly those who entered in the late 1990s, have not lived in the U.S. for a sufficient period to qualify for naturalization. Moreover, recent entrants include a large number of non-immigrants, such as students, diplomats, and those on temporary work visas, who are ineligible for naturalization. Thus, as the proportion of recent entrants drops, it can positively influence the overall percentage of the group that is naturalized. This is what hap-

pened in New York, as the share of the city's foreign-born that was recently arrived declined from 46 percent in 1990 to 43 percent in 2000. Changes in the proclivity (rate of naturalization) of the foreign-born to naturalize can also affect the overall share of the foreign-born who are naturalized. For example, the 2000 census showed that 18 percent of recent entrants were naturalized (Table 3-11), up from 16 percent of recent entrants as measured in the 1990 census⁹ (Table 3-12). This increase was apparent not only among recent entrants, but also among longer resident immigrants. As a result, the overall share of the foreign-born who were naturalized increased from 42 percent in 1990 to 45 percent in 2000. With the dramatic growth in the city's foreign-born population, the *number* of naturalized citizens increased from 855,000 in 1990 to 1.28 million in 2000.

The percentage naturalized varied by area of origin. Those born in Europe had the highest percentage naturalized (55 percent), but this represented a decline from 1990, when 65 percent of those born in Europe were naturalized U.S. citizens (Figure 3-5). The high 1990 proportion of naturalized

TABLE 3-11
Share of Foreign-born who are Naturalized by
Area of Origin and Decade of Entry
New York City, 2000

	ALL PERIODS			ENTERED 1990-2000			ENTERED 1980-1989			ENTERED BEFORE 1980		
	Total	Naturalized	Percent Naturalized	Total	Naturalized	Percent Naturalized	Total	Naturalized	Percent Naturalized	Total	Naturalized	Percent Naturalized
TOTAL, New York City	2,871,032	1,278,687	44.5	1,224,524	216,693	17.7	831,758	422,651	50.8	814,750	639,343	78.5
Europe	557,492	308,116	55.3	232,814	57,633	24.8	85,652	50,032	58.4	239,026	200,451	83.9
Asia	686,599	294,643	42.9	333,751	57,908	17.4	220,558	125,343	56.8	132,290	111,392	84.2
Africa	92,435	31,398	34.0	52,013	6,418	12.3	23,783	12,226	51.4	16,639	12,754	76.7
Latin America	907,451	310,497	34.2	398,305	45,994	11.5	276,124	102,823	37.2	233,022	161,680	69.4
Caribbean, nonhispanic	595,642	325,792	54.7	190,417	47,450	24.9	218,071	128,688	59.0	187,154	149,654	80.0
All Other	31,413	8,241	26.2	17,224	1,290	4.1	7,570	3,539	11.3	6,619	3,412	10.9

Sources: 2000 SF3; 5% Public Use Microdata Sample for Latin America and nonhispanic Caribbean.
Population Division
New York City Department of City Planning

FIGURE 3-5

Share of Foreign-born who are Naturalized by Area of Origin New York City, 1990 and 2000

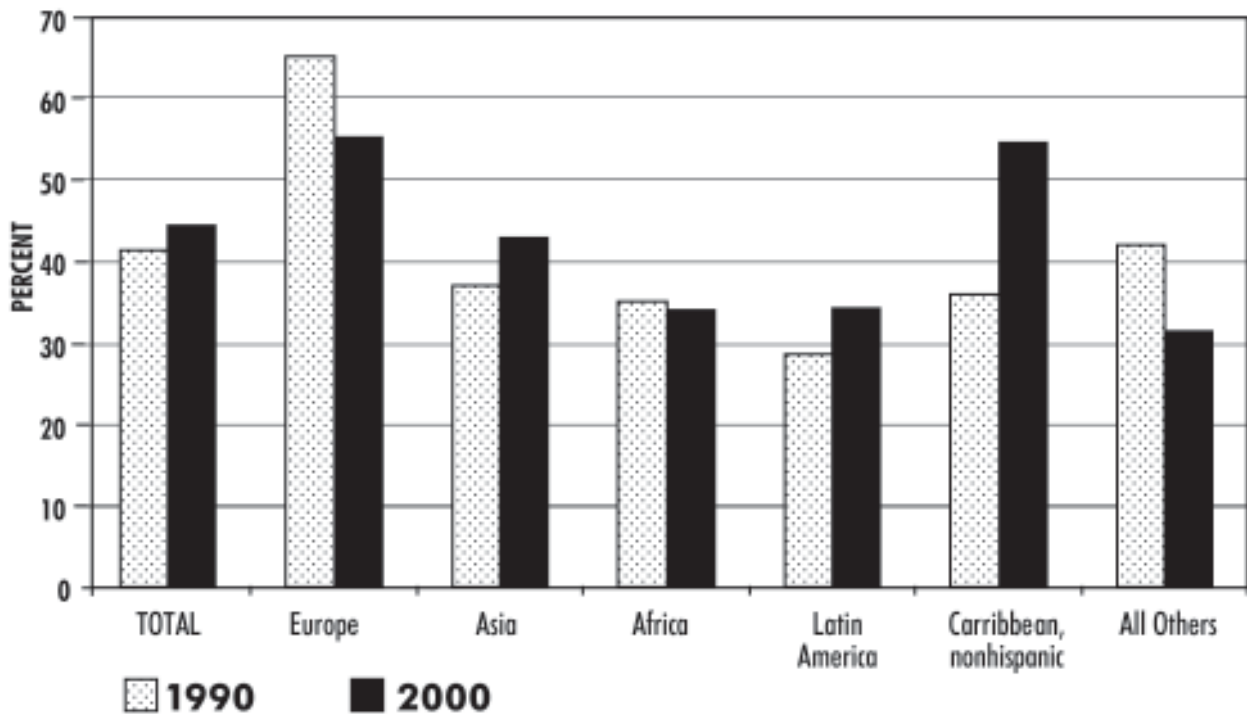


TABLE 3-12

Share of Foreign-born who are Naturalized by Area of Origin and Decade of Entry New York City, 1990

	ALL PERIODS			ENTERED 1980–1990			ENTERED 1970–1979			ENTERED BEFORE 1970		
	Total	Naturalized	Percent Naturalized	Total	Naturalized	Percent Naturalized	Total	Naturalized	Percent Naturalized	Total	Naturalized	Percent Naturalized
TOTAL, New York City	2,062,188	855,307	41.5	946,099	147,383	15.6	497,101	238,907	48.1	618,988	469,017	75.8
Europe	486,112	317,539	65.3	114,361	20,411	17.8	81,591	47,230	57.9	290,160	249,898	86.1
Asia	410,847	152,427	37.1	252,315	39,356	15.6	102,899	67,082	65.2	55,633	45,989	82.7
Africa	42,646	14,979	35.1	24,304	3,770	15.5	11,658	5,816	49.9	6,684	5,393	80.7
Latin America	572,992	164,110	28.6	291,088	35,337	12.1	145,280	49,332	34.0	136,624	79,441	58.1
Caribbean, nonhispanic	402,271	144,238	35.9	196,254	36,071	18.4	121,330	53,450	44.1	84,687	54,717	64.6
All Other	147,320	62,014	42.1	67,777	12,438	18.4	34,343	15,997	46.6	45,200	33,579	74.3

Sources: 1990 STF3; 5% Public Use Microdata Sample for Latin America and nonhispanic Caribbean.
Population Division
New York City Department of City Planning

citizens among the European-born was primarily a result of their longer duration of residence in the U.S.; only a relatively small proportion had entered in the prior decade. But with a resurgence in European immigration in the 1990s, the overall share of the European-born who were naturalized declined, as the large pool of recent entrants were the least likely to be naturalized.

The share of those born in the nonhispanic Caribbean who were naturalized (55 percent) was similar to that of the European-born. This represented a big increase over 1990, when just 36 percent of those born in the nonhispanic Caribbean were naturalized U.S. citizens. This increase was primarily due to greater proclivity among those born in the nonhispanic Caribbean to naturalize. But it also reflected the smaller share of recent entrants among those born in the nonhispanic Caribbean, as many bypass the city and settle directly in the surrounding region. The increasing proclivity of nonhispanic Caribbean immigrants to naturalize, coupled with the smaller share of recent entrants, has resulted in an increase in the overall percentage of the group that is naturalized.

The percentage naturalized also increased among those born in Asia, from 37 percent in 1990 to 43 percent in 2000. With immigration running high for over three decades, Asians who arrived in the 1970s and 1980s now comprise an increasing share of the foreign-born Asian population; the increase in naturalization is primarily a result of the higher share of these longer resident Asians. Among those born in Latin America and Africa, naturalized citizens accounted for just one-third of their populations, the lowest share among all groups. The low percentage naturalized among Latin Americans was largely a result of their lower proclivity to naturalize, irrespective of decade of entry; for Africans, the lower percentage naturalized was largely due to the recency of their immigration.

SUMMARY

The Immigration Act of 1990 has provided immigrants with expanded opportunities to enter the nation, specifically through an increase in the number of employment and diversity visas. When combined with the large number of refugees from the former Soviet Union who were resettled in New York, these paths to admission have permitted substantial increases in the number of immigrants entering the city.

Historically, immigrants to New York City have disproportionately relied on the family preferences. While this remains true for the city's top source countries of immigrants, there has been a dramatic overall decline in the use of these preferences in the 1990s, particularly that of the second preference. As a result, the share of immigrants to the city who were admitted under the family preferences (37 percent) began to converge with that of the nation (30 percent). The decline in family preference visas may be related to additional visas made available by the 1990 law, including larger employment and diversity visa allotments. The decline in family preference visas may also be due to the increased use of immediate relative visas—with an increase in naturalization, more immigrants were eligible to use these visas to bring in their spouses, minor children, and parents. The increased reliance on immediate relative visas many result in even larger flows in the future as immediate relatives are not subject to any numerical caps and are allowed entry as soon as the visa processing is completed.

The 1990 law achieved its goal of increasing the flow of highly skilled immigrants via the employment visa category. While overall immigration increased by 23 percent in the 1990s, employment-based immigration grew by 54 percent. Those who disproportionately entered under this class of admission included Filipinos, 42 percent of whom entered with an employment visa, Koreans (28 percent), and the

Chinese (26 percent). Overall, 10 percent of immigrants to the city entered with an employment visa.

The initial impetus for the diversity visa program was to provide Europeans who had lost their generational ties with U.S. residents a path of admission to the U.S. This initial goal of the program was met. Poland and Ireland, for example, experienced significant increases in immigration thanks to the disproportionate number of diversity visas made available to both countries under this legislation. Diversity visas have facilitated flows from other European nations, such as Albania and Bulgaria, and have also allowed non-European countries to gain a foothold in the U.S. For example, these visas have helped Bangladesh emerge as a major source of immigrants to the city in the 1990s, have contributed to an increase in flows from Pakistan, and provide a pathway of entry used by one-third of Japanese immigrants to the city. Diversity visas have also led to the emergence of relatively new countries, such as Ghana and Nigeria, on the New York immigration landscape. Flows from these two nations are likely to burgeon as diversity entrants use family visas to reunify with their kin. Finally, while refugees have dominated flows from the Ukraine and Russia, diversity visas have provided a non-refugee path of admission for both countries.

Overall refugee flows to the city tripled in the 1990s, to 14,100 annually. This was primarily due to the dramatic increase in refugees from the former Soviet Union, who were disproportionately resettled in the city. As a result, over eight-in-ten refugees to the city were from Ukraine, Russia, Uzbekistan, Belarus, and other former Soviet republics. This prominent stream from the former Soviet Union, coupled with the absence of large numbers of refugees from Vietnam, Laos, and Cuba, distinguishes New York from the rest of the nation. Most former Soviets came to the city as refugees, to the exclusion of most other classes of admission. The increased flow of refugees from the former Soviet

Union constitutes one of the most significant changes in the city's immigration patterns.

Legally admitted immigrants who are at least 18 years of age are eligible for naturalization, generally after residing continuously in the United States for five years. Recent entrants tend to have the lowest percentage naturalized as many of them have not lived in the U.S. for a sufficient period to qualify for naturalization. Thus, the overall percentage of a group that is naturalized is affected by changes in the proportion of recent arrivals; it is also influenced by shifts in the proclivity of a group to naturalize. Both factors helped increase the share of the foreign-born population in the city who were naturalized U.S. citizens, from 42 percent in 1990 to 45 percent in 2000, with the *number* of naturalized citizens increasing from 855,000 to 1.28 million during this period.

Those born in Europe and the nonhispanic Caribbean had the highest percentage naturalized among all groups, approximately 55 percent. But the European figure represented a decline over 1990, primarily a result of the increasing share of recent immigrants; the nonhispanic Caribbean percentage reflected a substantial increase, a function of an increase in the proclivity of the group to naturalize. The share of those born in Asia who were naturalized also grew, to 43 percent in 2000. Asians who arrived in earlier decades comprised an increasing share of the foreign-born Asian population, resulting in an overall increase in naturalization. Approximately one-third of Latin Americans and Africans were naturalized, the lowest proportion among all groups. This was largely a result of the lower proclivity of Latin Americans to naturalize and due to the recency of African immigration.

ENDNOTES

- 1** We would like to thank Mike Hoefer, John Bjerke, and Nancy Rytina of the Office of Immigration Statistics for their help in obtaining the data and their technical assistance.
- 2** Data for the fiscal years 1980 and 1981 are not available for New York City and are therefore not included in this report.
- 3** Legalization dependents, a class of admission that was available for the 1992–1994 period is not shown. This program had its roots in the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA), which legalized approximately 3 million undocumented immigrants in the U.S., including 125,000 in New York City. Once amnestied, these immigrants began to seek reunification with family members, which usually meant immigration by way of the second preference (spouses and minor children of legal permanent residents). Given that this class of admission is oversubscribed, this would have entailed long waits for admission into the U.S. In response, as part of the 1990 Immigration Act, Congress established a pool of 55,000 visas for three years for the immediate family members of those who legalized under IRCA. These persons, whose impact on the level of immigration was evident between 1992 and 1994, are often referred to as Legalization Dependents and are included in the “All Other” category in Table 3-3.
- 4** The 114,200 2nd preference visas were allocated under two sub-categories, 2a and 2b. Seventy-seven percent of the total, or 87,934 visas, were allotted to category 2a for spouses and minor children (unmarried and under 21) of permanent residents. The balance of 26,266 visas were allotted to category 2b, for unmarried sons and daughters (21 years of age or older) of permanent residents.

To clear the large backlog in second preference for countries such as Mexico and the Dominican Republic, 75 percent of the 87,934 category 2a visas were issued to the longest waiting applicants. These applicants were allowed to exceed the new country-specific limit of 25,620 immigrants. As a result of heavy usage by Mexico and the Dominican Republic, other countries that had been big users of the second preference (e.g. Jamaica) were squeezed out, at least in the short term.
- 5** See Lobo, Arun Peter, Joseph J. Salvo and Vicky Virgin. *The Newest New Yorkers: 1990–1994*. New York: New York City Department of City Planning.
- 6** Bangladeshi immigrants to New York City totaled 652 in 1989, increasing to 2,946 in 1999.
- 7** In 1999, the flow to New York City from Ghana and Nigeria stood at 1,160 and 913, respectively.
- 8** For the purposes of this analysis, “refugees” refer to all immigrants classified as “refugees and asylees.” Over 94 percent of all “refugees and asylees” were actually refugees.
- 9** Theoretically, this could have been due to a heavier flow of immigrants in the late 1980s that continued into the early 1990s and then tapered off. Thus, recent entrants as measured in 1990, would have had less time to naturalize than their counterparts measured in 2000. In reality, flows increased each year in the past two decades, pointing to an increase in the proclivity of recent immigrants to naturalize.



Settlement Patterns of Immigrants in New York City

This chapter examines overall immigrant concentrations in New York City in 2000, as well as patterns of residential settlement of the major immigrant groups. It highlights the borough distribution of immigrants, the major neighborhoods in which they reside, and how settlement patterns have changed since 1990.

We first examine the overall distribution of the foreign-born population, highlighting the top immigrant neighborhoods in the city. We then turn to the city's boroughs and examine their leading immigrant groups, as well as immigrant concentrations in neighborhoods across each borough. For each of the boroughs' major neighborhoods, we detail the countries of origin of the immigrant population. For the city overall and for each borough, we map immigrant concentrations in 2000, as well as changes in immigrant settlement between 1990 and 2000.

This chapter concludes with the settlement patterns of the top 10 immigrant groups in the city. The major neighborhoods of residence for each of these groups in 2000 is tabulated and mapped, as are changes in residential patterns between 1990 and 2000.

The analysis in this chapter is done primarily at a neighborhood level. The box on page 45 explains how neighborhoods have been demarcated and provides technical details as to how neighborhood tables and maps were created.

Borough Distribution and Neighborhood Concentrations of Immigrants

New York City's immigrant population grew from 2.1 million in 1990 to 2.9 million in 2000, a 38 per-

cent increase (Table 4-1). Of the city's 2.9 million immigrants in 2000, over one million lived in Queens, while 931,800 lived in Brooklyn. Thus, Queens and Brooklyn together accounted for over two-thirds of the city's immigrant population. Manhattan and the Bronx were home to 452,400 (16 percent) and 385,800 (13 percent) immigrants, respectively, while 72,700 (3 percent) lived on Staten Island (Figure 4-1). While small, Staten Island's immigrant population in 2000 represented a 63 percent increase over 1990, the highest of any borough.

Although immigrants were dispersed throughout the city, Table 4-2 shows that a few neighborhoods had large numerical concentrations. Washington Heights in Manhattan was the neighborhood with the largest number of immigrants (90,300), followed by Flushing (86,900), Astoria (84,700), Bay Ridge-Bensonhurst (78,600), and Elmhurst (74,600). Each of these five neighborhoods had a larger immigrant population than the borough of Staten Island (72,700). Gravesend-Homecrest (70,300), Flatlands-Canarsie (68,900), Jackson Heights (64,200), Corona (61,400), and Sunset Park-Industry City (59,200) rounded out the list of top 10 immigrant neighborhoods in the city. No Bronx or Staten Island neighborhood made that list, or even the list of the 20 largest immigrant neighborhoods.

Of the major immigrant neighborhoods, the highest growth was in Richmond Hill, which saw its immigrant population nearly double between 1990 and 2000; as a result Richmond Hill was ranked the 15th largest immigrant neighborhood in 2000, up from 26th place in 1990. On the other hand, in

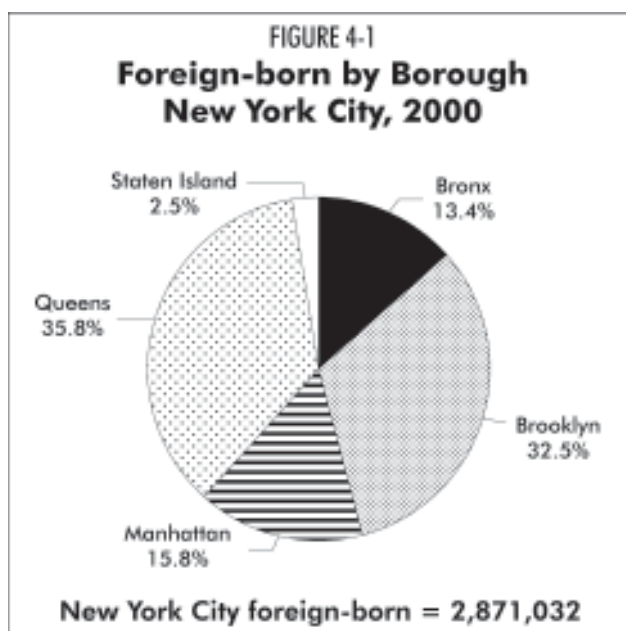
TABLE 4-1
Total and Foreign-born Population
New York City and Boroughs, 1990–2000

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

Chinatown and Washington Heights, neighborhoods with dense immigrant concentrations, growth in the foreign-born population was just 10 percent, much under the 38 percent increase in the city's overall foreign-born population. Nevertheless, Washington Heights remained the largest immigrant neighborhood in both 1990 and 2000, but Chinatown dropped to 12th place in 2000, from 6th place in 1990. Neighborhoods in central Brooklyn saw declines or minimal growth in immigrants. The immigrant population dropped one percent in Crown Heights, while immigrants grew by two percent in Flatbush and by five percent in East Flatbush. Both Crown Heights and Flatbush were among the ten largest immigrant neighborhoods in 1990, but this was no longer true in 2000.

Their places in the top 10 list were taken by two neighborhoods in southern Brooklyn, Gravesend-Homecrest and Flatlands-Canarsie, which saw their immigrant populations surge by over 80 percent. The southern Brooklyn neighborhood of Bay Ridge-Bensonhurst also experienced high growth, making it the fourth largest immigrant neighborhood in the city in 2000, up from eighth place in 1990, and Sunset Park-Industry City in the western section of Brooklyn made the top 10 list for the first time in 2000.

In terms of immigrants as a percent of the population, Queens was the most immigrant borough (Table 4-1). The one million immigrants in Queens comprised 46 percent of the borough's population,



the highest proportion in the city. In comparison, immigrants constituted 38 percent of Brooklyn's population, 29 percent of the population of Manhattan and the Bronx, and 16 percent of Staten Island's population. While neighborhoods in Table 4-2 are ranked in terms of the absolute number of immigrants, it is also interesting to look at listed neighborhoods where immigrants accounted for a disproportionate share of the population. Among the city's neighborhoods, Elmhurst in Queens had the highest share of immigrants, with 70 percent of its residents foreign-born. Other neighborhoods—all in Queens—with a disproportionate share of residents who were foreign-born were Jackson Heights, Flushing, Corona, and Woodside, each with over six-in-ten residents born outside the U.S. In Brooklyn, Sheepshead Bay-Brighton Beach, Flatbush, and East-Flatbush were each over one-half foreign-born. These were substantial concentrations given that the overall share of immigrants in the city was 36 percent.

Following is a survey of each borough that first focuses on the areas of origin and countries of birth of their foreign-born populations. The major neigh-

HOW NEIGHBORHOODS ARE DEMARCATED IN THIS CHAPTER

To undertake an analysis of immigrant residential settlement by neighborhood, one has to first define neighborhoods, whose boundaries are inherently arbitrary. We use ZIP Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs) as building blocks for the city's neighborhoods. The 2000 decennial census compiles data by ZCTAs, which are approximate areal representations of the U.S. Postal Service ZIP Code service areas. (For the purposes of this analysis, ZCTAs are referred to as ZIP Codes.) Bronx ZIP Codes begin with the digits 104; Brooklyn with 112; Manhattan with 100, 101, and 102; Queens with 110, 111, 113, 114, and 116; and Staten Island with 103. Neighborhood names are attached to these ZIP Codes as geographic reference points. It is important to emphasize that ZIP Code boundaries are not coterminous with neighborhood boundaries; at best they provide only crude approximations of neighborhoods. Tables and maps provide neighborhood-ZIP Code equivalencies for each borough.

In many instances two or more ZIP Codes comprise a single neighborhood. For example, our definition of Astoria encompasses four ZIP Codes: 11102, 11103, 11105, and 11106. The text refers to Astoria as a whole, and not to its constituent ZIP Codes. However, all the maps and some tables provide detailed ZIP Code level data. Since the analysis refers to neighborhoods, and not to their constituent ZIP Codes, the maps are not cited in the text. However, in conjunction with the appendix tables, the maps are an excellent resource for those interested in residential settlement at the ZIP Code level.

Two ZIP Codes cross borough boundaries: ZIP Code 11370 includes Rikers Island in the Bronx and portions of Jackson Heights-Astoria Heights in Queens; ZIP Code 10463 encompasses Marble Hill in Manhattan and portions of Kingsbridge-Spuytten Duyvil in the Bronx. Borough tables in this chapter present data for their respective portions of these ZIP Codes. However, the maps show 10463 entirely in the Bronx and 11370 wholly in Queens.

FIGURE 4-2
New York City ZIP Codes



Population Division—New York City Department of City Planning

FIGURE 4-3

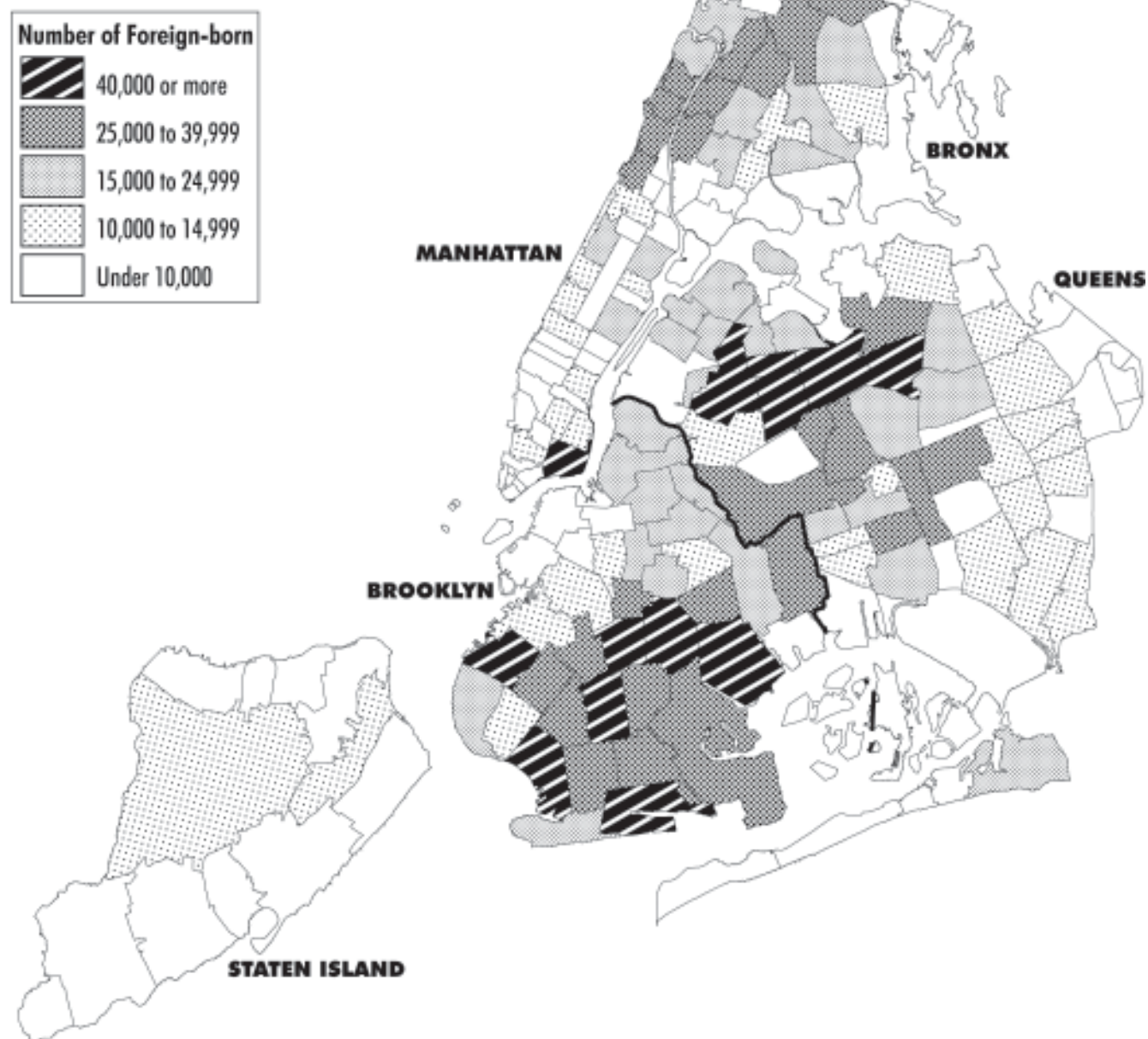
Selected New York City Neighborhoods



FIGURE 4-4

Foreign-born by ZIP Code New York City, 2000

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

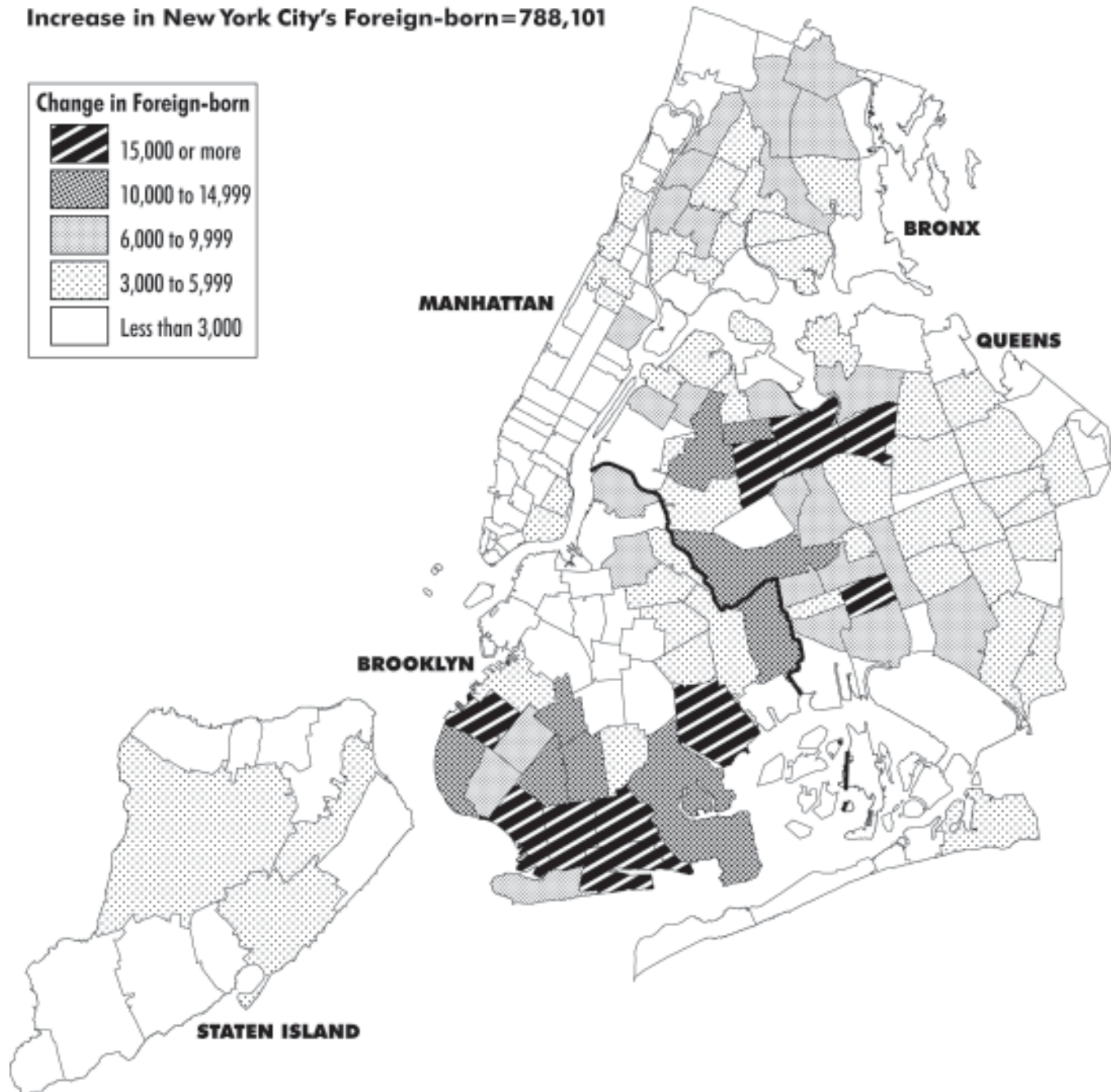


Population Division—New York City Department of City Planning

FIGURE 4-5

Change in Foreign-born by ZIP Code New York City, 1990–2000

Increase in New York City's Foreign-born=788,101



Population Division—New York City Department of City Planning

TABLE 4-2

Top 20 Neighborhoods/ZIP Codes of Residence of the Foreign-born New York City, 1990–2000

	2000			Change in Foreign Born 1990–2000		Neighborhood Ranked on Number of Foreign-born	
	TOTAL POPULATION	FOREIGN- BORN	PERCENT FOREIGN-BORN	NUMBER	PERCENT	1990	2000
TOTAL, New York City	8,008,278	2,871,032	35.9	788,101	37.8	—	—
Washington Heights (10032, 10033, 10040)	168,585	90,336	53.6	8,253	10.1	1	1
Flushing (11354, 11355)	137,865	86,911	63.0	22,873	36.4	3	2
Astoria (11106, 11103, 11102, 11105)	165,197	84,731	51.3	21,055	32.1	2	3
Bay Ridge-Bensonhurst (11214, 11228, 11209)	193,977	78,585	40.5	34,619	73.8	8	4
Elmhurst (11373)	106,107	74,639	70.3	17,878	32.4	5	5
Gravesend-Homecrest (11223, 11229)	157,849	70,343	44.6	31,424	83.3	14	6
Flatlands-Canarsie (11234, 11236)	183,745	68,860	37.5	31,974	86.2	16	7
Jackson Heights (11372, 11370)	100,995	64,242	63.6	22,128	50.1	9	8
Corona (11368)	98,609	61,398	62.3	18,340	42.3	10	9
Sunset Park-Industry City (11220, 11232)	120,464	59,209	49.2	24,071	73.9	17	10
Flatbush (11226)	106,415	58,966	55.4	1,301	2.2	4	11
Chinatown and Vicinity (10002, 10013, 10038)	125,167	57,575	46.0	5,271	9.8	6	12
Woodside (11377)	88,512	53,882	60.9	11,492	29.4	13	13
Crown Heights (11213, 11225)	129,148	53,649	41.5	(676)	-1.3	7	14
Richmond Hill (11418, 11419)	85,702	49,082	57.3	23,322	94.7	26	15
East Flatbush (11203)	84,008	45,759	54.5	2,124	5.0	11	16
Sheepshead Bay-Brighton Beach (11235)	77,445	44,793	57.8	18,687	67.9	19	17
Upper East Side (10021, 10028, 10128)	208,833	43,875	21.0	4,908	12.4	12	18
Forest Hills-Kew Gardens (11375, 11415)	91,779	43,749	47.7	13,596	36.5	15	19
Midwood (11230)	89,041	42,074	47.3	14,542	55.9	21	20
Borough Park (11219)	86,812	35,900	41.4	6,833	24.9	20	23
Cathedral-Manhattan Valley (10025)	97,281	24,643	25.3	(1,636)	-5.9	18	44

borhoods are then examined, and for those with over 15,000 immigrants, the top source countries are tabulated.

THE BRONX

Immigrants from Latin America, the nonhispanic Caribbean, and Africa were disproportionately represented in the Bronx (Figure 4-6). Latin Americans accounted for over one-half of the borough's 385,800

immigrants, compared to less than one-third city-wide (see Chapter 2). The nonhispanic Caribbean comprised 23 percent of immigrants in the borough, just above their average in the city, while Africans accounted for 7 percent, more than twice their city share. European and Asian immigrants were underrepresented in the Bronx, comprising just 11 percent (19 percent in the city) and 7 percent (24 percent in the city) of immigrants in the borough.

Turning to countries of origin (Table 4-3), the Dominican Republic accounted for nearly one-third of all immigrants in the Bronx, followed by Jamaica (13 percent) and Mexico (5 percent). While these three sources accounted for one-half of the borough's foreign-born, no other country accounted for more than five percent of the immigrant population.

Bronx Neighborhoods

Table 4-4 shows the total and immigrant populations of neighborhoods in the Bronx. The southwest section of the borough had the largest number of immigrants (133,800), followed by the northwest and northcentral section (117,700), the southeast (79,700), and the northeast (54,700). However, as a percentage of the total population, the northeast had a relatively higher concentration of immigrants (32 percent of the population), compared to 29 percent for the borough overall.

The largest immigrant neighborhoods in the borough were Norwood-Williamsbridge, University Heights-Kingsbridge, Soundview-Clason Point, Highbridge, Wakefield, Belmont-Fordham-Bedford Park, and Morris Heights, each with 25,000 or more immigrants.

We next turn to each of the four sections of the borough and examine the top 10 source countries for selected neighborhoods in each of these areas (Table 4-5).

Southwest Bronx

The southwestern section of the Bronx had the largest immigrant population in the borough. This was a heavily Dominican area, with growth fueled by direct immigration from the Dominican Republic, as well as the in-movement of Dominicans from Washington Heights in Manhattan. Dominicans accounted for 58 percent of the immigrant population in Morris Heights and 55 percent in Highbridge.

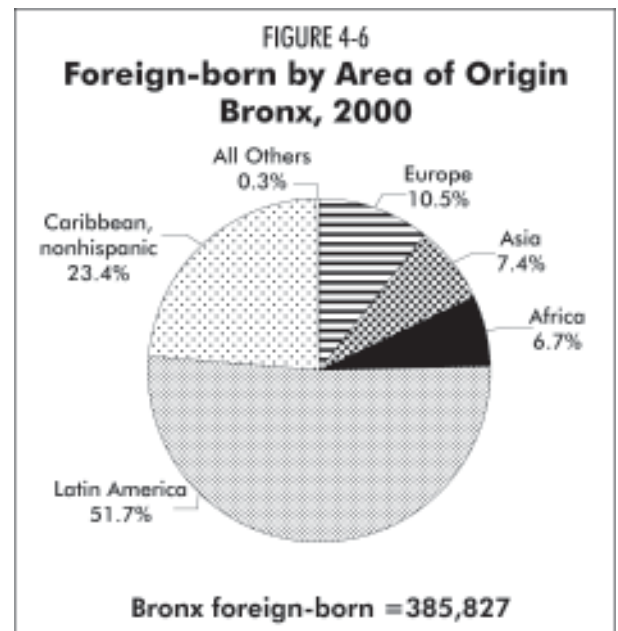


TABLE 4-3
Foreign-born Rank Ordered
by Country of Birth
Bronx, 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
TOTAL, Foreign-born	385,827	100.0
Dominican Republic	124,032	32.1
Jamaica	51,120	13.2
Mexico	20,962	5.4
Guyana	14,868	3.9
Ecuador	14,800	3.8
Honduras	12,774	3.3
Ghana	9,275	2.4
Italy	9,142	2.4
Trinidad & Tobago	6,145	1.6
Ireland	4,907	1.3
Cuba	4,635	1.2
Yugoslavia	4,378	1.1
China	4,363	1.1
Nigeria	4,299	1.1
Philippines	4,129	1.1
Bangladesh	3,990	1.0
India	3,440	0.9
Colombia	3,322	0.9
El Salvador	3,293	0.9
Russia	3,111	0.8
All Others	78,842	20.4

FIGURE 4-7

Bronx ZIP Codes/Selected Neighborhoods



Population Division—New York City Department of City Planning

TABLE 4-4

Total and Foreign-born Population by Neighborhood/ZIP Code of Residence Bronx, 2000

	ZIP Code	Total Population		Foreign-born		Foreign-born as a % of Total Population
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
TOTAL, Bronx		1,332,650	100.0	385,827	100.0	29.0
SOUTHWEST		471,687	35.4	133,786	34.7	28.4
Morris Heights	10453	76,928	5.8	25,711	6.7	33.4
Highbridge	10452	71,802	5.4	27,330	7.1	38.1
Tremont	10457	69,259	5.2	21,384	5.5	30.9
Morrisania	10456	76,868	5.8	19,725	5.1	25.7
Hunts Point	10474	11,361	0.9	2,403	0.6	21.2
Mott Haven-Port Morris	10454	35,012	2.6	7,166	1.9	20.5
Concourse Village-Melrose	10451	41,021	3.1	9,456	2.5	23.1
Melrose-Longwood-Morrisania		76,656	5.8	20,611	5.3	26.9
Melrose-Longwood	10455	37,482	2.8	9,965	2.6	26.6
Longwood-Morrisania	10459	39,174	2.9	10,646	2.8	27.2
Rikers Island	11370*	12,780	1.0	—	—	—
NORTHWEST AND NORTHCENTRAL		347,454	26.1	117,697	30.5	33.9
Belmont-Fordham-Bedford Park	10458	77,699	5.8	25,855	6.7	33.3
Riverdale-Fieldston	10471	23,415	1.8	5,576	1.4	23.8
Woodlawn-Wakefield	10470	15,867	1.2	5,875	1.5	37.0
University Heights-Kingsbridge	10468	78,717	5.9	30,044	7.8	38.2
Kingsbridge-Spuyten Duyvil	10463*	57,283	4.3	17,863	4.6	31.2
Norwood-Williamsbridge	10467	94,473	7.1	32,484	8.4	34.4
NORTHEAST		170,403	12.8	54,657	14.2	32.1
Co-op City-Eastchester	10475	38,065	2.9	6,634	1.7	17.4
Williamsbridge-Baychester	10469	63,700	4.8	22,037	5.7	34.6
Wakefield	10466	68,638	5.2	25,986	6.7	37.9
SOUTHEAST		343,106	25.7	79,687	20.7	23.2
Country Club-Throgs Neck-City Island		47,091	3.5	5,823	1.5	12.4
City Island	10464	4,625	0.3	519	0.1	11.2
Throgs Neck-Country Club	10465	42,466	3.2	5,304	1.4	12.5
Parkchester-Van Nest	10462	72,159	5.4	22,072	5.7	30.6
Soundview-Clason Point		120,435	9.0	27,620	7.2	22.9
Soundview-Bruckner	10472	64,296	4.8	19,032	4.9	29.6
Clason Point	10473	56,139	4.2	8,588	2.2	15.3
Westchester Square-Morris Park	10461	49,916	3.7	11,840	3.1	23.7
West Farms-Crotona Park East	10460	53,505	4.0	12,332	3.2	23.0

*Includes only the Bronx portion of the ZIP Code

Farther east and south, Dominicans were 45 percent or more of the immigrant populations of Tremont, Morrisania, and Melrose-Longwood-Morrisania.

The Dominican dominance in these neighborhoods can also be gauged from the share of every other immigrant group, which was in the single digits. The larger of these groups were from Latin America. These included Mexicans, as well as Central Americans from Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Nicaragua. Jamaicans, Ecuadorians, Guyanese, Ghanaians, and Nigerians also had a nominal presence in these neighborhoods. No Asian or European group made the top 10 list of immigrants in these neighborhoods.

Northwest and Northcentral Bronx

The immigrant mix in Highbridge and Morris Heights (see above) extended north into University Heights-Kingsbridge in the northwestern section of the Bronx. Dominicans were just over one-half of all immigrants, and Mexicans, Ecuadorians, and Ghanaians had a modest presence. But Asians also had a small presence, with Vietnamese and Filipinos ranked among the top 10 groups. Farther north, in Kingsbridge-Spuytten Duyvil, Dominicans were the largest group, residing primarily in the Kingsbridge portion of the neighborhood, but accounted for just 30 percent of the immigrant population. The top 10 groups included Irish, German, Russian, Polish, and Ukrainian immigrants, residing primarily around Spuyten Duyvil.

In the northcentral section of the borough, Dominicans were just over one-third of the immigrant population of Belmont-Fordham-Bedford Park, while Mexicans accounted for 11 percent. Jamaicans were the third largest group, with four percent. This was a diverse area, home to Yugoslavs, Koreans, and Italians. Farther north, Norwood-Williamsbridge also

had a similarly diverse population, but Jamaicans were the largest group, with just one-fifth of the immigrant population, followed by Dominicans and Mexicans. A closer analysis of the data shows that Jamaicans tend to settle primarily east of the Bronx River, while Dominican and Filipino immigrants tend to make their home on the west side.

Northeast Bronx

This area of the Bronx had 54,700 immigrants, or just 14 percent of immigrants in the borough. The Jamaican presence was extremely strong, accounting for one-half of the immigrant population in Williamsbridge-Baychester and 58 percent in Wakefield; no other group accounted for more than 6 percent. Both neighborhoods also had immigrants from the nonhispanic Caribbean and Africa, including those from Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, Nigeria, and Ghana. Italians were the second largest group in Williamsbridge-Baychester, and there was also a small British presence in both neighborhoods.

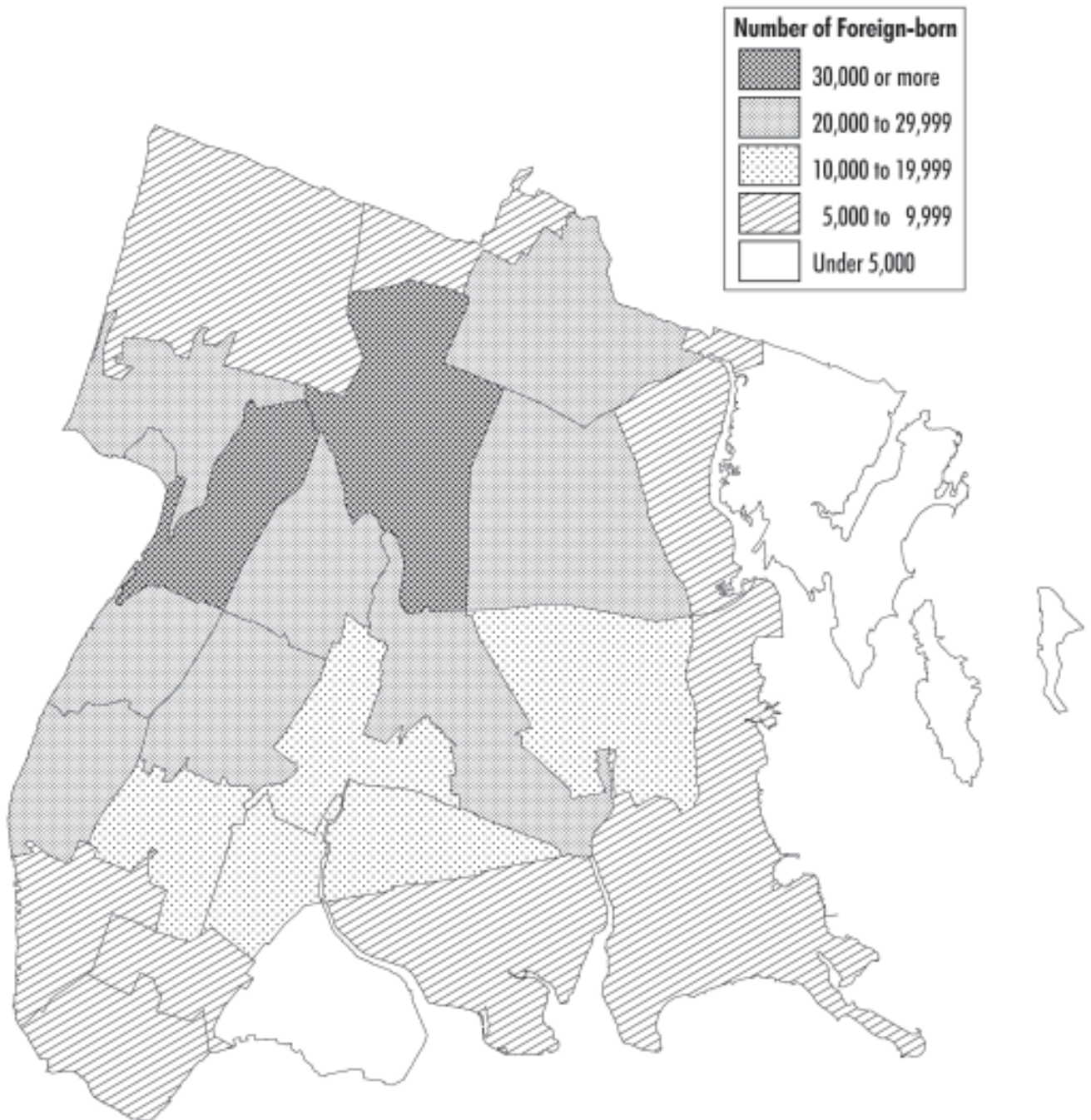
Southeast Bronx

Dominicans were the largest group in this section of the Bronx, but they accounted for just 13 percent of immigrants in Parkchester-Van Nest and for 31 percent in Soundview-Clason Point; Jamaicans were the second largest group in both neighborhoods. The immigrant presence in Parkchester-Van Nest also included a European (Italian and Russian) and Asian (Bangladeshi and Pakistani) presence. Indicative of the array of groups in this neighborhood, the top 10 accounted for only 57 percent of the immigrant population, compared to 70 percent in the borough overall. Diversity was not as marked in Soundview-Clason Point, with immigrants from Latin America and the nonhispanic Caribbean comprising the bulk of the foreign-born population.

FIGURE 4-8

Bronx Foreign-born by ZIP Code, 2000

Bronx Foreign-born=385,827



Population Division—New York City Department of City Planning

TABLE 4-5

Foreign-born by Country of Birth for Selected Neighborhoods/ZIP Codes Bronx, 2000

SOUTHWEST	NUMBER	PERCENT		NUMBER	PERCENT		NUMBER	PERCENT
MORRIS HEIGHTS (10453)			HIGHBRIDGE (10452)			TREMONT (10457)		
Total, Foreign-born	25,711	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	27,330	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	21,384	100.0
Dominican Republic	14,892	57.9	Dominican Republic	15,149	55.4	Dominican Republic	10,504	49.1
Jamaica	1,391	5.4	Mexico	1,546	5.7	Mexico	1,477	6.9
Ghana	1,241	4.8	Honduras	1,356	5.0	Jamaica	1,232	5.8
Ecuador	1,048	4.1	Ghana	1,282	4.7	Guyana	1,040	4.9
Mexico	996	3.9	Ecuador	1,035	3.8	Ecuador	895	4.2
Guyana	664	2.6	Jamaica	938	3.4	Honduras	826	3.9
Honduras	552	2.1	Guyana	906	3.3	Ghana	728	3.4
Nigeria	273	1.1	El Salvador	350	1.3	Guatemala	300	1.4
Guatemala	264	1.0	Colombia	275	1.0	Nigeria	279	1.3
Trinidad & Tobago	250	1.0	Cuba	273	1.0	Trinidad & Tobago	242	1.1
All Others	4,140	16.1	All Others	4,220	15.4	All Others	3,861	18.1
MORRISANIA (10456)			MELROSE-LONGWOOD-MORRISANIA (10455,10459)					
Total, Foreign-born	19,725	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	20,611	100.0			
Dominican Republic	8,856	44.9	Dominican Republic	9,711	47.1			
Honduras	1,734	8.8	Honduras	1,962	9.5			
Jamaica	1,410	7.1	Ecuador	1,727	8.4			
Ecuador	691	3.5	Mexico	1,358	6.6			
Ghana	589	3.0	Jamaica	753	3.7			
Mexico	461	2.3	Guatemala	661	3.2			
Nigeria	404	2.0	El Salvador	447	2.2			
Guyana	351	1.8	Guyana	314	1.5			
El Salvador	338	1.7	Nicaragua	258	1.3			
Guatemala	269	1.4	Cuba	250	1.2			
All Others	4,622	23.4	All Others	3,170	15.4			
NORTHWEST AND NORTHCENTRAL								
BELMONT-FORDHAM-BEDFORD PARK (10458)			UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS-KINGSBRIDGE (10468)			KINGSBRIDGE-SPUYTEN DUYVIL (10463*)		
Total, Foreign-born	25,855	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	30,044	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	17,863	100.0
Dominican Republic	9,238	35.7	Dominican Republic	15,261	50.8	Dominican Republic	5,409	30.3
Mexico	2,734	10.6	Mexico	2,165	7.2	Ireland	896	5.0
Jamaica	1,062	4.1	Vietnam	1,055	3.5	Germany	705	3.9
Guyana	959	3.7	Ecuador	1,010	3.4	China	637	3.6
Yugoslavia	957	3.7	Ghana	935	3.1	Poland	619	3.5
Ecuador	927	3.6	Jamaica	892	3.0	Ecuador	616	3.4
Korea	801	3.1	Guyana	779	2.6	Mexico	610	3.4
Ghana	630	2.4	Honduras	703	2.3	Russia	590	3.3
Honduras	595	2.3	Trinidad & Tobago	384	1.3	Korea	516	2.9
Italy	561	2.2	Philippines	377	1.3	Ukraine	494	2.8
All Others	7,391	28.6	All Others	6,483	21.6	All Others	6,771	37.9
NORWOOD-WILLIAMSBRIDGE (10467)								
Total, Foreign-born	32,484	100.0						
Jamaica	6,663	20.5						
Dominican Republic	5,145	15.8						
Mexico	2,267	7.0						
Yugoslavia	1,380	4.2						
Guyana	1,325	4.1						
Ecuador	968	3.0						
Philippines	942	2.9						
Bangladesh	777	2.4						
Trinidad & Tobago	769	2.4						
Nigeria	623	1.9						
All Others	11,625	35.8						

TABLE 4-5 (continued)

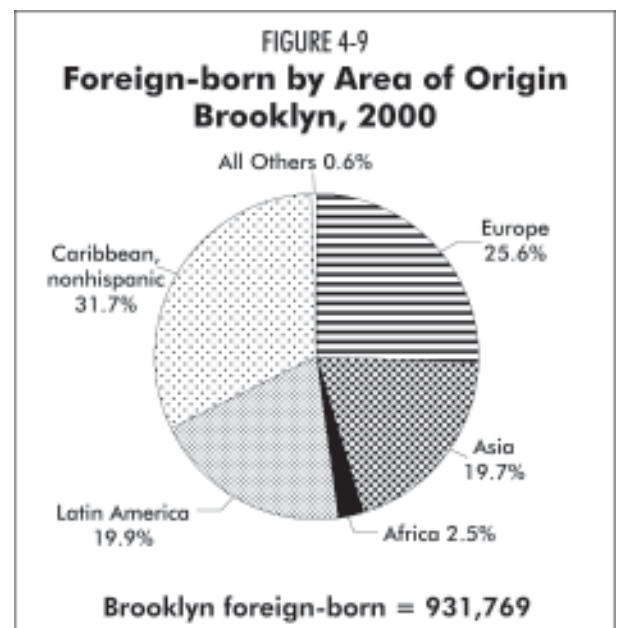
NORTHEAST					
	NUMBER	PERCENT		NUMBER	PERCENT
WILLIAMSBRIDGE-BAYCHESTER (10469)			WAKEFIELD (10466)		
Total, Foreign-born	22,037	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	25,986	100.0
Jamaica	11,052	50.2	Jamaica	15,135	58.2
Italy	1,335	6.1	Guyana	1,669	6.4
Dominican Republic	896	4.1	Dominican Republic	1,104	4.2
Guyana	785	3.6	Trinidad & Tobago	835	3.2
Trinidad & Tobago	584	2.7	United Kingdom	507	2.0
Nigeria	483	2.2	Nigeria	494	1.9
United Kingdom	400	1.8	Ghana	415	1.6
Barbados	363	1.6	Barbados	380	1.5
Ghana	327	1.5	India	292	1.1
Ecuador	315	1.4	Haiti	275	1.1
All Others	5,497	24.9	All Others	4,880	18.8
SOUTHEAST					
PARKCHESTER-VAN NEST (10462)			SOUNDVIEW-CLASON POINT (10472,10473)		
Total, Foreign-born	22,072	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	27,620	100.0
Dominican Republic	2,875	13.0	Dominican Republic	8,675	31.4
Jamaica	1,492	6.8	Jamaica	2,625	9.5
Guyana	1,349	6.1	Ecuador	2,261	8.2
Mexico	1,337	6.1	Guyana	2,023	7.3
Italy	1,162	5.3	Mexico	1,688	6.1
Bangladesh	1,121	5.1	Honduras	1,282	4.6
Ghana	978	4.4	China	685	2.5
Ecuador	943	4.3	Ghana	548	2.0
Russia	699	3.2	Trinidad & Tobago	509	1.8
Pakistan	635	2.9	Cuba	485	1.8
All Others	9,481	43.0	All Others	6,839	24.8

*Includes only the Bronx portion of the ZIP Code

BROOKLYN

While immigrants in the Bronx were disproportionately Latin American, Figure 4-9 shows that Brooklyn's 931,800 immigrants were heavily from the nonhispanic Caribbean (32 percent) and Europe (26 percent). Latin Americans and Asians each accounted for one-fifth of the immigrant population, and Africans were three percent. Thus, compared to the Bronx, Brooklyn's immigrant stream was more diverse.

China was the largest source of immigrants in Brooklyn and was the only Asian country with a substantial presence in the borough (Table 4-6). The Chinese numbered 86,100 (9 percent) and were followed by Jamaicans (8 percent); Haitians (7 per-



cent); and Dominicans, Ukrainians, Trinidadians and Tobagonians, and Russians (each with 6 percent). Except for the Chinese and Mexicans (ranked ninth), the top 10 groups consisted of immigrants from the nonhispanic Caribbean or Europe.

Brooklyn Neighborhoods

Table 4-7 shows that southern Brooklyn had the largest number of immigrants (270,100), followed by the northwest and western section of the borough (160,800), central Brooklyn (158,400), northeast Brooklyn (140,500), and southwest Brooklyn (113,300). In terms of immigrants as a share of the total population, central Brooklyn was the most immigrant section of the borough, with one-half of its population born outside the U.S., compared to 38 percent for the borough overall. On the other end of the spectrum, at 27 percent, northeast Brooklyn had the smallest proportion of foreign-born residents.

The largest immigrant neighborhoods in Brooklyn included Bay Ridge-Bensonhurst, Gravesend-Homecrest, Flatlands-Canarsie, Sunset Park-Industry City, Flatbush, and Crown Heights, each with more than 50,000 immigrants.

For selected neighborhoods, Table 4-8 lists the top 10 source countries of the foreign-born in 2000.

Central Brooklyn

Flatbush and East Flatbush in central Brooklyn were among the most heavily immigrant neighborhoods in the borough. In both neighborhoods, approximately 55 percent of residents were born outside the U.S., overwhelmingly in the nonhispanic Caribbean. Haitians were the largest group in Flatbush, accounting for one-quarter of the 59,000 immigrants in the neighborhood, while Jamaicans had the largest share (26 percent) among the 45,800 immigrants in East Flatbush. Jamaicans were also the largest group in Crown Heights, to the north, accounting for 18 per-

TABLE 4-6
**Foreign-born Rank Ordered
by Country of Birth
Brooklyn, 2000**

	NUMBER	PERCENT
TOTAL, Foreign-born	931,769	100.0
China	86,064	9.2
Jamaica	73,580	7.9
Haiti	61,267	6.6
Dominican Republic	59,362	6.4
Ukraine	55,573	6.0
Trinidad & Tobago	52,256	5.6
Russia	51,781	5.6
Guyana	46,425	5.0
Mexico	39,605	4.3
Poland	35,382	3.8
Italy	24,719	2.7
Ecuador	20,256	2.2
Barbados	19,249	2.1
Pakistan	16,872	1.8
Panama	15,055	1.6
Israel	9,866	1.1
Bangladesh	9,756	1.0
Belarus	9,406	1.0
Honduras	9,117	1.0
Colombia	7,597	0.8
All Others	228,581	24.5

cent of the neighborhood's 53,600 immigrants. In each of these three neighborhoods in central Brooklyn, immigrants from Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, Panama, and Barbados also had a substantial presence.

Southern Brooklyn

While central Brooklyn had a pronounced nonhispanic Caribbean presence, the southernmost section of the borough was heavily European. In Sheepshead Bay-Brighton Beach, Ukrainians (12,100) and Russians (9,300) were the largest groups, together accounting for nearly one-half of the neighborhood's 44,800 immigrants; they also accounted for one-half of Coney Island's 18,400 immigrants. Ukrainians and Russians were also the top two groups among Midwood's 42,100 immigrants, and among the top three in Gravesend-Homecrest. In each of these neighborhoods, Poles

and Belarusians were the other European groups among the top 10; Chinese, Pakistanis, and Mexicans also had a substantial presence in most of these neighborhoods.

The ethnic composition of Vanderveer and Flatlands-Canarsie mirrored that of the adjacent neighborhoods of central Brooklyn, with the major groups originating in the nonhispanic Caribbean. Haitians were the largest group (28 percent) among Vanderveer's 25,600 immigrants, while Jamaicans had the top spot in Flatlands-Canarsie, with over one-fifth of the 68,900 immigrants in the neighborhoods. The other major groups in these two neighborhoods included immigrants from Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, and Barbados. But in the southern reaches of Vanderveer, there was a small Ukrainian and Russian presence, and that of Italians, Russians, and Poles in Flatlands-Canarsie.

Southwest Brooklyn

Bay Ridge-Bensonhurst was home to the largest number of immigrants in Brooklyn (78,600). This was a big neighborhood, encompassing three ZIP Codes, with the heaviest immigrant presence in the southernmost section of the neighborhood (ZIP Code 11214, covering Bath Beach-Bensonhurst). While the Chinese were the number one group in the neighborhood, accounting for one-fifth of the immigrant population, European groups, such as Italians (11 percent), Russians and Ukrainians (each with 10 percent), Poles (4 percent), and Greeks (3 percent) also had a substantial presence. There was also a presence of Pakistani, Egyptian, and Lebanese immigrants.

Bensonhurst-Mapleton's 34,700 immigrants had a similar European and Asian presence. The Chinese were the largest group, constituting 27 percent of the immigrant population, and were followed by Italians (13 percent), Ukrainians (11 percent),

Russians (10 percent), Poles (4 percent), and Belarusians (3 percent).

East Brooklyn

As with central Brooklyn, neighborhoods in adjacent east Brooklyn had a heavy Caribbean component. This included immigrants from the nonhispanic Caribbean, as well as Latin American immigrants from the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Panama, and Honduras. However, the Latin American presence was more pronounced in East New York and Cypress Hills: in both neighborhoods, Dominicans were the largest group, with approximately one-quarter of the immigrant population, though there was also a very strong nonhispanic Caribbean presence. Brownsville, on the other hand, was overwhelmingly nonhispanic Caribbean: Jamaicans were the largest group, accounting for 26 percent of the immigrant population, followed by immigrants from Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, Haiti, and Barbados. While Dominicans, Panamanians, Hondurans, and Mexicans made the top 10 list, their presence was relatively small.

Northeast Brooklyn

This section of Brooklyn had the lowest proportion of immigrants: just 27 percent of the population was foreign-born, compared to 38 percent for the borough as a whole. However, this area included neighborhoods with a high percentage of foreign-born residents, such as Greenpoint (51 percent foreign-born) and Bushwick (42 percent), as well as neighborhoods with a relatively small immigrant presence, such as Fort-Greene-Clinton Hill (16 percent) and Stuyvesant Heights-Ocean Hill (18 percent).

Greenpoint, at the northern tip of Brooklyn, was overwhelmingly Polish: two-thirds of the 20,100 immigrants in the neighborhood were born in Poland, and every other group was less than four

FIGURE 4-10

Brooklyn ZIP Codes/Selected Neighborhoods



Population Division—New York City Department of City Planning

TABLE 4-7

Total and Foreign-born Population by Neighborhood/ZIP Code of Residence Brooklyn, 2000

	ZIP Code	Total Population		Foreign-born		Foreign-born as a % of Total Population
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
TOTAL, Brooklyn		2,465,326	100.0	931,769	100.0	37.8
CENTRAL		319,571	13.0	158,374	17.0	49.6
Flatbush	11226	106,415	4.3	58,966	6.3	55.4
East Flatbush	11203	84,008	3.4	45,759	4.9	54.5
Crown Heights		129,148	5.2	53,649	5.8	41.5
Crown Heights-Weeksville	11213	65,320	2.6	23,853	2.6	36.5
Crown Heights-Prospect Lefferts	11225	63,828	2.6	29,796	3.2	46.7
SOUTHERN		621,396	25.2	270,051	29.0	43.5
Midwood	11230	89,041	3.6	42,074	4.5	47.3
Vanderveer	11210	62,008	2.5	25,565	2.7	41.2
Coney Island	11224	51,308	2.1	18,416	2.0	35.9
Gravesend-Homcrest		157,849	6.4	70,343	7.5	44.6
Gravesend	11223	78,053	3.2	35,604	3.8	45.6
Homcrest-Madison	11229	79,796	3.2	34,739	3.7	43.5
Sheepshead Bay-Brighton Beach	11235	77,445	3.1	44,793	4.8	57.8
Flatlands-Canarsie		183,745	7.5	68,860	7.4	37.5
Flatlands-Mill Basin	11234	87,386	3.5	27,034	2.9	30.9
Canarsie	11236	96,359	3.9	41,826	4.5	43.4
SOUTHWEST		268,770	10.9	113,258	12.2	42.1
Bensonhurst-Mapleton	11204	74,793	3.0	34,673	3.7	46.4
Bay Ridge-Bensonhurst		193,977	7.9	78,585	8.4	40.5
Bath Beach-Bensonhurst	11214	83,188	3.4	41,553	4.5	50.0
Dyker Heights	11228	40,443	1.6	12,262	1.3	30.3
Bay Ridge	11209	70,346	2.9	24,770	2.7	35.2
EAST		273,660	11.1	88,816	9.5	32.5
Brownsville	11212	85,232	3.5	27,511	3.0	32.3
East New York	11207	86,194	3.5	24,270	2.6	28.2
Cypress Hills	11208	87,613	3.6	32,296	3.5	36.9
Starrett City	11239	14,621	0.6	4,739	0.5	32.4
NORTHEAST		521,177	21.1	140,518	15.1	27.0
Fort Greene-Clinton Hill	11205	35,226	1.4	5,783	0.6	16.4
Williamsburg	11211	84,913	3.4	21,932	2.4	25.8
Bushwick	11237	48,642	2.0	20,184	2.2	41.5
Greenpoint	11222	39,381	1.6	20,123	2.2	51.1
Bedford Stuyvesant	11216	56,635	2.3	16,191	1.7	28.6
Williamsburg-Bedford Stuyvesant	11206	69,385	2.8	16,759	1.8	24.2
Bushwick-Bedford Stuyvesant	11221	75,309	3.1	16,295	1.7	21.6
Stuyvesant Heights-Ocean Hill	11233	62,568	2.5	11,252	1.2	18.0
Prospect Heights	11238	49,118	2.0	11,999	1.3	24.4
NORTHWEST AND WEST		460,752	18.7	160,752	17.3	34.9
Brooklyn Heights-Cobble Hill	11201	47,482	1.9	7,341	0.8	15.5
Park Slope		98,294	4.0	18,739	2.0	19.1
Park Slope-Windsor Terrace	11215	62,828	2.5	12,522	1.3	19.9
Park Slope-Boerum Hill	11217	35,466	1.4	6,217	0.7	17.5
Carroll Gardens-Red Hook	11231	32,927	1.3	4,678	0.5	14.2
Sunset Park-Industry City		120,464	4.9	59,209	6.4	49.2
Sunset Park	11220	92,891	3.8	46,472	5.0	50.0
Industry City-Sunset Park	11232	27,573	1.1	12,737	1.4	46.2
Kensington-Windsor Terrace	11218	74,773	3.0	34,885	3.7	46.7
Borough Park	11219	86,812	3.5	35,900	3.9	41.4

TABLE 4-8

Foreign-born by Country of Birth for Selected Neighborhoods/ZIP Codes Brooklyn, 2000

CENTRAL FLATBUSH (11226)			EAST FLATBUSH (11203)			CROWN HEIGHTS (11213,11225)		
	NUMBER	PERCENT		NUMBER	PERCENT		NUMBER	PERCENT
Total, Foreign-born	58,966	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	45,759	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	53,649	100.0
Haiti	14,791	25.1	Jamaica	11,943	26.1	Jamaica	9,463	17.6
Jamaica	10,029	17.0	Trinidad & Tobago	7,137	15.6	Trinidad & Tobago	9,097	17.0
Trinidad & Tobago	7,627	12.9	Haiti	7,126	15.6	Haiti	7,599	14.2
Guyana	5,508	9.3	Guyana	5,796	12.7	Guyana	4,769	8.9
Panama	2,812	4.8	Barbados	2,515	5.5	Barbados	3,000	5.6
Mexico	2,013	3.4	Panama	1,255	2.7	Panama	2,400	4.5
Barbados	1,876	3.2	United Kingdom	513	1.1	Dominican Republic	1,916	3.6
Dominican Republic	1,539	2.6	Nigeria	389	0.9	Ghana	590	1.1
Ghana	636	1.1	Dominican Republic	289	0.6	Russia	545	1.0
China	621	1.1	Philippines	192	0.4	United Kingdom	479	0.9
All Others	11,514	19.5	All Others	8,604	18.8	All Others	13,791	25.7
SOUTHERN MIDWOOD (11230)			VANDERVEER (11210)			GRAVESEND-HOMECREST (11223,11229)		
Total, Foreign-born	42,074	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	25,565	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	70,343	100.0
Ukraine	6,715	16.0	Haiti	7,245	28.3	China	13,192	18.8
Russia	5,771	13.7	Jamaica	3,299	12.9	Ukraine	11,863	16.9
Pakistan	3,845	9.1	Guyana	2,898	11.3	Russia	10,513	14.9
China	2,436	5.8	Trinidad & Tobago	2,701	10.6	Italy	3,876	5.5
Haiti	1,982	4.7	Ukraine	733	2.9	Syria	2,882	4.1
Poland	1,660	3.9	Barbados	723	2.8	Mexico	1,974	2.8
Mexico	1,459	3.5	Panama	616	2.4	Belarus	1,834	2.6
Israel	1,270	3.0	Russia	378	1.5	Israel	1,545	2.2
Belarus	1,103	2.6	Pakistan	352	1.4	Pakistan	1,429	2.0
Bangladesh	800	1.9	Nigeria	342	1.3	Poland	1,427	2.0
All Others	15,033	35.7	All Others	6,278	24.6	All Others	19,808	28.2
SHEEPSHEAD BAY-BRIGHTON BEACH (11235)			FLATLANDS-CANARSIE (11234,11236)			CONEY ISLAND (11224)		
Total, Foreign-born	44,793	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	68,860	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	18,416	100.0
Ukraine	12,065	26.9	Jamaica	14,634	21.3	Ukraine	4,956	26.9
Russia	9,266	20.7	Haiti	11,594	16.8	Russia	4,207	22.8
China	2,999	6.7	Trinidad & Tobago	5,716	8.3	China	964	5.2
Pakistan	1,846	4.1	Guyana	4,995	7.3	Poland	873	4.7
Mexico	1,722	3.8	Barbados	2,896	4.2	Belarus	852	4.6
Poland	1,516	3.4	Italy	1,941	2.8	Haiti	677	3.7
Belarus	1,473	3.3	China	1,807	2.6	Mexico	556	3.0
India	974	2.2	Russia	1,691	2.5	Dominican Republic	397	2.2
El Salvador	677	1.5	Poland	1,482	2.2	Jamaica	342	1.9
Philippines	655	1.5	Panama	1,327	1.9	Nigeria	273	1.5
All Others	11,600	25.9	All Others	20,777	30.2	All Others	4,319	23.5
SOUTHWEST BENSONHURST-MAPLETON (11204)			BAY RIDGE-BENSONHURST (11214,11228,11209)					
Total, Foreign-born	34,673	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	78,585	100.0			
China	9,193	26.5	China	15,370	19.6			
Italy	4,530	13.1	Italy	8,324	10.6			
Ukraine	3,935	11.3	Russia	8,163	10.4			
Russia	3,496	10.1	Ukraine	7,746	9.9			
Poland	1,429	4.1	Pakistan	2,810	3.6			
Belarus	1,081	3.1	Poland	2,769	3.5			
Pakistan	749	2.2	Greece	2,624	3.3			
Mexico	601	1.7	Mexico	2,281	2.9			
Israel	555	1.6	Egypt	2,073	2.6			
Hungary	496	1.4	Lebanon	1,578	2.0			
All Others	8,608	24.8	All Others	24,847	31.6			
EAST BROWNSVILLE (11212)			EAST NEW YORK (11207)			CYPRESS HILLS (11208)		
Total, Foreign-born	27,511	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	24,270	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	32,296	100.0
Jamaica	7,066	25.7	Dominican Republic	5,636	23.2	Dominican Republic	8,929	27.6
Trinidad & Tobago	3,226	11.7	Jamaica	3,606	14.9	Guyana	5,669	17.6
Guyana	3,166	11.5	Guyana	2,556	10.5	Jamaica	2,330	7.2
Haiti	2,031	7.4	Trinidad & Tobago	2,028	8.4	Trinidad & Tobago	1,992	6.2
Barbados	1,715	6.2	Haiti	1,022	4.2	Ecuador	1,642	5.1
Dominican Republic	1,115	4.1	Honduras	932	3.8	China	1,263	3.9
Panama	719	2.6	Ecuador	831	3.4	Bangladesh	1,202	3.7
Honduras	533	1.9	Panama	740	3.0	Honduras	772	2.4
Nigeria	433	1.6	Barbados	729	3.0	Haiti	743	2.3
Mexico	251	0.9	Mexico	643	2.6	Panama	661	2.0
All Others	7,256	26.4	All Others	5,547	22.9	All Others	7,093	22.0

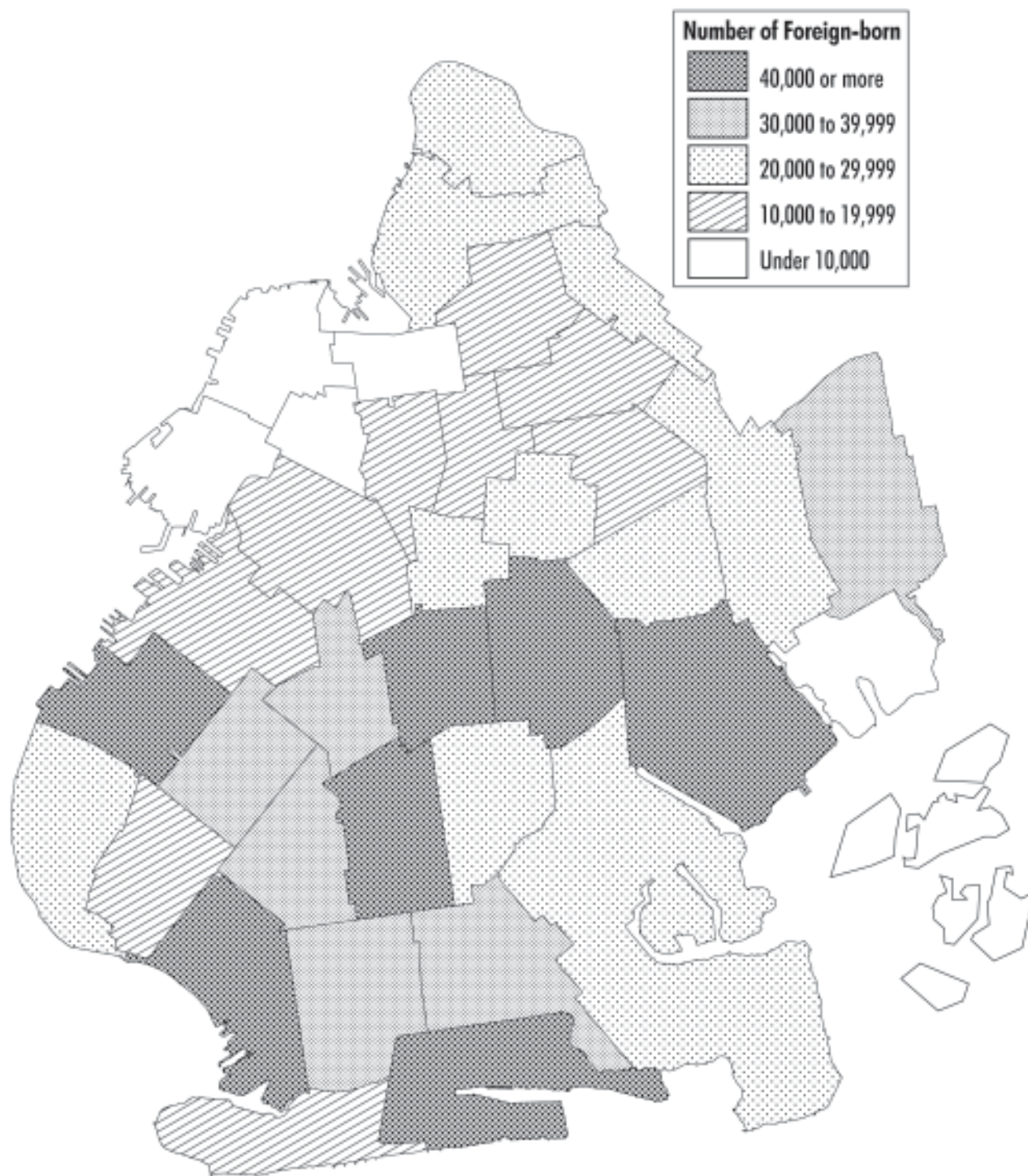
TABLE 4-8 (continued)

NORTHEAST			NUMBER PERCENT			NUMBER PERCENT			NUMBER PERCENT		
WILLIAMSBURG (11211)						BUSHWICK (11237)			GREENPOINT (11222)		
Total, Foreign-born	21,932	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	20,184	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	20,123	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	20,123	100.0
Dominican Republic	7,111	32.4	Dominican Republic	6,012	29.8	Dominican Republic	13,660	67.9	Poland	13,660	67.9
Poland	2,079	9.5	Ecuador	4,031	20.0	Ecuador	734	3.6	Mexico	734	3.6
Mexico	1,558	7.1	Mexico	3,359	16.6	Mexico	598	3.0	Dominican Republic	598	3.0
Ecuador	1,172	5.3	Honduras	849	4.2	Ecuador	547	2.7	Ecuador	547	2.7
Hungary	932	4.2	China	842	4.2	China	359	1.8	China	359	1.8
Romania	793	3.6	Guyana	537	2.7	Guyana	287	1.4	Guyana	287	1.4
Israel	727	3.3	Philippines	486	2.4	Bangladesh	271	1.3	Bangladesh	271	1.3
Italy	719	3.3	Trinidad & Tobago	362	1.8	Former Czechoslovakia	246	1.2	Former Czechoslovakia	246	1.2
Former Czechoslovakia	496	2.3	Jamaica	352	1.7	Ukraine	230	1.1	Ukraine	230	1.1
Colombia	489	2.2	Colombia	319	1.6	Nicaragua	216	1.1	Nicaragua	216	1.1
All Others	5,856	26.7	All Others	3,035	15.0	All Others	2,975	14.8	All Others	2,975	14.8
BEDFORD STUYVESANT (11216)			WILLIAMSBURG-BEDFORD STUYVESANT (11206)			BUSHWICK-BEDFORD STUYVESANT (11221)					
Total, Foreign-born	16,191	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	16,759	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	16,295	100.0			
Trinidad & Tobago	3,129	19.3	Dominican Republic	4,481	26.7	Dominican Republic	4,023	24.7			
Guyana	1,912	11.8	Mexico	2,303	13.7	Jamaica	1,539	9.4			
Jamaica	1,876	11.6	China	2,033	12.1	Trinidad & Tobago	1,219	7.5			
Barbados	1,724	10.6	Ecuador	1,807	10.8	Ecuador	1,092	6.7			
Haiti	592	3.7	Honduras	672	4.0	Mexico	1,053	6.5			
Panama	571	3.5	Trinidad & Tobago	508	3.0	Guyana	970	6.0			
Dominican Republic	461	2.8	Poland	502	3.0	Barbados	887	5.4			
Bangladesh	349	2.2	Guyana	455	2.7	Honduras	628	3.9			
Nigeria	248	1.5	Panama	451	2.7	Haiti	553	3.4			
China	146	0.9	El Salvador	338	2.0	Panama	454	2.8			
All Others	5,183	32.0	All Others	3,209	19.1	All Others	3,877	23.8			
NORTHWEST AND WEST			SUNSET PARK-INDUSTRY CITY (11220, 11232)			KENSINGTON-WINDSOR TERRACE (11218)					
PARK SLOPE (11215, 11217)			Total, Foreign-born	59,209	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	34,885	100.0			
Total, Foreign-born	18,739	100.0	China	19,451	32.9	Mexico	3,240	9.3			
Mexico	1,972	10.5	Mexico	8,408	14.2	Russia	2,892	8.3			
Dominican Republic	1,795	9.6	Dominican Republic	7,512	12.7	Bangladesh	2,824	8.1			
China	1,182	6.3	Ecuador	3,261	5.5	China	2,683	7.7			
Trinidad & Tobago	917	4.9	Poland	1,545	2.6	Pakistan	2,351	6.7			
United Kingdom	653	3.5	Colombia	1,249	2.1	Ukraine	2,041	5.9			
Colombia	605	3.2	Honduras	1,213	2.0	Poland	1,952	5.6			
Canada	595	3.2	El Salvador	938	1.6	Haiti	1,693	4.9			
Poland	580	3.1	Philippines	887	1.5	Guyana	943	2.7			
Ecuador	564	3.0	Guyana	780	1.3	Trinidad & Tobago	866	2.5			
Jamaica	557	3.0	All Others	13,965	23.6	All Others	13,400	38.4			
All Others	9,319	49.7									
BOROUGH PARK (11219)											
Total, Foreign-born	35,900	100.0									
China	7,746	21.6									
Poland	2,708	7.5									
Russia	2,110	5.9									
Hungary	1,675	4.7									
Ukraine	1,609	4.5									
Mexico	1,560	4.3									
Israel	1,485	4.1									
Italy	1,281	3.6									
Romania	1,210	3.4									
Ecuador	1,115	3.1									
All Others	13,401	37.3									

FIGURE 4-11

Brooklyn Foreign-born by ZIP Code, 2000

Brooklyn Foreign-born=931,769



Population Division—New York City Department of City Planning

percent of the immigrant population. In adjacent Williamsburg, Poles were the second largest group, constituting 10 percent of the 21,900 immigrants in the neighborhood; there was a small presence of other European groups, such as Hungarians, Romanians, Italians, and Czechs, as well as Israelis. However, Dominicans were the largest group in Williamsburg, accounting for one-third of immigrants in the neighborhood. Dominicans were also the largest group in the neighborhoods to the east, comprising 27 percent of immigrants in Williamsburg-Bedford Stuyvesant and 30 percent of those in Bushwick; both of these neighborhoods also had substantial numbers of other Latin Americans, from Ecuador, Mexico, and Honduras.

Bedford Stuyvesant has traditionally been home primarily to native-born African Americans. While still largely true, Caribbean blacks have also been settling in this neighborhood in recent years. In 2000, the foreign-born numbered 16,200 in Bedford Stuyvesant, and the top five sources were all from the nonhispanic Caribbean: Trinidad and Tobago (19 percent), Guyana and Jamaica (each with 12 percent), Barbados (11 percent), and Haiti (4 percent). Farther east, in Bushwick-Bedford Stuyvesant, immigrants from the nonhispanic Caribbean also had a substantial presence, but the easternmost section of this neighborhood was largely Dominican, Ecuadorian, and Mexican.

Northwest and West Brooklyn

Sunset Park-Industry City was the largest immigrant neighborhood in this section of Brooklyn, with 59,200 foreign-born residents. Immigrants from China were nearly one-third of the group, followed by those from Mexico (14 percent) and the Dominican Republic (13 percent). In the adjacent neighborhood of Borough Park, the Chinese were again the largest group, accounting for over one-fifth of the 35,900 immigrants in the neighborhood. But there were also substantial numbers of European immigrants from

Poland, Russia, Hungary, Ukraine, Italy, and Romania, as well as immigrants from Israel. Farther east, in the neighborhood of Kensington-Windsor Terrace, Mexicans were the largest group, followed by Russians, Bangladeshis, Chinese, and Pakistanis.

Mexicans were also the largest group in Park Slope, comprising 11 percent of the immigrant population of 18,700, and were followed by immigrants from the Dominican Republic (10 percent), China (6 percent), Trinidad and Tobago (5 percent), and the United Kingdom (4 percent). One gauge of the neighborhood's immigrant diversity was that the top 10 groups comprised just one-half of the neighborhood's foreign-born population.

MANHATTAN

Manhattan's foreign-born population of 452,400 was the third largest in the city, after Queens and Brooklyn. Latin Americans were disproportionately represented in the borough, accounting for 44 percent of all immigrants (Figure 4-12), compared to their 32 percent share in the city overall (see Chapter 2).

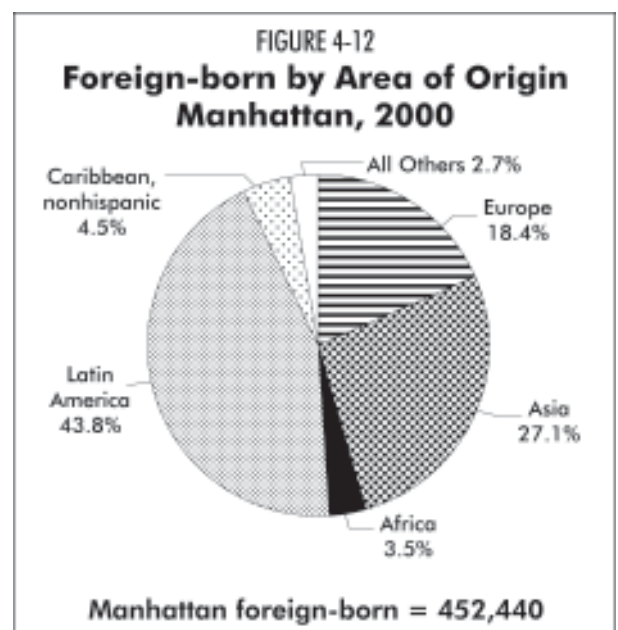


TABLE 4-9
**Foreign-born Rank Ordered
 by Country of Birth
 Manhattan, 2000**

	NUMBER	PERCENT
TOTAL, Foreign-born	452,440	100.0
Dominican Republic	125,063	27.6
China	63,891	14.1
Mexico	19,426	4.3
United Kingdom	12,319	2.7
Ecuador	12,217	2.7
Japan	12,134	2.7
Germany	10,783	2.4
Canada	8,487	1.9
Cuba	8,255	1.8
Korea	8,209	1.8
Philippines	7,319	1.6
France	7,055	1.6
India	6,354	1.4
Italy	5,984	1.3
Colombia	5,927	1.3
Jamaica	5,886	1.3
Russia	5,832	1.3
Poland	5,221	1.2
Israel	5,157	1.1
Haiti	5,083	1.1
All Others	111,838	24.7

On the other hand, there was a very small presence of immigrants from the nonhispanic Caribbean, who accounted for just 5 percent of all immigrants, compared to their 21 percent share in the city overall. The share of the foreign-born from Asia (27 percent), Europe (18 percent), and Africa (4 percent) approximated their overall share among all immigrants in the city.

The Dominican Republic was the largest source of immigrants in Manhattan (Table 4-9). Dominicans numbered 125,100 or 28 percent of all immigrants, and were followed by the Chinese (14 percent) and Mexicans (4 percent). The list of top 10 foreign-born groups in Manhattan is unique in that it includes countries such as the United Kingdom, Japan, Germany, Canada, and Cuba, which do not appear

even on the top 20 list of foreign-born groups in the city. Moreover, while the major European foreign-born groups in the other boroughs tend to be Russians, Ukrainians, Italians, and Poles, the top European sources in Manhattan were western European. It is important to keep in mind that in many Manhattan neighborhoods, the foreign-born include a relatively high proportion of non-immigrants, such as diplomats, students, business personnel, and others posted to the city for a temporary duration.

Manhattan Neighborhoods

The largest numbers of immigrants in Manhattan were in the northern and southern sections of the borough (Table 4-10). Northern Manhattan, with 194,000 immigrants, includes Washington Heights, with one of the largest (90,300) and densest concentration of immigrants (54 percent of the population) in the city. But it also includes neighborhoods such as Central Harlem and East Harlem that have a proportionately small immigrant presence. The southern section of the borough had 114,500 foreign-born residents, one-half of whom lived in the vicinity of Chinatown, where immigrants comprised 46 percent of the population. The other neighborhood in this section of Manhattan that had a large number of immigrants was the Lower East Side, but its 31,300 foreign-born residents constituted just over one-fifth of the neighborhood population. The East Side of Manhattan had 72,500 foreign-born residents, a majority of whom lived on the Upper East Side. The West side of Manhattan was home to 49,600 foreign-born persons, while Midtown Manhattan had just 21,800 residents who were born abroad.

We now turn to the country composition of the foreign-born in selected Manhattan neighborhoods (Table 4-11).

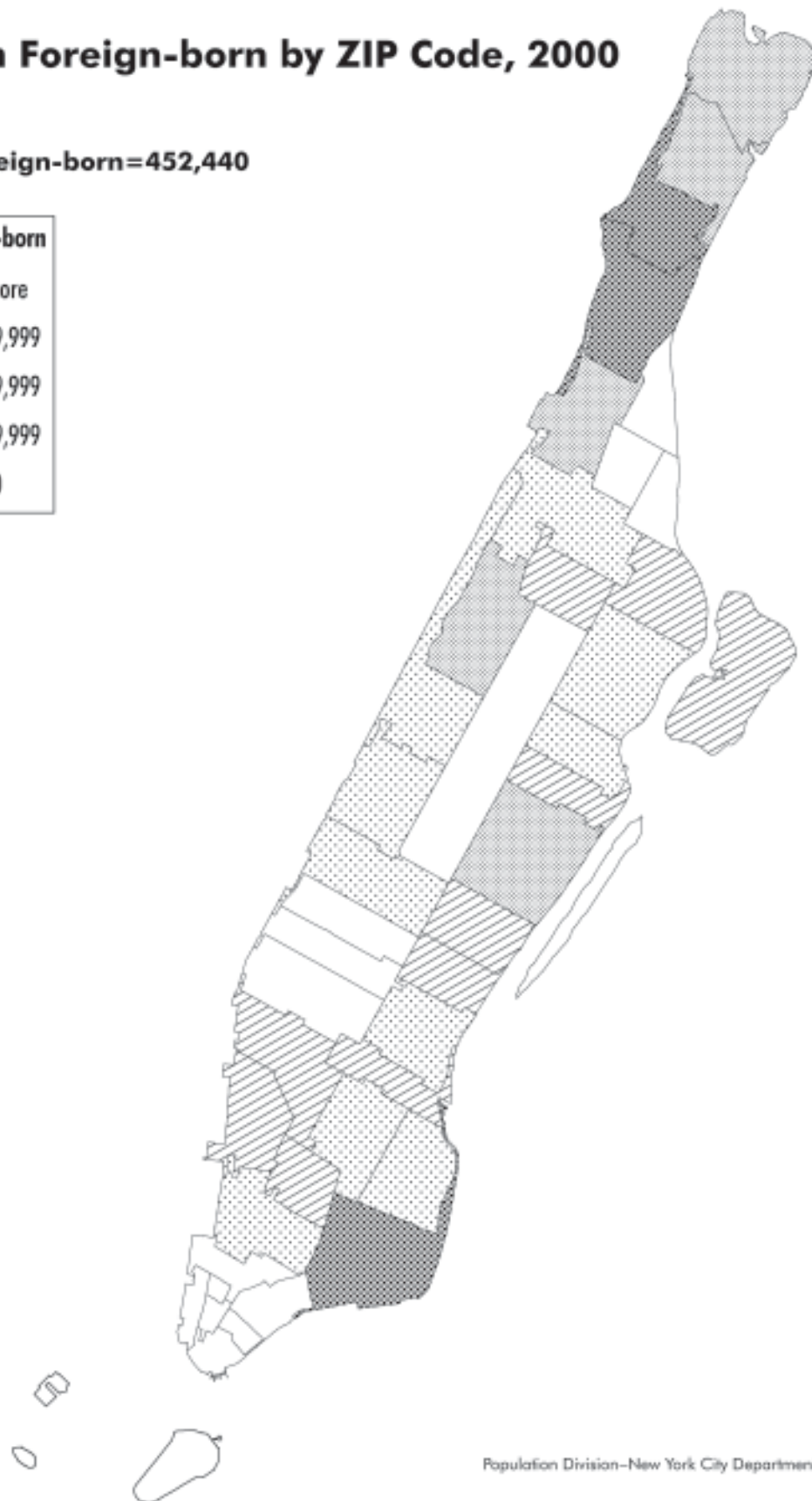
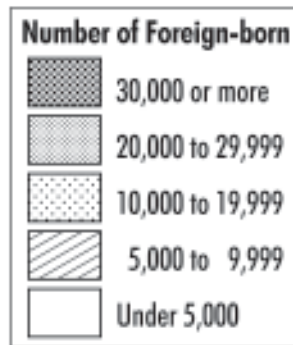
Upper Manhattan

Upper Manhattan's immigrant population was overwhelmingly from Latin America. Washington

FIGURE 4-13

Manhattan Foreign-born by ZIP Code, 2000

Manhattan Foreign-born=452,440



Population Division—New York City Department of City Planning

Manhattan ZIP Codes/Selected Neighborhoods



TABLE 4-10

Total and Foreign-born Population by Neighborhood/ZIP Code of Residence Manhattan, 2000

	ZIP Code	Total Population		Foreign-born		Foreign-born as a % of Total
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Population
TOTAL, Manhattan		1,537,195	100.0	452,440	100.0	29.4
UPPER		537,799	35.0	193,985	42.9	36.1
Washington Heights		168,585	11.0	90,336	20.0	53.6
South	10032	63,513	4.1	32,445	7.2	51.1
Middle	10033	58,300	3.8	31,374	6.9	53.8
North	10040	46,772	3.0	26,517	5.9	56.7
Inwood	10034	41,753	2.7	21,289	4.7	51.0
Hamilton Heights	10031	60,341	3.9	27,096	6.0	44.9
Manhattanville-Harlem	10027	55,449	3.6	12,257	2.7	22.1
Central Harlem		78,791	5.1	15,017	3.3	19.1
South	10026	30,760	2.0	7,353	1.6	23.9
Middle	10030	26,239	1.7	4,422	1.0	16.9
North	10039	21,792	1.4	3,242	0.7	14.9
East Harlem		125,060	8.1	25,018	5.5	20.0
South	10029	75,919	4.9	17,401	3.8	22.9
Middle	10035	32,052	2.1	5,643	1.2	17.6
North	10037	17,089	1.1	1,974	0.4	11.6
Marble Hill	10463 *	7,820	0.5	2,972	0.7	38.0
LOWER		385,184	25.1	114,547	25.3	29.7
Chinatown and Vicinity		125,167	8.1	57,575	12.7	46.0
Chinatown-Lower East Side	10002	84,838	5.5	42,386	9.4	50.0
Tribeca-Chinatown	10013	24,782	1.6	10,383	2.3	41.9
South St. Seaport-Chinatown	10038	15,547	1.0	4,806	1.1	30.9
Battery Park City	10280	8,176	0.5	2,252	0.5	27.5
The Financial District		7,310	0.5	1,656	0.4	22.7
Battery-Governors Island	10004	1,245	0.1	334	0.1	26.8
Wall Street	10005	928	0.1	283	0.1	30.5
Trinity	10006	1,503	0.1	446	0.1	29.7
City Hall-Tribeca	10007	3,576	0.2	559	0.1	15.6
World Trade Center vicinity	10048	58	0.0	34	0.0	58.6
Lower East Side-East Village-Stuy Town		139,046	9.0	31,259	6.9	22.5
Cooper Square-Union Square	10003	54,084	3.5	11,769	2.6	21.8
East Village-Stuy Town	10009	58,491	3.8	13,972	3.1	23.9
Flatiron-Peter Cooper Village	10010	26,471	1.7	5,518	1.2	20.8
Chelsea	10011	46,694	3.0	8,812	1.9	18.9
Greenwich Village-Soho		58,791	3.8	12,993	2.9	22.1
Village-NoHo-Soho	10012	26,031	1.7	7,207	1.6	27.7
Greenwich Village	10014	32,760	2.1	5,786	1.3	17.7
MIDTOWN		76,085	4.9	21,819	4.8	28.7
Theater District-Clinton	10036	18,774	1.2	4,893	1.1	26.1
Midtown-Clinton	10019	35,814	2.3	10,267	2.3	28.7
Garment District	10018	4,490	0.3	1,849	0.4	41.2
Fur-Flower District	10001	17,007	1.1	4,810	1.1	28.3
WEST SIDE		221,937	14.4	49,620	11.0	22.4
Lincoln Square-Ansonia	10023	63,482	4.1	13,679	3.0	21.5
Cathedral-Manhattan Valley	10025	97,281	6.3	24,643	5.4	25.3
Upper West Side	10024	61,174	4.0	11,298	2.5	18.5
EAST SIDE		316,190	20.6	72,469	16.0	22.9
Upper East Side		208,833	13.6	43,875	9.7	21.0
Lenox Hill	10021	104,077	6.8	22,113	4.9	21.2
Yorkville	10028	44,881	2.9	8,812	1.9	19.6
Yorkville-Carnegie Hill	10128	59,875	3.9	12,950	2.9	21.6
Roosevelt Island	10044	9,520	0.6	3,084	0.7	32.4
Murray Hill	10016	50,882	3.3	12,645	2.8	24.9
Sutton Place-Beekman Place	10022	30,481	2.0	7,199	1.6	23.6
Grand Central-United Nations	10017	16,474	1.1	5,666	1.3	34.4

*Includes only the Manhattan portion of the ZIP Code

TABLE 4-11

Foreign-born by Country of Birth for Selected Neighborhoods/ZIP Codes Manhattan, 2000

NORTH								
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS (10032, 10033, 10040)			INWOOD (10034)			HAMILTON HEIGHTS (10031)		
Total, Foreign-born	90,336	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	21,289	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	27,096	100.0
Dominican Republic	63,663	70.5	Dominican Republic	15,546	73.0	Dominican Republic	16,745	61.8
Ecuador	3,713	4.1	Mexico	691	3.2	Ecuador	1,768	6.5
Cuba	2,951	3.3	Cuba	598	2.8	Mexico	1,598	5.9
Mexico	2,623	2.9	Ecuador	562	2.6	Jamaica	1,116	4.1
Russia	1,342	1.5	Ireland	377	1.8	Haiti	693	2.6
Colombia	1,192	1.3	Honduras	286	1.3	Cuba	636	2.3
Germany	1,171	1.3	Colombia	197	0.9	Colombia	381	1.4
China	1,053	1.2	Korea	154	0.7	Ghana	333	1.2
El Salvador	743	0.8	Russia	145	0.7	Nicaragua	299	1.1
Ukraine	730	0.8	El Salvador	121	0.6	Guyana	206	0.8
All Others	11,155	12.3	All Others	2,612	12.3	All Others	3,321	12.3
EAST HARLEM (10029, 10035, 10037)			CENTRAL HARLEM (10026, 10030, 10039)					
Total, Foreign-born	25,018	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	15,017	100.0			
Mexico	8,026	32.1	Dominican Republic	3,763	25.1			
Dominican Republic	4,487	17.9	Jamaica	1,151	7.7			
Ecuador	1,314	5.3	Haiti	816	5.4			
China	1,169	4.7	Honduras	691	4.6			
Honduras	598	2.4	Mexico	540	3.6			
Jamaica	543	2.2	Trinidad & Tobago	483	3.2			
Haiti	480	1.9	China	345	2.3			
Guatemala	387	1.5	El Salvador	255	1.7			
Colombia	370	1.5	Ghana	248	1.7			
Brazil	366	1.5	Ecuador	218	1.5			
All Others	7,278	29.1	All Others	6,507	43.3			
SOUTH								
CHINATOWN & VICINITY (10002, 10013, 10038)			LOWER EAST SIDE-EAST VILLAGE-STUY TOWN (10003, 10009, 10010)					
Total, Foreign-born	57,575	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	31,259	100.0			
China	42,389	73.6	China	4,141	13.2			
Dominican Republic	4,273	7.4	Dominican Republic	2,490	8.0			
Malaysia	1,302	2.3	United Kingdom	1,697	5.4			
Bangladesh	744	1.3	Japan	1,584	5.1			
Poland	553	1.0	Philippines	1,530	4.9			
Japan	512	0.9	Poland	1,284	4.1			
Vietnam	471	0.8	Canada	1,182	3.8			
United Kingdom	467	0.8	Germany	1,176	3.8			
Mexico	389	0.7	Korea	924	3.0			
Korea	359	0.6	Ukraine	872	2.8			
All Others	6,116	10.6	All Others	14,379	46.0			
MIDTOWN INCLUDES THE			WEST SIDE			EAST SIDE		
FUR-FLOWER DISTRICT (10001), GARMENT			CATHEDRAL-MANHATTAN VALLEY (10025)			UPPER EAST SIDE (10021, 10028, 10128)		
DISTRICT (10018), MIDTOWN-CLINTON (10019),								
& THE THEATER DISTRICT-CLINTON (10036)								
Total, Foreign-born	21,819	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	24,643	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	43,875	100.0
China	2,046	9.4	Dominican Republic	4,933	20.0	Germany	2,710	6.2
Japan	1,609	7.4	China	1,559	6.3	United Kingdom	2,709	6.2
Korea	1,488	6.8	Mexico	1,552	6.3	China	2,476	5.6
Ecuador	1,221	5.6	Haiti	947	3.8	Japan	2,014	4.6
Dominican Republic	993	4.6	Canada	780	3.2	France	1,986	4.5
Germany	907	4.2	Ecuador	772	3.1	Philippines	1,657	3.8
Mexico	850	3.9	United Kingdom	762	3.1	Canada	1,586	3.6
United Kingdom	751	3.4	Korea	740	3.0	Italy	1,537	3.5
Canada	731	3.4	Germany	698	2.8	Ireland	1,463	3.3
Cuba	693	3.2	Japan	535	2.2	Brazil	1,371	3.1
All Others	10,530	48.3	All Others	11,365	46.1	All Others	24,366	55.5

Heights was dominated by Dominican immigrants, who comprised over 70 percent of the 90,300 foreign-born residents in the neighborhood. The adjacent neighborhoods of Inwood to the north and Hamilton Heights to the south were also favored by Dominicans, who accounted for 73 percent and 62 percent, respectively, of the foreign-born population in these neighborhoods. Dominicans were also the largest group in Central Harlem, comprising one-quarter of 15,000 foreign-born residents, followed by Jamaicans, Haitians, Hondurans, and Mexicans. To the east, Mexicans were the largest group in East Harlem, comprising nearly one-third of the 25,000 immigrants; Dominicans were the second largest group accounting for 18 percent of the foreign-born in the neighborhood.

Lower Manhattan

While upper Manhattan was dominated by Latin Americans, and specifically Dominicans, southern Manhattan was heavily Chinese. In Chinatown, nearly three-quarters of the foreign-born population was Chinese, up from 66 percent in 1990 (data not shown). The neighborhood also included a small number of Malaysians and Vietnamese, many of them of Chinese descent. Given the limited room for expansion in Chinatown, there has been a movement of Chinese farther north into the Lower East Side-East Village-Stuyvesant Town. They were the largest group in this neighborhood as well, but comprised just 13 percent of the population. This was a diverse neighborhood, and the top foreign-born sources included the Dominican Republic, the United Kingdom, Japan, Philippines, and Poland.

Midtown Manhattan

This section of the borough was home to a diverse array of groups and no one source accounted for more than 10 percent of the foreign-born population. The Chinese were the largest group, with 2,000 or nine percent of the foreign-born population, fol-

lowed by the Japanese and Koreans (each with seven percent), and Ecuadorians (six percent). The foreign-born population in Midtown was centered in Midtown-Clinton, which was home to one-half of the 21,800 foreign-born residents in this section of the borough.

West Side and East Side of Manhattan

While the Dominican enclave is clearly centered in densely populated Washington Heights, the neighborhoods that abut this enclave are also drawing Dominican immigrants. Dominicans were the largest foreign-born group in Cathedral-Manhattan Valley, but they did not dominate the neighborhood, comprising one-fifth of its 24,600 foreign-born residents. This was a diverse neighborhood, and included foreign-born residents from China, Mexico, Haiti, Canada, as well as from the United Kingdom, Germany, and Japan.

The major foreign-born groups on Manhattan's Upper East Side were primarily from Europe, including Germany, the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and Ireland. The top foreign-born groups accounted for less than one-half of the 43,900 foreign-born residents of the area, indicative of the diverse array of groups present.

QUEENS

Queens is the most racially and ethnically heterogeneous of the city's boroughs, and on many measures, the most diverse county in the U.S.¹ This is primarily due to the huge flow of immigrants to the borough, which had over one million foreign-born residents in 2000. Asians comprised one-third of the borough's foreign-born (Figure 4-15), compared to their 24 percent share city-wide (see Chapter 2), and were the only group to be overrepresented in the borough. Latin Americans constituted 31 percent of the foreign-born, Europeans were 16 percent, immigrants from the nonhispanic Caribbean accounted for 18 percent, and Africans were 2 percent.

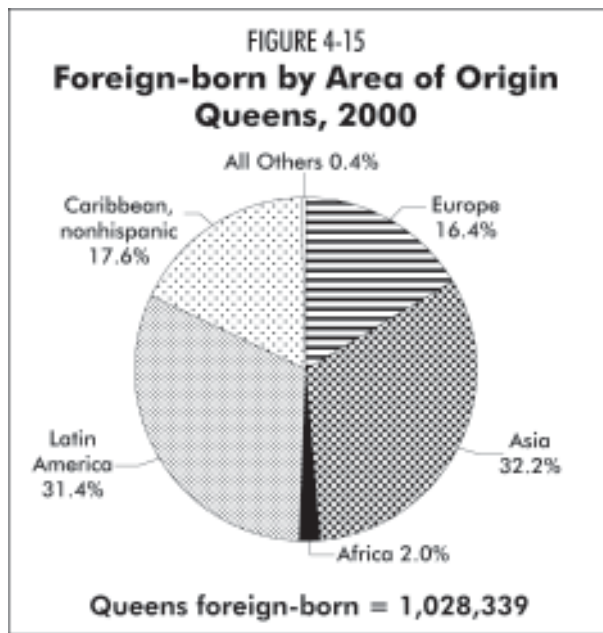


TABLE 4-12
Foreign-born Rank Ordered
by Country of Birth
Queens, 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
TOTAL, Foreign-born	1,028,339	100.0
China	102,902	10.0
Guyana	66,918	6.5
Ecuador	66,643	6.5
Colombia	66,192	6.4
Dominican Republic	59,444	5.8
Korea	51,556	5.0
India	48,132	4.7
Jamaica	47,145	4.6
Mexico	37,667	3.7
Philippines	27,628	2.7
Haiti	27,212	2.6
Bangladesh	26,589	2.6
Trinidad & Tobago	26,255	2.6
Italy	24,391	2.4
Poland	21,205	2.1
Greece	20,304	2.0
Peru	18,697	1.8
Pakistan	17,314	1.7
Russia	17,232	1.7
El Salvador	15,478	1.5
All Others	239,435	23.3

Turning to the countries of origin of immigrants (Table 4-12), the Chinese were the largest group, accounting for 10 percent of the foreign-born population. They were followed by the Guyanese and Ecuadorians (each with 7 percent); Colombians and Dominicans (6 percent each); and Koreans, Indians, and Jamaicans (each with 5 percent).

Queens Neighborhoods

Table 4-13 shows the number of foreign-born residents in neighborhoods across Queens. Northwest and central Queens had more immigrants (613,700) than the rest of the borough combined. It was home to six of the borough's largest immigrant neighborhoods: Flushing, Astoria, Elmhurst, Jackson Heights, Corona, and Woodside. Fifty-five percent of the population of northwest and central Queens was foreign-born, higher than any other section of Queens. In Elmhurst, seven-in-ten residents were foreign-born, the highest concentration of any neighborhood in the city, while six-in-ten residents of Jackson Heights, Flushing, Corona, Woodside, and Sunnyside were born outside the U.S. The south and southcentral section of Queens was 47 percent foreign-born; neighborhoods in this part of the borough had substantial concentrations of immigrants, the exception being South Jamaica (27 percent foreign-born).

The southwest section of Queens encompasses Richmond Hill, one of the larger immigrant neighborhoods (49,100 immigrants), but this section of the borough was 43 percent foreign-born, below the borough average. However, the sections of Queens with the lowest concentration of immigrants were the southeast (32 percent foreign-born) and the northeast (34 percent). While below average for Queens, these immigrant concentrations were nevertheless substantial in the city's overall context.

Table 4-14 lists the country composition of foreign-born residents for selected neighborhoods in Queens.

Northwest and Central Queens

The heaviest immigrant concentration was along the “International Express”—the number 7 line that connects Times Square in Manhattan with Flushing in Queens. The first stop in Queens is Vernon-Jackson, in Long Island City, but the immigrant presence started at Queensboro Plaza, extending east toward Flushing. Immigrants in these neighborhoods were primarily from Asia and Latin America.

North of Queensboro Plaza lies Astoria, once a predominantly immigrant Greek and Italian neighborhood. While immigration from Greece has declined in recent decades, Greeks (8,900) remain the largest foreign-born group, though they accounted for just 11 percent of the 84,700 immigrants in the neighborhood. Bangladeshis (eight percent), Ecuadorians and Mexicans (each with seven percent), along with Colombians and Italians (five percent each) were the other major groups. Though the Greek and Italian immigrant presence is waning, there is still a substantial second generation presence of both groups in Astoria (data not shown).

Sunnyside, the next major neighborhood on the International Express, was home to 17,900 immigrants. The major groups were Koreans (12 percent); Colombians (10 percent); and Romanians, Ecuadorians, and Bangladeshis (each with 7 percent). Woodside, the next stop on this line, was a much larger neighborhood, with 53,900 foreign-born residents, but the source countries of immigrants was similar to that of Sunnyside. In the early 1990s, the Irish were the largest newly arrived group settling in both Sunnyside and Woodside. But with many having left the area, the Irish-born were only the tenth largest immigrant group in both neighborhoods in 2000.

Continuing east, Jackson Heights was home to 64,200 immigrants, with Colombians (18 percent), Ecuadorians (15 percent), and Mexicans (7 percent) the top three source countries of the foreign-born. In Elmhurst, south of Jackson Heights, the Chinese

were the largest group, comprising 19 percent of the more than 74,600 foreign-born; they were followed by Colombians and Ecuadorians (each with 12 percent), and by Mexicans (8 percent).

Corona, to the east of Elmhurst, was the next major neighborhood on the International Express, and home to 61,400 immigrants. This was a heavily Dominican neighborhood, with 26 percent of immigrants born in the Dominican Republic. Ecuadorians (19 percent) and Mexicans (13 percent) were the other major groups in this neighborhood. Dominicans were also the largest group in East Elmhurst, which is to the north of Corona. They comprised 19 percent of the 17,500 immigrants in the neighborhood, followed by Colombians (17 percent) and Ecuadorians (12 percent). Immigrants from the nonhispanic Caribbean also had a presence in this historically black neighborhood, including immigrants from Jamaica, Haiti, Guyana, and Trinidad and Tobago.

Flushing, the last stop on the International Express, was one of the largest immigrant neighborhoods in the city, with 86,900 foreign-born residents. The Chinese were the largest group (31 percent), followed by Koreans (19 percent) and Indians (8 percent).

The Queens Council on the Arts notes that the 7 train began running to Queensboro Plaza in 1915; the extension to Flushing was completed in 1928. This transportation link drew many immigrants from the densely packed Lower East Side of Manhattan, and continues to draw immigrants today. In recognition of its role in the American immigrant experience, the Federal Government has designated the number 7 line as a *National Millennium Trail*.

Other Northwest and Central Queens Neighborhoods

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

Queens ZIP Codes/Selected Neighborhoods



TABLE 4-13

Total and Foreign-born Population by Neighborhood/ZIP Code of Residence Queens, 2000

	<u>ZIP Code</u>	<u>Total Population</u>		<u>Foreign-born</u>		<u>Foreign-born as a % of Total Population</u>
		<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	
TOTAL, Queens		2,229,379	100.0	1,028,339	100.0	46.1
NORTHWEST AND CENTRAL		1,122,447	50.3	613,730	59.7	54.7
Long Island City-Hunters Point	11101	25,619	1.1	9,958	1.0	38.9
Astoria		165,197	7.4	84,731	8.2	51.3
Old Astoria	11102	36,194	1.6	18,478	1.8	51.1
Astoria	11103	43,724	2.0	24,751	2.4	56.6
Steinway	11105	41,999	1.9	19,641	1.9	46.8
Ravenswood	11106	43,280	1.9	21,861	2.1	50.5
Sunnyside	11104	29,479	1.3	17,911	1.7	60.8
Woodside	11377	88,512	4.0	53,882	5.2	60.9
Jackson Heights		100,995	4.5	64,242	6.2	63.6
Jackson Heights	11372	71,332	3.2	47,109	4.6	66.0
Jackson Heights-Astoria Heights	11370*	29,663	1.3	17,133	1.7	57.8
Elmhurst	11373	106,107	4.8	74,639	7.3	70.3
Corona	11368	98,609	4.4	61,398	6.0	62.3
East Elmhurst	11369	36,067	1.6	17,499	1.7	48.5
Flushing		137,865	6.2	86,911	8.5	63.0
Flushing	11354	54,524	2.4	30,776	3.0	56.4
Flushing-Murray Hill	11355	83,341	3.7	56,135	5.5	67.4
Forest Hills-Kew Gardens		91,779	4.1	43,749	4.3	47.7
Forest Hills	11375	70,673	3.2	33,478	3.3	47.4
Kew Gardens	11415	21,106	0.9	10,271	1.0	48.7
Kew Gardens Hills	11367	38,225	1.7	15,788	1.5	41.3
Rego Park	11374	43,420	1.9	25,647	2.5	59.1
Maspeth	11378	33,909	1.5	10,517	1.0	31.0
Middle Village	11379	28,982	1.3	7,842	0.8	27.1
Ridgewood-Glendale	11385	97,682	4.4	39,016	3.8	39.9
SOUTHWEST		267,239	12.0	113,724	11.1	42.6
Woodhaven-Ozone Park		89,793	4.0	36,596	3.6	40.8
Ozone Park-Woodhaven	11416	23,956	1.1	10,313	1.0	43.0
Ozone Park	11417	28,222	1.3	10,415	1.0	36.9
Woodhaven	11421	37,615	1.7	15,868	1.5	42.2
Richmond Hill		85,702	3.8	49,082	4.8	57.3
Richmond Hill	11418	36,826	1.7	18,996	1.8	51.6
Richmond Hill South	11419	48,876	2.2	30,086	2.9	61.6
South Ozone Park		63,646	2.9	24,126	2.3	37.9
South Ozone Park	11420	45,790	2.1	20,038	1.9	43.8
South Ozone Park	11436	17,856	0.8	4,088	0.4	22.9
Howard Beach	11414	28,098	1.3	3,920	0.4	14.0

TABLE 4-13 (continued)

	<u>ZIP Code</u>	<u>Total Population</u>		<u>Foreign-born</u>		<u>Foreign-born</u>
		<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>as a % of Total Population</u>
SOUTH AND SOUTHCENTRAL		170,496	7.6	80,476	7.8	47.2
Hollis-Holliswood	11423	31,153	1.4	14,648	1.4	47.0
Briarwood-South Jamaica	11435	54,164	2.4	26,954	2.6	49.8
South Jamaica	11433	28,628	1.3	7,652	0.7	26.7
Jamaica-Hillcrest	11432	56,551	2.5	31,222	3.0	55.2
SOUTHEAST		367,834	16.5	117,141	11.4	31.8
Far Rockaway-Edgemere	11691	56,020	2.5	17,970	1.7	32.1
Northern Queens Village		44,250	2.0	21,031	2.0	47.5
Queens Village-Hollis Hills	11427	23,186	1.0	10,885	1.1	46.9
Queens Village	11428	21,064	0.9	10,146	1.0	48.2
Springfield Gardens-Laurelton-Rosedale		70,853	3.2	26,706	2.6	37.7
Springfield Gardens-Laurelton	11413	40,553	1.8	13,446	1.3	33.2
Rosedale	11422	30,300	1.4	13,260	1.3	43.8
Cambria Heights.-St. Albans-Rochdale		118,513	5.3	32,093	3.1	27.1
Cambria Heights	11411	21,404	1.0	7,847	0.8	36.7
St. Albans	11412	37,759	1.7	10,390	1.0	27.5
Rochdale	11434	59,350	2.7	13,856	1.3	23.3
Queens Village South	11429	27,253	1.2	11,216	1.1	41.2
Arverne	11692	15,918	0.7	3,881	0.4	24.4
Hammels-Broad Channel	11693	11,369	0.5	1,463	0.1	12.9
Seaside-Belle Harbor-Neponsit	11694	19,067	0.9	2,583	0.3	13.5
Breezy Point-Roxbury	11697	4,337	0.2	163	0.0	3.8
J.F.K. vicinity	11430	254	0.0	35	0.0	13.8
NORTHEAST		301,363	13.5	103,268	10.0	34.3
College Point	11356	20,269	0.9	6,872	0.7	33.9
Whitestone	11357	39,571	1.8	11,288	1.1	28.5
Auburndale	11358	38,161	1.7	16,043	1.6	42.0
Bay Terrace	11360	19,248	0.9	5,457	0.5	28.4
Bayside	11361	29,383	1.3	10,107	1.0	34.4
Little Neck-Douglaston	11362	17,505	0.8	5,619	0.5	32.1
Douglaston-Little Neck	11363	6,867	0.3	2,222	0.2	32.4
Oakland Gardens-Bayside Hills	11364	34,575	1.6	12,834	1.2	37.1
Fresh Meadows	11365	41,879	1.9	15,049	1.5	35.9
Hillcrest-Fresh Meadows	11366	13,473	0.6	5,841	0.6	43.4
Glen Oaks-Floral Park		19,467	0.9	6,347	0.6	32.6
Glen Oaks	11004	14,760	0.7	4,670	0.5	31.6
Floral Park	11001	3,132	0.1	1,067	0.1	34.1
New Hyde Park	11040	1,575	0.1	610	0.1	38.7
North Shore Towers	11005	2,234	0.1	240	0.0	10.7
Bellerose	11426	18,731	0.8	5,349	0.5	28.6

*Includes only the Queens portion of the ZIP Code

FIGURE 4-17

Queens Foreign-born by ZIP Code, 2000

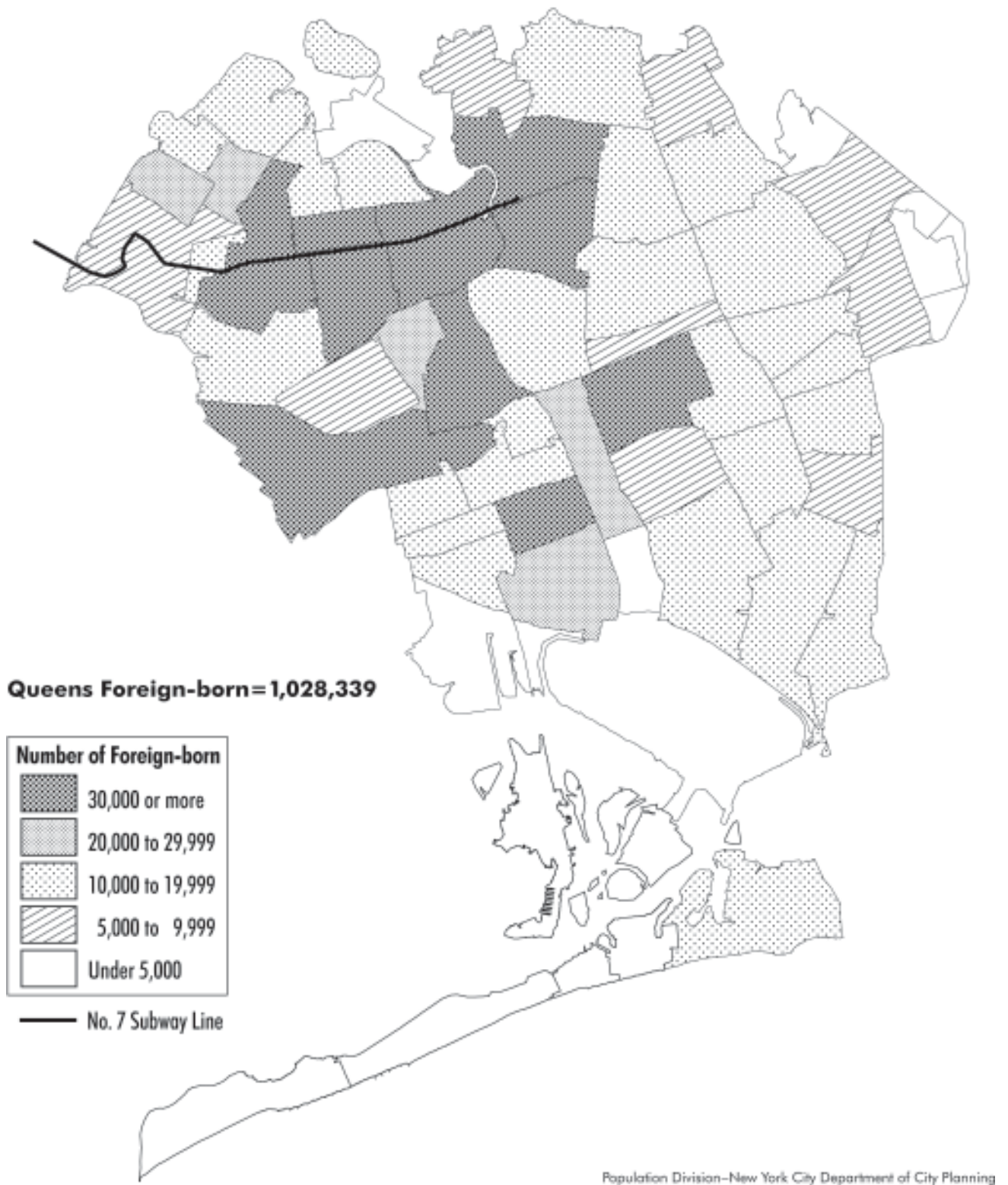


TABLE 4-14

Foreign-born by Country of Birth for Selected Neighborhoods/ZIP Codes Queens, 2000

NORTHWEST AND CENTRAL								
	NUMBER	PERCENT		NUMBER	PERCENT		NUMBER	PERCENT
ASTORIA (11102, 11103, 11105, 11106)			SUNNYSIDE (11104)			WOODSIDE (11377)		
Total, Foreign-born	84,731	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	17,911	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	53,882	100.0
Greece	8,908	10.5	Korea	2,056	11.5	Ecuador	6,360	11.8
Bangladesh	6,575	7.8	Colombia	1,847	10.3	China	5,744	10.7
Ecuador	6,204	7.3	Romania	1,204	6.7	Colombia	5,013	9.3
Mexico	5,878	6.9	Ecuador	1,177	6.6	Korea	4,314	8.0
Colombia	4,501	5.3	Bangladesh	1,161	6.5	Bangladesh	3,570	6.6
Italy	4,493	5.3	Mexico	992	5.5	Mexico	3,473	6.4
Brazil	3,300	3.9	China	932	5.2	Philippines	2,815	5.2
Dominican Republic	2,620	3.1	Turkey	729	4.1	India	2,608	4.8
India	2,560	3.0	India	703	3.9	Dominican Republic	2,481	4.6
China	2,495	2.9	Ireland	600	3.3	Ireland	2,335	4.3
All Others	37,197	43.9	All Others	6,510	36.3	All Others	15,169	28.2
JACKSON HEIGHTS (11370*, 11372)			ELMHURST (11373)			CORONA (11368)		
Total, Foreign-born	64,242	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	74,639	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	61,398	100.0
Colombia	11,420	17.8	China	14,156	19.0	Dominican Republic	15,754	25.7
Ecuador	9,303	14.5	Colombia	8,992	12.0	Ecuador	11,549	18.8
Mexico	4,676	7.3	Ecuador	8,730	11.7	Mexico	7,862	12.8
China	4,643	7.2	Mexico	6,272	8.4	China	4,003	6.5
Dominican Republic	4,262	6.6	Korea	5,333	7.1	Colombia	3,900	6.4
Peru	2,680	4.2	India	4,161	5.6	Peru	1,394	2.3
India	2,663	4.1	Philippines	3,854	5.2	India	1,333	2.2
Bangladesh	2,273	3.5	Dominican Republic	3,592	4.8	Jamaica	1,109	1.8
Philippines	1,582	2.5	Bangladesh	3,071	4.1	Bangladesh	765	1.2
Korea	1,440	2.2	Peru	1,615	2.2	Pakistan	737	1.2
All Others	19,300	30.0	All Others	14,863	19.9	All Others	12,992	21.2
EAST ELMHURST (11369)			FLUSHING (11354, 11355)			FOREST HILLS-Kew GARDENS (11375, 11415)		
Total, Foreign-born	17,499	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	86,911	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	43,749	100.0
Dominican Republic	3,350	19.1	China	27,056	31.1	China	5,841	13.4
Colombia	2,972	17.0	Korea	16,465	18.9	Russia	4,548	10.4
Ecuador	2,134	12.2	India	6,495	7.5	India	3,091	7.1
Jamaica	978	5.6	Colombia	5,252	6.0	Colombia	2,441	5.6
Mexico	822	4.7	El Salvador	2,299	2.6	Poland	2,094	4.8
Peru	654	3.7	Pakistan	2,279	2.6	Iran	1,293	3.0
Haiti	622	3.6	Ecuador	1,964	2.3	Pakistan	1,203	2.7
China	542	3.1	Dominican Republic	1,759	2.0	Israel	1,194	2.7
Guyana	421	2.4	Peru	1,568	1.8	Ukraine	1,139	2.6
Trinidad & Tobago	401	2.3	Philippines	1,526	1.8	Romania	1,029	2.4
All Others	4,603	26.3	All Others	20,248	23.3	All Others	19,876	45.4
Kew GARDENS HILLS (11367)			REGO PARK (11374)			RIDGEWOOD-GLendale (11385)		
Total, Foreign-born	15,788	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	25,647	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	39,016	100.0
China	2,092	13.3	Russia	3,553	13.9	Ecuador	4,718	12.1
Russia	1,655	10.5	China	3,355	13.1	Dominican Republic	4,595	11.8
India	1,293	8.2	India	2,248	8.8	Poland	3,774	9.7
Israel	878	5.6	Korea	968	3.8	Italy	3,304	8.5
Afghanistan	809	5.1	Ukraine	889	3.5	Yugoslavia	3,175	8.1
Colombia	760	4.8	Colombia	887	3.5	Romania	2,960	7.6
Pakistan	656	4.2	Poland	860	3.4	China	2,396	6.1
Poland	621	3.9	Romania	839	3.3	Mexico	1,207	3.1
Philippines	451	2.9	Ecuador	496	1.9	Germany	971	2.5
Korea	383	2.4	Philippines	465	1.8	Colombia	844	2.2
All Others	6,190	39.2	All Others	11,087	43.2	All Others	11,072	28.4

SOUTHWEST

	NUMBER	PERCENT
WOODHAVEN-OZONE PARK (11416, 11417, 11421)		
Total, Foreign-born	36,596	100.0
Guyana	7,167	19.6
Dominican Republic	4,570	12.5
China	3,161	8.6
Ecuador	2,765	7.6
Colombia	2,354	6.4
Trinidad & Tobago	1,796	4.9
Italy	1,725	4.7
India	1,020	2.8
Peru	1,003	2.7
Poland	988	2.7
All Others	10,047	27.5

RICHMOND HILL (11418, 11419)

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total, Foreign-born	49,082	100.0
Guyana	17,555	35.8
Trinidad & Tobago	4,975	10.1
India	4,295	8.8
Dominican Republic	3,526	7.2
Ecuador	2,282	4.6
Colombia	2,020	4.1
El Salvador	1,196	2.4
Pakistan	988	2.0
Bangladesh	973	2.0
Philippines	909	1.9
All Others	10,363	21.1

SOUTH OZONE PARK (11420, 11436)

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total, Foreign-born	24,126	100.0
Guyana	8,552	35.4
Trinidad & Tobago	3,737	15.5
Jamaica	2,348	9.7
Dominican Republic	1,414	5.9
Haiti	1,103	4.6
India	659	2.7
Colombia	645	2.7
Ecuador	516	2.1
Philippines	321	1.3
Panama	317	1.3
All Others	4,514	18.7

SOUTH AND SOUTHCENTRAL**BRIARWOOD-SOUTH JAMAICA (11435)**

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total, Foreign-born	26,954	100.0
Guyana	3,834	14.2
El Salvador	1,911	7.1
Colombia	1,732	6.4
Jamaica	1,604	6.0
Dominican Republic	1,278	4.7
China	1,180	4.4
Ecuador	1,174	4.4
Guatemala	1,127	4.2
India	1,071	4.0
Trinidad & Tobago	1,018	3.8
All Others	11,025	40.9

JAMAICA-HILLCREST (11432)

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total, Foreign-born	31,222	100.0
Guyana	4,454	14.3
Bangladesh	2,894	9.3
Philippines	1,958	6.3
India	1,843	5.9
Haiti	1,776	5.7
China	1,399	4.5
Dominican Republic	1,302	4.2
Jamaica	1,271	4.1
Trinidad & Tobago	1,220	3.9
Colombia	1,192	3.8
All Others	11,913	38.2

SOUTHEAST**FAR ROCKAWAY-EDGEMERE (11691)**

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total, Foreign-born	17,970	100.0
Jamaica	3,424	19.1
Guyana	2,165	12.0
El Salvador	1,665	9.3
Guatemala	1,135	6.3
Haiti	1,047	5.8
Dominican Republic	1,030	5.7
Trinidad & Tobago	793	4.4
Ukraine	675	3.8
Russia	655	3.6
Colombia	487	2.7
All Others	4,894	27.2

NORTHERN QUEENS VILLAGE (11427, 11428)

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total, Foreign-born	21,031	100.0
Guyana	4,552	21.6
India	2,273	10.8
Haiti	2,012	9.6
Philippines	1,533	7.3
Jamaica	1,451	6.9
Trinidad & Tobago	1,034	4.9
Colombia	973	4.6
Dominican Republic	661	3.1
China	579	2.8
Ecuador	502	2.4
All Others	5,461	26.0

SPRINGFIELD GARDENS-**LAURELTON-ROSEDALE (11413, 11422)**

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total, Foreign-born	26,706	100.0
Jamaica	10,215	38.2
Haiti	5,150	19.3
Guyana	2,036	7.6
Trinidad & Tobago	1,983	7.4
Barbados	738	2.8
Nigeria	657	2.5
Panama	629	2.4
Colombia	357	1.3
Dominican Republic	339	1.3
United Kingdom	318	1.2
All Others	4,284	16.0

CAMBRIA HTS.-ST. ALBANS-ROCHDALE (11411, 11412, 11434)

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total, Foreign-born	32,093	100.0
Jamaica	13,409	41.8
Haiti	4,503	14.0
Trinidad & Tobago	2,887	9.0
Guyana	2,744	8.6
Barbados	1,253	3.9
Panama	747	2.3
United Kingdom	641	2.0
Nigeria	639	2.0
Dominican Republic	358	1.1
Ghana	179	0.6
All Others	4,733	14.7

NORTHEAST**AUBURNDALE (11358)**

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total, Foreign-born	16,043	100.0
China	3,085	19.2
Korea	2,979	18.6
Greece	1,489	9.3
Italy	1,031	6.4
Colombia	691	4.3
Ecuador	540	3.4
El Salvador	420	2.6
Philippines	363	2.3
India	357	2.2
Pakistan	339	2.1
All Others	4,749	29.6

FRESH MEADOWS (11365)

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total, Foreign-born	15,049	100.0
China	4,241	28.2
Korea	1,352	9.0
India	798	5.3
Colombia	687	4.6
Greece	632	4.2
Philippines	626	4.2
Pakistan	578	3.8
Israel	342	2.3
Dominican Republic	332	2.2
Poland	327	2.2
All Others	5,134	34.1

*Includes only the Queens portion of the ZIP Code

Rego Park had a cluster of 25,600 foreign-born residents; Russians were the largest group (14 percent), followed by Chinese (13 percent) and Indian (9 percent) immigrants. These sources were also among the top three groups in Forest Hills-Kew Gardens (43,700 immigrants), which is southeast of Rego Park, and farther east, in Kew Gardens Hills (15,800 immigrants). These three neighborhoods were also home to Poles, Iranians, Israelis, Ukrainians, and Romanians. These neighborhoods also had a large population from the Central Asian republics of the former Soviet Union. The largest group was from Uzbekistan, primarily from the Bukharan community, but immigrants from Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan also had a small presence. Though the census does not provide data separately for each these four former Soviet republics at the neighborhood level, it includes them in the group "Other South Central Asia." If ranked with other countries, this grouping would have been the third largest source of immigrants in Rego Park (3,000), the fourth largest in Forest Hills-Kew Gardens (2,700), and the seventh largest in Kew Gardens Hills (700).

Ridgewood-Glendale, which borders Brooklyn, was a neighborhood of 39,000 immigrants. The top two groups were Ecuadorians and Dominicans (each with 12 percent), many of whom made their way across the border from Bushwick in Brooklyn. But this neighborhood was also home to European groups, including Poles, Italians, Yugoslavs, Romanians, and Germans.

Southwest Queens

Richmond Hill, with 49,100 foreign-born residents was the biggest immigrant neighborhood in this section of Queens. The Guyanese comprised over one-third of the immigrants in this neighborhood, followed by those born in Trinidad and Tobago (10 percent). Immigrants from Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago who have established a presence in this neighborhood were primarily of Asian Indian descent; indeed they lived alongside Indian-born im-

migrants, who were the third largest group, with nine percent of the immigrant population.

In the 1990s, the Guyanese enclave in Richmond Hill expanded west and south, into Woodhaven-Ozone Park and South Ozone Park, respectively. By 2000, the Guyanese were the largest group in both neighborhoods, accounting for over one-third of the 24,100 foreign-born residents in South Ozone Park and nearly one-fifth of the 36,600 immigrants in Woodhaven-Ozone Park. As in Richmond Hill, both neighborhoods also had a presence of immigrants from Trinidad and Tobago and India, as well as from the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, and Colombia. Of the three major neighborhoods in this section of Queens, only Woodhaven-Ozone Park retained an immigrant European presence, with a small number of Italians and Poles.

South and Southcentral Queens

As in southwest Queens, the Guyanese were the largest immigrant group in south and southcentral Queens. However, in both Briarwood-South Jamaica (27,000 immigrants) and Jamaica-Hillcrest (31,200), the Guyanese comprised just 14 percent of all foreign-born residents. Numerous other countries had a presence in these neighborhoods, each accounting for a very small share of foreign-born residents. These included immigrants from Colombia, Jamaica, the Dominican Republic, India, China, and Trinidad and Tobago.

Southeast Queens

While Southeast Queens had the lowest proportion of foreign-born residents (32 percent) of any section of Queens, it was still home to 117,100 immigrants. This section of Queens had a heavy presence of immigrants from the nonhispanic Caribbean.

The neighborhoods with the largest number of immigrants were Cambria Heights-St. Albans-Rochdale (32,100) and Springfield Gardens Laurelton-Rosedale (26,700). In both neighbor-

hoods, the top five groups included those born in Jamaica, Haiti, Guyana (primarily Afro-Guyanese), Trinidad and Tobago, and Barbados. These five groups constituted approximately three-quarters of the foreign-born population in each neighborhood.

To the south, in Far Rockaway-Edgemere (18,000 immigrants), while the top two groups were Jamaicans (19 percent) and Guyanese (12 percent), there were also a number of Latin American (Salvadorans, Guatemalans, Dominicans, Colombians) and European groups (Ukrainians and Russians) present. To the north, in Northern Queens Village, the Guyanese were the largest group, accounting for one-fifth of the 21,000 foreign-born residents, and were followed by Indians (11 percent), Haitians (10 percent), as well as Filipinos and Jamaicans (each with 7 percent).

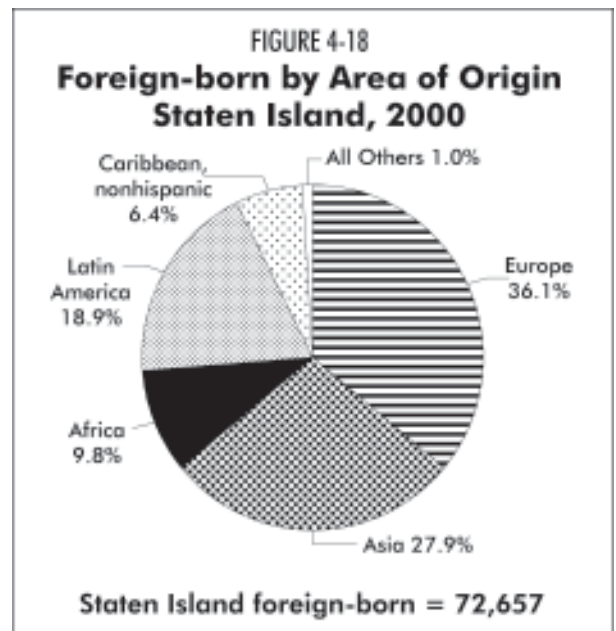
Northeast Queens

The neighborhoods with the largest immigrant populations in this section of Queens were Auburndale (16,000 immigrants) and Fresh Meadows (15,000 immigrants). In both neighborhoods, the Chinese and Koreans were the top groups, and there was a presence of Greeks, Indians, Colombians, and Filipinos.

STATEN ISLAND

The immigrant population of Staten Island totaled 72,700 and comprised 16 percent of the borough's population. Staten Island had the smallest immigrant population of the five boroughs; indeed the number of immigrants in neighborhoods such as Washington Heights, Flushing, Astoria, Bay Ridge-Bensonhurst, and Elmhurst exceeded the immigrant population of all of Staten Island.

With respect to the geographic origins of immigrants (Figure 4-18), Europe was the largest source, accounting for 36 percent of foreign-born residents in the borough, compared to their 19 percent share in the city overall (see Chapter 2). Asians (28 percent) and Africans (10 percent) were also over-



represented among Staten Island's immigrants. On the other hand, Latin Americans (19 percent) and nonhispanic Caribbean immigrants (6 percent) were underrepresented in the borough.

Italians were the largest foreign-born group, accounting for 11 percent of all immigrants in the borough (Table 4-15). Most Italians are long time residents, unlike the other major groups that have a high proportion of recent entrants. These groups included Mexicans, who accounted for seven percent of immigrants; Chinese (six percent); and Filipino, Indian, and Russian immigrants (each with five percent).

Staten Island Neighborhoods

Table 4-16 provides the foreign-born count for neighborhoods in Staten Island. For each section of Staten Island, Table 4-17 lists the country composition of the foreign-born population.

FIGURE 4-19

Staten Island ZIP Codes/Selected Neighborhoods



Population Division—New York City Department of City Planning

West Staten Island

Castleton Corners-New Springville, in the western section of Staten Island, was the largest immigrant neighborhood in the borough, with 14,800 foreign-born residents. Koreans and Indians were the largest immigrant groups, each with 10 percent of the foreign-born population. They were followed by the Chinese and Italians (nine percent each) and by Filipinos (eight percent).

East Staten Island

In the eastern section of the borough, Stapleton-Todt Hill had the largest immigrant presence (10,100), but there was also a relatively strong immigrant population in New Dorp-Richmondton (7,500) and in Rosebank-Old Town (7,300). For the eastern section of the borough as a whole, no one group dominated the immigrant landscape. Italians comprised 12 percent of the immigrant population, followed by the Chinese (6 percent), and by Russians, Mexicans, Filipinos, and Yugoslavs (each with approximately 5 percent). Nigerians were the only African group to make the top 10, comprising under four percent of all immigrants.

TABLE 4-15
Foreign-born Rank Ordered
by Country of Birth
Staten Island, 2000

	NUMBER	PERCENT
TOTAL, Foreign-born	72,657	100.0
Italy	8,245	11.3
Mexico	4,890	6.7
China	4,331	6.0
Philippines	3,799	5.2
India	3,499	4.8
Russia	3,452	4.8
Korea	2,710	3.7
Ukraine	2,220	3.1
Poland	2,058	2.8
Egypt	1,981	2.7
Yugoslavia	1,794	2.5
Nigeria	1,433	2.0
Colombia	1,366	1.9
Pakistan	1,325	1.8
Trinidad & Tobago	1,286	1.8
Dominican Republic	1,285	1.8
Jamaica	1,191	1.6
Germany	1,056	1.5
Ecuador	1,028	1.4
Honduras	1,022	1.4
All Others	22,686	31.2

TABLE 4-16

Total and Foreign-born Population by Neighborhood/ZIP Code of Residence Staten Island, 2000

	ZIP Code	Total Population		Foreign-born		Foreign-born as a % of Total Population
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
TOTAL, Staten Island		443,728	100.0	72,657	100.0	16.4
WEST						
Castleton Corners-New Springville	10314	85,332	19.2	14,831	20.4	17.4
EAST		133,151	30.0	24,850	34.2	18.7
Stapleton-Todt Hill	10304	39,079	8.8	10,117	13.9	25.9
Rosebank-Old Town	10305	38,505	8.7	7,252	10.0	18.8
New Dorp-Richmondton	10306	55,567	12.5	7,481	10.3	13.5
NORTH		101,041	22.8	19,019	26.2	18.8
Mariners Harbor-Port Ivory	10303	23,521	5.3	4,699	6.5	20.0
Port Richmond	10302	16,234	3.7	2,888	4.0	17.8
West Brighton	10310	22,524	5.1	3,410	4.7	15.1
New Brighton-Grymes Hill	10301	38,762	8.7	8,022	11.0	20.7
SOUTH		124,204	28.0	13,957	19.2	11.2
Tottenville	10307	11,846	2.7	1,216	1.7	10.3
Princes Bay-Woodrow	10309	26,933	6.1	3,415	4.7	12.7
Eltingville-Arden Heights	10312	58,682	13.2	6,549	9.0	11.2
Great Kills	10308	26,743	6.0	2,777	3.8	10.4

TABLE 4-17

Foreign-born by Country of Birth for Selected Neighborhoods/ZIP Codes Staten Island, 2000

WEST			EAST			NORTH		
INCLUDES			INCLUDES			INCLUDES		
CASTLETON CORNERS- NEW SPRINGVILLE (10314)			STAPLETON-TODT HILL (10304), ROSEBANK-OLD TOWN (10305), AND NEW DORP-RICHMONDTOWN (10306),			NEW BRIGHTON-GRYMES HILL (10301), PORT RICHMOND (10302), MARINERS HARBOR-PORT IVORY (10303), & WEST BRIGHTON (10310)		
NUMBER	PERCENT		NUMBER	PERCENT		NUMBER	PERCENT	
Total, Foreign-born	14,831	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	24,850	100.0	Total, Foreign-born	19,019	100.0
Korea	1,453	9.8	Italy	2,935	11.8	Mexico	3,089	16.2
India	1,445	9.7	China	1,527	6.1	Italy	848	4.5
China	1,338	9.0	Russia	1,335	5.4	Jamaica	828	4.4
Italy	1,275	8.6	Mexico	1,298	5.2	India	828	4.4
Philippines	1,199	8.1	Philippines	1,247	5.0	Trinidad & Tobago	773	4.1
Israel	647	4.4	Yugoslavia	1,124	4.5	Philippines	704	3.7
Pakistan	630	4.2	Ukraine	962	3.9	China	698	3.7
Russia	541	3.6	Nigeria	876	3.5	Dominican Republic	651	3.4
Egypt	482	3.2	Poland	864	3.5	Nigeria	506	2.7
Poland	436	2.9	India	846	3.4	Korea	435	2.3
All Others	5,385	36.3	All Others	11,836	47.6	All Others	9,659	50.8

SOUTH		
INCLUDES		
TOTTENVILLE (10307), GREAT KILLS (10308), PRINCESS BAY-WOODROW (10309), AND ELTINGVILLE-ARDEN HEIGHTS (10312)		
NUMBER	PERCENT	
Total, Foreign-born	13,957	100.0
Italy	3,187	22.8
Russia	1,451	10.4
Ukraine	835	6.0
China	768	5.5
Philippines	649	4.6
Egypt	601	4.3
Korea	461	3.3
India	380	2.7
Poland	339	2.4
Germany	274	2.0
All Others	5,012	35.9

North Staten Island

The northern section of Staten Island included the neighborhoods of Mariners Harbor-Port Ivory (4,700 immigrants), Port Richmond (2,900), and West Brighton (3,400); the largest immigrant neighborhood, however, was New Brighton-Grymes Hill, which was home to 8,000 of the 19,000 immigrants in this section of Staten Island. Mexicans were the largest group, accounting for 16 percent of the foreign-born residents, followed by Italians (5 percent). The top ten included four Asian groups (Indians, Filipinos, Chinese, and Koreans) and one African group (Nigerians).

South Staten Island

Eltingville-Arden Heights was the largest immigrant neighborhood, with 6,500 foreign-born residents out of a total of 14,000 in this section of the borough. The other neighborhoods in this section of Staten Island were Princess Bay-Woodrow (3,400 immigrants), Great Kills (2,800), and Tottenville (1,200). Immigrants in this section of the borough were primarily from Europe and Asia. Italy was the top source country, accounting for 23 percent of the 14,000 foreign-born residents, followed by Russia (10 percent) and Ukraine (6 percent); Poland and Germany also had a presence in this section of Staten Island. Asian groups in the top 10 included the Chinese, Filipinos, Koreans, and Indians.

Staten Island Foreign-born by ZIP Code, 2000

Number of Foreign-born

- 10,000 or more
- 5,000 to 9,999
- 3,000 to 4,999
- Under 3,000

Chapter 4 ♦ Settlement Patterns of Immigrants in New York City **85**

RESIDENTIAL ENCLAVES OF THE MAJOR IMMIGRANT GROUPS IN NEW YORK CITY

This section examines the residential patterns of the major immigrant groups in New York City. Since immigration is heavily tied to kinship networks, new immigrants tend to move into neighborhoods with an existing immigrant concentration. With a continued inflow, immigrant groups substantially increase their presence in a neighborhood, their concentrations supplemented by their U.S.-born children and the out-migration of other groups. Immigrant concentrations in many neighborhoods have resulted in ethnic enclaves, where an immigrant group leaves its social, economic, and cultural imprint on a neighborhood.

For the major immigrant groups, their share in each borough is first examined, with a focus on how the borough distribution has changed between 1990 and 2000. The top neighborhoods of residence are then examined for 2000, and significant growth or decline in a group's neighborhood population is noted. While tabulations are presented for the borough distribution of each group in 1990 and 2000 and for the top 10 neighborhoods of residence in 2000, changes in a group's neighborhood population are not tabulated. Each group's settlement pattern is also mapped at the ZIP Code level for 2000. Since this analysis refers to neighborhoods, and not to their constituent ZIP Codes, the maps are not cited in the text, but are an excellent resource for studying a group's residential settlement pattern at the ZIP Code level.

Settlement Patterns of Dominican Immigrants

Dominicans were New York's largest immigrant group in 2000, numbering 369,200 or 13 percent of the total foreign-born population in the city. Dominicans showed a remarkable proclivity to settle in New York, which was home to over one-half (54 percent) of all Dominicans in the United States (Chapter 2).

Manhattan and the Bronx accounted for two-thirds (34 percent each) of Dominicans in the city, while Brooklyn and Queens were each home to 16 percent; Staten Island settled less than one percent of Dominicans in the city (Table 4-18).






Upper Manhattan was home to the largest Dominican enclave in the city. This area encompassed the neighborhoods of Washington Heights, which settled 63,700 immigrant Dominicans (Table 4-19), Hamilton Heights (16,700), and Inwood (15,500). Together these three neighborhoods were home to 26 percent of Dominican immigrants in the city. This Dominican enclave had one of the highest population densities in the city, limiting the growth of the Dominican population. While the city's immigrant Dominican population grew from 225,000 in 1990 to 369,200 in 2000, an increase of 64 percent (Table 4-18), it grew just 31 percent in the Dominican enclave in upper Manhattan. Most of the growth in the Dominican population took place across the Harlem River, in the Bronx, where the immigrant Dominican population more than doubled, reaching 124,000 in 2000. This growth was

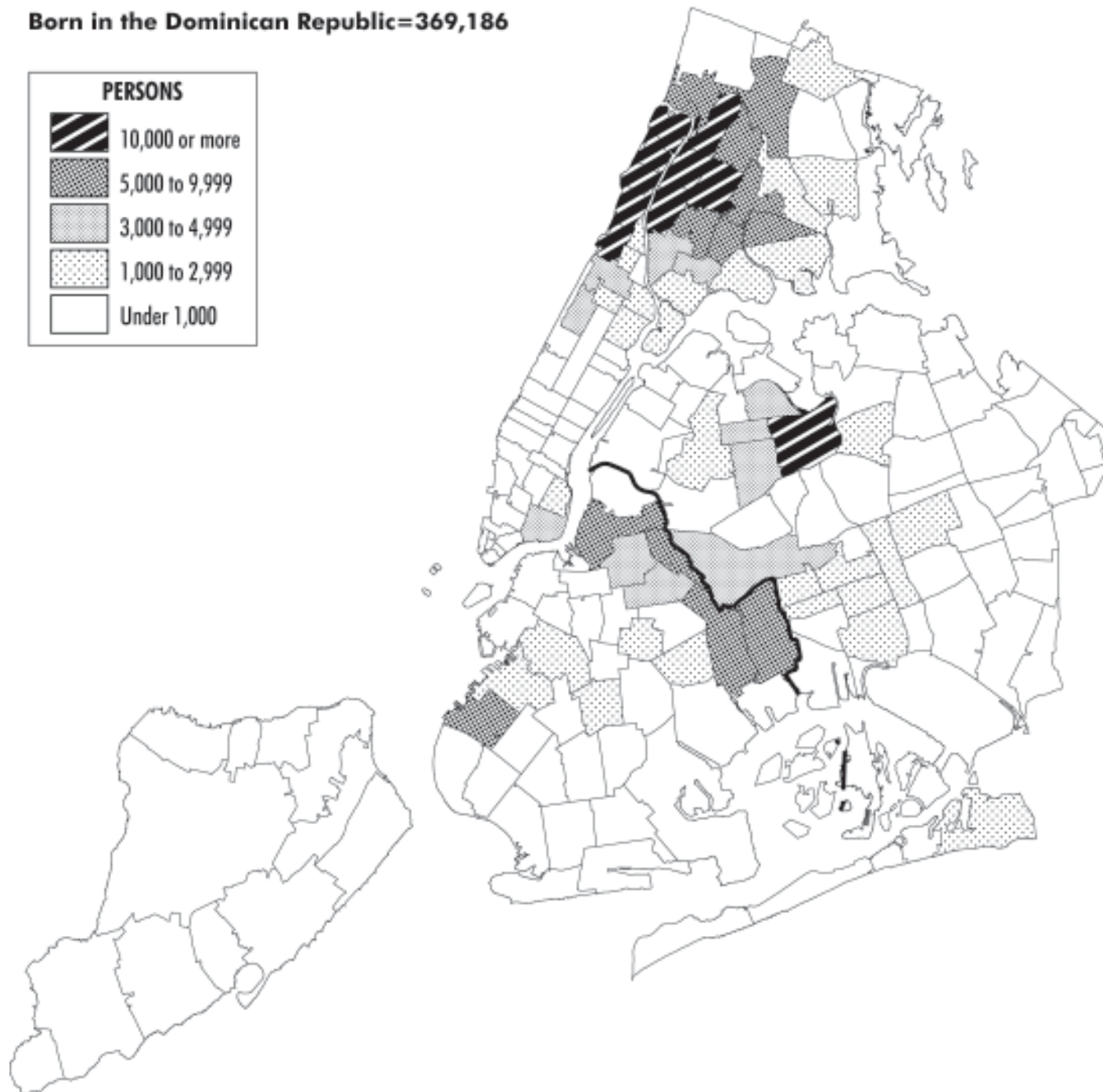
TABLE 4-18
**Persons Born in the Dominican Republic by Borough
New York City, 1990 to 2000**

	1990		2000		Change 1990–2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
NEW YORK CITY	225,017	100.0	369,186	100.0	144,169	64.1
Bronx	59,108	26.3	124,032	33.6	64,924	109.8
Brooklyn	36,648	16.3	59,362	16.1	22,714	62.0
Manhattan	93,713	41.6	125,063	33.9	31,350	33.5
Queens	34,910	15.5	59,444	16.1	24,534	70.3
Staten Island	638	0.3	1,285	0.3	647	101.4

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

PERSONS

	10,000 or more
	5,000 to 9,999
	3,000 to 4,999
	1,000 to 2,999
	Under 1,000



Chapter 4 ♦ Settlement Patterns of Immigrants in New York City 87

TABLE 4-19

**Top 10 Neighborhoods/ZIP Codes of Settlement for
Persons Born in the Dominican Republic
New York City, 2000**

	<u>ZIP Code</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Born in the Dominican Republic		369,186	100.0
Washington Heights	10032, 10033, 10040	63,663	17.2
Hamilton Heights	10031	16,745	4.5
Corona	11368	15,754	4.3
Inwood	10034	15,546	4.2
University Heights-Kingsbridge	10468	15,261	4.1
Highbridge	10452	15,149	4.1
Morris Heights	10453	14,892	4.0
Tremont	10457	10,504	2.8
Melrose-Longwood-Morrisania	10455, 10459	9,711	2.6
Belmont-Fordham-Bedford Park	10458	9,238	2.5
All Others		182,723	49.5

absorbed in neighborhoods in the southwest Bronx, such as University Heights-Kingsbridge, Highbridge, Morris Heights, Tremont, and Melrose-Longwood-Morrisania, which were among the largest Dominican neighborhoods in the city in 2000. As a result of the enormous growth in the Dominican population in the Bronx, the borough accounted for 34 percent of all Dominican immigrants in the city, up from 26 percent in 1990. On the other hand, Manhattan's share declined, from 42 percent in 1990 to 34 percent in 2000. If current trends hold, in the next few years, more Dominicans will be living in the Bronx than in any other borough.

Corona, in Queens, was home to 15,800 Dominicans, the third largest immigrant Dominican

neighborhood in the city. While there were pockets of Dominicans in Sunset Park-Industry City, Williamsburg, Cypress Hills, and Bushwick, none of these areas were among the top 10 neighborhoods of Dominican settlement.

Settlement Patterns of Chinese Immigrants

The Chinese were the second largest immigrant group in the city. They numbered 261,600 in 2000, up from 160,400 in 1990, a 63 percent increase (Table 4-20). While the number of Chinese has increased in each borough, the highest growth has been in Brooklyn (up 88 percent) and Queens (75 percent increase). As a result, the share of Chinese living in Queens and Brooklyn in 2000 has increased

TABLE 4-20

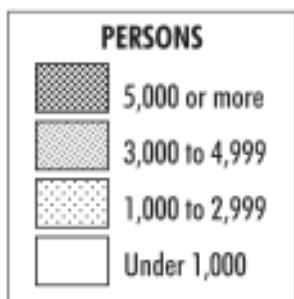
**Persons Born in China by Borough
New York City, 1990 to 2000**

	1990		2000		Change 1990-2000	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
NEW YORK CITY	160,399	100.0	261,551	100.0	101,152	63.1
Bronx	4,150	2.6	4,363	1.7	213	5.1
Brooklyn	45,824	28.6	86,064	32.9	40,240	87.8
Manhattan	48,914	30.5	63,891	24.4	14,977	30.6
Queens	58,680	36.6	102,902	39.3	44,222	75.4
Staten Island	2,831	1.8	4,331	1.7	1,500	53.0

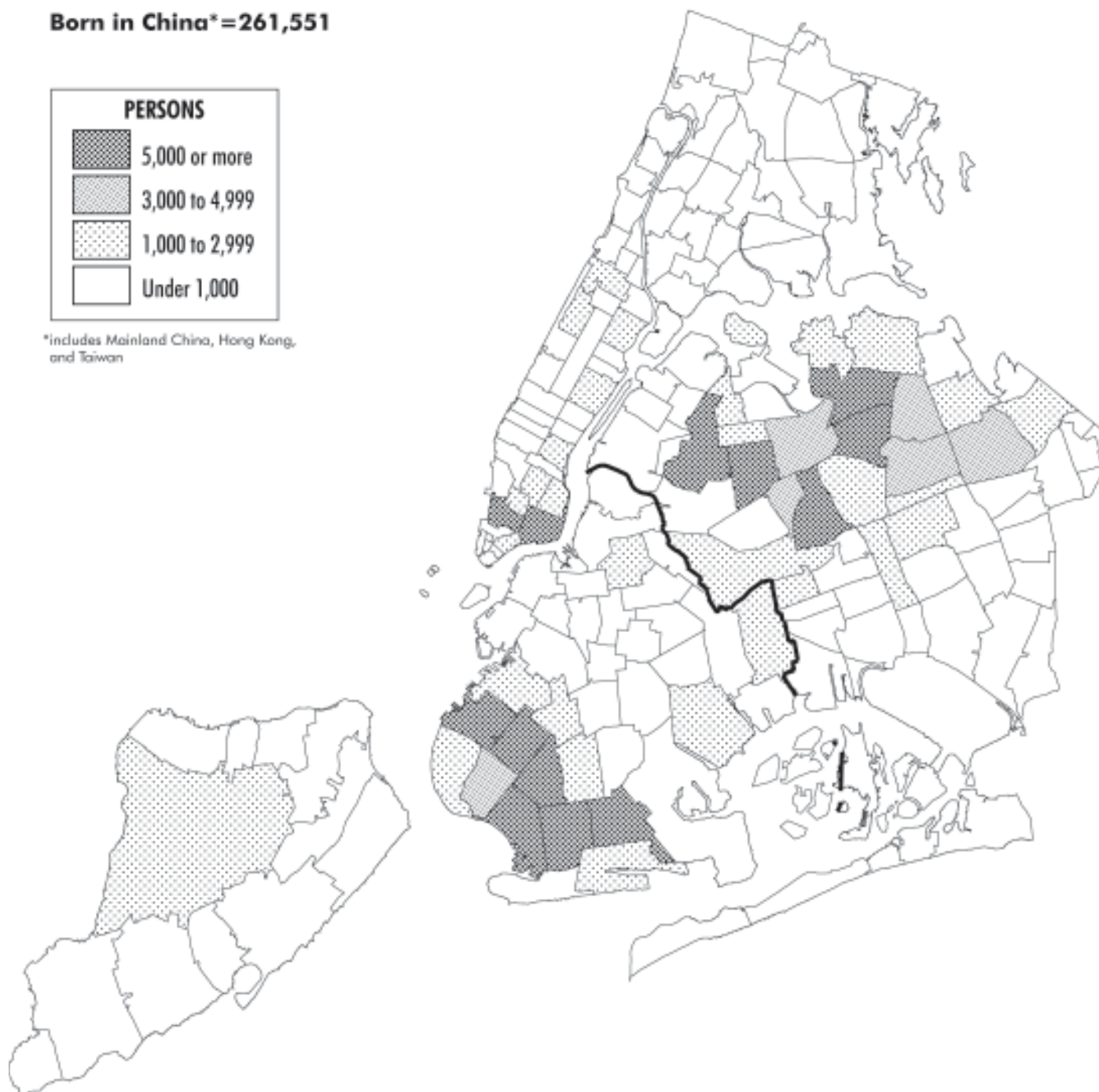
FIGURE 4-22

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

Born in China* = 261,551



*Includes Mainland China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan



Population Division – New York City Department of City Planning

TABLE 4-21

Top 10 Neighborhoods/ZIP Codes of Settlement for Persons Born in China New York City, 2000

	<u>ZIP Code</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Born in China		261,551	100.0
Chinatown and Vicinity	10002, 10013, 10038	42,389	16.2
Flushing	11354, 11355	27,056	10.3
Sunset Park-Industry City	11220, 11232	19,451	7.4
Bay Ridge-Bensonhurst	11214, 11228, 11209	15,370	5.9
Elmhurst	11373	14,156	5.4
Gravesend-Homecrest	11223, 11229	13,192	5.0
Bensonhurst-Mapleton	11204	9,193	3.5
Borough Park	11219	7,746	3.0
Forest Hills-Kew Gardens	11375, 11415	5,841	2.2
Woodside	11377	5,744	2.2
All Others		101,413	38.8

by a few percentage points, to 39 percent and 33 percent, respectively. In contrast, the Chinese population in Manhattan grew by a below-average 31 percent, and the share of Chinese in the borough dropped from 31 percent in 1990 to 24 percent in 2000.

New York City was home to three Chinatowns in 2000: the original Chinatown in Manhattan; Flushing, in Queens; and Sunset Park-Industry City in Brooklyn. Chinatown in Manhattan continues to have the largest number of Chinese, accounting for 42,400 or 16 percent of the immigrant Chinese in the city (Table 4-21). Flushing was the second largest Chinese enclave, home to 27,100 or 10 percent of the Chinese foreign-born, while Sunset Park-Industry City had the third largest immigrant Chinese population in the city (19,500). Given its high population densities, the original enclave in Manhattan grew by just 22 percent in the 1990s, compared to growth of 127 percent in Flushing and 142 percent in Sunset Park-Industry City. Not only are the Chinatowns outside Manhattan expanding rapidly, but adjacent neighborhoods are also attracting Chinese immigrants. There is now a large band of Chinese settlement that extends from Sunset Park-Industry

City into Borough Park, and stretches into Bay Ridge-Bensonhurst, Gravesend-Homecrest, and Sheepshead Bay-Brighton Beach. Indeed, the number of Chinese in this band of Brooklyn now exceeds those in Manhattan's Chinatown. However, the Chinese comprise a much smaller share of the population of these Brooklyn neighborhoods, compared to Manhattan's Chinatown. In Queens, there is a similar band of Chinese settlement that extends from the Flushing enclave into Corona, Elmhurst, and Woodside, as well as south into Forest Hills-Kew Gardens.

Settlement Patterns of Jamaican Immigrants

Jamaicans were the third largest foreign-born group in the city, numbering 178,900 in 2000. This represented a 54 percent increase over the 1990 Jamaican immigrant population of 116,100 (Table 4-23). Forty-one percent of Jamaicans in the city lived in Brooklyn, while the Bronx and Queens were home to 29 percent and 26 percent, respectively.

Central Brooklyn was home to the largest community of Jamaicans in the city. This area encom-

CHINESE SETTLEMENT PATTERNS BY BIRTHPLACE

For analyses in this report, the 261,600 Chinese foreign-born include those born on mainland China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan. Immigrants from the mainland dominate the overall Chinese population in the city and are growing at a faster rate than their counterparts from Hong Kong and Taiwan. As a result, the share of mainland immigrants in the overall Chinese population increased from 71 percent in 1990 to 80 percent in 2000. While Hong Kong and Taiwanese immigrants are also increasing, they comprised just 12 percent and 8 percent, respectively, of the Chinese population in 2000. Given the large share of mainland China, this group tends to dominate overall settlement patterns of Chinese in the city. This section analyzes neighborhoods of settlement for each group to examine whether residential patterns differ by birthplace (Figure 4-23 and Table 4-22).

Immigrants from mainland China and Hong Kong were concentrated in Queens, Brooklyn, and Manhattan. In 2000, over one-third of mainland Chinese lived in Queens and Brooklyn, and over one-quarter in Manhattan. For immigrants from Hong Kong, Queens was home to 40 percent, followed by Brooklyn (37 percent) and Manhattan (17 percent). During the last decade, the share of both groups living in Queens and Brooklyn has increased, as their populations in Flushing and Sunset Park have soared; the share of Manhattan has declined as growth of mainland Chinese immigrants in the original Chinatown has not kept pace, or declined in the case of immigrants from Hong Kong (data not shown). The largest neighborhoods of residence for the mainland Chinese

were the three Chinatowns: the original Chinatown in Manhattan, home to 39,400 mainland Chinese; Flushing (19,500); and Sunset Park-Industry City (17,900). For immigrants from Hong Kong, the largest neighborhoods were Bay Ridge-Bensonhurst (2,600), Chinatown (2,600), and Flushing (2,400). The top 10 neighborhoods of residence for immigrants from mainland China and Hong Kong included nine neighborhoods common to both groups, indicative of their similar residential patterns.

Residential patterns of the Taiwanese-born were distinct, with three-quarters of the group living in Queens; the borough had eight of the top 10 Taiwanese neighborhoods. Flushing was the largest neighborhood of residence, with 5,100 Taiwanese immigrants, followed by Elmhurst (1,500), Oakland Gardens-Bayside Hills (1,100), and Forest Hills-Kew Gardens (1,000). In Manhattan, home to 16 percent of Taiwanese immigrants, the Upper East Side and the Lower East Side-East Village-Stuyvesant Town had the largest Taiwanese presence, each with approximately 500 immigrants.

TABLE 4-22
**Top 10 Neighborhoods/ZIP Codes of
Settlement for Foreign-born Chinese
by Place of Birth**
New York City, 2000

	Number	Percent
BORN IN MAINLAND CHINA		
Chinatown and Vicinity (10002, 10013, 10038)	207,914	100.0
Flushing (11354, 11355)	39,405	19.0
Sunset Park-Industry City (11220, 11232)	19,503	9.4
Bay Ridge-Bensonhurst (11214, 11228, 11209)	17,947	8.6
Elmhurst (11373)	12,579	6.1
Gravesend-Homecrest (11223, 11229)	11,315	5.4
Bensonhurst-Mapleton (11204)	10,805	5.2
Borough Park (11219)	7,575	3.6
Woodside (11377)	6,667	3.2
Forest Hills-Kew Gardens (11375, 11415)	4,808	2.3
All Others	3,920	1.9
	73,390	35.3
BORN IN HONG KONG		
Bay Ridge-Bensonhurst (11214, 11228, 11209)	31,895	100.0
Chinatown and Vicinity (10002, 10013, 10038)	2,609	8.2
Flushing (11354, 11355)	2,591	8.1
Gravesend-Homecrest (11223, 11229)	2,406	7.5
Bensonhurst-Mapleton (11204)	2,128	6.7
Elmhurst (11373)	1,560	4.9
Sunset Park-Industry City (11220, 11232)	1,375	4.3
Borough Park (11219)	1,299	4.1
Forest Hills-Kew Gardens (11375, 11415)	1,070	3.4
Fresh Meadows (11365)	874	2.7
All Others	825	2.6
	15,158	47.5
BORN IN TAIWAN		
Flushing (11354, 11355)	21,742	100.0
Elmhurst (11373)	5,147	23.7
Oakland Gardens-Bayside Hills (11364)	1,466	6.7
Forest Hills-Kew Gardens (11375, 11415)	1,090	5.0
Fresh Meadows (11365)	1,047	4.8
Auburndale (11358)	936	4.3
Rego Park (11374)	927	4.3
Upper East Side (10021, 10028, 10128)	564	2.6
Bayside (11361)	483	2.2
Lower East Side-East Village-Stuy Town (10003, 10009, 10010)	481	2.2
All Others	464	2.1
	9,137	42.0

FIGURE 4-23

Foreign-born Chinese by Place of Birth New York City Boroughs, 2000

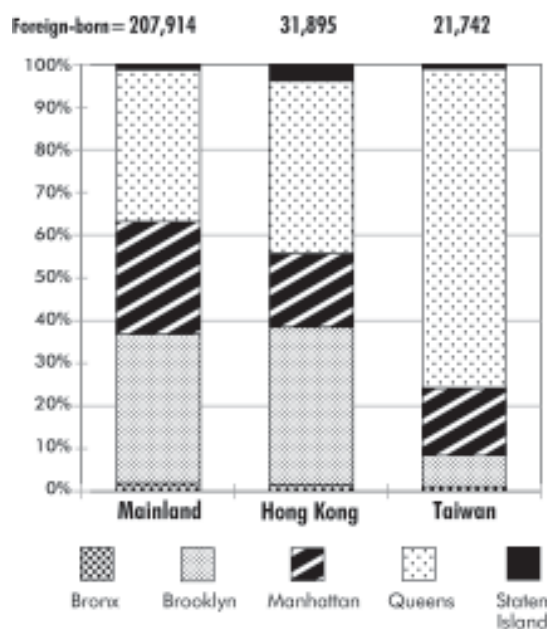


TABLE 4-23

**Persons Born in Jamaica by Borough
New York City, 1990 to 2000**

	1990		2000		Change 1990–2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
NEW YORK CITY	116,128	100.0	178,922	100.0	62,794	54.1
Bronx	30,851	26.6	51,120	28.6	20,269	65.7
Brooklyn	52,272	45.0	73,580	41.1	21,308	40.8
Manhattan	5,281	4.5	5,886	3.3	605	11.5
Queens	27,111	23.3	47,145	26.3	20,034	73.9
Staten Island	613	0.5	1,191	0.7	578	94.3

passed the neighborhoods of Flatbush, East Flatbush, and Crown Heights, each with approximately 10,000 or more Jamaican immigrants (Table 4-24). Each of these neighborhoods were among the top 10 Jamaican neighborhoods in the city and together constituted the largest concentration of Jamaicans in New York. But growth was below average in Flatbush and East Flatbush, and the Jamaican population in Crown Heights actually declined by six percent. However, the Jamaican immigrant population established a firm presence in Flatlands-Canarsie in the 1990s, more than tripling in size to 14,600 in 2000, making it the second largest Jamaican neighborhood in the city. Overall, the Jamaican growth in Brooklyn was below average, and the share of Jamaicans living in the borough declined from 45 percent in 1990 to 41 percent in 2000.

The largest single Jamaican neighborhood in the city was Wakefield in the Bronx, with 15,100 Jamaican immigrants; substantial numbers of Jamaican immigrants could also be found in the adjacent neighborhood of Williamsbridge-Baychester (11,100). These numbers represented a doubling of the Jamaican immigrant presence in these neighborhoods during the decade. Both neighborhoods, along with Norwood-Williamsbridge (6,700), constituted a Jamaican enclave in the Bronx. In Queens, two major neighborhoods also saw a doubling of the Jamaican immigrant population: Cambria Heights-St. Albans-Rochdale (13,400) and Springfield Gardens-Laurelton-Rosedale (10,200). These two neighborhoods form another major concentration of Jamaicans in the city.

TABLE 4-24

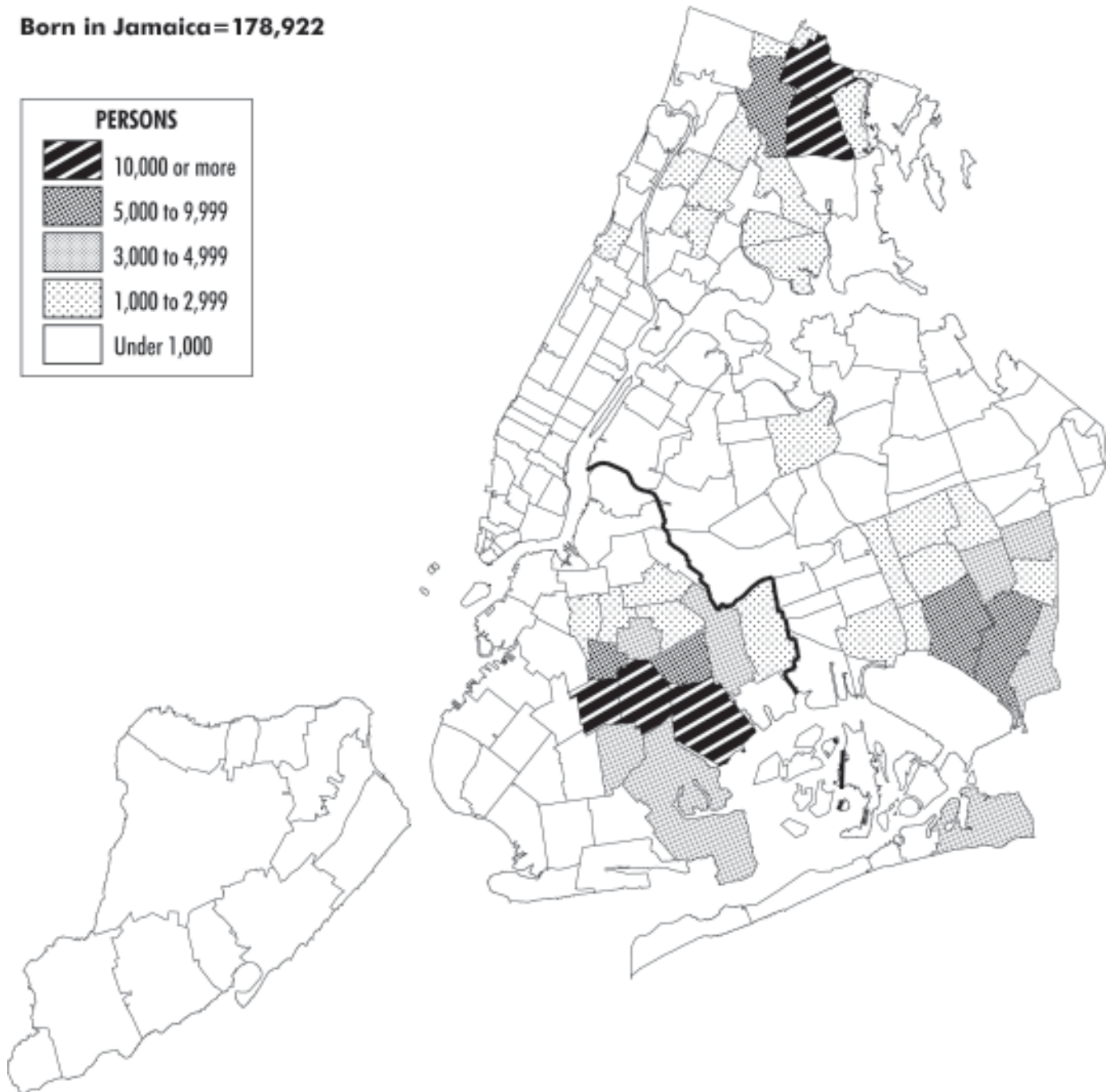
**Top 10 Neighborhoods/ZIP Codes of Settlement for Persons Born in Jamaica
New York City, 2000**

	ZIP Code	Number	Percent
Born in Jamaica		178,922	100.0
Wakefield	10466	15,135	8.5
Flatlands-Canarsie	11234, 11236	14,634	8.2
Cambria Heights-St. Albans-Rochdale	11411, 11412, 11434	13,409	7.5
East Flatbush	11203	11,943	6.7
Williamsbridge-Baychester	10469	11,052	6.2
Springfield Gardens-Laurelton-Rosedale	11413, 11422	10,215	5.7
Flatbush	11226	10,029	5.6
Crown Heights	11213, 11225	9,463	5.3
Brownsville	11212	7,066	3.9
Norwood-Williamsbridge	10467	6,663	3.7
All Others		69,313	38.7

FIGURE 4-24

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

Born in Jamaica=178,922



Population Division – New York City Department of City Planning

TABLE 4-25

Persons Born in Guyana by Borough New York City, 1990 to 2000

	1990		2000		Change 1990–2000	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
NEW YORK CITY	76,150	100.0	130,647	100.0	54,497	71.6
Bronx	10,629	14.0	14,868	11.4	4,239	39.9
Brooklyn	36,751	48.3	46,425	35.5	9,674	26.3
Manhattan	1,194	1.6	1,727	1.3	533	44.6
Queens	27,198	35.7	66,918	51.2	39,720	146.0
Staten Island	378	0.5	709	0.5	331	87.6

Settlement Patterns of Guyanese Immigrants

There were 130,600 foreign-born Guyanese in New York in 2000, making them the fourth largest immigrant group in the city. Just over one-half of all the Guyanese lived in Queens (51 percent), over one-third in Brooklyn (36 percent), and 11 percent made their home in the Bronx (Table 4-25).

The largest Guyanese neighborhoods were in southwest Queens (Table 4-26), which was home to Guyanese immigrants primarily of Asian Indian descent.² This area included the adjoining neighborhoods of Richmond Hill (17,600) and South Ozone Park (8,600); these numbers reflected a greater than three-fold increase since 1990. Growth was even higher in the adjacent neighborhood of

Woodhaven-Ozone Park: the Guyanese immigrant population increased by a factor of 15, from just 482 in 1990 to 7,200 in 2000. There was also high growth in neighborhoods such as Northern Queens Village (4,600) and Jamaica-Hillcrest (4,500), which saw a more than tripling of their Guyanese-born populations. Overall, the immigrant Guyanese population in Queens grew 146 percent, twice the overall Guyanese increase for the city (72 percent). As a result, the share of Guyanese living in Queens jumped from 36 percent in 1990 to 51 percent in 2000.

There was also a large presence of Guyanese, primarily of African descent, in central Brooklyn. This section of Brooklyn encompassed neighborhoods such as Flatbush (5,500), East Flatbush

TABLE 4-26

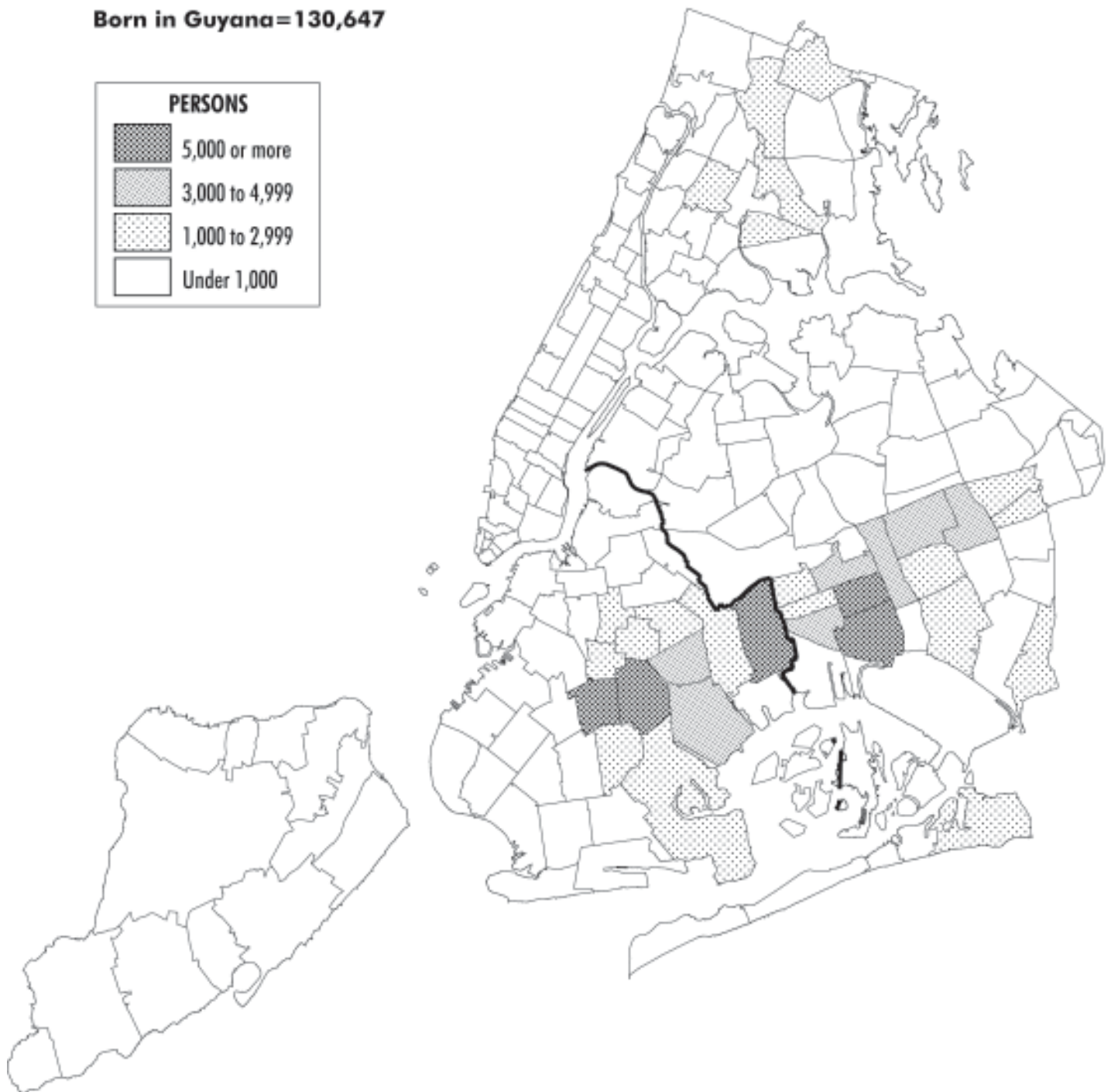
Top 10 Neighborhoods/ZIP Codes of Settlement for Persons Born in Guyana New York City, 2000

	<u>ZIP Code</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Born in Guyana		130,647	100.0
Richmond Hill	11418, 11419	17,555	13.4
South Ozone Park	11420, 11436	8,552	6.5
Woodhaven-Ozone Park	11416, 11417, 11421	7,167	5.5
East Flatbush	11203	5,796	4.4
Cypress Hills	11208	5,669	4.3
Flatbush	11226	5,508	4.2
Flatlands-Canarsie	11234, 11236	4,995	3.8
Crown Heights	11213, 11225	4,769	3.7
Northern Queens Village	11427, 11428	4,552	3.5
Jamaica-Hillcrest	11432	4,454	3.4
All Others		61,630	47.2

FIGURE 4-25

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

Born in Guyana=130,647



Population Division – New York City Department of City Planning

TABLE 4-27

**Persons Born in Mexico by Borough
New York City, 1990 to 2000**

	1990		2000		Change 1990–2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
NEW YORK CITY	32,689	100.0	122,550	100.0	89,861	274.9
Bronx	7,065	21.6	20,962	17.1	13,897	196.7
Brooklyn	10,596	32.4	39,605	32.3	29,009	273.8
Manhattan	6,003	18.4	19,426	15.9	13,423	223.6
Queens	8,539	26.1	37,667	30.7	29,128	341.1
Staten Island	486	1.5	4,890	4.0	4,404	906.2

(5,800), and Crown Heights (4,800); however the Guyanese in these neighborhoods experienced tepid growth, and actually declined in East Flatbush. As with Jamaicans, however, there was an enormous increase in Flatlands-Canarsie, with the Guyanese population more than tripling, to 5,000 in 2000. But the overall Guyanese growth in Brooklyn was less than one-third (26 percent) the Guyanese increase in the city as a whole. This caused the share of Guyanese in Brooklyn to drop from 48 percent in 1990 to 36 percent in 2000.

Settlement Patterns of Mexican Immigrants

Mexicans saw the largest growth among the major immigrant groups, quadrupling in size, to reach

122,600 in 2000. With this growth, Mexicans vaulted into fifth place in 2000, from their previous position as the 17th largest immigrant group in the city. Brooklyn and Queens each settled under one-third of Mexicans in the city, and the Bronx and Manhattan were each home to approximately one-sixth of Mexicans (Table 4-27). Four percent lived on Staten Island. Unlike most groups, the distribution of Mexicans in the city largely mirrored that of the total immigrant population.

The largest Mexican neighborhoods were Sunset Park-Industry City (8,400) in Brooklyn and East Harlem (8,000) in Manhattan, each home to about seven percent of Mexican immigrants in the city (Table 4-28). The next five largest Mexican

TABLE 4-28

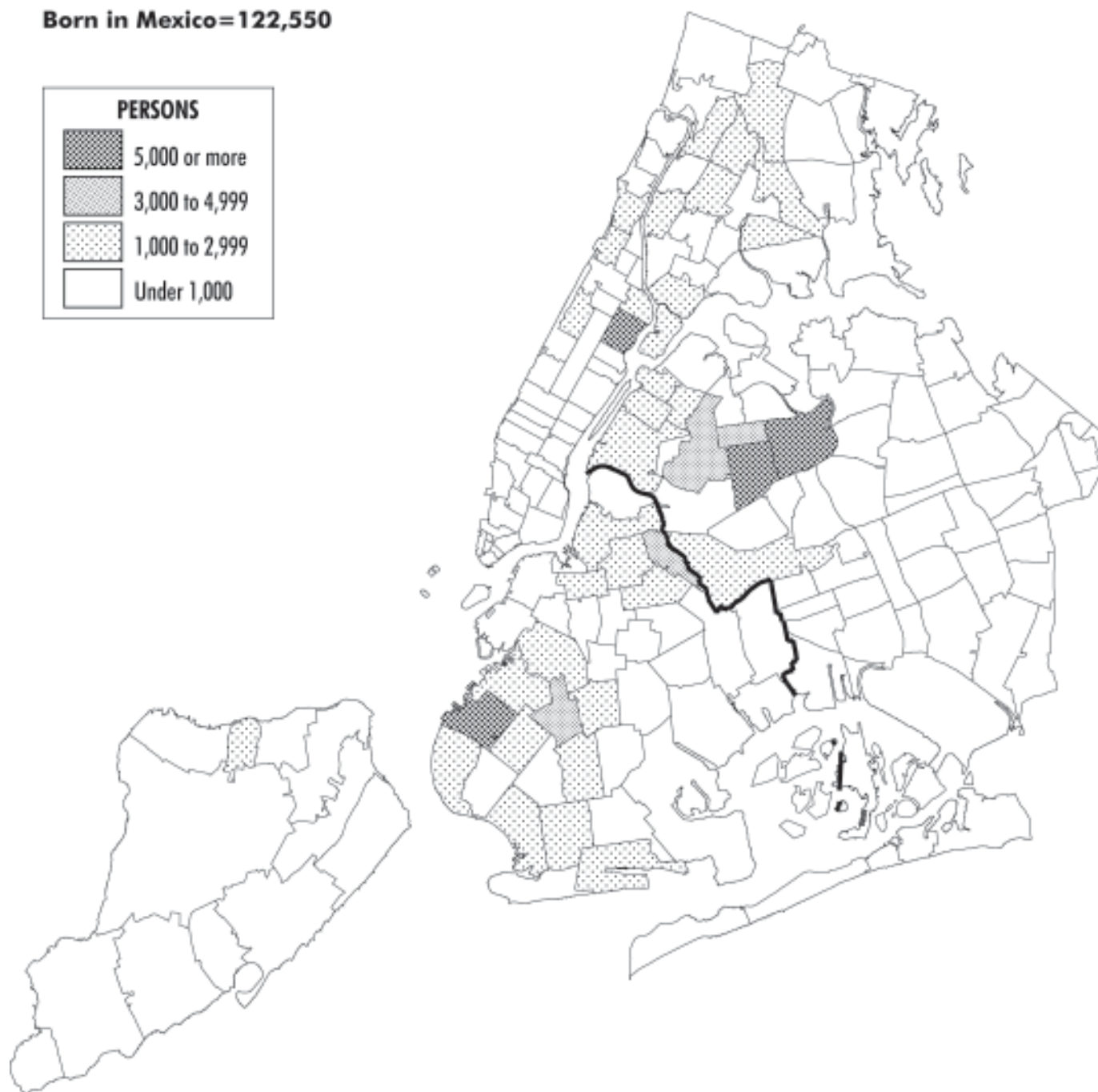
**Top 10 Neighborhoods/ZIP Codes of Settlement for Persons Born in Mexico
New York City, 2000**

	ZIP Code	Number	Percent
Born in Mexico		122,550	100.0
Sunset Park-Industry City	11220, 11232	8,408	6.9
East Harlem	10029, 10035, 10037	8,026	6.5
Corona	11368	7,862	6.4
Elmhurst	11373	6,272	5.1
Astoria	11106, 11103, 11102, 11105	5,878	4.8
Jackson Heights	11372, 11370	4,676	3.8
Woodside	11377	3,473	2.8
Bushwick	11237	3,359	2.7
Kensington-Windsor Terrace	11218	3,240	2.6
Belmont-Fordham-Bedford Park	10458	2,734	2.2
All Others		68,622	56.0

FIGURE 4-26

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

Born in Mexico=122,550



Population Division—New York City Department of City Planning

TABLE 4-29

Persons Born in Ecuador by Borough New York City, 1990 to 2000

	1990		2000		Change 1990–2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
NEW YORK CITY	60,451	100.0	114,944	100.0	54,493	90.1
Bronx	9,413	15.6	14,800	12.9	5,387	57.2
Brooklyn	13,887	23.0	20,256	17.6	6,369	45.9
Manhattan	9,254	15.3	12,217	10.6	2,963	32.0
Queens	27,408	45.3	66,643	58.0	39,235	143.2
Staten Island	489	0.8	1,028	0.9	539	110.2

neighborhoods were all in Queens: Corona (7,900), Elmhurst (6,300), Astoria (5,900), Jackson Heights (4,700), and Woodside (3,500). Bushwick and Kensington-Windsor Terrace in Brooklyn, and Belmont-Fordham-Bedford Park in the Bronx, rounded out the top 10 Mexican neighborhoods in the city.

Settlement Patterns of Ecuadorian Immigrants

The number of Ecuadorians almost doubled in the last decade, increasing from 60,500 in 1990 to 114,900 in 2000 (Table 4-29). Ecuadorians were the sixth largest immigrant group in the city in 2000, up from tenth place in 1990. Queens accounted for 58

percent of immigrant Ecuadorians in 2000, while 18 percent resided in Brooklyn. Bronx and Manhattan were home to 13 percent and 11 percent, respectively, and less than 1 percent lived on Staten Island.

Queens saw the largest growth of any borough, with the Ecuadorian population increasing 143 percent. Except for Staten Island, which had a very small Ecuadorian presence, increases in the other boroughs were well below the city average. Due to the concentrated growth in Queens, the share of Ecuadorians who lived in the borough increased from 45 percent in 1990 to 58 percent in 2000. The five largest neighborhoods (Table 4-30) were all in north-west Queens: Corona, home to 11,500 or ten per-

TABLE 4-30

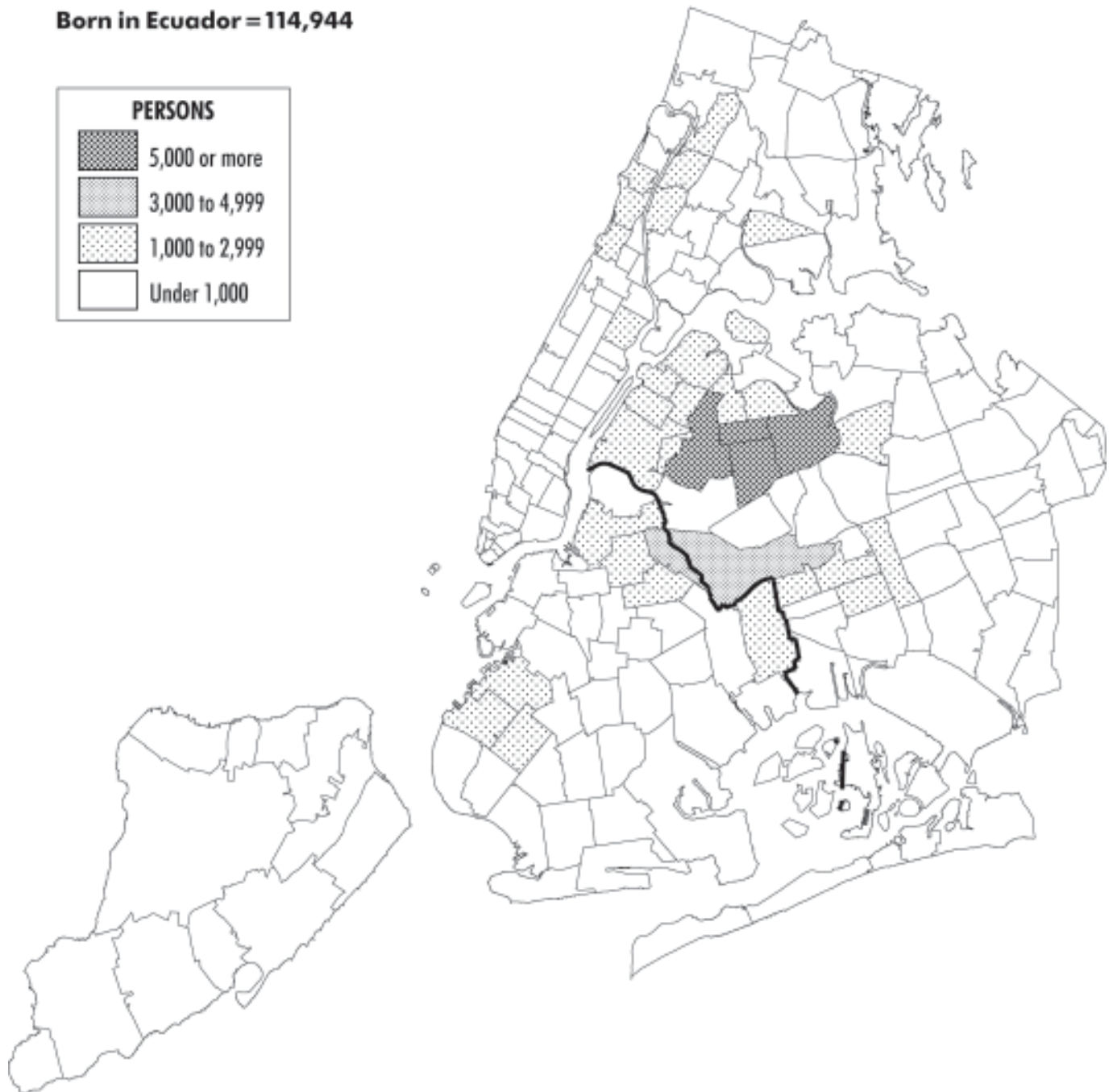
Top 10 Neighborhoods/ZIP Codes of Settlement for Persons Born in Ecuador New York City, 2000

	<u>ZIP Code</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Born in Ecuador		114,944	100.0
Corona	11368	11,549	10.0
Jackson Heights	11372, 11370	9,303	8.1
Elmhurst	11373	8,730	7.6
Woodside	11377	6,360	5.5
Astoria	11106, 11103, 11102, 11105	6,204	5.4
Ridgewood-Glendale	11385	4,718	4.1
Bushwick	11237	4,031	3.5
Washington Heights	10032, 10033, 10040	3,713	3.2
Sunset Park-Industry City	11220, 11232	3,261	2.8
Woodhaven-Ozone Park	11416, 11417, 11421	2,765	2.4
All Others		54,310	47.2

FIGURE 4-27

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

Born in Ecuador = 114,944



Population Division—New York City Department of City Planning

TABLE 4-31

Persons Born in Haiti by Borough New York City, 1990 to 2000

	1990		2000		Change 1990–2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
NEW YORK CITY	71,892	100.0	95,580	100.0	23,688	32.9
Bronx	1,476	2.1	1,643	1.7	167	11.3
Brooklyn	46,575	64.8	61,267	64.1	14,692	31.5
Manhattan	4,578	6.4	5,083	5.3	505	11.0
Queens	18,996	26.4	27,212	28.5	8,216	43.3
Staten Island	267	0.4	375	0.4	108	40.4

cent of Ecuadorians in the city; Jackson Heights (9,300); Elmhurst (8,700); Woodside (6,400; and Astoria (6,200). While these neighborhoods saw substantial increases, neighborhoods to the south saw even higher growth, as Ecuadorians moved into these adjacent neighborhoods. The Ecuadorian population nearly quintupled in Ridgewood-Glendale (4,700 in 2000) and Woodhaven-Ozone Park (2,800), establishing these Ecuadorian neighborhoods as the sixth and tenth largest in the city, respectively.

The top ten Ecuadorian neighborhoods of settlement also included Bushwick (4,000) and Sunset Park-Industry City (3,300) in Brooklyn, and Washington Heights (3,700) in Manhattan.

Settlement Patterns of Haitian Immigrants

There were 95,600 foreign-born Haitians in 2000 up from 71,900 in 1990, an increase of 33 percent (Table 4-31). Haiti was one of only two countries in the top 10 (the other being Colombia) whose growth of 33 percent was below the city increase for all foreign-born residents (38 percent).

In 2000, the overwhelming majority of Haitians lived in two boroughs: Brooklyn (64 percent) and Queens (29 percent). While Queens slightly increased its share of Haitians since 1990, there has been no major borough shift in the distribution of Haitians in the past decade.

TABLE 4-32

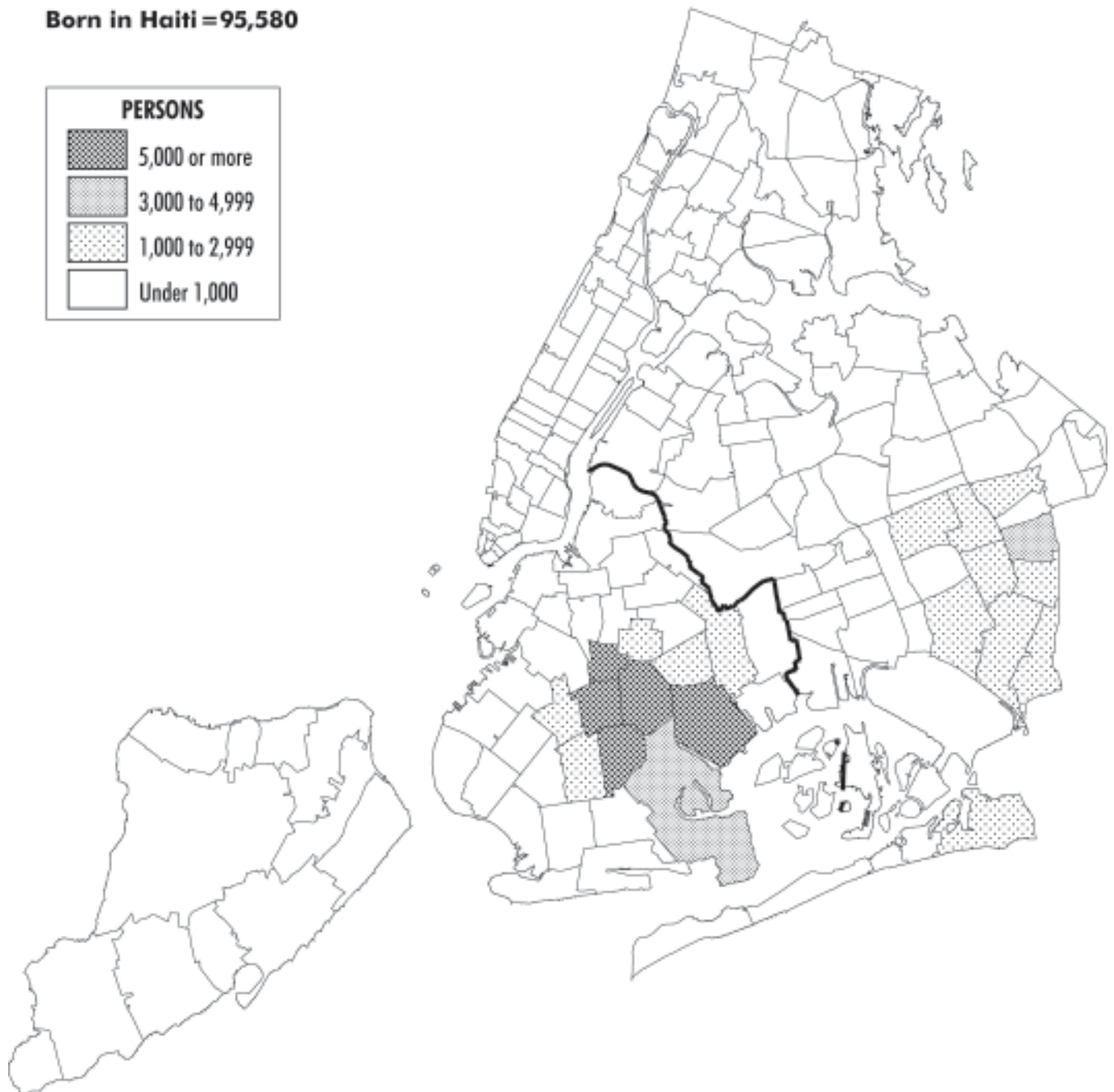
Top 10 Neighborhoods/ZIP Codes of Settlement for Persons Born in Haiti New York City, 2000

	<u>ZIP Code</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Born in Haiti		95,580	100.0
Flatbush	11226	14,791	15.5
Flatlands-Canarsie	11234, 11236	11,594	12.1
Crown Heights	11213, 11225	7,599	8.0
Vanderveer	11210	7,245	7.6
East Flatbush	11203	7,126	7.5
Springfield Gardens-Laurelton-Rosedale	11413, 11422	5,150	5.4
Cambria Heights-St. Albans-Rochdale	11411, 11412, 11434	4,503	4.7
Queens Village South	11429	3,782	4.0
Hollis-Holliswood	11423	2,175	2.3
Brownsville	11212	2,031	2.1
All Others		29,584	31.0

FIGURE 4-28

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

Born in Haiti = 95,580



Population Division—New York City Department of City Planning

TABLE 4-33

**Persons Born in Trinidad and Tobago by Borough
New York City, 1990 to 2000**

	1990		2000		Change 1990–2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
NEW YORK CITY	56,478	100.0	88,794	100.0	32,316	57.2
Bronx	4,188	7.4	6,145	6.9	1,957	46.7
Brooklyn	36,560	64.7	52,256	58.9	15,696	42.9
Manhattan	2,978	5.3	2,852	3.2	(126)	-4.2
Queens	12,073	21.4	26,255	29.6	14,182	117.5
Staten Island	679	1.2	1,286	1.4	607	89.4

In Brooklyn, Haitians lived in the central part of the borough (Table 4-32). This section encompassed Flatbush, with 14,800 immigrant Haitians, the largest Haitian neighborhood in the city, as well as Crown Heights (7,600), and East Flatbush (7,100). This Haitian core, however, experienced sluggish growth in its population in the 1990s: increases of just nine percent in Flatbush and East Flatbush, coupled with a decline of eight percent in Crown Heights. Farther south, however, there has been a marked growth in Haitians. For example, in Vanderveer, there was a near doubling of its Haitian population, to 7,200 in 2000. In Flatlands-Canarsie, there was a near six-fold increase in immigrant Haitians, to 11,600 in 2000; it is now the second largest Haitian neighborhood in the city.

In Queens, the largest Haitian neighborhoods were in the southeast section of the borough, in Springfield Gardens-Laurelton-Rosedale (5,200), Cambria Heights-St. Albans-Rochdale (4,500), Queens Village South (3,800), and Hollis-Holliswood (2,200).

**Settlement Patterns of Immigrants from
Trinidad and Tobago**

Immigrants from Trinidad and Tobago numbered 88,800 in 2000, an increase of 57 percent from their 1990 population of 56,500 (Table 4-33). They were the eighth largest immigrant group in the city, concentrated primarily in the Brooklyn (59 percent) and Queens (30 percent).

TABLE 4-34

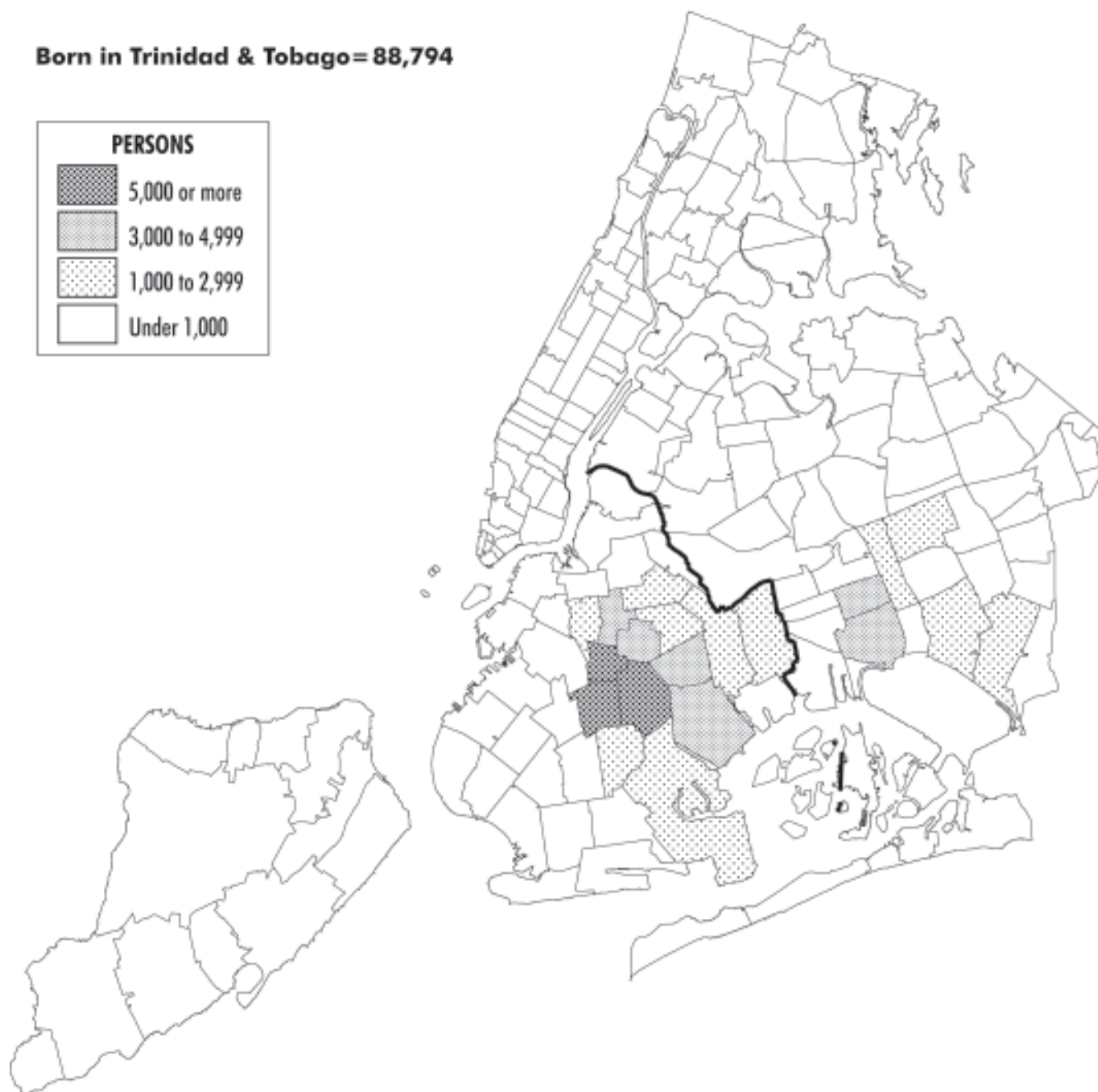
**Top 10 Neighborhoods/ZIP Codes of Settlement for
Persons Born in Trinidad and Tobago
New York City, 2000**

	ZIP Code	Number	Percent
Born in Trinidad and Tobago		88,794	100.0
Crown Heights	11213, 11225	9,097	10.2
Flatbush	11226	7,627	8.6
East Flatbush	11203	7,137	8.0
Flatlands-Canarsie	11234, 11236	5,716	6.4
Richmond Hill	11418, 11419	4,975	5.6
South Ozone Park	11420, 11436	3,737	4.2
Brownsville	11212	3,226	3.6
Bedford Stuyvesant	11216	3,129	3.5
Cambria Heights-St. Albans-Rochdale	11411, 11412, 11434	2,887	3.3
Vanderveer	11210	2,701	3.0
All Others		38,562	43.4

FIGURE 4-29

Residential Settlement of Persons Born in Trinidad & Tobago by ZIP Code New York City, 2000

Born in Trinidad & Tobago=88,794



Population Division—New York City Department of City Planning

TABLE 4-35

Persons Born in Colombia by Borough New York City, 1990 to 2000

	1990		2000		Change 1990–2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
NEW YORK CITY	65,731	100.0	84,404	100.0	18,673	28.4
Bronx	2,487	3.8	3,322	3.9	835	33.6
Brooklyn	7,362	11.2	7,597	9.0	235	3.2
Manhattan	5,307	8.1	5,927	7.0	620	11.7
Queens	49,732	75.7	66,192	78.4	16,460	33.1
Staten Island	843	1.3	1,366	1.6	523	62.0

The largest neighborhoods for Trinidadians and Tobagonians were in central Brooklyn (Table 4-34), including Crown Heights (9,100), Flatbush (7,600), and East Flatbush (7,100). As with other groups from the nonhispanic Caribbean, growth in central Brooklyn has been below average for immigrants from Trinidad and Tobago, but higher in adjacent Flatlands-Canarsie, where these immigrants nearly quadrupled in size, to 5,700 in 2000.

In Queens, the largest neighborhoods of settlement were Richmond Hill (5,000) and South Ozone Park (3,700), home to many Trinidadians and Tobagonians of Asian Indian descent.³ There was also a substantial presence in Cambria Heights-St. Albans-Rochdale (2,900) in southeast Queens, home to many other Afro-Caribbean immigrants.

Settlement Patterns of Colombian Immigrants

There were 84,400 foreign-born Colombians in New York City in 2000, up from 65,700 in 1990 (Table 4-35). This translated to a 28 percent increase, the lowest of any immigrant group in the top 10.

Queens was home to 78 percent of all Colombians in the city in 2000, up from 76 percent in 1990. Brooklyn had the second largest Colombian population (nine percent), followed by Manhattan (seven percent), the Bronx (four percent), and Staten Island (two percent).

The top 10 neighborhoods of settlement were all in Queens (Table 4-36). Jackson Heights was the largest Colombian neighborhood, with 11,400 or 14 percent of Colombians in the city. Elmhurst was the

TABLE 4-36

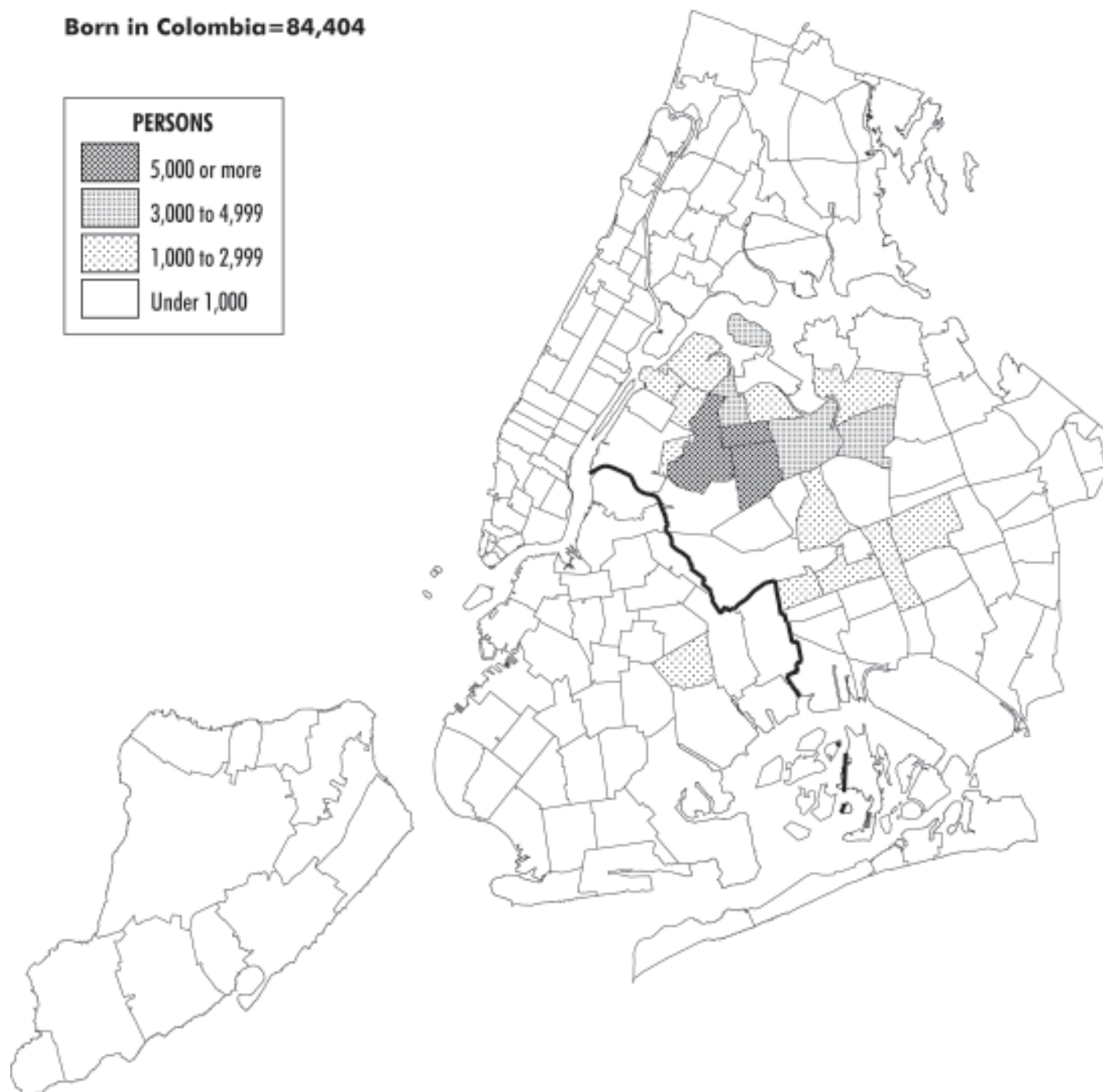
Top 10 Neighborhoods/ZIP Codes of Settlement for Persons Born in Colombia New York City, 2000

	ZIP Code	Number	Percent
Born in Colombia		84,404	100.0
Jackson Heights	11372, 11370	11,420	13.5
Elmhurst	11373	8,992	10.7
Flushing	11354, 11355	5,252	6.2
Woodside	11377	5,013	5.9
Astoria	11106, 11103, 11102, 11105	4,501	5.3
Corona	11368	3,900	4.6
East Elmhurst	11369	2,972	3.5
Forest Hills-Kew Gardens	11375, 11415	2,441	2.9
Woodhaven-Ozone Park	11416, 11417, 11421	2,354	2.8
Richmond Hill	11418, 11419	2,020	2.4
All Others		35,539	42.1

FIGURE 4-30

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

Born in Colombia=84,404



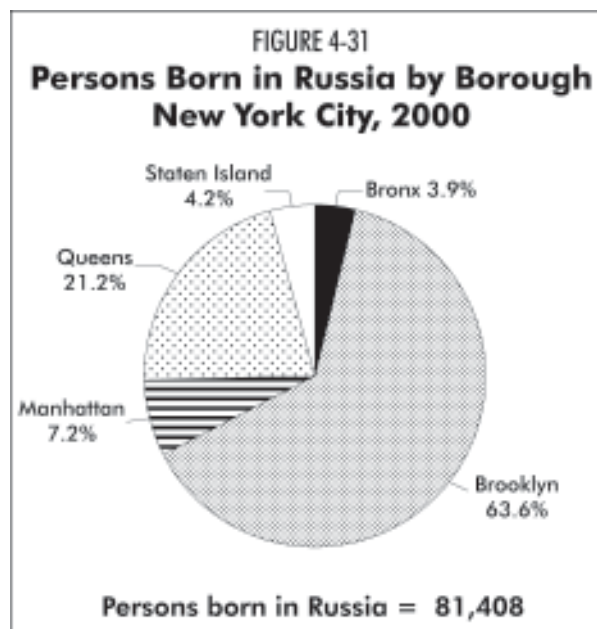
Population Division—New York City Department of City Planning

second largest neighborhood, home to 9,000 Colombians, followed by Flushing (5,300), Woodside (5,000), and Astoria (4,500). In the 1990s, there has been a northward movement of Colombians into East Elmhurst, which saw its Colombian-born population more than double, to 3,000 in 2000. There was also a flow south into Woodhaven-Ozone Park, where immigrant Colombians nearly quadrupled, to 2,400 in 2000.

Settlement Pattern of Russian Immigrants

New York was home to 81,400 Russian immigrants, who were the tenth largest foreign-born group in the city. Brooklyn settled 64 percent of Russians and Queens was home to 21 percent (Figure 4-31). The other boroughs were home to relatively few Russians, with seven percent in Manhattan and four percent each in Staten Island and the Bronx. Data are not available for Russia in 1990, as it was then part of the Soviet Union, so changes in the borough and neighborhood distribution of Russians cannot be examined.

Russians were heavily concentrated in the southern and southwest sections of Brooklyn (Table 4-37).



The largest neighborhood of residence was Gravesend-Homecrest, which settled 10,500, or 13 percent of all Russians in the city. Some of the other major neighborhoods in Brooklyn included Sheepshead Bay-Brighton Beach (9,300), Bay Ridge-Bensonhurst (8,200), and Midwood (5,800). Eight of the top 10 Russian neighborhoods in the city were in Brooklyn, while two were in Queens: Forest Hills-Kew Gardens (4,500) and Rego Park (3,600).

TABLE 4-37

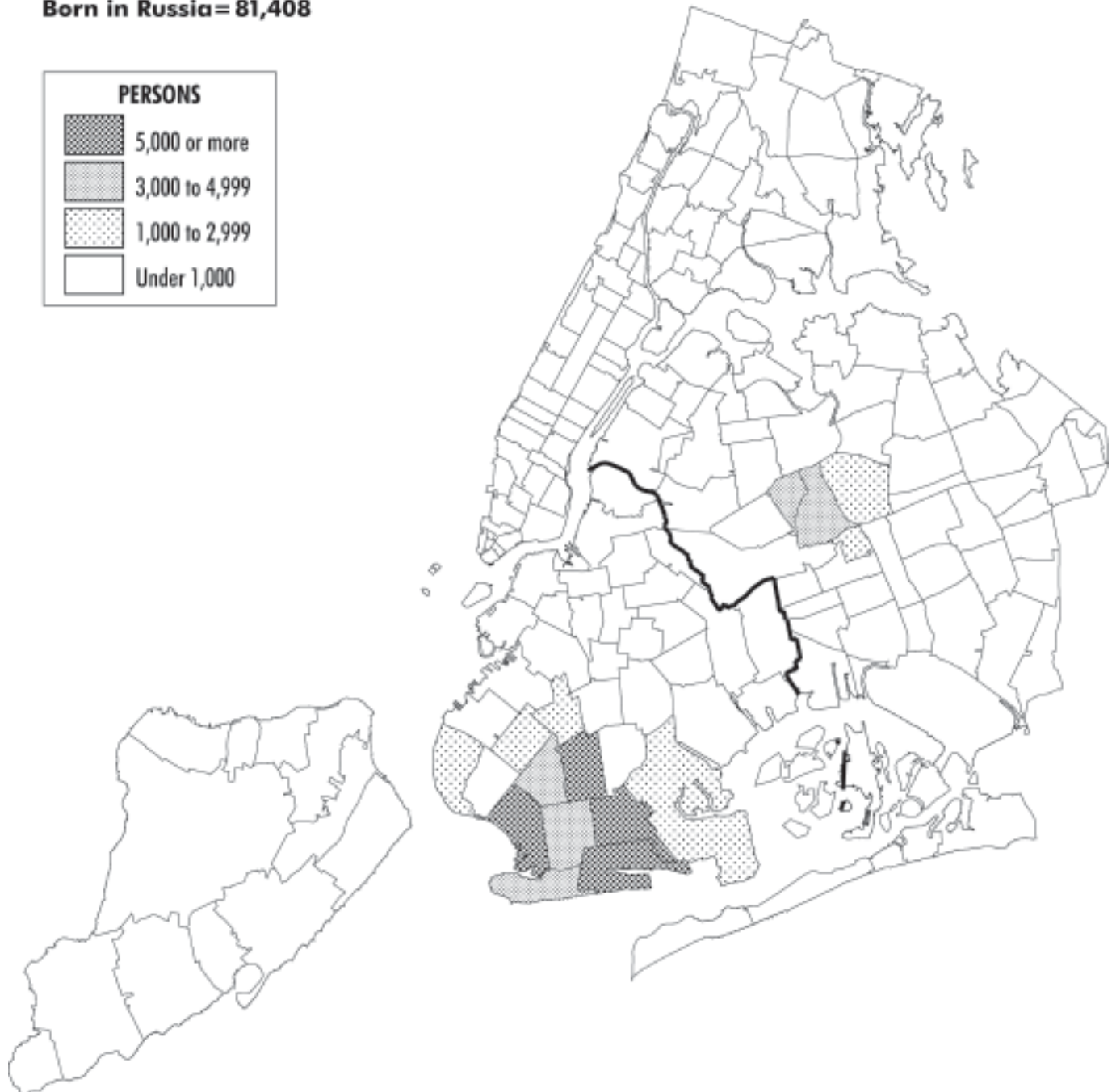
Top 10 Neighborhoods/ZIP Codes of Settlement for Persons Born in Russia New York City, 2000

	<u>ZIP Code</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Born in Russia		81,408	100.0
Gravesend-Homecrest	11223, 11229	10,513	12.9
Sheepshead Bay-Brighton Beach	11235	9,266	11.4
Bay Ridge-Bensonhurst	11214, 11228, 11209	8,163	10.0
Midwood	11230	5,771	7.1
Forest Hills-Kew Gardens	11375, 11415	4,548	5.6
Coney Island	11224	4,207	5.2
Rego Park	11374	3,553	4.4
Bensonhurst-Mapleton	11204	3,496	4.3
Kensington-Windsor Terrace	11218	2,892	3.6
Borough Park	11219	2,110	2.6
All Others		26,889	33.0

FIGURE 4-32

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

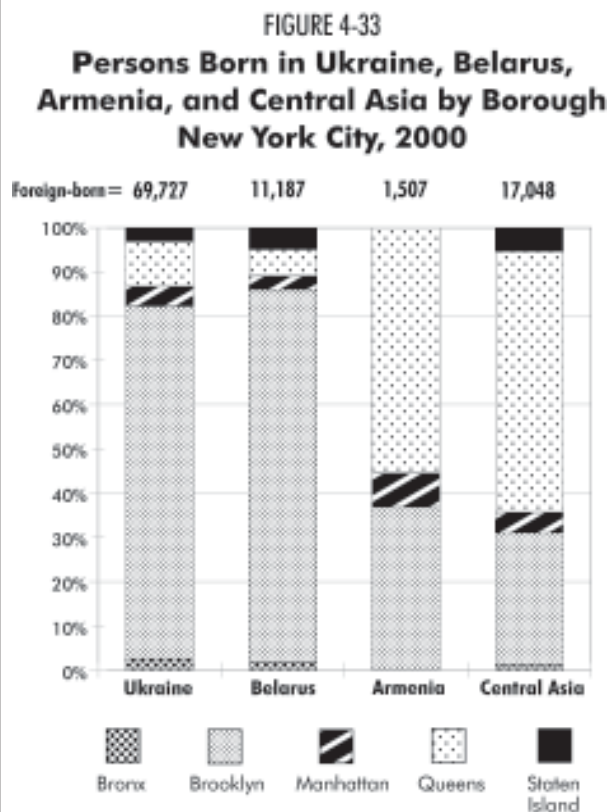
Born in Russia= 81,408



Population Division—New York City Department of City Planning

SETTLEMENT PATTERNS OF IMMIGRANTS FROM THE FORMER SOVIET REPUBLICS

The 2000 Census provides data for those born in four former Soviet republics: Belarus, Russia, Ukraine, and Armenia. Foreign-born residents from these former republics, which are now independent states, totaled 163,800 in 2000, at least twice their number in 1990 (see chapter 2). Russians (81,400) comprise nearly one-half of this group in 2000; Ukrainians (69,700) were 43 percent, while Belarusians (11,200) and Armenians (1,500) comprised seven percent and one percent, respectively. While settlement patterns of the Russian-born were covered earlier, this section examines residential patterns of immigrants from the Ukraine, Belarus, and Armenia, as well as those from Central Asia.



Ukrainians were the 13th largest immigrant group in the city. Figure 4-33 shows they lived overwhelmingly in Brooklyn (80 percent) and Queens (10 percent). The

major neighborhoods were in southern Brooklyn and included Sheepshead Bay-Brighton Beach, Gravesend-Homecrest, Bay Ridge-Bensonhurst, Midwood, and Coney Island (Table 4-38). Nine of the top 10 neighborhoods were in Brooklyn, with the tenth largest, Forest Hills-Kew Gardens, in Queens.

The Ukrainian neighborhoods in Brooklyn were also the major neighborhoods of settlement of the Belarusian population. Indeed, Belarusians were even more concentrated in Brooklyn (84 percent) than Ukrainians, with all top 10 neighborhoods in the borough. Queens and Staten Island settled just six percent and five percent, respectively.

Thus, Ukrainians and Belarusians lived alongside Russians in neighborhoods across southern Brooklyn. Russians, however, also had a major presence in Queens.

Armenians had a markedly different pattern of settlement, with a proclivity to settle in Queens. The borough was home to 56 percent of Armenians in the city, in neighborhoods such as Sunnyside, Astoria, Auburndale, Forest Hills-Kew Gardens, and Flushing. However, one-third of Armenians lived in Brooklyn, in neighborhoods such as Midwood, Bay Ridge-Bensonhurst, Sheepshead Bay-Brighton Beach, and Bensonhurst-Mapleton that were also home to Russians, Ukrainians, and Belarusians.

Neighborhood counts of Central Asian immigrants from the former Soviet republics of Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan were not available separately for each republic, but were aggregated together. These Central Asians settled primarily in Queens (63 percent) and Brooklyn (33 percent). The top two neighborhoods of residence were Rego Park and Forest Hills-Kew Gardens in Queens, which settled over one-quarter of this group. But there was also a big presence in Brooklyn neighborhoods such as Gravesend-Homecrest, Sheepshead Bay-Brighton Beach, and Bay Ridge-Bensonhurst that were also home to Russians and Ukrainians.

TABLE 4-38

Top 10 Neighborhoods/ZIP Codes of Settlement for Persons Born in Ukraine, Belarus, Armenia, and Central Asia New York City, 2000

	<u>ZIP Code</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
BORN IN UKRAINE			
		69,727	100.0
Sheepshead Bay-Brighton Beach	11235	12,065	17.3
Gravesend-Homecrest	11223, 11229	11,863	17.0
Bay Ridge-Bensonhurst	11214, 11228, 11209	7,746	11.1
Midwood	11230	6,715	9.6
Coney Island	11224	4,956	7.1
Bensonhurst-Mapleton	11204	3,935	5.6
Kensington-Windsor Terrace	11218	2,041	2.9
Borough Park	11219	1,609	2.3
Flatlands-Canarsie	11234, 11236	1,254	1.8
Forest Hills-Kew Gardens	11375, 11415	1,139	1.6
All Others		16,404	23.5
BORN IN BELARUS			
		11,187	100.0
Gravesend-Homecrest	11223, 11229	1,834	16.4
Sheepshead Bay-Brighton Beach	11235	1,473	13.2
Bay Ridge-Bensonhurst	11214, 11228, 11209	1,420	12.7
Midwood	11230	1,103	9.9
Bensonhurst-Mapleton	11204	1,081	9.7
Coney Island	11224	852	7.6
Borough Park	11219	462	4.1
Kensington-Windsor Terrace	11218	376	3.4
Flatlands-Canarsie	11234, 11236	302	2.7
Starrett City	11239	276	2.5
All Others		2,008	17.9
BORN IN ARMENIA			
		1,507	100.0
Sunnyside	11104	195	12.9
Astoria	11106, 11103, 11102, 11105	146	9.7
Midwood	11230	128	8.5
Bay Ridge-Bensonhurst	11214, 11228, 11209	123	8.2
Sheepshead Bay-Brighton Beach	11235	99	6.6
Auburndale	11358	79	5.2
Washington Heights	10032, 10033, 10040	73	4.8
Forest Hills-Kew Gardens	11375, 11415	68	4.5
Bensonhurst-Mapleton	11204	58	3.8
Flushing	11354, 11355	58	3.8
All Others		480	31.9
BORN IN CENTRAL ASIA*			
		17,048	100.0
Rego Park	11374	3,032	14.0
Forest Hills-Kew Gardens	11375, 11415	2,652	12.2
Gravesend-Homecrest	11223, 11229	1,389	6.4
Sheepshead Bay-Brighton Beach	11235	969	4.5
Bay Ridge-Bensonhurst	11214, 11228, 11209	871	4.0
Midwood	11230	839	3.9
Kew Gardens Hills	11367	740	3.4
Kensington-Windsor Terrace	11218	465	2.1
Borough Park	11219	449	2.1
Bensonhurst-Mapleton	11204	432	2.0
All Others		5,210	30.6

* The total count for Central Asians (17,048) is from the 2000 census Public Use Microdata Sample (1%) and includes those born in the former Soviet republics of Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan. Unfortunately, the census does not provide counts at the neighborhood level for these source countries. However, the 2000 census Summary File 3 includes neighborhood level counts for a category labeled *Other South Central Asians*; this includes those born in the above five former Soviet republics, as well as those born in Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, and Sri Lanka. To obtain a unique list of Central Asian neighborhoods, the list of *Other South Central Asian* neighborhoods was pared down to include only those areas that also show up in the Annual Immigration data as major areas of Central Asian settlement.

TABLE 4-39

Top 10 Neighborhoods/ZIP Codes of Settlement for Foreign-born Groups Ranked 11 through 20 New York City, 2000

	<u>ZIP Code</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
BORN IN ITALY		72,481	100.0
Bay Ridge-Bensonhurst	11214, 11228, 11209	8,324	11.5
Bensonhurst-Mapleton	11204	4,530	6.2
Astoria	11106, 11103, 11102, 11105	4,493	6.2
Gravesend-Homecrest	11223, 11229	3,876	5.3
Ridgewood-Glendale	11385	3,304	4.6
Westchester Square-Morris Park	10461	2,758	3.8
Flatlands-Canarsie	11234, 11236	1,941	2.7
Whitestone	11357	1,901	2.6
Woodhaven-Ozone Park	11416, 11417, 11421	1,725	2.4
Country Club-Throgs Neck-City Island	10464, 10465	1,695	2.3
All Others		37,934	52.3
BORN IN KOREA		70,990	100.0
Flushing	11354, 11355	16,465	23.2
Elmhurst	11373	5,333	7.5
Woodside	11377	4,314	6.1
Oakland Gardens-Bayside Hills	11364	2,979	4.2
Auburndale	11358	2,979	4.2
Bayside	11361	2,565	3.6
Sunnyside	11104	2,056	2.9
Whitestone	11357	1,639	2.3
Bay Terrace	11360	1,587	2.2
Castleton Corners-New Springville	10314	1,453	2.0
All Others		29,620	41.7
BORN IN UKRAINE		69,727	100.0
Sheepshead Bay-Brighton Beach	11235	12,065	17.3
Gravesend-Homecrest	11223, 11229	11,863	17.0
Bay Ridge-Bensonhurst	11214, 11228, 11209	7,746	11.1
Midwood	11230	6,715	9.6
Coney Island	11224	4,956	7.1
Bensonhurst-Mapleton	11204	3,935	5.6
Kensington-Windsor Terrace	11218	2,041	2.9
Borough Park	11219	1,609	2.3
Flatlands-Canarsie	11234, 11236	1,254	1.8
Forest Hills-Kew Gardens	11375, 11415	1,139	1.6
All Others		16,404	23.5
BORN IN INDIA		68,263	100.0
Flushing	11354, 11355	6,495	9.5
Richmond Hill	11418, 11419	4,295	6.3
Elmhurst	11373	4,161	6.1
Forest Hills-Kew Gardens	11375, 11415	3,091	4.5
Glen Oaks-Floral Park	11004, 11001, 11040	2,925	4.3
Jackson Heights	11372, 11370	2,663	3.9
Woodside	11377	2,608	3.8
Astoria	11106, 11103, 11102, 11105	2,560	3.8
Northern Queens Village	11427, 11428	2,273	3.3
Rego Park	11374	2,248	3.3
All Others		34,944	51.2
BORN IN POLAND		65,999	100.0
Greenpoint	11222	13,660	20.7
Ridgewood-Glendale	11385	3,774	5.7
Maspeth	11378	2,803	4.2
Bay Ridge-Bensonhurst	11214, 11228, 11209	2,769	4.2
Borough Park	11219	2,708	4.1
Forest Hills-Kew Gardens	11375, 11415	2,094	3.2
Williamsburg	11211	2,079	3.2
Kensington-Windsor Terrace	11218	1,952	3.0
Midwood	11230	1,660	2.5
Sunset Park-Industry City	11220, 11232	1,545	2.3
All Others		30,955	46.9

TABLE 4-39 (continued)

	ZIP Code	Number	Percent
BORN IN THE PHILIPPINES		49,644	100.0
Elmhurst	11373	3,854	7.8
Woodside	11377	2,815	5.7
Astoria	11106, 11103, 11102, 11105	2,436	4.9
Jamaica-Hillcrest	11432	1,958	3.9
Upper East Side	10021, 10028, 10128	1,657	3.3
Jackson Heights	11372, 11370	1,582	3.2
Northern Queens Village	11427, 11428	1,533	3.1
Lower East Side-East Village-Stuy Town	10003, 10009, 10010	1,530	3.1
Flushing	11354, 11355	1,526	3.1
Castleton Corners-New Springville	10314	1,199	2.4
All Others		29,554	59.5
BORN IN BANGLADESH		42,865	100.0
Astoria	11106, 11103, 11102, 11105	6,575	15.3
Woodside	11377	3,570	8.3
Elmhurst	11373	3,071	7.2
Jamaica-Hillcrest	11432	2,894	6.8
Kensington-Windsor Terrace	11218	2,824	6.6
Jackson Heights	11372, 11370	2,273	5.3
Cypress Hills	11208	1,202	2.8
Sunnyside	11104	1,161	2.7
Parkchester-Van Nest	10462	1,121	2.6
Borough Park	11219	1,092	2.5
All Others		17,082	39.9
BORN IN PAKISTAN		39,165	100.0
Midwood	11230	3,845	9.8
Bay Ridge-Bensonhurst	11214, 11228, 11209	2,810	7.2
Kensington-Windsor Terrace	11218	2,351	6.0
Flushing	11354, 11355	2,279	5.8
Astoria	11106, 11103, 11102, 11105	1,931	4.9
Sheepshead Bay-Brighton Beach	11235	1,846	4.7
Gravesend-Homecrest	11223, 11229	1,429	3.6
Forest Hills-Kew Gardens	11375, 11415	1,203	3.1
Borough Park	11219	1,105	2.8
Woodside	11377	1,058	2.7
All Others		19,308	49.3
BORN IN HONDURAS		32,358	100.0
Melrose-Longwood-Morrisania	10455, 10459	1,962	6.1
Morrisania	10456	1,734	5.4
Highbridge	10452	1,356	4.2
Soundview-Clason Point	10472, 10473	1,282	4.0
Sunset Park-Industry City	11220, 11232	1,213	3.7
West Farms-Crotona Park East	10460	968	3.0
East New York	11207	932	2.9
Bushwick	11237	849	2.6
Tremont	10457	826	2.6
Jamaica-Hillcrest	11432	781	2.4
All Others		20,455	63.2
BORN IN GREECE		29,805	100.0
Astoria	11106, 11103, 11102, 11105	8,908	29.9
Bay Ridge-Bensonhurst	11214, 11228, 11209	2,624	8.8
Auburndale	11358	1,489	5.0
Jackson Heights	11372, 11370	1,214	4.1
Whitestone	11357	1,181	4.0
Flushing	11354, 11355	1,057	3.5
Bayside	11361	911	3.1
Jamaica-Hillcrest	11432	634	2.1
Fresh Meadows	11365	632	2.1
Woodside	11377	558	1.9
All Others		10,597	35.6

Settlement Pattern of Other Immigrant Groups

While this chapter focused on the top neighborhoods of settlement for the ten largest immigrant groups, data on for smaller immigrant groups (ranked 11 to 20) are presented on the preceding two pages in Table 4-39. In addition, Appendix Tables 4-1a and 4-1b list detailed neighborhood patterns for the 40 largest immigrant groups in the city.

SUMMARY

New York City's foreign-born population increased from 2.1 million in 1990 to 2.9 million in 2000, an increase of 38 percent. Over one million immigrants in 2000 made their home in Queens, while 931,800 lived in Brooklyn. These two boroughs accounted for over two-thirds of the city's foreign-born. Manhattan settled 452,400 or 16 percent of the city's immigrants, while the Bronx and Staten Island were home to 385,800 (13 percent) and 72,700 (3 percent), respectively.

Neighborhoods in the city with the largest number of immigrants were Washington Heights (90,300), Flushing (86,900), Astoria (84,700), Bay Ridge-Bensonhurst (78,600), and Elmhurst (74,600). Each of these five neighborhoods had more immigrants than all of Staten Island. Neighborhoods that rounded out the top 10 were Gravesend-Homecrest (70,300), Flatlands-Canarsie (68,900), Jackson Heights (64,200), Corona (61,400), and Sunset Park-Industry City (59,200). No Bronx or Staten Island neighborhood made the top 10 list, or even the list of the 20 largest immigrant neighborhoods in the city.

The 385,800 foreign-born residents of the Bronx accounted for 29 percent of the borough's population. More than half of the Bronx foreign-born population was from Latin America and 23 percent was from the nonhispanic Caribbean. While European (11 percent) and Asian (7 percent) immigrants were

underrepresented in the borough, the share of Africans (7 percent) was higher than for the rest of the city. Dominicans were the borough's largest foreign-born group, 124,000 strong, and accounted for almost one-third of the foreign-born; they lived predominantly in the neighborhoods of University Heights-Kingsbridge, Highbridge, and Morris Heights. Jamaicans were the second largest foreign-born group in the borough, numbering 51,100 and comprised 13 percent of the borough's immigrants. Wakefield in the northern Bronx had the largest Jamaican presence in the city; Williamsbridge-Baychester and Norwood-Williamsbridge also had a noteworthy Jamaican presence. Mexican-born immigrants (21,000) represented the third largest immigrant group in the Bronx, with a sizable presence in the Belmont-Fordham-Bedford Park neighborhood.

Brooklyn's 931,800 immigrants represented 38 percent of the borough's population. Immigrants in Brooklyn were heavily from the nonhispanic Caribbean (32 percent) and Europe (26 percent). Latin Americans and Asians each accounted for one-fifth of immigrants, and Africans were three percent. Though Asians were relatively underrepresented in Brooklyn, the Chinese were the largest foreign-born group (86,100), with Sunset Park-Industry City, Bay Ridge-Bensonhurst, and Gravesend-Homecrest being their top neighborhoods of residence in the borough. Jamaicans were the second largest group, numbering 73,600, and lived primarily in Flatlands-Canarsie, East Flatbush, and Flatbush. Persons born in Haiti made up the third largest immigrant group (61,300) and were heavily concentrated in Flatbush, Flatlands-Canarsie, and Crown Heights.

Manhattan's foreign-born population of 452,400 constituted 29 percent of the borough's population. While Manhattan's immigrant population grew 18 percent in the 1990s, this increase lagged behind the city's foreign-born growth of 38 percent. With

respect to area of origin, Latin Americans (44 percent) and Asians (27 percent) represented over seven-in-ten immigrants in the borough. Dominicans were the largest foreign-born group in the borough, numbering 125,100 and were concentrated in Washington Heights, Hamilton Heights, and Inwood. The 63,900 Chinese immigrants ranked second in the borough and lived almost exclusively in Chinatown in lower Manhattan. Ranked third were the 19,400 foreign-born from Mexico, who resided primarily in East Harlem.

The one million immigrants in Queens accounted for 46 percent of the borough's population, the highest of any borough. The Queens neighborhood of Elmhurst had the highest share of immigrants in the city, with 70 percent of its residents classified as foreign-born. Queens was remarkably diverse with Asia and Latin America each accounting for just over 30 percent of the total foreign-born, and the nonhispanic Caribbean and Europe each making up about approximately 17 percent. The 102,900 immigrants from China represented ten percent of the borough's foreign-born, making them the largest group. The Chinese were found throughout northwest and central Queens, particularly in Flushing, Elmhurst, and Forest Hills-Kew Gardens. The Guyanese were the second largest foreign-born group, with 66,900 residents, and were concentrated in Richmond Hill, which saw the largest increase in foreign-born of any neighborhood in the city. There was also a notable Guyanese presence in Ozone Park and Woodhaven-Ozone Park. Nearly equal in size to the Guyanese were foreign-born Ecuadorians and Colombians, ranked third and fourth in the borough. Both of these groups occupied many of the same neighborhoods in northwest Queens, such as Jackson Heights, Elmhurst, and Woodside.

Staten Island had the smallest foreign-born population of any borough, both in terms of its size (72,700) and as a proportion of the total population

(16 percent). Europeans accounted for 36 percent of foreign-born residents in the borough, followed by Asians (28 percent) and Latin Americans (19 percent). The share of Africans (10 percent) was higher than for any other borough. Over a third of Staten Island's immigrant population was concentrated in the eastern section of the borough, in neighborhoods such as Stapleton-Todt Hill, Rosebank-Old Town, and New Dorp-Richmond town. Italians, Mexicans, and Chinese were the largest immigrant groups in the borough, but they generally did not leave an oversized demographic imprint on any neighborhood.

ENDNOTES

- 1** No one racial/Hispanic group comprised a majority in Queens. White nonhispanics, the largest group, accounted for just 33 percent of the population, followed by Hispanics (25 percent), black nonhispanics (19 percent), and Asian nonhispanics (18 percent). Moreover, there was enormous ethnic diversity within these major racial/Hispanic groups.

Among other counties in the U.S. where no one group comprises a majority, Queens had the highest share of foreign-born (46 percent) and the highest population density (over 20,000 persons per square mile). Thus, unlike geographically large counties, racial/ethnic groups in Queens lived in relatively close proximity to one another. Indeed, there were many "melting pot" neighborhoods, home to at least three of the major race/Hispanic groups. For more details, please see "Ethnic Differences in Settlement Patterns Among Hispanics in New York City," by Arun Peter Lobo, Ronald J. O. Flores, and Joseph J. Salvo. 2002 Proceedings of the American Statistical Association, Government Statistics & Social Statistics Sections [CD-ROM], Alexandria, VA: American Statistical Association.

- 2** Seventy-one percent of the Indo-Guyanese lived in Queens, while Brooklyn was home to 63 percent of the Afro-Guyanese population in the city.
- 3** Among Trinidadians in the city who were of Asian descent, 63 percent lived in Queens, while over two-thirds of those of African descent lived in Brooklyn.



Immigrants in the New York Metropolitan Region¹

The impact of the 1965 Immigration and Nationality Amendments on the New York metropolitan region was initially felt primarily in New York City, which saw the entry of large numbers of non-European immigrants. Over time, counties adjacent to New York City became secondary destinations of settlement, as many immigrants migrated out of the city and made their homes in the suburbs and smaller cities in the region. In recent decades, these counties have become primary destinations of settlement as newly arrived immigrants have bypassed the five boroughs and settled directly in other parts of the region. These flows have resulted in enclaves of post-1965 immigrants across the region.

This chapter examines overall patterns of immigrant settlement in the New York metropolitan region. For the purposes of this analysis, the first section subdivides counties in the region into three subregions: New York City, the inner ring of counties that are adjacent to the city, and the outer counties that are farthest from the city. The second section examines the role of the foreign-born in the population growth of each county and its impact on the racial make-up of the region. The third section then analyzes immigrant settlement patterns by area of origin and country of birth for each subregion and county. The final sections focus on areas with high immigrant concentrations across the region and examine subregional differences in socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. In addition, pages 144–147 replicate some of the above analyses for major urban places in the region.

The New York Metropolitan Region and its Subregions

The New York metropolitan region encompasses 12,600 square miles across portions of New York State, New Jersey, and Connecticut. The metropolitan region is comprised of 31 counties of varying population sizes (Figures 5-1 and 5-2): the five boroughs of New York City; seven counties in the Hudson Valley (Westchester, Rockland, Putnam, Dutchess, Ulster, Orange, and Sullivan) and two on Long Island (Nassau and Suffolk); three counties in Connecticut (Fairfield, New Haven, and Litchfield); and 14 counties primarily in northern New Jersey (Hudson, Essex, Passaic, Union, Middlesex, Bergen, Morris, Somerset, Mercer, Monmouth, Sussex, Warren, Hunterdon, and Ocean). The region was home to 21.5 million people in 2000, an all-time high. New York City's 8 million persons represent over one-third of the region's population (Figure 5-3); the city, however, occupies only 2 percent of its land area, resulting in a density in excess of 26,000 persons per square mile.

In 2000, 36 percent of New York City residents were foreign-born, but counties adjacent to the city also had relatively high immigrant concentrations, a reflection of their evolution into major destination areas for post-1965 immigrants. These counties include Hudson, across the river from New York City, which was 39 percent foreign-born — higher than any county in the region, except for Queens. Other counties that had substantial percentages of immigrants included Passaic, Union, Bergen, Middlesex, Essex, and Westchester (each more than

FIGURE 5-1

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

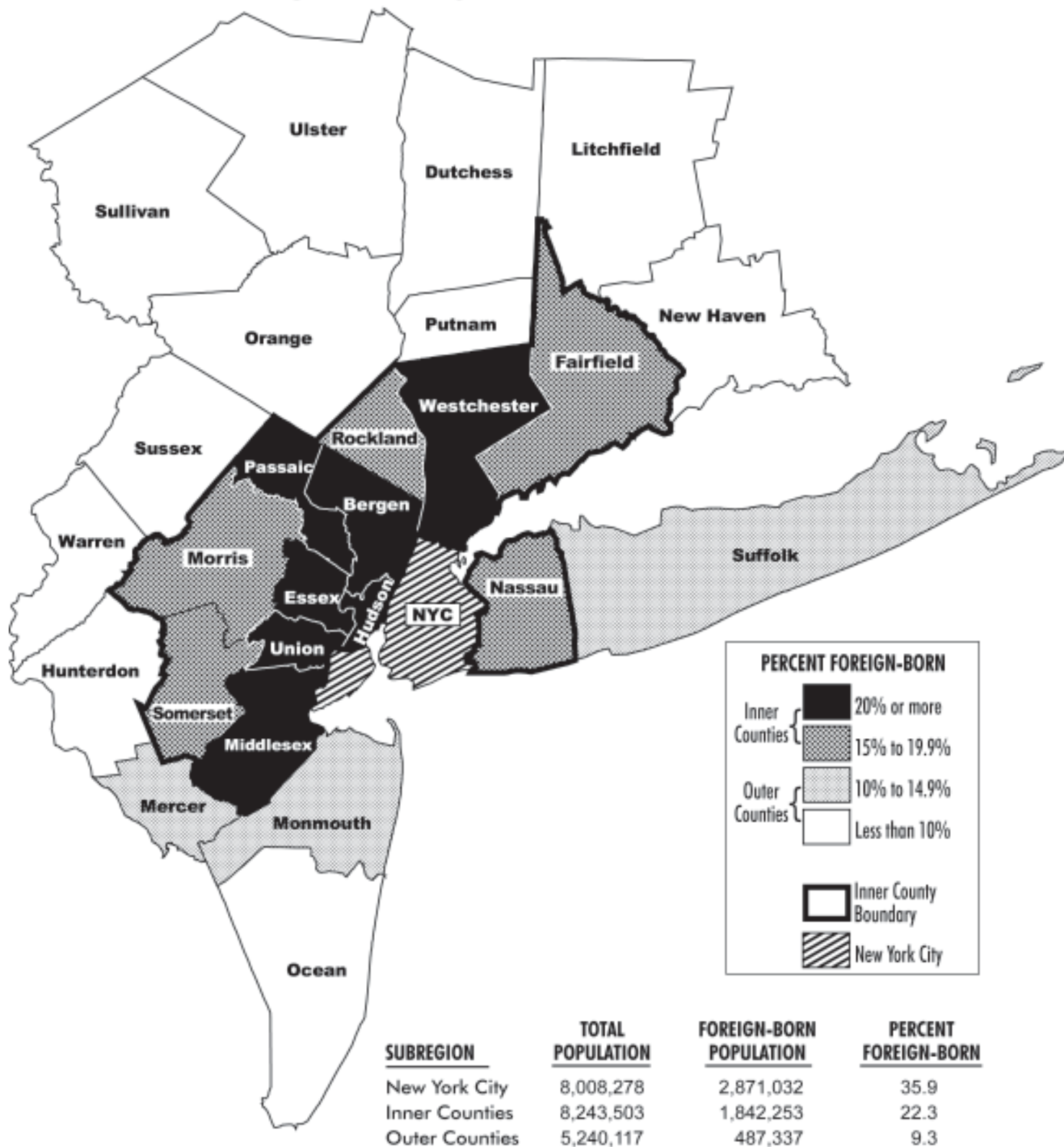


FIGURE 5-2

Total and Foreign-born Population by County **Inner and Outer Counties of the New York Metropolitan Region, 2000**

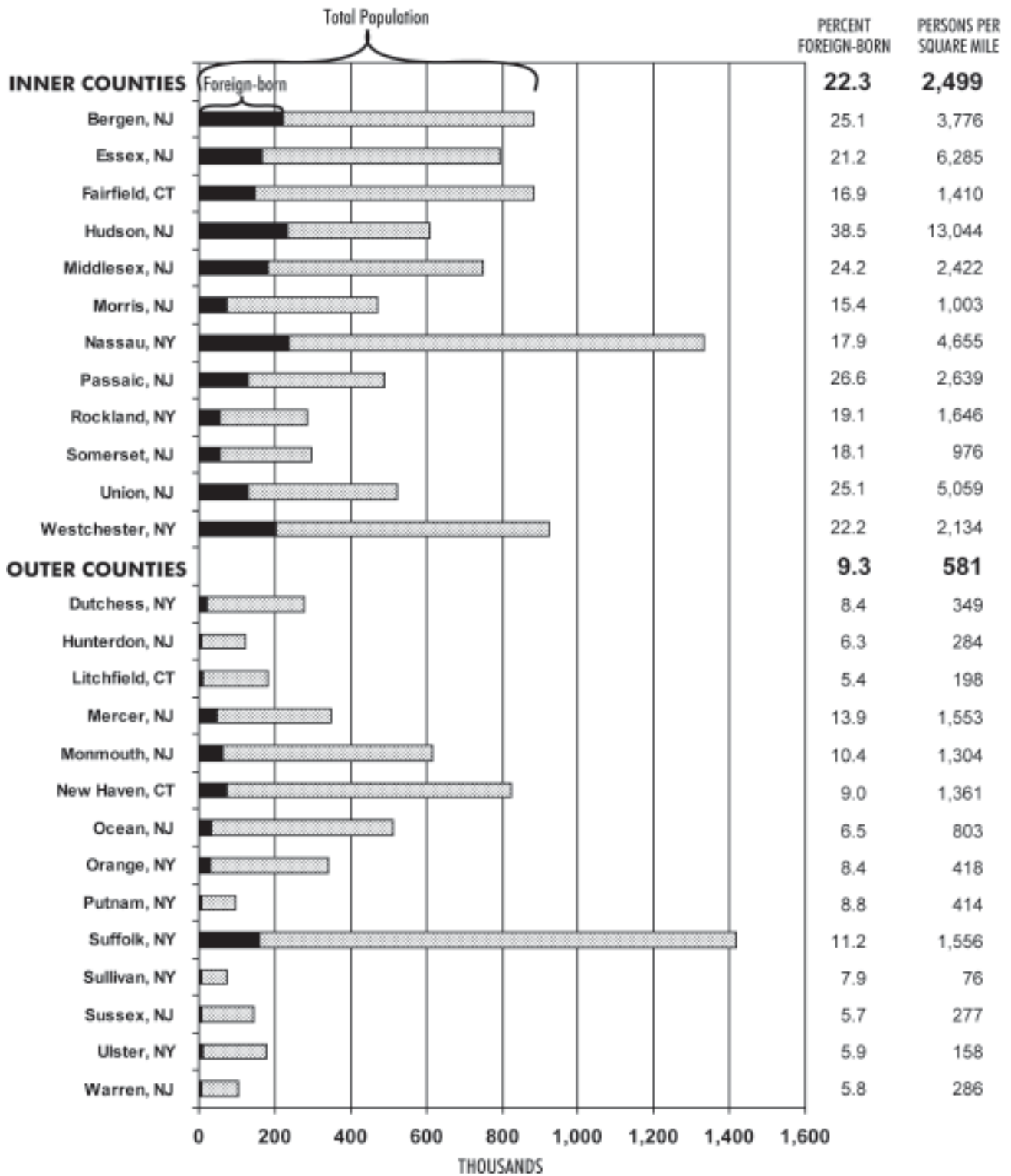
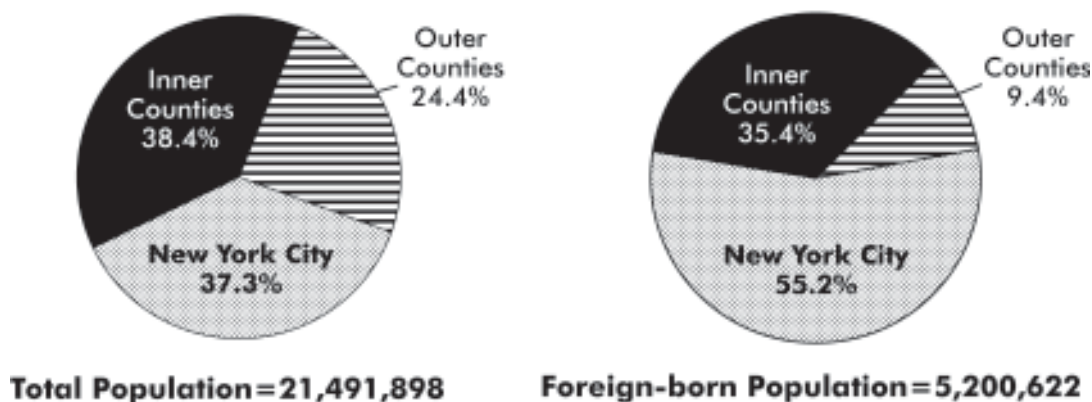


FIGURE 5-3
**Total and Foreign-born Population
 New York Metropolitan Region and Subregions, 2000**



one-fifth foreign-born), as well as Rockland, Somerset, Nassau, Fairfield, and Morris (each more than 15 percent foreign-born). These counties surrounding New York City had among the highest immigrant concentrations in the region, and given their proximity to the city, are labeled “inner counties.” The inner counties had a population totaling 8.2 million, or 38 percent of the region’s population. Population density in the inner counties averaged 2,500 persons per square mile, but ranged from a high of 13,000 persons per square mile in Hudson, to a low of 970 in Somerset. The most populous inner county was Nassau, with 1.3 million people, followed by Westchester (923,500), Bergen (884,100), and Fairfield (882,600).

Counties that were generally farthest from New York City were less than 15 percent foreign-born and are labeled “outer counties.” This outer ring includes Orange, Putnam, Dutchess, Ulster, Sullivan and Suffolk in New York State; New Haven and Litchfield in Connecticut; and Sussex, Warren, Hunterdon, Mercer, Monmouth, and Ocean in New Jersey. The outer counties, with 5.2 million people, accounted for 24 percent of the region’s population.

These counties were less densely populated, with densities ranging from 1,600 persons per square mile in Suffolk to 76 persons per square mile in Sullivan; the average was 580 persons per square mile. Suffolk was, by far, the most populous county in the outer ring (1.4 million), followed by New Haven (824,000), Monmouth (615,300), and Ocean (510,900).

While population in the region was heavily concentrated in New York City and its adjacent counties, these areas accounted for an even greater share of the foreign-born. Of the 5.2 million foreign-born in the region, 55 percent lived in New York City, while 35 percent lived in the inner counties; just nine percent of immigrants made their home in the outer counties (Figure 5-3).

Population Growth in the Subregions, 1900–2000: The Role of the Foreign-born

The New York metropolitan region saw dramatic growth in the last century, more than tripling in size, from 6.2 million in 1900 to 21.5 million in 2000 (Table 5-1 and Figure 5-4). This growth has been

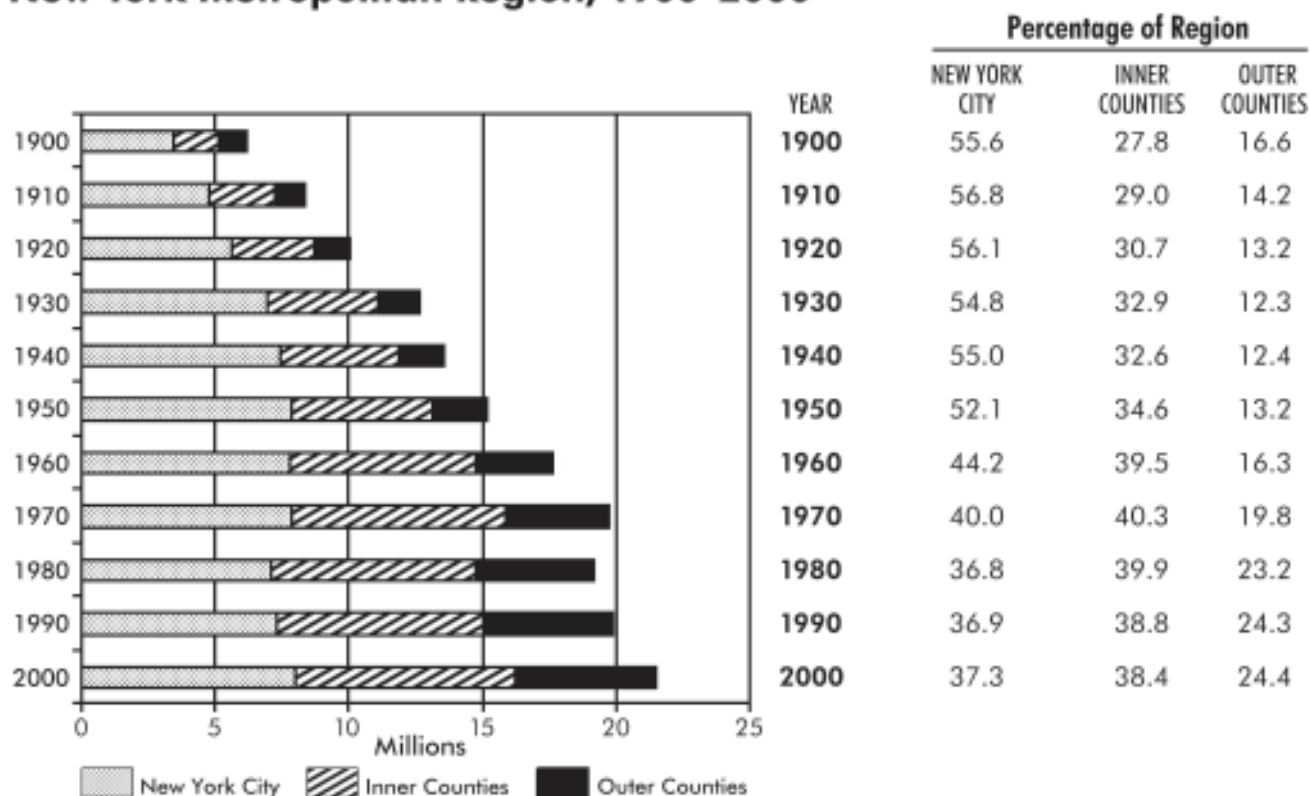
TABLE 5-1

Population by Nativity New York Metropolitan Region and Subregions, 1900–2000

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

FIGURE 5-4

Total Population by Subregion New York Metropolitan Region, 1900–2000



fueled by the entry of immigrants and their U.S.-born descendants. Over this period, New York City has remained at the region's core, but its share of the region's population has declined, from 56 percent in 1900 to 37 percent in 2000.

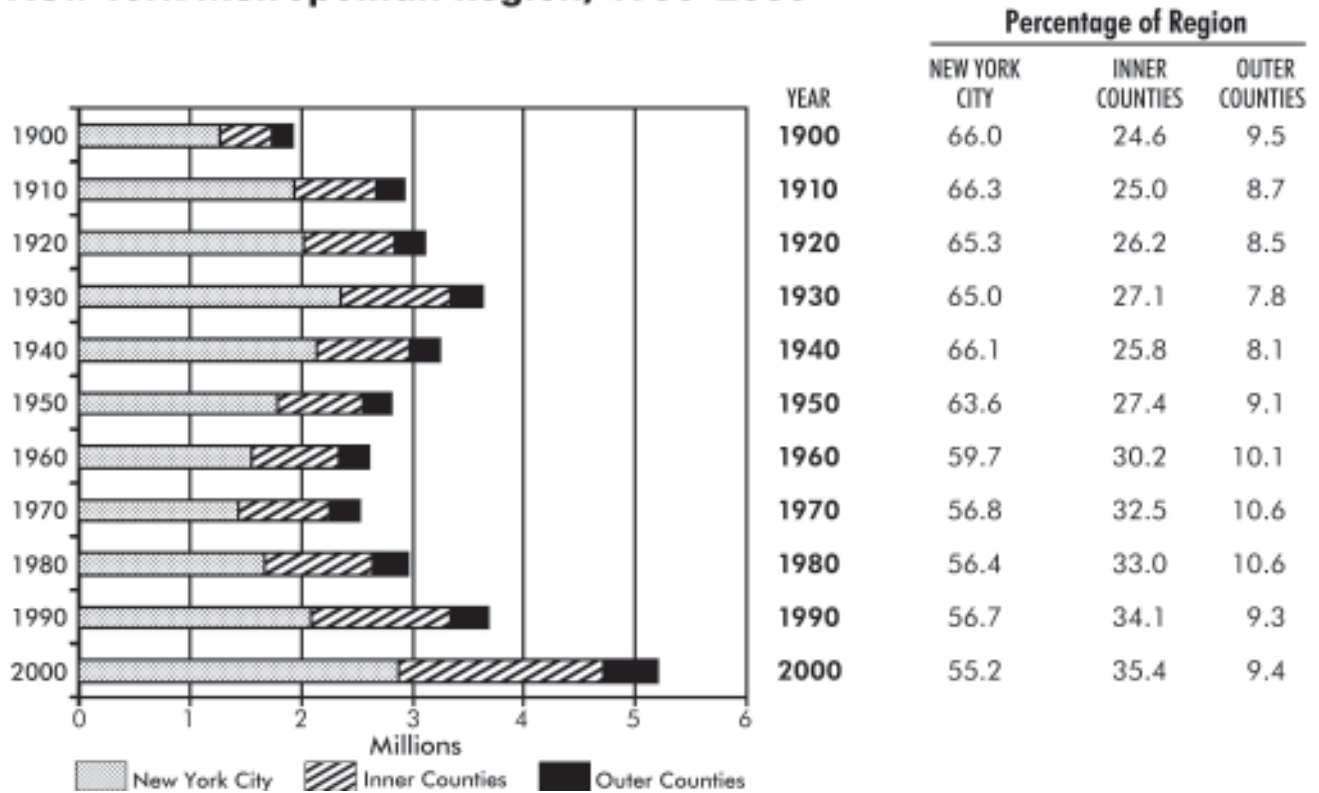
In the first decade of the last century, New York City's population increased 39 percent, from 3.4 million in 1900 to 4.8 million in 1910. This was a result of the large European flow to the city, which was reflected in the 53 percent growth in the city's foreign-born population in the decade. Overall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

gration legislation, population growth was moderated, with New York City's population increasing 18 percent in the 1910s and 23 percent in the 1920s. But the inner counties once again saw higher growth than the city in both decades. For both New York City and the inner counties, however, increases in the native-born population were far greater than those for the foreign-born.

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

FIGURE 5-5

Foreign-born Population by Subregion New York Metropolitan Region, 1900–2000



28 percent in 1900 to 33 percent in 1930; New York City's share declined by less than 2 percentage points, to 55 percent in 2000. The outer counties, which saw the lowest growth of any subregion, saw their share of the region's population decline, from 17 percent to 12 percent during this period.

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

to the growth of the native-born population, the region's overall population continued to increase each decade, reaching 19.7 million in 1970. This growth was due to immigrant—as well as second and third generation—fertility, and to the inflow of domestic migrants from other parts of the country.

Once again, patterns of growth varied by subregion. New York City had the lowest growth between 1930 and 1970. During this period, New York City's overall population increased from 6.9 million to 7.9 million, a new peak, but it accounted for just 40 percent of the region's population in 1970. Its foreign-born population declined each decade, reaching a low of 1.4 million in 1970. In comparison, the inner counties saw higher overall growth during this period, and by 1970, had sur-

passed New York City's population. The outer counties, which had lagged behind the other subregions, had the highest growth between 1930 and 1970. During this period, their population grew from 1.6 million to 3.9 million, and their share of the region's population increased from 12 percent to 20 percent. The growth in the inner, and to a lesser extent the outer counties, was partly due to out-migrants from New York City (both native- and foreign-born) settling in those subregions.

The passage of the 1965 amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act led to a resurgence in immigration, bolstering the foreign-born population. By 1980, the foreign-born population in the region had increased to nearly 3 million, and by 1990 it had rebounded to the highest point in the century, 3.7 million. At the close of the century, the New York metropolitan region's foreign-born population reached a new peak of 5.2 million, twice the number three decades earlier. Nevertheless, the foreign-born in the region comprised a smaller share of the population in 2000 (24 percent) than in 1910, when 35 percent of the region was foreign-born. In terms of the distribution of the region's foreign-born in 2000, New York City settled 55 percent, while the inner and outer counties accounted for 35 percent and 9 percent, respectively (Figure 5-5). These percentages were not very different from 1970, testament to the region-wide impact of post-1965 foreign-born settlement. Indeed, during this period, growth of the foreign-born in the inner counties was higher than that in New York City.

The increasing foreign-born presence helped stabilize the region's population, which despite the influx of immigrants, had declined from 19.7 million in 1970 to 19.2 million in 1980; modest growth in the next two decades edged the region's population past the 20 million mark, to 21.5 million in 2000. In the 1970s and 1980s, New York City had the lowest growth of any subregion, but in the 1990s, growth slightly surpassed that of the inner and outer

counties. The foreign-born played an especially crucial role in shoring up the population of New York City and the inner counties, both of which saw a decline in their native-born during each decade in the post-1970 period. Thus, if not for the entry of immigrants, the population decline in the 1970s in New York City and the inner counties would have continued in the next two decades. The outer counties, however, saw increases in both their native- and foreign-born populations. They had the highest growth of any subregion in the 1970s and 1980s, and by 2000, the outer counties accounted for 24 percent of the region's population, a nearly 5 percentage point increase since 1970. As a result, both New York City and the inner counties saw concomitant declines in their shares of the region's population. The growth in the native-born population of the outer counties was partly fueled by inflows from the inner counties.

Population Growth by County, 1970–2000

For each county in the region, Table 5-2 examines population by nativity, from 1970, soon after the enactment of the 1965 immigration amendments, to 2000, the most recent census year available. Many of the demographic processes that characterized New York City's population in the 1950s marked the inner counties in subsequent decades.

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

In the 1970s, New York City skirted bankruptcy; its population declined more than 10 percent, to 7.1 million in 1980. This decline was caused by massive outflows from the city, primarily to the inner counties. Despite these flows, Nassau, Essex, Bergen, Westchester, Union, and Passaic counties lost population as many of their own residents moved away, often to the fringes of the inner ring or to the outer counties. As with New York City, immigration played a crucial role in reversing these population losses. In Westchester county, for example, the foreign-born population nearly doubled, from 106,600 in 1970 to 205,400 in 2000, helping the county reach a new population peak of 923,500 in 2000. This came about despite a decline in its native-born residents in the 1970s and 1980s. As a result, the share of foreign-born in Westchester county climbed from 12 percent to 22 percent during this period. A similar process occurred in Passaic county, where there has been a decline in the native-born in each decade of the 1970-2000 period. However, gains in the foreign-born were large enough to counteract these losses, helping Passaic county reach a new population high of 489,000 in 2000; the share of foreign-born increased from 12 percent to 27 percent during the period. While increases in the foreign-born were notable in Nassau, Essex, Bergen, and Union counties, these were not sufficient to counteract the native-born losses. As a result, the 2000 populations for these counties were still below their 1970 peaks.

Hudson county stands out in the inner ring as its population peaked as early as 1930 at 690,700. It declined each decade thereafter, reached a low of 553,100 in 1990; by 2000, these losses were partially reversed, with its population climbing to 609,000. The foreign-born comprised 39 percent of the county's population in 2000; as noted earlier, this percentage was the highest among the inner counties. The fringes of the inner ring—Fairfield, Middlesex, Morris, and Somerset counties—are

noteworthy because their populations increased each decade of the 20th century; except for a small decline in 1920, Rockland county, too, saw steady population increases. The foreign-born were an increasing presence in each of these counties. But unlike the other counties in the inner ring, their native-born populations were generally increasing. The exceptions were Rockland and Middlesex counties, which saw small declines in their native-born populations in the 1980s and 1990s, respectively. Thus, the process of foreign-for-native replacement that took place in the inner counties closest to New York City has begun to establish itself on the fringes of the inner ring.

Each of the outer counties saw increases in their population between 1970 and 2000. Some counties actually showed a decline in their foreign-born populations in 1980 and 1990, but by 2000, each of the outer counties experienced an increase in the foreign-born. Moreover, the percentage increase in the foreign-born far exceeded that of the native-born in each county, resulting in the foreign-born comprising a greater share of the population. In Mercer county, the foreign-born increased from 28,400 in 1990 to 48,700 in 2000, and the foreign-born share in the county climbed from 9 percent to 14 percent, the highest in the outer ring. During this period, the foreign-born in Suffolk county increased from 104,200 to 158,500; their share increased from 8 percent to 11 percent of the county's population. The outer ring, however, remained predominantly native-born, with every county showing an increase in their U.S.-born populations during each decade of the 1970-2000 period. However, the native-born increase in New Haven county, between 1990 and 2000, was under 200, compared to a 19,600 increase in its foreign-born population. This may herald the start of native-born declines in the outer counties closest to New York City.

TABLE 5-2
Population by Nativity and County
New York Metropolitan Region, 1970–2000

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

	1990				2000			
	TOTAL POPULATION	NATIVE-BORN	FOREIGN-BORN		TOTAL POPULATION	NATIVE-BORN	FOREIGN-BORN	
			NUMBER	PERCENT			NUMBER	PERCENT
NEW YORK METROPOLITAN REGION	19,843,157	16,167,965	3,675,192	18.5	21,491,898	16,291,276	5,200,622	24.2
New York City	7,322,564	5,239,633	2,082,931	28.4	8,008,278	5,137,246	2,871,032	35.9
Bronx, NY	1,203,789	928,996	274,793	22.8	1,332,650	946,823	385,827	29.0
Brooklyn, NY	2,300,664	1,628,095	672,569	29.2	2,465,326	1,533,557	931,769	37.8
Manhattan, NY	1,487,536	1,103,670	383,866	25.8	1,537,195	1,084,755	452,440	29.4
Queens, NY	1,951,598	1,244,445	707,153	36.2	2,229,379	1,201,040	1,028,339	46.1
Staten Island, NY	378,977	334,427	44,550	11.8	443,728	371,071	72,657	16.4
Inner Counties	7,692,310	6,440,456	1,251,854	16.3	8,243,503	6,401,250	1,842,253	22.3
Bergen, NJ	825,380	676,519	148,861	18.0	884,118	661,817	222,301	25.1
Essex, NJ	778,206	656,870	121,336	15.6	793,633	625,468	168,165	21.2
Fairfield, CT	827,645	726,684	100,961	12.2	882,567	733,529	149,038	16.9
Hudson, NJ	553,099	383,665	169,434	30.6	608,975	374,378	234,597	38.5
Middlesex, NJ	671,780	576,676	95,104	14.2	750,162	568,401	181,761	24.2
Morris, NJ	421,353	376,888	44,465	10.6	470,212	397,574	72,638	15.4
Nassau, NY	1,287,348	1,118,037	169,311	13.2	1,334,544	1,096,130	238,414	17.9
Passaic, NJ	453,060	364,983	88,077	19.4	489,049	358,758	130,291	26.6
Rockland, NY	265,475	226,677	38,798	14.6	286,753	231,987	54,766	19.1
Somerset, NJ	240,279	214,104	26,175	10.9	297,490	243,553	53,937	18.1
Union, NJ	493,819	403,084	90,735	18.4	522,541	391,625	130,916	25.1
Westchester, NY	874,866	716,269	158,597	18.1	923,459	718,030	205,429	22.2
Outer Counties	4,828,283	4,487,876	340,407	7.1	5,240,117	4,752,780	487,337	9.3
Dutchess, NY	259,462	241,443	18,019	6.9	280,150	256,550	23,600	8.4
Hunterdon, NJ	107,776	102,402	5,374	5.0	121,989	114,281	7,708	6.3
Litchfield, CT	174,092	164,671	9,421	5.4	182,193	172,295	9,898	5.4
Mercer, NJ	325,824	297,434	28,390	8.7	350,761	302,102	48,659	13.9
Monmouth, NJ	553,124	511,416	41,708	7.5	615,301	551,494	63,807	10.4
New Haven, CT	804,219	749,414	54,805	6.8	824,008	749,581	74,427	9.0
Ocean, NJ	433,203	407,013	26,190	6.0	510,916	477,764	33,152	6.5
Orange, NY	307,647	285,574	22,073	7.2	341,367	312,657	28,710	8.4
Putnam, NY	83,941	78,271	5,670	6.8	95,745	87,325	8,420	8.8
Suffolk, NY	1,321,864	1,217,653	104,211	7.9	1,419,369	1,260,844	158,525	11.2
Sullivan, NY	69,277	64,234	5,043	7.3	73,966	68,091	5,875	7.9
Sussex, NJ	130,943	124,796	6,147	4.7	144,166	135,995	8,171	5.7
Ulster, NY	165,304	155,731	9,573	5.8	177,749	167,281	10,468	5.9
Warren, NJ	91,607	87,824	3,783	4.1	102,437	96,520	5,917	5.8

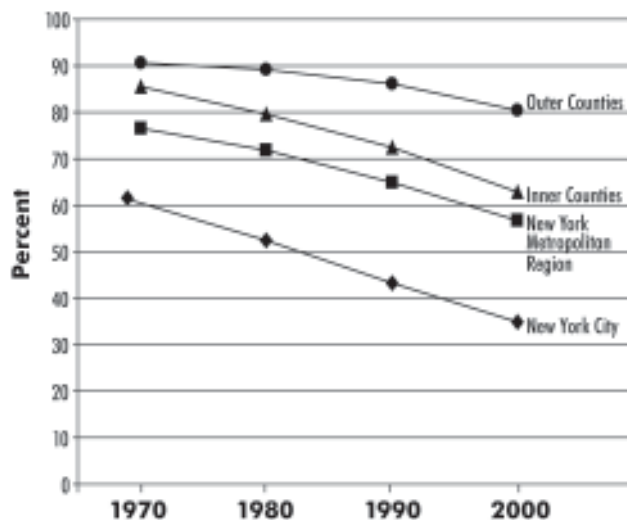
Race/Hispanic Origin in the Subregions and Counties, 1970–2000

The post-1965 flow of immigrants, which has been primarily from non-European source countries, has not only helped stabilize the region's population, but has dramatically changed the race/Hispanic composition of the region. White nonhispanics, who comprised 77 percent of the region's population in 1970, accounted for only 57 percent in 2000 (Tables 5-3 and 5-4, and Figure 5-6). In numerical terms, white nonhispanics declined from 15.3 million to 12.2 million during this period. There were large increases in the number and share of the other race/Hispanic groups. Black nonhispanics, who accounted for 13 percent of the population in 1970, increased their share to 16 percent by 2000, while Hispanics saw their share double, from 9 percent to 18 percent during this period. Thus, thanks to large flows from Latin America, in the space of three decades, Hispanics replaced black nonhispanics as the largest minority group in the region. Asian nonhispanics, however, saw the largest growth, increasing their share ten-fold, from 0.6 percent in 1970 to 7 percent in 2000.²

New York City saw the steepest decline in the share of white nonhispanics—a result of both the entry of non-European immigrants, and the outflow of native-born white nonhispanics. In 1970, white nonhispanics accounted for 63 percent of the population, but dropped to 52 percent in 1980, the last decade in which they comprised a majority of the population. By 2000, white nonhispanics accounted for just 35 percent of the population, but remained the largest group in New York City.

White nonhispanics still comprise a majority in the inner counties overall, though their share of the total population dropped, from 86 percent in 1970 to 63 percent in 2000. With the exception of Somerset and Morris counties, the other 10 inner counties had fewer white nonhispanics in 2000 than in 1990, primarily a result of native-born white nonhispanic outflows. Moreover, because of the growth in the other race/Hispanic groups, white

FIGURE 5-6
Percent White Nonhispanic by Subregion
New York Metropolitan Region, 1970–2000



nonhispanics comprised a lower share in each of the 12 counties in 2000 than in 1970. As was the case in New York City, white nonhispanics accounted for less than one-half the population of Hudson county (35 percent) and Essex county (38 percent in 2000. But while white nonhispanics accounted for a plurality in New York City, Hispanics and black nonhispanics (primarily native-born) comprised a plurality in Hudson and Essex counties, respectively. In Passaic and Union counties, white nonhispanics accounted for just over one-half of the population; in the very near future, white nonhispanics will comprise only a plurality in both counties.

The overall white nonhispanic population of the outer counties increased between 1970 and 2000, from 3.5 million to 4.2 million. However, the other race/Hispanic groups grew faster, resulting in a decline in the white nonhispanic share of the population, from 91 percent to 80 percent. Hispanics were the largest minority group in 2000 (8 percent), followed by black nonhispanics (7 percent), and Asian nonhispanics (2 percent). Just 2 of the 14 outer counties—Mercer and New Haven—saw a decline in the absolute number of white nonhispanics between 1970 and 2000, resulting in the steepest decline in the percentage of white

TABLE 5-3
White Nonhispanics by County
New York Metropolitan Region, 1970–2000

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

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

TABLE 5-4
Race/Hispanic Origin by County
New York Metropolitan Region, 1970–2000

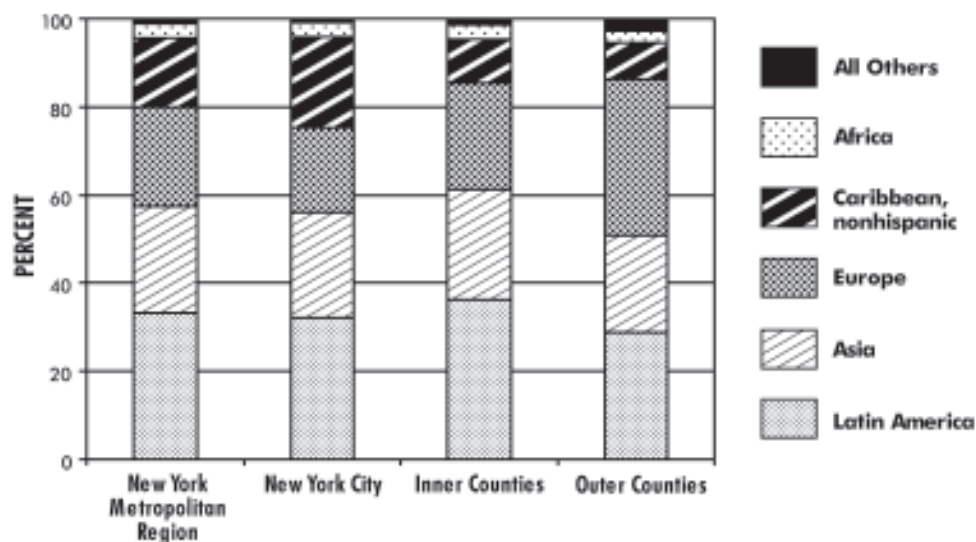
	1970*					1980				
	TOTAL POPULATION	NONHISPANIC			HISPANIC	TOTAL POPULATION	NONHISPANIC			HISPANIC
	WHITE	BLACK	ASIAN			WHITE	BLACK	ASIAN		
NEW YORK METROPOLITAN REGION	19,747,870	77.4	12.7	0.6	8.8	19,190,781	71.8	14.9	2.1	11.0
New York City	7,894,798	62.5	19.4	1.2	16.2	7,071,639	52.4	24.0	3.4	19.9
Bronx, NY	1,471,686	49.0	21.7	0.5	27.7	1,168,972	34.4	29.9	1.4	33.8
Brooklyn, NY	2,601,974	60.3	23.3	0.6	15.1	2,230,936	49.1	30.9	2.0	17.6
Manhattan, NY	1,539,225	53.6	22.2	3.1	20.3	1,428,285	50.5	20.3	5.2	23.5
Queens, NY	1,986,470	78.3	12.4	1.1	7.7	1,891,325	62.6	18.0	5.1	13.9
Staten Island, NY	295,443	90.2	5.1	0.4	4.2	352,121	85.4	6.9	2.0	5.5
Inner Counties	7,951,684	85.6	9.3	0.3	4.5	7,666,658	79.6	11.4	1.6	7.2
Bergen, NJ	898,012	94.2	2.8	0.3	2.5	845,385	90.2	3.8	2.4	3.4
Essex, NJ	929,984	63.0	30.0	0.4	5.9	851,116	52.7	36.6	1.3	9.1
Fairfield, CT	792,811	88.8	7.1	0.2	3.6	807,143	85.3	7.9	0.8	5.6
Hudson, NJ	609,261	74.2	10.0	0.4	14.7	556,972	59.0	11.9	2.7	26.1
Middlesex, NJ	583,812	91.3	4.5	0.3	3.7	595,893	86.0	5.9	2.1	5.7
Morris, NJ	383,454	95.0	2.2	0.3	2.3	407,630	93.0	2.5	1.7	2.7
Nassau, NY	1,428,077	92.4	4.6	0.3	2.6	1,321,582	88.8	6.6	1.1	3.3
Passaic, NJ	460,782	81.5	10.9	0.2	6.8	447,585	72.1	12.8	1.0	13.8
Rockland, NY	229,903	90.0	5.7	0.2	3.7	259,530	86.6	6.7	1.7	4.6
Somerset, NJ	198,372	94.3	3.6	0.3	1.6	203,129	91.3	5.0	1.4	2.1
Union, NJ	543,116	84.0	11.2	0.3	4.3	504,094	74.6	15.9	1.2	8.0
Westchester, NY	894,100	86.9	9.5	0.4	2.9	866,599	80.9	11.7	1.9	5.3
Outer Counties	3,901,388	90.7	6.3	0.2	2.5	4,452,484	89.2	6.5	0.8	3.3
Dutchess, NY	222,295	91.0	6.5	0.4	1.8	245,055	89.2	6.8	1.2	2.5
Hunterdon, NJ	69,718	96.9	1.7	0.1	1.1	87,361	97.2	1.2	0.5	1.0
Litchfield, CT	144,091	98.1	0.8	0.1	0.9	156,769	98.1	0.6	0.4	0.7
Mercer, NJ	303,968	81.0	16.4	0.3	2.0	307,863	77.2	17.8	1.4	3.5
Monmouth, NJ	459,378	88.9	8.3	0.3	2.2	503,173	87.8	8.3	1.0	2.6
New Haven, CT	744,947	89.6	7.6	0.2	2.3	761,337	86.9	8.7	0.6	3.6
Ocean, NJ	208,470	94.6	3.0	0.2	2.1	346,038	94.3	2.7	0.5	2.4
Orange, NY	221,657	90.6	6.4	0.1	2.5	259,603	88.8	6.1	0.5	4.3
Putnam, NY	56,695	98.3	0.3	0.2	1.1	77,193	97.6	0.4	0.5	1.4
Suffolk, NY	1,124,941	91.2	4.7	0.2	3.6	1,284,231	88.9	5.4	0.8	4.6
Sullivan, NY	52,580	90.0	6.5	0.3	2.7	65,155	88.3	6.6	0.8	3.9
Sussex, NJ	77,528	97.5	0.4	0.1	1.8	116,119	97.0	0.5	0.6	1.7
Ulster, NY	141,241	93.5	3.7	0.2	2.3	158,158	92.3	3.9	0.5	3.0
Warren, NJ	73,879	97.7	1.1	0.1	1.1	84,429	97.2	1.1	0.5	1.1

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

		1990				2000					
		TOTAL	NONHISPANIC				TOTAL	NONHISPANIC			
		POPULATION	WHITE	BLACK	ASIAN	HISPANIC	POPULATION	WHITE	BLACK	ASIAN	HISPANIC
NEW YORK METROPOLITAN REGION											
	19,843,157	65.2	16.0	4.4	14.1	21,491,898	56.8	15.8	6.7	18.0	
New York City											
	7,322,564	43.4	25.6	6.8	23.7	8,008,278	35.0	24.4	9.8	27.0	
	Bronx, NY	1,203,789	22.9	31.6	2.6	42.3	1,332,650	14.6	31.2	2.9	48.4
	Brooklyn, NY	2,300,664	40.3	35.1	4.7	19.5	2,465,326	34.7	34.3	7.5	19.8
	Manhattan, NY	1,487,536	49.0	17.8	7.2	25.6	1,537,195	45.8	15.2	9.3	27.2
	Queens, NY	1,951,598	48.3	20.2	12.0	19.0	2,229,379	32.9	18.8	17.6	25.0
	Staten Island, NY	378,977	80.2	7.5	4.3	7.8	443,728	71.4	9.0	5.5	12.1
Inner Counties											
	7,692,310	72.7	12.5	3.9	10.6	8,243,503	62.9	12.9	6.4	15.5	
	Bergen, NJ	825,380	82.9	4.6	6.5	5.9	884,118	72.1	4.9	10.6	10.3
	Essex, NJ	778,206	45.3	39.6	2.6	12.0	793,633	37.6	40.1	3.7	15.5
	Fairfield, CT	827,645	80.1	9.6	1.9	8.1	882,567	73.0	9.6	3.2	11.8
	Hudson, NJ	553,099	47.7	12.7	6.4	32.8	608,975	35.3	12.0	9.3	39.8
	Middlesex, NJ	671,780	77.3	7.3	6.5	8.6	750,162	61.8	8.5	13.9	13.6
	Morris, NJ	421,353	88.6	2.8	3.8	4.6	470,212	82.0	2.5	6.4	7.7
	Nassau, NY	1,287,348	82.9	8.3	3.0	5.7	1,334,544	73.9	9.7	4.7	10.0
	Passaic, NJ	453,060	63.2	12.7	2.4	21.2	489,049	51.5	12.3	3.7	30.0
	Rockland, NY	265,475	79.9	9.1	3.9	6.6	286,753	71.6	10.4	5.6	10.1
	Somerset, NJ	240,279	85.2	5.9	4.4	4.2	297,490	74.0	7.2	8.4	8.7
	Union, NJ	493,819	65.4	18.2	2.7	13.5	522,541	54.2	20.0	3.7	19.7
	Westchester, NY	874,866	73.4	13.2	3.6	9.6	923,459	64.1	13.4	4.5	15.7
Outer Counties											
	4,828,283	86.3	6.9	1.6	4.9	5,240,117	80.4	7.3	2.4	8.1	
	Dutchess, NY	259,462	86.0	7.9	2.2	3.6	280,150	80.3	8.8	2.5	6.3
	Hunterdon, NJ	107,776	95.1	1.7	1.4	1.7	121,989	92.4	1.9	2.1	2.7
	Litchfield, CT	174,092	97.0	0.9	0.8	1.1	182,193	94.5	1.0	1.3	2.1
	Mercer, NJ	325,824	72.7	18.3	2.9	5.7	350,761	64.2	19.2	5.0	9.7
	Monmouth, NJ	553,124	84.9	8.3	2.6	3.9	615,301	80.6	7.7	3.9	6.2
	New Haven, CT	804,219	82.7	9.8	1.2	6.0	824,008	74.8	10.8	2.4	10.0
	Ocean, NJ	433,203	93.2	2.6	0.8	3.2	510,916	89.9	2.7	1.3	5.0
	Orange, NY	307,647	84.8	6.7	1.2	7.0	341,367	77.6	7.2	1.6	11.7
	Putnam, NY	83,941	95.1	0.7	1.1	2.8	95,745	89.6	1.2	1.2	6.2
	Suffolk, NY	1,321,864	85.8	5.9	1.6	6.4	1,419,369	78.7	6.5	2.4	10.5
	Sullivan, NY	69,277	84.8	7.7	0.8	6.4	73,966	79.9	7.8	1.2	9.5
	Sussex, NJ	130,943	96.1	0.8	0.8	2.1	144,166	93.4	0.9	1.1	3.5
	Ulster, NY	165,304	90.5	4.1	1.1	3.9	177,749	85.6	5.2	1.0	6.1
	Warren, NJ	91,607	95.7	1.3	0.9	1.8	102,437	92.3	1.8	1.2	3.5

FIGURE 5-7

Foreign-born by Area of Origin New York Metropolitan Region and Subregions, 2000



nonhispanics in the outer ring. By 2000, just 64 percent of Mercer county and 75 percent of New Haven county were white nonhispanic, the lowest percentages among the outer counties. All other counties actually saw an increase in their white nonhispanic populations, but this growth did not keep pace with that of other groups, resulting in a decline in the share of white nonhispanics in each of the outer counties between 1970 and 2000.

Area of Origin and Country of Birth

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

Although a disproportionate share of immigrants in the metropolitan region make their home in New York City, their area of origin was distinct from that of the inner and outer counties. Figure 5-7 shows that while 21 percent of immigrants in New York City were born in the nonhispanic Caribbean, this was true of just 10 percent and 8 per-

cent of immigrants in the inner and outer counties, respectively. On the other hand, while 19 percent of the New York City's immigrants were born in Europe, nearly 36 percent of immigrants in the outer ring were European. Immigrants in New York City were less likely to be from Latin America (32 percent) than those in the inner counties (36 percent). The proportion of those born in Asia in each subregion was similar to that for all immigrants.

Immigrant groups differ in their propensity to settle in New York City (Figure 5-8). Historically, newly arrived immigrants have been drawn to the city because of the availability of housing and jobs. On the other hand, immigrant groups that have been in the U.S. longer have a stronger presence in the surrounding region. For these older, primarily European immigrant groups, the initial neighborhood of settlement may have been in New York City, but as with their native-born counterparts, many eventually moved to the suburbs and smaller cities in the region. Although newer entrants overall are still more likely to be concentrated in New York City, the pattern differs significantly by group.

FIGURE 5-8

Country of Birth by Subregion of Settlement New York Metropolitan Region, 2000

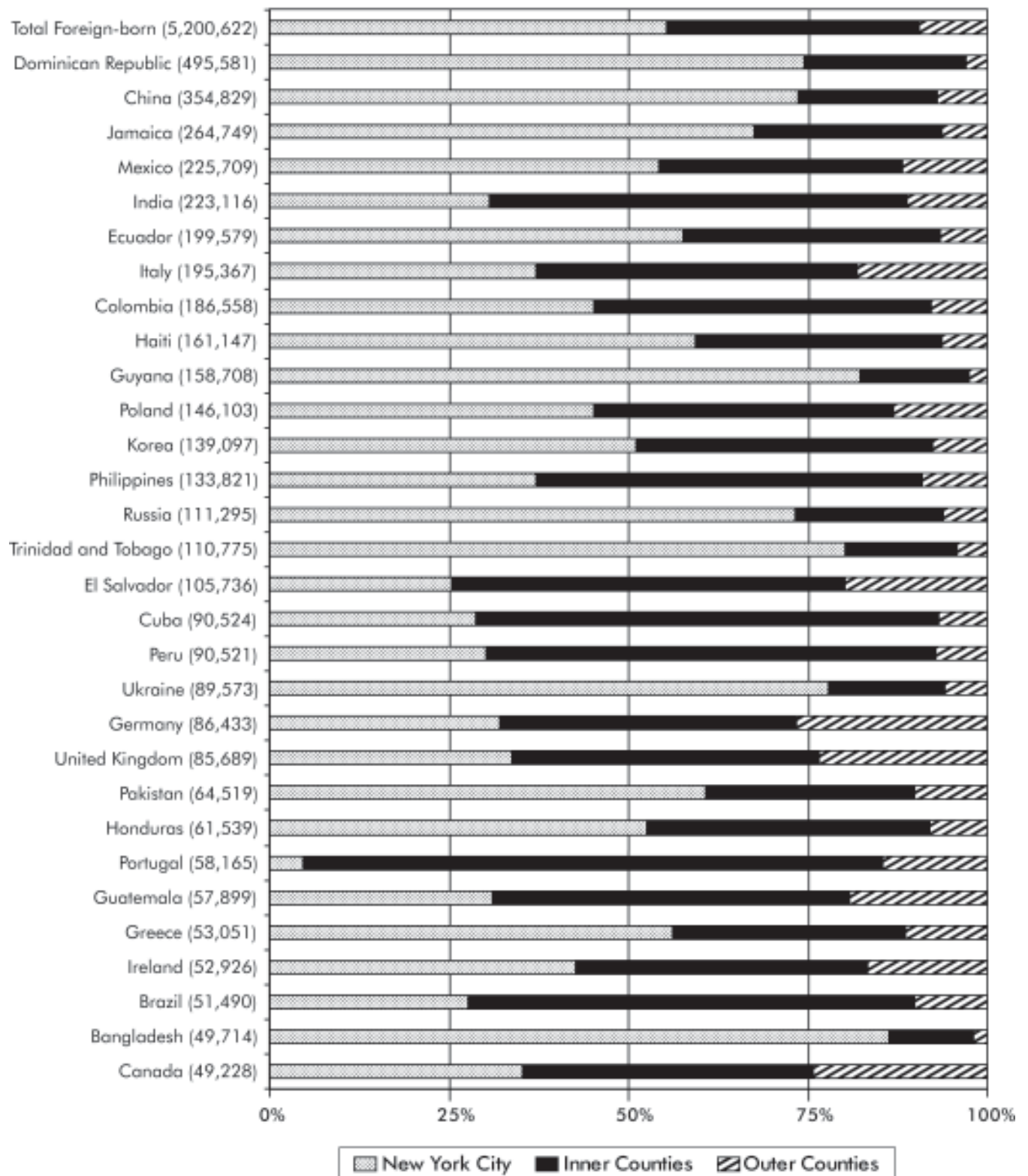


TABLE 5-5

Top 30 Source Countries of the Foreign-born New York Metropolitan Region and Subregions, 2000

New York Metropolitan Region TOTAL, Foreign-born 5,200,622		New York City TOTAL, Foreign-born 2,871,032		Inner Counties TOTAL, Foreign-born 1,842,253		Outer Counties TOTAL, Foreign-born 487,337	
Rank		Rank		Rank		Rank	
1	Dom. Rep.	1	Dom. Rep.	1	India	1	Italy
2	China	2	China	2	Dom. Rep.	2	Mexico
3	Jamaica	3	Jamaica	3	Colombia	3	India
4	Mexico	4	Guyana	4	Italy	4	China
5	India	5	Mexico	5	Mexico	5	Germany
6	Ecuador	6	Ecuador	6	Philippines	6	El Salvador
7	Italy	7	Haiti	7	Ecuador	7	United Kingdom
8	Colombia	8	Trinidad & Tobago	8	Jamaica	8	Poland
9	Haiti	9	Colombia	9	China	9	Jamaica
10	Guyana	10	Russia	10	Poland	10	Dom. Rep.
11	Poland	11	Italy	11	Cuba	11	Colombia
12	Korea	12	Korea	12	El Salvador	12	Ecuador
13	Philippines	13	Ukraine	13	Korea	13	Philippines
14	Russia	14	India	14	Peru	14	Canada
15	Trinidad & Tobago	15	Poland	15	Haiti	15	Guatemala
16	El Salvador	16	Philippines	16	Portugal	16	Korea
17	Cuba	17	Bangladesh	17	United Kingdom	17	Haiti
18	Peru	18	Pakistan	18	Germany	18	Ireland
19	Ukraine	19	Honduras	19	Brazil	19	Portugal
20	Germany	20	Greece	20	Guatemala	20	Russia
21	United Kingdom	21	United Kingdom	21	Honduras	21	Pakistan
22	Pakistan	22	Germany	22	Guyana	22	Peru
23	Honduras	23	Peru	23	Russia	23	Cuba
24	Portugal	24	Barbados	24	Ireland	24	Greece
25	Guatemala	25	El Salvador	25	Canada	25	Ukraine
26	Greece	26	Cuba	26	Japan	26	Brazil
27	Ireland	27	Panama	27	Egypt	27	Honduras
28	Brazil	28	Ireland	28	Pakistan	28	Trinidad & Tobago
29	Bangladesh	29	Israel	29	Trinidad & Tobago	29	Guyana
30	Canada	30	Yugoslavia	30	Greece	30	France

Dominicans (495,600) and Chinese (354,800) were the two largest immigrant groups in the New York metropolitan region (Table 5-5), together accounting for over 16 percent of all immigrants. Both groups were heavily concentrated in New York City, with roughly three-quarters of each group residing in the city (Figure 5-8). But due to their overall size, they also leave a substantial imprint in the inner and outer counties. Indeed, Dominicans were the second largest group in the inner counties and were ranked tenth in the outer counties. Table 5-6 shows that Dominicans were the largest group in Passaic county (25,100) and the second largest in Hudson county (25,600). The Chinese ranked second in Middlesex county (15,300) and Somerset county (5,100), and were ranked ninth in the inner counties as a whole (68,700); they were the fourth largest group in the outer counties (24,600), with a notable presence in Monmouth and Mercer counties.

Jamaicans were the third largest foreign-born group in the region (264,700), and over two-thirds lived in New York City. The propensity of Jamaicans to settle in New York City is indicative of the nonhispanic Caribbean influence that is more pronounced in the city than in any other part of the region. Despite their concentration in New York City, Jamaicans were in the top 10 in both the inner and outer counties; they were the third largest group in Westchester county (16,000) and the largest in both Fairfield (9,100) and in Dutchess (2,200) counties.

Given that New York City settles over one-half of the metropolitan region's immigrant population, it helps determine the top immigrant groups in the region. Indeed, the city's three leading groups, Dominicans, Chinese, and Jamaicans were also the top three groups in the region overall. But moving down the list of top sources to the region, the divergence

TABLE 5-6

Top Three Source Countries of the Foreign-born by County New York Metropolitan Region, 2000

	TOTAL FOREIGN-BORN	COUNTRY RANK					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
		COUNTRY	NUMBER	COUNTRY	NUMBER	COUNTRY	NUMBER
NEW YORK METROPOLITAN REGION	5,200,622	Dom. Rep.	495,581	China	354,829	Jamaica	264,749
NEW YORK CITY	2,871,032	Dom. Rep.	369,186	China	261,551	Jamaica	178,922
Bronx, NY	385,827	Dom. Rep.	124,032	Jamaica	51,120	Mexico	20,962
Brooklyn, NY	931,769	China	86,064	Jamaica	73,580	Haiti	61,267
New York, NY	452,440	Dom. Rep.	125,063	China	63,891	Mexico	19,426
Queens, NY	1,028,339	China	102,902	Guyana	66,918	Ecuador	66,643
Staten Island, NY	72,657	Italy	8,245	Mexico	4,890	China	4,331
INNER COUNTIES	1,842,253	India	130,046	Dom. Rep.	111,698	Colombia	87,481
Bergen, NJ	222,301	Korea	29,506	Poland	13,737	India	12,557
Essex, NJ	168,165	Haiti	15,474	Portugal	13,123	Ecuador	12,850
Fairfield, CT	149,038	Jamaica	9,093	Italy	7,983	Brazil	7,926
Hudson, NJ	234,597	Cuba	28,237	Dom. Rep.	25,631	Ecuador	17,721
Middlesex, NJ	181,761	India	40,709	China	15,318	Dom. Rep.	12,037
Morris, NJ	72,638	Colombia	7,790	India	7,657	China	6,667
Nassau, NY	238,414	El Salvador	25,568	Italy	18,241	India	13,667
Passaic, NJ	130,291	Dom. Rep.	25,128	Mexico	15,187	Peru	13,075
Rockland, NY	54,766	Haiti	8,217	Philippines	3,729	Dom. Rep.	3,587
Somerset, NJ	53,937	India	6,875	China	5,101	Costa Rica	3,350
Union, NJ	130,916	Colombia	12,492	Portugal	9,959	Cuba	8,169
Westchester, NY	205,429	Mexico	18,193	Italy	16,466	Jamaica	15,998
OUTER COUNTIES	487,337	Italy	35,517	Mexico	26,966	India	24,807
Dutchess, NY	23,600	Jamaica	2,154	India	2,037	Mexico	1,685
Hunterdon, NJ	7,708	Germany	851	UK	770	India	732
Litchfield, CT	9,898	Italy	1,277	UK	983	Canada	917
Mercer, NJ	48,659	Guatemala	5,279	India	4,339	China	3,240
Monmouth, NJ	63,807	China	6,125	Mexico	6,007	India	4,552
New Haven, CT	74,427	Italy	7,054	Mexico	4,599	Poland	3,865
Ocean, NJ	33,152	Mexico	3,146	Germany	3,092	Italy	3,023
Orange, NY	28,710	Mexico	5,223	Italy	1,957	Germany	1,360
Putnam, NY	8,420	Italy	1,480	Germany	524	Ireland	486
Suffolk, NY	158,525	El Salvador	18,499	Italy	10,771	Dom. Rep.	8,041
Sullivan, NY	5,875	Colombia	434	Poland	416	Germany	409
Sussex, NJ	8,171	Germany	765	Italy	535	UK	491
Ulster, NY	10,468	Germany	1,128	Italy	832	UK	713
Warren, NJ	5,917	Germany	464	India	415	UK	386

between New York City and the other parts of the region becomes more apparent. Immigrants from Mexico (225,700) ranked fourth in the region, but had a slightly below average presence in New York City, about 54 percent. There were substantial numbers of Mexicans in both the inner and outer counties. Mexicans were the largest foreign-born group in Westchester county (18,200) and had a notable presence in Passaic (15,200) and Middlesex (10,900) counties. In the outer counties, Mexicans were the second largest group overall and were the number one group in Orange (5,200) and Ocean (3,100)

counties. In Orange, Mexicans comprised nearly one-fifth of all immigrants in the county.

It is with India, the fifth largest group in the region, where New York City and the rest of the region significantly diverged. Just 31 percent of the foreign-born from India lived in New York City and they did not even rank among the top 10 groups in the city. However, Indians were the largest foreign-born group in the inner counties (130,000) and ranked third among groups in the outer counties (24,800). Indians were the largest group in Middlesex (40,700) and Somerset

(6,900) counties, and had a notable presence in Morris (7,700), Monmouth (4,600), and Mercer (4,300) counties, creating a significant concentration that straddled the inner-outer county boundary in central New Jersey. Other areas with substantial Indian populations included the inner counties of Hudson (15,400), Nassau (13,700), and Bergen (12,600), along with the outer county of Suffolk (5,900).

The higher percentage of Latin American immigrants in the inner counties and the higher percentage from Europe in both the inner and outer counties become more evident when examining the remaining groups on the list of top source countries. Colombians, who showed a lower-than-average proclivity to settle in the city, played a far larger role in shaping the inner region's foreign-born population. Colombians were ranked third in the inner counties and were the top group in Union (12,500) and Morris (7,800) counties; however, the largest Colombian presence in the inner counties was in Hudson (13,600). Ecuadorians, who were ranked seventh, had a subregional distribution that was similar to that for all immigrants. They were the third largest group in Essex (12,900) and Hudson (17,700) counties.

Salvadorans showed a much higher-than-average propensity to settle in the inner and outer counties, mostly on Long Island. They were the largest group in both Nassau (25,600) and Suffolk (18,500) counties; these two counties were home to over 40 percent of Salvadorans in the region. Guatemalans were more numerous in Mercer county than any other county in the region, except for Queens. More than one-half of all Cubans could be found in the inner counties, especially in Hudson county (28,200), where they were the largest foreign-born group, and in adjacent Union county (8,200).

The large European presence outside New York City is primarily due to Italians, who ranked fourth in the inner counties (87,400) and first in the outer counties (35,500). The biggest Italian concentrations in the inner counties were in Nassau (18,200), Westchester (16,500), Bergen (11,700), and Fairfield (8,000), where they were among the top immigrant

groups. In the outer counties, Italians were ranked first in New Haven (7,100), Putnam (1,500), and Litchfield (1,300), though the largest Italian concentration was in Suffolk (10,800), where they were the second largest group. In comparison, Italians in New York City ranked 11th with 72,500 persons.

European groups generally showed a greater presence outside of New York City. Most of the Portuguese (80 percent), for example, settled in the inner counties (47,000), especially in Essex (13,100) and Union (10,000). Among other European groups, 40 percent or more of those born in the United Kingdom, Poland, Germany, and Ireland made their home in the inner counties. The outer counties were home to nine percent of immigrants in the region, but one-quarter of all Germans. Germans totaled 23,000, comprising the fifth largest group in the outer counties. They were dispersed across the outer ring, and though relatively small in size, they were the top ranked group in Warren (500), Sussex (800), Hunterdon (900), and Ulster (1,100) counties. Overall, Germans were among the top three groups in eight of the fourteen outer counties.

An exception to the disproportionate presence of European groups in the inner and outer counties was among the foreign-born from Russia and the Ukraine. Both showed a marked proclivity to live in New York City, 73 percent and 78 percent, respectively. Russia ranked 10th and the Ukraine 12th on the list for New York City and ranked far lower on the lists for the inner and outer counties. Except for Ukrainians in Sullivan county (200), who were ranked seventh, neither country ranked among the top ten in any of the inner or outer counties.

While the share of Asians in each subregion mirrored that of all immigrants, there were marked differences among groups. As discussed earlier, while the Chinese population can be found in many communities throughout the region, about three-quarters reside in New York City. Among Bangladeshis, 86 percent live in the city, especially Queens (see Chapter 4). In contrast, approximately two-thirds of Indians and Filipinos live outside the

city. Koreans have a higher than average proclivity to live in the inner counties; their major area of settlement is Bergen county (29,500), home to over one-half of Koreans in the inner counties.

The inner and outer counties have proportionately fewer immigrants from the nonhispanic Caribbean. Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, and Haiti were ranked fourth, seventh, and eighth in New York City, but do not make the top 10 in either the inner or outer counties. Indeed, Guyana was ranked 22nd on the inner county list and 29th on the list for the outer counties, a reflection of the fact that 82 percent of all Guyanese immigrants to the region settle in New York City. Similarly, with 80 percent of Trinidadians living in New York City, they were ranked 29th in the inner counties and 30th in the outer counties. While above-average, the Haitian concentration in the city (59 percent) was not as high as that of the Guyanese or Trinidadians. Haitians were ranked 15th in the inner counties and 17th in the outer counties. They were the largest foreign-born group in Essex (15,500) and Rockland (8,200) counties.

Patterns of Settlement in the New York Metropolitan Region

While the prior sections examined the foreign-born population at the county level, this section focuses on areas within counties that have high foreign-born concentrations. Given the differences in the percentage foreign-born between subregions, areas with high foreign-born concentrations were defined separately for New York City, the inner ring of counties, and the outer ring (Figure 5-9). These areas represent ZIP Codes that were in the 75th percentile or higher in terms of the percent foreign-born. Figure 5-10 shows cities, villages, and towns (“urban places” in census terminology) that encompass/overlap these ZIP Codes.³

There were distinct patterns of immigrant settlement in the inner and outer counties (for patterns in New York City, please see Chapter 4). In the inner counties, areas with high foreign-born

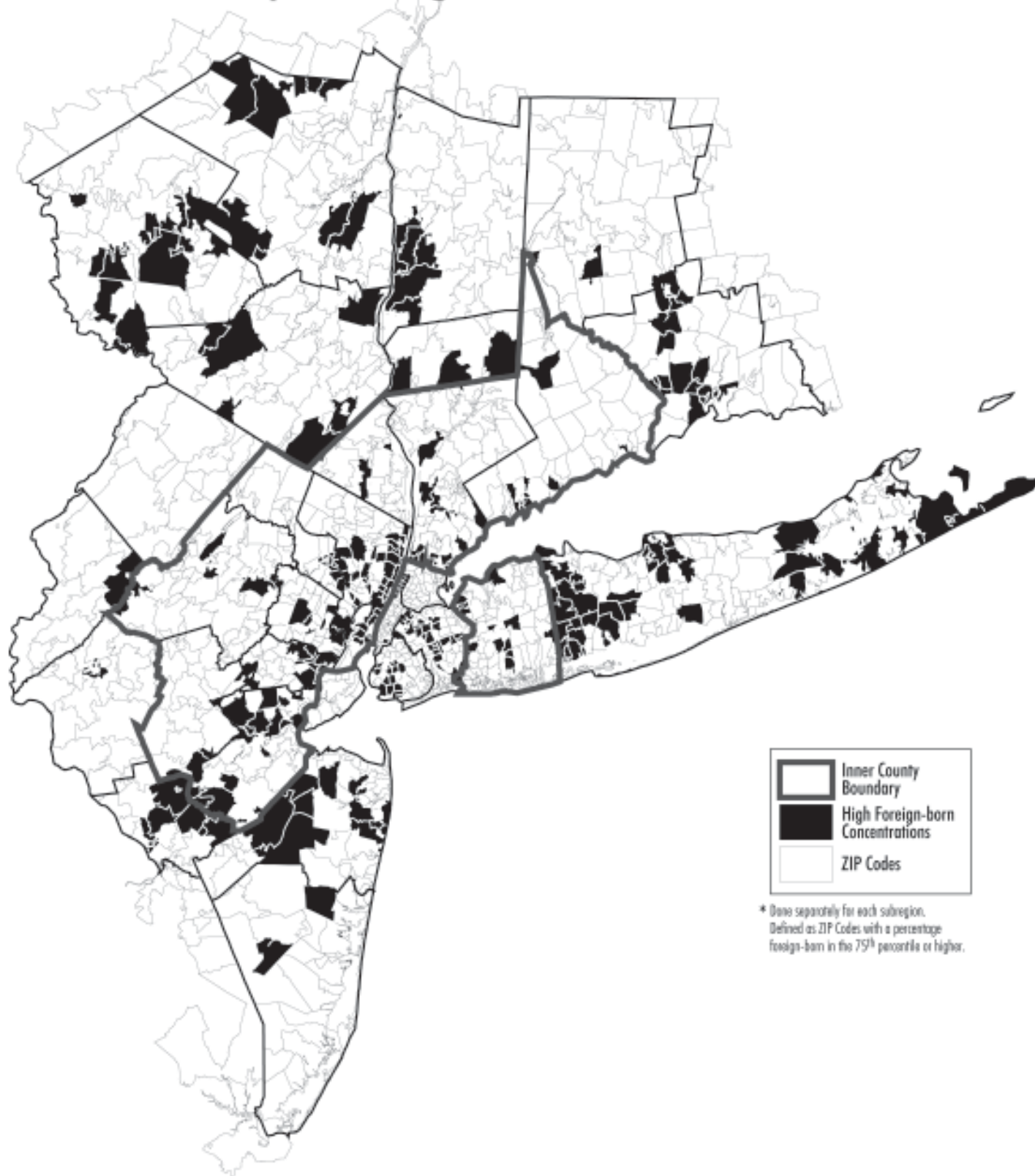
concentrations (or “high immigrant areas”) were in close proximity to New York City. These included cities in New Jersey that were located across the Hudson river: Hackensack, Garfield, and Cliffside Park in Bergen county; Jersey City, Union City, and West New York in Hudson county; and Elizabeth and Union in Union county. North of the Bronx, high immigrant areas included Yonkers, Mt. Vernon, and New Rochelle in the southern section of Westchester county, as well as Spring Valley in Rockland county. To the east, across the Queens border in Nassau county, Hempstead, Elmont, and Mineola had high foreign-born concentrations.

Immigrant concentrations were also present along U.S. Route 1 in New Jersey, including Fort Lee in Bergen county, and Elizabeth and Linden in Union county. Farther south along this route, high immigrant areas included Edison and New Brunswick in Middlesex county, and Princeton and Trenton in the outer county of Mercer. High immigrant concentrations were also evident in Dover in Morris county, in Paterson and Passaic in Passaic county, and North Plainfield in Somerset county. In Connecticut, there were immigrant concentrations along I-95, in Stamford in Fairfield county, and in New Haven and West Haven in the outer county of New Haven.

Other high immigrant areas in the outer counties included Poughkeepsie in Dutchess county, and Newburgh in Orange county, both on the Hudson river. Middletown, in the western section of Orange county, New Paltz in Ulster county, and Mahopac and Brewster in Putnam county also had concentrations of immigrants. In Monmouth county, there were two immigrant clusters, one centered around Long Branch on the Jersey shore, the other to the west around Freehold and Morganville. Farther south, in Ocean county, Lakewood had a high concentration of immigrants. In Suffolk county, which had the largest immigrant population in the outer ring, there was a big band of immigrant settlement along the border with Nassau county, in Huntington Station and Copiague, and east into West Babylon,

FIGURE 5-9

ZIP Codes with High Foreign-born Concentrations*
New York Metropolitan Region, 2000



**Selected Urban Places within ZIP Codes with
High Foreign-born Concentrations*
New York Metropolitan Region, 2000**



TABLE 5-7

Demographic Characteristics of Areas with High Foreign-born Concentrations by Income Level* New York Metropolitan Region and Subregions, 2000

	NUMBER OF ZIP CODES	TOTAL POPULATION	PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE	FOREIGN-BORN		
				NUMBER	PERCENT	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
TOTAL, NEW YORK METROPOLITAN REGION	—	21,491,898	1,702	5,200,622	24.2	100.0
Total, High foreign-born concentrations	290	7,627,735	3,172	2,695,759	35.3	51.8
Total, New York City	—	8,008,278	26,403	2,871,032	35.9	100.0
High foreign-born concentrations	45	2,543,053	37,452	1,353,037	53.2	47.1
Upper Income	12	483,109	21,233	245,631	50.8	8.6
Lower Income	12	665,443	55,998	342,542	51.5	11.9
Total, Inner Counties	—	8,243,503	2,499	1,842,253	22.3	100.0
High foreign-born concentrations	119	3,033,436	6,069	1,054,251	34.8	57.2
Upper Income	30	528,149	3,135	159,713	30.2	8.7
Lower Income	30	1,084,434	14,786	437,794	40.4	23.8
Total, Outer Counties	—	5,240,117	581	487,337	9.3	100.0
High foreign-born concentrations	126	2,051,246	1,117	288,471	14.1	59.2
Upper Income	32	611,248	1,074	85,538	14.0	17.6
Lower Income	32	387,865	894	50,949	13.1	10.5

* High foreign-born concentrations are defined separately for each subregion to include only ZIP Codes with a percentage foreign-born in the 75th percentile or higher. Areas with high foreign-born concentrations in each subregion are then divided by income level: ZIP Codes with a median household income in the 75th percentile or higher are labeled upper income, while those in the 25th percentile or lower are categorized as lower income.

Brentwood, and Central Islip. Another stretch of high immigrant areas began in Riverhead, extending east toward Montauk on the south fork of Long Island.

Sociodemographic Characteristics of High Immigrant Areas

Family networks tend to feed immigration and influence immigrant settlement. As a result, immigrants tend to live where other immigrants reside, and their neighborhoods tend to have a large share of foreign-born residents—what we have termed high immigrant areas. As defined earlier, high immigrant areas in each subregion represent ZIP Codes where the percent foreign-born was in the 75th percentile or higher.

In the New York metropolitan region as a whole, these high immigrant areas were home to a majority of the foreign-born population. In New York City, 1.35 million immigrants, or nearly one-half of all

immigrants, lived in these areas, which were an average of 53 percent foreign-born; the city as a whole was 36 percent foreign-born (Table 5-7). Similarly, high immigrant areas in the inner and outer counties were home to close to six-in-ten of their foreign-born residents. In the inner counties, high immigrant areas were 35 percent foreign-born, compared to 22 percent for the inner counties a whole; the figures for the outer counties were 14 percent and 9 percent, respectively.

Since most immigrant groups generally begin their American experience on the lower rungs of the socioeconomic ladder, this is reflected in where they live. High immigrant areas share certain characteristics: they have higher population densities, an older housing stock, a higher proportion of multifamily units, and a greater proportion of rental units, compared to their subregions.

TABLE 5-8
Housing Characteristics of Areas with
High Foreign-born Concentrations by Income Level*
New York Metropolitan Region and Subregions, 2000

	TOTAL UNITS			OCCUPIED UNITS	
	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>% IN MULTIFAMILY STRUCTURES**</u>	<u>% BUILT PRIOR TO 1950</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>% RENTALS</u>
TOTAL, NEW YORK METROPOLITAN REGION	8,341,615	34.3	39.1	7,848,304	46.8
Total, High foreign-born concentrations	2,830,954	36.5	42.2	2,680,793	54.3
Total, New York City	3,200,912	60.8	51.3	3,021,588	69.8
High foreign-born concentrations	927,268	58.3	57.4	891,900	72.0
Upper Income	175,628	43.6	52.0	167,362	54.3
Lower Income	243,370	77.8	61.9	232,845	84.7
Total, Inner Counties	3,046,516	22.1	36.3	2,941,025	36.4
High foreign-born concentrations	1,107,159	32.8	41.3	1,064,561	53.5
Upper Income	190,020	21.2	26.3	185,001	29.2
Lower Income	386,274	42.1	49.2	366,488	72.1
Total, Outer Counties	2,094,187	11.6	24.4	1,885,691	26.2
High foreign-born concentrations	796,527	16.2	25.8	724,332	33.8
Upper Income	210,349	9.4	15.2	203,530	17.5
Lower Income	168,826	25.1	37.7	146,483	53.3

* See Table 5-7 or text for how high foreign-born concentrations and income levels were defined.

** Structures containing five or more housing units

Population density in high immigrant areas in New York City was 37,500 persons per square mile, compared to 26,400 persons per square mile for the city overall (Table 5-7). While population densities are much lower outside New York City, they follow the same patterns: high immigrant areas in the inner and outer ring have densities approximately twice as high as their respective subregions as a whole. These high population densities are related to the large number of multifamily housing units present in high immigrant areas (Table 5-8). Immigrant areas have been typically characterized by an abundance of these multifamily structures. Indeed, in the inner and outer counties, high immigrant areas have a higher percentage of multifamily structures than the subregion as a whole. Overall, nearly one-third of units in high immigrant areas in the inner counties were in multifamily structures, compared to one-fifth of those in the inner counties as a whole; the figures were, respectively, 16 percent and

12 percent in the outer counties. In New York City, with its abundance of tall residential structures, just under six-in-ten units in high immigrant areas were in multifamily structures, close to the city average.

Given that most immigrant groups lack substantial economic resources when they first immigrate to the U.S., these multifamily units are very appealing to new immigrants as they are primarily rentals. Indeed, over eight-in-ten multifamily units in each subregion were rentals (data not shown). In New York, a city of renters, 72 percent of the total housing stock in high immigrant areas were rentals, compared to 70 percent in the city overall (Table 5-8). Similarly, the share of all housing units in high immigrant areas of the inner counties that was renter-occupied (54 percent) was much higher than the inner ring overall (36 percent); for the outer counties, the figures were 34 and 26 percent, respectively. The housing stock in high immigrant areas was also older, on average. In New York City, 57 percent of

TABLE 5-9

Race/Hispanic Origin and Economic Characteristics of Areas with High Foreign-born Concentrations by Income Level*
New York Metropolitan Region and Subregions, 2000

	RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN (%)				ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS		
	NONHISPANICS			HISPANIC	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME	% BELOW POVERTY	% BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER
	WHITE	BLACK	ASIAN				
TOTAL, NEW YORK METROPOLITAN REGION	56.8	15.8	6.7	18.0	\$50,911	12.9	30.4
Total, High foreign-born concentrations	45.5	16.2	10.1	24.6	\$44,461	14.5	25.4
Total, New York City	35.0	24.4	9.8	27.0	\$38,293	21.2	27.4
High foreign-born concentrations	31.3	16.7	17.7	29.2	\$35,665	20.4	22.7
Upper Income	28.4	21.4	18.5	20.6	\$46,198	12.8	28.4
Lower Income	17.7	26.7	13.3	39.0	\$28,316	27.5	17.3
Total, Inner Counties	62.9	12.9	6.4	15.5	\$61,355	8.3	34.9
High foreign-born concentrations	42.1	18.1	8.2	28.4	\$47,925	12.6	26.0
Upper Income	59.9	11.4	17.0	9.3	\$72,352	5.1	43.3
Lower Income	23.2	21.9	4.9	46.1	\$34,589	20.1	15.6
Total, Outer Counties	80.4	7.3	2.4	8.1	\$56,940	7.3	27.8
High foreign-born concentrations	68.2	12.7	3.5	13.2	\$52,913	9.9	27.9
Upper Income	81.3	4.1	6.4	6.4	\$78,636	4.5	43.6
Lower Income	51.9	23.8	2.2	19.1	\$31,005	20.1	18.2

*See Table 5-7 or text for how areas with high foreign-born concentrations, and upper and lower income areas were defined.

units in these areas were built before 1950, compared to 51 percent in the city overall. In the inner counties, 41 percent of housing units in high immigrant areas were built before 1950, compared to 36 percent in the inner counties as a whole; the difference was smaller in the outer counties, 26 percent and 24 percent, respectively.

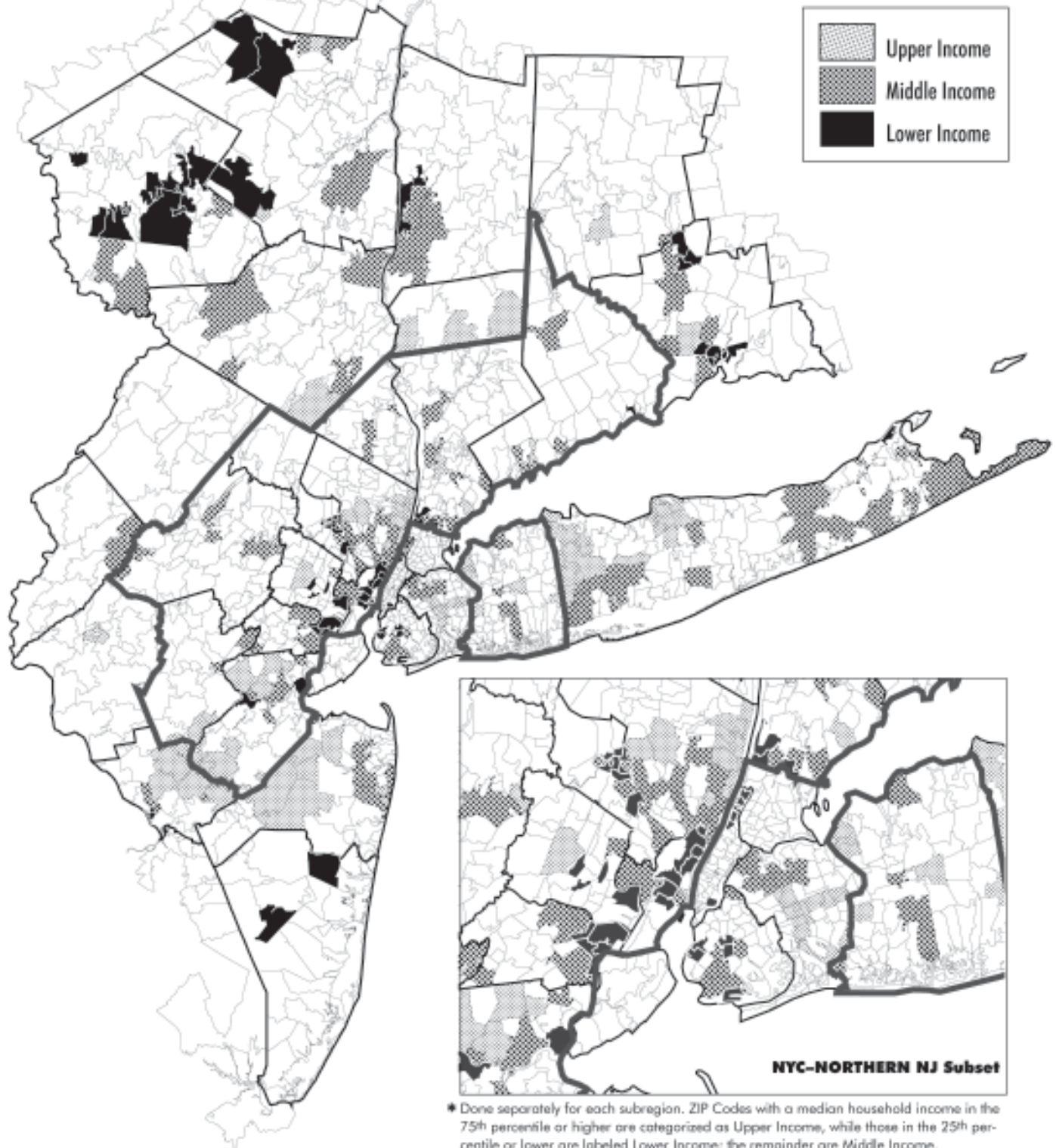
High immigrant areas tend to be disproportionately minority (Table 5-9). In the inner counties, whites were 63 percent of the population, but only 42 percent of residents of high immigrant areas were white. In contrast, the black (18 percent) and Hispanic (28 percent) presence in high immigrant areas was higher than the subregion averages of 13 percent and 16 percent, respectively. This was also true in the outer counties, where high immigrant areas had a greater minority presence than the subregion overall.

High immigrant areas also tend to be less well off than their respective subregions. For example, while the inner counties had a median income of \$61,400 and a poverty rate of 8 percent, the figures for their high immigrant areas were \$47,900 and 13 percent, respectively. Similarly, the outer ring as a whole had a median household income (\$56,900) and poverty rate (7 percent) more favorable than those in its high immigrant areas (\$52,900 and 10 percent, respectively). New York City, however, did not fully conform to this pattern: while high immigrant areas in the city had a lower household income (\$35,700) than the city overall (\$38,300), the poverty rate was slightly lower (20 percent versus 21 percent).

With respect to educational attainment, 23 percent of New York City residents in high immigrant areas had a bachelor's degree or higher, compared to 27 percent of city residents overall (Table 5-9).

FIGURE 5-11

**ZIP Codes with High Foreign-born Concentrations
by Income Level***
New York Metropolitan Region, 2000



In the inner counties, the difference was even greater, with 26 percent of residents in high immigrant areas having a bachelor's degree, compared to 35 percent for the inner counties as a whole. However, in the outer counties, educational attainment in high immigrant areas (28 percent) was similar to that for the outer ring as a whole. This is a reflection of the extensive educational backgrounds of immigrants from many countries.⁴

Sociodemographic Diversity of High Immigrant Areas

We have shown that in the aggregate, high immigrant neighborhoods are marked by greater population densities and an older housing stock, with proportionately more multifamily and rental units. However, this overall picture masks enormous variations in high immigrant neighborhoods. To help illuminate this point, for each subregion we distinguished high immigrant areas that are upper income from those that are lower income. Among high immigrant ZIP Codes, those with a median income in the 75th percentile or higher were categorized as upper income, while those in 25th percentile or lower were labeled lower income (Figure 5-11). The sociodemographic characteristics of upper income and lower income high immigrant areas are examined in Tables 5-7 to 5-9.

In New York City, high immigrant areas with lower incomes included neighborhoods such as Washington Heights, Chinatown, Flatbush, Crown Heights, and Sunset Park, which were over one-half foreign-born, on average. Upper income neighborhoods, which were all in Queens, were also over one-half foreign-born, and included the neighborhoods of Forest Hills, Rego Park, Queens Village, Hollis, and Richmond Hill. Thus, dense immigrant concentrations were a feature of not only poor neighborhoods, but of relatively wealthy ones as well. Upper income neighborhoods had a household income of \$46,200, compared to just \$28,300 for the lower

income neighborhoods, and \$38,300 for New York City overall. Similarly, 28 percent of residents of upper income neighborhoods had a bachelor's degree or higher and 13 percent lived in poverty, a better profile than for New York City overall. These upper income, high immigrant areas had a higher representation of white nonhispanics (28 percent) than lower income areas (18 percent), but given their overwhelming share of immigrants, the percentage of whites was lower than the city overall (35 percent).

While the overall socioeconomic characteristics of high immigrant areas in the inner and outer counties were superior to those in New York City, these areas spanned the socioeconomic spectrum. In the inner counties, high immigrant areas included upper income cities such as Edison, West Orange, Fair Lawn, and Westbury, as well as poorer places, such as Jersey City, Elizabeth, Paterson, Bridgeport, Perth Amboy, Orange, and Fairview. Upper income areas had a lower share of the foreign-born (30 percent) than their poorer counterparts (40 percent), and had a household income (\$72,400) more than twice that of lower income areas. The share of those with a college degree (43 percent) in upper income, high immigrant neighborhoods was nearly three times that of poorer areas, and the poverty rate (5 percent) was one-fourth that of lower income areas. The socioeconomic profile of upper income, high immigrant areas in the inner counties was also far superior to that of the inner counties as a whole.

A similar scenario played out in the outer counties, where high immigrant areas included relatively wealthy places such as Dix Hills, Morganville, Princeton North, and Mahopac, as well as poor ones, such as New Haven, Trenton, Lakewood, and Poughkeepsie. The wealthiest high immigrant areas had a slightly higher percentage of foreign-born residents (14 percent), compared to lower income areas (13 percent). But these wealthier areas had a household income (\$78,600) more than 2.5 times that of their poorer counterparts, and a poverty rate (un-

der 5 percent) less than one-fourth the rate of lower income areas. Of the three subregions, the socioeconomic divide between the richest and poorest high immigrant neighborhoods was greatest in the outer counties.

The wealthiest high immigrant areas not only had superior socioeconomic characteristics, compared to their subregion, but a more advantageous housing profile, especially with respect to home ownership. For example, upper income high immigrant areas in the inner counties were just 29 percent renter-occupied, compared to 36 percent for the inner counties as a whole. The housing stock in these areas was also more recently built: 26 percent built before 1950, versus 36 percent for all the inner counties. These wealthier areas had a slightly lower proportion of multifamily units than the inner ring as a whole (21 percent versus 22 percent), but greater population densities (3,100 versus 2,500 persons per square mile). In the outer counties, housing units in upper income areas were also more likely to be owner occupied and more recently built, and population densities were higher than the subregion. In New York City, however, a slightly different dynamic was present: While housing units in upper income, high immigrant areas were less likely to be rentals than those in the city overall, a much smaller share were in multifamily structures (44 percent, versus 61 percent for the city), resulting in lower population densities (21,200 versus 26,400 for the city).

SUMMARY

The 1965 Immigration and Nationality Amendments had a two-fold impact on the New York metropolitan region: it increased overall immigration and led to a surge in flows from non-European sources. The initial impact was felt primarily in New York City, which saw the entry of large numbers of immigrants from the Caribbean, Asia, and Latin America. Over time, however, many of these immigrants migrated out of New York City, making their home in

the suburbs. Their numbers were supplemented by newly arrived immigrants bypassing the five boroughs and settling in immigrant enclaves across the region. By 2000, while New York City was home to a majority of the region's foreign-born, the inner counties accounted for over one-third, while the outer counties settled just under 10 percent.

With the region's native-born population in decline, immigrants have helped shore up the population of many counties in the region. Foreign-for-native replacement, which first took place in New York City, has been replicated in many of the inner counties. The flow of immigrants has also altered the racial/Hispanic composition of the region, as the primarily non-European flow of immigrants has succeeded departing white nonhispanics. Again, New York City's experience of white nonhispanics comprising only a plurality has been mirrored in the inner counties of Hudson and Essex. Increasingly, post-1965 immigrants have made their presence felt in the outer counties, leading to declines in the share of the native-born and white nonhispanics; however, these groups still comprise the overwhelming majority in the outer ring.

As in New York City, immigrants in the inner and outer counties tend to cluster in areas with an abundance of older, multifamily, rental units that produce high population densities. Since newly arrived immigrants often settle in existing enclaves, these areas also tend to be disproportionately immigrant, heavily minority, and with incomes that are lower than the subregion average. This overall picture, however, masked the socioeconomic diversity that characterizes high immigrant areas—many of these areas had social and economic characteristics that were far superior to those of the subregion in which they were located.

THE IMPACT OF THE FOREIGN-BORN ON URBAN PLACES IN THE NEW YORK METROPOLITAN REGION

Cities, villages, and towns in the New York metropolitan region are labeled "urban places" in census terminology. Many of these urban places have become home to large numbers of post-1965 immigrants. Table 5-10 presents sociodemographic characteristics for 15 urban places in the region, while Table 5-11 examines the process of population change in these places, focusing on the role of the foreign-born. The urban places chosen for this analysis include 11 places with the largest foreign-born populations in the inner ring, each with over 28,000 foreign-born residents; the four places selected in the outer counties each had a foreign-born population greater than 12,000. (Appendix Tables 5-7 through 5-12 provide detailed information for 40 urban places in the inner counties with the largest foreign-born populations and the 16 largest in the outer ring.)

SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND POPULATION DYNAMICS

The process of immigrant settlement usually involves newer immigrant groups succeeding longer resident groups (both native- and foreign-born) who have moved out of a city. Housing vacated by these departing residents is then occupied by newly arrived immigrants. This process of immigrant succession, which is well documented in New York City, is also occurring in urban places across the inner and outer counties, resulting in large post-1965 foreign-born concentrations. Many of these urban places were once home to European immigrants, who had succeeded earlier entrants. In the urban places selected for this section, the share of foreign-born residents in 2000 ranged from a high of 65 percent in West New York and 59 percent in Union City, to 24 percent in Newark and 21 percent in Bridgeport.

TABLE 5-10
**Sociodemographic Characteristics for Selected Urban Places
New York Metropolitan Region, 2000**

		DENSITY & NATIVITY				HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS				
Urban Place	County & State	Total Population	Persons per Sq. Mile	FOREIGN-BORN		Total	TOTAL UNITS		OCCUPIED UNITS	
				Number	Percent		% in Multifamily Structures	% built prior to 1950	Total	% Rentals
INNER COUNTIES		8,243,503	2,499	1,842,253	22.3	3,046,516	22.1	36.3	2,941,025	36.4
Jersey City	Hudson, NJ	240,055	16,094	81,554	34.0	93,648	44.3	52.8	88,632	71.8
Newark	Essex, NJ	273,546	11,495	66,057	24.1	100,141	39.9	44.7	91,382	76.2
Elizabeth	Union, NJ	120,568	9,865	52,975	43.9	42,838	36.8	47.1	40,482	70.2
Yonkers	Westchester, NY	196,086	10,847	51,687	26.4	77,589	50.2	42.2	74,351	56.8
Paterson	Passaic, NJ	149,222	17,675	48,924	32.8	47,169	26.5	49.9	44,710	68.5
Union City	Hudson, NJ	67,088	52,978	39,378	58.7	23,741	51.4	56.7	22,872	81.8
Stamford	Fairfield, CT	117,083	3,102	34,670	29.6	47,317	35.3	26.6	45,399	43.4
Edison	Middlesex, NJ	97,687	3,243	32,351	33.1	36,018	29.4	10.7	35,136	36.1
Passaic	Passaic, NJ	67,861	21,805	31,101	45.8	20,194	44.8	58.6	19,458	73.1
West New York	Hudson, NJ	45,768	44,995	29,831	65.2	17,360	59.5	49.0	16,719	80.1
Bridgeport	Fairfield, CT	139,529	8,721	28,638	20.5	54,367	28.6	46.9	50,307	56.7
OUTER COUNTIES		5,240,117	581	487,337	9.3	2,094,187	11.6	24.4	1,885,691	26.2
Brentwood	Suffolk, NY	53,883	5,354	18,721	34.7	13,040	3.3	8.5	12,581	21.4
New Haven	New Haven, CT	123,626	6,558	14,350	11.6	52,941	33.8	48.7	47,094	70.4
Waterbury	New Haven, CT	107,271	3,755	12,950	12.1	46,827	26.4	40.6	42,622	52.4
Trenton	Mercer, NJ	85,258	11,135	12,024	14.1	33,908	19.6	65.1	29,455	54.5

West New York and Union City saw an enormous inflow of immigrants (especially Cubans) in the 1960s; by 1970, the share of the foreign-born was 44 percent and 39 percent, respectively. Immigrants continued to settle in these cities in subsequent decades, resulting in even higher immigrant concentrations and new population peaks in 2000. White nonhispanics, who comprised a majority in each city in 1970, saw their share dwindle to less than 15 percent; Hispanics accounted for roughly four-fifths of the population. West New York and Union City were quintessentially immigrant cities with very high population densities—45,000 and 53,000 persons per square mile, respectively. In West New York, nearly six-in-ten housing units were in multifamily structures, while this was true of a majority of units in Union City; more than 80 percent of the housing stock in each city comprised of rentals. These characteristics—that we have previously identified as being common to high immigrant areas—are most often found in urban environments, which tend to be the initial destination of

immigrants entering the region. Not surprisingly, both West New York and Union City had poverty rates more than twice that of the inner counties as a whole, and the percentages of those with a bachelor's degree were less than one-half the average for the inner ring.

As with West New York and Union City, rental units in Newark comprised the bulk (76 percent) of the housing stock, and 40 percent of housing units were in multifamily structures. However, public housing comprised a disproportionate share of Newark's housing stock, and it has not been able to attract large flows of immigrants to counteract native-born outflows. These outflows, which were initially overwhelmingly white, turned Newark from a majority-white city to one that was majority-black by 1970. In recent decades, native-born blacks have also left, and despite an increase in the share of the foreign-born, from 11 percent in 1970, to 24 percent in 2000, the city's population declined by over one-quarter in this period, to 273,500 in 2000.

RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN						ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS		
Urban Place	County & State	NONHISPANICS			Hispanic	Median Income	% Below Poverty	% Bachelor's Degree or Higher
		White	Black	Asian				
INNER COUNTIES		62.9	12.9	6.4	15.5	\$61,355	8.3	34.9
Jersey City	Hudson, NJ	23.6	26.5	16.2	28.3	\$37,862	18.6	27.5
Newark	Essex, NJ	14.3	51.9	1.1	29.4	\$26,913	28.4	9.0
Elizabeth	Union, NJ	26.8	18.3	2.2	49.6	\$35,175	17.8	12.1
Yonkers	Westchester, NY	50.7	15.3	4.7	26.0	\$44,663	15.5	24.8
Paterson	Passaic, NJ	13.2	31.5	1.9	50.2	\$32,778	22.2	8.2
Union City	Hudson, NJ	13.4	0.9	2.4	82.3	\$30,642	21.4	12.5
Stamford	Fairfield, CT	61.0	14.8	4.9	16.7	\$60,556	7.9	39.6
Edison	Middlesex, NJ	55.8	6.6	29.1	6.4	\$69,746	4.8	42.3
Passaic	Passaic, NJ	18.3	11.8	5.3	62.5	\$33,594	21.2	13.7
West New York	Hudson, NJ	14.9	1.6	2.8	78.7	\$31,980	18.9	16.4
Bridgeport	Fairfield, CT	30.9	29.2	3.2	31.9	\$34,658	18.4	12.2
OUTER COUNTIES		80.4	7.3	2.4	8.1	\$56,940	7.3	27.8
Brentwood	Suffolk, NY	25.0	16.5	1.9	54.5	\$59,208	11.3	11.2
New Haven	New Haven, CT	35.7	35.7	3.7	21.4	\$29,604	24.4	27.1
Waterbury	New Haven, CT	58.2	15.1	1.6	21.8	\$34,285	16.0	13.9
Trenton	Mercer, NJ	24.7	50.6	0.7	21.7	\$31,074	21.1	9.2

TABLE 5-11

Share of the Foreign-born & White Nonhispanics for Selected Urban Places New York Metropolitan Region, 1970–2000

Urban Place	County & State	1970*				1980			
		Total	% White	FOREIGN-BORN		Total	% White	FOREIGN-BORN	
		Population	Nonhisp.	Number	Percent	Population	Nonhisp.	Number	Percent
INNER COUNTIES		7,951,684	85.6	822,511	10.3	7,666,658	79.6	975,906	12.7
Jersey City	Hudson, NJ	260,549	68.7	26,635	10.2	223,532	49.4	36,352	16.3
Newark	Essex, NJ	382,374	32.1	40,104	10.5	329,248	22.8	47,739	14.5
Elizabeth	Union, NJ	112,720	69.4	23,257	20.6	106,201	53.9	31,791	29.9
Yonkers	Westchester, NY	204,367	89.4	27,513	13.5	195,351	79.1	32,582	16.7
Paterson	Passaic, NJ	144,835	59.2	21,001	14.5	137,970	37.1	25,537	18.5
Union City	Hudson, NJ	58,537	58.1	22,746	38.9	55,593	33.9	27,094	48.7
Stamford	Fairfield, CT	108,848	83.2	12,810	11.8	102,453	78.0	14,784	14.4
Edison	Middlesex, NJ	—	—	—	—	70,193	90.9	6,589	9.4
Passaic	Passaic, NJ	55,124	62.9	10,405	18.9	52,463	44.4	12,850	24.5
West New York	Hudson, NJ	40,666	55.6	17,793	43.8	39,194	34.5	21,742	55.5
Bridgeport	Fairfield, CT	156,542	73.6	20,000	12.8	142,546	59.8	19,138	13.4
OUTER COUNTIES		3,901,388	90.7	268,295	6.9	4,452,484	89.2	314,035	7.1
Brentwood	Suffolk, NY	—	—	—	—	44,321	68.0	4,019	9.1
New Haven	New Haven, CT	137,721	69.0	13,784	10.0	126,109	59.1	10,930	8.7
Waterbury	New Haven, CT	108,032	85.8	12,580	11.6	103,266	81.1	11,941	11.6
Trenton	Mercer, NJ	104,521	57.9	8,023	7.7	92,124	46.2	6,143	6.7

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

Edison and Stamford, with among the largest foreign-born populations, are indicative of how middle class immigrants have established themselves in “nontraditional” places. While 29 percent of Edison’s housing stock was in multifamily structures, compared to 22 percent for the inner counties, household income (\$69,700) and the share of residents with a bachelor’s degree or higher (42 percent) were higher than those for the inner ring as a whole. Stamford had a higher share of units in multifamily structures (35 percent) than the average for the inner ring, a median household income (\$60,600) close to the average, slightly lower poverty and higher educational attainment. In both cities, the immigrant presence has increased each decade since 1970, and while whites are a declining presence, they still constitute a majority.

In the outer counties, Brentwood had the largest number (18,700) and share of immigrants (35 percent). But

unlike immigrant cities in the inner counties, Brentwood came into its own only after World War II—under nine percent of its housing stock built before 1950. It was an atypical immigrant area on other dimensions as well: Only three percent of its housing units were in multifamily structures and rental units accounted for just over one-fifth of the housing stock, both below average for the outer ring. Moreover, median household income (\$59,200) was higher than that for the outer counties. The biggest spurt in the foreign-born population took place between 1990 and 2000, resulting in the share of immigrants doubling to 35 percent. While the population reached a peak of 53,900 in 2000, the share of whites halved, to 25 percent.

In contrast to Brentwood, the cities of New Haven, Waterbury, and Trenton had many of the attributes that characterize high immigrant areas. This included a majority of the housing stock comprised of rentals, and a high pro-

Urban Place	County & State	1990				2000			
		Total	% White	FOREIGN-BORN		Total	% White	FOREIGN-BORN	
		Population	Nonhisp.	Number	Percent	Population	Nonhisp.	Number	Percent
INNER COUNTIES		7,692,310	72.4	1,251,854	16.3	8,243,503	62.9	1,842,253	22.3
Jersey City	Hudson, NJ	228,537	37.0	56,326	24.6	240,055	23.6	81,554	34.0
Newark	Essex, NJ	275,221	16.8	51,423	18.7	273,546	14.3	66,057	24.1
Elizabeth	Union, NJ	110,002	40.0	40,594	36.9	120,568	26.8	52,975	43.9
Yonkers	Westchester, NY	188,082	67.4	38,067	20.2	196,086	50.7	51,687	26.4
Paterson	Passaic, NJ	140,891	25.1	35,355	25.1	149,222	13.2	48,924	32.8
Union City	Hudson, NJ	58,012	21.2	31,959	55.1	67,088	13.4	39,378	58.7
Stamford	Fairfield, CT	108,056	71.2	20,075	18.6	117,083	61.0	34,670	29.6
Edison	Middlesex, NJ	88,680	77.0	15,782	17.8	97,687	55.8	32,351	33.1
Passaic	Passaic, NJ	58,041	28.5	20,997	36.2	67,861	18.3	31,101	45.8
West New York	Hudson, NJ	38,125	23.7	23,028	60.4	45,768	14.9	29,831	65.2
Bridgeport	Fairfield, CT	141,686	46.4	20,731	14.6	139,529	30.9	28,638	20.5
OUTER COUNTIES		4,828,283	86.1	340,407	7.1	5,240,117	80.4	487,337	9.3
Brentwood	Suffolk, NY	45,218	52.2	7,721	17.1	53,883	25.0	18,721	34.7
New Haven	New Haven, CT	130,474	49.0	10,633	8.1	123,626	35.7	14,350	11.6
Waterbury	New Haven, CT	108,961	73.8	9,461	8.7	107,271	58.2	12,950	12.1
Trenton	Mercer, NJ	88,675	37.8	6,695	7.6	85,258	24.7	12,024	14.1

portion of housing units in multifamily structures. However, despite increases since 1970, the foreign-born comprised under 15 percent of the population in each of these cities in 2000. Nor could the growth in the foreign-born offset population declines caused by white outflows. Despite these outflows, whites comprised a majority in Waterbury in 2000, but were just one-quarter of the population in majority-black Trenton; in New Haven, whites and blacks each constituted just over one-third of the population.

SUMMARY

Places in the inner and outer counties that have attracted the most immigrants tend to be older, with socio-demographic characteristics and population dynamics that mirror those of New York City. As native-born groups,

primarily whites, left cities in the region for adjacent suburbs, the vacated housing was occupied by newly arrived immigrants. The effect has been two fold. First, in many places in the region that saw population losses due to white outflows, the entry of immigrants has mitigated these losses. Second, with the departure of whites and the entry of primarily non-European immigrants, whites no longer constitute a majority in the region's major cities.

While the foreign-born have disproportionately made their home in older cities that have traditionally housed newly arrived immigrants, they also have a notable presence in wealthier urban places in the region. These places reflect the racial make-up of the inner or outer counties, and often have a higher socioeconomic profile than the subregion in which they are located.

ENDNOTES

- 1** This chapter is an extensive revision of an earlier article published in *Migration World*. [See Lobo, Arun Peter, Ronald Flores, and Joseph J. Salvo. 1999. "Immigration to the New York Metropolitan Region in the 1990s." *Migration World*, 27 (5): 13-23.]

Our thanks to David Joye, Roy Fedelem, Mark Prisloe, Rosemarie Fogarty, Penny Liberatos, Michael D'Angelo, Kathy Murphy, and Michael Lipkin for help with areal definitions of census urban places between 1970 and 2000.

- 2** Unlike previous censuses, separate counts were available for Asians and Pacific Islanders in 2000. In this analysis, Asians and Pacific Islanders were combined in 2000 to obtain a count that was comparable with previous decades.
- 3** Since urban places are not necessarily coterminous with ZIP Code boundaries, the urban places selected have their centroid in a ZIP Code with a high concentration of the foreign-born.
- 4** Educational attainment by nativity is not available for high immigrant areas. However, among those 25 years and over in the outer counties as a whole, educational attainment was similar by nativity: 27.9 percent of the foreign-born and 27.8 percent of the native-born had a bachelor's degree or higher.



Socio-demographic Profile of the Foreign-born

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

In this chapter, demographic and socioeconomic profiles of foreign-born groups are constructed from the Census and include the following characteristics: age, sex, household type, ability to speak English, educational attainment, poverty status, median household income, labor force participation, and earnings. The chapter highlights differences between a group's socioeconomic characteristics and those for the city overall—where differences are noted, these are *statistically significant*.¹

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Age Distribution

Immigrants tend to be disproportionately between the ages of 18 and 64: In 2000, 79 percent of the foreign-born were in this age group, compared to

just 56 percent of the native-born (Table 6-1). Among Dominicans, 82 percent were between 18 and 64, while 79 percent of Chinese were so classified. The large share of the foreign-born in this age group is related to the fact that the foreign-born are heavily comprised of recent arrivals, most of whom come to New York for economic opportunities and are primarily in the working age groups.² As noted in Chapter 2, and shown again in Table 6-1, 43 percent of the city's immigrants were recent arrivals, defined as having arrived in the U.S. in the 1990s. Bangladeshis and Mexicans, who are overwhelmingly recent arrivals, tend to be among the youngest, with 80 percent and 85 percent, respectively between the ages of 18 and 64. This statistic actually masks the youthfulness of the Mexican population, since close to eight-in-ten of all Mexican immigrants were between the ages of 18 and 44.

Ukrainians and Russians were also disproportionately recent entrants, but were older than other immigrant groups, with 27 percent and 17 percent, respectively, ages 65 and over. In comparison, 12 percent of all foreign-born were in that age group. Unlike those immigrating to the U.S. for economic reasons, who tend to be young, the flow from Ukraine and Russia is comprised primarily of refugees (see Chapter 3) who span the age spectrum.

The share of Italians and Greeks who were ages 65 and over was among the highest for all groups, 39 percent and 25 percent, respectively. Italians and Greeks in New York City arrived primarily prior to 1980 and represent earlier immigrant cohorts that are now aging. Poles, too, have a high percentage of residents ages 65 and over (29 percent), a function

TABLE 6-1
Selected Demographic Characteristics* by Country of Birth
New York City, 2000

	Total	Percent Arrived in U.S. 1990–2000	Under 18	PERCENT OF THE POPULATION				Median Age	Sex Ratio**
				PERSONS, AGES 18 TO 64					
				Total	18–44	45–64	65 & over		
TOTAL, New York City	8,004,759	—	24.0	64.2	43.0	21.2	11.8	34	90
Native-born	5,133,624	—	32.6	55.9	37.8	18.1	11.6	29	89
Foreign-born	2,871,135	42.7	8.8	79.0	52.2	26.8	12.2	39	91
Dominican Republic	369,910	41.9	11.1	81.7	56.1	25.6	7.2	37	80
China	261,443	42.6	7.1	79.2	49.8	29.4	13.7	41	94
Jamaica	173,890	29.3	8.4	81.0	51.6	29.4	10.7	40	71
Guyana	129,364	38.2	8.8	83.3	54.9	28.4	7.9	39	87
Mexico	124,049	67.1	13.8	85.1	78.0	7.1	1.1	27	154
Ecuador	111,721	46.9	8.5	84.7	61.6	23.1	6.7	36	115
Haiti	96,306	27.8	7.1	80.3	48.8	31.5	12.6	42	76
Trinidad & Tobago	92,865	37.9	11.0	81.7	50.8	30.9	7.3	39	70
Colombia	83,571	39.3	9.1	82.7	53.6	29.1	8.2	39	75
Russia	84,544	66.9	12.0	70.8	42.7	28.1	17.2	42	83
Italy	74,217	9.6	1.1	60.3	22.1	38.2	38.6	59	92
Korea	74,383	43.1	7.0	84.1	57.5	26.5	9.0	38	83
Ukraine	69,765	71.3	10.1	63.4	34.3	29.1	26.5	49	84
India	70,183	51.7	10.5	84.8	58.8	26.0	4.6	36	123
Poland	65,246	43.4	6.2	64.4	37.3	27.0	29.4	48	87
Philippines	47,645	39.8	5.8	83.5	49.6	33.9	10.7	42	70
Bangladesh	41,150	73.9	18.1	79.9	65.6	14.3	2.0	32	137
Pakistan	40,099	61.6	19.6	76.3	60.8	15.5	4.2	33	161
Honduras	30,699	43.0	8.2	85.5	62.4	23.1	6.3	36	85
Greece	28,961	11.2	1.8	73.2	28.4	44.7	25.0	53	115

* Please see endnote 1 for information on sampling error associated with these estimates.

** Males per 100 females

of both refugee flows in the 1980s, as well as a large cohort of pre-1980 entrants.

We next turn to the share children under 18 comprise among the native- and foreign-born. As noted earlier, a disproportionate share of immigrants are between the ages of 18 and 44, which is when most child-bearing occurs. It is important to recognize that children born to immigrants are born primarily in the U.S. Figure 6-1 shows that of the 1.9 million children in New York City, 87 percent were born in the U.S. and are counted as native-born. As a result, children under 18 comprise one-third of the native-born, but less than nine percent of the foreign-born. This dramatically lowers the median age

of native-born residents to 29 years, a full decade younger than that of foreign-born residents (39 years).³

Groups also differed in their sex ratios, defined as the number of males per 100 females. At birth, and in the earliest stages of the life-cycle, males exceed females. But because of higher male mortality, females exceed males in the overall population. The sex ratio for the city was 90, meaning that there were 90 males for every 100 females. The sex ratio differed slightly by nativity: it stood at 89 for the native-born and at 91 for the foreign-born. There were marked differences, however, among foreign-born groups, primarily a result of their immigration histories.

FIGURE 6-1

Children Under 18 Years and Median Age by Nativity New York City, 2000



MEDIAN AGE

New York City	34 Years
Native-born	29 Years
Foreign-born	39 Years

Mexicans had among the highest sex ratios, 154 males for every 100 females. As noted in the earlier section, Mexicans are relatively recent entrants, who are young, and as the sex ratio indicates, disproportionately male. Among the top 20 foreign-born groups, South Asians also stood out for their high sex ratios. The sex ratio for Pakistanis was 161, the highest ratio for any group, while it stood at 137 for Bangladeshis and at 123 for Indians. Many immigrant groups start out with very high sex ratios, with males first establishing themselves before being joined by their spouses and children, which eventually lowers the sex ratio. But this is not always the case. Most Greeks, for example, arrived in earlier decades, but they still have a high sex ratio of 115.⁴

Immigrants from the nonhispanic Caribbean had the lowest sex ratios. Among Trinidadians and Tobagonians, there were just 70 males per 100 females, while the sex ratios for Jamaicans and Haitians were 71 and 76, respectively. For these groups, as well as for Colombians (75), females are often in the vanguard of immigration and are later followed by males. This was also true for Filipinos, who had a sex ratio of 70. As noted in Chapter 3, many Filipinos

have made use of a special provision in the law that allows the entry of nurses into the United States. These nurses are overwhelmingly women, and it highlights how provisions in immigration law can affect the overall sex ratio of an immigrant group.

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Household/Family Type

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

Overall, 62 percent of households in the city were family households (Table 6-2), but this was true of 73 percent of foreign-born households. Among the top 20 foreign-born households, those with

TABLE 6-2
Household/Family Type by Country of Birth
New York City, 2000

	Total Households	PERCENT FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS				Percent Nonfamily Households
		Total	Married Couple	Male head, no spouse	Female head, no spouse	
TOTAL, New York City	3,020,980	61.7	37.9	5.0	18.8	38.3
Native-born	1,816,243	54.0	31.0	4.0	18.9	46.0
Foreign-born	1,204,737	73.3	48.2	6.4	18.7	26.7
Dominican Republic	142,042	85.4	38.9	7.9	38.6	14.6
China	95,086	80.5	65.6	6.0	9.0	19.5
Jamaica	80,990	72.2	33.8	5.3	33.1	27.8
Guyana	48,054	83.6	55.5	6.2	21.9	16.4
Mexico	32,201	87.3	55.8	17.8	13.7	12.7
Ecuador	37,276	87.3	55.2	12.9	19.2	12.7
Haiti	40,694	81.7	43.2	7.9	30.7	18.3
Trinidad & Tobago	40,036	76.9	38.5	6.8	31.6	23.1
Colombia	31,705	75.5	42.3	8.8	24.3	24.5
Russia	37,624	65.8	52.0	3.0	10.8	34.2
Italy	42,938	70.4	58.7	3.0	8.8	29.6
Korea	29,979	72.2	58.4	4.6	9.2	27.8
Ukraine	32,388	71.1	58.6	2.4	10.0	28.9
India	26,889	78.9	68.4	5.5	4.9	21.1
Poland	33,226	60.5	48.5	3.1	9.0	39.5
Philippines	18,840	71.2	52.4	2.9	15.9	28.8
Bangladesh	11,585	89.8	78.8	7.7	3.3	10.2
Pakistan	12,294	80.5	64.6	13.3	2.6	19.5
Honduras	11,800	83.5	41.3	9.9	32.3	16.5
Greece	15,067	77.0	64.1	5.2	7.7	23.0

over eight-in-ten in family households included Bangladeshis, Mexicans, Ecuadorians, Dominicans, Guyanese, Hondurans, Haitians, Chinese, and Pakistanis. Poles had the lowest percentage of family households (61 percent), but this was close to the city average, and above the average for native-born households (54 percent).

While a high percentage of immigrant households were comprised of families, the types of families differed substantially by group. Close to 80 percent of Bangladeshi households were married-couple families, as were over six-in-ten Indian, Chinese, Pakistani, and Greek households; for each of these groups, the percentage of female-headed households was in the single digits. In comparison, close to four-in-ten Dominican households were

female-headed families, as were over three-in-ten Jamaican, Honduran, Trinidadian, and Haitian households. With some of the largest immigrant groups disproportionately in female-headed families, the overall share of immigrant households that were female-headed (19 percent) was similar to that of native-born households.

Due to high immigrant fertility, the overall share of immigrant households that was nonfamily (27 percent) was much lower than that of the native-born (46 percent). Not surprisingly, immigrant groups with the largest household share in nonfamilies were generally older on average and included Poles, 40 percent of whose households were comprised of nonfamilies, Russians (34 percent), and Italians (30 percent).

Average Household Size

There was an average of 2.6 persons per household in the City of New York in 2000 (Table 6-3). Households headed by the foreign-born were larger (3.1 persons) than those headed by the native-born (2.3 persons). The lower average household size of the native-born can be partly explained by the fact that heads of household are older and more likely to be “empty nesters,” with children living independently.

The average household size was extremely high for Mexicans (5 persons), Bangladeshis (4.3), and Pakistanis (4.1). Most other groups also had a relatively high average household size. Indeed, with the exception of four groups—Italians (2.5) and Russians (2.4), along with Ukrainians and Poles (2.3 each)—every major immigrant group had a household size that exceeded the city average.

TABLE 6-3
Selected Household Characteristics
by Country of Birth
New York City, 2000

	HOUSEHOLDS			
	Total	Average Size (Persons)	Percent Owner-occupied	Percent Overcrowded
TOTAL, New York City	3,020,980	2.6	30.3	14.6
Native-born	1,816,243	2.3	31.6	7.5
Foreign-born	1,204,737	3.1	28.3	25.4
Dominican Republic	142,042	3.7	8.5	38.0
China	95,086	3.3	42.2	34.2
Jamaica	80,990	2.9	36.9	16.5
Guyana	48,054	3.5	48.5	22.6
Mexico	32,201	5.0	5.7	66.1
Ecuador	37,276	3.9	17.6	41.7
Haiti	40,694	3.5	30.2	26.4
Trinidad & Tobago	40,036	3.0	32.3	18.1
Colombia	31,705	3.2	20.8	34.9
Russia	37,624	2.4	20.9	18.0
Italy	42,938	2.5	64.5	2.6
Korea	29,979	2.9	20.0	35.5
Ukraine	32,388	2.3	19.8	20.0
India	26,889	3.3	32.7	31.5
Poland	33,226	2.3	31.4	10.8
Philippines	18,840	3.0	41.1	26.3
Bangladesh	11,585	4.3	18.4	60.8
Pakistan	12,294	4.1	17.6	53.2
Honduras	11,800	3.6	9.8	37.7
Greece	15,067	2.8	54.9	7.6

Household Tenure

Rates of home ownership, as measured by the percent of dwelling units that were owner-occupied, are also presented in Table 6-3. For the city overall, 30 percent of units were owner-occupied in 2000. Home ownership for the native-born stood at 32 percent, compared to 28 percent for the foreign-born.

Home ownership rates were extremely high for Italians (65 percent) and Greeks (55 percent). Other groups with above-average rates of home ownership included the Guyanese (49 percent), Chinese (42 percent), and Filipinos (41 percent). Among groups from the nonhispanic Caribbean, the home ownership rate stood at 37 percent for Jamaicans, and was around the city average for Trinidadians and Haitians. Latin American groups had the lowest rates of home ownership, ranging from 21 percent for Colombians, to just 6 percent for Mexicans.

Overcrowding

Overcrowding, as defined by federal standards, occurs when there is more than one person per room in a housing unit. City-wide, 15 percent of all households were overcrowded (Table 6-3). While differences by nativity were evident with many socioeconomic characteristics, few comparisons are as striking as that of overcrowding. The share of foreign-born households that were overcrowded (25 percent) was three times that of native-born households (8 percent). This is, at least in part, a function of larger households among the foreign-born, as well as a reflection of the housing available to newcomers.⁵

Levels of overcrowding were extraordinarily high for many groups. The most acute levels of overcrowding were for Mexicans (66 percent), Bangladeshis (61 percent), and Pakistanis (53 percent). Levels of overcrowding were over twice the city average for Ecuadorians, Dominicans, Hondurans, and Colombians. For nonhispanic Caribbean groups, levels of overcrowding were lower, but still above the city average. In contrast, European groups had very

TABLE 6-4
English Language Proficiency and Educational Attainment
by Country of Birth
New York City, 2000

	Percent not English Proficient*	Population 25 and over	Percent Less than High School	EDUCATION ATTAINMENT (25 YEARS AND OVER)		
				PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES		
				Total	High School Grad only	College or more
TOTAL, New York City	23.7	5,281,784	27.7	72.3	24.3	27.5
Native-born	8.6	2,951,179	21.6	78.4	25.1	31.1
Foreign-born	48.2	2,330,605	35.3	64.7	23.5	23.0
Dominican Republic	70.0	287,592	56.2	43.8	19.0	7.7
China	74.6	220,223	45.4	54.6	18.7	24.4
Jamaica	1.7	141,735	31.3	68.7	28.2	15.9
Guyana	3.1	102,902	34.6	65.4	31.4	12.8
Mexico	76.2	75,295	65.3	34.7	22.5	5.0
Ecuador	71.2	88,499	47.2	52.8	25.3	8.7
Haiti	49.9	81,967	31.2	68.8	25.8	16.1
Trinidad & Tobago	1.5	72,955	27.0	73.0	33.5	13.0
Colombia	69.1	68,442	35.5	64.5	28.3	14.8
Russia	58.0	65,713	14.6	85.4	19.2	45.6
Italy	50.8	72,479	53.3	46.7	24.8	12.6
Korea	69.8	61,150	16.6	83.4	22.8	40.9
Ukraine	70.6	57,775	15.2	84.8	19.7	42.8
India	36.7	55,181	20.1	79.9	15.9	49.9
Poland	56.9	56,241	30.7	69.3	31.2	20.7
Philippines	24.9	41,244	6.6	93.4	9.3	65.3
Bangladesh	58.6	28,288	25.5	74.5	20.8	39.2
Pakistan	51.8	27,670	32.4	67.6	23.7	30.8
Honduras	64.5	24,020	57.7	42.3	24.0	6.3
Greece	56.5	27,514	49.1	50.9	23.6	15.3

* The population not English-proficient was defined as those ages 5 and over who spoke a language other than English at home and who spoke English well, not well, or not at all. The population not English-proficient was percentaged on the population ages 5 and over to obtain the percent not English-proficient.

low levels of overcrowding, a reflection of their smaller household size, older age, and less recent immigration. The groups with levels of overcrowding below the city average were all European: Poles (11 percent), Greeks (8 percent), and Italians (3 percent).

High levels of home ownership fail to dampen the effects of large household sizes on overcrowding. For example, despite similar levels of home ownership among Indian households and the native-born overall, the level of over-crowding among Indian households (32 percent) is over four times that of native-born households (8 percent). Similarly, though 42 percent of Chinese households are owner-occupied, over one-third are overcrowded.

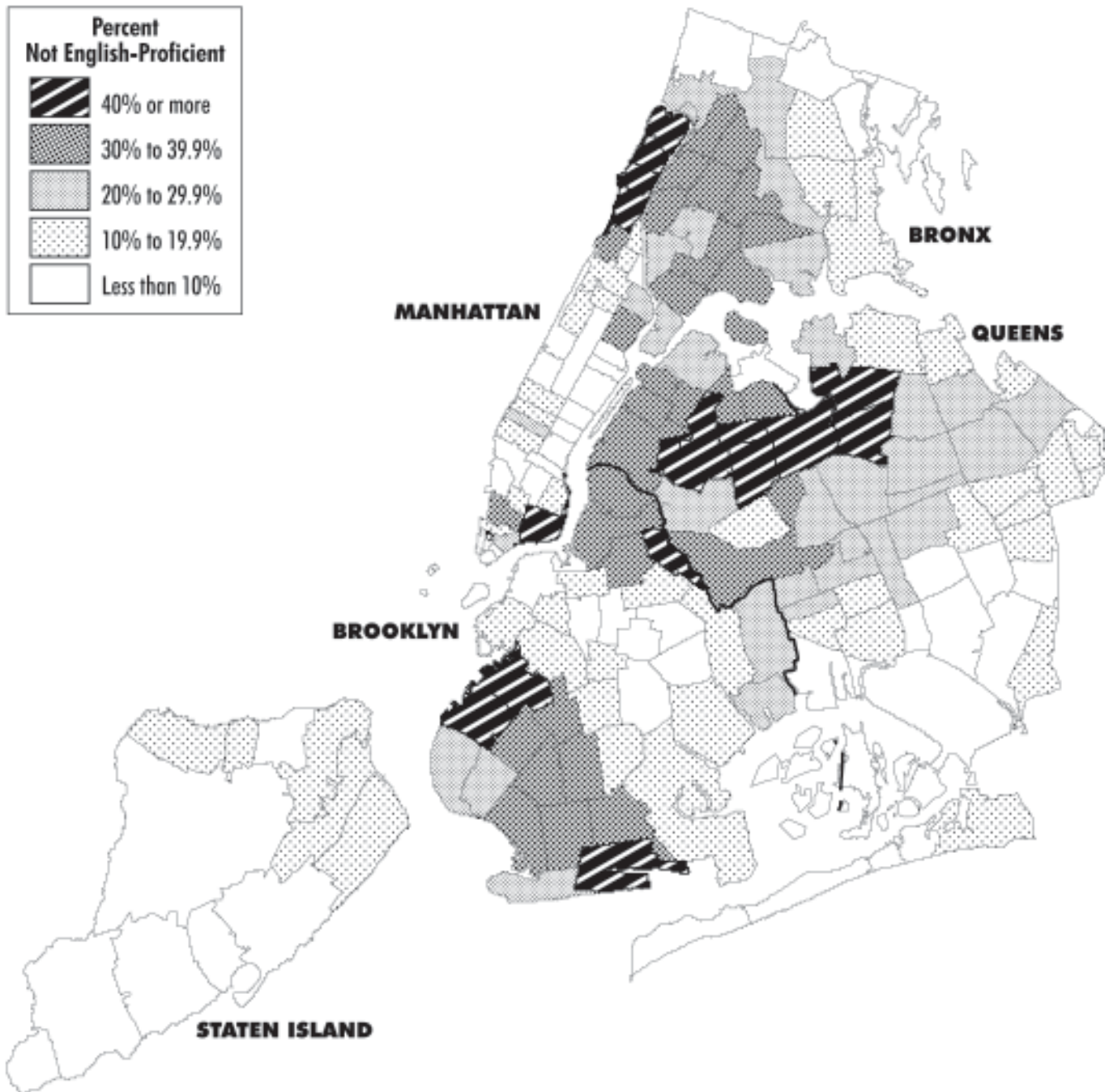
ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Ability to Speak English

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

FIGURE 6-2

Percent of Population Not Proficient in English* by ZIP Code New York City, 2000



* Those not proficient in English were defined as those who spoke a language other than English at home and who spoke English well, not well, or not at all.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF3
Population Division—New York City Department of City Planning

of Flatbush and East Flatbush, home to large numbers of immigrants from the nonhispanic Caribbean, relatively few had problems with English. While not all immigrant neighborhoods had problems with English, it was an issue in a few neighborhoods that were heavily native-born. For example, in the south Bronx, home to many native-born Hispanics who were born on the island of Puerto Rico, a high percentage of residents were not English-proficient.⁷ Nevertheless, in the city overall, the foreign-born were much less likely to be proficient in English than their native-born counterparts.

While immigrants from the English-speaking Caribbean were in a favorable position in terms of English proficiency, a large share of Caribbean immigrants from Creole/French-speaking Haiti were not English-language proficient (50 percent). The percentage of those not proficient in English among Hispanic immigrants was also uniformly high—approximately two-thirds or more of Hispanic subgroups had problems with English. Among immigrant Asians, the level of proficiency varied widely. Chinese and Koreans had a high percentage not English-proficient (75 and 70 percent respectively), while Asian Indians and Filipinos, many of whom were educated in English in their home countries, had a lower share with English language problems (37 and 25 percent, respectively).

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

Educational Attainment of Adults

Among city residents ages 25 and over, 72 percent were high school graduates, while 28 percent had less than a high school education (Table 6-4). Educational attainment was substantially higher among the native-born (78 percent high school graduates), compared to their foreign-born counterparts (65 percent), though there was substantial variation among immigrant groups.

Asian groups had among the highest levels of schooling. Among immigrant Filipinos, 93 percent had graduated high school, as did 83 percent of Koreans and 80 percent of Indians. On the other end of the spectrum, just 55 percent of Chinese immigrants were high school graduates. Many Asians also had a high percentage of college graduates. Nearly two-thirds of Filipinos and one-half of Indians had a college degree, as did approximately four-in-ten Koreans and Bangladeshis; this compared to 28 percent of all city residents.

Among Latin American immigrants, high school completion was lowest for Mexicans (35 percent high school graduates), Hondurans (42 percent), and Dominicans (44 percent); the percentage of college graduates for each of these groups was in the single digits. While immigrants from Colombia and Ecuador had higher levels of educational attainment, they were still well below the city average.

Educational attainment among European groups varied substantially. Approximately 85 percent of Russians and Ukrainians, who are primarily recent entrants, were high school graduates, and over four-in-ten had college degrees. Both groups had among the highest educational attainment of the top 20 foreign-born groups. In contrast, Italians and Greeks, most of whom immigrated in earlier decades, had relatively low levels of high school completion—approximately one-half were high school graduates, and the percentage completing college was also well below average.

Dropout Rates Among Young Adults

This section examines dropout rates among those ages 17 to 24 (Figure 6-3). The focus is on high school dropouts—defined as persons who do not have a high school diploma *and* are not currently enrolled in school. Some young adults forego a formal education in their home countries and come to the city to find employment. While we label these immigrants as high school dropouts, many may have dropped out of school long before they would have reached high school age. Since young adults are the future of the city, it is important to examine their dropout rates, as these shed light on their potential for upward mobility in future years and their potential contribution to the city's workforce.

Overall, 14 percent of young adults who were native-born were high school dropouts, compared to 22 percent of foreign-born young adults. Among foreign-born young adults, Filipinos and Koreans were the least likely to be high school dropouts (3 percent), followed by Ukrainians (4 percent), Poles (5 percent), Russians (6 percent), and Greeks (8 percent). Three groups from the nonhispanic Caribbean also showed relatively low percentages of dropouts: Haitians (12 percent), along with Trinidadians and Jamaicans (14 percent each).

In comparison, young adults from Latin America were most likely to be high school dropouts. Sixty percent of Mexican young adults were high school dropouts, as were 35 percent of Ecuadorians, and 30 percent of Dominicans and Hondurans. The high percentage of dropouts among Latin American groups is likely to affect their future levels of socioeconomic attainment.

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

Median Household Income

The median household income in the city stood at \$37,700 (Table 6-5), with native-born households (\$39,900) having significantly higher incomes than

their foreign-born counterparts (\$35,000). Among the major foreign-born groups, Filipino household income (\$70,500) was 87 percent more than the city median, that of Indian households (\$50,000) was one-third higher, Greek household income (\$43,900) was one-sixth higher, and income for Guyanese households (\$42,000) was 11 percent higher. In comparison, household income for native-born households (\$39,900) was only six percent higher than the city median. Household income for Italians (\$39,500) and Jamaicans (\$38,500) was in the same range as that of native-born households.

Median household incomes for other non-hispanic Caribbean groups, such as Trinidadians (\$36,300) and Haitians (\$36,000), were not significantly different from the city median. With respect to European groups, the more established Greek and Italian households had incomes higher than the city median, but these differences were not statistically significant. Newer European entrants had lower incomes. Polish (\$33,100) and Russian (\$28,000) household incomes were just 88 percent and 74 percent, respectively, of the city median, while Ukrainians (\$23,100) had the lowest income of any group, at just 61 percent of the city median. Among Latin Americans, Ecuadorian (\$36,000) and Colombian (\$35,000) household incomes were not significantly different from the city median, though Hondurans (\$27,000) and Dominicans (\$25,300) had much lower incomes, at 72 percent and 67 percent, respectively, of the city median.

The higher household incomes for Filipinos, Indians, Guyanese, and Jamaicans were partly due to the fact that these households had multiple earners. While an average city household had 1.1 workers,⁸ Filipino households averaged 1.6 workers, while Indian and Guyanese households averaged 1.5 workers; there were 1.3 workers, on average, in Jamaican households. On the other hand, the lower household income for Russians, Poles, and Ukrainians was partly a result of having fewer workers per household.

FIGURE 6-3

Dropout Rates Among Persons Ages 17 to 24 New York City, 2000

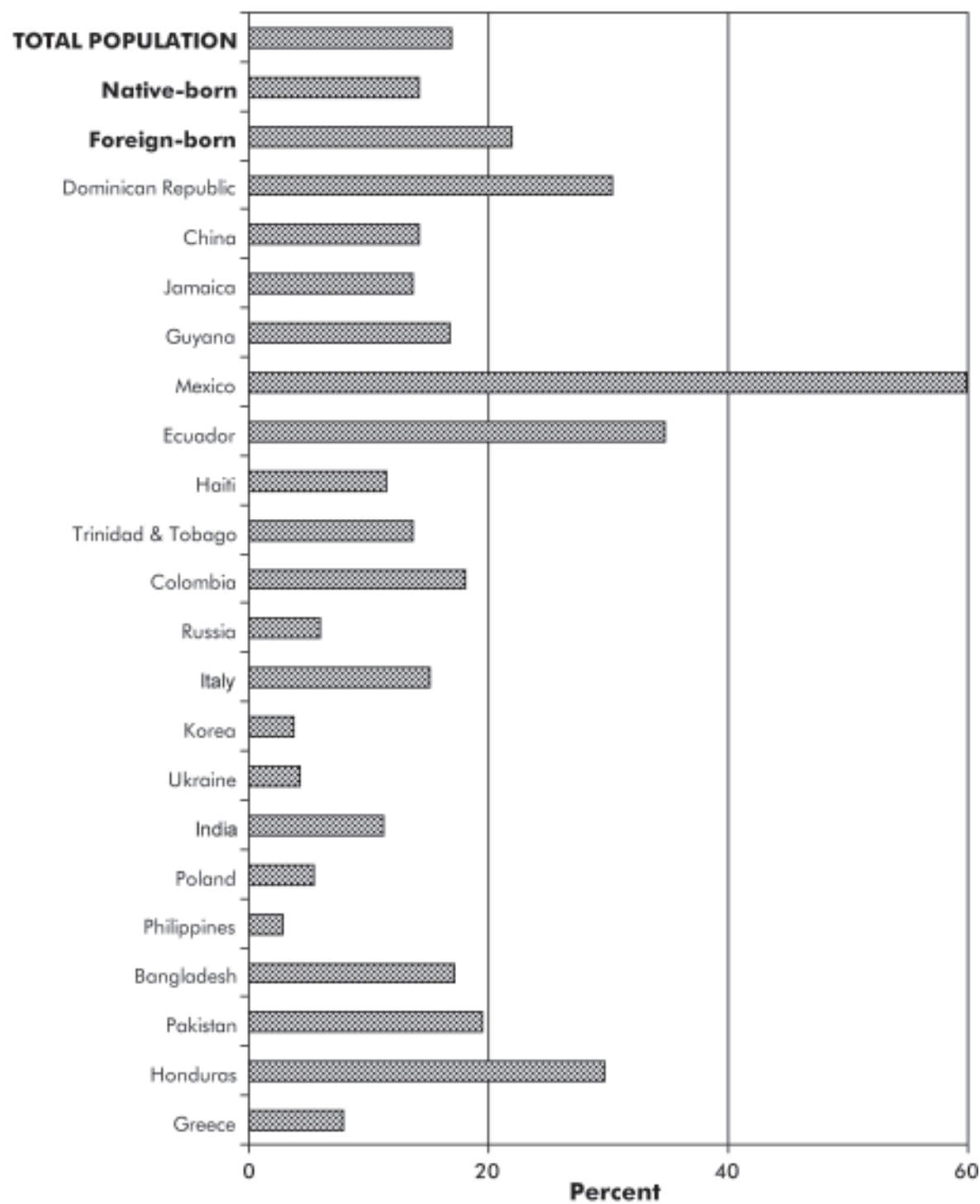


TABLE 6-5
Household Income and Poverty Status by Country of Birth
New York City, 2000

	HOUSEHOLD INCOME			POVERTY		PUBLIC ASSISTANCE*	
	Median	Ratio: Subgroup to Total	Average Workers per Household	Persons for whom poverty status has been determined	Percent in Poverty	Total Households	Percent with PA income
TOTAL, New York City	\$37,700	1.00	1.1	7,853,336	21.1	3,020,980	7.5
Native-born	\$39,900	1.06	1.0	4,994,540	21.5	1,816,243	7.8
Foreign-born	\$35,000	0.93	1.2	2,858,796	20.4	1,204,737	7.0
Dominican Republic	\$25,300	0.67	1.1	369,002	30.9	142,042	18.6
China	\$33,320	0.88	1.5	261,002	21.7	95,086	4.5
Jamaica	\$38,500	1.02	1.3	173,195	14.6	80,990	6.0
Guyana	\$41,960	1.11	1.5	128,992	13.4	48,054	5.5
Mexico	\$32,000	0.85	1.8	123,265	32.0	32,201	12.5
Ecuador	\$36,000	0.95	1.5	111,337	21.9	37,276	8.0
Haiti	\$36,000	0.95	1.3	96,032	19.1	40,694	5.9
Trinidad & Tobago	\$36,300	0.96	1.3	92,737	16.5	40,036	4.9
Colombia	\$35,000	0.93	1.3	83,288	20.2	31,705	6.2
Russia	\$28,000	0.74	1.0	83,941	22.2	37,624	8.3
Italy	\$39,500	1.05	1.0	73,612	10.4	42,938	2.2
Korea	\$35,200	0.93	1.3	73,336	17.7	29,979	2.9
Ukraine	\$23,100	0.61	0.9	69,614	20.8	32,388	9.5
India	\$50,000	1.33	1.5	69,600	14.4	26,889	2.7
Poland	\$33,100	0.88	0.9	64,857	14.1	33,226	2.9
Philippines	\$70,500	1.87	1.6	47,489	5.3	18,840	2.0
Bangladesh	\$33,300	0.88	1.5	40,988	31.0	11,585	5.1
Pakistan	\$36,500	0.97	1.4	39,980	26.1	12,294	3.1
Honduras	\$27,000	0.72	1.1	30,570	27.7	11,800	13.1
Greece	\$43,930	1.17	1.2	28,930	13.4	15,067	1.8

* Households with at least one person receiving public assistance income

Poverty Status

Since household income tends to be higher if there are more workers in a household, it is important to look at poverty, which takes into account both household income and household size (Table 6-5). A poverty rate becomes especially pertinent when a high median household income for a group reflects the presence of large numbers of both high- and low-income households.

Over one-fifth of city residents were below the poverty line in 1999. Foreign-born households had

a poverty rate (20 percent) marginally lower than that of native-born households (22 percent), even though the latter had a higher median household income. Latin Americans, who as noted earlier had among the lowest household incomes, had among the highest rates of poverty.

Among the top 20, Mexicans (32 percent) had the highest poverty rate, followed by Dominicans and Bangladeshis (31 percent each), Hondurans (28 percent), and Pakistanis (26 percent), all well above the city average. Thus, three Latin American groups

TABLE 6-6

Labor Force Participation and Class of Worker for Males by Country of Birth New York City, 2000

	LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION MALES, AGES 16 AND OVER				CLASS OF WORKER (Percent)			
	Total	In the Labor Force	Labor Force Participation Rate	Total, Employed	Private Wage	Government	Self- Employed	Unpaid Family Worker
TOTAL, New York City	2,901,795	1,871,013	64.5	1,699,811	74.6	13.9	11.3	0.2
Native-born	1,634,401	1,023,094	62.6	917,307	71.4	17.5	10.9	0.1
Foreign-born	1,267,394	847,919	66.9	782,504	78.4	9.7	11.6	0.3
Dominican Republic	148,145	89,746	60.6	78,036	81.9	7.2	10.7	0.2
China	120,160	79,255	66.0	74,113	81.3	8.4	9.7	0.6
Jamaica	66,576	46,593	70.0	42,205	74.8	16.5	8.5	0.2
Guyana	55,755	40,666	72.9	37,600	78.6	15.0	6.1	0.2
Mexico	68,131	49,169	72.2	45,344	92.1	2.7	5.1	0.1
Ecuador	55,544	38,344	69.0	35,212	86.1	5.8	7.7	0.3
Haiti	39,420	25,487	64.7	22,661	73.8	17.6	8.4	0.2
Trinidad & Tobago	34,802	24,741	71.1	22,452	77.6	15.3	6.9	0.1
Colombia	32,945	21,953	66.6	20,288	82.3	5.9	11.6	0.2
Russia	33,978	20,389	60.0	18,948	77.7	6.5	15.7	0.1
Italy	35,334	18,219	51.6	17,460	66.2	14.8	18.8	0.2
Korea	31,461	21,643	68.9	20,570	68.7	4.9	25.6	0.8
Ukraine	28,870	16,150	55.9	14,964	78.3	9.0	12.5	0.2
India	35,212	26,818	76.2	25,829	72.3	13.4	14.1	0.2
Poland	28,765	17,277	60.1	16,150	80.7	6.4	12.4	0.4
Philippines	18,522	13,657	73.7	12,738	80.4	11.7	7.6	0.3
Bangladesh	20,770	15,321	73.8	14,261	79.3	6.8	13.6	0.3
Pakistan	20,943	15,100	72.1	14,325	77.6	4.1	17.5	0.9
Honduras	13,194	8,836	67.0	8,017	90.5	5.9	3.6	0.0
Greece	15,314	9,469	61.8	9,046	63.8	6.5	29.2	0.5

had among the highest levels of poverty in the city, while two others, Ecuadorians and Colombians, had poverty rates around the city average.

Not surprisingly, groups such as Filipinos, Italians, Guyanese, and Greeks, who have among the highest household incomes in the city have the lowest poverty rates. However, not all groups with low household income have high rates of poverty. For example, Polish households, with income at just 88 percent of the city median, have a poverty rate (14 percent) substantially *below* the city average, due to their smaller household size. Among immigrants from the nonhispanic Caribbean, a group that had incomes around the city median, Jamaicans (15 percent) and Trinidadians (17 percent) had poverty

rates well under the city average, while the Haitian poverty rate (19 percent) was marginally lower than that of the city.

Public Assistance Reciprocity

While poverty in this analysis is calculated at the individual level, one consequence of poverty on households is measured by *public assistance*⁹ (Table 6-5). Overall, the percentage of native-born households receiving public assistance (eight percent) was similar to that for foreign-born households (seven percent). Three Latin American groups had the highest percentage of households receiving public assistance: Dominicans (19 percent), followed by Hondurans and Mexicans (13 percent each).

Next were Ukrainians (10 percent) and Russians (8 percent), who are comprised largely of recent refugee entrants. In contrast, the more established Greek and Italian immigrant communities had among the lowest levels of public assistance reciprocity.

The level of public assistance reciprocity was highly correlated with poverty. Not surprisingly, Filipino and Indian households had among the lowest percentages receiving public assistance. But there was a below average use of public assistance among Pakistani households (3 percent), despite their high rates of poverty. Many Pakistanis may not qualify for public assistance due to their recency of arrival or they may choose not to avail themselves of this benefit. Asian groups generally had below-average usage of public assistance, irrespective of their overall level of poverty.

LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS¹⁰— MALES

Labor Force Participation Rate

The labor force participation rate is defined as the percent of people working or looking for work. These rates are presented in Table 6-6, for those 16 years and over. Foreign-born males had a higher labor force participation rate (67 percent) than their native-born counterparts (63 percent); for the city overall, the rate was 65 percent. Three Asian groups had the highest labor force participation rates: Indians (76 percent), followed by Bangladeshis and Filipinos (74 percent each). Latin American groups also had relatively high levels of labor force participation, ranging from 72 percent for Mexicans and 69 percent for Ecuadorians, to 67 percent for Hondurans and Colombians; Dominicans were the only Latin American group to have a below average level of labor force participation (61 percent).

Most groups from the nonhispanic Caribbean also had higher-than-average rates of labor force participation, the exception being Haitians (65 percent). European groups had the lowest levels of labor force participation: the rate was just 52 percent for Italians, 56 percent for Ukrainians, and 60 percent for Russians and Poles. The lower labor force participation rates for Europeans were partly due to the fact that they were disproportionately in the older age groups, where labor force participation tends to be lower.

Occupation and Class of Worker

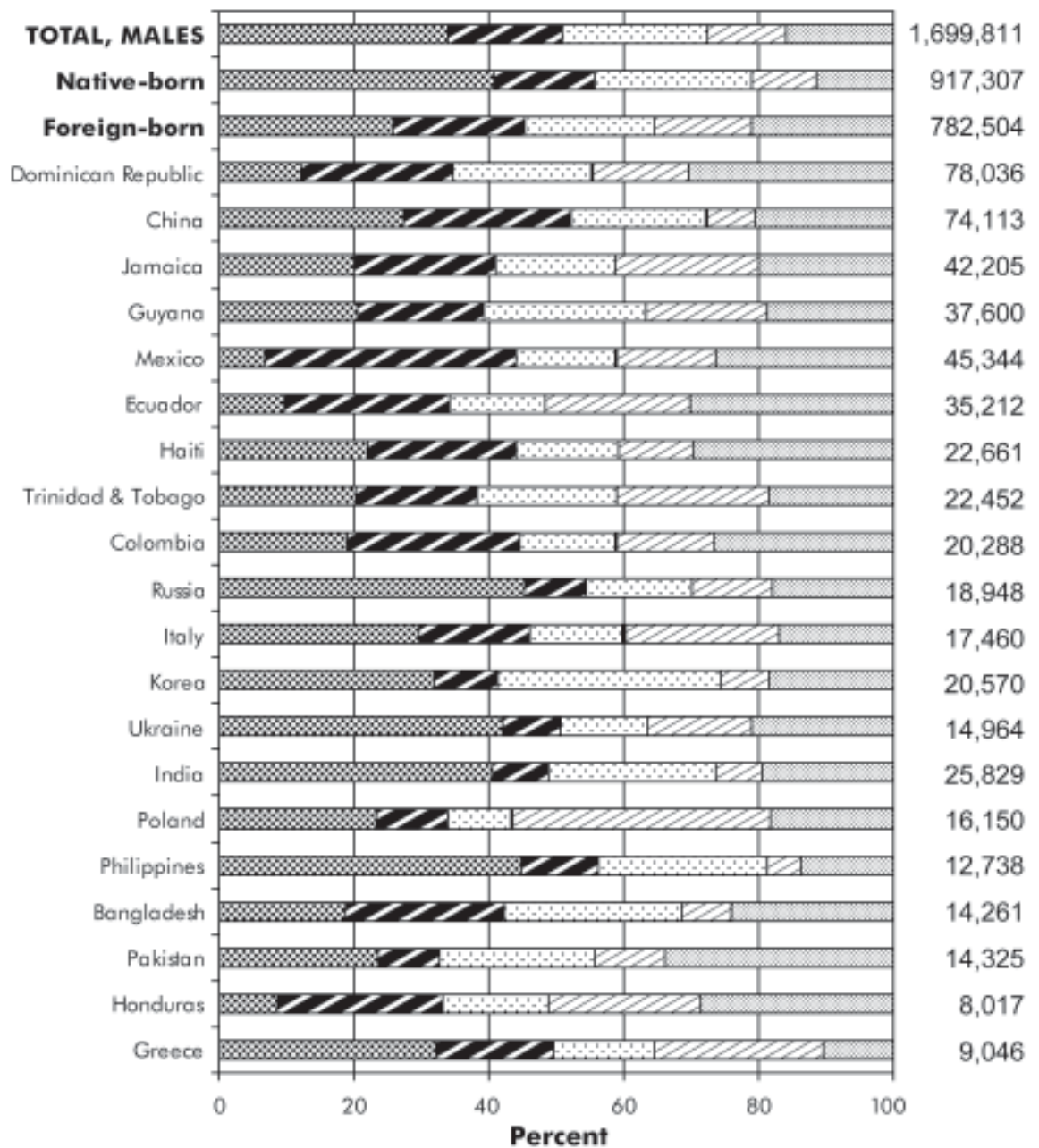
Figure 6-4 shows that just over one-third of males in the city were in managerial and professional occupations. (Please see Table 6-7 for definitions of occupational groupings.) Native-born males were disproportionately in these high-end occupations (41 percent), compared to immigrant males (26 percent).

Though Russian and Ukrainian labor force participation was low (see above), among those who were employed, over four-in-ten were in managerial and professional occupations; Filipinos and Indians also had similarly high proportions of workers in these high-end occupations. Occupations of workers tend to be correlated with education, and these four groups had among the highest proportions of college graduates. While the percentage of Italians, Koreans, and Greeks who were in managerial and professional occupations was not significantly different from the city average of 34 percent, the percentage for other foreign-born groups was significantly lower. Groups with the lowest percentages employed in these high-end occupations were primarily Latin American, with the percentages in the single digits for Mexicans, Hondurans, and Ecuadorians.

While most foreign-born groups were underrepresented in managerial and professional occupa-

FIGURE 6-4

Occupations of Males by Country of Birth New York City, 2000

TOTAL EMPLOYED
AGES 16 & OVER

Managerial & Professional

Service

Sales & Office

Farming, Fishing & Forestry

Construction, Extraction & Maintenance

Production, Transportation & Material Moving

TABLE 6-7
Definitions of Occupation Groups

<u>MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP</u>	<u>EXAMPLES OF INCLUDED OCCUPATIONS</u>
Management, Professional & Related occupations	Chief executives, legislators, marketing and sales managers, logisticians, budget analysts, computer programmers, network and computer system administrators, aerospace engineers, astronomers and physicists, economists, sociologists, social workers, clergy, lawyers, paralegals and legal assistants, teachers, librarians, actors, dancers and choreographers, technical writers, photographers, chiropractors, dentists, registered nurses, therapists.
Service	Massage therapists, dental assistants, fire fighters, police officers, chefs and head cooks, food preparation workers, bartenders, waiters and waitresses, dishwashers, janitors and building cleaners, maids and housekeeping cleaners, barbers, transportation attendants, child care workers, personal and home care aides, recreation and fitness workers.
Sales & Office	Cashiers, advertising sales agents, real estate brokers and sales agents, payroll and timekeeping clerks, procurement clerks, customer service representatives, receptionists and information clerks, couriers and messengers, dispatchers, postal service clerks, secretaries and administrative assistants, word processors and typists.
Farming, Fishing, & Forestry	Agricultural inspectors, animal breeders, fishing and hunting workers, forest and conservation workers.
Construction, Extraction, & Maintenance	Carpenters, construction laborers, electricians, glaziers, insulation workers, roofers, sheet metal workers, iron and steel workers, elevator installers and repairers, fence erectors, highway maintenance workers, mining machine operators, security and fire alarm systems installers, aircraft mechanics and service technicians, automotive service technicians and mechanics, home appliance repairers, electrical power-line installers and repairers, telecommunications line installers and repairers, precision instrument and equipment repairers, commercial divers, locksmiths and safe repairers, riggers, signal and track switch repairers.
Production, Transportation, & Material moving	Bakers, butchers, machinists, tool and die makers, job printers, laundry workers, sewing machine operators, painting workers, aircraft pilots and flight engineers, bus drivers, driver/sales workers and truck drivers, taxi drivers and chauffeurs, locomotive engineers and operators, subway workers, sailors and marine oilers, parking lot attendants, service station attendants, industrial truck and tractor operators, cleaners of vehicles and equipment, pumping station operators, refuse and recyclable material collectors, shuttle car operators, truck and ship loaders.

TABLE 6-8
Male Earnings by Country of Birth
New York City, 2000

MALES, AGES 16 AND OVER EMPLOYED FULL TIME			
	Total	Mean Earnings	Ratio: Subgroup to Total
TOTAL, New York City	1,442,730	\$50,771	1.00
Native-born	778,821	\$60,754	1.20
Foreign-born	663,909	\$39,060	0.77
Dominican Republic	63,801	\$25,746	0.51
China	62,659	\$31,799	0.63
Jamaica	34,996	\$35,967	0.71
Guyana	32,999	\$32,895	0.65
Mexico	37,411	\$21,284	0.42
Ecuador	30,431	\$24,254	0.48
Haiti	18,916	\$31,576	0.62
Trinidad & Tobago	19,508	\$35,054	0.69
Colombia	17,508	\$29,904	0.59
Russia	15,226	\$45,090	0.89
Italy	15,611	\$56,466	1.11
Korea	16,544	\$44,054	0.87
Ukraine	12,440	\$43,121	0.85
India	22,663	\$47,887	0.94
Poland	14,025	\$37,690	0.74
Philippines	10,841	\$42,958	0.85
Bangladesh	11,561	\$27,960	0.55
Pakistan	12,196	\$34,572	0.68
Honduras	6,911	\$26,998	0.53
Greece	8,046	\$51,023	1.00

tions, they were overrepresented in the other broad occupational categories, where groups had distinct niches. Latin Americans, for example, were disproportionately represented in service occupations, with 37 percent of Mexicans and one-quarter of Colombians, Hondurans, and Ecuadorians in these occupations. In contrast, many European groups had a striking reliance on construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations, with 38 percent of Poles, one-quarter of Greeks, and 23 percent of Italians employed in these occupations, compared to 12 percent of all city residents. Finally, groups disproportionately represented in production, transportation and material moving occupations included Pakistanis, Dominicans, Ecuadorians, Haitians, and Hondurans—approximately 30 percent or more of

each group was employed in these occupations, nearly twice the city average of 16 percent.

Besides a worker's occupation, it is important to examine the type of organization employing the worker, defined as the class of worker (Table 6-6). The overwhelming majority of city residents (75 percent) are private wage and salary workers; 14 percent work for the federal, state, or city government; and 11 percent are self-employed. Foreign-born workers are more likely than the native-born to be private wage and salary workers (78 percent versus 71 percent) and marginally more likely to be self-employed (12 percent versus 11 percent); they are much less likely to be government workers (10 percent versus 18 percent)

Many foreign-born groups had high levels of entrepreneurship. Self-employment was highest among European and Asian groups. The percent of self-employed Greeks (29 percent), Koreans (26 percent), Italians (19 percent), and Pakistanis (18 percent) was significantly higher than that for all city residents (11 percent). In comparison, non-hispanic Caribbean groups had high percentages in government, led by Haitians (18 percent) and Jamaicans (17 percent), who were followed by Trinidadians and the Guyanese (each with 15 percent). Latin American groups were disproportionately private wage and salary workers, ranging from 92 percent for Mexicans to 82 percent for Colombians and Dominicans.

Earnings

Earnings consist of income derived from employment, either in the form of wages and salary or self-employment income. Table 6-8 provides information on the earnings of full-time workers 16 years of age and over. The mean earnings for city residents was \$50,800, with large differences by nativity. On average, foreign-born males earned \$39,100 annually, much lower than the native-born mean of \$60,800.

Among foreign-born groups, only Italians (\$56,500) and Greeks (\$51,000) had earnings at or

TABLE 6-9

Labor Force Participation and Class of Worker for Females by Country of Birth New York City, 2000

	LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION FEMALES, AGES 16 AND OVER			CLASS OF WORKER (Percent)				
	Total	In the Labor Force	Labor Force Participation Rate	Total, Employed	Private Wage	Government	Self- Employed	Unpaid Family Worker
TOTAL, New York City	3,383,486	1,760,653	52.0	1,581,818	74.7	18.6	6.4	0.2
Native-born	1,974,538	1,047,530	53.1	940,766	71.9	21.9	6.1	0.2
Foreign-born	1,408,948	713,123	50.6	641,052	79.0	13.8	6.9	0.3
Dominican Republic	189,420	87,900	46.4	72,108	76.5	16.1	7.1	0.3
China	128,091	67,602	52.8	63,185	86.2	7.6	5.9	0.3
Jamaica	96,553	62,465	64.7	56,915	78.1	18.3	3.4	0.2
Guyana	64,984	39,419	60.7	35,871	79.5	17.1	3.3	0.1
Mexico	43,224	17,170	39.7	14,096	86.0	3.0	10.7	0.3
Ecuador	48,949	22,947	46.9	19,609	82.5	9.6	7.0	0.9
Haiti	51,932	29,261	56.3	26,216	77.8	20.2	1.9	0.1
Trinidad & Tobago	50,376	32,016	63.6	29,039	78.4	15.4	6.0	0.2
Colombia	44,593	24,101	54.0	21,180	78.2	8.7	12.6	0.4
Russia	42,445	19,844	46.8	18,418	82.6	11.7	5.6	0.1
Italy	38,247	11,919	31.2	11,394	71.5	19.6	8.9	0.0
Korea	38,664	20,676	53.5	19,453	75.9	6.8	15.1	2.2
Ukraine	35,162	14,958	42.5	13,862	83.7	10.8	5.5	0.0
India	28,956	13,671	47.2	12,726	80.7	14.6	4.5	0.2
Poland	33,461	14,319	42.8	13,333	76.5	10.3	12.7	0.5
Philippines	27,298	18,400	67.4	17,616	80.5	15.3	4.0	0.2
Bangladesh	13,934	4,095	29.4	3,666	85.4	12.1	2.4	0.0
Pakistan	12,586	2,794	22.2	2,506	87.7	7.2	5.1	0.0
Honduras	15,773	6,969	44.2	5,909	72.9	19.3	7.9	0.0
Greece	13,293	4,889	36.8	4,640	67.8	18.8	12.9	0.5

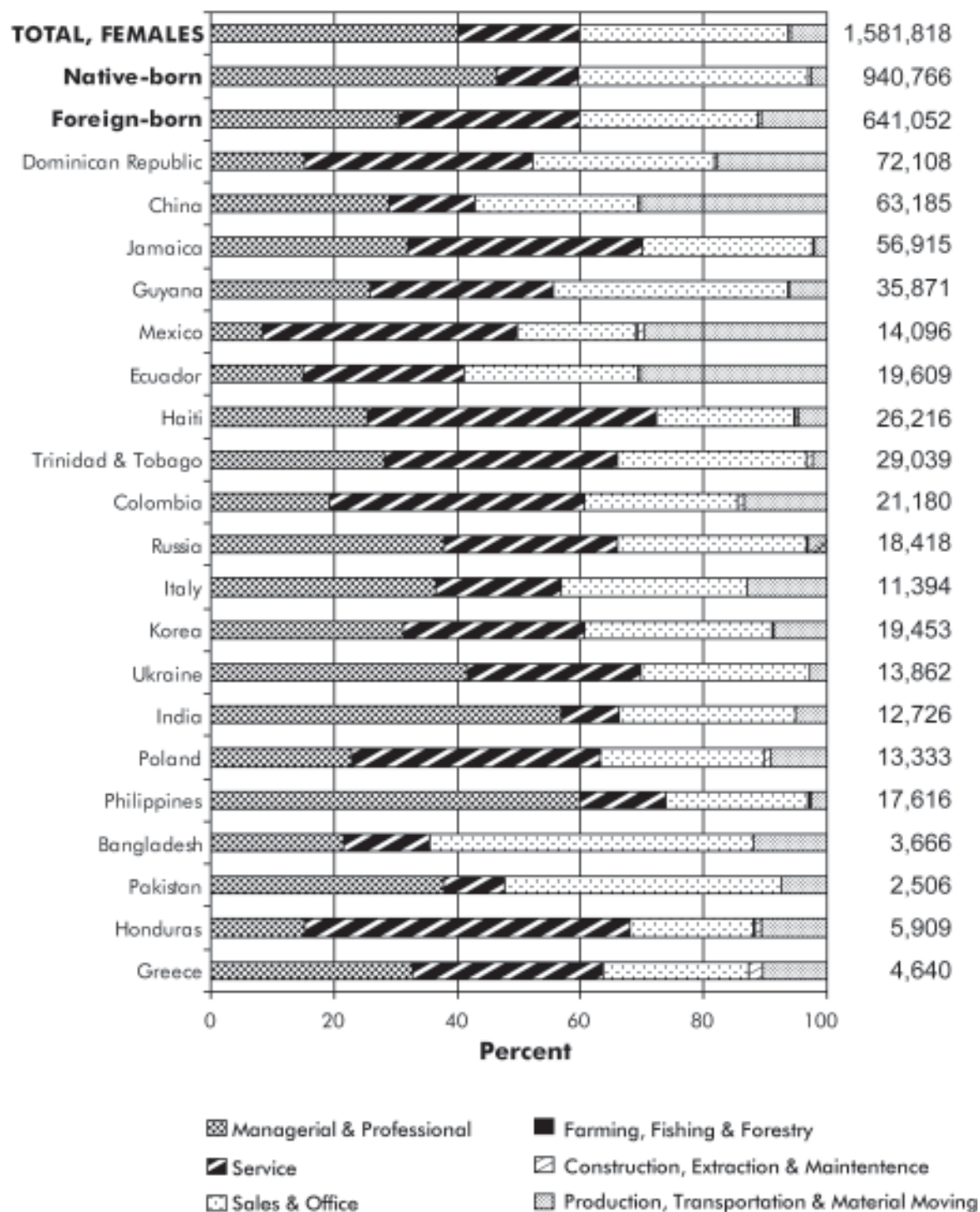
above the city average. Other groups with high earnings included Indians (\$47,900) at 94 percent of the city average, Russians (\$45,100), and Koreans (\$44,100), along with Ukrainians and Filipinos (at approximately \$43,000 each). Thus, while European groups had among the lowest labor force participation rates, earnings were relatively high for those who were employed. This was true for not only the more established Italians and Greeks, but also for more recent entrants, such as Russians and Ukrainians, who had high levels of educational attainment.

Earnings for groups from the nonhispanic Caribbean ranged from a high of \$36,000 for

Jamaicans (71 percent of the city average) to a low of \$31,600 for Haitians (at 62 percent of the city average). As with so many characteristics, there was considerable variation in earning levels among immigrant Asian subgroups. As noted earlier, Indian, Korean, and Filipino men were among the highest earners, but earnings for Pakistani (\$34,600) and Chinese males (\$31,800) were much lower; Bangladeshi earnings came in at only \$28,000, or 55 percent of the city average. Among immigrant Hispanic subgroups, earnings were uniformly low, ranging from \$29,900 for Colombians (at 59 percent of the city average) to just \$21,300 for Mexicans (at 42 percent of the city average).

FIGURE 6-5

Occupations of Females by Country of Birth New York City, 2000

TOTAL EMPLOYED
AGES 16 & OVER

LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS— FEMALES

Labor Force Participation Rate

The city's female labor force participation rate of 52 percent (Table 6-9) was substantially lower than that for males (65 percent). Moreover, unlike the case with males, foreign-born females had a labor force participation rate (51 percent) marginally lower than that of native-born females (53 percent).

Filipino women had the highest labor force participation rate (67 percent) and were followed by four nonhispanic Caribbean groups: Jamaicans (65 percent), Trinidadians (64 percent), Guyanese (61 percent), and Haitians (56 percent). While these groups had lower labor force participation rates than their male counterparts, the differential was smaller, compared to other top 20 groups. The high levels of labor force participation among nonhispanic Caribbean women stood in stark contrast to that of most other immigrant women. Among Asians, for example, only Filipinos had high levels of labor force participation; rates were average for Koreans and Chinese, below average for Indians (47 percent), and exceedingly low for Bangladeshis (29 percent) and Pakistanis (22 percent). This was in marked contrast to male South Asians, who had among the highest labor force participation rates in the city. Similarly, Latin Americans, except for Colombians (54 percent), had levels of labor force participation below the city average for women. The four European groups in the top 20 also had levels of labor force participation that were below the city average, but as with their male counterparts, this may be related to the disproportionate share in the older age groups.

Occupation and Class of Worker

Foreign-born females were primarily in three occupational groups: managerial and professional, service, and sales and office occupations, each accounting

for approximately 30 percent (Figure 6-5). In comparison, native-born females were disproportionately in managerial and professional (47 percent) and sales and office (37 percent) occupations, and under-represented in service occupations (13 percent).

As with their male counterparts, a large share of Asian and European females were in managerial and professional occupations. Filipinos (60 percent) and Indians (57 percent) had the highest percentage of managers and professionals, exceeding that for native-born women. For groups that followed—Ukrainians, Russians, and Pakistanis—the percentage in these high-end occupations was around the city average of 40 percent.

Latin American groups had the lowest percentages in managerial and professional occupations and were disproportionately represented in service occupations. Over one-half of all Hondurans (53 percent) and four-in-ten Colombians and Mexicans were employed as service workers. The percentage of Dominicans (37 percent) and Ecuadorians (26 percent) who were service workers was lower, but still above the city average of 20 percent. Non-hispanic Caribbean women also had a high representation in service occupations, with 47 percent of Haitians and 38 percent of Jamaicans and Trinidadians employed in these occupations.

As noted earlier, native-born women had a higher representation in sales and office occupations (37 percent) than foreign-born women (29 percent). The three foreign-born groups with a high percentage in these occupations included Bangladeshis (53 percent), Pakistanis (45 percent), and the Guyanese (38 percent).

While only 11 percent of all foreign-born women were in the production, transportation and material moving occupations, approximately 30 percent each of Chinese, Mexicans, and Ecuadorians were employed in these occupations.

TABLE 6-10
Female Earnings by Country of Birth
New York City, 2000

FEMALES, AGES 16 AND OVER EMPLOYED FULL TIME			
	Total	Mean Earnings	Ratio: Subgroup to Total
TOTAL, New York City	1,182,103	\$40,369	1.00
Native-born	698,528	\$45,960	1.14
Foreign-born	483,575	\$32,293	0.80
Dominican Republic	51,246	\$21,342	0.53
China	49,621	\$28,278	0.70
Jamaica	46,399	\$32,323	0.80
Guyana	28,517	\$29,178	0.72
Mexico	10,100	\$16,737	0.41
Ecuador	14,621	\$20,937	0.52
Haiti	19,955	\$29,785	0.7
Trinidad & Tobago	22,161	\$32,756	0.81
Colombia	14,673	\$25,290	0.63
Russia	13,345	\$36,209	0.90
Italy	8,001	\$41,744	1.03
Korea	14,154	\$35,505	0.88
Ukraine	10,045	\$36,373	0.90
India	10,224	\$44,482	1.10
Poland	9,528	\$29,993	0.74
Philippines	15,270	\$51,051	1.26
Bangladesh	2,302	\$22,051	0.55
Pakistan	1,566	\$36,171	0.90
Honduras	4,232	\$21,030	0.52
Greece	3,266	\$35,667	0.88

With respect to class of worker (Table 6-9), foreign-born women were less likely to be government workers (14 percent), compared to their native-born counterparts (22 percent). But nonhispanic Caribbean groups had a high percentage of government workers, compared to foreign-born women overall. Haitians were the most likely to be government workers (20 percent), and the percentage for Jamaicans (18 percent), and Guyanese (17 percent) was also relatively high. Among Europeans, only Italians had a significantly higher percentage of government workers than the overall average for the foreign-born.

Foreign-born women were marginally more likely to be self-employed (7 percent), compared to their native-born counterparts (6 percent). Foreign-born groups with the highest percentage of self-employ-

ment included Koreans (15 percent); Greeks, Poles, and Colombians (13 percent each); and Mexicans (11 percent).

Earnings

Female earnings in the city averaged \$40,400 (Table 6-10), with native-born females (\$46,000) earning substantially more than their foreign-born counterparts (\$32,300). However, overall differences by nativity among females were not as great as those among males.

Among foreign-born women, only Filipino earnings (\$51,100) were higher than those of native-born women, exceeding the city average by 26 percent. Indians (\$44,500) and Italians (\$41,700) were two other groups with earnings at or above the average for the city. Ukrainians (\$36,400) and Russians (\$36,200) rounded out the top five earners among the foreign-born.

While Caribbean subgroups had very high labor force participation rates, they earned less than the city average. Trinidadians were the highest earners in this group (\$32,800), followed closely by Jamaicans (\$32,300), Haitians (\$29,800), and the Guyanese (\$29,200). The earnings of Hispanic subgroups was even lower, ranging from \$25,300 for Colombians; to around \$21,000 for Dominicans, Hondurans, and Ecuadorians; to a low of \$16,700 for Mexicans.

Among Asian subgroups, we noted earlier that earnings for Filipinos and Indians exceeded the city average, but on the other end of the spectrum, Chinese women (\$28,300) earned only 70 percent of the city mean and Bangladeshi women (\$22,100) made just 55 percent of the city average. Earnings for Pakistani women were higher, averaging \$36,200. Thus, while Pakistani women were the least likely to be in the labor force, earnings were relatively high for those who were employed. Filipinos were the only group where female earnings were significantly higher than male earnings.

A SOCIOECONOMIC SNAPSHOT OF THE RECENTLY ARRIVED FOREIGN-BORN

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

The less favorable socioeconomic characteristics of recent entrants (Table 6-11) becomes evident when they are compared to those of the overall foreign-born population (Tables 6-5 to 6-10). For example, recent entrants, defined as those who entered the U.S. in 1990 or later, had a higher percentage not English proficient, compared to the overall foreign-born population (56 percent versus 48 percent), lower household income (\$31,000 versus \$35,000), and higher poverty (25 percent versus 20 percent). For both male and female recent entrants, earnings were significantly lower than those for the overall population of foreign-born males and females, respectively.

TABLE 6-11

Selected Socioeconomic Characteristics for Foreign-born Arriving in the 1990s by Country of Birth New York City, 2000

	Total Population	Percent Not English Proficient	Percent College or higher	Median Household Income	Percent below Poverty	MEAN EARNINGS OF PERSONS AGES 16 & OVER, EMPLOYED FULL-TIME	
						Males	Females
TOTAL, New York City	8,008,278	23.7	27.5	\$37,700	21.1	\$50,771	\$40,369
Native-born	5,137,246	8.6	31.1	\$39,900	21.5	\$60,754	\$45,960
Foreign-born	2,871,032	48.2	23.0	\$35,000	20.4	\$39,060	\$32,293
Recent Entrants	1,224,524	55.8	27.3	\$31,000	25.1	\$34,291	\$27,214
Dominican Republic	155,076	72.4	9.2	\$21,400	34.6	\$20,091	\$14,751
China	111,425	79.7	23.7	\$28,000	26.5	\$26,283	\$22,715
Jamaica	50,864	1.5	11.2	\$32,000	17.6	\$28,510	\$26,877
Guyana	49,460	4.3	7.0	\$34,000	15.3	\$26,732	\$21,972
Mexico	83,244	78.5	4.7	\$32,000	32.7	\$19,168	\$13,400
Ecuador	52,442	76.8	8.6	\$36,000	24.5	\$19,308	\$15,170
Haiti	26,765	55.8	13.7	\$31,000	23.9	\$25,347	\$25,159
Trinidad	35,235	1.7	9.5	\$30,000	20.0	\$30,797	\$30,585
Colombia	32,839	74.4	20.0	\$30,000	25.0	\$23,716	\$17,446
Russia	56,557	62.4	48.9	\$25,100	25.0	\$38,709	\$31,956
Italy	7,097	35.0	45.4	\$49,000	14.8	\$64,923	\$45,199
Korea	32,067	75.7	42.1	\$27,000	23.0	\$33,822	\$26,945
Ukraine	49,718	73.8	44.8	\$21,540	22.7	\$38,440	\$33,516
India	36,289	40.3	51.1	\$44,000	17.9	\$37,868	\$37,393
Poland	28,311	64.8	22.0	\$36,500	17.7	\$30,842	\$25,276
Philippines	18,958	31.3	61.6	\$62,200	5.6	\$32,342	\$41,627
Bangladesh	30,392	61.5	38.6	\$31,700	33.5	\$24,850	\$18,321
Pakistan	24,693	59.5	28.8	\$34,300	28.1	\$29,418	\$21,724
Honduras	13,212	71.7	4.1	\$26,100	31.5	\$19,863	\$16,026
Greece	3,238	51.5	29.0	\$46,000	26.7	\$45,660	\$20,576

DISCUSSION AND SUMMARY

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

An examination of the 20 largest foreign-born groups revealed differences in demographic, social, and economic characteristics. Groups with relatively disadvantageous socioeconomic characteristics used various strategies to make their households economically viable, especially by having multiple workers in the household. This was particularly true for Mexicans. In 2000, just one-third of Mexicans had a high school diploma and both males and females earned just over 40 percent of the city average. However, the average number of workers in a Mexican household (1.8 persons) was the largest among any group. The combined earnings of multiple earners in Mexican households resulted in household income that was 85 percent of the city median, though poverty remained high, at 32 percent. While such a strategy may improve a household's economic viability, it resulted in close to two-thirds of Mexican households being overcrowded. This overcrowding was a function of the sheer size of Mexican households (averaging 5 persons per household), set against a backdrop of housing that is characterized by an abundance of small, aging units.

Latin American groups, in general, had among the lowest levels of socioeconomic attainment. For example, among Dominicans, the largest foreign-born group, as well as among Hondurans, who ranked 19th, just over four-in-ten had completed high

school; labor force participation rates and earnings were generally low for both males and females. Dominican and Honduran households were disproportionately female-headed, and with the number of workers per household at the city average, household incomes were low and poverty rates were high. While earnings for Colombians and Ecuadorians were also below the city average, the average number of workers was high, resulting in household incomes approximately 95 percent of the city average, and poverty rates around the city average.

As with Dominicans and Hondurans, groups from the nonhispanic Caribbean had a high percentage of female-headed households. But unlike their Hispanic counterparts, Jamaican, Trinidadian, Guyanese, and Haitian females had among the highest labor force participation rates in the city, and rates for males were at the city average or higher. Moreover, except for Haitians, English-language proficiency was high for these groups because they generally speak English in their home countries. While educational attainment and earnings for nonhispanic Caribbean groups were below the city average, thanks to their higher labor force participation, household incomes were either close to the city median (for Trinidadians, Haitians, and Jamaicans) or above the city median (for the Guyanese). Moreover, poverty rates for all four groups were below the city average. As has been true for earlier waves of immigrants, a large share of nonhispanic Caribbean groups used employment in government as a path to upward mobility.

Among European groups, Russians and Ukrainians, who are primarily recent entrants, had among the most favorable educational characteristics. In contrast, among Italians and Greeks, most of whom immigrated in earlier decades, the percentage of high school and college graduates was below the city average. Europeans had relatively low levels of labor force participation—partly due to the fact that they are older—but had among the highest earnings. This

was especially true for Italians and Greeks, a disproportionate share of whom were self-employed. While Italians and Greeks had household incomes that exceeded the city median, household incomes were below the median for Ukrainians, Russians, and Poles, partly a result of having fewer workers per household. However, poverty for the major European groups was at the city average or lower. Moreover, the three foreign-born groups with levels of overcrowding below the city average were all European: Poles, Greeks, and Italians.

Foreign-born Asians had a range of socioeconomic attainment, with Filipinos and Indians at the high end, trailed by Koreans, Chinese, Pakistanis, and Bangladeshis. Nearly two-thirds of Filipinos had a college degree and they were disproportionately in professional and managerial occupations; labor force participation rates for both males and females exceeded those for the city. While Filipino males earned 85 percent of the city average, female earnings exceeded the city mean by 26 percent. This resulted in a household income (\$70,500) that was 87 percent higher than the city average, which was also partly due to the large number of workers in Filipino households. Indians also had favorable socioeconomic characteristics and a household income that was 33 percent higher than the city median. Koreans too had very favorable educational characteristics, but 70 percent were not proficient in English, leading many to choose self-employment as a path to upward mobility. Korean household income was at 93 percent of the city median and poverty was below the city average. Rates of Korean home ownership were lower than those for Filipinos and Indians, but all three groups had high levels of overcrowding.

Pakistanis and Chinese were a contrast. The high Pakistani male labor force participation rate (72 percent) exceeded that of Chinese males (66 percent), but the low Pakistani female labor force participation rate (22 percent) was less than one-half

that of Chinese females (53 percent). Though Pakistani household income (\$36,500) was not significantly different from Chinese household income (\$33,300), Pakistanis had a higher rate of poverty (26 percent versus 22 percent for the Chinese), partly due to their larger household size. As with Pakistanis, the high Bangladeshi male labor force participation rate stood in contrast to the low rate for females. And despite having a household income on par with that of the Chinese, 30 percent of Bangladeshis were in poverty, partly due to the larger size of their households.

The socioeconomic attainment of immigrants is affected by the set of skills they bring to the U.S. Indeed, many of New York's recent immigrants, defined as those entering in the 1990s, have high levels of educational attainment, which positively affects their overall socioeconomic attainment. Among recent entrants from the Philippines, 62 percent were college graduates, as were 51 percent of recent entrants from India; this compared to 28 percent for the city overall. (Among foreign-born groups ranked 11 through 20, the share of college graduates among recent entrants for six of the ten groups significantly exceeded the city average.) As noted in Chapter 3, Filipinos and Indians disproportionately entered the U.S. under the employment preferences, which are generally open to those with high-end skills and educational credentials. While earnings for recent entrants from the Philippines and India were generally below the city average (the exception being Filipino women), both groups tended to have large numbers of workers in their households. As a result, median household income among recent Filipino (\$62,200) and Indian (\$44,000) immigrant households exceeded the city average of \$37,700. The socioeconomic characteristics of the larger streams of recent entrants to New York, however, are generally below those of the city overall. With the exception of Russians, among recent entrants from each of the city's top 10 foreign-born groups, the percentage of college graduates was

below the city average. Earnings, as well as household income, for most of these recent entrants were also below the city average.

Newly arrived immigrants often accept lower-level jobs than they may have held in their home countries, and their earnings tend to be below the city average. But after acquiring experience in the U.S. labor market and becoming more proficient in English, earnings tend to increase; indeed, for 19 of the 20 top foreign-born groups in our cross-sectional analysis, earnings were higher for the overall foreign-born population, compared to recent entrants. Recent Italian entrants were the exception; they tend to be a highly select group, especially when compared to Italians who entered in earlier decades. Given that recent entrants generally have less favorable socioeconomic characteristics, groups that are overwhelmingly comprised of recent entrants (Bangladeshis and Mexicans, for example) tend to have lower overall levels of socioeconomic attainment.

ENDNOTES

1 The analysis presented in this chapter is based on the 2000 Census Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS). The PUMS is a five percent sample of actual census households, with measures incorporated to protect the confidentiality of individual respondents. It is an invaluable source for customized tabulations, and provides content detail unavailable in any other census product. Since the figures from the PUMS file are based on a sample of the population, estimates are subject to sampling variability (i.e., sampling error). Differences that have been determined to be meaningful were statistically significant at the .05 level or better (i.e., less than a five percent probability that the difference occurred by chance).

In other chapters, 2000 Census data were primarily from the Summary Files, which are derived from the full census one-in-six sample. Since different samples yield slightly different estimates of characteristics, figures in earlier chapters that were based on the Summary Files will differ slightly from estimates in this chapter that are derived from the PUMS.

2 The recently arrived foreign-born tend to be younger than all foreign-born residents. Among the New York City's foreign-born who arrived in the U.S. in the 1990s, 18.2 percent were under the age of 18, 62.9 percent were between the ages of 18 and 44, 14.3 percent were between the ages of 45 and 64, and 4.5 percent were 65 and over. The median age for the recently arrived was 30 years, compared to 39 years for all foreign-born residents.

3 The median age of the native-born (29 years) is even lower than that of recently arrived immigrants (30 years).

4 Greeks, however, have high rates of marriage. Among persons 21 years and over, 71 percent of Greeks were married, compared to 58 percent of all foreign-born residents. For native-born residents, 40 percent were married, and for the city overall, 48 percent of residents 21 years and over were married. The high rate of marriage for foreign-born Greeks—in the face of a high sex ratio—can be explained by the fact that many immigrant Greek men were married to native-born women, many of whom were of Greek ancestry.

5 There is a relatively short supply of large housing units in New York City. Census data show that housing units with 3 or more bedrooms comprised just 25 percent of all housing in New York City in 2000, but accounted for over 44 percent of the housing units in the New York Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area. This is related to the old housing stock and the high cost of housing in New York City.

6 Those who were ages 5 and over and spoke a language other than English at home were asked whether they spoke English *very well*, *well*, *not well*, or *not at all*. According to the Census Bureau, data from other surveys suggest a major difference between the category *very well* and the remaining categories. Thus, those not English-proficient were defined as persons who spoke a language other than English at home and who spoke English *well*, *not well*, or *not at all*. The population that was not English-proficient was percentaged on the population ages 5 and over to obtain the *percent not English-proficient*.

7 Those born in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico are U.S. citizens by birth. Spanish is the primary language of Puerto Rico. See Salvo, Ortiz and Lobo, 1994. *Puerto Rican New Yorkers in 1990*. New York: New York City Department of City Planning.

8 A worker was defined as a person age 16 and over, who was employed.

9 Households with at least one person receiving public assistance were defined as receiving public assistance income.

10 The labor force participation rate was calculated on those ages 16 and over. Data on occupation and class of worker were determined for those ages 16 and over, who were employed. Earnings were calculated for those ages 16 and over, who were employed and worked at least 35 hours a week. Negative earnings were recoded to 0.



Impact of Immigration on New York City's Population, Labor Force, and Housing

In our last report, *The Newest New Yorkers: 1990–1994*, we emphasized that New York City's population depends significantly on immigration flows. We wrote: "New York City continues to maintain its status as the nation's largest city because it is a mecca for immigrants. It has averted catastrophic population losses that have occurred in other cities, especially in the northeast and midwest. Immigrants have also buttressed the housing stock in many of the city's neighborhoods." In this chapter we revisit some of these issues and address a few additional ones, using the latest available data. First, we analyze immigration as a component of population change for each decade of the 1970–2000 period to gauge the demographic impact of immigration on the city. Next, we turn to an analysis of population change in the post-2000 period for New York City and the surrounding region, using Census Bureau estimates of the components of population change. This gives us a peek at the effects of immigration in the post-2000 period and enables us to examine whether the process of population change in New York City is being mirrored in the rest of the region. Third, we examine the role immigrants play in the city's overall labor force and in various industries. Fourth, we update our analysis of immigrant housing occupancy at a neighborhood level, first explored in our last report, using data from the 2002 New York City Housing and Vacancy Survey. The goal is to quantify the impact of immigrants on various

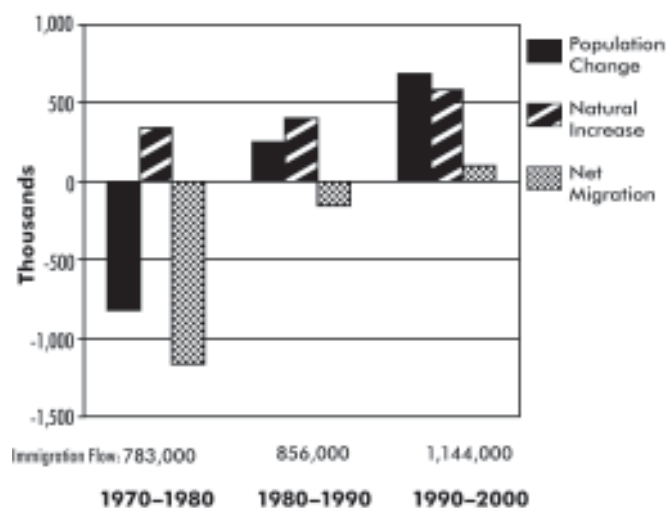
kinds of housing in the city and to assess the role of immigrants in housing occupancy at a neighborhood level. Finally, we examine how the race/Hispanic composition of the city has been radically reshaped by immigration and how it is likely to be further altered in the future.

IMMIGRATION & POPULATION CHANGE: 1970 to 2000

Population change is a function of two basic demographic components: natural increase (the balance of births and deaths) and net migration (the balance of persons entering and leaving the city). Those entering the city can be either domestic migrants or immigrants. Figure 7-1 shows the components of change in population for New York City in each decade, from 1970 to 2000, which highlights the importance of immigration in stabilizing the city's population.

In the 1970s, when New York City was on the verge of bankruptcy and beset with serious service deficiencies, the population declined by 823,000 or over 10 percent, from 7.89 million in 1970 to 7.07 million in 1980. This decline was primarily due to a high level of out-migration; while natural increase added nearly 339,000 persons to the city's population, more than 1.16 million persons *net* left New York City, resulting in a substantial population loss

FIGURE 7-1
Components of Population Change
New York City, 1970–2000

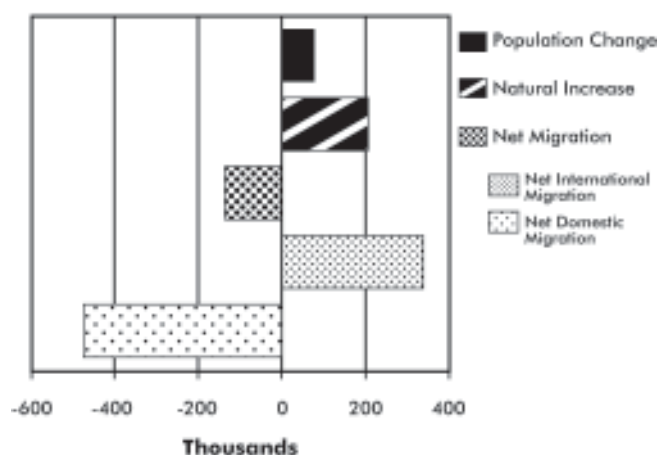


for the city. The decline in population would have been much greater were it not for the entry of 783,000 immigrants in that decade. The 1980s saw growth of 251,000 for two reasons. First, out-migration from the city slowed, coupled with the arrival of 856,000 immigrants, sharply attenuating migration losses to an estimated 157,000 persons. Second, natural increase rose to 408,000, a result of births to baby-boomers (many of whom had delayed childbearing) and fertility among a youthful immigrant population. The 1990s saw even higher growth, totaling 686,000: Natural increase rose to 584,000, and for the first time in many decades, net migration was positive, estimated at 101,000. This was a result of surging immigration—1.14 million during the decade—coupled with a decline in out-migration from the city. (Please see the box on page 175 for an analysis of components of population change that uses adjusted population figures.)

POPULATION CHANGE IN THE POST-2000 PERIOD

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, New York City's population grew from 8,008,278 in April of 2000 to 8,085,742 in July of 2003, an increase of over 77,000 persons (Figure 7-2) or less than 1.0 percent. Natural increase between 2000 and 2003 stood at over 200,000, while net migration was estimated at –136,000.¹ A net gain of 339,000 persons through international migration, which represents the net result of immigration to and emigration from New York City, was insufficient to offset net domestic outflows of 475,000 persons, which represents the exchange of population with the 50 states. Thus, using the Census Bureau's estimates, the low overall population increase was largely a result of the high level of net domestic losses.

FIGURE 7-2
Components of Population Change
New York City, 2000–2003



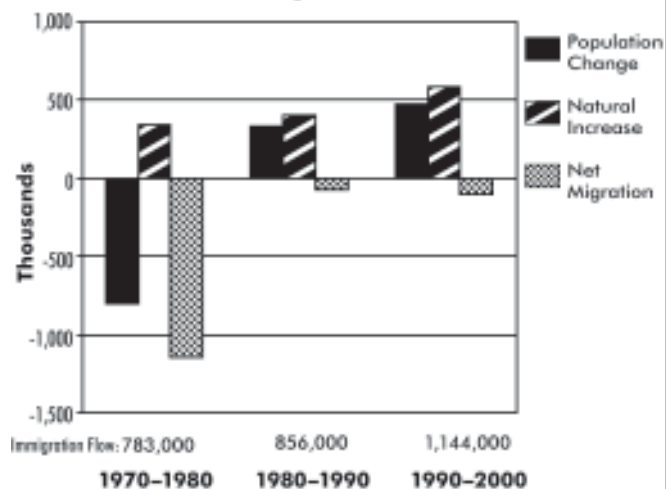
POPULATION GROWTH AND MIGRATION IN THE CONTEXT OF A CENSUS UNDERCOUNT

In recent decades, the decennial census has consistently underenumerated New York's population. This is largely because the city contains large numbers of "hard-to-enumerate" groups, including undocumented immigrants, workers in the underground economy, and other marginalized groups who fear government and have a high propensity to elude census operations. In this section, we use Census Bureau estimates of the undercount² to adjust the city's enumerated population, which allows us to more accurately quantify population growth and the role of immigration in sustaining the city's population in the 1970–2000 period.

Data, primarily from Census Bureau post-enumeration surveys, show that the estimated undercount stood at 143,000 in 1970³ and 160,000 in 1980,⁴ and increased to 245,000 in 1990⁵ (Table 7-1). When the city's population is adjusted to reflect the undercount, the population decline of the 1970s drops from 10.4 percent to 10 percent, and the population growth in the 1980s increases from 3.5 percent to 4.6 percent. In 2000, thanks to an improved address list of city residents created by the Department of City Planning and used by the Census Bureau to mail out census questionnaires, the undercount dropped dramatically to 36,000.⁶ As a result, the real increase in the city's population in the 1990s is estimated to be 6.3 percent, instead of the 9.4 percent obtained through the enumerated census figures.

When the adjusted population numbers for New York City are incorporated into the components of change analysis (along with natural increase, which is unchanged), the effects of net migration are altered. The 1970s, which saw huge domestic outflows, was a decade with a large net migration loss, –1.14 million using adjusted population (Figure 7-3), instead of –1.16 million using unadjusted population data (Figure 7-1). In the 1980s, with domestic

FIGURE 7-3
Components of Change
for Adjusted Population
New York City, 1970–2000



outflows moderating from levels seen in the earlier decade, net migration losses were relatively low using the unadjusted data (–157,000) and were even lower when the adjusted figures are used (–73,000). Thus, the use of adjusted data attenuates population losses through net migration in the 1970s and 1980s, though immigration remained a crucial element in stabilizing the city's population.

The biggest change occurs in the 1990s, where the enumerated population increase of 685,700 persons was actually 477,000, after adjusting for the much lower undercount in 2000. With a lower level of population change, net migration using the adjusted data is negative (–107,000), compared to positive net migration of 101,000 using the unadjusted data. Thus, the adjusted data show that the underlying dynamic of population change in the 1990s was similar to that of earlier decades: a loss through net migration, the entry of 1.14 million immigrants being insufficient to offset domestic outflows.

TABLE 7-1
Enumerated and Adjusted Populations
New York City, 1970–2000

Year	ENUMERATED POPULATION			Undercount	POPULATION ADJUSTED FOR UNDERCOUNT		
	Total	CHANGE OVER DECADE			Total	CHANGE OVER DECADE	
		Number	Percent			Number	Percent
1970	7,894,798	—	—	143,323	8,038,121	—	—
1980	7,071,639	-823,159	-10.4	160,000	7,231,639	-806,482	-10.0
1990	7,322,564	250,925	3.5	244,582	7,567,146	335,507	4.6
2000	8,008,278	685,714	9.4	35,797	8,044,075	476,929	6.3

Immigrant Fertility

In addition to the direct effect of immigration on population growth, immigration has also had an indirect effect by way of immigrant fertility. Immigrants are heavily concentrated in the childbearing ages and tend to have higher fertility than native-born residents. Table 7-2 shows that in 2000, foreign-born mothers accounted for 62,500 or 52 percent of the 121,000 births in New York City. (If foreign-born fathers were included, 59 percent of children born in the city had at least one foreign-born parent.) Mothers born in the Dominican Republic accounted for seven percent of all births in the city, while Mexican- and Chinese-born mothers each accounted for roughly five percent.

Thus immigration not only directly offsets domestic outflows but adds to the population through fertility. Overall, immigrants and their U.S.-born offspring account for approximately 55 percent of the city's population.

TABLE 7-2
Total Births Rank Ordered by
Mother's Birthplace
New York City, 2000

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

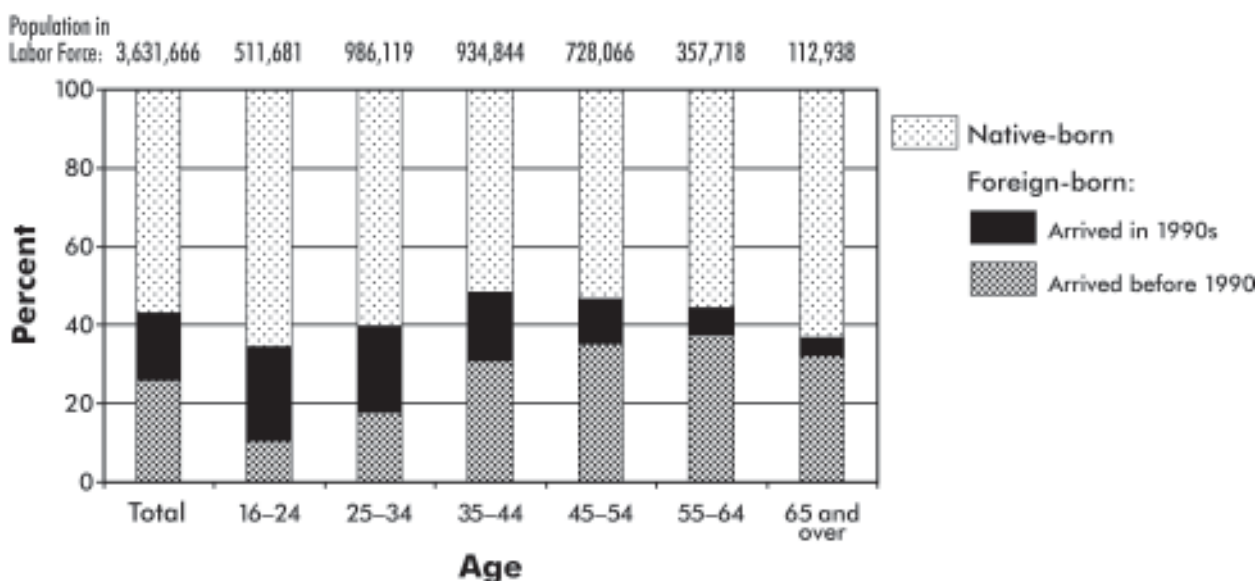
Immigrants in New York City's Resident Work Force

Immigration not only stabilizes the city's population but also sustains its labor force. Given the outflows from the city, New York's current and future economic viability is closely tied to a continued stream of immigrants—workers who leave need to be replaced, if the city is to maintain its work force and businesses. This will be more important than ever as the large baby-boom cohort begins to enter the retirement ages over the next ten years.

Overall, recently arrived immigrants (those who arrived in the U.S. in 1990 or later) comprised 17 percent of the labor force, while those longer resident immigrants (those who arrived before 1990) accounted for 26 percent (Figure 7-4). Thus, 43 percent of city residents in the labor force were immigrants. Figure 7-4 also shows the percentage of the labor force that is foreign-born for each of six broad age groups. In the core working ages—25 to 54 years—between 40 and 50 percent of all persons in the labor force in 2000 were immigrants. Given the more youthful age profile of recent entrants, they alone constitute more than one-fifth of all workers in the two youngest age groups—16 to 24 and 25 to 34—and a majority of all foreign-born in these ages. Given the older age profile of longer resident immigrants, their contribution increases with age and peaks in the 55 to 64 age group, where they comprised 37 percent of the labor force.

In order to better understand the contribution immigrants make to the city's workforce, it is important to identify the niches they occupy by industry. Industry refers to the kinds of business conducted by a person's employing organization. Figure 7-7 shows that the immigrant presence varies greatly by industry type.

FIGURE 7-4
Labor Force by Nativity and Age
New York City, 2000



While immigrants were 43 percent of all employed persons 16 and over, they constituted a majority of all workers in several major industries. Immigrants were 64 percent (140,000 workers) of those employed in *manufacturing* industries, with more than one-third of these immigrants employed in industries related to apparel, including cutting and sewing, knitting, and textile/fabric finishing. Sizable clusters were also found in printing, baking, electronic components, and metal fabrication. Another industry with a heavy immigrant presence was *construction*, with immigrants accounting for 58 percent of workers in this industry.

Immigrants also had a disproportionate presence in *service* industries. Of the 461,100 employed in *Accommodation, Food, and Other Services*, 249,200 or 54 percent were foreign-born. The largest concentrations in this industry were found in restau-

rants and other food establishments (100,400), private household (23,800), and traveler accommodations (21,100), with smaller but significant numbers in auto repair, beauty salons, and dry cleaning. The largest employer in New York's economy is *Educational, Health, and Social Services*, with 765,400 resident workers. Immigrants accounted for 311,300 (41 percent) of this service sector, in fields such as hospitals (89,000), elementary and secondary schools (46,900), home health care (33,800), nursing facilities (25,600), and colleges and universities (24,700).

Nearly one-half of the 399,400 persons employed in *Wholesale and Retail Trade* were immigrants, with substantial numbers in grocery (32,600), clothing (15,400), and department stores (11,700). Immigrants were also nearly one-half of the 214,100 workers in *Transportation and Warehousing*, including 35,300 in taxi and limousine businesses, 18,600

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE IN THE INNER AND OUTER COUNTIES

Patterns of population change that characterize New York City now also define the experience of the 12 inner counties nearest to New York City (Figure 7-5). In the 2000-2003 period, the inner counties registered a net migration loss of 9,000—a domestic migration loss of 240,000 was largely offset by a net international migration gain of 231,000. When natural increase was accounted for, the total population of these counties grew by 133,000. As in New York City, residents in these counties left for other parts of the metropolitan area and for other states, resulting in net domestic losses. However, this deficit was largely offset by gains through immigration, as many immigrants now bypass New York City and directly settle in adjacent counties. Immigrant fertility also played a major role in population change, with foreign-born mothers accounting for 34 percent of all births in the inner counties in 2000 (Figure 7-6). While this was lower than that for New York City, the percentage of births to foreign-born mothers in Hudson

(50 percent), Middlesex (44 percent), and Passaic (43 percent) was closer to the city average.

The 14 outer counties grew by 196,000 persons between 2000 and 2003 (Figure 7-5). Unlike New York City and the inner counties, the outer counties experienced positive net migration. This was primarily because the outer counties were able to attract domestic migrants from other parts of the region, though international flows also contributed to this result. In fact, net migration was not only positive, but larger than natural increase as a component of change. Immigrant fertility also played a smaller role: just 16 percent of births in the outer counties were to foreign-born mothers (Figure 7-6). Nearly one-quarter of the births in Mercer and one-fifth in Suffolk were to foreign-born mothers, the highest in the outer counties.

We would like to thank Darrin Goldman and Federico Amadeo for data on births to foreign-born mothers in New Jersey and Connecticut counties, respectively, and Stacey Moisuk for similar data for the Hudson Valley and Long Island.

FIGURE 7-5
**Components of Population Change
Inner and Outer Counties, 2000–2003**

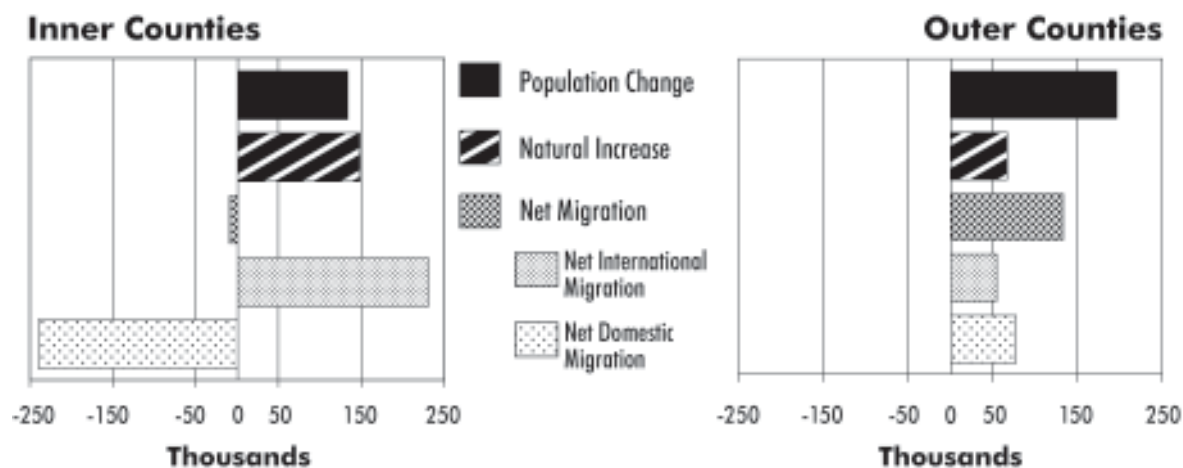


FIGURE 7-6

Percentage of Births to Foreign-born Mothers by County New York Metropolitan Region, 2000

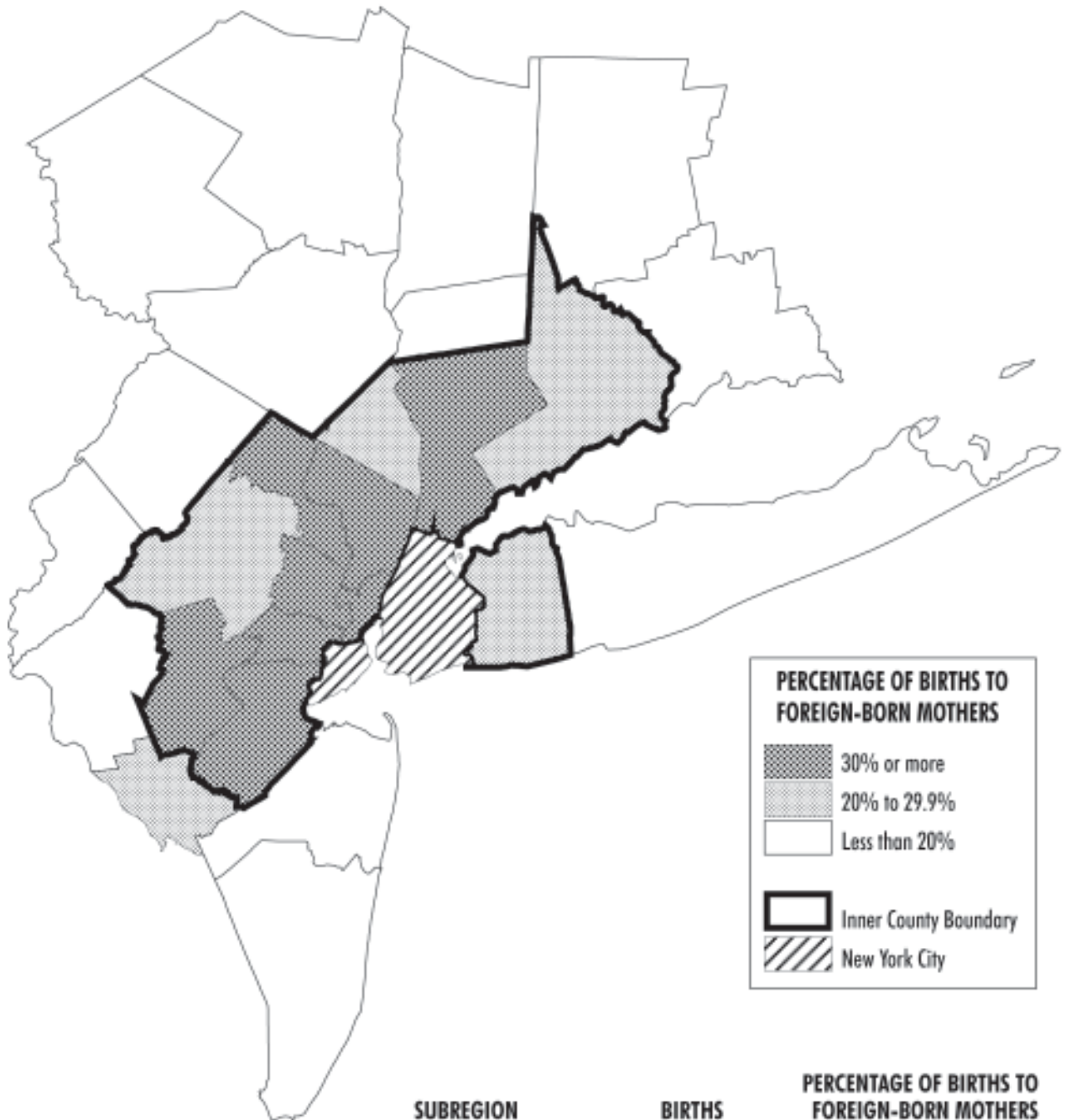
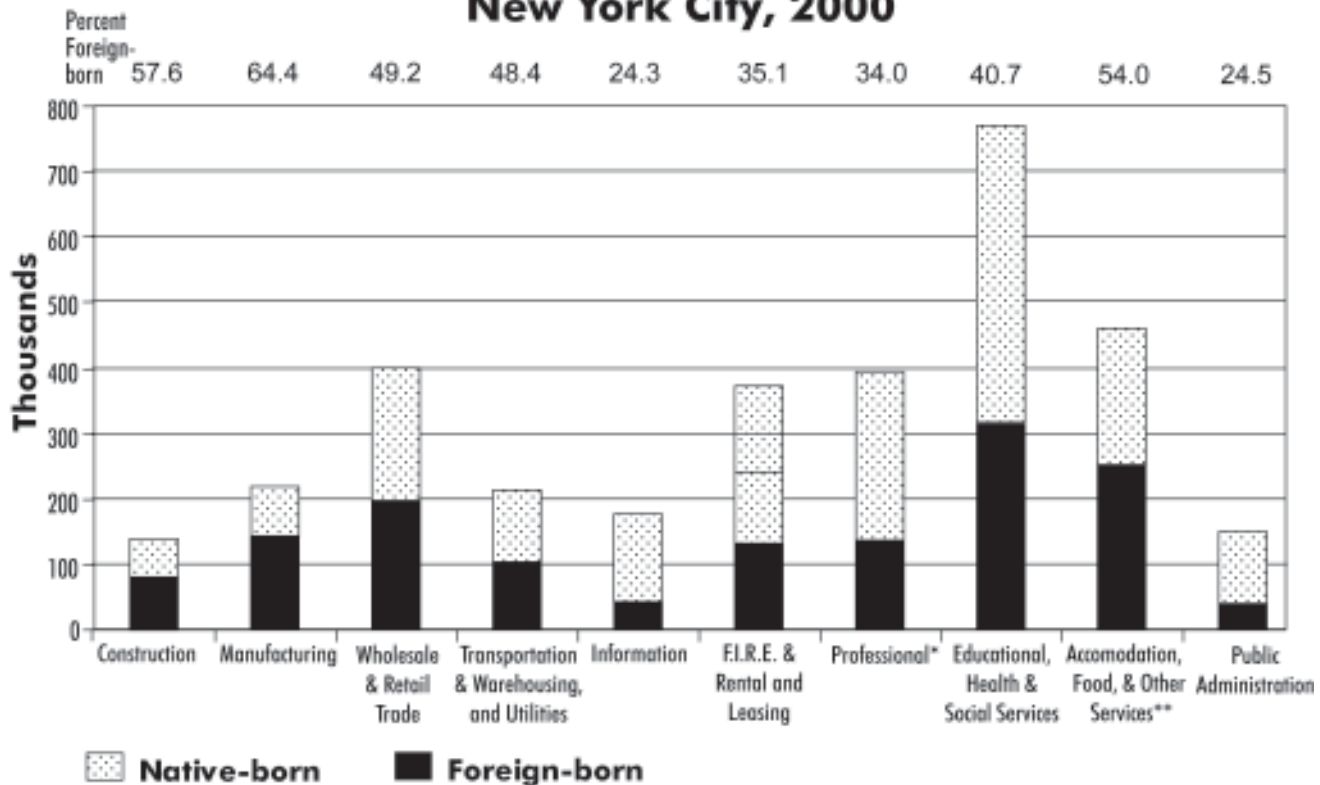


FIGURE 7-7
**Nativity of Labor Force by Selected Industry
 New York City, 2000**



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

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

in bus service and urban transit, and 10,100 in services incidental to transportation. Also included here are workers in the postal service, and in air transport, courier, truck, and rail transportation.

Industry sectors where immigrants had the lowest percentages of all workers were *Information* (24 percent); *Public Administration* (25 percent); *Professional, Scientific, Management, Administrative, and Waste Management* (34 percent); and *Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (F.I.R.E.)* (35 percent). Despite the relatively low representation, large clusters of immigrants were present in parts of each of these industries. Among jobs in F.I.R.E., large numbers of immigrants were in real estate (35,900),

securities/commodities (35,000), banking (34,400), and insurance (15,300). *Professional, Scientific, Management, Administrative, and Waste Management* included immigrant workers in building maintenance (20,000), legal services (16,500), investigation and security services (11,600), and architectural/engineering services (10,100).

Immigrants and Housing

In this section, we address the role immigrants play in the city's housing market by using the 2002 New York City Housing and Vacancy Survey (NYCHVS). This survey provides information on the *type* of occupied housing, which is not available in the

census.⁷ Table 7-3 shows that of the 3 million households in the city, 1.29 million had foreign-born heads—861,000 foreign-born heads had arrived in the U.S. before 1990 and 430,300 arrived in 1990 or later. The six types of housing depicted in table 7-3 refer to tenure and regulatory status. Owner-occupied housing units are either *conventional* or *co-op/condo*. Conventional refers to privately owned houses or buildings that are not part of a cooperative or condominium development. This includes owner-occupied single family houses and living quarters that are part of commercial or industrial buildings. The category co-op/condo is comprised of cooperative and condominium units, including those constructed under the New York State and New York

City Mitchell-Lama programs that provide cooperative housing for moderate income families through limited equity ownership. Renter-occupied housing units cover four categories: *market rate*, *controlled/stabilized*, *government assisted*, and *public housing*. Market rate refers to units with no current governmental restrictions or regulation on rents, rental conditions, or type of tenancy. These units may never have been subject to government rent regulation, or may have been regulated in the past but are no longer subject to these controls. Controlled/stabilized units numbered 1,047,700 (of which only 59,300 were rent controlled), making this the largest category in the city's housing inventory. Government assisted rentals include several categories

TABLE 7-3
Housing Type by Nativity of Household Head
New York City, 2002

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

* There were 370,748 householder records with missing information on birthplace and 45,773 foreignborn householder records with missing information on year of immigration. These households were assigned a nativity and year of immigration based on the percent distribution of households with complete information for these variables.

** Includes about 10,000 units that were acquired by the city due to nonpayment of property taxes

Source: NYC Housing and Vacancy Survey, 2002

Population Division, New York City Department of City Planning

of rentals that receive some form of government subsidy for the purposes of providing affordable housing to those with moderate incomes. Finally, public housing refers to rental units owned and managed by the New York City Housing Authority. Units in Housing Authority projects are aimed at providing housing for low to moderate income tenants, with the terms and conditions of occupancy regulated by the Authority. This category also includes about 10,000 *in-rent* units that are owned by the City of New York as a result of failure to pay property taxes for an extended period of time.

Immigrants comprised 43 percent of all households, but accounted for 40 percent of owner-occupied units. Immigrants were particularly underrepresented in co-ops/condos, where they accounted for just 31 percent of all units; they had a slightly higher share (45 percent) in conventional owner-occupied units. Among rental units, immigrants were disproportionately represented in market rate and in controlled/stabilized units, while they were underrepresented in government assisted units and in public housing.

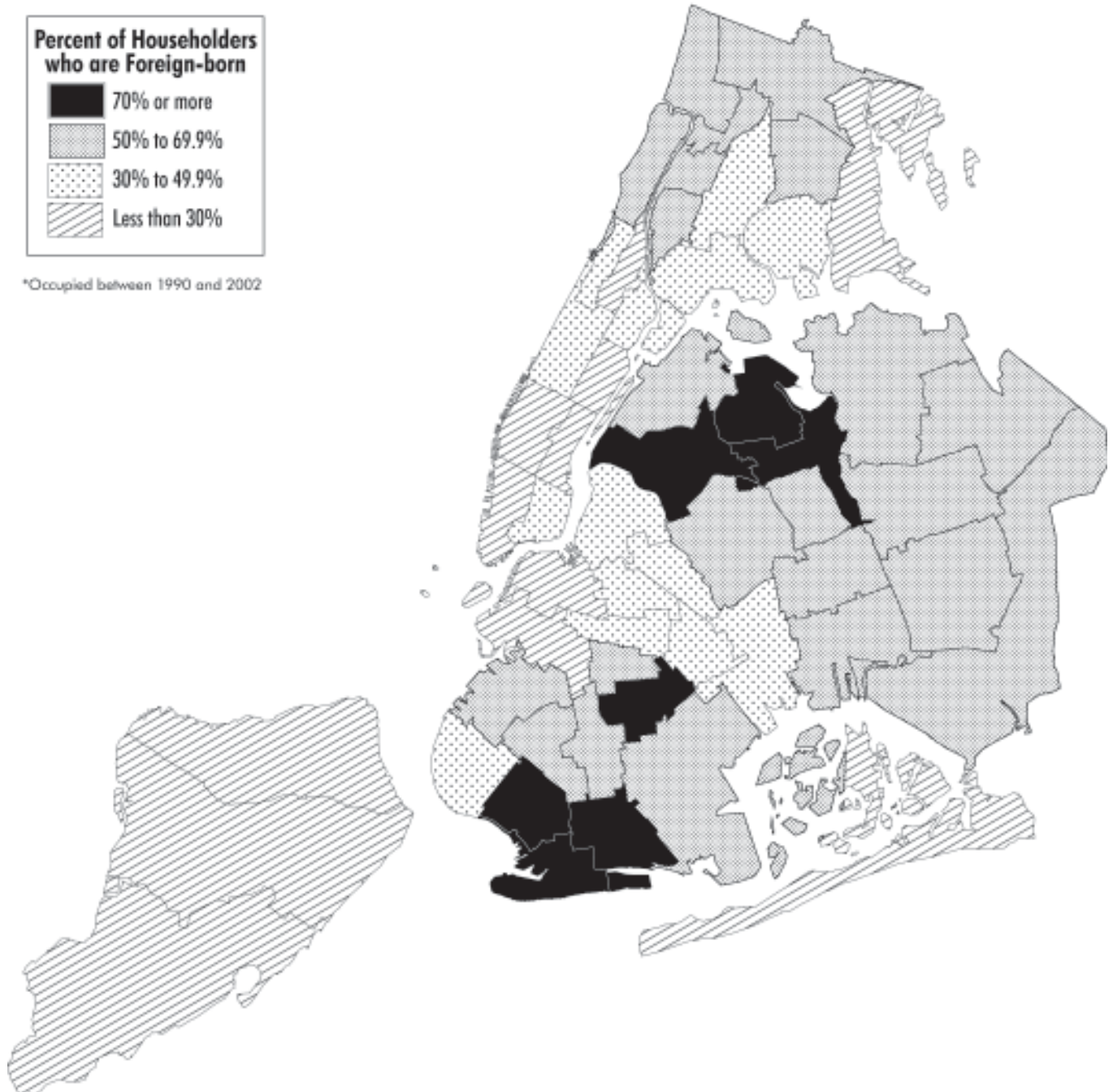
A different picture emerges when longer resident immigrants (those who arrived prior to 1990) are compared with more recent entrants (those who arrived in 1990 or later). Home ownership requires not only capital but also knowledge of the housing market. Not surprisingly, units headed by recent entrants were far less likely to be owner-occupied. While recent entrants accounted for 14 percent of all households in New York City, they constituted just 6 percent of owner-occupied units—and 19 percent of rentals. Among market rate rentals, close to one-quarter were occupied by recent entrants. On the other hand, recent entrants were underrepresented in rentals that were government assisted (12 percent) and especially in public housing (4 percent).

With increased time spent in the U.S., the housing picture improved dramatically for immigrant households. While they were 29 percent of all households, longer resident immigrant households accounted for 34 percent of owner-occupied units. Among conventional units, longer resident households accounted for 45 percent, though they were underrepresented (24 percent) in co-ops/condos. Among rentals, the presence of longer resident immigrants in controlled/stabilized units (28 percent) and in government assisted units (26 percent) was broadly in line with their overall share of households. But they were underrepresented in public housing, with 17 percent of units in this category. Thus, even with increased time in the U.S., immigrants are still much less likely to be living in public housing.

While immigrants play an important role in the city's overall housing market, their impact is even more substantial among recently occupied housing units, defined as units occupied between 1990 and 2002. Figure 7-8 shows the percentage of recently occupied housing units that had a foreign-born head, for 55 subareas of New York City. These data, which are from the NYCHVS, show that for a large majority of New York's neighborhoods, immigrants continue to play a major role in maintaining occupancy of the housing stock. City-wide, 48 percent of all recently-occupied housing was occupied by immigrants, but in 7 of the 55 subareas, 70 percent or more of recent occupancy could be tied to immigrant households. Subareas in this grouping included Elmhurst, Jackson Heights, and Woodside in Queens, as well as East Flatbush, Bensonhurst, Coney Island/Brighton Beach, and Sheepshead Bay in Brooklyn. Areas of the city where immigrants have not played a major role included Pelham Bay in the east Bronx, Brooklyn Heights and Fort Greene in western Brooklyn, the south shore of Staten Island, and Greenwich Village/Financial District in lower Manhattan.

FIGURE 7-8

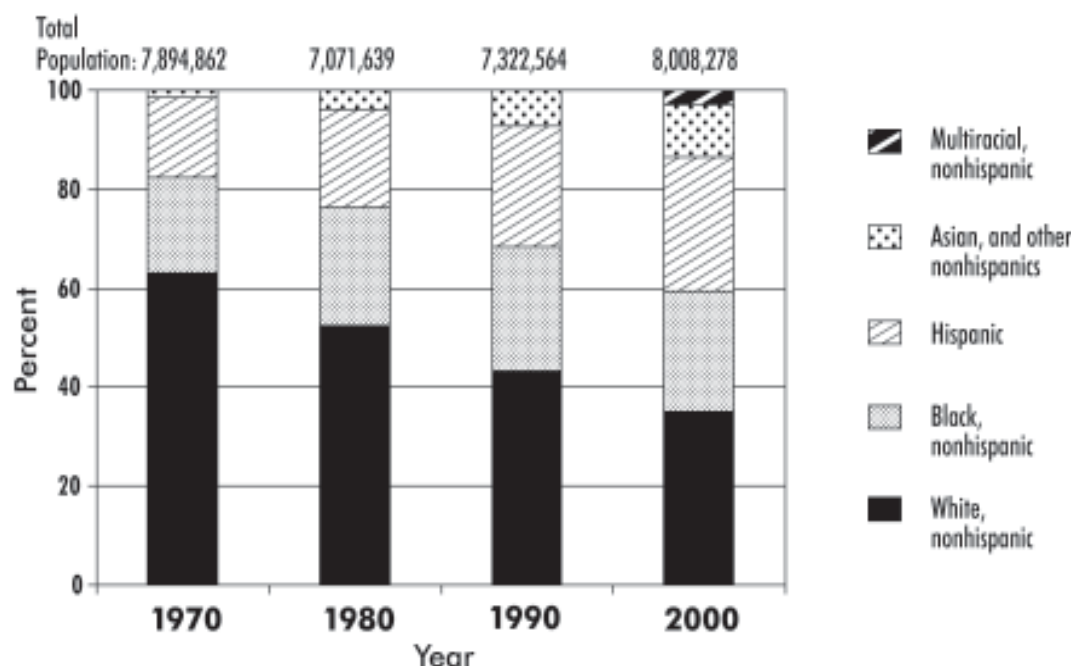
Foreign-born Share of Recently Occupied* Housing Units New York City, 2002



Population Division—New York City Department of City Planning

FIGURE 7-9

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



Since the mid-1990s, demand for housing has resulted in a surge in new construction, especially in the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens, boroughs that also have significant numbers of housing conversions.⁸ A large portion of the demand for new units has come about as a result of immigrant settlement and the emerging second generation. Data from the NYCHVS indicate that nearly one-half of all new units that came on the market in 1998 and beyond were occupied by either an immigrant (34 percent) or a second generation (13 percent) householder.⁹

THE CHANGING FACE OF NEW YORK CITY: Race and Hispanic Change Now and in the Future

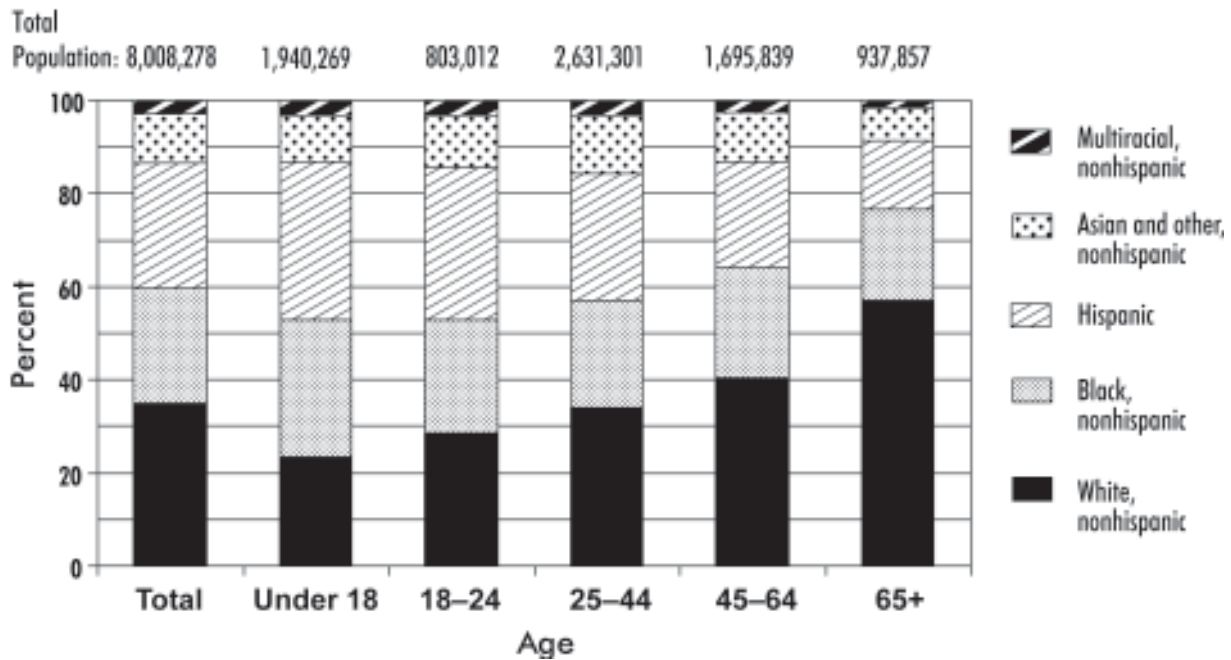
In just three decades, the large flow of immigrants from Latin America, Asia, and the Caribbean has

totally reshaped the race/Hispanic composition of New York, from one that was largely white nonhispanic to a diverse mix where no one group is in the majority. While white nonhispanics were still the largest group in 2000, they comprised just 35 percent of the population, down from 63 percent in 1970 (Figure 7-9). The share of all other race/Hispanic groups increased during this period. Black nonhispanics, who comprised 19 percent in 1970, accounted for nearly one-quarter in 2000, while the share of Asians and other nonhispanics quintupled, from 2 percent to 10 percent. Hispanics emerged as the largest minority group in the city in 2000, with a 27 percent share, up from 16 percent in 1970.

These dramatic changes have been accompanied by increasing ethnic diversity *within* each race/Hispanic group. The Afro-Caribbean population, for

FIGURE 7-10

Age by Race/Hispanic Origin New York City, 2000



example, numbered in excess of 632,000 in 2000, or nearly one-third of the black nonhispanic population, up from less than 10 percent in 1970. The Hispanic population, long synonymous with Puerto Ricans, had no single group with a majority. Puerto Ricans remained the largest group, but accounted for just 38 percent of Hispanics in 2000, and were followed by a panoply of other ethnic groups, including Dominicans (25 percent), Mexicans (9 percent), Ecuadorians (7 percent) and Colombians (5 percent).¹⁰ Among Asians, the Chinese were a near majority (46 percent) in 2000, but down from their 59 percent share in 1970. They were followed by Asian Indians (22 percent), Koreans (11 percent), and Filipinos (7 percent). Bangladeshis emerged as the fifth largest Asian group in 2000, with a two percent share of the Asian nonhispanic population.

Figure 7-10 examines the race/Hispanic profile of the city by age. Among the city's population ages 65 years and over, a majority were white nonhispanic, mirroring the city's recent demographic past. On the other hand, children under 18 represent the city's demographic future.

Among the city's children, Hispanics were the largest group (34 percent), followed by black nonhispanics (29 percent), white nonhispanics (24 percent), Asian nonhispanics (10 percent), and those of multiracial nonhispanic backgrounds (3 percent). In the coming decades, as older white nonhispanics age out, the overall race/Hispanic composition of the city will reflect the make-up of these younger age cohorts as they ascend the age distribution.

SUMMARY

The decennial census enumerated 7,322,564 New York City residents in 1990 and 8,008,278 in 2000, an increase of 9.4 percent. The city, however, has large numbers of hard-to-enumerate groups that are missed by the decennial census. In 1990, the Census Bureau acknowledged an undercount of 244,436 persons, but by 2000, the undercount had dropped dramatically to 35,722. This decline was largely due to an improved address list of city residents created by the Department of City Planning and used by the Census Bureau to mail out questionnaires. When the city's population is adjusted to reflect the undercount, the real increase in population is estimated to be 6.3 percent in the 1990s.

New York City is as much a process as a place, with new immigrants replacing residents who leave for other parts of the region/country. In recent decades, given the high level of out-migration from New York, immigrant flows have mitigated catastrophic population losses in the 1970s, stabilized the city's population in the 1980s, and helped the city reach a new population peak of over 8 million in 2000. Immigration has also had an indirect effect on the city's population growth by way of immigrant fertility, with foreign-born mothers accounting for over one-half of all births in the city. Overall, immigrants and their U.S.-born offspring account for approximately 55 percent of the city's population.

There has been a continued rise in the city's population in the new millennium, with the Census Bureau estimating an increase of approximately 1 percent in the 2000–2003 period. The overall components of population change reflect the continued importance of immigration. Net domestic outflows of 475,000 were offset by a net gain of 339,000 persons through international migration, and natural increase of over 200,000.

Immigrants play a crucial role in the city's labor market, comprising 43 percent of all city residents in the labor force in 2000. In the core working ages—25 to 54 years—between 40 and 50 percent of all city residents in the labor force were immigrants. Given the outflows from the city, New York's current and future economic viability is closely tied to the ability of immigrants to replace departing workers, especially as the large baby-boom cohort begins to retire from the workforce. With respect to industry, immigrants were employed in distinct niches. While immigrants were 43 percent of all employed persons 16 and over, they constituted a majority of all workers in manufacturing, construction, and in many service industries.

Immigrants also help sustain the housing stock in many of the city's neighborhoods. Overall, 48 percent of recently-occupied (between 1990 and 2002) housing units had a foreign-born householder, with this figure rising to over 70 percent in many neighborhoods in Brooklyn and Queens. Immigrant demand for housing is also influencing new construction, which has risen to levels not seen in more than 20 years. Many of these new units are in neighborhoods that had witnessed housing abandonment in the 1970s. Data from the 2002 New York City Housing and Vacancy Survey indicate that close to one-half of housing units that came on the market in 1998 and beyond were occupied by either an immigrant or a second generation householder.

The entry of immigrants from Latin America, Asia, and the Caribbean has reshaped the city's race/Hispanic composition. While white nonhispanics were still the largest group in 2000, they comprised just 35 percent of the population, down from 63 percent in 1970. During this period, the share of Hispanics increased from 16 percent to 27 percent, while the black nonhispanic share grew from 19 per-

cent to 25 percent; Asians and other nonhispanics quintupled their share to 10 percent. Further, the level of diversity within each race/Hispanic group increased substantially. Hispanics, who were principally Puerto Rican, now include large shares of Dominicans, Mexicans, Ecuadorians, and Colombians. Among black nonhispanics, the Afro-Caribbean population now comprises nearly one-third of the total, up from less than 10 percent in 1970. Among Asians, the Chinese no longer comprised a majority, and there were substantial numbers of Asian Indians, Koreans, Filipinos, and Bangladeshis.

Children represent the city's demographic future. Hispanics comprised the largest group (34 percent) among the city's children, followed by black nonhispanics (29 percent), white nonhispanics (24 percent), Asian nonhispanics (10 percent), and those of multiracial nonhispanic backgrounds (3 percent). In the coming decades, as older white nonhispanics age out, the overall race/Hispanic composition of the city will reflect the extremely diverse make-up of these younger age cohorts as they ascend the age distribution.

ENDNOTES

1 Unlike the earlier analysis for 1970–2000, which is based on change between successive censuses, the post-2000 analysis discussed here must work forward from 2000 using estimates of the components of change. While natural increase comes from administrative data (as in the 1970–2000 analysis), migration is estimated differently. The Census Bureau uses changes in the addresses of tax filers to estimate domestic (i.e., 50 states) migration flows into and out of areas. International migrants are allocated to all counties in the U.S. using the 2000 census percentage that each county constitutes of the national non-citizen, recently-arrived foreign-born population. (Migration of persons to and from the island of Puerto Rico is included in net international migration.) These calculations are made for persons less than 65 years of age; a separate method is used for older persons based heavily on Medicare enrollment. Population change is the sum of the above components and a residual. The Census Bureau notes that “the residual results from the application of a national population control to state and county population estimates. The residual is the difference in state and county population before and after the application of the control. The residual is not a demographic component of population change.”

According to the Department of City Planning’s July 2003 population estimates, the population of New York City should be in the vicinity of 8.13 million. The Department’s assessment is built upon a documented net increase of approximately 60,000 housing units through new construction since 2000, a number that is three-quarters of the total for the entire decade of the 1990s. The Bureau estimates a small decline in the population of Queens and a minimal increase in Brooklyn, despite the large number of new housing units coming on the market in both boroughs. Especially problematic is the Census Bureau estimate of net domestic migration, which is based on tax return data. Current Bureau estimates of domestic loss, if extended out for the decade, are akin to those that took place in the 1970s. This is unrealistic given the absence of housing abandonment in the city’s neighborhoods coupled with the high level of new construction currently being seen in many parts of the city. The methodology used by the Census Bureau has proven to be ineffective in the past. For example, in 1999, the Census Bureau estimated the city’s population at 7.4 million, but less than a year later, the decennial census enumerated over 8 million residents in the city. For further information, please see *Annual Report on Social Indicators*, 2003.

2 Since 1940, the Census Bureau has done a “coverage evaluation” of the decennial census, usually through the creation of an independent estimate of population, using administrative records (e.g., births, deaths) and/or through a post-enumeration survey, which provides information on who was captured in the census enumeration. While the use of administrative records for demographic analysis has been considered by many to be the gold standard for independently estimating the population, this approach has two big limitations. First, estimation cannot be done for most sub-national areas and second, in recent times, these estimates have come under fire because of problems in estimating the size of the immigrant population. The post-enumeration survey, which has been used since 1950, has the advantage of being able to provide coverage estimates for small areas. Post-enumeration surveys work on the premise that it is possible to revisit addresses in a sample of blocks to estimate who was captured and who was missed in the census. The main limitation of this method is that persons who resist the enumeration may also resist the post-census survey. Moreover, like any survey, estimates for small areas are subject to error associated with use of a sample instead of the entire population (sampling error) and error associated with the collection, processing and compilation of data (nonsampling error).

3 No post-enumeration survey was conducted in 1970; demographic analysis was the main coverage evaluation method, supplemented by administrative data for the elderly. (Please see Citro, Constance F., and Michael L. Cohen eds. 1985. *The Bicentennial Census: New Directions for Methodology in 1990*, pp 132–133. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press.) Despite the absence of a post-enumeration survey, Anderson and Fienberg cite an estimate of 186,352 black persons missed in the 1970 Census for New York State, part of a sizable national undercount. (Please see Anderson, Margo J. and Stephen E. Fienberg. 1999. *Who Counts: The Politics of Census-Taking in Contemporary America*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation.) The proportion of

blacks in New York State who resided in New York City was applied to the undercount of blacks in the State (.7691*186,352) to obtain the city undercount of 143,323. In 1970, no estimates of the undercount for other race groups were available. (Please see U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. 1974. *Counting the Forgotten: The 1970 Census Count of Persons of Spanish Speaking Background in the United States*.) Therefore, the 1970 adjusted population for the city includes the estimated undercount for only blacks in the city.

4 The figure of 160,000 was used by New York State, as part of their projections methodology in the 1980s. (Please see New York State, Department of Commerce, State Data Center, *Official Population Projections for New York State Counties: 1980-2010*, April 1985. Also see, U.S. Census Bureau. 1988. *The Coverage of The Population in the 1980 Census*, PHC80-E4. Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of Commerce.)

5 Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Committee on Adjustment of Postcensal Estimates (CAPE Committee), Assessment of Accuracy of Adjusted Versus Unadjusted 1990 Census Base for use in Intercensal Estimates (Washington, DC, 7 August 1992).

6 Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, A.C.E. Revision II, Memorandum Series #PP-60. (Washington, DC, 9 April 2003) <http://www.census.gov/dmd/www/pdf/pp-60r.pdf> There is a high standard error associated with the undercount for the city. The main goal of this section, however, is to examine components of population change. If one were to assume there was no undercount in 2000, net out-migration in the 1990s would be even higher.

7 The 2002 NYCHVS sample consisted of about 18,000 housing units that were drawn from the 2000 census address list. Information on “control status” of the housing unit, that is the kinds of subsidies and/or governmental regulation that govern housing occupancy, can be identified in the NYCHVS but not the decennial census.

8 According to data from the New York City Department of Buildings, annual average permits for new construction in the Bronx rose from a 1995–1999 annual average of 1,072 to a 2000–2003 annual average of 2,356. In Brooklyn, annual average permits went from 1,526 in 1995–1999 to 4,295 in 2000–2003. For Queens, the average rose from 1,360 to 3,463 over the same period. Unlike new construction, conversions are housing units created by adding to or subdividing units in existing buildings. It includes dwelling units created in non-residential buildings, additional units created within existing occupied residential buildings, and units restored to the housing stock in vacant residential buildings by private investors without city assistance. The city’s building records provide more accurate data on new construction than on conversions, requiring that the number of these added units be estimated by indirect means. For the 1990s, the estimated number of conversions in the city was 127,000.

9 Data were for housing units in all five boroughs where the occupant moved in after 1997 and was the very first occupant of the unit.

10 Due to a change in the wording of the Hispanic question in 2000, nearly 19 percent of Hispanics did not specify their subgroup, up from under 7 percent in 1990. The share for each Hispanic subgroup used here is a revised 2000 estimate obtained after using an algorithm to allocate unspecified Hispanics to their respective subgroups. Please see <http://www.nyc.gov/planning>. Also see Lobo, Arun Peter, Joseph J. Salvo, and Timothy Calabrese. “Revising the Size and Characteristics of New York’s Hispanic Subgroups Reported in the 2000 Census.” 2004 Proceedings of the American Statistical Association, Government Statistics & Social Statistics Sections [CD-ROM], Alexandria, VA: American Statistical Association.



Newest New Yorkers 2000 Appendix Tables

APPENDIX TABLE 3-1	PAGE	APPENDIX TABLE 5-4	PAGE
Immigrants Admitted by Class and Year of Admission		Ten Largest Sources of the Foreign-born by County	
New York City, 1990–1999	190–191	New York Metropolitan Region, 2000	248–249
APPENDIX TABLE 3-2		APPENDIX TABLE 5-5	
Immigrants Admitted by Class and Year of Admission		Characteristics of Housing Units	
United States, 1990–1999	192–193	New York Metropolitan Region by Subregion and County,	
APPENDIX TABLE 3-3		2000	250
Immigrants Admitted by Class of Admission and		APPENDIX TABLE 5-6	
Country of Birth		Race/Hispanic Origin and Economic Characteristics	
New York City, 1990–1999	194–201	New York Metropolitan Region by Subregion and County,	
APPENDIX TABLE 3-4		2000	251
Immigrants Admitted by Class of Admission & Country of Birth		APPENDIX TABLE 5-7	
United States, 1990–1999	202–209	Population Density and Percent Foreign-born	
APPENDIX TABLE 3-5		Selected Urban Places in the New York Metropolitan Region,	
Immigrants Admitted by Class and Year of Admission		2000	252
New York City, 1982–1989	210	APPENDIX TABLE 5-8	
APPENDIX TABLE 3-6		Characteristics of Housing Units	
Immigrants Admitted by Class and Year of Admission		Selected Urban Places in the New York Metropolitan Region,	
United States, 1982–1989	211	2000	253
APPENDIX TABLE 3-7		APPENDIX TABLE 5-9	
Immigrants Admitted by Class of Admission & Country of Birth		Total and Foreign-born Population	
New York City, 1982–1989	212–219	Selected Urban Places in the New York Metropolitan Region,	
APPENDIX TABLE 3-8		1970–2000	254–255
Immigrants Admitted by Class of Admission & Country of Birth		APPENDIX TABLE 5-10	
United States, 1982–1989	220–227	Population by Race/Hispanic Origin	
APPENDIX TABLE 4-1a		Selected Urban Places in the New York Metropolitan Region,	
Neighborhoods/ZIP Codes of Settlement for the Top 20		1970–2000	256–257
Foreign-born Groups in New York City	228–235	APPENDIX TABLE 5-11	
APPENDIX TABLE 4-1b		Ten Largest Source Countries of the Foreign-born	
Neighborhoods/ZIP Codes of Settlement for Foreign-born		Selected Urban Places in the New York Metropolitan Region,	
Groups Ranked 21 through 40 in New York City ...	236–243	2000	258–259
APPENDIX TABLE 5-1		APPENDIX TABLE 5-12	
Population Density and Percent Foreign-born		Race/Hispanic Origin and Economic Characteristics	
New York Metropolitan Region by Subregion		Selected Urban Places in the New York Metropolitan Region,	
and County, 2000	244	2000	260
APPENDIX TABLE 5-2		APPENDIX TABLE 6-1	
Foreign-born by Area of Origin		Ability to Speak English for the Population Ages 5 and Over	
New York Metropolitan Region by		by Neighborhoods/ZIP Codes of Residence	
Subregion and County, 2000	245	New York City, 2000	262–265
APPENDIX TABLE 5-3			
Total and Foreign-born Population			
New York Metropolitan Region by Subregion and County,			
1900–2000	246–247		

APPENDIX TABLE 3-1

Immigrants Admitted by Class and Year of Admission New York City, 1990–1999

	<u>TOTAL, 1990–1999</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>
TOTAL IMMIGRATION	1,048,704	103,049	110,345	113,246	119,258	117,090	105,728	125,645	100,970	76,586	76,787
FAMILY PREFERENCES	390,972	50,796	49,511	43,867	47,174	41,534	40,108	39,460	27,854	23,804	26,864
1st Preference	33,040	2,331	2,407	2,347	2,588	2,624	2,795	4,363	5,456	3,646	4,483
Unmarried son or daughter of a U.S. citizen	23,657	1,690	1,704	1,683	1,859	1,828	1,881	3,166	3,978	2,654	3,214
Children	9,383	641	703	664	729	796	914	1,197	1,478	992	1,269
2nd Preference	237,155	33,751	29,987	29,423	31,063	25,554	26,423	24,089	13,920	10,270	12,675
Spouses of permanent resident aliens	62,520	8,199	6,860	9,961	9,924	6,654	6,390	5,931	3,063	2,530	3,008
Children of permanent residents	34,334	—	—	5,380	6,564	4,982	5,695	4,868	2,566	1,941	2,338
Children of the above	32,325	—	—	6,998	5,851	5,187	5,326	3,878	1,715	1,677	1,693
Unmarried son or daughter of a permanent resident alien	67,716	14,589	13,329	5,208	6,213	5,519	5,335	6,070	4,713	2,816	3,924
Children of the above	40,260	10,963	9,798	1,876	2,511	3,212	3,677	3,342	1,863	1,306	1,712
3rd Preference (4 th preference prior to 1992)	38,862	4,971	5,269	3,825	4,440	4,178	3,534	3,666	2,849	3,043	3,087
Married son or daughter of a U.S. citizen	10,899	1,396	1,387	1,107	1,271	1,129	969	1,013	833	901	893
Spouses	9,360	1,164	1,195	918	1,084	992	841	875	733	774	784
Children	18,603	2,411	2,687	1,800	2,085	2,057	1,724	1,778	1,283	1,368	1,410
4th Preference (5 th preference prior to 1992)	81,915	9,743	11,848	8,272	9,083	9,178	7,356	7,342	5,629	6,845	6,619
Brothers or sisters of U.S. citizens	27,951	3,159	3,755	2,791	3,225	3,236	2,468	2,544	2,040	2,419	2,314
Spouses	17,563	2,077	2,322	1,684	1,911	1,908	1,548	1,629	1,317	1,606	1,561
Children	36,401	4,507	5,771	3,797	3,947	4,034	3,340	3,169	2,272	2,820	2,744
EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCES	103,906	7,269	6,797	12,124	14,137	14,598	9,814	16,012	10,292	6,504	6,359
1st Preference	9,844	—	—	403	1,164	1,201	692	2,108	1,466	1,442	1,368
Aliens with extraordinary ability	1,727	—	—	29	158	180	127	361	250	293	329
Outstanding professors	772	—	—	31	103	91	61	188	145	83	70
Multinational executives	2,528	—	—	145	311	319	163	512	401	351	326
Spouses	2,589	—	—	99	304	320	178	584	378	369	357
Children	2,228	—	—	99	288	291	163	463	292	346	286
2nd Preference	10,004	—	—	5,159	1,686	641	261	732	578	499	448
Professionals with advanced degrees	4,865	—	—	2,561	710	291	108	416	313	238	228
Spouses	2,639	—	—	1,253	492	179	78	192	176	141	128
Children	2,500	—	—	1,345	484	171	75	124	89	120	92

	TOTAL, 1990–1999	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
3rd Preference	61,862	–	–	6,013	10,407	11,026	8,052	12,226	6,797	3,630	3,711
Skilled and professional	50,210	–	–	4,524	8,925	9,556	7,426	9,925	4,697	2,690	2,467
Skilled workers	9,842	–	–	1,397	1,461	1,208	574	2,729	958	746	769
Professionals with BA	4,391	–	–	579	1,116	1,022	693	592	133	140	116
Spouses	10,845	–	–	1,131	1,344	1,359	1,465	2,888	1,301	704	653
Children	14,723	–	–	1,417	1,745	1,843	1,909	3,559	2,242	1,082	926
Chinese students, total	10,409	–	–	–	3,259	4,124	2,785	157	63	18	–
Principals	10,216	–	–	–	3,233	4,001	2,751	150	62	18	–
Spouses	47	–	–	–	–	32	9	–	–	–	–
Children	146	–	–	–	23	91	25	6	–	–	–
Needed unskilled workers, total	11,652	–	–	1,489	1,482	1,470	626	2,301	2,100	940	1,244
Principals	5,313	–	–	653	644	604	229	1,214	1,002	358	609
Spouses	2,332	–	–	297	282	302	131	465	420	179	256
Children	4,007	–	–	539	556	564	266	622	678	403	379
4th Preference	7,946	–	–	501	872	1,717	785	922	1,406	921	822
5th Preference	139	–	–	–	8	13	24	24	45	12	10
Employment creation	52	–	–	–	–	5	9	11	14	–	5
Spouses	29	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	10	–	–
Children	58	–	–	–	–	5	10	8	21	7	–
Pre-1992 3rd Preference	4,690	2,337	2,341	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 6th Preference	9,421	4,932	4,456	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
IMMEDIATE RELATIVES	302,095	24,922	25,970	28,988	30,935	32,874	27,276	34,059	39,544	30,603	26,924
Spouses of citizens	158,652	12,964	13,532	16,007	17,227	18,760	14,509	16,846	20,655	15,277	12,875
Children of citizens	75,233	5,104	5,361	5,404	6,172	7,324	7,728	9,209	10,936	9,190	8,805
Parents of adult citizens	68,210	6,854	7,077	7,577	7,536	6,790	5,039	8,004	7,953	6,136	5,244
REFUGEES AND ASYLEES	141,124	10,891	19,236	12,059	14,037	18,677	17,319	21,862	12,508	6,857	7,678
Refugees	130,951	10,374	18,101	11,338	12,942	17,988	16,224	21,000	11,870	4,294	6,820
Asylees	10,173	517	1,135	721	1,095	689	1,095	862	638	2,563	858
TOTAL DIVERSITY VISAS	85,569	5,925	6,401	7,775	6,855	8,040	10,373	13,493	9,933	8,541	8,233
Diversity	49,121	–	–	–	–	–	9,021	13,393	9,933	8,541	8,233
Diversity transition	23,491	–	–	7,144	6,855	8,040	1,352	100	–	–	–
Nationals of adversely affected countries	5,801	3,251	2,283	267	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Natives of underrepresented countries	7,156	2,674	4,118	364	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SPECIAL IMMIGRANTS	1,223	622	601	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LEGALIZATION DEPENDENTS	11,499	–	–	6,458	4,587	436	9	–	5	–	–
OTHER IMMIGRANTS	12,316	2,624	1,829	1,975	1,533	931	829	755	834	277	729
Registered nurses	4,061	1,643	897	938	504	58	20	–	–	–	–
Amerasians	756	340	237	95	68	6	–	–	5	–	–
Children born abroad of American parents	2,343	308	298	269	269	279	273	222	191	108	126
Parolees Soviet/Indochinese	2,716	–	224	434	438	415	333	252	287	116	217
Suspension of deportation	1,027	20	15	19	32	56	125	216	303	20	221
All others	1,413	313	158	220	222	117	78	60	48	32	165

– Indicates cells with fewer than 5 immigrants. In some cases the data category is not applicable.

APPENDIX TABLE 3-2

Immigrants Admitted by Class and Year of Admission United States, 1990–1999

	TOTAL, 1990–1999	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
TOTAL IMMIGRATION	7,578,530	656,111	704,005	810,635	880,014	798,394	716,194	911,265	795,830	659,522	646,560
FAMILY PREFERENCES	2,236,488	214,550	216,088	213,123	226,776	211,961	238,122	294,174	213,331	191,480	216,883
1st Preference	168,468	15,861	15,385	12,486	12,819	13,181	15,182	20,909	22,536	17,717	22,392
Unmarried son or daughter of a U.S. citizen	129,079	12,526	11,914	9,501	9,636	9,751	11,219	15,964	17,711	13,905	16,952
Children	39,389	3,335	3,471	2,985	3,183	3,430	3,963	4,945	4,825	3,812	5,440
2nd Preference	1,216,912	107,686	110,126	118,247	128,308	115,000	144,535	182,834	113,681	88,488	108,007
Spouses of permanent resident aliens	350,396	27,500	27,409	39,596	43,033	33,421	38,828	54,412	31,578	25,211	29,408
Children of permanent residents	396,892	—	—	35,619	41,450	42,187	59,574	80,986	50,110	38,422	48,544
Children of the above	82,964	—	—	15,271	14,121	13,065	12,558	10,828	5,287	5,573	6,261
Unmarried son or daughter of a permanent resident alien	285,794	56,515	59,712	22,355	23,221	18,860	24,174	27,633	20,660	14,740	17,924
Children of the above	100,866	23,671	23,005	5,406	6,483	7,467	9,401	8,975	6,046	4,542	5,870
3rd Preference (4 th preference prior to 1992)	236,205	26,751	27,115	22,195	23,385	22,191	20,876	25,452	21,943	22,257	24,040
Married son or daughter of a U.S. citizen	65,214	7,495	7,297	6,281	6,475	6,064	5,719	6,927	5,943	6,243	6,770
Spouses	57,075	6,328	6,405	5,345	5,667	5,383	5,052	6,085	5,277	5,522	6,011
Children	113,916	12,928	13,413	10,569	11,243	10,744	10,105	12,440	10,723	10,492	11,259
4th Preference (5 th preference prior to 1992)	614,903	64,252	63,462	60,195	62,264	61,589	57,529	64,979	55,171	63,018	62,444
Brothers or sisters of U.S. citizens	205,288	20,784	20,706	20,201	20,983	20,962	19,332	21,743	18,490	21,203	20,884
Spouses	141,578	14,272	13,863	13,369	14,014	13,909	13,293	15,482	13,104	15,146	15,126
Children	268,037	29,196	28,893	26,625	27,267	26,718	24,904	27,754	23,577	26,669	26,434
EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCES	922,955	53,729	54,949	116,198	147,012	123,291	85,336	117,499	90,607	77,517	56,817
1st Preference	150,579	—	—	5,456	21,114	21,053	17,339	27,501	21,810	21,408	14,898
Aliens with extraordinary ability	10,745	—	—	261	1,259	1,313	1,194	2,060	1,717	1,691	1,250
Outstanding professors	12,969	—	—	319	1,676	1,809	1,617	2,633	2,097	1,835	983
Multinational executives	35,901	—	—	1,446	5,088	4,975	3,922	6,354	5,325	5,183	3,608
Spouses	42,670	—	—	1,505	5,870	5,946	4,951	7,897	6,212	6,048	4,241
Children	48,294	—	—	1,925	7,221	7,010	5,655	8,557	6,459	6,651	4,816
2nd Preference	171,262	—	—	58,401	29,468	14,432	10,475	18,462	17,059	14,384	8,581
Professionals with advanced degrees	81,205	—	—	27,503	13,801	6,807	4,952	8,870	8,393	6,933	3,946
Spouses	54,136	—	—	16,910	9,451	4,649	3,455	6,122	5,727	4,930	2,892
Children	35,921	—	—	13,988	6,216	2,976	2,068	3,470	2,939	2,521	1,743

	TOTAL, 1990–1999	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
3rd Preference	430,093	–	–	47,568	87,689	76,956	50,245	62,756	42,596	34,317	27,966
Skilled and professional	362,113	–	–	38,636	77,722	67,566	42,361	50,907	33,894	28,062	22,965
Skilled workers	86,668	–	–	12,257	12,813	10,139	9,094	16,001	10,564	8,515	7,285
Professionals with BA	43,172	–	–	4,192	9,560	7,732	5,792	5,507	3,972	3,927	2,490
Spouses	84,518	–	–	9,911	12,951	13,920	11,265	13,857	8,830	7,661	6,123
Children	94,727	–	–	12,276	15,483	14,478	11,997	15,141	10,386	7,918	7,048
Chinese students	53,028	–	–	–	26,915	21,297	4,213	401	142	41	19
Principals	52,547	–	–	–	26,852	21,008	4,134	373	132	32	16
Spouses	171	–	–	–	28	99	28	6	–	5	–
Children	310	–	–	–	35	190	51	22	8	–	–
Needed unskilled workers	67,980	–	–	8,932	9,967	9,390	7,884	11,849	8,702	6,255	5,001
Principals	31,082	–	–	4,017	4,405	4,136	3,636	6,010	4,036	2,701	2,141
Spouses	13,897	–	–	1,735	1,931	1,952	1,681	2,409	1,811	1,319	1,059
Children	23,001	–	–	3,180	3,631	3,302	2,567	3,430	2,855	2,235	1,801
4th Preference	56,659	–	–	4,063	8,158	10,406	6,737	7,844	7,781	6,584	5,086
5th Preference	5,033	–	–	59	583	444	540	936	1,361	824	286
Employment creation	1,648	–	–	24	196	157	174	295	444	259	99
Spouses	1,195	–	–	12	136	106	128	227	314	201	71
Children	2,190	–	–	23	251	181	238	414	603	364	116
Pre-1992 3rd Preference	54,634	26,546	27,748	340	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 6th Preference	54,695	27,183	27,201	311	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
IMMEDIATE RELATIVES	2,592,840	231,680	237,103	235,484	255,059	249,764	220,360	300,430	321,008	283,368	258,584
Spouses of citizens	1,412,730	125,426	125,397	128,396	145,843	145,247	123,238	169,760	170,263	151,172	127,988
Children of citizens	560,381	46,065	48,130	42,324	46,788	48,147	48,740	63,971	76,631	70,472	69,113
Parents of adult citizens	619,729	60,189	63,576	64,764	62,428	56,370	48,382	66,699	74,114	61,724	61,483
Refugees and Asylees	1,053,078	98,074	139,292	117,136	127,405	121,481	114,706	128,594	112,168	52,193	42,029
Refugees	958,974	93,137	116,628	106,478	115,601	115,498	106,869	118,557	102,062	44,647	39,497
Asylees	94,104	4,937	22,664	10,658	11,804	5,983	7,837	10,037	10,106	7,546	2,532
Total Diversity Visas	410,594	29,161	22,070	36,348	33,480	41,056	47,245	58,790	49,374	45,499	47,571
Diversity	240,976	–	–	–	–	–	40,301	58,245	49,360	45,499	47,571
Diversity transition	115,938	–	–	33,911	33,468	41,056	6,944	545	14	–	–
Nationals of adversely affected countries	34,206	20,371	12,268	1,557	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
Natives of underrepresented countries	19,472	8,790	9,802	880	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Special Immigrants	9,039	4,463	4,576	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Legalization Dependents	142,236	–	–	52,272	55,344	34,074	277	184	64	21	–
Other Immigrants	211,300	24,454	29,927	40,074	34,938	16,767	10,148	11,594	9,278	9,444	24,676
Registered nurses	12,164	2,954	3,069	3,572	2,178	304	69	16	–	–	–
Amerasians	63,478	13,059	16,010	17,253	11,116	2,822	939	956	738	346	239
Children born abroad of American parents	17,529	2,410	2,224	2,116	2,030	1,883	1,894	1,660	1,432	902	978
Parolees Soviet/Indochinese	52,935	–	4,998	13,661	15,772	8,253	3,086	2,269	1,844	1,225	1,827
Suspension of deportation	28,858	889	782	1,013	1,468	2,220	3,168	5,812	4,628	423	8,455
All others	36,336	5,142	2,844	2,459	2,374	1,285	992	881	635	6,547	13,177

– Indicates cells with fewer than 5 immigrants. In some cases the data category is not applicable.

APPENDIX TABLE 3-3

Immigrants Admitted by Class of Admission and Country of Birth New York City, 1990–1999

	Family Preferences						Immediate Relatives			
	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>FIRST</u>	<u>SECOND</u>	<u>THIRD</u>	<u>FOURTH</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>SPOUSES</u>	<u>CHILDREN</u>	<u>PARENTS</u>
					(4 th before '92)	(5 th before '92)				
TOTAL	1,048,704	390,972	33,040	237,155	38,862	81,915	302,095	158,652	75,233	68,210
EUROPE	229,663	14,411	1,890	4,514	5,946	2,061	27,128	19,083	3,642	4,403
Albania	4,226	432	86	5	339	—	399	238	54	107
Austria	478	32	5	15	6	6	191	170	10	11
Belgium	433	26	—	11	10	—	205	185	13	7
Bulgaria	1,671	76	16	11	38	11	255	135	39	81
Czechoslovakia, Total	1,101	87	11	15	51	10	271	202	31	38
Slovakia	528	19	—	—	16	—	45	35	5	5
Czech Republic	31	—	—	—	—	—	17	13	—	—
Czechoslovakia, nec	542	66	9	14	34	9	209	154	25	30
Denmark	269	11	—	7	—	—	164	156	7	—
Estonia	158	—	—	—	—	—	21	15	5	—
Finland	207	—	—	—	—	—	96	96	—	—
Former Soviet Union*	136,647	717	210	206	269	32	5,873	3,165	1,153	1,555
Armenia	832	22	8	6	8	—	125	73	19	33
Azerbaijan	4,930	22	10	8	—	—	146	86	15	46
Belarus	13,097	33	13	14	6	—	319	128	34	157
Georgia	1,820	31	8	9	14	—	193	107	19	67
Kazakhstan	1,816	—	—	—	—	—	97	63	17	16
Kyrgyzstan	418	—	—	—	—	—	34	24	9	—
Moldova	5,643	29	5	8	17	—	176	69	28	78
Russia	30,341	239	88	55	83	14	2,731	1,629	723	379
Tajikistan	2,954	12	—	—	8	—	45	26	—	15
Turkmenistan	273	—	—	—	—	—	10	5	—	—
Ukraine	54,944	230	68	55	97	9	1,649	778	246	625
Uzbekistan	19,414	90	10	44	27	9	349	177	37	135
Former Yugoslavia	7,753	1,100	66	377	182	475	2,689	1,665	227	797
Bosnia-Herzegovina	719	23	—	6	—	11	48	26	—	19
Croatia	486	55	5	17	11	22	203	148	19	36
Macedonia	477	104	—	33	5	64	199	108	29	62
Slovenia	43	11	—	—	—	9	10	7	—	—
Yugoslavia	6,028	907	57	320	161	369	2,229	1,376	175	678
France	2,662	165	38	63	22	42	1,263	1,161	68	34
Germany	2,651	190	30	93	23	44	1,223	1,078	124	21
Gibraltar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greece	2,353	516	47	201	46	222	1,354	1,012	141	201
Hungary	946	74	21	16	21	16	431	283	82	66
Iceland	65	—	—	—	—	—	38	33	5	—
Ireland	13,912	285	106	133	28	18	779	656	89	34
Italy	3,330	515	37	227	71	180	1,491	1,223	78	190
Latvia	1,065	8	—	—	—	—	83	45	19	19
Lithuania	729	23	5	8	9	—	95	50	29	16
Luxembourg	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malta	207	96	—	41	13	40	96	65	22	9
Monaco	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	632	88	14	46	6	22	287	269	15	—
Norway	176	7	5	—	—	—	112	103	7	—
Poland	29,846	7,641	826	2,052	4,385	378	3,420	1,975	787	658
Portugal	423	131	—	47	—	77	141	109	16	16
Romania	6,196	489	84	153	174	78	1,702	989	282	431
Spain	1,231	196	6	113	14	63	517	440	34	43
Sweden	664	27	7	8	—	10	352	332	17	—
Switzerland	769	47	7	17	14	9	307	284	14	9
United Kingdom, Total	8,840	1,425	247	639	217	322	3,266	2,942	274	50
United Kingdom	8,776	1,423	246	638	217	322	3,233	2,912	272	49
Northern Ireland	64	—	—	—	—	—	33	30	—	—

Employment Preferences

	TOTAL	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD	THIRD	FOURTH	FIFTH	For 1990 & 1991		DIVERSITY	REFUGEES	LEGALIZATION	
				(Skilled)	(Unskilled)			OLD 3 ^d	OLD 6 th			DEPENDENTS	OTHERS
TOTAL	103,906	9,844	10,004	50,210	11,652	7,946	139	4,690	9,421	85,569	141,124	11,499	13,539
EUROPE	12,149	3,445	1,157	4,581	430	864	12	778	882	46,681	125,599	482	3,213
Albania	12	5	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	2,502	878	—	—
Austria	102	26	14	33	—	10	—	7	8	79	60	—	14
Belgium	124	40	16	28	—	23	—	10	—	70	—	—	6
Bulgaria	210	100	21	79	—	5	—	—	—	931	194	—	5
Czechoslovakia, Total	107	28	19	36	—	15	—	—	6	519	110	—	7
Slovakia	43	—	—	22	—	14	—	—	—	418	—	—	—
Czech Republic	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Czechoslovakia, nec	58	19	16	14	—	—	—	—	6	96	109	—	—
Denmark	45	11	7	16	—	—	—	5	—	46	—	—	—
Estonia	12	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71	54	—	—
Finland	31	12	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	68	—	—	5
Former Soviet Union*	2,120	952	233	535	44	190	—	24	141	8,515	117,271	—	2,147
Armenia	53	30	11	7	—	—	—	—	—	219	222	—	190
Azerbaijan	63	22	—	26	7	—	—	—	—	212	4,344	—	143
Belarus	74	15	8	36	—	13	—	—	—	420	12,133	—	118
Georgia	81	32	16	23	—	10	—	—	—	212	1,245	—	57
Kazakhstan	28	13	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	257	1,406	—	25
Kyrgyzstan	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	304	—	11
Moldova	36	10	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	243	5,099	—	57
Russia	1,031	639	137	148	9	99	—	—	—	2,883	22,864	—	593
Tajikistan	32	6	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	62	2,775	—	28
Turkmenistan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	237	—	—
Ukraine	383	157	47	128	10	40	—	—	—	3,484	48,503	—	696
Uzbekistan	164	24	7	111	10	13	—	—	—	444	18,140	—	227
Former Yugoslavia	525	102	68	191	43	30	—	29	62	961	2,155	26	297
Bosnia-Herzegovina	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	585	—	—
Croatia	84	19	12	43	10	—	—	—	—	111	27	—	6
Macedonia	14	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	83	37	—	40
Slovenia	12	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Yugoslavia	406	70	53	139	30	23	—	29	62	706	1,503	26	251
France	700	296	108	126	8	38	—	80	41	473	8	—	53
Germany	513	265	65	93	9	20	—	39	18	544	114	5	62
Gibraltar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greece	276	39	34	122	13	9	—	23	36	142	21	15	29
Hungary	116	36	15	39	—	15	—	6	—	135	174	—	16
Iceland	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
Ireland	400	27	46	55	12	7	—	176	77	12,362	—	—	83
Italy	586	174	51	213	39	26	—	21	62	580	82	28	48
Latvia	56	15	7	17	—	—	—	—	8	190	718	—	10
Lithuania	43	20	—	14	—	7	—	—	—	279	275	—	14
Luxembourg	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Malta	9	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monaco	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	156	62	23	40	—	6	—	19	5	85	—	—	11
Norway	33	13	5	8	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—
Poland	2,915	147	77	2,130	112	303	—	50	94	14,006	1,398	349	117
Portugal	107	6	—	31	25	—	—	—	40	37	—	—	5
Romania	366	67	54	156	10	37	—	20	21	1,543	2,061	—	33
Spain	354	60	22	92	33	20	—	28	99	91	8	37	28
Sweden	130	58	19	29	—	—	—	14	6	134	—	—	20
Switzerland	203	100	27	40	—	13	—	12	9	190	—	—	18
United Kingdom, Total	1,881	765	218	432	63	72	—	198	133	2,084	6	5	173
United Kingdom	1,868	760	214	429	62	72	—	198	133	2,071	—	5	172
Northern Ireland	13	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—

APPENDIX TABLE 3-3 (continued)

	Family Preferences						Immediate Relatives			
	TOTAL	TOTAL	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD	FOURTH	TOTAL	SPOUSES	CHILDREN	PARENTS
					(4 th before '92)	(5 th before '92)				
ASIA	282,868	104,790	3,944	52,414	12,900	35,532	74,505	34,186	14,873	25,446
Afghanistan	2,955	219	11	177	22	9	544	359	36	149
Bahrain	55	21	—	8	—	10	7	7	—	—
Bangladesh	28,990	8,577	213	6,138	366	1,860	6,768	2,542	1,501	2,725
Bhutan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brunei	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burma	1,507	825	30	301	96	398	318	174	13	131
Cambodia	423	47	5	6	13	23	126	68	19	39
China, Total	111,271	52,391	1,079	21,738	8,277	21,297	23,554	8,809	2,964	11,781
China, Mainland	91,579	39,790	719	17,905	6,754	14,412	20,694	7,004	2,566	11,124
Hong Kong	12,476	9,152	166	2,238	1,256	5,492	1,421	1,000	188	233
Taiwan	7,216	3,449	194	1,595	267	1,393	1,439	805	210	424
Cyprus	412	67	5	34	7	21	239	203	14	22
India	28,512	14,380	347	8,499	945	4,589	8,174	3,699	1,023	3,452
Indonesia	1,001	173	7	70	18	78	230	148	19	63
Iran	3,807	442	25	222	67	128	896	367	21	508
Iraq	387	80	10	—	23	43	152	64	14	74
Israel	7,167	959	131	409	246	173	3,042	2,531	351	160
Japan	4,828	226	—	185	8	29	1,130	1,044	37	49
Jordan	2,194	709	17	466	101	125	1,302	815	238	249
Korea	15,312	6,781	182	4,319	348	1,932	3,852	2,105	521	1,226
Kuwait	377	95	7	47	12	29	133	110	23	—
Laos	52	8	—	—	—	—	16	13	—	—
Lebanon	2,394	731	49	408	119	155	1,137	708	141	288
Macau	450	321	—	74	48	196	56	19	7	30
Malaysia	2,105	427	12	286	22	107	753	604	60	89
Maldives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mongolia	20	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Nepal	172	11	—	9	—	—	56	43	7	6
Oman	26	7	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Pakistan	21,071	8,855	442	5,831	417	2,165	7,108	3,209	2,532	1,367
Philippines	26,569	3,783	408	1,560	804	1,011	7,395	3,603	1,765	2,027
Qatar	27	10	—	—	—	7	8	8	—	—
Saudi Arabia	430	107	—	29	18	58	59	35	24	—
Singapore	320	78	—	55	—	20	108	90	—	14
Sri Lanka	1,168	281	19	169	33	60	306	187	50	69
Syria	2,690	287	20	131	52	84	554	357	32	165
Thailand	1,098	390	10	282	—	96	391	249	78	64
Turkey	3,228	469	21	291	28	129	1,079	768	74	237
United Arab Emirates	232	80	—	17	19	43	22	6	16	—
Vietnam	5,558	1,092	81	292	149	570	895	330	148	417
Yemen, Total	6,049	1,856	798	351	632	75	4,084	906	3,137	41
Yemen	5,251	1,622	707	316	536	63	3,537	803	2,701	33
Yemen (Aden)	82	43	17	—	23	—	39	6	31	—
Yemen (Sanaa)	716	191	74	32	73	12	508	97	405	6
AFRICA	40,377	5,223	1,115	2,976	255	877	15,156	10,295	2,904	1,957
Algeria	1,001	18	—	15	—	—	229	202	7	20
Angola	29	—	—	—	—	—	13	13	—	—
Benin	47	—	—	—	—	—	26	19	—	—
Botswana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burkina	28	—	—	—	—	—	17	17	—	—
Burundi	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cameroon	232	22	9	12	—	—	91	60	19	12
Cape Verde	60	17	—	—	12	—	38	22	10	6
Central African Republic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chad	13	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—
Congo	40	14	—	—	9	—	12	10	—	—

Employment Preferences

	TOTAL	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD (Skilled)	THIRD (Unskilled)	FOURTH	FIFTH	For 1990 & 1991		DIVERSITY	REFUGEES	LEGALIZATION	
								OLD 3rd	OLD 6th			DEPENDENTS	OTHERS
ASIA	59,596	4,995	6,703	36,553	2,502	2,734	124	2,528	3,457	20,334	12,223	4,230	7,190
Afghanistan	46	—	6	18	—	10	—	—	5	58	2,084	—	—
Bahrain	18	5	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Bangladesh	722	79	95	288	57	135	—	33	35	12,308	181	311	123
Bhutan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brunei	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burma	108	—	26	48	12	11	—	—	6	208	42	—	6
Cambodia	9	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5	183	—	53
China, Total	29,149	2,765	2,228	21,751	490	166	79	860	810	204	3,118	2,456	399
China, Mainland	25,455	2,359	1,734	20,173	253	88	33	423	392	50	3,114	2,283	193
Hong Kong	1,518	187	141	820	86	27	22	105	130	143	—	78	163
Taiwan	2,176	219	353	758	151	51	24	332	288	11	—	95	43
Cyprus	71	8	12	33	—	—	—	—	11	30	—	—	—
India	4,747	573	1,000	1,906	164	326	8	495	275	78	144	708	281
Indonesia	180	84	20	31	12	9	—	12	12	393	—	13	8
Iran	412	44	52	211	27	15	—	35	28	49	1,989	5	14
Iraq	59	5	7	19	5	13	—	—	5	5	84	—	7
Israel	2,596	156	253	1,046	122	424	7	220	368	261	16	12	281
Japan	1,721	412	139	667	81	169	—	105	147	1,688	—	6	57
Jordan	135	12	9	68	—	36	—	6	—	22	5	—	21
Korea	4,255	183	245	1,600	605	906	17	319	380	23	—	203	196
Kuwait	105	5	19	61	—	5	—	13	—	25	5	—	13
Laos	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—
Lebanon	383	21	73	163	31	16	—	36	41	37	73	—	30
Macau	33	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	—
Malaysia	751	28	45	502	81	9	—	40	45	136	—	20	15
Maldives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mongolia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Nepal	56	—	5	28	—	—	—	7	9	49	—	—	—
Oman	13	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Pakistan	1,391	392	143	467	34	185	—	66	104	2,923	185	383	226
Philippines	11,148	82	2,138	6,875	650	185	—	184	1,034	14	26	81	4,122
Qatar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Saudi Arabia	99	12	28	47	—	—	—	8	—	137	—	—	25
Singapore	120	25	27	46	—	—	—	12	—	7	—	—	6
Sri Lanka	273	14	41	100	44	36	—	19	19	248	51	—	7
Syria	170	7	15	96	17	16	—	6	11	37	1,624	—	18
Thailand	224	6	16	102	33	11	—	10	46	30	37	13	13
Turkey	481	56	40	276	18	16	—	29	43	1,163	16	8	12
United Arab Emirates	57	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	8	64	—	—	8
Vietnam	22	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,308	—	1,239
Yemen, Total	35	—	—	11	—	13	—	—	5	66	6	—	—
Yemen	30	—	—	11	—	13	—	—	—	55	6	—	—
Yemen (Aden)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yemen (Sanaa)	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
AFRICA	3,207	268	398	1,361	117	617	—	287	159	15,069	1,185	208	329
Algeria	67	13	8	15	—	19	—	6	—	670	13	—	—
Angola	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Benin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—
Botswana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burkina	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burundi	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
Cameroon	20	11	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	86	8	—	5
Cape Verde	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central African Republic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Congo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—

APPENDIX TABLE 3-3 (continued)

	Family Preferences						Immediate Relatives			
	TOTAL	TOTAL	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD	FOURTH	TOTAL	SPOUSES	CHILDREN	PARENTS
					(4 th before '92)	(5 th before '92)				
Djibouti	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Egypt	7,573	1,491	61	847	73	510	3,486	2,387	408	691
Equatorial Guinea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eritrea	87	7	—	6	—	—	21	19	—	—
Ethiopia	1,194	82	8	64	—	9	265	146	49	70
Gabon	17	—	—	—	—	—	9	8	—	—
Gambia	249	7	—	7	—	—	101	91	9	—
Ghana	9,193	1,598	646	824	70	58	2,708	1,440	1,083	185
Guinea	328	9	—	7	—	—	179	164	11	—
Guinea-Bissau	105	—	—	—	—	—	51	36	10	5
Ivory Coast	850	53	—	42	—	7	523	471	48	—
Kenya	409	129	—	50	12	65	106	83	10	13
Lesotho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liberia	1,684	283	134	116	12	21	637	283	277	77
Libya	109	22	—	8	6	5	33	20	6	7
Madagascar	67	—	—	—	—	—	11	7	—	—
Malawi	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mali	244	9	—	6	—	—	106	103	—	—
Mauritania	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mauritius	43	—	—	—	—	—	15	13	—	—
Morocco	3,465	211	14	160	9	28	1,575	1,262	74	239
Mozambique	18	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Namibia	12	—	—	—	—	—	8	7	—	—
Niger	20	—	—	—	—	—	11	8	—	—
Nigeria	7,942	664	137	481	25	21	3,037	2,025	582	430
Reunion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rwanda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sao Tome & Principe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senegal	1,099	75	13	62	—	—	457	365	87	5
Seychelles	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sierra Leone	722	177	42	122	—	12	307	172	89	46
Somalia	280	28	7	14	—	7	87	41	27	19
South Africa	861	65	11	24	6	24	272	231	13	28
Sudan	982	33	—	27	—	—	319	265	23	31
Swaziland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tanzania	332	103	5	27	10	61	71	35	5	31
Togo	291	—	—	—	—	—	83	73	7	—
Tunisia	214	13	—	8	—	5	67	62	—	—
Uganda	112	28	—	6	—	18	38	21	13	—
Zaire	132	14	—	11	—	—	56	38	12	6
Zambia	83	9	—	—	—	7	24	19	5	—
Zimbabwe	91	7	—	6	—	—	31	28	—	—
LATIN AMERICA	295,138	155,337	11,399	115,687	7,383	20,868	117,022	61,445	35,223	20,354
Argentina	2,337	434	60	191	85	98	904	645	114	145
Bolivia	1,071	328	26	183	37	82	519	283	118	118
Brazil	3,705	545	60	387	41	57	2,111	1,680	328	103
Chile	1,278	480	31	271	47	131	574	390	104	80
Colombia	22,428	8,480	861	5,450	543	1,626	11,430	6,409	3,022	1,999
Costa Rica	925	392	74	211	54	53	447	269	118	60
Cuba	1,909	441	118	56	140	127	297	124	49	124
Dominican Republic	180,672	109,517	6,641	85,033	4,004	13,839	68,474	34,877	22,258	11,339
Ecuador	29,631	13,756	969	10,112	838	1,837	10,789	5,518	2,702	2,569
El Salvador	6,892	3,108	172	2,424	96	416	2,172	952	586	634
Guatemala	4,388	2,282	233	1,526	154	369	1,436	726	460	250
Honduras	10,528	5,822	903	3,870	476	573	4,139	1,879	1,602	658
Mexico	7,718	1,790	152	1,468	59	111	3,275	2,331	619	325
Nicaragua	2,335	743	82	464	63	134	993	543	301	149

Employment Preferences

	For 1990 & 1991										LEGALIZATION		
	TOTAL	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD (Skilled)	THIRD (Unskilled)	FOURTH	FIFTH	OLD 3 rd	OLD 4 th	DIVERSITY	REFUGEES	DEPENDENTS	OTHERS
Djibouti	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Egypt	350	29	34	131	19	77	—	27	33	2,147	14	18	67
Equatorial Guinea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eritrea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	—	—	—
Ethiopia	91	—	6	23	—	53	—	6	—	421	305	—	30
Gabon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gambia	18	—	—	9	—	6	—	—	—	105	10	—	8
Ghana	246	8	30	67	18	90	—	11	22	4,414	89	116	22
Guinea	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	119	9	—	—
Guinea-Bissau	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	12	—	—
Ivory Coast	35	—	—	9	5	15	—	—	—	219	14	—	6
Kenya	66	16	10	18	—	11	—	6	—	102	—	—	—
Lesotho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liberia	91	—	19	26	8	35	—	—	—	275	366	6	26
Libya	33	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	13	5	—	—
Madagascar	26	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—
Malawi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mali	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	117	—	—	—
Mauritania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	39	—	—
Mauritius	10	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
Morocco	193	22	17	82	8	31	—	12	21	1,463	—	—	20
Mozambique	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Namibia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Niger	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Nigeria	1,180	48	154	684	19	174	—	100	—	2,901	54	40	66
Reunion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rwanda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sao Tome & Principe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senegal	39	7	—	10	—	16	—	—	—	515	—	—	7
Seychelles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sierra Leone	37	—	7	9	—	7	—	8	—	178	10	—	11
Somalia	12	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	55	96	—	—
South Africa	371	58	57	136	5	13	—	70	32	124	17	—	10
Sudan	24	—	8	7	—	—	—	—	—	539	54	—	12
Swaziland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tanzania	89	13	10	23	—	17	—	—	21	61	—	7	—
Togo	15	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	182	5	—	—
Tunisia	30	5	—	5	—	6	—	8	—	101	—	—	—
Uganda	19	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	6	—	—
Zaire	17	—	—	5	—	7	—	—	—	21	18	—	6
Zambia	30	6	—	12	—	—	—	5	—	12	8	—	—
Zimbabwe	35	5	6	15	—	—	—	8	—	16	—	—	—
LATIN AMERICA	12,295	537	326	4,859	2,935	1,424	—	225	1,988	1,793	1,452	5,409	1,830
Argentina	575	96	72	191	62	80	—	36	38	348	—	19	56
Bolivia	152	—	—	59	44	16	—	8	23	26	—	37	8
Brazil	869	202	63	247	136	74	—	49	98	125	—	9	45
Chile	146	11	8	54	23	20	—	—	26	31	7	21	19
Colombia	1,493	28	32	577	477	127	—	27	225	64	8	784	169
Costa Rica	60	—	—	17	22	7	—	—	10	—	—	5	16
Cuba	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	1,096	—	36
Dominican Republic	909	42	28	190	92	466	—	22	69	15	8	1,065	684
Ecuador	2,769	7	13	1,660	553	78	—	6	452	631	12	1,464	210
El Salvador	1,151	—	10	217	510	81	—	5	328	—	69	336	55
Guatemala	520	—	—	129	177	69	—	—	136	51	13	38	48
Honduras	299	—	—	72	112	41	—	—	71	51	14	173	30
Mexico	1,533	63	23	893	311	61	—	10	172	13	—	1,024	82
Nicaragua	193	—	—	48	75	24	—	5	40	14	205	21	166

APPENDIX TABLE 3-3 (continued)

	Family Preferences						Immediate Relatives			
	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>FIRST</u>	<u>SECOND</u>	<u>THIRD</u> (4 th before '92)	<u>FOURTH</u> (5 th before '92)	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>SPOUSES</u>	<u>CHILDREN</u>	<u>PARENTS</u>
Panama	3,833	1,826	443	814	240	329	1,575	797	481	297
Paraguay	734	175	11	116	—	47	373	201	146	26
Peru	11,759	4,339	464	2,614	373	888	5,935	3,029	1,525	1,381
Uruguay	517	128	17	57	25	29	224	148	27	49
Venezuela	2,478	751	82	440	107	122	1,355	644	663	48
CARIBBEAN, nonhispanic	195,088	109,962	14,470	61,310	12,086	22,096	66,054	31,781	18,259	16,014
Anguilla	53	25	—	10	7	7	25	15	6	—
Antigua-Barbuda	1,909	954	136	588	69	161	784	431	175	178
Aruba	87	29	5	10	—	10	35	27	—	—
Bahamas	340	143	21	72	29	21	146	97	44	5
Barbados	5,141	2,461	483	1,182	290	506	1,921	1,158	489	274
Belize	1,791	1,086	163	627	141	155	520	268	147	105
British Virgin Islands	164	57	8	20	15	14	76	46	18	12
Cayman Islands	30	11	—	—	—	—	17	5	12	—
Dominica	1,199	619	99	348	40	132	407	224	89	94
French Guiana	16	13	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	4,850	2,157	398	1,197	153	409	1,956	1,082	522	352
Guadeloupe	100	59	14	31	—	10	26	12	13	—
Guyana	51,439	34,105	3,134	16,204	5,663	9,104	13,512	5,238	2,579	5,695
Haiti	30,489	18,145	1,745	13,003	416	2,981	10,690	4,297	2,570	3,823
Jamaica	61,122	35,951	5,503	21,506	2,366	6,576	20,603	9,935	7,128	3,540
Martinique	45	15	—	10	—	—	24	11	8	5
Montserrat	377	169	24	83	20	42	113	63	23	27
Netherlands Antilles	113	45	7	27	—	7	50	21	27	—
St. Kitts & Nevis	1,171	577	143	290	60	84	480	240	141	99
St. Lucia	1,776	626	138	331	29	128	835	462	259	114
St. Vincent & Grenadines	3,623	1,545	293	822	126	304	1,385	784	370	231
Suriname	638	312	42	147	86	37	190	96	68	26
Trinidad & Tobago	28,593	10,850	2,108	4,781	2,561	1,400	12,248	7,263	3,564	1,421
Turks & Caicos Islands	22	8	—	6	—	—	9	6	—	—
ALL OTHERS	5,570	1,249	222	254	292	481	2,230	1,862	332	36
Australia	1,023	46	8	18	11	9	499	470	25	—
Bermuda	84	21	6	5	—	10	36	26	6	—
Canada	3,926	1,137	195	218	271	453	1,477	1,178	283	16
Fiji	22	5	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—
French Polynesia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiribati	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marshall Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nauru	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Caledonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Zealand	274	9	—	—	—	—	137	131	—	—
Northern Mariana Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Papua New Guinea	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tonga	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vanuatu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Western Samoa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Includes a portion of flows from the former U.S.S.R. that had no information on the specific republic. The known distribution by republic was used to reallocate these flows across each sub-class of admission. The adjusted flows for each sub-class were then totaled to obtain the flow for each broad class of admission, as well as the adjusted flow for each former republic.

— Indicates cells with fewer than 5 immigrants. In some cases the data category is not applicable.

Employment Preferences

	TOTAL	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD	THIRD	FOURTH	FIFTH	For 1990 & 1991		DIVERSITY	LEGALIZATION		
				(Skilled)	(Unskilled)			OLD 3 rd	OLD 6 th		REFUGEES	DEPENDENTS	OTHERS
Panama	276	5	9	46	25	154	—	13	23	30	6	11	109
Paraguay	159	—	—	35	70	—	—	—	49	21	—	—	—
Peru	771	16	22	273	197	63	—	17	183	283	9	362	60
Uruguay	114	9	9	42	17	6	—	—	31	13	—	30	8
Venezuela	300	47	27	108	32	54	—	19	13	39	—	7	26
CARIBBEAN, nonhispanic	15,295	44	1,197	2,531	5,657	2,226	—	748	2,892	1,151	649	1,161	816
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua-Barbuda	121	—	—	10	58	7	—	6	36	10	—	22	18
Aruba	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Bahamas	41	—	7	—	8	7	—	5	10	—	—	—	—
Barbados	654	—	17	91	281	38	—	17	207	28	—	18	59
Belize	113	—	—	18	54	6	—	—	30	9	—	29	34
British Virgin Islands	25	—	—	12	7	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Cayman Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica	136	—	16	9	56	15	—	5	35	22	—	7	6
French Guiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	603	—	29	42	322	41	—	16	153	59	—	59	16
Guadeloupe	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Guyana	3,248	7	198	615	1,201	264	—	217	746	225	5	242	102
Haiti	738	—	14	97	151	238	—	11	227	139	631	17	129
Jamaica	3,733	8	443	579	1,018	651	—	354	680	10	—	583	239
Martinique	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montserrat	93	—	—	5	44	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	—
Netherlands Antilles	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Kitts & Nevis	102	—	—	11	58	—	—	—	25	—	—	8	—
St. Lucia	270	—	13	23	158	16	—	—	57	19	—	22	—
St. Vincent & Grenadines	621	—	47	71	309	43	—	25	126	28	—	29	15
Suriname	102	—	—	16	44	12	—	—	27	20	5	—	6
Trinidad & Tobago	4,644	14	401	922	1,875	873	—	80	479	559	—	118	172
Turks & Caicos Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ALL OTHERS	1,364	555	223	325	11	81	—	124	43	541	16	9	161
Australia	372	158	48	106	—	11	—	40	6	89	—	—	17
Bermuda	14	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	6	—	—	7
Canada	837	345	151	170	—	60	—	72	33	379	—	9	86
Fiji	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French Polynesia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiribati	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marshall Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nauru	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Caledonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Zealand	109	41	17	36	—	—	—	8	—	14	—	—	5
Northern Mariana Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Papua New Guinea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tonga	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vanuatu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Western Samoa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX TABLE 3-4

Immigrants Admitted by Class of Admission and Country of Birth United States, 1990–1999

	Family Preferences						Immediate Relatives			
	TOTAL	TOTAL	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD	FOURTH	TOTAL	SPOUSES	CHILDREN	PARENTS
					(4 th before '92)	(5 th before '92)				
TOTAL	7,578,530	2,236,488	168,468	1,216,912	236,205	614,903	2,592,840	1,412,730	560,381	619,729
EUROPE	1,265,676	101,957	11,474	27,278	39,945	23,260	323,818	227,321	63,234	33,263
Albania	21,505	2,909	506	47	2,352	—	2,130	1,332	440	358
Andorra	20	5	—	—	—	—	6	5	—	—
Austria	4,961	275	36	131	47	61	2,508	2,245	141	122
Belgium	5,663	237	36	82	64	55	2,564	2,190	237	137
Bulgaria	18,623	543	138	85	283	37	3,769	1,802	1,448	519
Czechoslovakia, Total	11,252	719	158	157	355	49	4,390	3,473	494	423
Czech Republic	723	55	12	18	22	—	454	369	40	45
Slovakia	3,010	153	25	25	93	10	886	678	128	80
Czechoslovakia, nec	7,519	511	121	114	240	36	3,050	2,426	326	298
Denmark	5,712	216	43	89	53	31	3,423	3,142	178	103
Estonia	1,736	19	6	7	5	—	466	309	139	18
Finland	4,266	124	15	61	29	19	2,056	1,944	61	51
Former Soviet Union*	478,494	2,620	694	859	900	167	53,092	20,317	26,394	6,381
Armenia	30,197	358	62	186	101	10	1,966	1,336	245	386
Azerbaijan	19,851	49	18	19	10	—	631	337	54	240
Belarus	38,354	122	27	51	28	15	1,655	705	353	597
Georgia	6,271	68	10	24	32	—	910	422	265	223
Kazakhstan	8,118	21	5	11	5	—	1,043	578	400	65
Kyrgyzstan	2,115	5	—	—	—	—	218	156	57	5
Moldova	18,448	93	21	26	34	13	926	321	353	252
Russia	142,753	1,040	319	297	364	60	35,162	11,136	22,066	1,960
Tajikistan	4,138	14	—	6	7	—	105	76	11	18
Turkmenistan	764	—	—	—	—	—	88	52	11	24
Ukraine	176,660	740	207	189	288	56	9,406	4,669	2,330	2,407
Uzbekistan	30,402	110	22	48	30	10	983	529	248	206
Former Yugoslavia	60,431	5,356	403	1,432	1,292	2,229	13,284	8,540	1,334	3,410
Bosnia-Herzegovina	27,301	165	10	30	35	90	605	357	43	205
Croatia	4,130	360	47	61	112	140	1,258	884	123	251
Macedonia	4,035	1,113	45	256	194	618	1,676	955	292	429
Slovenia	444	46	5	8	16	17	135	108	11	16
Yugoslavia	24,521	3,672	296	1,077	935	1,364	9,610	6,236	865	2,509
France	26,299	1,990	287	655	431	617	13,759	12,151	1,039	569
Germany	66,719	2,649	473	915	567	694	45,325	38,325	5,384	1,616
Gibraltar	36	—	—	—	—	—	18	14	—	—
Greece	14,255	2,312	199	710	254	1,149	7,821	5,770	715	1,336
Hungary	10,763	660	172	156	253	79	4,522	3,200	770	552
Iceland	1,291	109	25	43	27	14	659	517	113	29
Ireland	66,772	1,322	473	458	199	192	6,539	5,704	593	242
Italy	22,400	2,418	206	829	390	993	12,320	10,049	745	1,526
Latvia	4,793	64	21	14	29	—	1,181	496	594	91
Liechtenstein	15	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—
Lithuania	6,763	156	44	25	76	11	1,944	959	797	188
Luxembourg	218	14	—	8	—	—	104	87	9	8
Malta	625	149	7	55	32	55	333	269	42	22
Monaco	37	—	—	—	—	—	20	15	—	—
Netherlands	12,008	661	76	293	117	175	6,322	5,710	341	271
Norway	4,571	195	38	52	53	52	3,074	2,752	247	75
Poland	169,380	49,785	4,776	11,584	27,718	5,707	29,517	16,855	6,104	6,558
Portugal	23,058	8,722	117	3,126	420	5,059	6,328	4,404	637	1,287
Romania	55,189	2,934	436	817	1,120	561	17,131	6,859	7,130	3,142
San Marino	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Spain	13,380	1,084	99	502	143	340	8,052	6,613	716	723
Sweden	10,993	447	91	187	51	118	6,095	5,661	298	136
Switzerland	8,698	407	81	141	91	94	4,228	3,751	335	142
United Kingdom, Total	134,742	12,853	1,814	3,756	2,589	4,694	60,822	51,849	5,751	3,222
United Kingdom	134,001	12,847	1,811	3,753	2,589	4,694	60,451	51,506	5,733	3,212
Northern Ireland	741	6	—	—	—	—	371	343	18	10

Employment Preferences

	For 1990 & 1991										LEGALIZATION		
	TOTAL	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD (Skilled)	THIRD (Unskilled)	FOURTH	FIFTH	OLD 3 rd	OLD 6 th	DIVERSITY	REFUGEES	DEPENDENTS	OTHERS
TOTAL	922,955	150,579	171,262	362,113	67,980	56,659	5,033	54,634	54,695	410,594	1,053,078	142,236	220,339
EUROPE	146,077	48,801	25,858	45,386	3,186	6,189	426	9,861	6,370	228,924	426,572	2,706	35,622
Albania	109	24	8	71	—	5	—	—	—	13,092	3,253	—	12
Andorra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austria	1,103	382	188	308	27	48	5	82	63	548	456	—	70
Belgium	2,163	813	450	437	21	66	8	315	53	612	22	—	61
Bulgaria	2,166	781	489	819	—	40	—	25	10	10,153	1,819	—	173
Czechoslovakia, Total	1,381	451	356	423	5	48	—	74	21	2,563	2,155	—	42
Czech Republic	71	35	16	19	—	—	—	—	—	142	—	—	—
Slovakia	270	59	49	134	—	26	—	—	—	1,670	26	—	5
Czechoslovakia, nec	1,040	357	291	270	—	21	—	74	21	751	2,129	—	36
Denmark	1,428	668	220	341	11	42	—	119	27	579	18	—	47
Estonia	137	54	45	32	—	5	—	—	—	258	791	—	64
Finland	1,185	509	204	307	8	41	13	85	18	822	13	6	60
Former Soviet Union*	18,529	8,271	4,331	4,450	88	873	94	189	233	29,674	346,471	15	28,093
Armenia	1,325	290	134	864	5	30	—	—	—	3,615	3,015	—	19,919
Azerbaijan	317	121	57	102	13	24	—	—	—	859	17,113	—	881
Belarus	459	192	92	137	5	33	—	—	—	1,318	34,403	—	394
Georgia	443	210	95	104	—	31	—	—	—	731	3,622	—	497
Kazakhstan	346	174	82	65	—	16	8	—	—	902	5,593	—	212
Kyrgyzstan	43	24	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	215	1,582	—	53
Moldova	267	64	48	129	8	16	—	—	—	721	16,187	—	253
Russia	11,154	5,797	3,065	1,863	15	339	75	—	—	9,400	83,112	—	2,881
Tajikistan	92	31	14	40	—	—	—	—	—	174	3,681	—	72
Turkmenistan	30	12	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	545	—	13
Ukraine	3,182	1,211	654	937	25	353	—	—	—	10,588	150,254	6	2,485
Uzbekistan	447	147	70	194	10	27	—	—	—	1,065	27,362	—	434
Former Yugoslavia	4,507	1,149	1,092	1,401	130	323	10	251	151	4,196	32,405	94	589
Bosnia-Herzegovina	252	99	61	70	—	20	—	—	—	306	25,964	—	8
Croatia	807	244	209	255	48	48	—	—	—	565	1,118	—	20
Macedonia	179	29	16	105	—	27	—	—	—	900	103	—	63
Slovenia	130	71	16	36	—	5	—	—	—	48	79	—	6
Yugoslavia	3,139	706	790	935	76	223	7	251	151	2,377	5,141	90	492
France	7,235	2,986	1,345	1,677	87	218	14	650	258	2,759	166	7	383
Germany	10,628	4,674	1,928	2,407	71	334	85	815	314	6,458	1,028	23	608
Gibraltar	12	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greece	1,934	358	552	604	52	81	—	175	110	563	684	22	919
Hungary	2,044	680	639	509	13	80	—	103	20	1,271	2,144	—	122
Iceland	295	82	99	73	—	8	—	26	5	199	—	—	29
Ireland	3,030	655	584	655	57	155	—	671	250	55,371	5	17	488
Italy	4,397	1,397	608	1,546	128	231	14	212	261	2,496	491	41	237
Latvia	316	109	59	101	7	18	—	8	12	525	2,629	—	77
Liechtenstein	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lithuania	381	128	83	132	5	23	—	6	—	3,102	1,117	—	63
Luxembourg	69	34	12	12	—	—	—	6	—	28	—	—	—
Malta	101	34	16	25	—	5	—	12	7	35	—	—	6
Monaco	12	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	3,704	1,362	692	1,040	35	100	20	371	84	1,167	37	11	106
Norway	735	227	168	240	—	10	—	77	12	529	7	—	30
Poland	14,432	1,242	1,849	8,481	570	1,373	7	536	374	61,249	11,346	2,056	995
Portugal	6,599	170	94	2,940	1,180	52	5	41	2,117	961	15	242	191
Romania	3,810	475	834	1,599	30	630	—	157	83	12,216	18,826	—	269
San Marino	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	2,908	772	395	709	183	235	7	152	455	594	486	98	158
Sweden	2,882	1,201	477	688	24	66	—	344	79	1,422	15	—	132
Switzerland	2,468	1,016	439	599	17	101	20	190	86	1,477	39	—	78
United Kingdom, Total	45,370	18,085	7,595	12,756	429	976	109	4,164	1,256	13,991	133	58	1,515
United Kingdom	45,165	18,018	7,525	12,707	427	960	109	4,163	1,256	13,840	131	58	1,509
Northern Ireland	205	67	70	49	—	16	—	—	—	151	—	—	6

APPENDIX TABLE 3-4 (continued)

	Family Preferences						Immediate Relatives			
	TOTAL	TOTAL	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD (4 th before '92)	FOURTH (5 th before '92)	TOTAL	SPOUSES	CHILDREN	PARENTS
ASIA	2,867,798	851,231	46,815	300,031	109,574	394,811	932,456	422,797	174,075	335,584
Afghanistan	18,681	1,786	230	743	598	215	4,322	2,600	224	1,498
Bahrain	727	231	6	43	31	151	187	160	18	9
Bangladesh	57,413	17,680	365	10,325	707	6,283	14,473	6,029	2,370	6,074
Bhutan	34	8	—	5	—	—	14	9	5	—
Brunei	161	58	—	21	6	27	49	42	—	—
Burma	10,815	5,776	224	1,657	802	3,093	2,372	1,171	133	1,068
Cambodia	21,551	1,975	415	440	564	556	7,240	3,851	1,435	1,954
China, Total	593,224	218,895	5,157	68,340	31,817	113,581	155,640	55,290	28,082	72,268
China, Mainland	406,126	125,623	2,520	44,640	22,736	55,727	121,837	36,054	23,617	62,166
Hong Kong	76,822	47,754	969	9,569	5,759	31,457	10,826	7,166	1,546	2,114
Taiwan	110,276	45,518	1,668	14,131	3,322	26,397	22,977	12,070	2,919	7,988
Christmas Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cocos Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cyprus	1,891	299	22	112	40	125	1,024	854	53	117
India	353,709	163,991	2,270	54,736	13,706	93,279	104,329	40,134	9,023	55,172
Indonesia	16,544	2,443	112	875	229	1,227	4,607	3,301	447	859
Iran	119,858	20,651	961	10,449	1,742	7,499	44,869	14,242	1,322	29,305
Iraq	36,782	7,221	363	1,035	1,519	4,304	8,387	3,357	321	4,709
Israel	32,646	3,621	496	1,268	895	962	15,051	11,020	1,488	2,543
Japan	58,852	2,574	164	1,613	265	532	27,736	24,605	1,886	1,245
Jordan	39,446	12,301	515	5,192	2,168	4,426	23,937	13,819	2,339	7,779
Korea	179,648	65,117	1,501	24,788	4,663	34,165	67,470	29,249	22,824	15,397
Kuwait	9,143	2,700	174	1,168	505	853	4,166	3,826	307	33
Laos	52,551	1,297	339	450	279	229	4,599	2,286	555	1,758
Lebanon	43,447	14,175	918	6,943	2,305	4,009	20,411	11,797	1,326	7,288
Macau	3,173	1,925	23	405	229	1,268	427	174	41	212
Malaysia	14,718	2,458	45	1,115	182	1,116	5,643	4,644	320	679
Maldives	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mongolia	160	—	—	—	—	—	76	51	24	—
Nepal	3,146	558	11	283	38	226	998	678	201	119
Oman	247	103	—	8	12	79	29	20	7	—
Pakistan	104,294	45,601	1,446	19,182	2,870	22,103	35,372	18,150	6,953	10,269
Philippines	507,552	154,302	20,601	61,080	29,309	43,312	261,189	120,092	67,905	73,192
Qatar	629	240	—	86	37	113	213	188	24	—
Saudi Arabia	7,093	1,862	44	392	278	1,148	1,828	1,419	385	24
Singapore	5,296	723	29	288	85	321	2,319	1,951	161	207
Sri Lanka	10,400	2,186	116	673	237	1,160	2,546	1,449	216	881
Syria	25,813	7,139	356	2,714	1,184	2,885	11,109	6,372	489	4,248
Thailand	50,932	7,319	684	3,686	352	2,597	13,626	8,806	3,207	1,613
Turkey	25,245	2,261	136	1,140	195	790	10,584	7,061	924	2,599
United Arab Emirates	2,630	1,233	9	184	174	866	393	219	171	—
Vietnam	443,005	75,334	6,819	17,845	9,617	41,053	64,600	20,655	11,730	32,215
Yemen, Total	16,331	5,186	2,250	745	1,934	257	10,618	3,224	7,155	239
Yemen (Aden)	217	85	36	11	38	—	130	28	99	—
Yemen (Sanaa)	1,710	494	167	88	212	27	1,179	325	834	20
Yemen	14,404	4,607	2,047	646	1,684	230	9,309	2,871	6,222	216
AFRICA	341,165	41,182	5,228	19,828	2,923	13,203	124,376	82,898	20,519	20,959
Algeria	5,556	136	13	78	17	28	1,983	1,711	54	218
Angola	928	287	11	195	17	64	334	251	66	17
Benin	302	28	—	20	—	—	147	112	27	8
Botswana	138	19	—	6	—	12	69	45	24	—
Burkina	129	—	—	—	—	—	83	73	9	—
Burundi	246	8	—	—	—	—	66	53	8	5
Cameroon	4,838	200	59	130	—	10	2,079	1,568	309	202
Cape Verde	8,937	4,460	248	3,349	178	685	4,069	1,769	1,367	933
Central African Republic	94	—	—	—	—	—	50	40	9	—
Chad	100	—	—	—	—	—	37	34	—	—
Comoros	14	—	—	—	—	—	10	8	—	—
Congo	432	31	9	8	11	—	160	91	54	15
Djibouti	164	14	—	11	—	—	84	63	12	9

Employment Preferences

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>FIRST</u>	<u>SECOND</u>	<u>THIRD</u> (Skilled)	<u>THIRD</u> (Unskilled)	<u>FOURTH</u>	<u>FIFTH</u>	<u>For 1990 & 1991</u>		<u>DIVERSITY</u>	<u>REFUGEES</u>	<u>LEGALIZATION</u>	
								<u>OLD 3rd</u>	<u>OLD 4th</u>			<u>DEPENDENTS</u>	<u>OTHERS</u>
ASIA	501,272	57,543	115,494	227,216	18,735	25,453	4,183	32,740	19,908	66,046	389,047	9,990	117,756
Afghanistan	371	28	27	224	17	38	—	20	14	370	11,756	5	71
Bahrain	247	36	53	116	9	10	—	16	6	45	5	—	12
Bangladesh	4,376	415	1,389	1,451	236	419	—	355	107	19,717	471	438	258
Bhutan	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brunei	47	—	21	18	—	—	—	6	—	5	—	—	—
Burma	811	46	217	269	53	130	10	50	36	1,154	672	—	29
Cambodia	205	5	7	92	11	80	—	—	—	161	11,071	—	899
China, Total	201,174	24,827	47,553	106,020	3,406	1,515	2,952	10,139	4,762	1,984	8,059	3,854	3,618
China, Mainland	146,049	17,088	31,365	89,291	1,744	511	934	3,362	1,754	395	7,428	3,213	1,581
Hong Kong	14,646	2,222	2,863	5,984	726	329	434	1,441	647	1,476	605	177	1,338
Taiwan	40,479	5,517	13,325	10,745	936	675	1,584	5,336	2,361	113	26	464	699
Christmas Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cocos Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cyprus	402	68	121	129	14	7	—	37	22	117	17	—	29
India	77,772	9,659	31,471	24,693	960	2,711	98	7,077	1,103	767	2,092	2,731	2,027
Indonesia	2,175	299	498	736	102	143	38	253	106	6,899	215	33	172
Iran	15,597	894	2,812	7,393	688	133	27	2,498	1,152	2,127	32,006	149	4,459
Iraq	1,530	165	383	621	16	127	16	145	57	263	18,389	—	991
Israel	12,266	1,584	2,306	4,929	382	931	32	1,211	891	810	187	21	690
Japan	19,151	7,468	2,662	5,371	486	732	61	1,359	1,012	8,842	21	44	484
Jordan	2,067	218	575	950	31	150	7	97	39	444	340	—	355
Korea	44,684	4,863	3,841	15,366	6,096	7,426	699	2,117	4,276	81	22	514	1,760
Kuwait	1,411	136	355	723	14	41	15	94	33	298	457	—	107
Laos	118	—	—	38	7	57	—	—	—	28	46,381	—	128
Lebanon	6,227	420	1,261	3,197	175	185	19	524	446	432	1,116	19	1,067
Macau	360	56	66	162	11	11	18	14	22	436	—	—	21
Malaysia	5,389	441	1,408	2,341	232	152	10	658	147	603	414	46	165
Maldives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mongolia	29	6	12	11	—	—	—	—	—	24	28	—	—
Nepal	974	90	253	364	54	145	—	45	23	550	31	—	32
Oman	71	7	17	44	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	—	7
Pakistan	11,331	1,558	3,288	4,090	415	796	52	693	439	8,611	1,674	698	1,007
Philippines	73,191	2,248	10,423	39,683	4,371	8,263	59	4,040	4,104	142	1,236	1,181	16,311
Qatar	111	8	56	38	—	—	—	—	—	45	18	—	—
Saudi Arabia	1,324	163	350	627	11	56	15	81	21	991	843	—	245
Singapore	2,020	409	573	643	22	115	6	207	45	139	16	—	78
Sri Lanka	3,662	339	1,046	1,271	323	182	—	297	204	1,562	344	6	94
Syria	3,375	143	1,053	1,587	99	153	10	151	179	417	2,369	6	1,398
Thailand	2,964	154	317	1,381	302	351	7	176	276	467	26,026	175	355
Turkey	4,155	573	802	1,945	156	105	5	262	307	6,613	807	50	775
United Arab Emirates	504	65	95	250	9	23	5	39	18	357	59	—	82
Vietnam	994	126	144	395	24	202	—	58	41	256	221,818	—	80,002
Yemen, Total	177	20	33	46	—	54	—	9	11	248	81	—	21
Yemen (Aden)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yemen (Sanaa)	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	21	—	—	—
Yemen	165	20	33	46	—	54	—	—	—	226	78	—	19
AFRICA	36,276	5,373	7,603	13,412	1,088	4,314	97	3,028	1,361	85,156	50,496	716	2,963
Algeria	585	153	176	145	14	44	—	37	16	2,709	118	—	22
Angola	155	25	—	59	13	—	—	—	48	42	103	—	5
Benin	37	16	5	—	—	6	—	—	—	72	14	—	—
Botswana	17	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	18	15	—	—
Burkina	29	—	7	9	—	6	—	—	—	7	5	—	—
Burundi	25	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	14	130	—	—
Cameroon	439	59	105	172	20	67	—	15	—	1,764	286	—	67
Cape Verde	73	—	—	26	23	6	—	—	11	289	7	—	38
Central African Republic	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	14	—	—	11
Chad	8	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	23	29	—	—
Comoros	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congo	48	—	13	9	—	17	5	—	—	169	17	—	6
Djibouti	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	23	—	—

APPENDIX TABLE 3-4 (continued)

	Family Preferences						Immediate Relatives			
	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>FIRST</u>	<u>SECOND</u>	<u>THIRD</u> (4 th before '92)	<u>FOURTH</u> (5 th before '92)	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>SPOUSES</u>	<u>CHILDREN</u>	<u>PARENTS</u>
Egypt	43,353	10,453	313	3,412	975	5,753	16,582	10,664	1,402	4,516
Equatorial Guinea	19	—	—	—	—	—	13	12	—	—
Eritrea	4,288	220	85	113	—	18	1,672	1,031	265	376
Ethiopia	47,167	2,021	340	1,509	47	125	11,208	5,978	2,636	2,594
Gabon	134	11	—	6	—	—	90	71	19	—
Gambia	1,300	79	18	57	—	—	834	725	84	25
Ghana	30,151	4,832	1,693	2,509	252	378	11,112	6,582	3,460	1,070
Guinea	1,003	49	12	28	—	7	655	581	56	18
Guinea-Bissau	336	8	—	—	—	—	171	126	33	12
Ivory Coast	2,913	165	14	105	30	16	1,984	1,728	224	32
Kenya	12,294	2,769	61	681	179	1,848	3,581	2,770	432	379
Lesotho	79	7	—	—	—	—	40	21	19	—
Liberia	14,346	1,603	732	634	126	111	6,054	2,550	2,417	1,087
Libya	2,221	332	17	125	37	153	754	527	79	148
Madagascar	328	20	5	5	—	8	143	109	19	15
Malawi	529	133	—	45	—	80	175	137	27	11
Mali	671	19	5	13	—	—	394	369	22	—
Mauritania	228	—	—	—	—	—	44	42	—	—
Mauritius	602	127	—	14	8	102	202	175	7	20
Morocco	17,057	914	47	610	53	204	9,350	7,816	349	1,185
Mozambique	531	145	11	40	16	78	174	143	16	15
Namibia	245	9	—	—	5	—	116	99	8	9
Niger	1,260	29	—	25	—	—	888	700	91	97
Nigeria	56,183	4,376	656	3,358	119	243	27,528	19,113	3,824	4,591
Reunion	10	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—
Rwanda	540	—	—	—	—	—	68	43	17	8
Sao Tome & Principe	34	11	—	11	—	—	15	12	—	—
Senegal	3,148	291	35	216	24	16	1,639	1,377	216	46
Seychelles	187	40	—	7	6	27	115	74	21	20
Sierra Leone	9,921	1,344	391	781	48	124	4,650	2,694	1,329	627
Somalia	17,934	274	37	180	—	56	1,338	652	195	491
South Africa	21,412	1,774	234	416	390	734	6,243	4,500	602	1,141
St. Helena	10	—	—	—	—	—	8	5	—	—
Sudan	11,042	247	9	139	32	67	1,785	1,381	129	275
Swaziland	100	10	—	—	—	—	54	39	14	—
Tanzania	4,018	1,385	27	276	94	988	1,104	713	75	316
Togo	1,137	31	12	17	—	—	342	277	47	18
Tunisia	1,932	77	—	47	7	21	827	720	20	87
Uganda	3,577	1,086	37	242	66	741	933	660	120	153
Western Sahara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zaire	2,401	113	24	76	—	11	817	598	145	74
Zambia	2,034	637	11	205	80	341	520	434	68	18
Zimbabwe	2,608	342	41	105	74	122	975	825	85	65
LATIN AMERICA	2,423,288	959,452	66,889	713,860	55,661	123,042	952,937	526,586	239,936	186,415
Argentina	23,210	3,417	435	1,472	699	811	9,053	6,119	1,131	1,803
Bolivia	14,699	3,462	350	2,084	228	800	6,105	3,110	1,729	1,266
Brazil	42,829	4,865	491	3,105	572	697	23,724	17,470	4,881	1,373
Chile	15,954	3,609	357	1,703	465	1,084	8,723	5,294	2,208	1,221
Colombia	114,458	36,709	4,153	20,430	3,120	9,006	63,269	35,759	16,124	11,386
Costa Rica	12,505	2,797	358	1,551	323	565	7,842	5,219	2,033	590
Cuba	170,277	17,753	5,802	2,445	6,045	3,461	8,949	3,725	2,180	3,044
Dominican Republic	342,265	184,950	12,594	139,926	8,059	24,371	150,825	79,530	49,614	21,681
Ecuador	68,851	29,115	2,402	19,344	2,454	4,915	28,699	15,188	6,994	6,517
El Salvador	165,688	70,075	3,287	61,559	1,082	4,147	45,737	19,367	9,964	16,406
Falkland Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemala	74,841	31,956	1,794	25,772	1,102	3,288	27,162	12,400	10,539	4,223
Honduras	59,100	22,619	2,820	15,644	1,595	2,560	30,150	15,727	10,531	3,892
Mexico	1,086,975	495,970	25,411	390,311	23,818	56,430	439,604	250,887	95,739	92,978

Employment Preferences

	TOTAL	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD (Skilled)	THIRD (Unskilled)	FOURTH	FIFTH	For 1990 & 1991		DIVERSITY	REFUGEES	LEGALIZATION	
								OLD 3rd	OLD 6th			DEPENDENTS	OTHERS
Egypt	4,949	673	1,174	1,912	120	429	7	412	222	10,290	463	49	567
Equatorial Guinea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eritrea	67	7	5	23	—	31	—	—	—	1,706	601	—	22
Ethiopia	1,024	107	161	270	55	334	—	69	25	13,340	19,277	5	292
Gabon	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	6	—	—
Gambia	103	7	8	49	15	9	—	5	10	219	39	—	24
Ghana	1,720	118	475	422	151	327	—	136	91	11,636	444	287	120
Guinea	56	—	21	13	5	—	—	6	—	180	48	—	15
Guinea-Bissau	22	6	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	97	22	—	16
Ivory Coast	180	30	27	58	10	40	—	13	—	460	105	—	19
Kenya	1,662	286	350	504	24	257	14	151	76	2,893	1,237	23	129
Lesotho	12	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—
Liberia	827	48	95	254	68	313	—	24	21	2,049	3,592	9	212
Libya	267	27	86	87	5	13	—	44	—	171	670	—	23
Madagascar	99	22	10	37	11	9	—	—	5	57	—	—	9
Malawi	109	22	31	38	—	13	—	—	—	76	26	—	8
Mali	35	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	196	11	7	9
Mauritania	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	147	—	—
Mauritius	165	21	37	51	13	17	—	24	—	89	18	—	—
Morocco	1,174	190	171	474	86	107	8	48	90	5,533	23	—	62
Mozambique	123	14	8	45	14	—	—	9	31	36	39	8	6
Namibia	58	16	8	31	—	—	—	—	—	18	42	—	—
Niger	230	18	55	106	—	47	—	—	—	59	27	—	26
Nigeria	7,195	669	1,965	2,817	108	1,024	14	555	43	15,897	366	225	596
Reunion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rwanda	54	6	8	25	—	14	—	—	—	76	338	—	—
Sao Tome & Principe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senegal	149	24	29	46	12	27	—	6	5	1,024	30	—	13
Seychelles	24	—	10	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sierra Leone	734	37	99	271	141	65	—	61	60	2,833	230	18	112
Somalia	99	12	28	12	5	35	—	—	—	1,100	15,058	—	64
South Africa	9,993	2,063	1,512	4,209	71	601	25	1,085	427	2,904	229	8	261
St. Helena	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sudan	477	85	174	122	11	28	—	39	18	3,449	5,041	—	41
Swaziland	24	6	6	10	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Tanzania	663	94	133	223	14	71	—	70	56	808	16	18	24
Togo	72	6	12	25	20	8	—	—	—	574	114	—	—
Tunisia	244	52	63	51	—	45	—	21	8	761	8	—	13
Uganda	535	87	159	172	11	49	—	44	10	483	481	13	46
Western Sahara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zaire	289	67	62	56	7	73	—	16	8	258	892	—	30
Zambia	502	102	113	150	12	63	7	38	17	296	52	7	20
Zimbabwe	877	158	168	361	7	80	—	75	27	362	36	—	15
LATIN AMERICA	142,819	12,086	7,801	51,098	34,188	13,138	192	3,413	20,903	14,581	176,470	126,137	50,892
Argentina	7,218	1,415	1,357	2,531	485	445	21	516	448	2,909	119	135	359
Bolivia	4,440	88	111	1,899	1,435	87	—	79	741	272	88	169	163
Brazil	12,274	3,377	1,181	4,594	913	1,150	24	454	581	1,247	109	98	512
Chile	2,739	423	370	1,020	279	205	—	178	260	221	169	165	328
Colombia	9,448	875	686	3,571	2,177	777	15	287	1,060	396	980	2,630	1,026
Costa Rica	1,151	146	108	364	136	255	—	38	104	105	243	146	221
Cuba	379	31	13	33	—	256	32	—	7	3,066	138,358	—	1,769
Dominican Republic	2,825	274	195	621	314	1,154	—	73	194	62	190	1,956	1,457
Ecuador	6,587	214	202	3,416	1,493	255	7	54	946	1,248	181	2,480	541
El Salvador	31,157	53	120	8,320	13,290	944	—	110	8,320	26	4,242	12,742	1,709
Falkland Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemala	11,048	77	109	2,893	4,504	967	—	46	2,452	535	1,952	874	1,314
Honduras	3,290	53	81	1,099	1,088	396	—	32	541	264	1,053	1,089	635
Mexico	28,312	2,418	1,228	12,875	4,094	4,037	54	691	2,915	125	426	101,036	21,502

APPENDIX TABLE 3-4 (continued)

	Family Preferences						Immediate Relatives			
	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>FIRST</u>	<u>SECOND</u>	<u>THIRD</u> (4 th before '92)	<u>FOURTH</u> (5 th before '92)	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>SPOUSES</u>	<u>CHILDREN</u>	<u>PARENTS</u>
Nicaragua	74,773	12,069	1,533	7,633	1,206	1,697	17,098	9,451	4,033	3,614
Panama	24,173	5,444	1,199	2,306	909	1,030	15,596	9,782	4,024	1,790
Paraguay	4,928	472	20	281	10	161	3,602	976	2,477	149
Peru	96,442	29,061	3,075	15,808	3,050	7,128	49,943	25,443	11,667	12,833
Uruguay	4,748	995	97	459	148	291	2,228	1,594	202	432
Venezuela	26,569	4,113	711	2,026	776	600	14,626	9,544	3,865	1,217
CARIBBEAN, nonhispanic	493,019	258,813	34,674	150,646	22,863	50,630	182,299	90,679	51,848	39,772
Anguilla	305	180	17	48	26	89	115	57	29	29
Antigua-Barbuda	4,799	2,522	466	1,283	222	551	1,901	1,000	430	471
Aruba	321	67	9	22	15	21	182	152	23	7
Bahamas	5,692	1,613	336	982	178	117	3,349	2,251	934	164
Barbados	9,597	4,158	831	1,904	492	931	4,030	2,602	894	534
Belize	7,935	3,878	593	2,282	396	607	3,111	1,655	894	562
British Virgin Islands	1,114	304	40	134	37	93	666	437	134	95
Cayman Islands	254	53	7	22	15	9	156	85	64	7
Dominica	5,791	3,014	384	1,768	155	707	2,236	1,288	492	456
French Guiana	42	29	—	19	—	6	11	—	7	—
Grenada	7,205	3,073	593	1,519	246	715	3,006	1,682	731	593
Guadeloupe	446	233	28	155	14	36	171	77	81	13
Guyana	76,466	49,347	4,527	21,708	7,706	15,406	21,138	8,559	3,877	8,702
Haiti	126,601	70,264	7,008	54,929	1,195	7,132	42,758	16,581	13,365	12,812
Jamaica	168,025	89,888	14,501	50,754	6,316	18,317	66,230	34,590	21,127	10,513
Martinique	198	75	6	32	7	30	91	50	26	15
Montserrat	939	443	84	173	41	145	338	177	72	89
Netherlands Antilles	22	164	30	90	14	30	264	178	77	9
St. Kitts & Nevis	4,736	2,767	583	1,408	278	498	1,698	786	486	426
St. Lucia	5,359	2,300	395	1,128	108	669	2,508	1,398	724	386
St. Vincent & Grenadines	5,445	2,212	435	1,128	199	450	2,242	1,287	567	388
Suriname	1,870	571	62	280	124	105	711	455	159	97
Trinidad & Tobago	59,073	21,577	3,731	8,824	5,072	3,950	25,227	15,244	6,608	3,375
Turks & Caicos Islands	284	81	7	54	—	16	160	85	47	28
ALL OTHERS	187,584	23,853	3,388	5,269	5,239	9,957	76,954	62,449	10,769	3,736
Australia	17,361	736	145	161	251	179	10,319	9,221	975	123
Bermuda	1,119	177	41	47	31	58	695	521	126	48
Canada	133,377	13,468	2,727	2,820	4,010	3,911	53,304	43,402	8,347	1,555
Cook Islands	35	—	—	—	—	—	28	20	8	—
Fiji	13,252	6,649	116	1,245	562	4,726	3,346	1,835	294	1,217
French Polynesia	208	15	—	—	—	5	161	133	22	6
Greenland	20	—	—	—	—	—	19	16	—	—
Kiribati	57	—	—	—	—	—	53	25	26	—
Marshall Islands	32	—	—	—	—	—	27	6	20	—
Micronesia, Federated States	61	5	—	—	—	—	50	35	14	—
Nauru	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Caledonia	48	12	—	—	—	7	14	13	—	—
New Zealand	7,668	443	89	85	126	143	4,477	4,082	301	94
Niue	12	—	—	—	—	—	11	8	—	—
Northern Mariana Islands	38	5	—	—	—	—	27	7	17	—
Palau	225	21	6	11	—	—	186	130	47	9
Papua New Guinea	152	16	—	—	7	5	96	82	13	—
Pitcairn Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Solomon Islands	28	5	—	—	—	5	20	17	—	—
St. Pierre & Miquelon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tonga	3,014	1,404	71	566	74	693	1,301	836	198	267
Tuvalu	7	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Vanuatu	10	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—
Wallis & Futuna Islands	18	—	—	—	—	—	13	9	—	—
Western Samoa	1,872	391	82	119	81	109	1,399	1,005	176	218

* Includes a portion of flows from the former U.S.S.R. that had no information on the specific republic. The known distribution by republic was used to reallocate these flows across each sub-class of admission. The adjusted flows for each sub-class were then totaled to obtain the flow for each broad class of admission, as well as the adjusted flow for each former republic.

— Indicates cells with fewer than 5 immigrants. In some cases the data category is not applicable.

Employment Preferences

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>FIRST</u>	<u>SECOND</u>	<u>THIRD</u> (Skilled)	<u>THIRD</u> (Unskilled)	<u>FOURTH</u>	<u>FIFTH</u>	<u>For 1990 & 1991</u>		<u>DIVERSITY</u>	<u>REFUGEES</u>	<u>LEGALIZATION</u>	
								<u>OLD 3rd</u>	<u>OLD 6th</u>			<u>DEPENDENTS</u>	<u>OTHERS</u>
Nicaragua	2,936	28	123	1,052	865	377	—	85	406	519	24,031	517	17,603
Panama	1,712	173	196	398	101	686	—	92	63	154	746	36	485
Paraguay	732	22	34	224	248	27	5	12	160	71	5	22	24
Peru	10,010	727	881	3,824	2,447	519	9	326	1,277	2,412	2,264	1,890	862
Uruguay	1,214	160	138	448	147	63	—	47	208	120	15	109	67
Venezuela	5,347	1,532	668	1,916	169	538	15	289	220	829	1,299	40	315
CARIBBEAN, nonhispanic	34,020	804	2,830	7,336	10,602	5,482	—	1,735	5,228	2,731	9,966	2,535	2,655
Anguilla	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua-Barbuda	273	7	12	35	99	42	—	12	66	23	—	32	48
Aruba	59	8	5	17	6	6	—	5	12	6	—	—	7
Bahamas	507	40	55	216	21	121	—	29	25	53	65	30	75
Barbados	1,217	38	50	196	457	94	—	73	309	55	—	29	108
Belize	508	5	9	93	221	54	—	14	112	37	5	168	228
British Virgin Islands	83	9	8	35	12	9	—	—	6	9	—	8	43
Cayman Islands	19	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	17
Dominica	364	9	48	65	119	34	—	29	60	75	10	69	23
French Guiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	945	8	47	114	481	66	—	26	203	78	—	68	33
Guadeloupe	28	—	—	9	—	9	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Guyana	5,095	118	363	1,089	1,699	396	—	316	1,113	335	22	331	198
Haiti	2,607	33	85	369	461	1,153	—	36	470	435	9,762	205	570
Jamaica	9,767	192	907	2,008	2,489	1,835	—	861	1,475	48	22	1,257	813
Martinique	21	6	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Montserrat	153	—	7	11	67	5	—	—	57	—	—	—	—
Netherlands Antilles	64	8	—	30	6	6	—	7	6	16	—	—	10
St. Kitts & Nevis	212	—	10	38	86	27	—	9	38	11	—	24	24
St. Lucia	468	11	22	57	221	39	—	13	105	28	—	32	23
St. Vincent & Grenadines	891	7	65	128	412	69	—	33	177	34	—	37	28
Suriname	419	19	37	166	84	39	—	12	62	75	57	8	29
Trinidad & Tobago	10,289	276	1,090	2,643	3,650	1,470	—	248	910	1,388	5	223	364
Turks & Caicos Islands	25	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	10	—	5	—	6
ALL OTHERS	62,491	25,972	11,676	17,665	181	2,083	132	3,857	925	13,156	527	152	10,451
Australia	5,321	2,143	981	1,443	20	259	—	419	53	749	7	—	227
Bermuda	161	20	31	44	8	44	—	8	6	50	—	—	35
Canada	53,761	22,925	10,163	14,949	87	1,453	119	3,303	762	8,908	74	111	3,751
Cook Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fiji	244	30	29	96	8	68	—	—	11	2,657	256	—	96
French Polynesia	19	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	9	—	—	—
Greenland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiribati	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marshall Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Micronesia, Federated States	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nauru	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Caledonia	11	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
New Zealand	2,326	636	384	976	22	140	8	110	50	344	—	—	76
Niue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern Mariana Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palau	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Papua New Guinea	31	10	—	9	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
Pitcairn Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Solomon Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Pierre and Miquelon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tonga	88	—	—	—	22	36	—	—	25	152	—	30	39
Tuvalu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vanuatu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wallis and Futuna Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Western Samoa	54	—	5	10	—	31	—	—	8	—	—	—	24

APPENDIX TABLE 3-5
Immigrants Admitted by Class and Year of Admission
New York City, 1982–1989

	Total, 1982–1989	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
TOTAL IMMIGRATION	684,819	75,443	75,035	87,364	85,806	89,839	92,296	88,165	90,871
Total, Numerically Limited	471,963	58,743	57,225	59,044	58,680	61,551	60,837	56,103	59,780
FAMILY PREFERENCES	414,539	50,938	50,783	52,372	52,239	54,303	53,175	48,945	51,784
1st Preference	10,208	922	929	1,011	1,064	1,290	1,381	1,625	1,986
Unmarried son or daughter of a U.S. citizen	8,190	772	778	827	908	1,036	1,091	1,286	1,492
Children	2,018	150	151	184	156	254	290	339	494
2nd Preference	271,465	32,228	34,531	33,323	35,212	35,645	34,404	33,964	32,158
Spouses of permanent resident aliens	88,207	11,029	12,250	11,779	12,619	12,153	10,021	9,816	8,540
Unmarried son or daughter of a permanent resident alien	134,411	18,209	18,819	17,870	16,882	16,496	15,995	15,444	14,696
Children	48,847	2,990	3,462	3,674	5,711	6,996	8,388	8,704	8,922
4th Preference (3rd preference from 1992 onward)	32,615	4,005	4,810	3,537	3,314	4,081	3,684	3,646	5,538
Married son or daughter of a U.S. citizen	9,509	1,175	1,327	1,039	991	1,187	1,098	1,095	1,597
Spouses	7,229	867	1,014	757	725	891	860	856	1,259
Children	15,877	1,963	2,469	1,741	1,598	2,003	1,726	1,695	2,682
5th Preference (4th preference from 1992 onward)	100,251	13,783	10,513	14,501	12,649	13,287	13,706	9,710	12,102
Brothers or sisters of U.S. citizens	37,999	5,735	4,412	6,024	4,881	4,959	4,878	3,330	3,780
Spouses	18,704	2,309	1,858	2,596	2,356	2,552	2,568	2,043	2,422
Children	43,548	5,739	4,243	5,881	5,412	5,776	6,260	4,337	5,900
EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCES	53,857	7,533	6,435	6,650	6,439	7,172	7,119	5,857	6,652
3rd Preference	14,280	1,558	1,519	1,680	1,633	2,008	2,185	1,703	1,994
Professional or highly skilled workers	7,404	809	759	872	805	1,060	1,164	872	1,063
Spouses	3,348	361	356	363	379	467	530	416	476
Children	3,528	388	404	445	449	481	491	415	455
6th Preference	39,577	5,975	4,916	4,970	4,806	5,164	4,934	4,154	4,658
Needed skilled or unskilled workers	17,927	3,204	2,343	2,473	2,184	2,223	2,099	1,570	1,831
Spouses	7,575	931	921	933	915	1,005	986	900	984
Children	14,075	1,840	1,652	1,564	1,707	1,936	1,849	1,684	1,843
UNDERREPRESENTED COUNTRIES (Diversity)	2,928	–	–	–	–	–	467	1,166	1,295
OTHER	639	272	7	22	–	76	76	135	49
Total, Exempt from Numerical Limitation	212,856	16,700	17,810	28,320	27,126	28,288	31,459	32,062	31,091
Immediate Relatives	165,919	15,375	16,731	19,952	21,460	22,834	23,544	22,097	23,926
Spouses of citizens	101,735	8,820	10,311	13,205	14,176	14,502	14,476	12,818	13,427
Children of citizens	26,208	2,337	2,405	2,671	2,890	3,719	3,893	3,866	4,427
Parents of adult citizens	37,976	4,218	4,015	4,076	4,394	4,613	5,175	5,413	6,072
Refugees and Asylees	34,851	287	323	7,619	4,932	4,705	5,451	6,174	5,360
Special Immigrants	3,387	544	318	277	296	304	426	631	591
Other	8,699	494	438	472	438	445	2,038	3,160	1,214

– Indicates cells with fewer than 5 immigrants. In some cases the data category is not applicable.

APPENDIX TABLE 3-6
Immigrants Admitted by Class and Year of Admission
United States, 1982–1989

	Total, 1982–1989	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
TOTAL IMMIGRATION	4,726,165	594,131	559,763	543,903	570,009	601,708	601,516	643,025	612,110
Total, Numerically Limited	2,137,712	259,749	269,213	262,016	264,208	266,968	271,135	264,148	280,275
FAMILY PREFERENCES	1,687,746	206,065	213,488	212,324	213,257	212,939	211,809	200,772	217,092
1st Preference	78,042	6,604	6,892	7,569	9,319	10,910	11,382	12,107	13,259
Unmarried son or daughter of a U.S. citizen	63,650	5,539	5,753	6,242	7,661	8,711	9,263	9,971	10,510
Children	14,392	1,065	1,139	1,327	1,658	2,199	2,119	2,136	2,749
2nd Preference	894,231	113,070	116,623	112,309	114,997	110,926	110,758	102,777	112,771
Spouses of permanent resident aliens	291,901	39,567	39,731	37,643	40,549	38,384	34,528	29,898	31,601
Unmarried son or daughter of a permanent resident alien	488,171	64,843	67,539	64,711	61,263	57,311	58,270	54,123	60,111
Children	114,159	8,660	9,353	9,955	13,185	15,231	17,960	18,756	21,059
4th Preference (3 rd preference from 1992 onward)	163,874	19,465	20,948	14,681	18,460	20,702	20,703	21,940	26,975
Married son or daughter of a U.S. citizen	46,665	5,511	5,933	4,258	5,376	5,947	5,839	6,227	7,574
Spouses	37,505	4,284	4,666	3,282	4,216	4,737	4,833	5,168	6,319
Children	79,704	9,670	10,349	7,141	8,868	10,018	10,031	10,545	13,082
5th Preference (4 th preference from 1992 onward)	551,599	66,926	69,025	77,765	70,481	70,401	68,966	63,948	64,087
Brothers or sisters of U.S. citizens	197,689	25,802	26,573	29,287	25,536	24,837	23,517	21,489	20,648
Spouses	116,837	13,124	13,998	15,951	14,861	15,321	14,910	14,497	14,175
Children	237,073	28,000	28,454	32,527	30,084	30,243	30,539	27,962	29,264
EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCES	420,936	51,182	55,468	49,521	50,902	53,625	53,876	53,607	52,755
3rd Preference	210,230	26,001	27,250	24,852	24,905	26,823	26,921	26,680	26,798
Professional or highly skilled workers	93,721	11,981	12,338	10,691	10,947	11,763	12,048	11,758	12,195
Spouses	56,427	6,794	7,141	6,637	6,602	7,209	7,309	7,325	7,410
Children	60,082	7,226	7,771	7,524	7,356	7,851	7,564	7,597	7,193
6th Preference	210,696	25,181	28,218	24,669	25,990	26,802	26,952	26,927	25,957
Needed skilled or unskilled workers	91,672	12,041	12,708	11,393	11,425	11,399	11,623	10,696	10,387
Spouses	46,504	5,049	5,980	5,219	5,674	5,988	6,181	6,390	6,023
Children	72,520	8,091	9,530	8,057	8,891	9,415	9,148	9,841	9,547
Nonpreference	10	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
UNDERREPRESENTED COUNTRIES (Diversity)	16,134	—	—	—	—	—	3,037	6,029	7,068
OTHER	12,896	2,502	257	171	49	404	2,413	3,740	3,360
Total, Exempt from Numerical Limitation	2,588,453	334,382	290,550	281,887	305,801	334,740	330,381	378,877	331,835
Immediate Relatives	1,612,702	168,398	177,792	183,247	204,368	223,468	218,575	219,340	217,514
Spouses of citizens	990,040	104,218	112,666	116,596	129,790	137,597	132,452	130,977	125,744
Children of citizens	290,554	28,735	30,429	32,080	35,592	40,639	40,940	40,863	41,276
Parents of adult citizens	332,108	35,445	34,697	34,571	38,986	45,232	45,183	47,500	50,494
Refugees and Asylees	845,135	156,601	102,685	92,127	95,040	104,383	96,474	110,721	87,104
Other	130,616	9,383	10,073	6,513	6,393	6,889	15,332	48,816	27,217
Special Immigrants	29,777	4,940	3,177	2,338	2,551	3,013	3,652	5,120	4,986

— Indicates cells with fewer than 5 immigrants. In some cases the data category is not applicable.

APPENDIX TABLE 3-7

Immigrants Admitted by Class of Admission and Country of Birth New York City, 1982–1989

	Family Preferences*						Immediate Relatives			
	TOTAL	TOTAL	FIRST	SECOND	FOURTH	FIFTH	TOTAL	SPOUSES	CHILDREN	PARENTS
TOTAL	684,819	414,539	10,208	271,465	32,615	100,251	165,919	101,735	26,208	37,976
EUROPE	63,836	16,391	883	7,319	3,579	4,610	20,797	15,519	1,924	3,354
Albania	166	5	—	—	—	—	27	8	—	16
Andorra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austria	360	56	—	29	11	13	179	161	—	14
Belgium	437	71	5	35	16	15	231	193	31	7
Bulgaria	263	36	—	18	—	12	78	49	5	24
Czechoslovakia	582	57	11	15	11	20	149	92	17	40
Denmark	214	19	—	13	—	—	157	143	7	7
Estonia	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finland	174	30	—	21	8	—	101	98	—	—
France	2,445	325	31	180	55	59	1,347	1,202	92	53
Germany	2,204	304	16	182	56	50	1,291	1,080	153	58
Gibraltar	12	7	—	7	—	—	5	5	—	—
Greece	5,157	2,052	80	1,041	221	710	2,646	1,922	288	436
Hungary	817	117	16	35	39	27	284	168	19	97
Iceland	35	—	—	—	—	—	23	22	—	—
Ireland	4,272	593	217	130	134	112	1,481	1,145	238	98
Italy	5,632	2,480	82	753	537	1,108	2,309	1,676	151	482
Latvia	44	11	—	5	—	—	18	9	—	8
Liechtenstein	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lithuania	45	—	—	—	—	—	24	13	—	10
Luxembourg	11	—	—	—	—	—	8	7	—	—
Malta	452	260	—	158	39	62	176	98	25	53
Monaco	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	672	140	5	86	28	21	335	309	14	12
Norway	157	12	—	9	—	—	115	88	8	19
Poland	7,880	2,426	95	1,073	952	306	1,665	1,126	201	338
Portugal	1,003	534	—	237	40	253	262	171	27	64
Romania	5,440	622	16	270	192	144	719	316	46	357
San Marino	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	1,460	392	11	230	46	105	617	491	40	86
Sweden	469	34	—	28	—	—	315	303	9	—
Switzerland	529	61	5	38	11	7	314	283	24	7
United Kingdom	9,019	3,504	175	1,828	558	943	3,178	2,715	356	107
USSR	10,778	961	69	383	398	111	1,253	603	68	582
Yugoslavia	3,086	1,270	32	506	216	516	1,481	1,014	92	375
ASIA	177,507	98,666	1,913	43,376	14,428	38,949	42,220	21,027	5,030	16,163
Afghanistan	2,785	220	—	162	6	50	114	50	5	59
Bahrain	20	15	—	7	—	6	—	—	—	—
Bangladesh	3,327	1,934	8	1,027	102	797	1,123	675	168	280
Bhutan	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brunei	15	10	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Burma	1,064	844	10	342	93	399	158	66	8	84
Cambodia	2,288	64	—	39	—	20	41	10	—	28
China, Total	71,881	52,778	581	19,495	11,514	21,188	12,886	4,969	835	7,082
China, Mainland	52,713	39,730	217	14,263	9,375	15,875	9,822	2,951	308	6,563
Hong Kong	9,952	7,363	280	2,391	1,725	2,967	1,689	1,229	304	156
Taiwan	9,216	5,685	84	2,841	414	2,346	1,375	789	223	363
Christmas Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cocos Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cyprus	686	291	5	140	39	107	318	270	6	42
India	20,039	12,517	30	5,843	363	6,281	4,064	1,543	131	2,390
Indonesia	667	193	—	94	19	78	252	182	16	54
Iran	5,273	1,160	6	534	68	552	915	578	19	318
Iraq	430	135	—	43	6	86	133	84	—	48
Israel	7,937	2,100	78	850	567	605	3,267	2,743	379	145

Employment Preferences

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>THIRD</u>	<u>SIXTH</u>	<u>DIVERSITY</u>	<u>REFUGEES</u>	<u>OTHERS</u>
TOTAL	53,857	14,280	39,577	2,928	34,851	12,725
EUROPE	7,084	2,876	4,208	2,411	16,041	1,112
Albania	—	—	—	—	129	—
Andorra	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austria	75	25	50	8	26	16
Belgium	111	55	56	5	—	16
Bulgaria	28	10	18	—	117	—
Czechoslovakia	49	23	26	—	316	7
Denmark	30	17	13	—	—	—
Estonia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finland	32	22	10	—	—	9
France	648	353	295	51	8	66
Germany	411	200	211	31	46	121
Gibraltar	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greece	339	87	252	—	14	106
Hungary	51	29	22	—	340	21
Iceland	6	—	—	—	—	—
Ireland	424	283	141	1,734	—	38
Italy	535	182	353	129	32	147
Latvia	11	—	8	—	—	—
Liechtenstein	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lithuania	13	—	9	—	—	—
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malta	8	—	8	—	—	7
Monaco	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	154	74	80	18	—	24
Norway	22	11	11	—	—	5
Poland	433	130	303	179	3,131	46
Portugal	183	8	175	—	—	23
Romania	222	85	137	—	3,824	53
San Marino	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	385	89	296	—	10	56
Sweden	95	56	39	18	—	7
Switzerland	130	54	76	12	—	12
United Kingdom	1,906	900	1,006	203	—	225
USSR	583	110	473	—	7,929	51
Yugoslavia	191	61	130	—	105	39
ASIA	20,856	7,795	13,061	286	11,987	3,492
Afghanistan	64	10	54	—	2,380	7
Bahrain	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bangladesh	174	67	107	—	—	94
Bhutan	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brunei	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burma	53	10	43	—	—	9
Cambodia	7	—	5	—	2,173	—
China, Total	5,380	1,658	3,722	5	263	569
China, Mainland	2,520	607	1,913	—	241	398
Hong Kong	788	116	672	—	18	92
Taiwan	2,072	935	1,137	—	—	79
Christmas Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cocos Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cyprus	71	14	57	—	—	6
India	3,054	2,332	722	—	16	388
Indonesia	134	33	101	51	17	20
Iran	660	268	392	—	2,500	38
Iraq	113	42	71	—	40	9
Israel	1,921	513	1,408	8	19	622

APPENDIX TABLE 3-7 (continued)

	Family Preferences*						Immediate Relatives			
	TOTAL	TOTAL	FIRST	SECOND	FOURTH	FIFTH	TOTAL	SPOUSES	CHILDREN	PARENTS
Japan	3,123	407	6	315	8	78	930	868	25	37
Jordan	1,691	964	11	545	119	289	670	414	126	130
Korea	20,112	12,378	42	7,624	498	4,214	4,923	1,862	806	2,255
Kuwait	135	60	—	20	6	34	31	28	—	—
Laos	141	26	—	14	6	5	6	—	—	—
Lebanon	1,944	857	24	400	140	293	741	468	111	162
Macau	289	225	—	81	46	97	39	16	—	22
Malaysia	755	294	—	129	30	131	244	208	6	30
Nepal	67	23	—	15	—	7	23	16	—	6
Oman	11	8	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Pakistan	6,913	4,043	25	2,081	160	1,777	1,970	1,283	177	510
Philippines	13,539	3,769	835	1,757	328	849	6,233	3,199	1,203	1,831
Qatar	11	6	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	—
Saudi Arabia	107	52	—	12	—	39	26	19	7	—
Singapore	279	123	—	60	17	46	76	64	—	10
Sri Lanka	434	141	—	91	11	36	103	73	—	29
Syria	997	376	5	174	32	165	350	211	8	131
Thailand	2,022	807	6	597	12	192	464	304	56	104
Turkey	1,987	654	7	368	41	238	719	457	28	234
United Arab Emirates	64	51	—	6	6	38	6	—	—	—
Vietnam	4,616	464	8	269	40	147	218	71	28	119
Yemen, Total	1,848	669	208	230	143	88	1,165	284	859	22
Yemen, (Sanaa)	1,451	544	170	182	121	71	897	218	663	16
Yemen, (Aden)	397	125	38	48	22	17	268	66	196	6
AFRICA	13,487	4,036	141	2,454	221	1,220	6,598	5,643	412	543
Algeria	174	32	—	20	—	9	113	109	—	—
Angola	42	27	—	16	—	5	10	9	—	—
Benin	20	5	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—
Botswana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burkina	11	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—
Burundi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cameroon	61	14	—	12	—	—	35	32	—	—
Cape Verde	82	60	11	27	5	17	20	8	—	8
Central African Republic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congo	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Djibouti	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Egypt	4,071	1,406	24	638	66	678	2,277	1,935	52	290
Equatorial Guinea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ethiopia	746	90	—	78	—	10	95	73	9	13
Gabon	6	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—
Gambia	25	—	—	—	—	—	19	18	—	—
Ghana	1,737	709	48	600	11	50	799	626	145	28
Guinea	28	6	—	6	—	—	18	16	—	—
Guinea-Bissau	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ivory Coast	119	13	—	13	—	—	102	99	—	—
Kenya	317	168	—	82	10	75	73	61	—	9
Lesotho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liberia	726	226	13	171	24	18	402	314	68	20
Libya	67	22	—	9	—	12	19	16	—	—
Madagascar	15	5	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—
Malawi	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mali	25	—	—	—	—	—	17	17	—	—
Mauritania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mauritius	38	10	—	8	—	—	12	11	—	—
Morocco	999	204	7	107	23	67	612	535	6	71
Mozambique	28	15	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—

Employment Preferences

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>THIRD</u>	<u>SIXTH</u>	<u>DIVERSITY</u>	<u>REFUGEES</u>	<u>OTHERS</u>
Japan	1,500	282	1,218	216	—	67
Jordan	33	16	17	—	—	24
Korea	2,437	907	1,530	—	—	369
Kuwait	38	18	20	—	—	6
Laos	—	—	—	—	104	—
Lebanon	301	115	186	—	17	28
Macau	24	6	18	—	—	—
Malaysia	188	70	118	—	15	12
Nepal	18	—	17	—	—	—
Oman	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakistan	636	245	391	—	68	196
Philippines	2,841	870	1,971	—	62	633
Qatar	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saudi Arabia	13	9	—	—	—	16
Singapore	73	39	34	—	—	7
Sri Lanka	95	43	52	—	65	30
Syria	108	25	83	—	152	11
Thailand	309	60	249	—	372	69
Turkey	555	112	443	—	7	52
United Arab Emirates	6	6	—	—	—	—
Vietnam	28	14	14	—	3,708	198
Yemen, Total	10	—	7	—	—	—
Yemen, (Sanaa)	8	—	5	—	—	—
Yemen, (Aden)	—	—	—	—	—	—
AFRICA	1,748	836	912	9	637	459
Algeria	23	9	14	—	—	—
Angola	—	—	—	—	—	—
Benin	—	—	—	—	—	—
Botswana	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burkina	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burundi	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cameroon	6	—	—	—	—	6
Cape Verde	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central African Republic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chad	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congo	—	—	—	—	—	—
Djibouti	—	—	—	—	—	—
Egypt	287	137	150	—	11	89
Equatorial Guinea	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ethiopia	35	24	11	—	485	41
Gabon	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gambia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ghana	155	57	98	—	16	57
Guinea	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guinea-Bissau	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ivory Coast	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kenya	60	34	26	—	—	13
Lesotho	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liberia	50	7	43	—	—	47
Libya	26	13	13	—	—	—
Madagascar	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malawi	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mali	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mauritania	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mauritius	12	—	8	—	—	—
Morocco	159	21	138	—	—	23
Mozambique	9	—	8	—	—	—

APPENDIX TABLE 3-7 (continued)

	Family Preferences*						Immediate Relatives			
	TOTAL	TOTAL	FIRST	SECOND	FOURTH	FIFTH	TOTAL	SPOUSES	CHILDREN	PARENTS
Namibia	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Niger	35	13	—	12	—	—	14	13	—	—
Nigeria	1,517	313	—	264	11	36	918	861	40	17
Rwanda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sao Tome & Principe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senegal	145	14	—	13	—	—	127	126	—	—
Seychelles	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sierra Leone	340	103	—	98	—	—	164	126	30	8
Somalia	124	24	—	14	—	9	76	57	17	—
South Africa	853	134	14	56	32	32	291	261	12	18
Sudan	122	18	—	15	—	—	72	66	—	—
Swaziland	11	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Tanzania	387	196	—	85	—	107	70	41	—	28
Togo	24	—	—	—	—	—	19	16	—	—
Tunisia	133	19	—	8	—	8	84	75	—	7
Uganda	171	89	—	35	8	46	22	20	—	—
Western Sahara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zaire	79	13	—	8	—	—	25	21	—	—
Zambia	50	17	—	12	—	—	10	8	—	—
Zimbabwe	78	21	—	8	—	8	26	23	—	—
LATIN AMERICA	214,303	139,648	3,244	111,619	5,154	19,631	57,506	36,616	11,769	9,121
Argentina	2,840	956	44	531	191	190	1,061	784	102	175
Bolivia	777	335	9	226	25	75	306	196	50	60
Brazil	2,622	598	25	355	108	110	1,461	1,241	178	42
Chile	1,986	713	13	462	59	179	883	506	240	137
Colombia	22,805	12,052	197	9,116	539	2,200	9,095	6,212	1,704	1,179
Costa Rica	1,556	855	62	630	75	88	534	341	118	75
Cuba	5,434	1,142	80	156	253	653	392	154	25	213
Dominican Republic	115,759	89,166	1,669	74,898	1,940	10,659	24,661	15,271	5,491	3,899
Ecuador	17,930	11,427	225	9,172	420	1,610	4,675	3,011	803	861
El Salvador	8,171	4,346	61	3,490	195	600	2,209	1,233	519	457
Guatemala	4,811	2,657	89	1,996	233	339	1,347	816	269	262
Honduras	8,593	5,779	359	4,441	343	636	2,509	1,408	705	396
Mexico	3,144	562	58	413	33	58	1,882	1,457	319	106
Nicaragua	2,001	1,115	39	735	122	219	687	344	164	179
Panama	5,933	3,552	201	2,173	289	889	1,529	787	412	330
Paraguay	354	139	—	119	—	17	160	91	47	22
Peru	7,329	3,360	79	2,154	186	941	3,214	2,130	433	651
Uruguay	985	335	12	194	56	73	351	246	52	53
Venezuela	1,273	559	21	358	85	95	550	388	138	24
CARIBBEAN, nonhispanic	210,699	154,298	3,908	106,123	8,884	35,383	36,521	20,924	6,843	8,754
Anguilla	53	30	—	22	—	8	19	16	—	—
Antigua-Barbuda	2,987	1,849	47	1,251	72	479	835	546	130	159
Aruba	68	49	—	31	—	12	10	8	—	—
Bahamas	540	275	16	199	27	33	174	108	57	9
Barbados	8,079	5,431	216	3,955	374	886	1,331	760	274	297
Belize	3,442	2,369	53	1,640	161	515	642	329	126	187
British Virgin Islands	506	219	7	144	16	52	204	135	43	26
Cayman Islands	65	34	—	22	5	5	15	9	5	—
Dominica	1,172	720	25	478	30	187	283	155	60	68
French Guiana	7	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	5,764	3,621	73	2,854	102	592	927	521	140	266
Guadeloupe	73	37	—	29	—	7	23	9	9	5
Guyana	53,638	41,752	637	23,453	3,005	14,657	7,915	3,361	1,356	3,198

Employment Preferences

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>THIRD</u>	<u>SIXTH</u>	<u>DIVERSITY</u>	<u>REFUGEES</u>	<u>OTHERS</u>
Namibia	—	—	—	—	5	—
Niger	8	—	—	—	—	—
Nigeria	202	160	42	—	—	80
Rwanda	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sao Tome & Principe	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senegal	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seychelles	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sierra Leone	43	—	39	—	6	24
Somalia	—	—	—	—	21	—
South Africa	400	254	146	—	15	13
Sudan	8	—	5	—	22	—
Swaziland	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tanzania	114	18	96	—	—	6
Togo	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tunisia	25	11	14	—	—	—
Uganda	30	21	9	—	20	10
Western Sahara	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zaire	12	10	—	—	23	6
Zambia	22	12	10	—	—	—
Zimbabwe	22	15	7	—	—	8
LATIN AMERICA	8,489	602	7,887	65	3,982	4,613
Argentina	568	103	465	54	13	188
Bolivia	96	—	96	—	—	37
Brazil	480	148	332	—	—	77
Chile	263	42	221	—	23	104
Colombia	1,231	44	1,187	—	6	421
Costa Rica	116	—	112	—	—	50
Cuba	24	—	21	—	3,814	62
Dominican Republic	393	46	347	—	—	1,536
Ecuador	1,202	9	1,193	—	12	614
El Salvador	1,489	14	1,475	—	38	89
Guatemala	635	18	617	—	—	169
Honduras	207	—	205	—	—	98
Mexico	471	35	436	—	—	223
Nicaragua	111	—	107	—	52	36
Panama	222	14	208	—	—	630
Paraguay	52	—	50	—	—	—
Peru	544	39	505	—	—	207
Uruguay	260	35	225	—	—	36
Venezuela	125	40	85	—	—	35
CARIBBEAN, nonhispanic	14,828	1,634	13,194	5	2,195	2,852
Anguilla	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua-Barbuda	194	16	178	—	—	109
Aruba	5	—	—	—	—	—
Bahamas	57	11	46	—	6	28
Barbados	1,160	43	1,117	—	—	155
Belize	226	11	215	—	—	205
British Virgin Islands	34	5	29	—	—	49
Cayman Islands	12	—	12	—	—	—
Dominica	147	14	133	—	—	22
French Guiana	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	1,143	52	1,091	—	—	69
Guadeloupe	11	—	11	—	—	—
Guyana	3,747	396	3,351	—	6	216

APPENDIX TABLE 3-7 (continued)

	Family Preferences*						Immediate Relatives			
	TOTAL	TOTAL	FIRST	SECOND	FOURTH	FIFTH	TOTAL	SPOUSES	CHILDREN	PARENTS
Haiti	40,819	28,529	513	23,113	362	4,541	8,628	5,868	1,223	1,537
Jamaica	72,343	55,474	1,817	39,184	3,492	10,981	11,100	6,130	2,673	2,297
Martinique	71	40	—	31	—	—	23	17	—	—
Montserrat	337	185	8	105	17	55	79	45	20	14
Netherlands Antilles	339	192	14	122	8	48	111	95	5	11
St. Kitts & Nevis	1,250	802	45	578	27	152	340	226	46	68
St. Lucia	1,464	808	26	598	21	163	404	278	69	57
St. Vincent & Grenadines	3,851	2,321	68	1,791	111	351	724	452	148	124
Suriname	283	205	—	132	21	50	42	28	5	9
Trinidad & Tobago	13,516	9,346	333	6,382	1,027	1,604	2,679	1,820	447	412
Turks & Caicos Islands	32	—	—	—	—	—	13	8	—	—
ALL OTHERS	4,987	1,500	119	574	349	458	2,277	2,006	230	41
Australia	636	99	—	38	29	30	380	347	29	—
Bermuda	162	54	—	39	—	10	85	64	16	5
Canada	3,877	1,288	110	462	307	409	1,641	1,438	179	24
Fiji	12	5	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—
French Polynesia	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greenland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiribati	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nauru	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Zealand	186	9	—	6	—	—	117	116	—	—
Palau	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pitcairn Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tonga	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Western Samoa	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* The fourth and fifth family preferences became, respectively, the third and fourth family preferences from 1992 onward.

— Indicates cells with fewer than 5 immigrants. In some cases the data category is not applicable.

Employment Preferences

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>THIRD</u>	<u>SIXTH</u>	<u>DIVERSITY</u>	<u>REFUGEES</u>	<u>OTHERS</u>
Haiti	915	52	863	—	2,173	574
Jamaica	5,016	880	4,136	—	—	751
Martinique	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montserrat	68	6	62	—	—	5
Netherlands Antilles	29	5	24	—	—	7
St. Kitts & Nevis	63	12	51	—	—	44
St. Lucia	224	18	206	—	—	27
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	735	53	682	—	—	71
Suriname	34	—	33	—	—	—
Trinidad & Tobago	987	56	931	—	—	502
Turks & Caicos Islands	12	—	12	—	—	—
ALL OTHERS	852	537	315	152	9	197
Australia	124	76	48	—	—	31
Bermuda	11	—	9	—	—	11
Canada	654	417	237	148	—	144
Fiji	—	—	—	—	—	—
French Polynesia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greenland	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiribati	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nauru	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Zealand	54	37	17	—	—	—
Palau	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pitcairn Island	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tonga	—	—	—	—	—	—
Western Samoa	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX TABLE 3-8

Immigrants Admitted by Class of Admission and Country of Birth United States, 1982-1989

	Family Preferences*						Immediate Relatives			
	TOTAL	TOTAL	FIRST	SECOND	FOURTH	FIFTH	TOTAL	SPOUSES	CHILDREN	PARENTS
TOTAL	4,726,165	1,687,746	78,042	894,231	163,874	551,599	1,612,702	990,040	290,554	332,108
EUROPE	517,264	96,088	4,534	39,248	20,570	31,736	210,869	165,165	21,529	24,175
Albania	386	22	—	6	7	7	64	17	—	44
Andorra	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austria	3,569	346	21	182	62	81	2,007	1,754	113	140
Belgium	4,516	413	24	231	85	73	2,277	1,872	257	148
Bulgaria	1,770	166	24	65	27	50	472	282	42	148
Czechoslovakia	9,237	473	65	185	151	72	1,308	936	108	264
Denmark	4,179	358	34	184	57	83	2,688	2,393	186	109
Estonia	95	10	—	—	6	—	38	29	—	8
Finland	2,554	301	13	166	46	76	1,468	1,334	71	63
France	18,354	2,295	160	1,101	538	496	10,380	9,119	787	474
Germany	55,862	3,628	288	1,736	692	912	43,514	36,359	5,671	1,484
Gibraltar	45	14	—	7	—	6	24	20	—	—
Greece	21,693	6,771	273	2,976	785	2,737	12,119	9,044	1,082	1,993
Hungary	7,386	719	78	240	247	154	1,996	1,455	222	319
Iceland	981	159	12	51	65	31	610	450	142	18
Ireland	21,412	2,654	699	458	783	714	7,827	6,396	932	499
Italy	24,671	7,295	245	2,568	1,496	2,986	13,221	10,004	842	2,375
Latvia	273	49	—	16	17	13	122	63	5	54
Liechtenstein	22	—	—	—	—	—	14	13	—	—
Lithuania	366	60	8	14	29	9	220	104	12	104
Luxembourg	185	27	—	6	—	19	111	84	18	9
Malta	940	390	5	206	65	114	437	301	54	82
Monaco	43	11	—	9	—	—	22	19	—	—
Netherlands	9,456	1,070	63	515	196	296	5,130	4,563	299	268
Norway	3,026	288	31	104	75	78	2,173	1,911	165	97
Poland	66,348	19,336	783	8,446	6,544	3,563	13,529	8,951	1,672	2,906
Portugal	28,766	16,802	88	6,381	1,633	8,700	7,611	4,071	638	2,902
Romania	32,266	2,576	89	1,181	803	503	3,070	1,383	186	1,501
San Marino	19	5	—	—	—	—	14	10	—	—
Spain	11,920	2,120	87	1,048	363	622	6,702	5,201	666	835
Sweden	8,139	695	89	378	132	96	4,690	4,298	258	134
Switzerland	5,594	526	47	288	112	79	3,231	2,929	219	83
U.S.S.R.	49,215	2,285	157	841	954	333	4,408	2,066	249	2,093
United Kingdom	110,000	19,120	962	7,720	3,454	6,984	52,292	42,797	6,081	3,414
Yugoslavia	13,968	5,099	181	1,936	1,143	1,839	7,078	4,935	543	1,600
ASIA	2,183,321	750,256	31,922	324,151	68,379	325,804	626,874	287,831	122,504	216,539
Afghanistan	21,249	1,078	8	778	67	225	735	357	38	340
Bahrain	286	120	—	46	8	63	107	91	16	—
Bangladesh	9,680	4,597	17	2,281	226	2,073	3,509	2,264	332	913
Bhutan	28	13	—	7	—	5	9	—	—	—
Brunei	121	53	—	13	—	36	35	25	5	5
Burma	6,980	5,234	38	2,162	521	2,513	1,339	506	41	792
Cambodia	98,632	1,004	41	713	67	183	781	267	86	428
China, Total	358,119	212,926	2,395	81,418	31,349	97,764	81,062	31,008	5,086	44,968
China, Mainland	208,180	129,356	940	45,659	23,818	58,939	53,974	14,704	1,343	37,927
Hong Kong	48,489	29,633	963	9,902	5,223	13,545	10,921	8,152	1,571	1,198
Taiwan	101,450	53,937	492	25,857	2,308	25,280	16,167	8,152	2,172	5,843
Christmas Island	24	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—
Cocos Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cyprus	2,317	692	13	282	105	292	1,232	1,032	47	153
India	206,994	122,589	199	51,055	3,422	67,913	53,621	14,177	5,444	34,000
Indonesia	9,504	2,630	30	1,155	189	1,256	2,797	1,988	247	562

Employment Preferences

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>THIRD</u>	<u>SIXTH</u>	<u>NONPREFERENCE</u>	<u>DIVERSITY</u>	<u>REFUGEES</u>	<u>OTHERS</u>
TOTAL	420,936	210,230	210,696	10	16,134	845,135	143,512
EUROPE	81,126	49,750	31,374	—	11,399	111,112	6,670
Albania	8	—	5	—	—	288	—
Andorra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austria	725	423	302	—	66	335	90
Belgium	1,626	1,189	437	—	69	31	100
Bulgaria	132	65	67	—	—	975	25
Czechoslovakia	491	329	162	—	30	6,893	42
Denmark	1,023	674	349	—	58	—	48
Estonia	19	12	7	—	—	17	10
Finland	687	450	237	—	37	—	59
France	4,942	3,143	1,799	—	237	187	313
Germany	6,938	4,487	2,451	—	382	671	729
Gibraltar	7	—	5	—	—	—	—
Greece	1,524	788	736	—	—	906	370
Hungary	599	398	201	—	44	3,951	77
Iceland	172	120	52	—	—	—	36
Ireland	2,892	2,122	770	—	7,725	6	308
Italy	2,962	1,324	1,638	—	349	289	555
Latvia	50	23	27	—	—	40	10
Liechtenstein	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lithuania	49	19	29	—	—	25	8
Luxembourg	45	33	12	—	—	—	—
Malta	84	49	35	—	—	—	23
Monaco	10	5	5	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	2,930	2,057	873	—	148	9	169
Norway	471	333	138	—	16	5	73
Poland	3,336	1,797	1,539	—	498	29,308	341
Portugal	4,092	165	3,927	—	5	13	243
Romania	1,054	646	408	—	6	25,390	170
San Marino	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	2,098	764	1,333	—	10	596	394
Sweden	2,486	1,856	630	—	148	8	112
Switzerland	1,635	960	675	—	95	25	82
U.S.S.R.	1,713	740	973	—	10	40,697	102
United Kingdom	35,122	24,120	11,002	—	1,448	150	1,868
Yugoslavia	1,195	651	544	—	—	284	309
ASIA	196,139	113,598	82,535	6	1,602	570,869	37,581
Afghanistan	205	68	137	—	—	19,192	39
Bahrain	54	44	10	—	—	—	—
Bangladesh	1,346	1,014	332	—	—	9	217
Bhutan	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brunei	32	22	10	—	—	—	—
Burma	338	178	160	—	—	18	51
Cambodia	60	22	38	—	—	96,703	84
China, Total	53,220	31,859	21,358	—	46	7,561	3,304
China, Mainland	17,141	8,852	8,287	—	22	6,032	1,655
Hong Kong	5,753	2,500	3,252	—	12	1,419	751
Taiwan	30,326	20,507	9,819	—	12	110	898
Christmas Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Cocos Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cyprus	311	154	157	—	—	52	29
India	27,814	24,850	2,963	—	16	210	2,744
Indonesia	1,942	1,004	938	—	763	1,244	128

APPENDIX TABLE 3-8 (continued)

	Family Preferences*						Immediate Relatives			
	TOTAL	TOTAL	FIRST	SECOND	FOURTH	FIFTH	TOTAL	SPOUSES	CHILDREN	PARENTS
Iran	114,687	22,079	116	12,538	961	8,464	36,349	23,758	759	11,832
Iraq	14,687	3,502	12	1,431	268	1,791	3,172	2,255	50	867
Israel	27,732	6,325	266	2,494	1,417	2,148	12,439	10,075	1,294	1,070
Japan	33,215	4,244	135	2,620	288	1,201	16,387	14,021	1,506	860
Jordan	24,301	10,976	188	5,072	1,190	4,526	12,268	8,481	1,127	2,660
Korea	271,904	135,326	632	68,112	5,562	61,020	112,547	36,849	44,622	31,076
Kuwait	3,840	1,567	9	557	162	839	1,806	1,726	73	7
Laos	119,406	1,008	36	747	123	102	907	251	119	537
Lebanon	31,544	11,944	241	5,593	1,948	4,162	14,638	10,337	850	3,451
Macau	1,918	1,274	9	478	173	614	326	165	20	141
Malaysia	8,157	2,101	25	921	172	983	3,023	2,568	142	313
Maldives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nepal	729	258	—	137	7	112	270	191	42	37
Oman	89	47	—	13	—	32	12	9	—	—
Pakistan	44,603	24,511	89	11,242	774	12,406	14,479	8,713	790	4,976
Philippines	380,458	125,666	25,596	46,201	15,787	38,082	210,097	95,258	52,183	62,656
Qatar	236	90	—	41	7	41	117	110	7	—
Saudi Arabia	2,012	684	5	223	88	368	917	792	113	12
Singapore	3,546	968	18	393	125	432	1,557	1,325	126	106
Sri Lanka	4,643	1,577	16	768	87	706	1,201	766	52	383
Syria	15,240	5,904	57	2,551	636	2,660	6,157	4,205	126	1,826
Thailand	48,947	10,395	326	6,727	271	3,071	10,329	6,215	2,198	1,916
Turkey	15,415	3,217	38	1,696	219	1,264	6,572	4,064	306	2,202
United Arab Emirates	701	431	—	59	59	312	97	56	41	—
Vietnam	296,829	23,754	997	13,004	1,813	7,940	12,999	2,866	2,765	7,368
Yemen, Total	4,543	1,468	362	622	281	203	2,970	1,046	1,847	77
Yemen (Aden)	1,029	327	73	162	44	48	660	254	384	22
Yemen (Sanaa)	3,514	1,141	289	460	237	155	2,310	792	1,463	55
AFRICA	134,574	33,414	659	19,016	2,009	11,730	63,318	54,419	3,487	5,412
Algeria	1,551	142	—	86	14	39	1,088	1,033	9	46
Angola	1,011	443	5	245	79	114	205	144	48	13
Benin	102	14	—	8	—	—	63	52	8	—
Botswana	133	9	—	—	—	5	35	24	11	—
Burkina	38	—	—	—	—	—	26	26	—	—
Burundi	38	10	—	—	—	6	15	12	—	—
Cameroon	1,007	93	—	85	—	—	820	789	25	6
Cape Verde	6,106	4,643	108	3,601	282	652	1,416	659	262	495
Central African Republic	13	—	—	—	—	—	10	9	—	—
Chad	20	—	—	—	—	—	11	10	—	—
Comoros	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congo	61	12	—	8	—	—	38	35	—	—
Djibouti	55	14	—	11	—	—	29	28	—	—
Egypt	23,352	9,012	88	3,638	444	4,842	11,037	8,299	305	2,433
Equatorial Guinea	8	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—
Ethiopia	20,302	1,738	22	1,565	18	133	2,341	1,825	217	299
Gabon	33	—	—	—	—	—	23	19	—	—
Gambia	285	20	—	17	—	—	244	231	11	—
Ghana	8,477	2,060	100	1,736	24	200	5,276	4,567	548	161
Guinea	201	46	—	32	—	9	120	104	8	8
Guinea-Bissau	25	10	—	6	—	—	10	7	—	—
Ivory Coast	477	47	—	31	—	13	399	380	17	—
Kenya	5,692	2,752	10	1,009	91	1,642	1,895	1,571	107	217
Lesotho	58	—	—	—	—	—	22	19	—	—
Liberia	5,084	1,055	57	809	63	126	3,533	2,974	440	119

Employment Preferences

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>THIRD</u>	<u>SIXTH</u>	<u>NONPREFERENCE</u>	<u>DIVERSITY</u>	<u>REFUGEES</u>	<u>OTHERS</u>
Iran	17,670	11,190	6,479	—	7	37,758	824
Iraq	1,247	703	544	—	—	6,689	77
Israel	7,717	3,752	3,965	—	25	85	1,141
Japan	10,924	4,030	6,893	—	687	81	892
Jordan	624	344	280	—	—	74	359
Korea	19,892	8,484	11,408	—	—	106	4,030
Kuwait	346	188	158	—	—	33	88
Laos	47	15	32	—	—	117,414	30
Lebanon	3,702	1,374	2,328	—	6	918	336
Macau	253	151	102	—	—	56	9
Malaysia	1,923	1,384	539	—	8	965	137
Maldives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nepal	137	80	57	—	—	—	64
Oman	24	18	6	—	—	5	—
Pakistan	4,001	2,305	1,696	—	—	503	1,106
Philippines	30,703	15,350	15,353	—	14	2,883	11,095
Qatar	22	14	8	—	—	—	—
Saudi Arabia	218	161	57	—	—	31	161
Singapore	868	632	236	—	11	50	92
Sri Lanka	1,562	981	581	—	—	95	208
Syria	1,667	387	1,280	—	—	1,400	112
Thailand	2,295	864	1,431	—	—	24,949	975
Turkey	4,151	1,570	2,581	—	—	1,293	180
United Arab Emirates	124	71	53	—	—	6	42
Vietnam	629	299	330	—	—	250,453	8,992
Yemen, Total	63	33	30	—	—	27	15
Yemen (Aden)	25	14	11	—	—	11	6
Yemen (Sanaa)	38	19	19	—	—	16	9
AFRICA	16,303	10,673	5,630	—	120	18,298	3,121
Algeria	284	188	96	—	18	—	17
Angola	122	16	106	—	—	240	—
Benin	19	11	8	—	—	—	6
Botswana	8	5	—	—	—	78	—
Burkina	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burundi	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Cameroon	68	49	19	—	—	5	21
Cape Verde	29	—	28	—	—	—	15
Central African Republic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Comoros	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congo	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Djibouti	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Egypt	2,520	1,728	792	—	5	303	475
Equatorial Guinea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ethiopia	425	299	126	—	—	15,404	394
Gabon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gambia	14	6	8	—	—	—	7
Ghana	836	455	381	—	—	94	210
Guinea	20	12	8	—	—	10	5
Guinea-Bissau	5	—	5	—	—	—	—
Ivory Coast	25	14	11	—	—	—	5
Kenya	851	556	295	—	5	54	135
Lesotho	9	7	—	—	—	24	—
Liberia	289	167	122	—	—	67	138

APPENDIX TABLE 3-8 (continued)

	Family Preferences*						Immediate Relatives			
	TOTAL	TOTAL	FIRST	SECOND	FOURTH	FIFTH	TOTAL	SPOUSES	CHILDREN	PARENTS
Libya	1,622	239	—	99	10	129	833	785	25	23
Madagascar	163	32	—	14	—	14	100	75	17	8
Malawi	337	156	—	61	7	87	82	71	6	5
Mali	76	10	—	7	—	—	55	48	7	—
Mauritania	29	11	—	—	—	6	13	13	—	—
Mauritius	364	101	—	57	13	31	168	142	5	21
Morocco	4,907	790	23	361	66	340	3,414	3,050	100	264
Mozambique	471	201	—	64	39	96	98	78	6	14
Namibia	156	10	—	9	—	—	46	38	—	—
Niger	313	43	—	38	—	—	225	219	—	—
Nigeria	22,252	1,910	38	1,663	28	181	18,234	17,802	313	119
Reunion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rwanda	49	7	—	—	—	—	24	22	—	—
Sao Tome & Principe	21	9	—	7	—	—	9	8	—	—
Senegal	739	272	8	226	15	23	424	392	20	12
Seychelles	276	89	—	43	—	45	157	97	33	27
Sierra Leone	3,257	629	16	517	30	66	2,063	1,828	181	54
Somalia	1,112	137	6	105	5	21	806	720	54	32
South Africa	12,006	1,762	98	800	468	396	3,982	2,964	427	591
St. Helena	17	—	—	—	—	—	16	11	—	—
Sudan	1,572	217	5	99	28	85	538	496	7	35
Swaziland	76	7	—	—	—	—	50	39	11	—
Tanzania	3,004	1,751	6	652	53	1,040	653	448	20	185
Togo	145	22	—	15	—	6	116	98	15	—
Tunisia	834	103	—	54	11	37	563	521	5	37
Uganda	2,697	1,564	9	592	40	923	523	387	30	106
Western Sahara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zaire	867	91	9	61	—	18	457	405	42	10
Zambia	1,327	660	7	367	55	231	321	277	35	9
Zimbabwe	1,678	400	17	154	90	139	670	551	80	39
LATIN AMERICA	1,313,849	495,189	30,664	308,844	48,663	107,018	556,225	375,798	115,886	64,541
Argentina	16,952	4,942	214	2,235	1,139	1,354	7,067	5,077	745	1,245
Bolivia	7,890	2,727	72	1,605	253	797	3,499	2,132	626	741
Brazil	17,696	3,403	122	1,733	648	900	10,911	8,192	2,288	431
Chile	16,293	4,925	125	2,859	778	1,163	8,307	4,401	2,438	1,468
Colombia	85,276	39,997	704	26,866	2,348	10,079	38,586	23,411	9,835	5,340
Costa Rica	10,676	3,799	172	2,389	475	763	5,839	3,626	1,664	549
Cuba	137,671	24,639	935	4,529	5,666	13,509	7,131	2,530	598	4,003
Dominican Republic	190,287	135,702	3,228	110,854	3,730	17,890	50,721	31,229	12,574	6,918
Ecuador	35,910	20,889	462	15,683	1,027	3,717	11,268	7,093	1,936	2,239
El Salvador	81,898	37,682	488	29,184	1,573	6,437	24,802	13,698	6,322	4,782
Falkland Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemala	38,314	17,428	440	12,227	1,354	3,407	13,898	7,722	3,613	2,563
Honduras	32,625	17,031	756	12,768	1,102	2,405	13,887	7,796	4,409	1,682
Mexico	534,187	139,759	21,501	61,973	24,054	32,231	310,455	227,820	58,884	23,751
Nicaragua	24,849	11,533	287	6,681	1,276	3,289	7,835	3,946	1,538	2,351
Panama	20,667	7,879	508	4,215	1,058	2,098	10,556	6,323	2,949	1,284
Paraguay	2,128	416	13	274	39	90	1,401	486	806	109
Peru	41,575	16,987	410	9,686	1,282	5,609	20,095	12,718	3,088	4,289
Uruguay	5,478	2,055	67	1,074	256	658	2,087	1,410	221	456
Venezuela	13,475	3,396	160	2,009	605	622	7,878	6,186	1,352	340

Employment Preferences

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>THIRD</u>	<u>SIXTH</u>	<u>NONPREFERENCE</u>	<u>DIVERSITY</u>	<u>REFUGEES</u>	<u>OTHERS</u>
Libya	256	173	83	—	—	283	11
Madagascar	20	12	8	—	—	—	9
Malawi	55	41	14	—	—	28	16
Mali	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Mauritania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mauritius	83	47	36	—	—	—	11
Morocco	609	188	421	—	6	10	78
Mozambique	106	22	84	—	—	62	—
Namibia	25	17	8	—	—	66	9
Niger	42	28	14	—	—	—	—
Nigeria	1,577	1,400	177	—	—	12	515
Reunion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rwanda	12	9	—	—	—	—	—
Sao Tome & Principe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senegal	39	23	16	—	—	—	—
Seychelles	14	5	9	—	—	12	—
Sierra Leone	298	106	192	—	—	25	242
Somalia	19	13	6	—	—	133	17
South Africa	5,562	3,830	1,732	—	46	225	429
St. Helena	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sudan	116	74	42	—	—	668	33
Swaziland	18	9	9	—	—	—	—
Tanzania	531	250	281	—	—	5	63
Togo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tunisia	132	73	59	—	20	—	14
Uganda	337	256	81	—	—	210	62
Western Sahara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zaire	104	75	29	—	—	176	37
Zambia	250	174	76	—	—	52	40
Zimbabwe	530	309	221	—	—	16	60
LATIN AMERICA	66,995	11,619	55,375	—	276	112,467	82,697
Argentina	3,805	1,533	2,272	—	220	140	778
Bolivia	1,345	157	1,188	—	—	38	278
Brazil	2,790	1,376	1,414	—	7	42	543
Chile	2,019	843	1,176	—	—	377	665
Colombia	4,995	1,022	3,972	—	5	274	1,419
Costa Rica	637	141	496	—	—	111	290
Cuba	150	59	91	—	—	105,202	548
Dominican Republic	1,053	223	830	—	—	64	2,746
Ecuador	2,461	171	2,290	—	—	78	1,214
El Salvador	16,964	387	16,577	—	—	1,129	1,320
Falkland Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemala	5,337	243	5,094	—	—	157	1,494
Honduras	1,010	69	941	—	—	271	423
Mexico	16,361	2,894	13,467	—	12	225	67,375
Nicaragua	1,320	453	867	—	—	3,763	397
Panama	579	116	463	—	—	59	1,593
Paraguay	249	29	220	—	—	5	56
Peru	3,203	867	2,336	—	5	203	1,082
Uruguay	1,118	197	921	—	—	17	198
Venezuela	1,599	839	760	—	12	312	278

APPENDIX TABLE 3-8 (continued)

	Family Preferences*						Immediate Relatives			
	TOTAL	TOTAL	FIRST	SECOND	FOURTH	FIFTH	TOTAL	SPOUSES	CHILDREN	PARENTS
CARIBBEAN, nonhispanic	454,413	285,442	8,038	192,957	17,396	67,051	95,113	58,352	18,314	18,447
Anguilla	421	302	6	173	25	98	89	49	7	33
Antigua-Barbuda	10,405	5,990	138	3,971	242	1,639	1,975	1,198	347	430
Aruba	184	92	—	58	15	15	70	65	—	—
Bahamas	5,052	1,424	92	969	157	206	2,287	1,527	683	77
Barbados	13,182	8,084	344	5,587	622	1,531	2,740	1,707	530	503
Belize	11,883	7,082	223	4,570	610	1,679	3,398	1,898	780	720
British Virgin Islands	1,718	855	43	493	86	233	650	424	130	96
Cayman Islands	274	113	6	66	22	19	114	75	33	6
Dominica	4,699	3,075	87	2,140	121	727	1,209	604	239	366
French Guiana	17	9	—	7	—	—	6	—	—	—
Grenada	7,962	4,655	105	3,527	138	885	1,530	891	231	408
Guadeloupe	292	177	—	114	13	48	71	45	17	9
Guyana	76,457	57,047	889	30,835	4,165	21,158	12,914	5,659	2,065	5,190
Haiti	109,198	53,020	1,023	42,731	656	8,610	21,631	15,263	3,236	3,132
Jamaica	162,691	114,152	4,049	78,525	7,763	23,815	34,467	21,033	7,942	5,492
Martinique	217	97	5	57	7	28	75	54	5	16
Montserrat	976	597	24	358	55	160	229	129	50	50
Netherlands Antilles	1,047	449	36	265	39	109	427	344	57	26
St. Kitts & Nevis	8,731	4,781	154	3,389	200	1,038	1,404	811	247	346
St. Lucia	4,462	2,535	90	1,803	61	581	1,318	836	270	212
St. Vincent & Grenadines	5,628	3,209	96	2,426	183	504	1,271	783	264	224
Suriname	923	445	11	232	39	163	304	225	36	43
Trinidad & Tobago	27,757	17,207	610	10,630	2,175	3,792	6,791	4,613	1,127	1,051
Turks & Caicos Islands	237	45	—	31	—	11	143	116	14	13
ALL OTHERS	122,744	27,357	2,225	10,015	6,857	8,260	60,303	48,475	8,834	2,994
Australia	10,761	864	72	346	256	190	7,079	6,126	847	106
Bermuda	1,341	310	31	143	77	59	839	617	181	41
Canada	89,668	16,398	1,879	5,578	5,365	3,576	43,261	35,137	6,769	1,355
Cook Islands	15	—	—	—	—	—	14	11	—	—
Fiji	7,377	5,313	15	1,797	570	2,931	1,912	972	154	786
French Polynesia	262	55	5	18	—	29	177	128	44	5
Greenland	14	—	—	—	—	—	12	11	—	—
Guam	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiribati	43	13	—	5	—	—	24	19	—	—
Marshall Islands	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Micronesia, Federated States	8	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Nauru	11	8	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Caledonia	40	10	—	6	—	—	22	17	—	—
New Zealand	5,132	464	39	198	119	108	3,394	3,028	324	42
Niue	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern Mariana Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Island	825	117	9	89	11	8	690	499	184	7
Palau	34	5	—	—	—	—	28	25	—	—
Papua New Guinea	103	25	—	14	—	7	55	41	13	—
Pitcairn Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Solomon Islands	27	7	—	—	—	6	18	15	—	—
St. Pierre & Miquelon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tonga	4,181	2,567	25	1,250	164	1,128	1,299	862	113	324
Tuvalu	11	—	—	—	—	—	11	9	—	—
Vanuatu	21	14	—	6	—	6	7	5	—	—
Western Samoa	1,945	822	32	506	112	172	1,037	676	167	194

* The fourth and fifth family preferences became, respectively, the third and fourth family preferences from 1992 onward.

— Indicates cells with fewer than 5 immigrants. In some cases the data category is not applicable.

Employment Preferences

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>THIRD</u>	<u>SIXTH</u>	<u>NONPREFERENCE</u>	<u>DIVERSITY</u>	<u>REFUGEES</u>	<u>OTHERS</u>
CARIBBEAN, nonhispanic	32,687	4,643	28,043	—	25	32,281	8,865
Anguilla	15	—	15	—	—	—	15
Antigua-Barbuda	1,864	73	1,791	—	—	—	576
Aruba	16	—	12	—	—	—	5
Bahamas	309	115	194	—	6	908	118
Barbados	2,085	202	1,883	—	—	—	269
Belize	604	67	537	—	—	9	790
British Virgin Islands	82	24	58	—	—	—	131
Cayman Islands	29	11	18	—	—	—	17
Dominica	305	69	236	—	—	15	95
French Guiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	1,661	93	1,568	—	—	8	108
Guadeloupe	32	—	29	—	—	—	12
Guyana	6,017	784	5,233	—	—	10	466
Haiti	2,243	130	2,113	—	—	31,300	1,002
Jamaica	12,229	2,307	9,921	—	5	14	1,824
Martinique	32	—	29	—	—	—	12
Montserrat	127	15	112	—	—	—	23
Netherlands Antilles	139	64	75	—	—	—	30
St. Kitts & Nevis	367	43	324	—	—	—	2,178
St. Lucia	468	44	424	—	—	—	140
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	1,024	93	931	—	—	—	124
Suriname	163	61	102	—	—	—	9
Trinidad & Tobago	2,837	428	2,409	—	5	5	912
Turks & Caicos Islands	37	9	28	—	—	—	9
ALL OTHERS	27,686	19,947	7,739	—	2,712	108	4,578
Australia	2,517	1,935	582	—	15	10	276
Bermuda	130	67	63	—	10	—	52
Canada	23,455	17,035	6,420	—	2,676	53	3,825
Cook Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fiji	95	50	45	—	—	—	56
French Polynesia	24	11	13	—	—	—	6
Greenland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiribati	6	5	—	—	—	—	—
Marshall Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Micronesia, Federated States	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nauru	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Caledonia	8	—	5	—	—	—	—
New Zealand	1,100	772	328	—	5	—	165
Niue	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
Northern Mariana Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Island	9	—	6	—	—	—	6
Palau	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Papua New Guinea	16	7	9	—	—	—	7
Pitcairn Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Solomon Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Pierre & Miquelon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tonga	245	5	240	—	—	—	70
Tuvalu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vanuatu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Western Samoa	22	8	14	—	—	—	61

APPENDIX TABLE 4-1a

Neighborhoods/ZIP Codes of Settlement for the Top 20 Foreign-born Groups in New York City

		TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	CHINA	JAMAICA	GUYANA	MEXICO	ECUADOR	HAITI	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
TOTAL, NEW YORK CITY		2,871,032	369,186	261,551	178,922	130,647	122,550	114,944	95,580	88,794
BRONX		385,827	124,032	4,363	51,120	14,868	20,962	14,800	1,643	6,145
Morris Heights	10453	25,711	14,892	18	1,391	664	996	1,048	180	250
Highbridge	10452	27,330	15,149	40	938	906	1,546	1,035	129	234
Tremont	10457	21,384	10,504	163	1,232	1,040	1,477	895	34	242
Morrisania	10456	19,725	8,856	59	1,410	351	461	691	48	217
Hunts Point	10474	2,403	1,056	0	107	54	270	250	0	81
Mott Haven-Port Morris	10454	7,166	2,340	0	114	118	2,084	387	0	12
Concourse Village-Melrose	10451	9,456	4,182	110	527	346	659	393	75	186
Melrose-Longwood-Morrisania		20,611	9,711	105	753	314	1,358	1,727	19	131
Melrose-Longwood	10455	9,965	4,494	46	274	102	933	889	9	52
Longwood-Morrisania	10459	10,646	5,217	59	479	212	425	838	10	79
Rikers Island	11370*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belmont-Fordham-Bedford Park	10458	25,855	9,238	185	1,062	959	2,734	927	76	290
Riverdale-Fieldston	10471	5,576	428	152	156	26	51	157	66	15
Woodlawn-Wakefield	10470	5,875	275	30	2,072	551	7	0	20	119
University Heights-Kingsbridge	10468	30,044	15,261	253	892	779	2,165	1,010	63	384
Kingsbridge-Spuytten Duyvil	10463*	17,863	5,409	637	314	224	610	616	31	220
Norwood-Williamsbridge	10467	32,484	5,145	374	6,663	1,325	2,267	968	167	769
Co-op City-Eastchester	10475	6,634	486	34	2,256	199	11	108	47	174
Williamsbridge-Baychester	10469	22,037	896	199	11,052	785	147	315	162	584
Wakefield	10466	25,986	1,104	49	15,135	1,669	122	75	275	835
Country Club-Throgs Neck-City Island		5,823	644	51	98	202	32	136	19	25
City Island	10464	519	0	0	0	17	18	0	0	0
Throgs Neck-Country Club	10465	5,304	644	51	98	185	14	136	19	25
Parkchester-Van Nest	10462	22,072	2,875	435	1,492	1,349	1,337	943	74	600
Soundview-Clason Point		27,620	8,675	685	2,625	2,023	1,688	2,261	99	509
Soundview-Bruckner	10472	19,032	5,751	506	1,579	1,752	1,637	1,723	0	364
Clason Point	10473	8,588	2,924	179	1,046	271	51	538	99	145
Westchester Square-Morris Park	10461	11,840	1,342	755	211	549	374	336	36	150
West Farms-Crotona Park East	10460	12,332	5,564	29	620	435	566	522	23	118
BROOKLYN		931,769	59,362	86,064	73,580	46,425	39,605	20,256	61,267	52,256
Flatbush	11226	58,966	1,539	621	10,029	5,508	2,013	168	14,791	7,627
East Flatbush	11203	45,759	289	182	11,943	5,796	170	28	7,126	7,137
Crown Heights		53,649	1,916	222	9,463	4,769	230	206	7,599	9,097
Crown Heights-Weeksville	11213	23,853	1,009	148	3,880	2,193	29	90	2,488	3,886
Crown Heights-Prospect Lefferts	11225	29,796	907	74	5,583	2,576	201	116	5,111	5,211
Midwood	11230	42,074	388	2,436	524	673	1,459	329	1,982	554
Vanderveer	11210	25,565	195	300	3,299	2,898	249	71	7,245	2,701
Coney Island	11224	18,416	397	964	342	118	556	56	677	178
Gravesend-Homcrest		70,343	640	13,192	336	351	1,974	406	499	372
Gravesend	11223	35,604	456	6,531	140	146	1,250	311	188	202
Homcrest-Madison	11229	34,739	184	6,661	196	205	724	95	311	170
Sheepshead Bay-Brighton Beach	11235	44,793	187	2,999	164	392	1,722	97	161	96
Flatlands-Canarsie		68,860	769	1,807	14,634	4,995	319	237	11,594	5,716
Flatlands-Mill Basin	11234	27,034	257	434	3,954	1,808	169	97	3,866	1,786
Canarsie	11236	41,826	512	1,373	10,680	3,187	150	140	7,728	3,930
Bensonhurst-Mapleton	11204	34,673	293	9,193	7	111	601	410	6	44
Bay Ridge-Bensonhurst		78,585	817	15,370	91	167	2,281	743	107	164
Bath Beach-Bensonhurst	11214	41,553	298	9,842	28	39	1,110	443	5	61
Dyker Heights	11228	12,262	58	3,120	0	46	135	79	10	36
Bay Ridge	11209	24,770	461	2,408	63	82	1,036	221	92	67
Brownsville	11212	27,511	1,115	151	7,066	3,166	251	182	2,031	3,226
East New York	11207	24,270	5,636	151	3,606	2,556	643	831	1,022	2,028
Cypress Hills	11208	32,296	8,929	1,263	2,330	5,669	632	1,642	743	1,992
Starrett City	11239	4,739	96	179	408	123	24	49	194	49

<u>COLOMBIA</u>	<u>RUSSIA</u>	<u>ITALY</u>	<u>KOREA</u>	<u>UKRAINE</u>	<u>INDIA</u>	<u>POLAND</u>	<u>PHILIPPINES</u>	<u>BANGLADESH</u>	<u>PAKISTAN</u>	<u>HONDURAS</u>	<u>GREECE</u>
84,404	81,408	72,481	70,990	69,727	68,263	65,999	49,644	42,865	39,165	32,358	29,805
3,322	3,111	9,142	2,955	1,746	3,440	2,133	4,129	3,990	1,874	12,774	1,535
71	8	24	67	0	69	0	0	136	39	552	0
275	28	11	0	0	55	19	14	116	14	1,356	6
177	4	44	18	11	193	0	162	45	21	826	0
64	26	21	28	0	59	0	132	253	0	1,734	0
38	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	82	0
169	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	15	0	737	0
128	0	20	31	0	34	7	88	48	9	453	0
211	6	5	35	0	20	0	0	26	14	1,962	0
85	6	0	4	0	10	0	0	26	0	1,104	0
126	0	5	31	0	10	0	0	0	14	858	0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
166	52	561	801	0	345	35	347	230	129	595	37
136	545	130	283	194	43	192	197	23	53	14	103
15	11	220	25	0	39	32	12	0	0	26	0
326	40	129	212	10	173	69	377	202	136	703	13
177	590	176	516	494	246	619	196	45	100	120	463
289	522	455	310	279	550	362	942	777	460	332	0
82	334	45	46	183	83	172	52	17	0	75	61
9	19	1,335	118	0	228	142	263	32	44	148	105
11	0	248	0	8	292	28	109	0	22	211	77
101	41	1,695	34	8	89	20	70	28	6	94	384
8	14	48	25	0	39	9	0	0	0	0	0
93	27	1,647	9	8	50	11	70	28	6	94	384
340	699	1,162	232	418	377	349	615	1,121	635	408	30
296	0	76	0	0	182	11	70	349	65	1,282	0
159	0	28	0	0	117	11	50	333	65	817	0
137	0	48	0	0	65	0	20	16	0	465	0
101	179	2,758	199	135	316	76	334	491	109	96	256
140	7	27	0	6	32	0	108	36	18	968	0
7,597	51,781	24,719	5,560	55,573	6,838	35,382	6,769	9,756	16,872	9,117	4,876
304	40	52	128	182	53	87	122	439	310	409	34
45	36	32	93	58	128	12	192	104	42	128	15
115	545	46	10	135	37	285	22	30	39	433	15
0	412	13	0	121	29	183	22	0	22	268	15
115	133	33	10	14	8	102	0	30	17	165	0
302	5,771	367	168	6,715	437	1,660	106	800	3,845	101	149
39	378	110	195	733	173	269	185	210	352	44	64
20	4,207	189	25	4,956	34	873	53	49	78	91	21
355	10,513	3,876	475	11,863	670	1,427	255	296	1,429	120	438
173	4,565	3,262	193	4,866	431	673	106	183	746	88	138
182	5,948	614	282	6,997	239	754	149	113	683	32	300
218	9,266	375	300	12,065	974	1,516	655	158	1,846	122	144
146	1,691	1,941	440	1,254	335	1,482	803	29	481	99	413
94	1,368	1,345	248	1,040	119	923	306	29	249	57	413
52	323	596	192	214	216	559	497	0	232	42	0
175	3,496	4,530	147	3,935	256	1,429	56	84	749	208	260
501	8,163	8,324	1,321	7,746	463	2,769	941	394	2,810	204	2,624
237	5,509	4,588	551	5,809	124	1,168	197	83	1,484	95	206
80	532	3,097	130	434	25	477	202	82	326	29	635
184	2,122	639	640	1,503	314	1,124	542	229	1,000	80	1,783
8	16	8	46	75	80	0	115	34	32	533	15
237	57	5	0	75	42	49	4	156	47	932	0
543	50	194	12	80	124	16	146	1,202	57	772	9
11	935	17	124	694	48	216	29	0	38	18	8

APPENDIX TABLE 4-1a (continued)

	ZIP CODE	TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	CHINA	JAMAICA	GUYANA	MEXICO	ECUADOR	HAITI	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
BROOKLYN (continued)										
Fort Greene-Clinton Hill	11205	5,783	657	181	359	216	1,218	236	319	288
Williamsburg	11211	21,932	7,111	478	52	154	1,558	1,172	118	77
Bushwick	11237	20,184	6,012	842	352	537	3,359	4,031	167	362
Greenpoint	11222	20,123	598	359	93	287	734	547	0	63
Bedford Stuyvesant	11216	16,191	461	146	1,876	1,912	142	98	592	3,129
Williamsburg-Bedford Stuyvesant	11206	16,759	4,481	2,033	332	455	2,303	1,807	315	508
Bushwick-Bedford Stuyvesant	11221	16,295	4,023	248	1,539	970	1,053	1,092	553	1,219
Stuyvesant Heights-Ocean Hill	11233	11,252	687	110	1,442	1,168	147	141	403	1,515
Prospect Heights	11238	11,999	627	483	1,465	853	341	158	629	1,331
Brooklyn Heights-Cobble Hill	11201	7,341	388	879	221	109	253	32	144	139
Park Slope		18,739	1,795	1,182	557	547	1,972	564	346	917
Park Slope-Windsor Terrace	11215	12,522	1,066	870	220	294	1,697	472	231	490
Park Slope-Boerum Hill	11217	6,217	729	312	337	253	275	92	115	427
Carroll Gardens-Red Hook	11231	4,678	308	213	103	18	193	52	82	189
Sunset Park-Industry City		59,209	7,512	19,451	229	780	8,408	3,261	83	581
Sunset Park	11220	46,472	5,535	17,904	98	510	6,016	1,886	57	400
Industry City-Sunset Park	11232	12,737	1,977	1,547	131	270	2,392	1,375	26	181
Kensington-Windsor Terrace	11218	34,885	830	2,683	718	943	3,240	495	1,693	866
Borough Park	11219	35,900	666	7,746	0	184	1,560	1,115	46	91
MANHATTAN										
		452,440	125,063	63,891	5,886	1,727	19,426	12,217	5,083	2,852
Washington Heights		90,336	63,663	1,053	575	242	2,623	3,713	657	277
South	10032	32,445	23,674	540	457	124	1,327	1,557	339	224
Middle	10033	31,374	20,890	190	38	41	704	1,571	228	27
North	10040	26,517	19,099	323	80	77	592	585	90	26
Inwood	10034	21,289	15,546	77	78	30	691	562	78	10
Hamilton Heights	10031	27,096	16,745	173	1,116	206	1,598	1,768	693	133
Manhattanville-Harlem	10027	12,257	3,097	1,148	464	139	390	422	431	361
Central Harlem		15,017	3,763	345	1,151	187	540	218	816	483
South	10026	7,353	1,411	147	355	75	325	97	474	310
Middle	10030	4,422	1,213	148	535	76	155	49	196	130
North	10039	3,242	1,139	50	261	36	60	72	146	43
East Harlem		25,018	4,487	1,169	543	253	8,026	1,314	480	336
South	10029	17,401	2,590	1,091	211	146	6,317	1,043	331	115
Middle	10035	5,643	1,481	72	124	61	1,709	271	55	66
North	10037	1,974	416	6	208	46	0	0	94	155
Marble Hill	10463*	2,972	1,857	96	21	0	155	112	54	49
Chinatown and Vicinity		57,575	4,273	42,389	206	83	389	259	49	62
Chinatown-Lower East Side	10002	42,386	4,044	31,612	105	66	369	207	43	44
Tribeca-Chinatown	10013	10,383	50	7,802	45	0	0	14	0	0
South St. Seaport-Chinatown	10038	4,806	179	2,975	56	17	20	38	6	18
Battery Park City	10280	2,252	24	478	7	0	21	29	0	0
The Financial District		1,656	19	251	26	0	62	0	8	0
Battery-Governors Island	10004	334	0	80	5	0	0	0	0	0
Wall Street	10005	283	0	36	0	0	27	0	0	0
Trinity	10006	446	19	22	7	0	20	0	0	0
City Hall-Tribeca	10007	559	0	89	14	0	15	0	8	0
World Trade Center vicinity	10048	34	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lower East Side-East Village-Stuy Town		31,259	2,490	4,141	369	152	599	602	86	179
Cooper Square-Union Square	10003	11,769	281	1,213	65	75	132	231	41	31
East Village-Stuy Town	10009	13,972	2,057	2,524	259	50	367	318	24	105
Flatiron-Peter Cooper Village	10010	5,518	152	404	45	27	100	53	21	43
Chelsea	10011	8,812	394	551	84	33	96	252	52	128
Greenwich Village-Soho		12,993	491	2,602	89	10	162	71	23	48
Village-NoHo-Soho	10012	7,207	373	2,389	8	0	96	21	0	9
Greenwich Village	10014	5,786	118	213	81	10	66	50	23	39
Theater District-Clinton	10036	4,893	239	196	42	0	250	344	38	45
Midtown-Clinton	10019	10,267	380	553	37	32	523	340	19	73

<u>COLOMBIA</u>	<u>RUSSIA</u>	<u>ITALY</u>	<u>KOREA</u>	<u>UKRAINE</u>	<u>INDIA</u>	<u>POLAND</u>	<u>PHILIPPINES</u>	<u>BANGLADESH</u>	<u>PAKISTAN</u>	<u>HONDURAS</u>	<u>GREECE</u>
86	30	14	172	0	38	0	35	39	0	86	0
489	169	719	80	191	46	2,079	133	160	24	104	15
319	16	273	92	46	310	72	486	59	66	849	0
208	82	63	29	230	65	13,660	97	271	120	46	37
112	15	33	0	33	91	10	32	349	49	58	0
264	53	13	28	64	108	502	20	22	73	672	7
143	55	28	70	29	18	0	0	0	71	628	0
112	110	32	59	31	12	25	17	80	16	162	0
85	55	21	228	0	206	49	76	134	157	95	39
48	177	142	301	63	338	82	291	28	62	76	48
605	87	379	321	82	325	580	372	79	115	316	40
404	39	289	192	82	237	526	263	61	82	199	21
201	48	90	129	0	88	54	109	18	33	117	19
103	154	667	113	0	39	28	128	31	26	126	10
1,249	612	493	235	588	765	1,545	887	603	482	1,213	374
660	525	347	216	539	727	832	637	270	436	782	346
589	87	146	19	49	38	713	250	333	46	431	28
428	2,892	495	174	2,041	300	1,952	166	2,824	2,351	137	43
327	2,110	1,281	174	1,609	323	2,708	345	1,092	1,105	335	54
5,927	5,832	5,984	8,209	3,194	6,354	5,221	7,319	2,252	1,780	3,426	2,386
1,192	1,342	151	338	730	303	336	571	130	166	605	390
295	8	0	114	20	67	28	303	88	163	221	6
401	756	94	57	365	110	163	154	32	0	238	222
496	578	57	167	345	126	145	114	10	3	146	162
197	145	29	154	34	55	87	103	117	14	286	59
381	4	48	28	0	27	19	61	10	10	169	0
58	70	77	266	87	113	24	38	36	75	235	55
117	5	50	80	0	50	5	79	66	0	691	9
109	5	36	80	0	23	5	57	11	0	468	9
8	0	6	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	96	0
0	0	8	0	0	7	0	22	55	0	127	0
370	100	99	106	53	134	52	358	66	85	598	55
258	47	58	101	31	134	52	349	20	72	254	29
23	53	36	5	22	0	0	0	46	8	162	26
89	0	5	0	0	0	0	9	0	5	182	0
49	0	0	32	0	7	9	9	0	60	38	51
166	276	249	359	142	226	553	193	744	5	56	33
109	220	155	171	76	93	440	98	553	5	45	5
34	7	78	53	0	33	39	24	0	0	11	9
23	49	16	135	66	100	74	71	191	0	0	19
0	93	18	145	28	82	33	16	0	0	0	35
5	30	22	44	16	86	0	18	8	38	0	0
0	0	0	13	0	38	0	12	0	0	0	0
0	21	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	0	0
0	9	7	11	16	6	0	6	8	0	0	0
5	0	7	20	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
509	587	654	924	872	806	1,284	1,530	668	127	87	156
110	201	364	532	481	278	550	581	312	52	50	71
282	141	205	180	321	207	603	739	356	40	37	77
117	245	85	212	70	321	131	210	0	35	0	8
105	103	318	224	33	213	130	117	9	52	41	115
187	178	626	228	59	252	152	147	11	42	49	136
61	49	321	135	59	109	63	31	11	13	17	53
126	129	305	93	0	143	89	116	0	29	32	83
62	131	150	199	38	22	55	146	19	93	70	31
318	207	270	552	82	321	171	319	0	35	114	160

APPENDIX TABLE 4-1a (continued)

	ZIP CODE	TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	CHINA	JAMAICA	GUYANA	MEXICO	ECUADOR	HAITI	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
MANHATTAN (continued)										
Garment District	10018	1,849	24	304	0	0	41	264	16	0
Fur-Flower District	10001	4,810	350	993	35	19	36	273	6	22
Lincoln Square-Ansonia	10023	13,679	432	815	165	31	307	264	66	94
Cathedral-Manhattan Valley	10025	24,643	4,933	1,559	247	82	1,552	772	947	174
Upper West Side	10024	11,298	918	683	59	68	304	206	358	52
Upper East Side		43,875	609	2,476	239	82	672	268	124	138
Lenox Hill	10021	22,113	159	1,102	90	37	391	96	28	53
Yorkville	10028	8,812	51	451	27	9	71	27	0	9
Yorkville-Carnegie Hill	10128	12,950	399	923	122	36	210	145	96	76
Roosevelt Island	10044	3,084	114	66	67	12	52	9	35	29
Murray Hill	10016	12,645	162	1,109	165	41	164	91	8	90
Sutton Place-Beekman Place	10022	7,199	42	345	60	19	113	56	0	18
Grand Central-United Nations	10017	5,666	11	319	41	6	60	8	39	51
QUEENS										
		1,028,339	59,444	102,902	47,145	66,918	37,667	66,643	27,212	26,255
Long Island City-Hunters Point	11101	9,958	896	325	58	175	1,479	1,143	28	53
Astoria		84,731	2,620	2,495	90	1,316	5,878	6,204	131	353
Old Astoria	11102	18,478	802	438	5	294	2,018	1,437	42	33
Astoria	11103	24,751	506	644	12	267	2,063	2,338	0	66
Steinway	11105	19,641	323	461	36	235	311	1,018	24	177
Ravenswood	11106	21,861	989	952	37	520	1,486	1,411	65	77
Sunnyside	11104	17,911	312	932	24	154	992	1,177	28	34
Woodside	11377	53,882	2,481	5,744	90	179	3,473	6,360	146	221
Jackson Heights		64,242	4,262	4,643	288	425	4,676	9,303	129	241
Jackson Heights	11372	47,109	3,771	2,930	214	274	4,114	7,348	123	241
Jackson Heights-Astoria Heights	11370*	17,133	491	1,713	74	151	562	1,955	6	0
Elmhurst	11373	74,639	3,592	14,156	99	502	6,272	8,730	408	253
Corona	11368	61,398	15,754	4,003	1,109	615	7,862	11,549	648	703
East Elmhurst	11369	17,499	3,350	542	978	421	822	2,134	622	401
Flushing		86,911	1,759	27,056	538	834	479	1,964	306	426
Flushing	11354	30,776	644	7,595	242	155	186	629	73	90
Flushing-Murray Hill	11355	56,135	1,115	19,461	296	679	293	1,335	233	336
Forest Hills-Kew Gardens		43,749	512	5,841	260	533	191	551	302	331
Forest Hills	11375	33,478	304	5,504	186	217	19	341	145	188
Kew Gardens	11415	10,271	208	337	74	316	172	210	157	143
Kew Gardens Hills	11367	15,788	282	2,092	237	121	153	252	200	102
Rego Park	11374	25,647	260	3,355	91	163	38	496	61	72
Maspeth	11378	10,517	291	538	18	40	136	451	6	76
Middle Village	11379	7,842	126	420	0	49	41	217	22	0
Ridgewood-Glendale	11385	39,016	4,595	2,396	61	226	1,207	4,718	27	185
Woodhaven-Ozone Park		36,596	4,570	3,161	293	7,167	842	2,765	100	1,796
Ozone Park-Woodhaven	11416	10,313	1,209	650	40	2,279	284	709	28	727
Ozone Park	11417	10,415	872	592	82	3,343	307	615	23	557
Woodhaven	11421	15,868	2,489	1,919	171	1,545	251	1,441	49	512
Richmond Hill		49,082	3,526	780	793	17,555	718	2,282	416	4,975
Richmond Hill	11418	18,996	2,114	449	329	4,212	300	1,104	211	767
Richmond Hill South	11419	30,086	1,412	331	464	13,343	418	1,178	205	4,208
South Ozone Park		24,126	1,414	309	2,348	8,552	168	516	1,103	3,737
South Ozone Park	11420	20,038	1,214	268	1,057	7,735	168	516	916	3,262
South Ozone Park	11436	4,088	200	41	1,291	817	0	0	187	475
Howard Beach	11414	3,920	174	237	38	55	0	86	0	6
Hollis-Holliswood	11423	14,648	652	354	1,254	3,473	110	315	2,175	827
Briarwood-South Jamaica	11435	26,954	1,278	1,180	1,604	3,834	575	1,174	824	1,018
South Jamaica	11433	7,652	383	99	2,097	1,679	11	99	323	785
Jamaica-Hillcrest	11432	31,222	1,302	1,399	1,271	4,454	559	959	1,776	1,220
Far Rockaway-Edgemere	11691	17,970	1,030	72	3,424	2,165	148	148	1,047	793

<u>COLOMBIA</u>	<u>RUSSIA</u>	<u>ITALY</u>	<u>KOREA</u>	<u>UKRAINE</u>	<u>INDIA</u>	<u>POLAND</u>	<u>PHILIPPINES</u>	<u>BANGLADESH</u>	<u>PAKISTAN</u>	<u>HONDURAS</u>	<u>GREECE</u>
0	0	50	383	0	9	6	56	14	13	0	0
47	23	56	354	16	136	163	44	0	36	18	31
255	337	289	555	89	403	342	473	26	149	24	104
422	362	282	740	153	509	516	289	133	164	131	203
188	323	181	179	81	86	252	141	27	75	59	23
832	980	1,537	1,349	448	1,085	693	1,657	96	335	121	398
561	332	1,008	753	166	524	289	869	41	136	44	230
128	310	216	163	38	195	150	339	47	29	21	93
143	338	313	433	244	366	254	449	8	170	56	75
45	48	27	232	14	145	19	39	0	8	0	17
166	234	287	543	93	690	132	404	72	142	18	170
173	131	350	101	28	183	125	261	0	21	7	100
83	123	164	94	98	411	63	250	0	35	9	55
66,192	17,232	24,391	51,556	6,994	48,132	21,205	27,628	26,589	17,314	6,019	20,304
574	5	132	144	7	188	100	323	798	84	231	118
4,501	607	4,493	1,378	437	2,560	1,235	2,436	6,575	1,931	584	8,908
1,071	43	686	298	32	509	245	994	1,303	649	122	1,649
1,349	90	1,606	336	159	1,003	336	455	1,384	558	74	2,166
1,109	164	1,654	231	36	581	152	376	1,448	285	189	3,801
972	310	547	513	210	467	502	611	2,440	439	199	1,292
1,847	130	66	2,056	70	703	250	389	1,161	270	134	159
5,013	120	306	4,314	113	2,608	605	2,815	3,570	1,058	461	558
11,420	579	806	1,440	764	2,663	1,017	1,582	2,273	658	308	1,214
8,290	514	122	1,113	648	1,618	924	1,076	1,933	446	256	183
3,130	65	684	327	116	1,045	93	506	340	212	52	1,031
8,992	25	521	5,333	120	4,161	1,067	3,854	3,071	873	337	260
3,900	704	644	268	129	1,333	68	421	765	737	309	279
2,972	44	129	33	0	291	42	251	205	196	217	20
5,252	996	1,025	16,465	460	6,495	641	1,526	793	2,279	232	1,057
1,762	264	576	9,271	134	948	350	233	79	432	118	653
3,490	732	449	7,194	326	5,547	291	1,293	714	1,847	114	404
2,441	4,548	355	906	1,139	3,091	2,094	910	258	1,203	116	177
1,513	3,338	287	801	857	2,404	1,608	733	212	609	95	117
928	1,210	68	105	282	687	486	177	46	594	21	60
760	1,655	80	383	182	1,293	621	451	64	656	70	97
887	3,553	250	968	889	2,248	860	465	141	128	53	137
892	34	755	358	14	115	2,803	190	0	93	47	172
555	325	1,314	82	240	143	718	101	0	16	5	106
844	129	3,304	317	319	353	3,774	537	69	390	417	64
2,354	176	1,725	114	252	1,020	988	885	958	473	315	115
594	4	695	11	42	397	261	186	465	118	45	53
464	58	719	57	15	229	261	245	408	64	73	35
1,296	114	311	46	195	394	466	454	85	291	197	27
2,020	330	382	43	261	4,295	261	909	973	988	179	107
1,159	293	172	35	249	1,438	203	557	374	612	117	49
861	37	210	8	12	2,857	58	352	599	376	62	58
645	5	288	12	12	659	109	321	42	236	147	48
611	5	281	0	12	636	109	321	26	236	119	37
34	0	7	12	0	23	0	0	16	0	28	11
193	63	1,400	67	0	97	202	256	0	61	26	35
487	59	105	35	23	436	66	1,177	237	367	37	35
1,732	789	69	264	97	1,071	333	710	758	734	309	141
41	0	22	39	0	71	10	18	20	0	22	0
1,192	311	146	146	136	1,843	146	1,958	2,894	1,052	781	634
487	655	113	58	675	34	300	45	0	58	218	17

APPENDIX TABLE 4-1a (continued)

	<u>ZIP CODE</u>	<u>TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN</u>	<u>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</u>	<u>CHINA</u>	<u>JAMAICA</u>	<u>GUYANA</u>	<u>MEXICO</u>	<u>ECUADOR</u>	<u>HAITI</u>	<u>TRINIDAD & TOBAGO</u>
QUEENS (continued)										
Northern Queens Village		21,031	661	579	1,451	4,552	46	502	2,012	1,034
Queens Village-Hollis Hills	11427	10,885	287	530	889	1,857	42	299	1,089	299
Queens Village	11428	10,146	374	49	562	2,695	4	203	923	735
Springfield Gardens-Laurelton-Rosedale		26,706	339	142	10,215	2,036	48	234	5,150	1,983
Springfield Gardens-Laurelton	11413	13,446	85	45	5,709	948	31	76	2,179	1,186
Rosedale	11422	13,260	254	97	4,506	1,088	17	158	2,971	797
Cambria Heights.-St. Albans-Rochdale		32,093	358	97	13,409	2,744	35	36	4,503	2,887
Cambria Heights	11411	7,847	62	0	2,983	605	13	10	2,055	427
St. Albans	11412	10,390	126	39	4,832	952	2	0	1,231	842
Rochdale	11434	13,856	170	58	5,594	1,187	20	26	1,217	1,618
Queens Village South	11429	11,216	273	101	3,152	711	33	50	3,782	768
Arverne	11692	3,881	223	7	963	625	0	60	136	242
Hammels-Broad Channel	11693	1,463	96	48	69	43	8	0	170	77
Seaside-Belle Harbor-Neponsit	11694	2,583	123	69	5	20	0	20	37	13
Breezy Point-Roxbury	11697	163	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
J.F.K. vicinity	11430	35	0	0	0	15	6	0	0	0
College Point	11356	6,872	420	1,003	23	66	46	360	22	0
Whitestone	11357	11,288	212	1,146	36	118	91	208	22	67
Auburndale	11358	16,043	303	3,085	96	104	180	540	15	92
Bay Terrace	11360	5,457	20	678	29	65	14	93	8	9
Bayside	11361	10,107	154	1,885	119	67	8	166	35	98
Little Neck-Douglaston	11362	5,619	79	1,101	26	54	23	97	8	0
Douglaston-Little Neck	11363	2,222	8	448	3	0	7	49	0	0
Oakland Gardens-Bayside Hills	11364	12,834	104	3,836	39	62	36	125	37	51
Fresh Meadows	11365	15,049	332	4,241	225	273	178	179	255	197
Hillcrest-Fresh Meadows	11366	5,841	105	1,781	63	105	29	112	144	48
Glen Oaks-Floral Park		6,347	75	419	11	208	49	68	9	71
Glen Oaks	11004	4,670	59	341	11	196	45	35	9	64
Floral Park	11001	1,067	10	19	0	12	0	8	0	7
New Hyde Park	11040	610	6	59	0	0	4	25	0	0
North Shore Towers	11005	240	0	0	8	20	0	0	0	0
Bellerose	11426	5,349	138	107	140	343	0	151	39	10
STATEN ISLAND										
Castleton Corners-New Springville	10314	14,831	122	1,338	82	104	319	150	78	67
Stapleton-Todt Hill	10304	10,117	255	583	152	296	650	164	46	246
Rosebank-Old Town	10305	7,252	62	350	32	51	414	111	0	52
New Dorp-Richmondton	10306	7,481	33	594	30	0	234	60	6	111
Mariners Harbor-Port Ivory	10303	4,699	251	186	364	55	561	154	57	223
Port Richmond	10302	2,888	88	60	56	11	1,045	80	51	69
West Brighton	10310	3,410	67	109	81	41	661	55	52	233
New Brighton-Grymes Hill	10301	8,022	245	343	327	44	822	131	73	248
Tottenville	10307	1,216	11	14	0	55	0	0	0	13
Princes Bay-Woodrow	10309	3,415	39	304	17	32	85	28	0	9
Eltingville-Arden Heights	10312	6,549	73	340	42	20	40	59	0	5
Great Kills	10308	2,777	39	110	8	0	59	36	12	10

<u>COLOMBIA</u>	<u>RUSSIA</u>	<u>ITALY</u>	<u>KOREA</u>	<u>UKRAINE</u>	<u>INDIA</u>	<u>POLAND</u>	<u>PHILIPPINES</u>	<u>BANGLADESH</u>	<u>PAKISTAN</u>	<u>HONDURAS</u>	<u>GREECE</u>
973	141	100	138	18	2,273	85	1,533	441	365	13	89
508	121	66	91	18	1,526	72	574	173	161	0	59
465	20	34	47	0	747	13	959	268	204	13	30
357	0	155	23	38	207	47	288	21	82	68	26
72	0	40	17	0	49	14	47	21	53	63	0
285	0	115	6	38	158	33	241	0	29	5	26
126	0	13	87	10	81	31	170	41	32	95	33
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0
10	0	0	0	10	29	3	105	0	0	51	10
95	0	13	87	0	52	28	65	41	32	24	23
183	0	28	0	0	50	14	3	0	34	4	0
46	58	6	14	41	32	209	23	0	52	40	0
15	18	31	0	32	20	108	156	14	66	46	31
51	125	85	9	36	24	251	192	0	2	0	25
0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
894	15	273	617	0	217	93	64	5	172	29	169
272	158	1,901	1,639	96	131	213	115	0	45	0	1,181
691	101	1,031	2,979	50	357	157	363	34	339	50	1,489
219	64	317	1,587	57	70	294	71	21	0	0	340
515	0	361	2,565	40	297	142	202	0	109	32	911
171	87	218	1,404	56	211	162	66	60	40	0	263
82	14	151	498	0	20	17	93	0	0	0	102
363	92	351	2,979	19	329	386	168	21	302	0	379
687	311	295	1,352	113	798	327	626	105	578	52	632
128	158	80	209	40	518	93	331	51	176	0	60
192	17	395	116	0	2,925	122	239	92	119	0	78
145	17	240	116	0	2,119	58	197	76	87	0	70
36	0	121	0	0	453	28	42	0	14	0	0
11	0	34	0	0	353	36	0	16	18	0	8
0	10	8	0	0	0	54	0	0	0	0	0
220	21	144	117	9	1,801	90	395	58	260	20	38
1,366	3,452	8,245	2,710	2,220	3,499	2,058	3,799	278	1,325	1,022	704
203	541	1,275	1,453	349	1,445	436	1,199	40	630	79	221
195	209	559	191	58	196	173	374	0	191	287	7
228	273	1,101	118	219	320	405	546	0	148	11	133
47	853	1,275	52	685	330	286	327	37	107	148	69
109	36	119	24	39	224	40	178	29	76	64	6
74	8	241	57	0	44	45	120	0	0	38	13
95	23	232	81	17	153	68	133	0	0	76	6
147	58	256	273	18	407	266	273	127	59	243	11
35	113	370	21	31	73	43	0	0	0	16	58
79	410	731	131	275	43	57	82	14	0	9	56
65	420	1,456	248	348	177	198	521	0	104	37	106
89	508	630	61	181	87	41	46	31	10	14	18

APPENDIX TABLE 4-1b

Neighborhoods/ZIP Codes of Settlement for Foreign-born Groups Ranked 21 through 40 in New York City

	<u>ZIP CODE</u>	<u>UNITED KINGDOM</u>	<u>GERMANY</u>	<u>PERU</u>	<u>BARBADOS</u>	<u>EL SALVADOR</u>	<u>CUBA</u>	<u>PANAMA</u>	<u>IRELAND</u>
TOTAL, NEW YORK CITY		28,996	27,708	27,278	27,065	26,802	26,030	23,118	22,604
BRONX		2,607	2,096	2,296	2,164	3,293	4,635	1,743	4,907
Morris Heights	10453	29	28	70	132	182	200	109	0
Highbridge	10452	14	33	98	92	350	273	92	20
Tremont	10457	9	9	112	49	206	144	68	16
Morrisania	10456	28	0	32	96	338	231	109	0
Hunts Point	10474	0	0	47	0	52	85	0	0
Mott Haven-Port Morris	10454	0	0	28	90	50	123	64	0
Concourse Village-Melrose	10451	0	16	125	28	242	122	43	0
Melrose-Longwood-Morrisania		53	5	101	70	447	250	69	0
Melrose-Longwood	10455	17	5	94	21	288	98	31	0
Longwood-Morrisania	10459	36	0	7	49	159	152	38	0
Rikers Island	11370*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belmont-Fordham-Bedford Park	10458	98	100	207	78	148	310	61	194
Riverdale-Fieldston	10471	153	253	31	9	6	126	12	567
Woodlawn-Wakefield	10470	180	64	0	59	31	74	29	1,496
University Heights-Kingsbridge	10468	61	45	184	22	293	311	97	105
Kingsbridge-Spuytten Duyvil	10463*	172	705	227	9	77	483	76	896
Norwood-Williamsbridge	10467	178	53	414	197	130	196	174	478
Co-op City-Eastchester	10475	87	91	21	101	23	58	55	13
Williamsbridge-Baychester	10469	400	65	42	363	31	237	84	40
Wakefield	10466	507	44	49	380	6	141	212	11
Country Club-Throgs Neck-City Island		175	224	12	0	19	128	0	444
City Island	10464	39	17	0	0	19	14	0	77
Throgs Neck-Country Club	10465	136	207	12	0	0	114	0	367
Parkchester-Van Nest	10462	132	113	90	77	112	212	105	133
Soundview-Clason Point		98	91	273	252	231	485	269	51
Soundview-Bruckner	10472	43	58	176	205	185	343	101	13
Clason Point	10473	55	33	97	47	46	142	168	38
Westchester Square-Morris Park	10461	143	144	80	0	49	143	0	422
West Farms-Crotona Park East	10460	90	13	53	60	270	303	15	21
BROOKLYN		7,314	4,917	3,128	19,249	5,308	3,863	15,055	2,771
Flatbush	11226	292	46	68	1,876	372	48	2,812	49
East Flatbush	11203	513	51	0	2,515	42	61	1,255	28
Crown Heights		479	102	14	3,000	54	139	2,400	27
Crown Heights-Weeksville	11213	201	54	0	1,311	31	77	972	22
Crown Heights-Prospect Lefferts	11225	278	48	14	1,689	23	62	1,428	5
Midwood	11230	247	462	144	72	160	59	116	77
Vanderveer	11210	202	197	55	723	34	46	616	52
Coney Island	11224	64	76	8	38	29	76	226	0
Gravesend-Homecrest		193	382	107	55	297	172	239	207
Gravesend	11223	46	107	77	0	255	43	79	38
Homecrest-Madison	11229	147	275	30	55	42	129	160	169
Sheepshead Bay-Brighton Beach	11235	72	217	278	29	677	171	24	24
Flatlands-Canarsie		898	372	135	2,896	85	296	1,327	206
Flatlands-Mill Basin	11234	383	228	92	918	45	158	492	188
Canarsie	11236	515	144	43	1,978	40	138	835	18
Bensonhurst-Mapleton	11204	208	282	80	11	63	89	12	34
Bay Ridge-Bensonhurst		505	406	129	28	130	264	216	873
Bath Beach-Bensonhurst	11214	33	144	17	19	34	104	135	58
Dyker Heights	11228	65	66	25	3	0	19	15	139
Bay Ridge	11209	407	196	87	6	96	141	66	676
Brownsville	11212	235	63	26	1,715	19	67	719	0
East New York	11207	153	39	126	729	114	125	740	0
Cypress Hills	11208	79	60	308	423	406	304	661	0
Starrett City	11239	22	45	0	33	0	37	55	0

FORMER											
ISRAEL	YUGOSLAVIA	JAPAN	ROMANIA	GUATEMALA	CANADA	NIGERIA	EGYPT	GHANA	VIETNAM	BRAZIL	FRANCE
21,288	19,535	19,415	19,280	17,936	17,318	15,689	15,231	14,915	14,707	14,241	12,386
584	4,378	400	913	3,056	846	4,299	505	9,275	2,770	517	425
18	0	4	0	264	10	273	0	1,241	0	0	0
0	0	12	0	126	23	270	76	1,282	8	7	21
14	46	0	10	300	5	279	9	728	31	0	0
0	7	0	5	269	0	404	0	589	48	0	0
0	0	0	0	70	0	0	0	47	0	0	0
0	0	6	16	270	0	22	20	38	0	0	0
0	50	8	0	61	22	105	0	219	12	26	14
0	57	0	0	661	6	120	0	183	161	0	10
0	21	0	0	437	0	103	0	106	0	0	0
0	36	0	0	224	6	17	0	77	161	0	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0	957	54	0	122	45	141	21	630	428	67	17
121	58	21	176	7	77	12	39	19	6	58	48
3	23	0	33	0	16	123	0	18	0	0	0
0	269	14	20	118	21	170	19	935	1,055	35	0
237	86	163	421	33	78	60	80	132	22	62	118
73	1,380	25	26	149	53	623	43	323	240	36	31
0	16	11	36	39	63	93	45	320	11	8	8
57	234	0	19	8	56	483	27	327	134	38	49
0	67	0	0	21	59	494	45	415	21	33	7
0	146	16	18	20	64	5	28	0	0	45	16
0	0	16	10	0	12	0	0	0	0	22	8
0	146	0	8	20	52	5	28	0	0	23	8
6	569	18	75	66	101	62	0	978	384	68	11
42	59	6	0	163	27	325	9	548	70	10	4
42	59	0	0	130	0	202	9	58	52	10	4
0	0	6	0	33	27	123	0	490	18	0	0
5	317	32	45	49	120	23	44	7	59	24	36
8	37	10	13	240	0	212	0	296	80	0	35
9,866	3,566	1,763	4,253	5,153	4,394	5,492	5,942	2,481	5,094	1,176	2,034
47	125	25	21	179	105	341	0	636	194	26	15
45	0	0	3	54	126	389	8	127	59	8	11
472	22	8	22	104	245	448	48	590	114	47	109
334	11	8	0	40	212	116	11	68	58	26	27
138	11	0	22	64	33	332	37	522	56	21	82
1,270	217	34	420	106	258	119	450	31	296	77	93
280	0	23	51	76	143	342	119	130	40	45	70
93	16	11	113	10	34	273	45	19	155	0	25
1,545	875	45	206	126	244	0	812	0	704	138	68
708	526	17	38	56	130	0	532	0	398	81	18
837	349	28	168	70	114	0	280	0	306	57	50
328	202	21	231	81	87	75	228	28	378	30	30
963	58	36	178	48	208	863	309	227	69	110	110
843	58	19	135	41	101	180	165	74	16	59	66
120	0	17	43	7	107	683	144	153	53	51	44
555	210	11	274	196	179	0	367	0	439	12	120
384	735	164	172	640	383	11	2,073	0	658	183	191
83	443	27	61	597	124	6	439	0	513	94	47
69	63	38	11	13	70	0	312	0	57	26	66
232	229	99	100	30	189	5	1,322	0	88	63	78
0	0	0	0	59	49	433	9	97	86	0	0
0	0	0	0	264	48	129	0	10	28	14	10
0	0	23	18	448	21	577	10	84	0	0	7
124	0	0	0	24	0	48	0	0	0	0	22

APPENDIX TABLE 4-1b (continued)

	<u>ZIP CODE</u>	<u>UNITED KINGDOM</u>	<u>GERMANY</u>	<u>PERU</u>	<u>BARBADOS</u>	<u>EL SALVADOR</u>	<u>CUBA</u>	<u>PANAMA</u>	<u>IRELAND</u>
BROOKLYN (continued)									
Fort Greene-Clinton Hill	11205	145	7	31	139	19	23	115	0
Williamsburg	11211	288	302	143	0	247	131	65	75
Bushwick	11237	13	23	99	73	218	82	58	31
Greenpoint	11222	71	175	170	0	18	16	12	31
Bedford Stuyvesant	11216	132	28	16	1,724	48	7	571	0
Williamsburg-Bedford Stuyvesant	11206	21	41	83	72	338	99	451	0
Bushwick-Bedford Stuyvesant	11221	61	5	55	887	136	100	454	0
Stuyvesant Heights-Ocean Hill	11233	123	8	34	1,120	60	161	490	0
Prospect Heights	11238	361	53	5	672	57	76	422	5
Brooklyn Heights-Cobble Hill	11201	427	196	35	11	51	96	71	146
Park Slope		653	454	202	116	191	435	267	303
Park Slope-Windsor Terrace	11215	426	241	157	33	106	251	76	224
Park Slope-Boerum Hill	11217	227	213	45	83	85	184	191	79
Carroll Gardens-Red Hook	11231	237	85	120	10	58	115	8	117
Sunset Park-Industry City		157	113	307	29	938	318	164	286
Sunset Park	11220	114	105	203	16	461	200	136	264
Industry City-Sunset Park	11232	43	8	104	13	477	118	28	22
Kensington-Windsor Terrace	11218	149	167	203	243	253	157	295	138
Borough Park	11219	314	460	147	10	194	93	194	62
MANHATTAN		12,319	10,783	2,598	927	2,546	8,255	1,522	4,147
Washington Heights		220	1,171	497	108	743	2,951	265	154
South	10032	77	41	162	88	151	664	129	7
Middle	10033	111	532	152	0	511	1,489	103	95
North	10040	32	598	183	20	81	798	33	52
Inwood	10034	74	77	102	12	121	598	73	377
Hamilton Heights	10031	58	13	131	121	176	636	125	0
Manhattanville-Harlem	10027	218	147	55	71	15	167	78	16
Central Harlem		59	35	14	116	255	52	87	0
South	10026	25	13	7	23	19	15	42	0
Middle	10030	14	22	0	64	63	25	33	0
North	10039	20	0	7	29	173	12	12	0
East Harlem		131	66	96	132	203	330	284	58
South	10029	71	66	63	16	106	250	177	58
Middle	10035	0	0	19	79	92	68	73	0
North	10037	60	0	14	37	5	12	34	0
Marble Hill	10463*	0	0	15	0	110	72	0	0
Chinatown and Vicinity		467	252	55	40	33	161	31	160
Chinatown-Lower East Side	10002	142	92	40	40	33	95	31	120
Tribeca-Chinatown	10013	290	100	7	0	0	28	0	25
South St. Seaport-Chinatown	10038	35	60	8	0	0	38	0	15
Battery Park City	10280	175	60	0	0	0	0	0	27
The Financial District		112	130	10	0	0	0	0	38
Battery-Governors Island	10004	9	44	10	0	0	0	0	0
Wall Street	10005	15	7	0	0	0	0	0	17
Trinity	10006	35	29	0	0	0	0	0	0
City Hall-Tribeca	10007	53	50	0	0	0	0	0	21
World Trade Center vicinity	10048	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lower East Side-East Village-Stuy Town		1,697	1,176	106	95	136	247	134	503
Cooper Square-Union Square	10003	775	480	35	13	31	44	20	87
East Village-Stuy Town	10009	689	467	51	49	69	99	53	318
Flatiron-Peter Cooper Village	10010	233	229	20	33	36	104	61	98
Chelsea	10011	799	371	91	13	102	265	24	133
Greenwich Village-Soho		1,017	294	103	0	20	154	0	101
Village-NoHo-Soho	10012	372	155	93	0	0	32	0	46
Greenwich Village	10014	645	139	10	0	20	122	0	55
Theater District-Clinton	10036	111	89	102	0	35	249	0	11
Midtown-Clinton	10019	392	559	123	8	50	217	38	162

FORMER											
ISRAEL	YUGOSLAVIA	JAPAN	ROMANIA	GUATEMALA	CANADA	NIGERIA	EGYPT	GHANA	VIETNAM	BRAZIL	FRANCE
28	0	12	0	65	98	186	0	29	42	0	7
727	155	138	793	262	339	8	11	7	104	64	89
21	18	32	29	142	10	0	70	0	192	8	0
68	28	175	31	137	69	0	69	0	70	20	109
21	8	21	0	39	50	248	0	59	7	0	43
65	5	10	62	240	19	56	0	77	27	3	11
0	0	11	0	95	54	196	53	31	0	14	0
12	0	17	0	51	24	325	0	26	20	0	9
20	0	178	30	0	172	185	43	75	16	44	85
127	83	198	21	84	220	102	29	11	51	44	127
228	24	331	64	270	595	28	91	31	32	121	305
192	24	141	58	215	404	6	82	10	27	86	145
36	0	190	6	55	191	22	9	21	5	35	160
45	34	39	16	37	35	27	13	0	57	51	46
471	33	74	51	719	86	33	389	57	592	51	46
425	33	59	43	567	73	0	379	49	485	51	34
46	0	15	8	152	13	33	10	8	107	0	12
442	592	70	237	356	131	41	182	76	207	23	169
1,485	126	56	1,210	241	362	9	514	23	457	43	107
5,157	2,354	12,134	2,183	1,427	8,487	869	1,489	1,236	1,731	5,039	7,055
135	117	148	246	171	184	64	98	123	25	55	166
34	25	33	22	24	16	38	14	116	9	21	83
44	92	77	111	63	122	16	71	7	10	18	43
57	0	38	113	84	46	10	13	0	6	16	40
70	117	56	30	28	79	14	24	0	12	28	30
11	15	121	7	42	15	90	16	333	0	66	77
39	10	193	21	57	181	83	60	55	14	60	73
45	7	90	0	105	90	212	6	248	10	79	75
45	7	53	0	76	90	82	6	90	10	11	63
0	0	21	0	7	0	69	0	91	0	68	6
0	0	16	0	22	0	61	0	67	0	0	6
23	35	145	43	387	49	195	32	85	5	366	31
14	35	122	20	301	49	32	26	0	5	350	25
9	0	23	23	60	0	104	6	11	0	16	6
0	0	0	0	26	0	59	0	74	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	10	0	0	6
222	34	512	27	24	313	11	48	51	471	89	244
179	26	200	13	13	93	0	21	51	331	22	55
34	8	239	7	0	163	0	19	0	121	38	167
9	0	73	7	11	57	11	8	0	19	29	22
75	0	136	0	0	152	0	0	0	7	27	89
15	8	45	7	0	159	0	0	0	0	12	53
0	0	15	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	13
0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	5	0
15	8	13	0	0	49	0	0	0	0	7	21
0	0	17	7	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	19
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
469	115	1,584	156	41	1,182	9	95	69	343	378	856
219	30	841	47	33	648	0	22	0	84	211	436
174	27	446	60	0	386	0	36	19	96	131	284
76	58	297	49	8	148	9	37	50	163	36	136
220	98	556	17	19	398	0	34	6	91	174	207
217	104	598	47	38	556	6	19	0	32	213	581
107	41	328	16	38	199	0	7	0	13	156	311
110	63	270	31	0	357	6	12	0	19	57	270
62	62	335	27	63	198	4	35	5	12	150	112
96	57	916	86	46	293	18	44	8	91	247	176

APPENDIX TABLE 4-1b (continued)

	<u>ZIP CODE</u>	<u>UNITED KINGDOM</u>	<u>GERMANY</u>	<u>PERU</u>	<u>BARBADOS</u>	<u>EL SALVADOR</u>	<u>CUBA</u>	<u>PANAMA</u>	<u>IRELAND</u>
MANHATTAN (continued)									
Garment District	10018	60	64	0	0	0	46	0	0
Fur-Flower District	10001	188	195	15	0	39	181	32	23
Lincoln Square-Ansonia	10023	637	1,013	44	6	18	375	18	118
Cathedral-Manhattan Valley	10025	762	698	371	34	230	515	131	91
Upper West Side	10024	839	776	81	10	0	272	51	109
Upper East Side		2,709	2,710	325	105	210	445	68	1,463
Lenox Hill	10021	1,504	1,344	146	64	37	151	26	814
Yorkville	10028	456	683	35	0	33	148	29	257
Yorkville-Carnegie Hill	10128	749	683	144	41	140	146	13	392
Roosevelt Island	10044	92	66	57	50	0	19	36	8
Murray Hill	10016	673	359	95	0	45	159	17	169
Sutton Place-Beekman Place	10022	520	331	67	0	0	71	16	322
Grand Central-United Nations	10017	309	131	43	6	5	73	14	104
QUEENS		6,020	8,856	18,697	4,466	15,478	8,580	4,457	10,082
Long Island City-Hunters Point	11101	150	48	213	0	192	107	65	75
Astoria		495	635	1,961	28	540	1,065	84	1,116
Old Astoria	11102	147	111	315	18	158	121	25	152
Astoria	11103	128	192	573	0	105	194	0	434
Steinway	11105	144	153	522	0	164	363	18	323
Ravenswood	11106	76	179	551	10	113	387	41	207
Sunnyside	11104	233	103	334	6	255	257	27	600
Woodside	11377	290	326	1,477	7	456	451	45	2,335
Jackson Heights		248	379	2,680	25	856	962	103	483
Jackson Heights	11372	194	243	1,916	13	699	683	79	400
Jackson Heights-Astoria Heights	11370*	54	136	764	12	157	279	24	83
Elmhurst	11373	145	219	1,615	0	536	979	140	363
Corona	11368	121	46	1,394	104	615	401	105	28
East Elmhurst	11369	73	99	654	173	89	312	36	23
Flushing		330	542	1,568	114	2,299	557	130	328
Flushing	11354	158	186	716	28	939	192	13	155
Flushing-Murray Hill	11355	172	356	852	86	1,360	365	117	173
Forest Hills-Kew Gardens		413	1,020	440	10	103	356	58	212
Forest Hills	11375	314	844	312	0	41	258	31	147
Kew Gardens	11415	99	176	128	10	62	98	27	65
Kew Gardens Hills	11367	79	260	217	23	106	175	28	5
Rego Park	11374	119	304	261	7	56	271	34	90
Maspeth	11378	74	249	320	0	99	48	6	985
Middle Village	11379	102	373	192	0	62	22	8	407
Ridgewood-Glendale	11385	38	971	529	6	234	109	101	259
Woodhaven-Ozone Park		105	182	1,003	33	708	165	113	119
Ozone Park-Woodhaven	11416	43	13	285	15	265	22	55	0
Ozone Park	11417	5	22	88	13	109	30	7	30
Woodhaven	11421	57	147	630	5	334	113	51	89
Richmond Hill		149	159	749	91	1,196	252	147	102
Richmond Hill	11418	84	144	392	38	722	112	61	92
Richmond Hill South	11419	65	15	357	53	474	140	86	10
South Ozone Park		121	29	220	267	167	125	317	0
South Ozone Park	11420	100	29	177	165	114	125	129	0
South Ozone Park	11436	21	0	43	102	53	0	188	0
Howard Beach	11414	58	56	23	0	40	62	6	54
Hollis-Holliswood	11423	42	45	146	77	329	200	163	15
Briarwood-South Jamaica	11435	114	137	285	91	1,911	200	126	31
South Jamaica	11433	60	0	38	259	26	0	162	0
Jamaica-Hillcrest	11432	137	229	528	161	1,136	159	189	68
Far Rockaway-Edgemere	11691	132	45	51	383	1,665	88	334	22

FORMER											
ISRAEL	YUGOSLAVIA	JAPAN	ROMANIA	GUATEMALA	CANADA	NIGERIA	EGYPT	GHANA	VIETNAM	BRAZIL	FRANCE
8	8	105	8	0	50	20	7	5	14	21	8
29	32	253	18	0	190	3	18	9	59	18	62
422	197	754	253	17	573	7	82	7	80	384	378
515	249	535	135	225	780	51	109	71	59	305	465
415	74	455	108	8	532	18	66	14	50	206	301
1,344	533	2,014	635	64	1,586	61	363	9	208	1,371	1,986
585	327	1,050	325	9	798	11	156	0	140	630	1,147
285	105	453	117	0	401	9	62	0	16	316	401
474	101	511	193	55	387	41	145	9	52	425	438
61	68	135	96	6	41	0	27	91	0	90	94
363	170	1,378	56	12	514	0	73	37	94	364	437
170	138	466	87	31	212	3	110	0	46	194	311
131	106	604	73	13	160	0	123	0	8	142	237
4,768	7,443	4,975	11,729	7,979	3,045	3,596	5,314	1,323	4,882	7,208	2,641
0	70	53	60	140	51	0	69	0	64	264	53
44	912	1,615	1,180	357	416	9	1,546	10	521	3,300	419
11	239	353	371	113	105	0	374	0	21	495	118
14	435	332	244	102	105	9	361	0	204	1,406	104
19	161	318	217	92	160	0	339	0	123	422	100
0	77	612	348	50	46	0	472	10	173	977	97
13	228	270	1,204	73	77	0	257	10	13	281	90
16	99	331	714	146	77	24	274	0	425	474	244
47	312	173	657	220	115	0	260	0	374	602	134
47	150	173	429	190	85	0	111	0	164	342	71
0	162	0	228	30	30	0	149	0	210	260	63
0	104	201	268	360	59	0	166	0	775	246	190
24	15	8	96	312	4	318	78	519	60	67	40
0	6	31	90	90	9	56	82	4	26	130	12
55	249	404	318	352	128	28	146	50	584	259	33
15	149	203	92	39	63	0	64	0	172	80	19
40	100	201	226	313	65	28	82	50	412	179	14
1,194	317	848	1,029	166	275	30	238	6	180	313	320
920	201	676	871	55	216	30	177	0	180	258	237
274	116	172	158	111	59	0	61	6	0	55	83
878	0	61	148	128	171	48	194	31	102	22	60
398	97	254	839	9	58	0	298	0	18	160	127
9	122	10	260	16	37	0	40	0	46	16	49
19	630	11	211	5	12	0	29	0	40	17	31
47	3,175	84	2,960	188	61	6	437	0	530	80	69
55	79	26	93	373	79	96	94	5	233	82	76
23	15	0	0	51	27	0	24	0	0	33	37
19	6	0	19	98	8	89	14	0	49	3	39
13	58	26	74	224	44	7	56	5	184	46	0
31	87	8	62	550	129	6	76	26	9	125	23
31	73	8	62	290	54	0	38	26	9	78	23
0	14	0	0	260	75	6	38	0	0	47	0
16	40	0	9	74	24	171	13	32	24	18	0
8	40	0	9	74	24	72	13	24	24	18	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	99	0	8	0	0	0
46	30	0	51	8	62	0	75	0	0	29	14
55	0	26	75	137	73	57	0	10	22	14	23
254	34	91	46	1,127	50	64	8	55	86	41	25
0	7	10	0	62	22	87	31	30	0	0	0
161	19	17	153	1,087	83	126	27	21	53	95	45
128	10	0	87	1,135	109	308	35	37	0	53	76

APPENDIX TABLE 4-1b (continued)

	<u>ZIP CODE</u>	<u>UNITED KINGDOM</u>	<u>GERMANY</u>	<u>PERU</u>	<u>BARBADOS</u>	<u>EL SALVADOR</u>	<u>CUBA</u>	<u>PANAMA</u>	<u>IRELAND</u>
QUEENS (continued)									
Northern Queens Village		87	152	272	26	381	147	173	73
Queens Village-Hollis Hills	11427	73	136	90	19	176	107	35	34
Queens Village	11428	14	16	182	7	205	40	138	39
Springfield Gardens-Laurelton-Rosedale		318	53	95	738	52	59	629	31
Springfield Gardens-Laurelton	11413	163	13	0	450	27	53	465	10
Rosedale	11422	155	40	95	288	25	6	164	21
Cambria Heights.-St. Albans-Rochdale		641	66	27	1,253	23	178	747	0
Cambria Heights	11411	251	26	0	334	21	51	239	0
St. Albans	11412	212	10	2	342	2	53	230	0
Rochdale	11434	178	30	25	577	0	74	278	0
Queens Village South	11429	205	30	40	408	85	39	97	9
Arverne	11692	63	30	0	53	94	39	125	22
Hammels-Broad Channel	11693	12	0	0	0	0	13	39	62
Seaside-Belle Harbor-Neponsit	11694	118	86	47	10	116	19	0	445
Breezy Point-Roxbury	11697	6	10	0	0	0	0	7	62
J.F.K. vicinity	11430	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
College Point	11356	17	160	153	0	75	20	0	166
Whitestone	11357	49	301	140	0	96	135	0	330
Auburndale	11358	90	179	298	10	420	79	26	274
Bay Terrace	11360	43	81	43	24	0	61	0	78
Bayside	11361	126	173	119	9	187	117	17	250
Little Neck-Douglaston	11362	50	128	54	0	63	19	0	87
Douglaston-Little Neck	11363	8	105	38	0	47	28	15	21
Oakland Gardens-Bayside Hills	11364	83	158	177	58	18	101	0	108
Fresh Meadows	11365	135	244	80	0	50	75	21	72
Hillcrest-Fresh Meadows	11366	6	108	81	12	11	50	0	79
Glen Oaks-Floral Park		72	157	30	0	41	0	15	49
Glen Oaks	11004	53	81	13	0	34	0	15	21
Floral Park	11001	11	53	17	0	7	0	0	28
New Hyde Park	11040	8	23	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Shore Towers	11005	0	52	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bellerose	11426	63	127	105	0	43	78	19	144
STATEN ISLAND		736	1,056	559	259	177	697	341	697
Castleton Corners-New Springville	10314	83	258	164	13	6	149	71	60
Stapleton-Todt Hill	10304	79	105	5	83	50	15	23	68
Rosebank-Old Town	10305	90	135	34	8	9	8	9	32
New Dorp-Richmondton	10306	80	110	40	0	0	155	12	163
Mariners Harbor-Port Ivory	10303	36	19	62	67	23	8	103	0
Port Richmond	10302	20	8	19	0	7	0	29	39
West Brighton	10310	49	26	89	9	45	92	0	41
New Brighton-Grymes Hill	10301	122	121	87	62	14	136	64	62
Tottenville	10307	20	21	0	0	0	29	0	23
Princes Bay-Woodrow	10309	44	29	0	6	18	13	0	46
Eltingville-Arden Heights	10312	76	130	41	11	5	81	30	68
Great Kills	10308	37	94	18	0	0	11	0	95

*Refers to the specified borough's portion of the ZIP Code

FORMER											
ISRAEL	YUGOSLAVIA	JAPAN	ROMANIA	GUATEMALA	CANADA	NIGERIA	EGYPT	GHANA	VIETNAM	BRAZIL	FRANCE
140	61	5	108	253	60	201	46	30	73	33	27
140	8	0	108	164	50	54	26	18	44	24	0
0	53	5	0	89	10	147	20	12	29	9	27
33	19	0	3	87	15	657	25	193	0	18	49
33	12	0	0	0	6	330	16	118	0	10	36
0	7	0	3	87	9	327	9	75	0	8	13
0	8	22	0	80	134	639	33	179	18	40	17
0	8	0	0	9	15	81	33	45	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	15	18	184	0	77	0	9	17
0	0	22	0	56	101	374	0	57	18	31	0
0	0	8	0	47	35	168	0	18	6	0	6
12	0	0	5	32	0	292	0	6	12	7	0
0	34	0	8	0	6	44	11	0	0	6	7
206	6	0	8	28	17	32	9	4	0	0	19
0	0	0	0	0	0	8	20	0	0	0	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	48	19	12	95	25	0	77	36	29	64	10
16	116	73	153	28	102	0	87	0	98	83	61
55	67	54	211	58	83	0	23	0	74	47	21
49	73	27	36	0	80	0	66	0	15	40	63
30	80	52	46	10	55	0	88	0	24	42	11
50	60	44	35	0	40	0	20	0	17	20	37
5	6	39	75	0	18	0	10	0	0	0	52
126	144	40	161	16	40	94	46	0	200	26	23
342	35	50	183	76	46	15	103	11	81	60	44
147	5	10	37	9	30	12	112	0	16	30	25
16	18	0	22	3	46	0	11	0	24	0	0
16	15	0	22	0	41	0	11	0	19	0	0
0	3	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	5	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	21	0	16	42	32	0	54	0	10	4	10
913	1,794	143	202	321	546	1,433	1,981	600	230	301	231
647	185	12	128	68	108	15	482	0	49	61	18
19	355	13	0	71	54	842	221	299	46	38	32
46	540	43	0	25	75	34	121	0	44	0	6
32	229	0	37	0	48	0	134	8	23	49	19
0	109	6	20	69	10	247	92	180	0	11	8
6	33	0	0	14	37	0	109	34	0	0	0
0	0	10	0	11	27	74	62	11	36	15	29
57	167	41	0	36	88	185	159	68	23	62	55
0	0	7	0	0	8	0	13	0	0	0	8
30	63	11	0	8	26	0	118	0	0	0	28
69	56	0	17	7	40	23	435	0	9	54	23
7	57	0	0	12	25	13	35	0	0	11	5

APPENDIX TABLE 5-1

**Population Density and Percent Foreign-born
New York Metropolitan Region by Subregion and County, 2000**

	Total Population	Persons per Square Mile	FOREIGN-BORN		
			Number	Percent	Percent Distribution
NEW YORK METROPOLITAN REGION	21,491,898	1,702	5,200,622	24.2	100.0
New York City	8,008,278	26,403	2,871,032	35.9	55.2
Bronx, NY	1,332,650	31,709	385,827	29.0	7.4
Brooklyn, NY	2,465,326	34,917	931,769	37.8	17.9
Manhattan, NY	1,537,195	66,940	452,440	29.4	8.7
Queens, NY	2,229,379	20,409	1,028,339	46.1	19.8
Staten Island, NY	443,728	7,588	72,657	16.4	1.4
Inner Counties	8,243,503	2,499	1,842,253	22.3	35.4
Bergen, NJ	884,118	3,776	222,301	25.1	4.3
Essex, NJ	793,633	6,285	168,165	21.2	3.2
Fairfield, CT	882,567	1,410	149,038	16.9	2.9
Hudson, NJ	608,975	13,044	234,597	38.5	4.5
Middlesex, NJ	750,162	2,422	181,761	24.2	3.5
Morris, NJ	470,212	1,003	72,638	15.4	1.4
Nassau, NY	1,334,544	4,655	238,414	17.9	4.6
Passaic, NJ	489,049	2,639	130,291	26.6	2.5
Rockland, NY	286,753	1,646	54,766	19.1	1.1
Somerset, NJ	297,490	976	53,937	18.1	1.0
Union, NJ	522,541	5,059	130,916	25.1	2.5
Westchester, NY	923,459	2,134	205,429	22.2	4.0
Outer Counties	5,240,117	581	487,337	9.3	9.4
Dutchess, NY	280,150	349	23,600	8.4	0.5
Hunterdon, NJ	121,989	284	7,708	6.3	0.1
Litchfield, CT	182,193	198	9,898	5.4	0.2
Mercer, NJ	350,761	1,553	48,659	13.9	0.9
Monmouth, NJ	615,301	1,304	63,807	10.4	1.2
New Haven, CT	824,008	1,361	74,427	9.0	1.4
Ocean, NJ	510,916	803	33,152	6.5	0.6
Orange, NY	341,367	418	28,710	8.4	0.6
Putnam, NY	95,745	414	8,420	8.8	0.2
Suffolk, NY	1,419,369	1,556	158,525	11.2	3.0
Sullivan, NY	73,966	76	5,875	7.9	0.1
Sussex, NJ	144,166	277	8,171	5.7	0.2
Ulster, NY	177,749	158	10,468	5.9	0.2
Warren, NJ	102,437	286	5,917	5.8	0.1

APPENDIX TABLE 5-2

Foreign-born by Area of Origin**New York Metropolitan Region by Subregion and County, 2000**

	Total Foreign-born	AREA OF ORIGIN					
		Latin America	Asia	Europe	Caribbean, Nonhispanic	Africa	All Others
NEW YORK METROPOLITAN REGION	5,200,622	1,728,800	1,253,701	1,174,482	813,515	169,555	60,569
New York City	2,871,032	919,759	686,599	557,492	591,660	92,435	23,087
Bronx, NY	385,827	199,434	28,656	40,577	90,305	25,747	1,108
Brooklyn, NY	931,769	185,245	183,909	238,383	295,275	23,588	5,369
Manhattan, NY	452,440	198,264	122,417	83,327	20,531	15,838	12,063
Queens, NY	1,028,339	323,114	331,323	169,014	180,898	20,148	3,842
Staten Island, NY	72,657	13,702	20,294	26,191	4,651	7,114	705
Inner Counties	1,842,253	668,842	459,794	443,697	181,916	64,054	23,950
Bergen, NJ	222,301	49,647	88,017	67,837	9,257	4,874	2,669
Essex, NJ	168,165	54,360	23,743	35,601	41,378	11,543	1,540
Fairfield, CT	149,038	49,848	25,041	48,814	17,093	3,145	5,097
Hudson, NJ	234,597	135,713	49,627	27,479	8,772	11,961	1,045
Middlesex, NJ	181,761	45,702	82,374	34,136	7,574	10,256	1,719
Morris, NJ	72,638	20,275	24,521	21,907	2,023	1,714	2,198
Nassau, NY	238,414	73,982	58,513	62,137	36,250	5,088	2,444
Passaic, NJ	130,291	73,352	21,953	25,884	6,624	1,734	744
Rockland, NY	54,766	12,665	14,273	14,472	11,297	1,221	838
Somerset, NJ	53,937	15,152	19,117	13,606	2,368	2,742	952
Union, NJ	130,916	60,385	16,014	35,402	13,477	4,395	1,243
Westchester, NY	205,429	77,761	36,601	56,422	25,803	5,381	3,461
Outer Counties	487,337	140,199	107,308	173,293	39,939	13,066	13,532
Dutchess, NY	23,600	4,938	5,730	8,702	2,967	667	596
Hunterdon, NJ	7,708	1,115	2,039	3,881	99	144	430
Litchfield, CT	9,898	1,390	1,979	5,106	269	175	979
Mercer, NJ	48,659	13,324	13,270	13,197	4,629	3,115	1,124
Monmouth, NJ	63,807	16,280	19,339	19,917	5,099	1,732	1,440
New Haven, CT	74,427	15,449	16,762	30,639	5,538	2,560	3,479
Ocean, NJ	33,152	7,821	6,177	16,477	1,096	784	797
Orange, NY	28,710	10,769	4,716	9,796	2,222	436	771
Putnam, NY	8,420	1,923	1,003	4,786	355	89	264
Suffolk, NY	158,525	59,906	31,211	46,047	16,134	2,698	2,529
Sullivan, NY	5,875	1,728	728	2,711	491	71	146
Sussex, NJ	8,171	1,533	1,497	4,338	129	318	356
Ulster, NY	10,468	2,484	1,773	4,958	674	161	418
Warren, NJ	5,917	1,539	1,084	2,738	237	116	203

APPENDIX TABLE 5-3

Total and Foreign-born Population

New York Metropolitan Region by Subregion and County, 1900–2000*

	1900		1910		1920		1930		1940		1950	
	Total Population	Foreign-born	Total Population	Foreign-born	Total Population	Foreign-born	Total Population	Foreign-born	Total Population	Foreign-born	Total Population	Foreign-born
NEW YORK METROPOLITAN REGION	6,179,423	1,925,315	8,391,061	2,932,348	10,023,449	3,107,159	12,636,464	3,626,251	13,565,549	3,234,935	15,146,950	2,806,135
New York City	3,437,202	1,270,080	4,766,883	1,944,357	5,620,048	2,028,160	6,930,446	2,358,686	7,454,995	2,138,657	7,891,957	1,784,206
Bronx, NY	200,507	61,258	430,980	149,427	732,016	267,742	1,265,258	479,451	1,394,711	463,453	1,451,277	373,894
Brooklyn, NY	1,166,582	355,697	1,634,351	574,730	2,018,356	666,188	2,560,401	881,571	2,698,285	778,054	2,738,175	630,526
Manhattan, NY	1,850,093	789,626	2,331,542	1,116,477	2,284,103	950,264	1,867,312	689,506	1,889,924	582,895	1,960,101	461,102
Queens, NY	152,999	44,812	284,041	79,329	469,042	112,171	1,079,129	268,359	1,297,634	278,937	1,550,849	288,197
Staten Island, NY	67,021	18,687	85,969	24,394	116,531	31,795	158,346	39,799	174,441	35,318	191,555	30,487
Inner Counties	1,718,169	473,015	2,431,348	731,776	3,081,336	813,430	4,154,644	984,057	4,426,873	833,808	5,248,250	767,591
Bergen, NJ	78,441	20,247	138,002	39,383	210,703	54,184	364,977	83,850	409,646	73,288	539,139	76,395
Essex, NJ	359,053	97,340	512,886	147,791	652,089	161,111	833,513	186,130	837,340	151,581	905,949	128,521
Fairfield, CT	184,203	45,801	245,322	72,441	320,936	89,568	386,702	95,126	418,384	84,074	504,342	78,592
Hudson, NJ	386,048	121,702	537,231	174,910	629,154	182,117	690,730	184,068	652,040	138,167	647,437	108,037
Middlesex, NJ	79,762	22,874	114,426	39,714	162,334	49,198	212,208	53,373	217,077	43,160	264,872	39,136
Morris, NJ	65,156	12,261	74,704	15,856	82,694	14,662	110,445	18,180	125,732	17,271	164,371	17,301
Nassau, NY	55,448	11,063	83,930	19,324	126,120	25,998	303,053	63,437	406,748	64,733	672,765	81,677
Passaic, NJ	155,202	57,820	215,902	84,795	259,174	88,742	302,129	90,554	309,353	74,946	337,093	63,869
Rockland, NY	38,298	7,249	46,873	9,704	45,548	6,961	59,599	9,128	74,261	11,636	89,276	11,441
Somerset, NJ	32,948	5,902	38,820	8,222	47,991	10,360	65,132	14,032	74,390	12,950	99,052	12,550
Union, NJ	99,353	24,074	140,197	38,593	200,157	50,524	305,209	65,467	328,344	56,320	398,138	54,003
Westchester, NY	184,257	46,682	283,055	81,043	344,436	80,005	520,947	120,712	573,558	105,682	625,816	96,069
Outer Counties	1,024,052	182,220	1,192,830	256,215	1,322,065	265,569	1,551,374	283,508	1,683,681	262,470	2,006,743	254,338
Dutchess, NY	81,670	12,093	87,661	13,445	91,747	12,465	105,462	15,341	120,542	15,595	136,781	14,956
Hunterdon, NJ	34,507	1,714	33,569	2,485	32,885	2,803	34,728	3,982	36,766	4,194	42,736	4,432
Litchfield, CT	63,672	13,888	70,260	17,370	76,262	18,141	82,556	17,420	87,041	15,024	98,872	13,372
Mercer, NJ	95,365	18,955	125,657	30,109	159,881	35,916	187,143	35,780	197,318	30,329	229,781	26,971
Monmouth, NJ	82,057	8,645	94,734	11,850	104,925	13,030	147,209	19,000	161,238	19,206	225,327	22,614
New Haven, CT	269,163	77,470	337,282	105,580	415,214	117,354	463,449	110,956	484,316	93,610	545,784	80,385
Ocean, NJ	19,747	1,082	21,318	1,944	22,155	2,282	33,069	4,177	37,706	4,807	56,622	6,990
Orange, NY	103,859	14,723	116,001	19,164	119,844	16,422	130,383	16,832	140,113	16,306	152,255	15,351
Putnam, NY	13,787	2,119	14,665	3,263	10,802	1,437	13,744	2,024	16,555	2,171	20,307	2,837
Suffolk, NY	77,582	14,757	96,138	21,995	110,246	23,888	161,055	34,634	197,355	38,931	276,129	44,272
Sullivan, NY	32,306	3,041	33,808	4,486	33,163	5,495	35,272	6,194	37,901	6,052	40,731	5,896
Sussex, NJ	24,134	1,536	26,781	4,147	24,905	2,902	27,830	2,829	29,632	2,716	34,423	2,841
Ulster, NY	88,422	9,276	91,769	14,227	74,979	8,043	80,155	8,819	87,017	8,658	92,621	9,090
Warren, NJ	37,781	2,921	43,187	6,150	45,057	5,391	49,319	5,520	50,181	4,871	54,374	4,331

* For 1900, the Bronx foreign-born includes only foreign-born whites; the Manhattan foreign-born total also includes Bronx foreign-born nonwhites.

The foreign-born for the years 1910, 1920, 1930, and 1950 include only foreign-born whites, with the following exceptions:

the foreign-born for New York City and the five boroughs in 1910, 1920, and 1930 include both whites and nonwhites.

	1960		1970		1980		1990		2000	
	Total Population	Foreign- born	Total Population	Foreign- born	Total Population	Foreign- born	Total Population	Foreign- born	Total Population	Foreign- born
NEW YORK METROPOLITAN REGION	17,625,675	2,611,014	19,747,870	2,527,864	19,190,781	2,960,140	19,843,157	3,675,192	21,491,898	5,200,622
New York City	7,783,314	1,558,690	7,894,798	1,437,058	7,071,639	1,670,199	7,322,564	2,082,931	8,008,278	2,871,032
Bronx, NY	1,424,814	306,592	1,471,686	229,210	1,168,972	215,313	1,203,789	274,793	1,332,650	385,827
Brooklyn, NY	2,628,230	516,349	2,601,974	456,636	2,230,936	530,973	2,300,664	672,569	2,465,326	931,769
Manhattan, NY	1,698,285	374,698	1,539,225	307,630	1,428,285	348,581	1,487,536	383,866	1,537,195	452,440
Queens, NY	1,809,994	335,623	1,986,470	416,887	1,891,325	540,818	1,951,598	707,153	2,229,379	1,028,339
Staten Island, NY	221,991	25,428	295,443	26,695	352,121	34,514	378,977	44,550	443,728	72,657
Inner Counties	6,964,250	788,396	7,951,684	822,511	7,666,658	975,906	7,692,310	1,251,854	8,243,503	1,842,253
Bergen, NJ	780,255	88,419	898,012	95,393	845,385	114,285	825,380	148,861	884,118	222,301
Essex, NJ	923,545	106,686	929,984	92,832	851,116	106,575	778,206	121,336	793,633	168,165
Fairfield, CT	653,589	73,959	792,811	77,488	807,143	86,604	827,645	100,961	882,567	149,038
Hudson, NJ	610,734	88,710	609,261	107,399	556,972	133,575	553,099	169,434	608,975	234,597
Middlesex, NJ	433,856	42,221	583,812	44,329	595,893	55,536	671,780	95,104	750,162	181,761
Morris, NJ	261,620	20,247	383,454	26,123	407,630	33,028	421,353	44,465	470,212	72,638
Nassau, NY	1,300,171	121,417	1,428,077	118,010	1,321,582	135,882	1,287,348	169,311	1,334,544	238,414
Passaic, NJ	406,618	60,725	460,782	56,205	447,585	65,931	453,060	88,077	489,049	130,291
Rockland, NY	136,803	13,758	229,903	20,422	259,530	29,205	265,475	38,798	286,753	54,766
Somerset, NJ	143,913	13,682	198,372	15,373	203,129	16,616	240,279	26,175	297,490	53,937
Union, NJ	504,255	54,591	543,116	62,308	504,094	71,803	493,819	90,735	522,541	130,916
Westchester, NY	808,891	103,981	894,100	106,629	866,599	126,866	874,866	158,597	923,459	205,429
Outer Counties	2,878,111	263,928	3,901,388	268,295	4,452,484	314,035	4,828,283	340,407	5,240,117	487,337
Dutchess, NY	176,008	15,139	222,295	14,575	245,055	17,167	259,462	18,019	280,150	23,600
Hunterdon, NJ	54,107	4,197	69,718	3,940	87,361	4,358	107,776	5,374	121,989	7,708
Litchfield, CT	119,856	11,490	144,091	9,716	156,769	9,720	174,092	9,421	182,193	9,898
Mercer, NJ	266,392	24,784	303,968	21,503	307,863	23,379	325,824	28,390	350,761	48,659
Monmouth, NJ	334,401	26,896	459,378	26,863	503,173	31,681	553,124	41,708	615,301	63,807
New Haven, CT	660,315	70,816	744,947	60,768	761,337	59,213	804,219	54,805	824,008	74,427
Ocean, NJ	108,241	10,761	208,470	16,062	346,038	25,637	433,203	26,190	510,916	33,152
Orange, NY	183,734	13,886	221,657	13,575	259,603	16,309	307,647	22,073	341,367	28,710
Putnam, NY	31,722	3,468	56,695	4,755	77,193	6,245	83,941	5,670	95,745	8,420
Suffolk, NY	666,784	61,056	1,124,941	74,790	1,284,231	94,647	1,321,864	104,211	1,419,369	158,525
Sullivan, NY	45,272	4,734	52,580	4,465	65,155	5,392	69,277	5,043	73,966	5,875
Sussex, NJ	49,255	3,271	77,528	4,858	116,119	5,994	130,943	6,147	144,166	8,171
Ulster, NY	118,804	9,443	141,241	8,611	158,158	10,739	165,304	9,573	177,749	10,468
Warren, NJ	63,220	3,987	73,879	3,814	84,429	3,554	91,607	3,783	102,437	5,917

APPENDIX TABLE 5-4

Ten Largest Sources of the Foreign-born by County New York Metropolitan Region, 2000

		COUNTRY RANK									
	TOTAL FOREIGN-BORN	1		2		3		4		5	
		COUNTRY	NUMBER	COUNTRY	NUMBER	COUNTRY	NUMBER	COUNTRY	NUMBER	COUNTRY	NUMBER
NEW YORK METROPOLITAN REGION	5,200,622	Dom. Rep.	495,581	China	354,829	Jamaica	264,749	Mexico	225,709	India	223,116
NEW YORK CITY	2,871,032	Dom. Rep.	369,186	China	261,551	Jamaica	178,922	Guyana	130,647	Mexico	122,550
Bronx, NY	385,827	Dom. Rep.	124,032	Jamaica	51,120	Mexico	20,962	Guyana	14,868	Ecuador	14,800
Brooklyn, NY	931,769	China	86,064	Jamaica	73,580	Haiti	61,267	Dom. Rep.	59,362	Ukraine	55,573
New York, NY	452,440	Dom. Rep.	125,063	China	63,891	Mexico	19,426	UK	12,319	Ecuador	12,217
Queens, NY	1,028,339	China	102,902	Guyana	66,918	Ecuador	66,643	Colombia	66,192	Dom. Rep.	59,444
Staten Island, NY	72,657	Italy	8,245	Mexico	4,890	China	4,331	Philippines	3,799	India	3,499
INNER COUNTIES	1,842,253	India	130,046	Dom. Rep.	111,698	Colombia	87,481	Italy	87,369	Mexico	76,193
Bergen, NJ	222,301	Korea	29,506	Poland	13,737	India	12,557	Philippines	11,978	Colombia	11,973
Essex, NJ	168,165	Haiti	15,474	Portugal	13,123	Ecuador	12,850	Jamaica	11,071	Dom. Rep.	8,324
Fairfield, CT	149,038	Jamaica	9,093	Italy	7,983	Brazil	7,926	Colombia	7,727	UK	6,796
Hudson, NJ	234,597	Cuba	28,237	Dom. Rep.	25,631	Ecuador	17,721	Philippines	16,026	India	15,402
Middlesex, NJ	181,761	India	40,709	China	15,318	Dom. Rep.	12,037	Mexico	10,884	Philippines	9,421
Morris, NJ	72,638	Colombia	7,790	India	7,657	China	6,667	Italy	3,447	UK	3,216
Nassau, NY	238,414	El Salvador	25,568	Italy	18,241	India	13,667	Jamaica	12,861	Haiti	11,793
Passaic, NJ	130,291	Dom. Rep.	25,128	Mexico	15,187	Peru	13,075	Colombia	9,030	Poland	7,068
Rockland, NY	54,766	Haiti	8,217	Philippines	3,729	Dom. Rep.	3,587	India	3,455	Jamaica	2,130
Somerset, NJ	53,937	India	6,875	China	5,101	Costa Rica	3,350	Italy	2,304	Ecuador	2,240
Union, NJ	130,916	Colombia	12,492	Portugal	9,959	Cuba	8,169	Poland	7,041	Haiti	6,912
Westchester, NY	205,429	Mexico	18,193	Italy	16,466	Jamaica	15,998	Dom. Rep.	11,134	Ecuador	10,963
OUTER COUNTIES	487,337	Italy	35,517	Mexico	26,966	India	24,807	China	24,569	Germany	23,021
Dutchess, NY	23,600	Jamaica	2,154	India	2,037	Mexico	1,685	Italy	1,615	Germany	1,547
Hunterdon, NJ	7,708	Germany	851	UK	770	India	732	Italy	517	China	494
Litchfield, CT	9,898	Italy	1,277	UK	983	Canada	917	Germany	587	Poland	354
Mercer, NJ	48,659	Guatemala	5,279	India	4,339	China	3,240	Poland	2,441	Haiti	1,980
Monmouth, NJ	63,807	China	6,125	Mexico	6,007	India	4,552	Italy	3,911	Philippines	2,650
New Haven, CT	74,427	Italy	7,054	Mexico	4,599	Poland	3,865	China	3,659	India	3,545
Ocean, NJ	33,152	Mexico	3,146	Germany	3,092	Italy	3,023	UK	2,305	Philippines	1,980
Orange, NY	28,710	Mexico	5,223	Italy	1,957	Germany	1,360	Honduras	1,194	UK	1,149
Putnam, NY	8,420	Italy	1,480	Germany	524	Ireland	486	Guatemala	483	UK	396
Suffolk, NY	158,525	El Salvador	18,499	Italy	10,771	Dom. Rep.	8,041	Colombia	7,125	China	6,681
Sullivan, NY	5,875	Colombia	434	Poland	416	Germany	409	Italy	353	Mexico	288
Sussex, NJ	8,171	Germany	765	Italy	535	UK	491	Poland	433	Philippines	343
Ulster, NY	10,468	Germany	1,128	Italy	832	UK	713	Dom. Rep.	534	Mexico	532
Warren, NJ	5,917	Germany	464	India	415	UK	386	Italy	319	Poland	295

COUNTRY RANK

	6		7		8		9		10	
	COUNTRY	NUMBER	COUNTRY	NUMBER	COUNTRY	NUMBER	COUNTRY	NUMBER	COUNTRY	NUMBER
NEW YORK METROPOLITAN REGION	Ecuador	199,579	Italy	195,367	Colombia	186,558	Haiti	161,147	Guyana	158,708
NEW YORK CITY	Ecuador	114,944	Haiti	95,580	Trin. & Tobago	88,794	Colombia	84,404	Russia	81,408
Bronx, NY	Honduras	12,774	Ghana	9,275	Italy	9,142	Trin. & Tobago	6,145	Ireland	4,907
Brooklyn, NY	Trin. & Tobago	52,256	Russia	51,781	Guyana	46,425	Mexico	39,605	Poland	35,382
New York, NY	Japan	12,134	Germany	10,783	Canada	8,487	Cuba	8,255	Korea	8,209
Queens, NY	Korea	51,556	India	48,132	Jamaica	47,145	Mexico	37,667	Philippines	27,628
Staten Island, NY	Russia	3,452	Korea	2,710	Ukraine	2,220	Poland	2,058	Egypt	1,981
INNER COUNTIES	Philippines	72,073	Ecuador	71,740	Jamaica	69,257	China	68,709	Poland	60,981
Bergen, NJ	Italy	11,717	China	8,990	Dom. Rep.	6,669	Japan	6,076	Ecuador	5,926
Essex, NJ	Guyana	7,827	Brazil	7,711	Philippines	6,245	India	4,997	Italy	4,995
Fairfield, CT	Mexico	6,270	Haiti	6,138	Ecuador	6,091	India	5,581	Poland	5,558
Hudson, NJ	Colombia	13,630	El Salvador	11,313	Peru	9,182	Mexico	7,900	Egypt	6,978
Middlesex, NJ	Poland	6,488	Colombia	4,206	Korea	4,138	Egypt	3,996	Peru	3,955
Morris, NJ	Philippines	2,665	Germany	2,640	Poland	2,297	Korea	2,074	Canada	1,935
Nassau, NY	China	9,396	Dom. Rep.	8,844	Colombia	7,576	Korea	6,933	Iran	6,817
Passaic, NJ	Italy	6,004	India	5,373	Jamaica	4,902	Philippines	2,841	Ecuador	2,084
Rockland, NY	Italy	2,102	Mexico	2,093	Guatemala	1,873	Ireland	1,685	Germany	1,651
Somerset, NJ	Philippines	2,220	Poland	2,061	Colombia	1,844	UK	1,776	Mexico	1,631
Union, NJ	El Salvador	6,261	Peru	5,415	Dom. Rep.	5,139	Ecuador	4,885	Italy	4,732
Westchester, NY	India	9,236	Colombia	7,966	Japan	6,648	Peru	6,087	Ireland	5,636
OUTER COUNTIES	El Salvador	21,093	UK	20,058	Poland	19,123	Jamaica	16,570	Dom. Rep.	14,697
Dutchess, NY	China	1,274	UK	1,136	Dom. Rep.	711	Ireland	559	Poland	555
Hunterdon, NJ	Canada	355	Poland	338	Mexico	250	Netherlands	194	Korea	178
Litchfield, CT	India	341	China	333	Korea	308	Vietnam	251	Colombia	233
Mercer, NJ	Italy	1,873	Ecuador	1,870	Jamaica	1,721	UK	1,682	Mexico	1,465
Monmouth, NJ	UK	2,271	Germany	2,172	Haiti	2,143	Brazil	1,887	Poland	1,737
New Haven, CT	Portugal	3,302	Canada	3,240	Jamaica	3,186	UK	2,961	Germany	2,547
Ocean, NJ	Poland	1,701	Colombia	1,114	India	1,096	Ireland	922	China	853
Orange, NY	Jamaica	992	India	948	Peru	876	Ireland	857	China	753
Putnam, NY	Poland	326	El Salvador	269	Ecuador	249	Canada	240	China	238
Suffolk, NY	Germany	6,124	Ecuador	6,092	India	5,885	Poland	5,746	Jamaica	5,371
Sullivan, NY	Jamaica	228	Ukraine	224	UK	207	Dom. Rep.	186	China	185
Sussex, NJ	Canada	314	Netherlands	312	India	284	Ireland	244	Ecuador	243
Ulster, NY	Jamaica	436	China	367	Colombia	352	Canada	310	India	282
Warren, NJ	Cuba	291	Colombia	283	Ecuador	204	China	180	Canada	170

APPENDIX TABLE 5-5

Characteristics of Housing Units**New York Metropolitan Region by Subregion and County, 2000**

	TOTAL UNITS			OCCUPIED UNITS	
	Total	% in Multifamily Structures*	% built prior to 1950	Total	% Rentals
NEW YORK METROPOLITAN REGION	8,341,615	34.3	39.1	7,848,304	46.8
New York City	3,200,912	60.8	51.3	3,021,588	69.8
Bronx, NY	490,659	72.9	43.8	463,212	80.5
Brooklyn, NY	930,866	50.9	58.5	880,727	72.9
Manhattan, NY	798,144	96.4	55.0	738,644	79.9
Queens, NY	817,250	39.4	49.2	782,664	57.2
Staten Island, NY	163,993	13.8	25.7	156,341	36.2
Inner Counties	3,046,516	22.1	36.3	2,941,025	36.4
Bergen, NJ	339,820	20.2	37.1	330,817	32.8
Essex, NJ	301,011	31.1	47.3	283,736	54.4
Fairfield, CT	339,466	17.1	31.5	324,232	30.8
Hudson, NJ	240,618	43.2	52.0	230,546	69.4
Middlesex, NJ	273,637	21.3	19.2	265,815	33.3
Morris, NJ	174,379	15.7	23.0	169,711	24.0
Nassau, NY	458,151	10.7	37.9	447,387	19.7
Passaic, NJ	170,048	19.7	41.7	163,856	44.4
Rockland, NY	94,973	16.8	18.2	92,675	28.3
Somerset, NJ	112,023	14.5	19.0	108,984	22.8
Union, NJ	192,945	18.6	42.6	186,124	38.4
Westchester, NY	349,445	32.1	42.2	337,142	39.9
Outer Counties	2,094,187	11.6	24.4	1,885,691	26.2
Dutchess, NY	106,103	13.3	27.5	99,536	31.1
Hunterdon, NJ	45,032	6.4	26.0	43,678	16.3
Litchfield, CT	79,267	8.8	35.2	71,551	24.8
Mercer, NJ	133,280	19.0	33.1	125,807	33.0
Monmouth, NJ	240,884	15.7	23.6	224,236	25.4
New Haven, CT	340,732	19.3	33.2	319,040	36.9
Ocean, NJ	248,711	6.8	9.7	200,402	16.8
Orange, NY	122,754	12.1	30.4	114,788	33.0
Putnam, NY	35,030	5.1	25.3	32,703	17.8
Suffolk, NY	522,323	7.3	16.8	469,299	20.2
Sullivan, NY	44,730	7.9	31.4	27,661	31.9
Sussex, NJ	56,528	7.8	21.6	50,831	17.3
Ulster, NY	77,656	8.1	36.4	67,499	32.0
Warren, NJ	41,157	12.2	35.9	38,660	27.2

* Structures containing five or more housing units

APPENDIX TABLE 5-6

Race/Hispanic Origin and Economic Characteristics New York Metropolitan Region by Subregion and County, 2000

	RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN (%)				ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS		
	NONHISPANICS				Median Household Income	% Below Poverty	% Bachelor's degree or higher
	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic			
NEW YORK METROPOLITAN REGION	56.8	15.8	6.7	18.0	\$50,911	12.9	30.4
New York City	35.0	24.4	9.8	27.0	\$38,293	21.2	27.4
Bronx, NY	14.6	31.2	2.9	48.4	\$27,611	30.7	14.6
Brooklyn, NY	34.7	34.3	7.5	19.8	\$32,135	25.1	21.8
Manhattan, NY	45.8	15.2	9.3	27.2	\$47,030	20.0	49.4
Queens, NY	32.9	18.8	17.6	25.0	\$42,439	14.6	24.3
Staten Island, NY	71.4	9.0	5.5	12.1	\$55,039	10.0	23.2
Inner Counties	62.9	12.9	6.4	15.5	\$61,355	8.3	34.9
Bergen, NJ	72.1	4.9	10.6	10.3	\$65,241	5.0	38.2
Essex, NJ	37.6	40.1	3.7	15.5	\$44,944	15.6	27.5
Fairfield, CT	73.0	9.6	3.2	11.8	\$65,249	6.9	39.9
Hudson, NJ	35.3	12.0	9.3	39.8	\$40,293	15.5	25.3
Middlesex, NJ	61.8	8.5	13.9	13.6	\$61,446	6.6	33.0
Morris, NJ	82.0	2.5	6.4	7.7	\$77,340	3.9	44.1
Nassau, NY	73.9	9.7	4.7	10.0	\$72,030	5.2	35.4
Passaic, NJ	51.5	12.3	3.7	30.0	\$49,210	12.3	21.2
Rockland, NY	71.6	10.4	5.6	10.1	\$67,971	9.5	37.5
Somerset, NJ	74.0	7.2	8.4	8.7	\$76,933	3.8	46.5
Union, NJ	54.2	20.0	3.7	19.7	\$55,339	8.4	28.5
Westchester, NY	64.1	13.4	4.5	15.7	\$63,582	8.8	40.9
Outer Counties	80.4	7.3	2.4	8.1	\$56,940	7.3	27.8
Dutchess, NY	80.3	8.8	2.5	6.3	\$53,086	7.5	27.6
Hunterdon, NJ	92.4	1.9	2.1	2.7	\$79,888	2.6	41.8
Litchfield, CT	94.5	1.0	1.3	2.1	\$56,273	4.5	27.5
Mercer, NJ	64.2	19.2	5.0	9.7	\$56,613	8.6	34.0
Monmouth, NJ	80.6	7.7	3.9	6.2	\$64,271	6.3	34.6
New Haven, CT	74.8	10.8	2.4	10.0	\$48,834	9.5	27.6
Ocean, NJ	89.9	2.7	1.3	5.0	\$46,443	7.0	19.5
Orange, NY	77.6	7.2	1.6	11.7	\$52,058	10.5	22.5
Putnam, NY	89.6	1.2	1.2	6.2	\$72,279	4.4	33.9
Suffolk, NY	78.7	6.5	2.4	10.5	\$65,288	6.0	27.5
Sullivan, NY	79.9	7.8	1.2	9.5	\$36,998	16.3	16.7
Sussex, NJ	93.4	0.9	1.1	3.5	\$65,266	4.0	27.2
Ulster, NY	85.6	5.2	1.0	6.1	\$42,551	11.4	25.0
Warren, NJ	92.3	1.8	1.2	3.5	\$56,100	5.4	24.4

APPENDIX TABLE 5-7

Population Density and Percent Foreign-born Selected Urban Places in the New York Metropolitan Region, 2000

Places	County and State	Total Population	Persons per Square Mile	FOREIGN-BORN	
				Number	Percent
INNER COUNTIES					
Bayonne	Hudson, NJ	61,842	10,992	12,470	20.2
Bloomfield	Essex, NJ	47,683	8,961	10,892	22.8
Bridgeport	Fairfield, CT	139,529	8,721	28,638	20.5
Cliffside Park	Bergen, NJ	23,007	23,848	9,953	43.3
Clifton	Passaic, NJ	78,672	6,965	22,992	29.2
Danbury	Fairfield, CT	74,848	1,777	20,241	27.0
East Brunswick	Middlesex, NJ	46,756	2,130	10,982	23.5
East Orange	Essex, NJ	69,904	17,797	12,759	18.3
Edison	Middlesex, NJ	97,687	3,243	32,351	33.1
Elizabeth	Union, NJ	120,568	9,865	52,975	43.9
Elmont	Nassau, NY	32,657	9,590	12,039	36.9
Fort Lee	Bergen, NJ	35,461	14,002	15,864	44.7
Freeport	Nassau, NY	43,783	9,531	13,089	29.9
Garfield	Bergen, NJ	29,786	13,976	11,636	39.1
Hackensack	Bergen, NJ	42,677	10,358	14,446	33.8
Hempstead	Nassau, NY	56,544	15,363	18,769	33.2
Irvington	Essex, NJ	60,615	20,501	14,678	24.2
Jersey City	Hudson, NJ	240,055	16,094	81,554	34.0
Kearny	Hudson, NJ	40,513	4,433	15,475	38.2
Linden	Union, NJ	39,394	3,645	10,351	26.3
Mount Vernon	Westchester, NY	68,381	15,689	19,882	29.1
New Brunswick	Middlesex, NJ	48,573	9,293	16,215	33.4
New Rochelle	Westchester, NY	72,182	6,974	19,722	27.3
Newark	Essex, NJ	273,546	11,495	66,057	24.1
Norwalk	Fairfield, CT	82,951	3,637	16,800	20.3
Orange	Essex, NJ	32,868	14,904	10,293	31.3
Palisades Park	Bergen, NJ	17,073	14,112	9,725	57.0
Passaic	Passaic, NJ	67,861	21,805	31,101	45.8
Paterson	Passaic, NJ	149,222	17,675	48,924	32.8
Perth Amboy	Middlesex, NJ	47,303	9,892	16,895	35.7
Plainfield	Union, NJ	47,829	7,922	11,327	23.7
Port Chester	Westchester, NY	27,867	11,825	11,535	41.4
Spring Valley	Rockland, NY	25,374	12,080	10,921	43.0
Stamford	Fairfield, CT	117,083	3,102	34,670	29.6
Union	Union, NJ	54,405	5,968	13,360	24.6
Union City	Hudson, NJ	67,088	52,978	39,378	58.7
West New York	Hudson, NJ	45,768	44,995	29,831	65.2
West Orange	Essex, NJ	44,852	3,701	11,483	25.6
White Plains	Westchester, NY	53,077	5,416	15,572	29.3
Yonkers	Westchester, NY	196,086	10,847	51,687	26.4
OUTER COUNTIES					
Brentwood	Suffolk, NY	53,883	5,354	18,721	34.7
Central Islip	Suffolk, NY	31,881	4,389	7,325	23.0
Copiague	Suffolk, NY	21,922	6,871	4,754	21.7
Huntington Station	Suffolk, NY	29,968	5,518	6,254	20.9
Lakewood	Ocean, NJ	36,141	5,050	5,651	15.6
Long Branch	Monmouth, NJ	31,340	6,009	6,164	19.7
Milford city (balance)	New Haven, CT	50,602	2,271	4,100	8.1
New Haven	New Haven, CT	123,626	6,558	14,350	11.6
Newburgh	Orange, NY	28,233	7,387	5,742	20.3
North Bay Shore	Suffolk, NY	15,018	5,045	4,405	29.3
Poughkeepsie	Dutchess, NY	29,871	5,806	4,138	13.9
Toms River	Ocean, NJ	86,452	2,196	6,125	7.1
Trenton	Mercer, NJ	85,258	11,135	12,024	14.1
Waterbury	New Haven, CT	107,271	3,755	12,950	12.1
West Babylon	Suffolk, NY	43,452	5,639	4,688	10.8
West Haven	New Haven, CT	52,360	4,832	5,953	11.4

APPENDIX TABLE 5-8
Characteristics of Housing Units
Selected Urban Places in the New York Metropolitan Region, 2000

Places	County and State	TOTAL UNITS			OCCUPIED UNITS	
		Total	% in Multifamily Structures*	% Built prior to 1950	Total	% Rentals
INNER COUNTIES						
Bayonne	Hudson, NJ	26,826	28.0	58.4	25,545	60.0
Bloomfield	Essex, NJ	19,508	21.3	58.3	19,017	46.7
Bridgeport	Fairfield, CT	54,367	28.6	46.9	50,307	56.7
Cliffside Park	Bergen, NJ	10,375	47.3	35.8	10,027	53.1
Clifton	Passaic, NJ	31,060	14.2	48.8	30,244	39.1
Danbury	Fairfield, CT	28,519	22.5	28.2	27,183	41.7
East Brunswick	Middlesex, NJ	16,640	16.0	7.4	16,372	15.9
East Orange	Essex, NJ	28,479	52.3	48.2	26,031	73.3
Edison	Middlesex, NJ	36,018	29.4	10.7	35,136	36.1
Elizabeth	Union, NJ	42,838	36.8	47.1	40,482	70.2
Elmont	Nassau, NY	10,151	1.7	45.6	9,902	21.9
Fort Lee	Bergen, NJ	17,446	67.7	16.5	16,544	43.7
Freeport	Nassau, NY	13,819	28.4	39.7	13,504	34.8
Garfield	Bergen, NJ	11,698	13.9	51.0	11,250	59.8
Hackensack	Bergen, NJ	18,945	61.9	26.8	18,113	67.6
Hempstead	Nassau, NY	15,563	40.2	38.9	15,176	56.8
Irvington	Essex, NJ	24,122	36.1	42.0	22,025	70.3
Jersey City	Hudson, NJ	93,648	44.3	52.8	88,632	71.8
Kearny	Hudson, NJ	13,872	17.4	62.1	13,539	52.0
Linden	Union, NJ	15,567	16.2	38.7	15,052	41.3
Mount Vernon	Westchester, NY	27,048	46.3	60.7	25,729	63.5
New Brunswick	Middlesex, NJ	13,893	32.0	41.3	13,057	73.7
New Rochelle	Westchester, NY	26,995	40.8	53.6	26,189	49.7
Newark	Essex, NJ	100,141	39.9	44.7	91,382	76.2
Norwalk	Fairfield, CT	33,753	24.0	30.8	32,711	38.0
Orange	Essex, NJ	12,665	46.9	39.9	11,885	74.6
Palisades Park	Bergen, NJ	6,386	31.2	30.7	6,247	62.8
Passaic	Passaic, NJ	20,194	44.8	58.6	19,458	73.1
Paterson	Passaic, NJ	47,169	26.5	49.9	44,710	68.5
Perth Amboy	Middlesex, NJ	15,236	22.4	45.5	14,562	59.4
Plainfield	Union, NJ	16,180	23.3	52.0	15,137	49.9
Port Chester	Westchester, NY	9,772	31.5	54.4	9,531	56.8
Spring Valley	Rockland, NY	7,799	56.2	13.5	7,542	68.5
Stamford	Fairfield, CT	47,317	35.3	26.6	45,399	43.4
Union	Union, NJ	20,001	8.2	40.9	19,534	23.5
Union City	Hudson, NJ	23,741	51.4	56.7	22,872	81.8
West New York	Hudson, NJ	17,360	59.5	49.0	16,719	80.1
West Orange	Essex, NJ	16,825	15.2	39.0	16,393	29.8
White Plains	Westchester, NY	21,576	51.5	42.4	20,921	47.6
Yonkers	Westchester, NY	77,589	50.2	42.2	74,351	56.8
OUTER COUNTIES						
Brentwood	Suffolk, NY	13,040	3.3	8.5	12,581	21.4
Central Islip	Suffolk, NY	9,202	11.3	12.2	8,793	27.3
Copiague	Suffolk, NY	7,415	4.2	25.2	7,210	23.6
Huntington Station	Suffolk, NY	10,021	3.5	24.6	9,729	29.7
Lakewood	Ocean, NJ	9,464	25.3	16.7	8,951	55.9
Long Branch	Monmouth, NJ	13,983	37.6	37.7	12,594	57.6
Milford city (balance)	New Haven, CT	21,137	12.1	31.2	20,133	22.5
New Haven	New Haven, CT	52,941	33.8	48.7	47,094	70.4
Newburgh	Orange, NY	10,479	16.2	61.0	9,147	69.4
North Bay Shore	Suffolk, NY	3,991	5.0	12.1	3,793	24.5
Poughkeepsie	Dutchess, NY	13,153	28.9	56.3	12,014	63.2
Toms River	Ocean, NJ	34,388	8.0	6.8	31,702	16.3
Trenton	Mercer, NJ	33,908	19.6	65.1	29,455	54.5
Waterbury	New Haven, CT	46,827	26.4	40.6	42,622	52.4
West Babylon	Suffolk, NY	14,568	9.3	17.5	14,269	25.1
West Haven	New Haven, CT	22,336	26.5	35.5	21,090	44.9

* Structures containing five or more housing units

APPENDIX TABLE 5-9

Total and Foreign-born Population

Selected Urban Places in the New York Metropolitan Region, 1970–2000

Places	County & State	1970				1980			
		Total Population	Native- Born	Foreign-born		Total Population	Native- Born	Foreign-born	
				Number	Percent			Number	Percent
INNER COUNTIES									
Bayonne	Hudson, NJ	72,719	64,516	8,203	11.3	65,047	58,186	6,861	10.5
Bloomfield	Essex, NJ	51,997	46,998	4,999	9.6	47,792	42,774	5,018	10.5
Bridgeport	Fairfield, CT	156,542	136,542	20,000	12.8	142,546	123,408	19,138	13.4
Cliffside Park	Bergen, NJ	14,024	11,470	2,554	18.2	21,464	16,506	4,958	23.1
Clifton	Passaic, NJ	82,437	71,395	11,042	13.4	74,388	63,042	11,346	15.3
Danbury	Fairfield, CT	50,781	45,691	5,090	10.0	60,470	53,045	7,425	12.3
East Brunswick	Middlesex, NJ	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Orange	Essex, NJ	75,419	70,061	5,358	7.1	77,690	70,356	7,334	9.4
Edison	Middlesex, NJ	67,101	62,737	4,364	6.5	70,193	63,604	6,589	9.4
Elizabeth	Union, NJ	112,720	89,463	23,257	20.6	106,201	74,410	31,791	29.9
Elmont	Nassau, NY	29,419	26,583	2,836	9.6	27,592	23,294	4,298	15.6
Fort Lee	Bergen, NJ	30,631	24,692	5,939	19.4	32,449	23,855	8,594	26.5
Freeport	Nassau, NY	40,422	36,778	3,644	9.0	38,272	32,664	5,608	14.7
Garfield	Bergen, NJ	30,754	25,064	5,690	18.5	26,803	21,076	5,727	21.4
Hackensack	Bergen, NJ	35,897	30,007	5,890	16.4	36,039	28,680	7,359	20.4
Hempstead	Nassau, NY	39,282	35,561	3,721	9.5	40,404	34,839	5,565	13.8
Irvington	Essex, NJ	59,727	48,298	11,429	19.1	61,493	50,981	10,512	17.1
Jersey City	Hudson, NJ	260,549	233,914	26,635	10.2	223,532	187,180	36,352	16.3
Kearny	Hudson, NJ	37,624	32,080	5,544	14.7	35,735	28,138	7,597	21.3
Linden	Union, NJ	41,405	36,790	4,615	11.1	37,836	33,167	4,669	12.3
Mount Vernon	Westchester, NY	72,796	63,079	9,717	13.3	66,713	55,316	11,397	17.1
New Brunswick	Middlesex, NJ	41,862	37,193	4,669	11.2	41,442	37,023	4,419	10.7
New Rochelle	Westchester, NY	75,385	65,719	9,666	12.8	70,794	58,652	12,142	17.2
Newark	Essex, NJ	382,374	342,270	40,104	10.5	329,248	281,509	47,739	14.5
Norwalk	Fairfield, CT	79,192	70,694	8,498	10.7	77,767	68,307	9,460	12.2
Orange	Essex, NJ	32,628	29,325	3,303	10.1	31,136	26,392	4,744	15.2
Palisades Park	Bergen, NJ	13,345	11,307	2,038	15.3	13,732	10,764	2,968	21.6
Passaic	Passaic, NJ	55,124	44,719	10,405	18.9	52,463	39,613	12,850	24.5
Paterson	Passaic, NJ	144,835	123,834	21,001	14.5	137,970	112,433	25,537	18.5
Perth Amboy	Middlesex, NJ	38,813	32,860	5,953	15.3	38,951	31,565	7,386	19.0
Plainfield	Union, NJ	46,862	42,950	3,912	8.3	45,555	41,342	4,213	9.2
Port Chester	Westchester, NY	25,803	21,217	4,586	17.8	23,565	18,908	4,657	19.8
Spring Valley	Rockland, NY	18,060	16,203	1,857	10.3	20,537	16,596	3,941	19.2
Stamford	Fairfield, CT	108,848	96,038	12,810	11.8	102,453	87,669	14,784	14.4
Union	Union, NJ	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Union City	Hudson, NJ	58,537	35,791	22,746	38.9	55,593	28,499	27,094	48.7
West New York	Hudson, NJ	40,666	22,873	17,793	43.8	39,194	17,452	21,742	55.5
West Orange	Essex, NJ	43,693	39,429	4,264	9.8	39,510	34,518	4,992	12.6
White Plains	Westchester, NY	50,064	42,998	7,066	14.1	46,999	38,602	8,397	17.9
Yonkers	Westchester, NY	204,367	176,854	27,513	13.5	195,351	162,769	32,582	16.7
OUTER COUNTIES									
Brentwood	Suffolk, NY	—	—	—	—	44,321	40,302	4,019	9.1
Central Islip	Suffolk, NY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Copague	Suffolk, NY	19,703	17,875	1,828	9.3	20,132	18,285	1,847	9.2
Huntington Station	Suffolk, NY	28,753	26,094	2,659	9.2	28,769	26,183	2,586	9.0
Lakewood	Ocean, NJ	17,874	14,973	2,901	16.2	22,863	19,440	3,423	15.0
Long Branch	Monmouth, NJ	31,774	29,086	2,688	8.5	29,819	27,246	2,573	8.6
Milford city (balance)	New Haven, CT	50,858	48,255	2,603	5.1	49,101	46,384	2,717	5.5
New Haven	New Haven, CT	137,721	123,937	13,784	10.0	126,109	115,179	10,930	8.7
Newburgh	Orange, NY	26,219	24,481	1,738	6.6	23,438	21,521	1,917	8.2
North Bay Shore	Suffolk, NY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poughkeepsie	Dutchess, NY	32,029	29,264	2,765	8.6	29,757	27,085	2,672	9.0
Toms River	Ocean, NJ	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trenton	Mercer, NJ	104,521	96,498	8,023	7.7	92,124	85,981	6,143	6.7
Waterbury	New Haven, CT	108,032	95,452	12,580	11.6	103,266	91,325	11,941	11.6
West Babylon	Suffolk, NY	—	—	—	—	41,699	38,349	3,350	8.0
West Haven	New Haven, CT	52,851	49,083	3,768	7.1	53,184	49,133	4,051	7.6

Places	County & State	1990				2000			
		Total Population	Native- Born	Foreign-born		Total Population	Native- Born	Foreign-born	
				Number	Percent			Number	Percent
INNER COUNTIES									
Bayonne	Hudson, NJ	61,444	54,053	7,391	12.0	61,842	49,372	12,470	20.2
Bloomfield	Essex, NJ	45,061	39,146	5,915	13.1	47,683	36,791	10,892	22.8
Bridgeport	Fairfield, CT	141,686	120,955	20,731	14.6	139,529	110,891	28,638	20.5
Cliffside Park	Bergen, NJ	20,393	14,024	6,369	31.2	23,007	13,054	9,953	43.3
Clifton	Passaic, NJ	71,742	58,083	13,659	19.0	78,672	55,680	22,992	29.2
Danbury	Fairfield, CT	65,585	55,747	9,838	15.0	74,848	54,607	20,241	27.0
East Brunswick	Middlesex, NJ	43,548	37,455	6,093	14.0	46,756	35,774	10,982	23.5
East Orange	Essex, NJ	73,552	64,017	9,535	13.0	69,904	57,145	12,759	18.3
Edison	Middlesex, NJ	88,680	72,898	15,782	17.8	97,687	65,336	32,351	33.1
Elizabeth	Union, NJ	110,002	69,408	40,594	36.9	120,568	67,593	52,975	43.9
Elmont	Nassau, NY	28,612	21,604	7,008	24.5	32,657	20,618	12,039	36.9
Fort Lee	Bergen, NJ	31,997	20,767	11,230	35.1	35,461	19,597	15,864	44.7
Freeport	Nassau, NY	39,894	31,304	8,590	21.5	43,783	30,694	13,089	29.9
Garfield	Bergen, NJ	26,727	20,222	6,505	24.3	29,786	18,150	11,636	39.1
Hackensack	Bergen, NJ	37,049	28,338	8,711	23.5	42,677	28,231	14,446	33.8
Hempstead	Nassau, NY	49,453	37,904	11,549	23.4	56,544	37,775	18,769	33.2
Irvington	Essex, NJ	59,774	47,835	11,939	20.0	60,615	45,937	14,678	24.2
Jersey City	Hudson, NJ	228,537	172,211	56,326	24.6	240,055	158,501	81,554	34.0
Kearny	Hudson, NJ	34,874	25,471	9,403	27.0	40,513	25,038	15,475	38.2
Linden	Union, NJ	36,701	30,840	5,861	16.0	39,394	29,043	10,351	26.3
Mount Vernon	Westchester, NY	67,153	52,516	14,637	21.8	68,381	48,499	19,882	29.1
New Brunswick	Middlesex, NJ	41,711	34,722	6,989	16.8	48,573	32,358	16,215	33.4
New Rochelle	Westchester, NY	67,265	52,617	14,648	21.8	72,182	52,460	19,722	27.3
Newark	Essex, NJ	275,221	223,798	51,423	18.7	273,546	207,489	66,057	24.1
Norwalk	Fairfield, CT	78,331	67,910	10,421	13.3	82,951	66,151	16,800	20.3
Orange	Essex, NJ	29,925	23,702	6,223	20.8	32,868	22,575	10,293	31.3
Palisades Park	Bergen, NJ	14,536	8,942	5,594	38.5	17,073	7,348	9,725	57.0
Passaic	Passaic, NJ	58,041	37,044	20,997	36.2	67,861	36,760	31,101	45.8
Paterson	Passaic, NJ	140,891	105,536	35,355	25.1	149,222	100,298	48,924	32.8
Perth Amboy	Middlesex, NJ	41,967	31,461	10,506	25.0	47,303	30,408	16,895	35.7
Plainfield	Union, NJ	46,567	39,556	7,011	15.1	47,829	36,502	11,327	23.7
Port Chester	Westchester, NY	24,728	16,681	8,047	32.5	27,867	16,332	11,535	41.4
Spring Valley	Rockland, NY	21,802	15,327	6,475	29.7	25,374	14,453	10,921	43.0
Stamford	Fairfield, CT	108,056	87,981	20,075	18.6	117,083	82,413	34,670	29.6
Union	Union, NJ	50,024	42,632	7,392	14.8	54,405	41,045	13,360	24.6
Union City	Hudson, NJ	58,012	26,053	31,959	55.1	67,088	27,710	39,378	58.7
West New York	Hudson, NJ	38,125	15,097	23,028	60.4	45,768	15,937	29,831	65.2
West Orange	Essex, NJ	39,103	32,858	6,245	16.0	44,852	33,369	11,483	25.6
White Plains	Westchester, NY	48,718	38,405	10,313	21.2	53,077	37,505	15,572	29.3
Yonkers	Westchester, NY	188,082	150,015	38,067	20.2	196,086	144,399	51,687	26.4
OUTER COUNTIES									
Brentwood	Suffolk, NY	45,218	37,497	7,721	17.1	53,883	35,162	18,721	34.7
Central Islip	Suffolk, NY	—	—	—	—	31,881	24,556	7,325	23.0
Copiapue	Suffolk, NY	20,769	18,026	2,743	13.2	21,922	17,168	4,754	21.7
Huntington Station	Suffolk, NY	28,247	24,867	3,380	12.0	29,968	23,714	6,254	20.9
Lakewood	Ocean, NJ	26,095	23,042	3,053	11.7	36,141	30,490	5,651	15.6
Long Branch	Monmouth, NJ	28,658	25,634	3,024	10.6	31,340	25,176	6,164	19.7
Milford city (balance)	New Haven, CT	48,168	45,675	2,493	5.2	50,602	46,502	4,100	8.1
New Haven	New Haven, CT	130,474	119,841	10,633	8.1	123,626	109,276	14,350	11.6
Newburgh	Orange, NY	26,454	23,253	3,201	12.1	28,233	22,491	5,742	20.3
North Bay Shore	Suffolk, NY	12,799	10,845	1,954	15.3	15,018	10,613	4,405	29.3
Poughkeepsie	Dutchess, NY	28,844	25,966	2,878	10.0	29,871	25,733	4,138	13.9
Toms River	Ocean, NJ	—	—	—	—	86,452	80,327	6,125	7.1
Trenton	Mercer, NJ	88,675	81,980	6,695	7.6	85,258	73,234	12,024	14.1
Waterbury	New Haven, CT	108,961	99,500	9,461	8.7	107,271	94,321	12,950	12.1
West Babylon	Suffolk, NY	42,410	39,414	2,996	7.1	43,452	38,764	4,688	10.8
West Haven	New Haven, CT	54,021	49,500	4,521	8.4	52,360	46,407	5,953	11.4

APPENDIX TABLE 5-10

Population by Race/Hispanic* Origin

Selected Urban Places in the New York Metropolitan Region, 1970–2000

Places	County and State	1970					1980				
		Total Population	NONHISPANIC			Hispanic	Total Population	NONHISPANIC			Hispanic
			White	Black	Asian			White	Black	Asian	
INNER COUNTIES											
Bayonne	Hudson, NJ	72,719	67,152	3,134	104	2,228	65,047	58,355	2,639	533	3,438
Bloomfield	Essex, NJ	51,997	50,263	914	199	574	47,792	44,553	1,239	1,026	948
Bridgeport	Fairfield, CT	156,542	115,291	25,546	241	14,103	142,546	85,187	28,646	1,162	26,906
Cliffside Park	Bergen, NJ	14,024	13,880	10	26	447	21,464	20,010	150	325	939
Clifton	Passaic, NJ	82,437	80,726	267	129	1,227	74,388	71,487	418	827	1,591
Danbury	Fairfield, CT	50,781	47,025	2,640	78	895	60,470	54,284	3,350	620	1,950
East Brunswick	Middlesex, NJ	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Orange	Essex, NJ	75,419	33,115	40,099	360	1,542	77,690	10,998	63,971	481	1,960
Edison	Middlesex, NJ	—	—	—	—	—	70,193	63,814	2,040	2,346	1,828
Elizabeth	Union, NJ	112,720	78,270	17,480	514	15,876	106,201	57,270	18,847	1,726	28,044
Elmont	Nassau, NY	29,419	27,409	952	46	936	27,592	24,359	1,529	363	1,303
Fort Lee	Bergen, NJ	30,631	28,710	202	524	1,117	32,449	27,597	547	2,926	1,362
Freeport	Nassau, NY	40,422	30,740	7,467	84	1,883	38,272	21,906	11,635	499	4,148
Garfield	Bergen, NJ	30,754	29,824	363	38	444	26,803	25,291	282	128	1,088
Hackensack	Bergen, NJ	35,897	27,303	6,008	126	2,338	36,039	24,150	7,259	677	3,821
Hempstead	Nassau, NY	39,282	23,564	14,111	189	1,341	40,404	13,919	22,495	261	3,613
Irvington	Essex, NJ	59,727	55,041	2,345	152	2,124	61,493	31,910	23,052	1,076	5,289
Jersey City	Hudson, NJ	260,549	179,084	54,595	1,237	23,729	223,532	110,394	60,778	9,666	41,757
Kearny	Hudson, NJ	37,624	36,646	121	141	638	35,735	32,005	57	397	3,214
Linden	Union, NJ	41,405	34,814	5,320	64	1,154	37,836	29,856	6,273	97	1,534
Mount Vernon	Westchester, NY	72,796	44,584	25,883	255	1,780	66,713	30,516	31,740	789	3,405
New Brunswick	Middlesex, NJ	41,862	29,660	9,517	343	2,132	41,442	24,240	11,659	640	4,755
New Rochelle	Westchester, NY	75,385	61,650	10,854	645	1,937	70,794	53,901	12,197	939	3,594
Newark	Essex, NJ	382,374	122,611	207,458	1,455	45,771	329,248	75,208	188,472	2,306	61,322
Norwalk	Fairfield, CT	79,192	66,163	9,336	182	3,240	77,767	61,639	10,588	836	4,476
Orange	Essex, NJ	32,628	19,983	11,630	113	648	31,136	11,244	17,582	340	1,896
Palisades Park	Bergen, NJ	13,345	13,049	13	38	225	13,732	12,317	39	777	584
Passaic	Passaic, NJ	55,124	34,683	9,861	317	9,846	52,463	23,295	9,639	1,553	17,785
Paterson	Passaic, NJ	144,835	85,709	38,919	282	18,068	137,970	51,156	46,103	695	39,551
Perth Amboy	Middlesex, NJ	38,813	27,228	2,751	79	8,513	38,951	19,911	3,006	106	15,819
Plainfield	Union, NJ	46,862	26,144	18,749	157	1,533	45,555	14,420	27,168	479	3,311
Port Chester	Westchester, NY	25,803	20,204	3,520	66	1,894	23,565	16,406	3,206	155	3,687
Spring Valley	Rockland, NY	18,060	13,258	4,147	50	608	20,537	12,752	6,477	337	912
Stamford	Fairfield, CT	108,848	90,529	13,408	361	4,129	102,453	79,880	15,168	1,206	6,004
Union	Union, NJ	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Union City	Hudson, NJ	58,537	33,997	580	212	23,151	55,593	18,836	389	753	35,562
West New York	Hudson, NJ	40,666	22,620	421	114	17,059	39,194	13,526	356	546	24,748
West Orange	Essex, NJ	43,693	42,623	471	207	322	39,510	36,975	810	970	726
White Plains	Westchester, NY	50,064	40,896	7,250	233	1,648	46,999	34,015	8,967	761	3,188
Yonkers	Westchester, NY	204,367	182,641	13,003	831	7,232	195,351	154,536	19,946	3,420	16,942
OUTER COUNTIES											
Brentwood	Suffolk, NY	—	—	—	—	—	44,321	30,151	3,755	365	9,881
Central Islip	Suffolk, NY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Copague	Suffolk, NY	19,703	18,035	940	35	593	20,132	18,068	680	54	1,325
Huntington Station	Suffolk, NY	28,753	25,668	2,016	79	1,003	28,769	23,982	2,844	334	1,548
Lakewood	Ocean, NJ	17,874	12,886	3,484	46	1,395	22,863	15,509	4,487	179	2,585
Long Branch	Monmouth, NJ	31,774	24,971	5,237	115	1,314	29,819	21,062	5,915	259	2,504
Milford city (balance)	New Haven, CT	50,858	49,732	446	47	550	49,101	47,396	738	354	527
New Haven	New Haven, CT	137,721	95,070	36,158	679	4,916	126,109	74,557	39,590	1,373	10,138
Newburgh	Orange, NY	26,219	16,752	7,677	44	1,597	23,438	12,508	7,529	24	3,337
North Bay Shore	Suffolk, NY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poughkeepsie	Dutchess, NY	32,029	25,647	5,876	73	371	29,757	21,524	7,497	195	464
Toms River	Ocean, NJ	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trenton	Mercer, NJ	104,521	60,529	39,671	153	3,776	92,124	42,520	41,389	460	7,344
Waterbury	New Haven, CT	108,032	92,658	10,891	140	3,987	103,266	83,753	11,839	354	6,862
West Babylon	Suffolk, NY	—	—	—	—	—	41,699	35,663	4,380	181	1,385
West Haven	New Haven, CT	52,851	49,452	2,709	49	510	53,184	47,553	4,612	257	647

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

Places	County and State	1990					2000				
		Total Population	NONHISPANIC			Hispanic	Total Population	NONHISPANIC			Hispanic
			White	Black	Asian			White	Black	Asian	
INNER COUNTIES											
Bayonne	Hudson, NJ	61,444	51,720	2,704	1,111	5,804	61,842	43,303	2,857	2,563	11,002
Bloomfield	Essex, NJ	45,061	38,577	1,880	2,313	2,241	47,683	29,917	5,347	4,073	6,936
Bridgeport	Fairfield, CT	141,686	65,717	36,438	2,904	35,840	139,529	43,174	40,682	4,488	44,568
Cliffside Park	Bergen, NJ	20,393	16,422	146	1,457	2,313	23,007	15,290	335	2,637	4,122
Clifton	Passaic, NJ	71,742	63,803	889	2,315	4,631	78,672	53,346	2,021	5,321	15,608
Danbury	Fairfield, CT	65,585	53,951	4,167	2,331	4,810	74,848	50,732	5,122	3,656	11,903
East Brunswick	Middlesex, NJ	43,548	37,551	933	3,898	1,087	46,756	34,898	1,316	7,611	2,068
East Orange	Essex, NJ	73,552	4,605	65,688	427	2,534	69,904	2,103	61,147	272	3,295
Edison	Middlesex, NJ	88,680	68,268	4,597	12,055	3,561	97,687	54,494	6,422	28,401	6,239
Elizabeth	Union, NJ	110,002	44,051	19,973	2,656	42,826	120,568	32,351	22,031	2,630	59,746
Elmont	Nassau, NY	28,612	19,528	3,867	2,132	3,041	32,657	12,320	10,690	3,231	4,682
Fort Lee	Bergen, NJ	31,997	23,488	263	6,490	1,742	35,461	20,404	579	10,996	2,740
Freeport	Nassau, NY	39,894	18,841	12,226	511	8,116	43,783	13,922	13,413	524	14,707
Garfield	Bergen, NJ	26,727	23,378	506	336	2,453	29,786	21,464	786	683	6,023
Hackensack	Bergen, NJ	37,049	21,264	8,946	1,173	5,522	42,677	17,042	9,911	3,197	11,133
Hempstead	Nassau, NY	49,453	11,229	28,098	679	9,132	56,544	7,354	28,878	563	18,081
Irvington	Essex, NJ	59,774	11,388	41,054	1,332	5,695	60,615	3,541	48,475	807	5,001
Jersey City	Hudson, NJ	228,537	84,451	63,832	24,975	54,231	240,055	56,644	63,680	38,940	68,032
Kearny	Hudson, NJ	34,874	27,171	282	1,503	5,749	40,513	24,447	1,399	2,285	11,065
Linden	Union, NJ	36,701	26,175	7,288	504	2,663	39,394	22,886	8,672	841	5,556
Mount Vernon	Westchester, NY	67,153	24,083	36,529	1,195	5,026	68,381	16,505	39,476	1,674	7,030
New Brunswick	Middlesex, NJ	41,711	20,607	11,472	1,568	7,769	48,573	15,906	9,736	2,723	18,971
New Rochelle	Westchester, NY	67,265	46,210	11,924	1,891	7,044	72,182	40,447	13,245	2,659	14,378
Newark	Essex, NJ	275,221	46,276	155,055	2,808	69,204	273,546	39,131	142,080	2,997	80,451
Norwalk	Fairfield, CT	78,331	58,051	11,881	1,277	6,977	82,951	53,283	12,290	2,621	12,918
Orange	Essex, NJ	29,925	5,586	20,768	320	3,071	32,868	2,510	24,540	340	4,106
Palisades Park	Bergen, NJ	14,536	9,817	144	2,910	1,618	17,073	6,542	127	7,015	2,787
Passaic	Passaic, NJ	58,041	16,534	8,544	3,792	28,462	67,861	12,430	8,011	3,581	42,410
Paterson	Passaic, NJ	140,891	35,368	45,973	1,804	57,050	149,222	19,678	46,962	2,763	74,869
Perth Amboy	Middlesex, NJ	41,967	15,107	3,450	250	22,940	47,303	9,020	3,743	537	33,042
Plainfield	Union, NJ	46,567	9,117	30,063	319	6,759	47,829	5,700	28,762	261	12,073
Port Chester	Westchester, NY	24,728	14,464	2,353	424	7,426	27,867	11,721	1,688	686	12,953
Spring Valley	Rockland, NY	21,802	9,928	9,070	1,072	1,522	25,374	7,616	10,954	1,479	3,854
Stamford	Fairfield, CT	108,056	76,933	18,804	2,212	9,845	117,083	71,474	17,351	5,775	19,569
Union	Union, NJ	50,024	41,556	4,493	1,822	2,117	54,405	33,552	10,542	4,249	4,867
Union City	Hudson, NJ	58,012	12,303	679	1,031	43,661	67,088	8,962	603	1,581	55,241
West New York	Hudson, NJ	38,125	9,018	459	636	27,830	45,768	6,817	742	1,262	36,042
West Orange	Essex, NJ	39,103	32,982	2,206	2,169	1,640	44,852	27,800	7,139	3,708	4,604
White Plains	Westchester, NY	48,718	31,780	9,032	1,411	6,382	53,077	28,875	7,977	2,199	12,620
Yonkers	Westchester, NY	188,082	126,810	24,657	5,369	30,600	196,086	99,414	29,922	9,225	50,954
OUTER COUNTIES											
Brentwood	Suffolk, NY	45,218	23,607	4,890	730	15,675	53,883	13,465	8,887	1,016	29,367
Central Islip	Suffolk, NY	-	-	-	-	-	31,881	10,152	8,442	817	11,406
Copague	Suffolk, NY	20,769	17,674	751	304	1,932	21,922	15,742	845	454	4,462
Huntington Station	Suffolk, NY	28,247	21,013	3,323	512	3,291	29,968	18,168	3,233	906	6,719
Lakewood	Ocean, NJ	26,095	17,620	4,726	267	3,444	36,141	24,591	4,169	448	6,240
Long Branch	Monmouth, NJ	28,658	18,928	5,467	439	3,707	31,340	17,981	5,322	541	6,490
Milford city (balance)	New Haven, CT	48,168	46,092	684	345	950	50,602	45,883	969	1,369	1,769
New Haven	New Haven, CT	130,474	63,890	46,257	3,182	16,350	123,626	44,074	44,083	4,563	26,498
Newburgh	Orange, NY	26,454	11,154	9,031	146	6,025	28,233	7,936	8,786	284	10,208
North Bay Shore	Suffolk, NY	12,799	6,335	1,683	36	4,693	15,018	3,971	2,486	228	7,619
Poughkeepsie	Dutchess, NY	28,844	18,349	8,942	462	790	29,871	14,863	10,399	374	3,136
Toms River	Ocean, NJ	-	-	-	-	-	86,452	77,810	1,333	2,334	4,046
Trenton	Mercer, NJ	88,675	33,527	42,696	371	11,701	85,258	21,053	43,130	632	18,502
Waterbury	New Haven, CT	108,961	80,439	13,376	713	13,902	107,271	62,485	16,193	1,739	23,430
West Babylon	Suffolk, NY	42,410	35,871	4,139	407	1,842	43,452	34,336	4,279	614	3,433
West Haven	New Haven, CT	54,021	44,421	6,398	1,208	1,726	52,360	36,466	8,016	1,511	4,764

APPENDIX TABLE 5-11

Ten Largest Source Countries of the Foreign-born Selected Urban Places in the New York Metropolitan Region, 2000

			COUNTRY RANK									
COUNTY & STATE	TOTAL FOREIGN-BORN	1		2		3		4		5		
		COUNTRY	NUMBER	COUNTRY	NUMBER	COUNTRY	NUMBER	COUNTRY	NUMBER	COUNTRY	NUMBER	
INNER COUNTIES												
Bayonne	Hudson, NJ	12,470	Poland	1,685	Egypt	1,644	Philippines	1,018	Dom. Rep.	978	Italy	845
Bloomfield	Essex, NJ	10,892	Philippines	1,269	Italy	868	India	854	Guyana	626	Peru	455
Bridgeport	Fairfield, CT	28,638	Jamaica	4,790	Portugal	2,177	Mexico	2,011	Brazil	1,955	Haiti	1,652
Cliffside Park	Bergen, NJ	9,953	Korea	1,255	Italy	842	El Salvador	580	Brazil	556	Turkey	506
Clifton	Passaic, NJ	22,992	Poland	4,057	Peru	2,057	India	1,865	Dom. Rep.	1,548	Colombia	1,323
Danbury	Fairfield, CT	20,241	Brazil	4,158	Ecuador	2,777	Portugal	1,868	Dom. Rep.	1,789	Mexico	1,188
East Brunswick	Middlesex, NJ	10,982	China	2,134	India	2,042	Egypt	788	Russia	606	Philippines	405
East Orange	Essex, NJ	12,759	Jamaica	3,271	Haiti	2,498	Guyana	1,658	Trin.&Tobago	870	Dom. Rep.	640
Edison	Middlesex, NJ	32,351	India	12,621	China	4,493	Philippines	1,880	Korea	934	Poland	777
Elizabeth	Union, NJ	52,975	Colombia	8,731	Cuba	5,812	Portugal	4,544	El Salvador	4,043	Peru	3,591
Elmont	Nassau, NY	12,039	Haiti	2,475	Jamaica	1,375	India	1,046	Italy	789	Guyana	627
Fort Lee	Bergen, NJ	15,864	Korea	4,799	Japan	1,741	China	1,286	Russia	877	Greece	498
Freeport	Nassau, NY	13,089	El Salvador	3,145	Dom. Rep.	3,135	Jamaica	1,006	Colombia	654	Guatemala	613
Garfield	Bergen, NJ	11,636	Poland	4,267	Peru	870	Italy	807	Colombia	593	Dom. Rep.	468
Hackensack	Bergen, NJ	14,446	Ecuador	2,264	Colombia	1,888	Dom. Rep.	1,130	Jamaica	1,072	India	858
Hempstead	Nassau, NY	18,769	El Salvador	6,947	Jamaica	2,157	Honduras	1,878	Haiti	1,183	Dom. Rep.	751
Irvington	Essex, NJ	14,678	Haiti	4,886	Jamaica	2,310	Guyana	1,468	Nigeria	691	Trin.&Tobago	646
Jersey City	Hudson, NJ	81,554	Philippines	13,422	India	9,949	Dom. Rep.	8,716	Ecuador	4,550	Egypt	4,462
Kearny	Hudson, NJ	15,475	Portugal	2,800	Brazil	1,770	Peru	1,724	Ecuador	1,142	China	753
Linden	Union, NJ	10,351	Poland	2,992	Haiti	1,066	Portugal	808	Colombia	671	Cuba	475
Mount Vernon	Westchester, NY	19,882	Jamaica	7,683	Brazil	1,297	Portugal	1,034	Mexico	1,020	Italy	924
New Brunswick	Middlesex, NJ	16,215	Mexico	6,134	Dom. Rep.	2,289	Honduras	2,018	India	743	Guyana	299
New Rochelle	Westchester, NY	19,722	Mexico	5,208	Jamaica	1,418	Italy	1,338	Colombia	1,174	Peru	850
Newark	Essex, NJ	66,057	Portugal	12,173	Ecuador	9,731	Brazil	6,696	Dom. Rep.	5,774	Cuba	2,436
Norwalk	Fairfield, CT	16,800	Colombia	2,381	Mexico	1,576	Haiti	1,152	Jamaica	922	Italy	885
Orange	Essex, NJ	10,293	Haiti	2,757	Jamaica	1,254	Guyana	939	Trin.&Tobago	775	El Salvador	614
Palisades Park	Bergen, NJ	9,725	Korea	5,194	Guatemala	609	Colombia	382	Italy	319	Greece	261
Passaic	Passaic, NJ	31,101	Mexico	9,728	Dom. Rep.	8,455	Peru	2,067	India	1,922	Poland	1,446
Paterson	Passaic, NJ	48,924	Dom. Rep.	14,253	Peru	7,941	Colombia	5,060	Mexico	3,982	Jamaica	3,940
Perth Amboy	Middlesex, NJ	16,895	Dom. Rep.	7,764	Mexico	2,299	Peru	1,250	Cuba	760	Portugal	551
Plainfield	Union, NJ	11,327	Guatemala	1,782	El Salvador	1,358	Ecuador	1,347	Jamaica	1,219	Honduras	1,053
Port Chester	Westchester, NY	11,535	Mexico	2,750	Ecuador	1,334	Guatemala	1,169	Peru	980	Colombia	777
Spring Valley	Rockland, NY	10,921	Haiti	4,172	Guatemala	1,209	Ecuador	880	Jamaica	749	India	524
Stamford	Fairfield, CT	34,670	Guatemala	3,971	Haiti	2,728	Jamaica	2,227	Colombia	2,188	India	2,001
Union	Union, NJ	13,360	Portugal	1,870	Philippines	1,521	Poland	920	Haiti	773	India	724
Union City	Hudson, NJ	39,378	Cuba	8,853	Dom. Rep.	7,348	Ecuador	5,027	El Salvador	3,874	Colombia	2,851
West New York	Hudson, NJ	29,831	Cuba	8,367	Dom. Rep.	3,581	El Salvador	3,573	Colombia	2,869	Mexico	2,464
West Orange	Essex, NJ	11,483	Haiti	1,176	Philippines	760	Peru	658	India	636	China	584
White Plains	Westchester, NY	15,572	Mexico	2,523	Peru	1,681	Colombia	1,645	Italy	846	Jamaica	706
Yonkers	Westchester, NY	51,687	Dom. Rep.	6,321	Mexico	4,376	Italy	3,959	India	3,163	Jamaica	3,110
OUTER COUNTIES												
Brentwood	Suffolk, NY	18,721	El Salvador	6,960	Dom. Rep.	2,072	Colombia	1,694	Haiti	1,009	Guatemala	767
Central Islip	Suffolk, NY	7,325	El Salvador	1,932	Jamaica	633	Dom. Rep.	548	Ecuador	525	Haiti	373
Copliague	Suffolk, NY	4,754	Dom. Rep.	1,076	Poland	647	El Salvador	634	Italy	279	Colombia	219
Huntington Station	Suffolk, NY	6,254	El Salvador	2,169	Haiti	350	Honduras	339	Mexico	264	Jamaica	235
Lakewood	Ocean, NJ	5,651	Mexico	1,484	Poland	365	Jamaica	284	Dom. Rep.	264	UK	237
Long Branch	Monmouth, NJ	6,164	Brazil	1,163	Mexico	881	Portugal	513	Italy	344	Guatemala	292
Milford city (balance)	New Haven, CT	4,100	India	367	UK	341	China	294	Germany	286	Canada	268
New Haven	New Haven, CT	14,350	Mexico	2,331	China	1,208	Jamaica	1,140	Ecuador	868	Poland	474
Newburgh	Orange, NY	5,742	Mexico	3,013	Honduras	705	Peru	348	El Salvador	287	Jamaica	280
North Bay Shore	Suffolk, NY	4,405	El Salvador	1,593	Dom. Rep.	531	Guatemala	265	Honduras	240	Ecuador	207
Poughkeepsie	Dutchess, NY	4,138	Jamaica	1,244	Mexico	1,102	Italy	191	India	128	Poland	125
Toms River	Ocean, NJ	6,125	Philippines	637	Italy	597	Mexico	441	India	407	Germany	353
Trenton	Mercer, NJ	12,024	Guatemala	3,382	Jamaica	912	Costa Rica	851	Haiti	801	Mexico	668
Waterbury	New Haven, CT	12,950	Italy	1,706	Dom. Rep.	1,479	Jamaica	824	Portugal	780	Guyana	565
West Babylon	Suffolk, NY	4,688	Italy	895	Poland	293	Jamaica	266	Germany	256	Dom. Rep.	198
West Haven	New Haven, CT	5,953	Italy	516	India	392	Mexico	369	Jamaica	341	Colombia	319

		COUNTRY RANK									
COUNTY & STATE	TOTAL FOREIGN-BORN	6		7		8		9		10	
		COUNTRY	NUMBER	COUNTRY	NUMBER	COUNTRY	NUMBER	COUNTRY	NUMBER	COUNTRY	NUMBER
INNER COUNTIES											
Bayonne	Hudson, NJ	Spain	573	Mexico	524	India	445	Peru	347	Honduras	310
Bloomfield	Essex, NJ	Ecuador	411	China	392	Poland	388	Dom. Rep.	333	Jamaica	313
Bridgeport	Fairfield, CT	Italy	1,160	Colombia	1,140	Vietnam	1,140	Dom. Rep.	958	Cuba	832
Cliffside Park	Bergen, NJ	Cuba	453	Japan	401	Guatemala	353	Russia	283	China	280
Clifton	Passaic, NJ	Mexico	975	Italy	925	Philippines	908	Turkey	711	Ukraine	493
Danbury	Fairfield, CT	India	916	Colombia	611	Jamaica	444	Italy	430	Canada	381
East Brunswick	Middlesex, NJ	Ukraine	346	Korea	322	Italy	239	Poland	225	Hungary	224
East Orange	Essex, NJ	Nigeria	406	Ghana	299	Barbados	170	India	155	Ethiopia	141
Edison	Middlesex, NJ	Colombia	669	Pakistan	598	Italy	576	Russia	460	Egypt	454
Elizabeth	Union, NJ	Dom. Rep.	3,492	Haiti	2,680	Ecuador	2,633	Honduras	1,364	Brazil	1,339
Elmont	Nassau, NY	Philippines	494	El Salvador	454	Trin.&Tobago	410	Pakistan	378	Peru	343
Fort Lee	Bergen, NJ	Italy	449	India	410	Philippines	360	Dom. Rep.	253	El Salvador	236
Freeport	Nassau, NY	Honduras	489	Haiti	384	Trin.&Tobago	269	Guyana	230	Ecuador	196
Garfield	Bergen, NJ	Mexico	262	Ecuador	238	Yugoslavia	186	Portugal	168	India	154
Hackensack	Bergen, NJ	Korea	580	Philippines	564	Mexico	476	Italy	400	Peru	353
Hempstead	Nassau, NY	Guatemala	616	Trin.&Tobago	572	Guyana	554	Colombia	522	Ecuador	420
Irvington	Essex, NJ	Ghana	531	Ecuador	466	Dom. Rep.	430	Philippines	262	Poland	227
Jersey City	Hudson, NJ	Guyana	2,732	Pakistan	2,334	China	2,316	Honduras	1,854	Colombia	1,786
Kearny	Hudson, NJ	Spain	733	India	705	Poland	662	Colombia	596	Cuba	536
Linden	Union, NJ	Peru	368	Czechoslovakia*	263	Philippines	260	Dom. Rep.	247	Italy	227
Mount Vernon	Westchester, NY	Guyana	740	Dom. Rep.	614	Haiti	521	Barbados	460	India	372
New Brunswick	Middlesex, NJ	Nicaragua	273	Jamaica	267	China	252	Korea	248	Colombia	214
New Rochelle	Westchester, NY	Haiti	774	India	670	Guatemala	501	China	477	Brazil	395
Newark	Essex, NJ	Haiti	2,214	Guyana	1,964	Peru	1,821	Jamaica	1,749	El Salvador	1,695
Norwalk	Fairfield, CT	Greece	732	India	727	UK	630	Costa Rica	603	Honduras	577
Orange	Essex, NJ	Peru	524	Nigeria	326	Dom. Rep.	305	Ecuador	293	Mexico	236
Palisades Park	Bergen, NJ	China	254	India	233	Dom. Rep.	190	Japan	188	Ecuador	179
Passaic	Passaic, NJ	Colombia	1,436	Philippines	615	Ecuador	589	Honduras	562	Cuba	536
Paterson	Passaic, NJ	Bangladesh	1,648	Italy	1,096	Costa Rica	808	Ecuador	801	Turkey	691
Perth Amboy	Middlesex, NJ	Poland	538	Colombia	481	El Salvador	343	Argentina	250	Honduras	227
Plainfield	Union, NJ	Colombia	674	Mexico	630	Dom. Rep.	589	Peru	282	Trin.&Tobago	278
Port Chester	Westchester, NY	Italy	589	Brazil	492	El Salvador	482	Cuba	416	Dom. Rep.	411
Spring Valley	Rockland, NY	Poland	414	Philippines	412	Ukraine	319	Mexico	177	El Salvador	168
Stamford	Fairfield, CT	Poland	1,946	Italy	1,834	Peru	1,630	Ecuador	1,513	UK	1,072
Union	Union, NJ	Italy	607	Colombia	563	Nigeria	554	Cuba	442	Germany	426
Union City	Hudson, NJ	Peru	2,086	Mexico	2,078	Honduras	1,954	Guatemala	627	India	585
West New York	Hudson, NJ	Ecuador	2,367	Peru	901	Honduras	804	Guatemala	622	India	557
West Orange	Essex, NJ	Jamaica	514	Korea	496	Italy	466	Colombia	360	Poland	282
White Plains	Westchester, NY	India	585	Ecuador	552	Dom. Rep.	522	Germany	370	China	339
Yonkers	Westchester, NY	Ireland	2,987	Ecuador	2,102	El Salvador	1,829	Philippines	1,517	Portugal	1,461
OUTER COUNTIES											
Brentwood	Suffolk, NY	Ecuador	682	Honduras	674	Peru	614	Jamaica	390	Mexico	334
Central Islip	Suffolk, NY	Colombia	331	India	323	Honduras	303	Trin.&Tobago	245	Peru	217
Copiapue	Suffolk, NY	Ukraine	188	China	178	Ecuador	157	Germany	114	Mexico	105
Huntington Station	Suffolk, NY	Colombia	204	Dom. Rep.	191	India	167	Italy	167	Guatemala	162
Lakewood	Ocean, NJ	Ukraine	231	Russia	223	Philippines	192	Colombia	171	Germany	168
Long Branch	Monmouth, NJ	Ecuador	278	Colombia	214	El Salvador	173	China	142	Philippines	127
Milford city (balance)	New Haven, CT	Poland	266	Italy	216	Vietnam	102	Philippines	96	Portugal	96
New Haven	New Haven, CT	Italy	416	UK	368	India	353	Colombia	350	Korea	327
Newburgh	Orange, NY	Italy	146	Haiti	117	Colombia	82	Dom. Rep.	56	Guatemala	54
North Bay Shore	Suffolk, NY	Haiti	159	Colombia	149	Jamaica	142	India	140	Peru	103
Poughkeepsie	Dutchess, NY	Venezuela	106	Dom. Rep.	82	Haiti	78	Jordan	77	Greece	75
Toms River	Ocean, NJ	UK	343	China	270	Colombia	203	Korea	198	Cuba	187
Trenton	Mercer, NJ	Poland	504	Italy	409	Dom. Rep.	369	Ecuador	338	Colombia	277
Waterbury	New Haven, CT	Canada	443	Mexico	426	Brazil	400	Philippines	258	Poland	254
West Babylon	Suffolk, NY	Haiti	194	El Salvador	162	UK	161	Peru	161	Ecuador	149
West Haven	New Haven, CT	UK	287	Portugal	269	Turkey	209	Ecuador	163	Nigeria	153

* (includes Czech Republic and Slovakia)

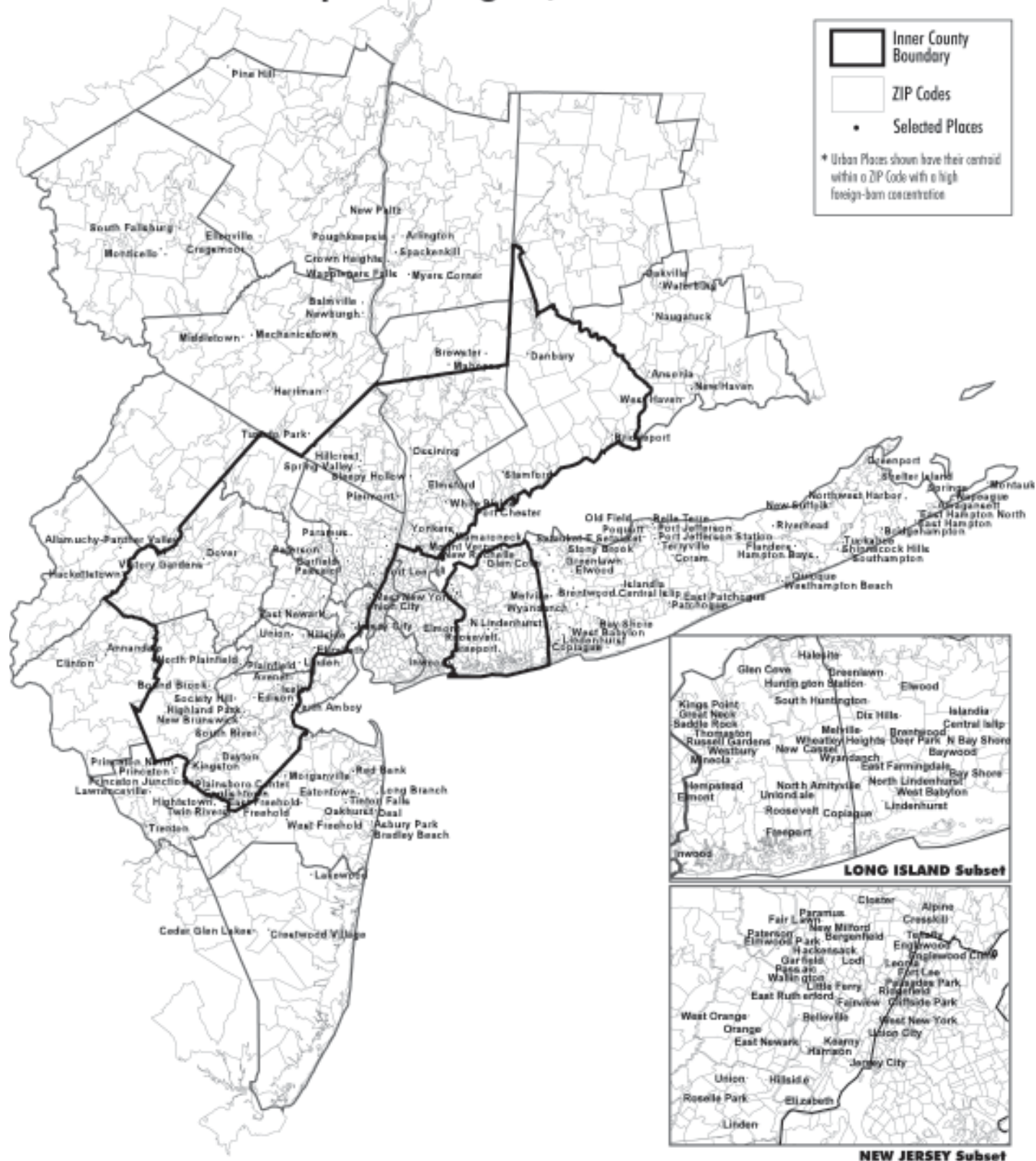
APPENDIX TABLE 5-12

Race/Hispanic Origin and Economic Characteristics

Selected Urban Places in the New York Metropolitan Region, 2000

Places	County & State	RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN (%)				ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS		
		NONHISPANICS				Median Household Income	% Below Poverty	% Bachelor's degree or higher
		White	Black	Asian	Hispanic			
INNER COUNTIES								
Bayonne	Hudson, NJ	70.0	4.6	4.1	17.8	\$41,566	10.1	20.9
Bloomfield	Essex, NJ	62.7	11.2	8.5	14.5	\$53,289	5.9	31.8
Bridgeport	Fairfield, CT	30.9	29.2	3.2	31.9	\$34,658	18.4	12.2
Cliffside Park	Bergen, NJ	66.5	1.5	11.5	17.9	\$46,288	10.7	32.7
Clifton	Passaic, NJ	67.8	2.6	6.8	19.8	\$50,619	6.3	23.6
Danbury	Fairfield, CT	67.8	6.8	4.9	15.9	\$53,664	8.0	27.1
East Brunswick	Middlesex, NJ	74.6	2.8	16.3	4.4	\$75,956	2.8	47.1
East Orange	Essex, NJ	3.0	87.5	0.4	4.7	\$32,346	19.2	15.0
Edison	Middlesex, NJ	55.8	6.6	29.1	6.4	\$69,746	4.8	42.3
Elizabeth	Union, NJ	26.8	18.3	2.2	49.6	\$35,175	17.8	12.1
Elmont	Nassau, NY	37.7	32.7	9.9	14.3	\$62,511	7.5	21.3
Fort Lee	Bergen, NJ	57.5	1.6	31.0	7.7	\$58,161	7.9	48.2
Freeport	Nassau, NY	31.8	30.6	1.2	33.6	\$55,948	10.6	20.5
Garfield	Bergen, NJ	72.1	2.6	2.3	20.2	\$42,748	7.8	14.0
Hackensack	Bergen, NJ	39.9	23.2	7.5	26.1	\$49,316	9.3	29.1
Hempstead	Nassau, NY	13.0	51.1	1.0	32.0	\$45,234	17.7	16.0
Irvington	Essex, NJ	5.8	80.0	1.3	8.3	\$36,575	17.4	12.1
Jersey City	Hudson, NJ	23.6	26.5	16.2	28.3	\$37,862	18.6	27.5
Kearny	Hudson, NJ	60.3	3.5	5.6	27.3	\$47,757	8.6	17.4
Linden	Union, NJ	58.1	22.0	2.1	14.1	\$46,345	6.4	14.1
Mount Vernon	Westchester, NY	24.1	57.7	2.4	10.3	\$41,128	14.2	24.2
New Brunswick	Middlesex, NJ	32.7	20.0	5.6	39.1	\$36,080	27.0	19.2
New Rochelle	Westchester, NY	56.0	18.3	3.7	19.9	\$55,513	10.5	38.3
Newark	Essex, NJ	14.3	51.9	1.1	29.4	\$26,913	28.4	9.0
Norwalk	Fairfield, CT	64.2	14.8	3.2	15.6	\$59,839	7.2	34.2
Orange	Essex, NJ	7.6	74.7	1.0	12.5	\$35,759	18.8	16.7
Palisades Park	Bergen, NJ	38.3	0.7	41.1	16.3	\$48,015	9.7	30.6
Passaic	Passaic, NJ	18.3	11.8	5.3	62.5	\$33,594	21.2	13.7
Paterson	Passaic, NJ	13.2	31.5	1.9	50.2	\$32,778	22.2	8.2
Perth Amboy	Middlesex, NJ	19.1	7.9	1.1	69.9	\$37,608	17.6	9.7
Plainfield	Union, NJ	11.9	60.1	0.5	25.2	\$46,683	15.9	18.5
Port Chester	Westchester, NY	42.1	6.1	2.5	46.5	\$45,381	13.0	20.6
Spring Valley	Rockland, NY	30.0	43.2	5.8	15.2	\$41,311	18.7	19.9
Stamford	Fairfield, CT	61.0	14.8	4.9	16.7	\$60,556	7.9	39.6
Union	Union, NJ	61.7	19.4	7.8	8.9	\$59,173	4.2	26.5
Union City	Hudson, NJ	13.4	0.9	2.4	82.3	\$30,642	21.4	12.5
West New York	Hudson, NJ	14.9	1.6	2.8	78.7	\$31,980	18.9	16.4
West Orange	Essex, NJ	62.0	15.9	8.3	10.3	\$69,254	5.6	43.1
White Plains	Westchester, NY	54.4	15.0	4.1	23.8	\$58,545	9.8	41.1
Yonkers	Westchester, NY	50.7	15.3	4.7	26.0	\$44,663	15.5	24.8
OUTER COUNTIES								
Brentwood	Suffolk, NY	25.0	16.5	1.9	54.5	\$59,208	11.3	11.2
Central Islip	Suffolk, NY	31.8	26.5	2.6	35.8	\$55,504	11.4	14.9
Copague	Suffolk, NY	71.8	3.9	2.1	20.4	\$58,906	8.0	13.9
Huntington Station	Suffolk, NY	60.6	10.8	3.0	22.4	\$61,760	11.2	27.9
Lakewood	Ocean, NJ	68.0	11.5	1.2	17.3	\$30,769	29.1	21.4
Long Branch	Monmouth, NJ	57.4	17.0	1.7	20.7	\$38,651	16.7	20.2
Milford city (balance)	New Haven, CT	90.7	1.9	2.7	3.5	\$61,167	3.8	29.1
New Haven	New Haven, CT	35.7	35.7	3.7	21.4	\$29,604	24.4	27.1
Newburgh	Orange, NY	28.1	31.1	1.0	36.2	\$30,332	25.8	11.2
North Bay Shore	Suffolk, NY	26.4	16.6	1.5	50.7	\$55,779	10.4	9.5
Poughkeepsie	Dutchess, NY	49.8	34.8	1.3	10.5	\$29,389	22.7	19.5
Toms River	Ocean, NJ	90.0	1.5	2.7	4.7	\$55,659	5.6	23.7
Trenton	Mercer, NJ	24.7	50.6	0.7	21.7	\$31,074	21.1	9.2
Waterbury	New Haven, CT	58.2	15.1	1.6	21.8	\$34,285	16.0	13.9
West Babylon	Suffolk, NY	79.0	9.8	1.4	7.9	\$60,862	6.2	17.2
West Haven	New Haven, CT	69.6	15.3	2.9	9.1	\$42,393	8.8	19.1

Selected Urban Places within ZIP Codes that have High Foreign-born Concentrations* New York Metropolitan Region, 2000



APPENDIX TABLE 6-1

Ability to Speak English for the Population Ages 5 and Over by Neighborhoods/ZIP Codes of Residence New York City, 2000

POPULATION AGES 5 AND OVER								
			LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH SPOKEN AT HOME					
	ZIP Code	TOTAL	Speak only English	TOTAL	Speak English very well	Speak English well	Speak English not well	Speak English not at all
TOTAL, NEW YORK CITY		7,475,602	3,920,797	3,554,805	1,785,828	853,817	651,541	263,619
BRONX		1,225,092	578,996	646,096	337,067	146,269	113,372	49,388
Morris Heights	10453	69,364	26,797	42,567	20,299	9,160	8,283	4,825
Highbridge	10452	64,602	21,971	42,631	18,510	10,373	9,083	4,665
Tremont	10457	62,225	23,846	38,379	17,750	8,484	8,241	3,904
Morrisania	10456	69,382	33,541	35,841	16,228	8,984	7,043	3,586
Hunts Point	10474	10,178	3,535	6,643	3,317	1,503	1,201	622
Mott Haven-Port Morris	10454	31,989	9,955	22,034	10,639	4,266	4,800	2,329
Concourse Village-Melrose	10451	38,026	17,855	20,171	9,795	4,560	3,853	1,963
Melrose-Longwood-Morrisania		69,813	21,098	48,715	23,469	10,730	9,675	4,841
Melrose-Longwood	10455	34,140	10,522	23,618	11,393	5,022	4,830	2,373
Longwood-Morrisania	10459	35,673	10,576	25,097	12,076	5,708	4,845	2,468
Rikers Island	11370 *	12,780	9,396	3,384	2,465	758	161	0
Belmont-Fordham-Bedford Park	10458	70,375	23,522	46,853	23,324	10,702	8,971	3,856
Riverdale-Fieldston	10471	22,487	15,282	7,205	5,247	1,345	491	122
Woodlawn-Wakefield	10470	14,703	11,805	2,898	2,013	621	211	53
University Heights-Kingsbridge	10468	71,338	22,747	48,591	22,474	11,531	9,670	4,916
Kingsbridge-Spuyten Duyvil	10463 *	53,972	27,909	26,063	14,201	6,276	4,098	1,488
Norwood-Williamsbridge	10467	86,647	41,961	44,686	25,092	9,680	7,519	2,395
Co-op City-Eastchester	10475	36,074	26,301	9,773	6,621	2,124	845	183
Williamsbridge-Baychester	10469	59,744	41,939	17,805	11,679	3,840	1,856	430
Wakefield	10466	63,651	47,349	16,302	10,723	3,312	1,865	402
Country Club-Throgs Neck-City Island		44,416	30,553	13,863	9,334	2,774	1,506	249
City Island	10464	4,346	3,573	773	593	117	48	15
Throgs Neck-Country Club	10465	40,070	26,980	13,090	8,741	2,657	1,458	234
Parkchester-Van Nest	10462	67,173	30,352	36,821	20,622	8,705	5,832	1,662
Soundview-Clason Point		110,584	46,630	63,954	35,480	14,214	10,221	4,039
Soundview-Bruckner	10472	58,696	21,357	37,339	19,445	8,566	6,408	2,920
Clason Point	10473	51,888	25,273	26,615	16,035	5,648	3,813	1,119
Westchester Square-Morris Park	10461	47,029	26,632	20,397	12,430	4,481	2,632	854
West Farms-Crotona Park East	10460	48,540	18,020	30,520	15,355	7,846	5,315	2,004
BROOKLYN		2,285,223	1,217,121	1,068,102	521,039	265,122	204,256	77,685
Flatbush	11226	97,959	58,922	39,037	20,604	9,870	6,518	2,045
East Flatbush	11203	78,386	60,824	17,562	10,595	4,419	2,123	425
Crown Heights		119,103	87,696	31,407	18,671	7,298	4,409	1,029
Crown Heights-Weeksville	11213	59,989	45,074	14,915	9,236	3,253	1,977	449
Crown Heights-Prospect Lefferts	11225	59,114	42,622	16,492	9,435	4,045	2,432	580
Midwood	11230	82,331	33,211	49,120	22,558	13,152	10,019	3,391
Vanderveer	11210	57,054	36,691	20,363	12,078	4,788	2,928	569
Coney Island	11224	48,466	23,824	24,642	10,962	6,740	5,507	1,433
Gravesend-Homecrest		148,424	63,933	84,491	36,427	23,347	18,074	6,643
Gravesend	11223	72,834	28,667	44,167	19,110	11,850	9,576	3,631
Homecrest-Madison	11229	75,590	35,266	40,324	17,317	11,497	8,498	3,012
Sheepshead Bay-Brighton Beach	11235	73,993	24,078	49,915	19,058	14,873	11,813	4,171
Flatlands-Canarsie		171,716	120,548	51,168	31,839	11,807	6,038	1,484
Flatlands-Mill Basin	11234	82,026	57,900	24,126	14,965	5,923	2,661	577
Canarsie	11236	89,690	62,648	27,042	16,874	5,884	3,377	907
Bensonhurst-Mapleton	11204	69,791	21,617	48,174	21,453	12,895	10,195	3,631
Bay Ridge-Bensonhurst		183,200	83,385	99,815	45,447	27,321	20,149	6,898
Bath Beach-Bensonhurst	11214	78,870	27,920	50,950	19,832	14,465	11,933	4,720
Dyker Heights	11228	38,106	20,623	17,483	9,018	4,520	3,052	893
Bay Ridge	11209	66,224	34,842	31,382	16,597	8,336	5,164	1,285
Brownsville	11212	77,615	62,226	15,389	8,857	3,469	2,344	719
East New York	11207	78,719	50,029	28,690	15,686	6,186	4,821	1,997
Cypress Hills	11208	79,876	39,510	40,366	21,508	8,936	7,148	2,774

POPULATION AGES 5 AND OVER

	ZIP Code	TOTAL	Speak only English	LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH SPOKEN AT HOME				
				TOTAL	Speak English very well	Speak English well	Speak English not well	Speak English not at all
Starrett City	11239	13,919	7,298	6,621	3,152	1,336	1,655	478
Fort Greene-Clinton Hill	11205	32,713	21,658	11,055	6,020	2,559	1,652	824
Williamsburg	11211	76,413	20,131	56,282	26,181	15,583	10,783	3,735
Bushwick	11237	43,804	7,889	35,915	15,768	7,338	8,150	4,659
Greenpoint	11222	37,450	12,922	24,528	9,635	6,380	6,559	1,954
Bedford Stuyvesant	11216	52,573	43,225	9,348	5,439	2,289	1,352	268
Williamsburg-Bedford Stuyvesant	11206	63,435	25,270	38,165	17,743	8,569	7,916	3,937
Bushwick-Bedford Stuyvesant	11221	68,597	43,572	25,025	12,988	5,189	4,965	1,883
Stuyvesant Heights-Ocean Hill	11233	57,130	47,160	9,970	6,263	2,011	1,380	316
Prospect Heights	11238	46,109	35,729	10,380	6,472	2,204	1,388	316
Brooklyn Heights-Cobble Hill	11201	45,281	33,461	11,820	7,848	2,006	1,495	471
Park Slope		92,744	62,638	30,106	18,076	6,275	4,336	1,419
Park Slope-Windsor Terrace	11215	59,164	38,934	20,230	12,087	4,417	2,890	836
Park Slope-Boerum Hill	11217	33,580	23,704	9,876	5,989	1,858	1,446	583
Carroll Gardens-Red Hook	11231	30,993	20,772	10,221	6,395	2,197	1,352	277
Sunset Park-Industry City		110,936	23,643	87,293	34,280	19,979	20,492	12,542
Sunset Park	11220	85,390	17,724	67,666	25,829	15,598	15,877	10,362
Industry City-Sunset Park	11232	25,546	5,919	19,627	8,451	4,381	4,615	2,180
Kensington-Windsor Terrace	11218	68,772	26,419	42,353	20,397	10,940	8,166	2,850
Borough Park	11219	77,721	18,840	58,881	28,639	15,166	10,529	4,547
MANHATTAN		1,462,015	849,603	612,412	320,171	123,322	107,283	61,636
Washington Heights		157,154	35,600	121,554	49,452	25,989	27,270	18,843
South	10032	59,160	16,297	42,863	17,511	8,791	9,518	7,043
Middle	10033	54,628	11,648	42,980	17,846	9,233	9,323	6,578
North	10040	43,366	7,655	35,711	14,095	7,965	8,429	5,222
Inwood	10034	38,717	9,217	29,500	12,404	6,424	6,139	4,533
Hamilton Heights	10031	56,144	21,111	35,033	14,378	7,380	8,286	4,989
Manhattanville-Harlem	10027	52,143	34,329	17,814	9,738	4,159	2,736	1,181
Central Harlem		72,938	53,716	19,222	10,141	4,198	3,695	1,188
South	10026	28,474	19,296	9,178	5,130	1,925	1,552	571
Middle	10030	24,329	18,910	5,419	2,663	1,433	1,013	310
North	10039	20,135	15,510	4,625	2,348	840	1,130	307
East Harlem		116,581	57,988	58,593	28,762	13,279	11,428	5,124
South	10029	70,414	28,865	41,549	20,025	9,424	8,382	3,718
Middle	10035	29,999	15,570	14,429	7,324	3,218	2,590	1,297
North	10037	16,168	13,553	2,615	1,413	637	456	109
Marble Hill	10463*	7,259	2,400	4,859	2,209	1,123	1,090	437
Chinatown and Vicinity		119,754	39,300	80,454	27,028	15,861	20,449	17,116
Chinatown-Lower East Side	10002	80,971	20,815	60,156	19,444	12,257	15,146	13,309
Tribeca-Chinatown	10013	23,737	11,200	12,537	4,226	2,021	3,456	2,834
South St. Seaport-Chinatown	10038	15,046	7,285	7,761	3,358	1,583	1,847	973
Battery Park City	10280	7,592	5,160	2,432	1,716	489	219	8
The Financial District		7,047	4,834	2,213	1,571	383	207	52
Battery-Governors Island	10004	1,173	841	332	263	30	25	14
Wall Street	10005	912	675	237	173	47	17	0
Trinity	10006	1,455	995	460	383	47	30	0
City Hall-Tribeca	10007	3,449	2,304	1,145	737	235	135	38
World Trade Center vicinity	10048	58	19	39	15	24	0	0
Lower East Side-East Village-Stuy Town		134,442	89,128	45,314	28,931	8,675	5,572	2,136
Cooper Square-Union Square	10003	52,718	37,633	15,085	10,826	2,727	1,246	286
East Village-Stuy Town	10009	56,049	32,519	23,530	13,287	4,607	3,834	1,802
Flatiron-Peter Cooper Village	10010	25,675	18,976	6,699	4,818	1,341	492	48
Chelsea	10011	45,474	34,741	10,733	7,745	1,672	1,010	306
Greenwich Village-Soho		57,267	42,681	14,586	9,694	2,107	1,729	1,056
Village-NoHo-Soho	10012	25,311	16,780	8,531	4,958	1,187	1,375	1,011
Greenwich Village	10014	31,956	25,901	6,055	4,736	920	354	45

APPENDIX TABLE 6-1 (continued)

POPULATION AGES 5 AND OVER								
	ZIP Code	TOTAL	Speak only English	LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH SPOKEN AT HOME				
				TOTAL	Speak English very well	Speak English well	Speak English not well	Speak English not at all
Theater District-Clinton	10036	18,285	11,691	6,594	3,706	1,603	1,065	220
Midtown-Clinton	10019	34,898	22,744	12,154	7,767	2,634	1,423	330
Garment District	10018	4,375	2,310	2,065	1,012	437	466	150
Fur-Flower District	10001	16,605	10,363	6,242	3,461	1,226	1,208	347
Lincoln Square-Ansonia	10023	61,011	45,241	15,770	11,322	2,981	1,180	287
Cathedral-Manhattan Valley	10025	93,061	58,601	34,460	20,692	6,534	5,234	2,000
Upper West Side	10024	58,201	43,747	14,454	10,009	2,592	1,424	429
Upper East Side		199,137	151,277	47,860	35,781	8,309	3,334	436
Lenox Hill	10021	99,404	75,980	23,424	17,574	4,235	1,466	149
Yorkville	10028	42,795	33,515	9,280	7,089	1,545	563	83
Yorkville-Carnegie Hill	10128	56,938	41,782	15,156	11,118	2,529	1,305	204
Roosevelt Island	10044	9,102	5,555	3,547	2,599	510	320	118
Murray Hill	10016	49,345	34,921	14,424	10,364	2,690	1,101	269
Sutton Place-Beekman Place	10022	29,468	22,327	7,141	5,566	1,128	377	70
Grand Central-United Nations	10017	16,015	10,621	5,394	4,123	939	321	11
QUEENS		2,088,870	968,415	1,120,455	540,087	294,622	213,985	71,761
Long Island City-Hunters Point	11101	24,010	11,076	12,934	5,702	3,288	2,795	1,149
Astoria		155,519	50,932	104,587	50,646	28,892	19,310	5,739
Old Astoria	11102	33,518	11,251	22,267	10,758	5,677	4,367	1,465
Astoria	11103	41,467	12,033	29,434	13,486	8,173	6,049	1,726
Steinway	11105	39,933	13,987	25,946	14,077	6,802	3,942	1,125
Ravenswood	11106	40,601	13,661	26,940	12,325	8,240	4,952	1,423
Sunnyside	11104	27,908	8,142	19,766	7,755	5,932	4,758	1,321
Woodside	11377	83,075	21,402	61,673	25,581	17,111	13,960	5,021
Jackson Heights		94,601	19,495	75,106	29,898	20,638	17,892	6,678
Jackson Heights	11372	66,978	13,259	53,719	20,077	14,915	13,416	5,311
Jackson Heights-Astoria Heights	11370*	27,623	6,236	21,387	9,821	5,723	4,476	1,367
Elmhurst	11373	99,253	15,489	83,764	30,046	22,919	21,645	9,154
Corona	11368	90,842	18,242	72,600	27,863	17,659	18,179	8,899
East Elmhurst	11369	33,595	13,221	20,374	9,580	5,405	3,938	1,451
Flushing		130,102	31,818	98,284	37,102	27,597	25,376	8,209
Flushing	11354	51,527	15,549	35,978	12,653	10,063	10,185	3,077
Flushing-Murray Hill	11355	78,575	16,269	62,306	24,449	17,534	15,191	5,132
Forest Hills-Kew Gardens		87,061	38,559	48,502	26,842	13,305	6,782	1,573
Forest Hills	11375	67,255	30,270	36,985	20,472	10,158	5,192	1,163
Kew Gardens	11415	19,806	8,289	11,517	6,370	3,147	1,590	410
Kew Gardens Hills	11367	35,566	16,045	19,521	10,398	5,251	3,055	817
Rego Park	11374	41,528	12,969	28,559	14,145	8,673	4,436	1,305
Maspeth	11378	31,929	17,485	14,444	7,903	3,865	2,219	457
Middle Village	11379	27,529	17,077	10,452	6,031	2,818	1,220	383
Ridgewood-Glendale	11385	90,844	32,938	57,906	29,402	14,018	10,838	3,648
Woodhaven-Ozone Park		83,332	39,846	43,486	23,837	10,481	6,648	2,520
Ozone Park-Woodhaven	11416	22,105	10,075	12,030	6,649	3,037	1,701	643
Ozone Park	11417	26,175	15,250	10,925	6,466	2,203	1,669	587
Woodhaven	11421	35,052	14,521	20,531	10,722	5,241	3,278	1,290
Richmond Hill		79,448	42,282	37,166	20,079	9,488	5,707	1,892
Richmond Hill	11418	34,198	14,502	19,696	10,727	4,992	2,931	1,046
Richmond Hill South	11419	45,250	27,780	17,470	9,352	4,496	2,776	846
South Ozone Park		59,163	43,586	15,577	9,906	3,201	2,031	439
South Ozone Park	11420	42,564	28,882	13,682	8,631	2,812	1,854	385
South Ozone Park	11436	16,599	14,704	1,895	1,275	389	177	54
Howard Beach	11414	26,732	20,065	6,667	4,071	1,643	854	99
Hollis-Holliswood	11423	29,146	17,325	11,821	6,686	2,977	1,628	530
Briarwood-South Jamaica	11435	50,194	24,197	25,997	12,566	7,045	4,741	1,645
South Jamaica	11433	26,560	22,487	4,073	2,608	858	504	103
Jamaica-Hillcrest	11432	52,956	22,972	29,984	15,657	8,046	4,687	1,594

POPULATION AGES 5 AND OVER

	ZIP Code	TOTAL	Speak only English	LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH SPOKEN AT HOME				
				TOTAL	Speak English very well	Speak English well	Speak English not well	Speak English not at all
Far Rockaway-Edgemere	11691	51,194	33,463	17,731	8,934	4,093	3,313	1,391
Northern Queens Village		41,450	22,312	19,138	11,876	4,474	2,122	666
Queens Village-Hollis Hills	11427	21,732	11,672	10,060	6,042	2,452	1,156	410
Queens Village	11428	19,718	10,640	9,078	5,834	2,022	966	256
Springfield Gardens-Laurelton-Rosedale		66,296	51,861	14,435	9,373	3,406	1,398	258
Springfield Gardens-Laurelton	11413	38,100	32,202	5,898	4,025	1,279	475	119
Rosedale	11422	28,196	19,659	8,537	5,348	2,127	923	139
Cambria Heights-St. Albans-Rochdale		110,789	95,239	15,550	10,544	3,308	1,432	266
Cambria Heights	11411	20,188	16,080	4,108	2,808	899	330	71
St. Albans	11412	35,347	30,752	4,595	3,202	848	485	60
Rochdale	11434	55,254	48,407	6,847	4,534	1,561	617	135
Queens Village South	11429	25,495	17,618	7,877	4,438	2,112	1,060	267
Arverne	11692	14,595	11,368	3,227	2,073	696	313	145
Hammels-Broad Channel	11693	10,575	8,233	2,342	1,375	622	291	54
Seaside-Belle Harbor-Neponsit	11694	17,917	14,820	3,097	2,016	619	424	38
Breezy Point-Roxbury	11697	4,070	3,889	181	160	14	7	0
JFK vicinity	11430	191	118	73	61	6	6	0
College Point	11356	18,937	9,917	9,020	4,870	2,475	1,307	368
Whitestone	11357	37,577	22,013	15,564	9,064	3,868	2,267	365
Auburndale	11358	36,078	15,431	20,647	10,857	5,311	3,765	714
Bay Terrace	11360	18,379	11,202	7,177	4,191	1,746	1,086	154
Bayside	11361	27,869	14,745	13,124	7,357	3,114	2,186	467
Little Neck-Douglaston	11362	16,811	9,474	7,337	3,861	1,972	1,267	237
Douglaston-Little Neck	11363	6,570	3,710	2,860	1,608	728	403	121
Oakland Gardens-Bayside Hills	11364	32,946	16,547	16,399	8,417	4,767	2,687	528
Fresh Meadows	11365	39,247	19,719	19,528	11,129	4,682	3,068	649
Hillcrest-Fresh Meadows	11366	12,729	5,459	7,270	4,314	1,762	993	201
Glen Oaks-Floral Park		18,405	10,846	7,559	4,630	2,024	762	143
Glen Oaks	11004	13,986	8,342	5,644	3,410	1,502	601	131
Floral Park	11001	2,925	1,687	1,238	803	336	87	12
New Hyde Park	11040	1,494	817	677	417	186	74	0
North Shore Towers	11005	2,209	1,944	265	164	92	9	0
Bellerose	11426	17,648	10,837	6,811	4,471	1,621	616	103
STATEN ISLAND		414,402	306,662	107,740	67,464	24,482	12,645	3,149
Castleton Corners-New Springville	10314	80,096	57,939	22,157	14,506	4,734	2,502	415
Stapleton-Todt Hill	10304	36,165	23,476	12,689	7,303	2,939	1,934	513
Rosebank-Old Town	10305	36,122	24,289	11,833	6,936	3,072	1,524	301
New Dorp-Richmondtown	10306	52,108	40,237	11,871	7,478	2,974	1,129	290
Mariners Harbor-Port Ivory	10303	21,514	14,016	7,498	4,891	1,479	910	218
Port Richmond	10302	14,982	10,532	4,450	2,590	848	688	324
West Brighton	10310	20,936	15,780	5,156	3,116	998	716	326
New Brighton-Grymes Hill	10301	36,347	25,654	10,693	6,393	2,491	1,393	416
Tottenville	10307	10,799	9,187	1,612	1,067	403	135	7
Princes Bay-Woodrow	10309	25,198	19,692	5,506	3,662	1,326	370	148
Eltingville-Arden Heights	10312	55,145	44,944	10,201	6,693	2,303	1,070	135
Great Kills	10308	24,990	20,916	4,074	2,829	915	274	56

*Refers to the specified borough's portion of the ZIP Code

Department of City Planning

Amanda M. Burden, AICP, *Director*

Richard Barth, *Executive Director*

Strategic Planning

Sandy Hornick, *Deputy Executive Director*

Housing, Economic & Infrastructure Planning

Eric Kober, *Director*

Barry Dinerstein, *Deputy Director*

Population Division

Joseph J. Salvo, *Director*

Arun Peter Lobo, *Deputy Director*

Francis P. Vardy

Drew Minert

Vicky Virgin

Richard Satkin

Alathia Ashman

Timothy Calabrese

Graphics

Michael Pilgrim, *Director*

Carol Segarra

Michael Ian Greene

Administrative Services

Antonio Mendez, *Director, Operations*

Raymond Figueroa, *Deputy Director*

Gerald Anderson