The Newest New Yorkers

A Statistical Portrait of Foreign-born Residents and Their Role in Shaping the City's Population

2026 edition

The City of New York
Zohran Mamdani, **Mayor**

Department of City Planning
Sideya Sherman, Director

nyc.gov/population

May 2026

ISBN 979-8-234-07072-2

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Acknowledgments

This report was conceived and co-authored by Arun Peter Lobo, with individual chapters co-written in collaboration with Eric Ketcham, Donnise Hurley, Erica Maurer, Stephen Wolkwitz, and Joel Alvarez—all part of the Population Division of the New York City Department of City Planning. The authors also prepared the tables, charts, and maps incorporated into the chapters.

Donnise Hurley engineered both the interactive web and print versions, implementing all aspects of its programming, data visualization, book design, style guide, and color scheme. Summer interns Russell Kwong and Mariel Martinez Ledezma developed the code for automating the mapmaking process and adapted the interactive web version for print, respectively.

Eric Ketcham, Anna Bokun, and Erica Maurer provided detailed editorial feedback across the book and reviewed the narrative structure for clarity, with contributions from Stephen Wolkwitz and Donnise Hurley. Charles Christonikos optimized maps and checked for their statistical reliability. Stephen Wolkwitz verified tabulations across the text, while Jessica Miller assisted with verification of tabulations for selected chapters. Jonathan Patkowski, Casey Berkovitz, and Jacob deCastro provided editorial and formatting feedback.

We would like to express our gratitude to Ryan Baugh, from the Office of Homeland Security Statistics at the Department of Homeland Security, for data on green card admissions.

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2026 edition

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CHAPTER

1 Introduction, Overview, and Data Sources

The Newest New Yorkers: A Statistical Portrait of Foreign-born Residents and Their Role in Shaping the City's Population (2026 edition) provides a comprehensive portrait of immigrants in New York City. It examines the countries of origin of the city's foreign-born, their patterns of residence, their demographic and socio-economic characteristics, the legal paths of entry of newly admitted immigrants, the role of the foreign-born in the New York region, and finally assesses the demographic impact of immigrants on the city. This is the latest volume in The Newest New Yorkers 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*, each focusing on newly arrived immigrants. The series has since had an expanded focus on all foreign-born New Yorkers, starting with the revamped *The Newest New Yorkers, 2000* and then *The Newest New Yorkers, 2013*. This 2026 edition of *The Newest New Yorkers* builds on the preceding volumes and provides detailed analyses of updated data. It continues a tradition of providing comprehensive information on the foreign-born to policymakers, program planners, and service providers, to help them better understand the needs of a diverse population that continues to reshape the city. And for the first time, this edition includes interactive content on New York City's Department of City Planning's website.

New York City's demography is dynamic, defined by the ebb and flow of people. As some people leave the city for places in the region and beyond, the city's population continues to be replenished by the flow of new immigrants. These demographic changes result in a unique level of diversity—nearly one-third of the city's 3.1 million foreign-born residents arrived in the United States in 2010 or later; 48 percent of the population speaks a language other than English at home; and in just four decades, what was a city with a population of primarily European origins has now become a place with no dominant racial/Hispanic or national-origin group. Indeed, New York's unmatched diversity epitomizes the concept of the world city.

Most U.S. cities in the Northeast and Midwest reached their population peak in 1950, after which many experienced large declines associated with suburbanization and economic changes that led to central city job losses. While New York also initially experienced declines as a result of these forces, the city's population was replenished by the flow of new immigrants. After a loss of 10 percent of its population in the 1970s, the city rebounded on the heels of a historic economic transformation from manufacturing to service industries that, in turn, acted as a magnet for further immigration. Large flows, along with high immigrant fertility, brought the city into an era of renewal and growth, which propelled the population to a new peak of 8.8 million in 2020.

In addition to stabilizing New York City's population, immigration has had a huge impact on the city's racial/Hispanic composition. With the passage of the 1965 Immigration and Nationality Act and the abolition of quotas, the countries from which

immigrants originated shifted, from predominantly southern and eastern Europe to flows primarily from Latin America, Asia, the Caribbean, and later Africa. New York City's foreign-born population reflects immigrant streams from every corner of the world, unmatched by any other city. In 2023, overall, immigrants were concentrated in the working ages, were disproportionately female, and a plurality lived in married-couple households. Such generalizations are of limited use, however, because of the distinct characteristics of specific immigrant groups, which are highlighted in this report. The relative youthfulness of Mexican immigrants contrasted with the older age profile of Italian immigrants. The heavily female immigrant Russian and Filipino populations differed strikingly from the disproportionately male immigrant populations from Mexico and the United Kingdom. Similarly, while immigrants were more likely to be living in married-couple households compared to other city residents, substantial differences were apparent by country of origin. The immigrant population is not a monolith, and this report highlights differences by country of origin, which tend to be salient for program planners trying to reach immigrant groups with specific sociodemographic characteristics.

1.1 Structure of the Report

The Newest New Yorkers, 2026 has seven chapters. Following this Introduction, Chapter 2, *Change and Composition of the Immigrant Population*, presents information on the size and country of origin composition of the foreign-born population, with a special emphasis on change over the last half century. Once a city largely populated by European immigrants and their descendants, New York now boasts a remarkably diverse mix of immigrants.

Chapter 3, *Patterns of Residence of the Foreign-born* examines the spatial distribution of New York's foreign-born population, highlighting the top immigrant neighborhoods in the city. It documents the waxing and waning of foreign-born enclaves in neighborhoods across the city during the past decade. The chapter also examines leading immigrant groups in each borough and in major neighborhoods across the city. Since a large portion of immigration is tied to kinship networks, a neighborhood that is home to many immigrants tends to attract more recent entrants as well, resulting in ethnic enclaves. The top neighborhoods of residence are tabulated and mapped for the major foreign-born groups.

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

Chapter 5, *The Paths to Permanent Resident Status*, examines data on newly admitted immigrants, which was 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 pathways of admission of newly admitted immigrants (here defined as those obtaining *green cards*) who listed an address in New York City as their intended place of residence. While immigrant admissions continue to be closely related to family linkages with U.S. residents, changes put in place with the 1990 Immigration Act have changed the pathways immigrants use to gain admission;

new countries have appeared as a result of the diversity visa pool (for nations underrepresented in U.S. immigration flows), and several nations have increased their numbers by navigating new pathways opened up for skilled workers. This chapter provides detailed analyses of classes of admission for the top 20 sending countries over the past four decades, as well as tables showing the top counties of origin for each class of admission in the most recent period.

Chapter 6, *Immigrant New York in a Regional Context*, offers an analysis of immigrants in the 31 county New York metropolitan region, a recognition that immigration is increasingly a regional phenomenon. Indeed, 53 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 the inner ring of 12 counties that are nearest the city and the outer ring of 14 counties that are farther away.

Chapter 7, *The Impact of Immigration on New York City's Past, Present, and Future*, examines the effects of immigration on the city's population size and composition, labor force, and housing. With well over one-third of New York City's population foreign-born, this chapter explores the outsized role immigration and immigrants play in the city's population processes, as well as its sociodemographic and socioeconomic characteristics.

1.2 Data Sources and Concepts

The main objective of this report is to describe residents of New York City who are foreign-born. The primary source of information is the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS), which provides data on the characteristics of all foreign-born residents based on a sample of the population. In the ACS, the foreign-born population includes anyone who lived for at least two months in their current location at the time of interview; this includes those who resided in the city on a temporary basis, such as students and workers on temporary assignments. Chapters 2, 3, 4, and 6 in particular focus on the immigrant stock using ACS data.

Data collection in the ACS occurs on a continuous basis; each month some 295,000 housing units in the nation are selected to participate. Each year, sample cases for the 12 months of the preceding calendar year are combined to create the 1-year data files, including for New York City and its five boroughs. Data for the preceding five calendar years are also combined to produce 5-year files. Most of the analyses in this volume utilize 1-year data for 2023, though some data also come from the 2019-2023 5-year files as well.

The 1-year ACS data are based on a roughly 1 percent sample of New York City's population, and they provide generally reliable estimates for the city as a whole and its five boroughs. While they do provide sub-borough estimates, they do not supply data for small and mid-sized geographic areas like neighborhoods (or for many small towns and cities in the metropolitan region). Creating neighborhood tabulations requires data samples spanning multiple years, and given the small geographic size, neighborhoods require a sufficiently large population to yield reliable estimates. This report uses a modified version of Neighborhood Tabulation Areas (NTAs) to provide reliable estimates,

approximating the neighborhoods with which New Yorkers are familiar. NTAs are aggregates of the city's 2,327 census tracts and are subsets of New York City's 59 Community District Tabulation Areas (CDTAs). Primarily due to these constraints, NTA boundaries and their associated names may not definitively represent neighborhoods. In this report, some of the NTAs representing larger neighborhoods have been combined to make the combinations more relatable. For example, "Bushwick (West)" and "Bushwick (East)" have been combined to form a single NTA called "Bushwick." This report utilizes 164 NTAs, slightly fewer than the 197 original NTAs because of these new combinations. These NTAs are referred to as neighborhoods and are meant to provide broad reference points to analyze patterns of immigrant settlement.

Neighborhood tabulations are based on a 5-year ACS sample for the period 2019-2023, which essentially represent an average for a characteristic—for example, the number of residents born in a specific country—over that period. While the broad time interval for this reference period is less than ideal, this disadvantage is more than offset by the larger 5-year sample of about 5 percent, which improves the reliability of neighborhood estimates. These 5-year neighborhood estimates are presented alongside comparable 5-year estimates for their respective boroughs. However, the 5-year estimates averaged over 2019-2023 for the boroughs will differ from the 1-year, timelier, 2023 estimates used in other sections. Sometimes these differences may be sizable; nevertheless, each analysis still offers useful descriptions of characteristics and patterns of residence that can be melded into an overall portrait of immigrant New York.

When possible, this report makes use of the Summary File tables from the ACS, which are tabulated results for specific categories and groups provided by the Census Bureau. When it comes to detailed demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of foreign-born groups, custom cross-tabulations were required. These were primarily constructed from the ACS Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) file for 2023, but also from the 2019-2023 5-year data file when a larger sample size was required. The PUMS files contain records that have the attributes of residents, including their nativity and birthplace, with steps taken to preserve the confidentiality of individual respondents. The 2023 PUMS file contains under a 1 percent sample of the city's population, including records for approximately 26,000 foreign-born respondents, while the 2019-2023 5-year PUMS file has a nearly 4 percent sample or about 125,000 foreign-born respondents. Estimates derived from PUMS differ slightly from those derived from the Summary File tables, where both sources are available; this is in part due to PUMS data comprising a subsample of the full set of ACS responses used to produce the Summary File tables, as well as due to disclosure avoidance techniques. Differences in reference years and sample weighting also lead to differences in corresponding estimates of the 1-year and 5-year ACS data.

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

As a final note on the 2023 ACS, these data underestimate the total and foreign-born populations of the city. The ACS is controlled to population estimates produced by the Census Bureau. The 2023 Vintage estimates did not fully reflect the population of migrants in New York City, in part because of

an underestimate of migration at the national level. To correct for this, a methodological update was integrated into the 2024 estimates which improved estimates of international migration. In addition, the Census Bureau had access to more complete information on the population in temporary shelters in New York, incorporating data provided by the city on changes in the population, including asylum seekers, in these facilities. The result of these improvements was an upward revision of 133,000 to the estimate of New York City's population as of July 2023, largely reflecting the influx of migrants; however, these updates are not reflected in the 2023 ACS. Updated figures for the total and foreign-born populations are reflected in the 2024 ACS data.

Unlike the analyses of the *total* foreign-born population in Chapters 2, 3, 4, and 6, Chapter 5 focuses on the *flow* of newly admitted immigrants to New York City, as well as their country of birth and paths to admission. This analysis is based on data from the administrative records of the Office of Homeland Security Statistics at the Department of Homeland Security. These data include the annual immigrant tape files for federal fiscal years 1982 to 2001 and published tabulations from 2002 to 2021. These data show how newly admitted immigrants navigate immigration law, detailing the legal paths of entry they employ. Administrative data on newly admitted immigrants are the only source of such information and allow us to understand the effect of U.S. immigration law on the size and character of legal immigration to the city. All respondents who listed their intended residence as within the five boroughs of New York City were included in this analysis.

The final chapter uses a number of data sources to highlight the impact of immigration on New York City. To explain the dynamic nature of the city's population, decennial census counts from 1900 to 2020 and Vintage 2024 population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau are used. Data on births and deaths dating back to 1900 from the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene were compiled and reported by Ira Rosenwaike's 1972 book-length study *Population History of New York City* and by the New York City Department of City Planning. Additional data on births and deaths are sourced from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Estimates from the Pew Research Center and the Migration Policy Institute are used to explore the unauthorized immigrant population. Multiple ACS files, as well as decennial censuses, provide data on sociodemographic and socioeconomic characteristics of migrants. The 2023 Current Population Survey supplies data on immigrant generation. In addition, the 2023 New York City Housing and Vacancy Survey is employed to analyze the role immigrants play in the city's housing market.

To access interactive content, scan the QR code or visit www.nyc.gov/assets/planning/newest-new-yorkers-2026

CHAPTER

2 Change and Composition of the Immigrant Population

Throughout its history, New York City's population has been shaped by the ebb and flow of immigrants. European immigration helped fuel dramatic population growth in the initial decades of the 1900s and, in the latter half of the century, the city's population was reshaped by the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965 (also known as the Hart-Celler Act). This pivotal legislation repealed immigration quotas that favored northern and western Europeans and established a fairer system for all countries, resulting in a large increase in immigrants from other parts of the world. These new sources of immigration helped change the racial and ethnic make-up of the city. This chapter first examines the overall growth of New York's population since the turn of the last century and shows how immigration has long fueled the city's population growth and, later in the century, stemmed its decline. It next examines the top immigrant groups in 2023 and goes on to analyze the changing composition of the city's immigrant population since 1970, the period that was directly affected by the 1965 law and subsequent amendments. Data throughout this chapter are from U.S. decennial censuses and the American Community Survey.

2.1 New York City's Population, 1900 to 2023

New York's population grew for most of the 20th century and for the first two decades of the 21st century (Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1). Following the 1898 consolidation of the five boroughs, the city's population stood at 3.4 million in 1900. Population growth, largely fueled by immigration, was highest in the first decade of the 20th century, with the city's population increasing 38.7 percent, reaching 4.8 million in 1910. Continued immigration, domestic inflows, and natural increase (births minus deaths) resulted in further large increases, with the city reaching 6.9 million in 1930, doubling in size in just three decades.

With the onset of the Great Depression and World War II, as well as restrictive national immigration policies in place at the time, immigration tapered off in the 1930s and 1940s, but the city continued to grow due to domestic flows 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 and Nationality Act, immigration increased once again, and by 1970 the city's population rebounded to its 1950 high of 7.9 million.

The substantial increase in immigration in the 1970s was insufficient to offset the very large domestic outflow during the decade. As a result, the city's population declined by 10.4 percent, 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 surpassed 8 million for the first time in 2000.

Table 2.1
Population by Nativity
New York City and the United States, 1900 to 2023

	New York City			United States		
Year	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
1910	4,766,883	1,944,357	40.8	91,972,266	13,515,886	14.7
1920	5,620,048	2,028,160	36.1	105,710,620	13,920,692	13.2
1930	6,930,446	2,358,686	34.0	122,775,046	14,204,149	11.6
1940	7,454,995	2,138,657	28.7	131,669,275	11,594,896	8.8
1950	7,891,957	1,784,206	22.6	150,216,110	10,347,395	6.9
1960	7,783,314	1,558,690	20.0	179,325,671	9,738,091	5.4
1970	7,894,798	1,437,058	18.2	203,210,158	9,619,302	4.7
1980	7,071,639	1,670,199	23.6	226,545,805	14,079,906	6.2
1990	7,322,564	2,082,931	28.4	248,709,873	19,767,316	8.0
2000	8,008,278	2,871,032	35.9	281,421,906	31,107,889	11.1
2013	8,405,837	3,106,661	37.0	316,128,839	41,348,066	13.1
2020	8,804,190	-	-	331,449,281	-	-
2023	8,258,035	3,093,845	37.5	334,914,896	47,831,411	14.3

Figure 2.1
Percent Change in the Total and Foreign-born Populations, New York City, 1900 to 2023

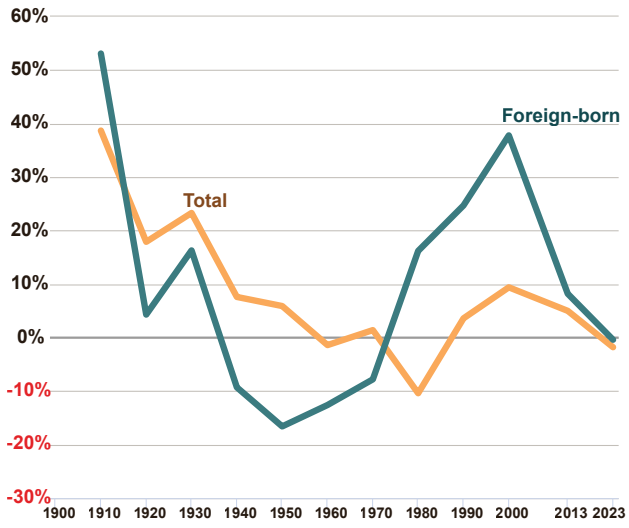


Figure 2.2
New York City's Share of the United States Foreign-born Population, 1900 to 2023

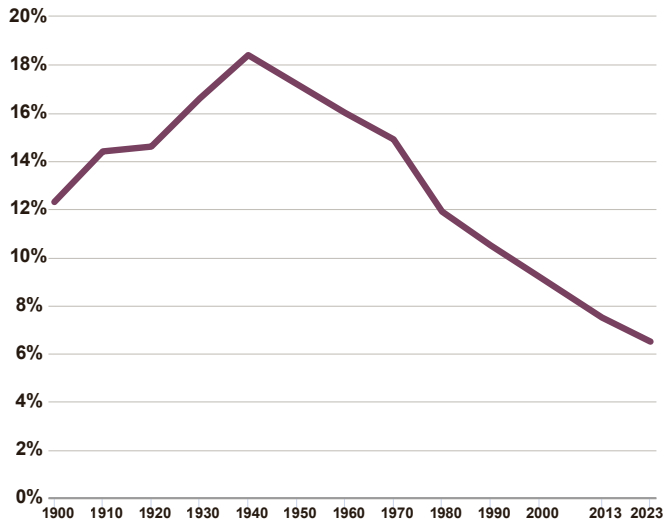
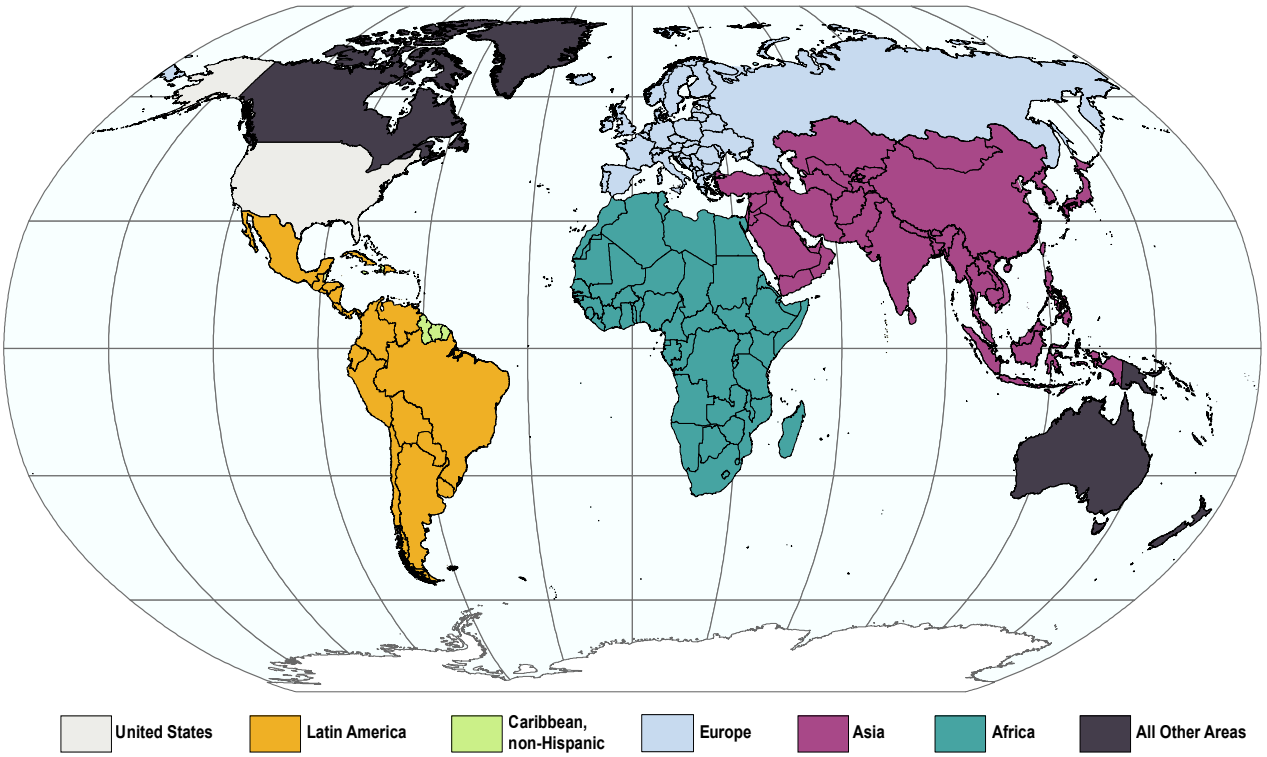


Figure 2.3
How Areas of Origins are Defined in this Report



Over a decade later, the city's population had increased to 8.4 million in 2013 and reached an all-time high of 8.8 million in 2020. The outbreak of Covid-19 at the start of the third decade of the 21st century produced steep declines, resulting in the city's population dipping to 8.4 million by 2023.[1] It has since increased to 8.5 million in 2024 as domestic outflows moderated and international flows to the city increased.

2.2 New York City's Foreign-born Population, 1900 to 2023

The foreign-born population totaled 1.3 million in 1900 and increased by 674,000 to reach 1.9 million by the end of the decade. Both the increase in the foreign-born (53.1 percent) and the foreign-born share of the 1910 population (40.8 percent) have been unmatched in subsequent decades. This large increase was due to a wave of immigration from southern and eastern Europe, which continued into the early 1920s. Although restrictive immigration policies slowed inflows in the latter half of the 1920s, New York City's foreign-born population still reached a new peak of 2.4 million by 1930. However, the sharp decline in immigration during the Great Depression and World War II led to a sustained reduction in the foreign-born population over the following four decades, reaching a low of 1.4 million by 1970. Changes in immigration law in 1965 resulted in a resurgence in immigration, and the foreign-born population rose in the following decades. The largest absolute increase in the foreign-born population occurred in the 1990s, with 788,000 foreign-born added to the population, which helped establish a new peak of 2.9 million foreign-born New Yorkers in 2000. Thus, the first and last decades of the century were bookends to the largest increases in the city's foreign-born. Growth slowed substantially in the new century, with the foreign-born

Box 2.1
Defining an Immigrant in the American Community Survey

The U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) provides detailed information on the place of birth of city residents. Respondents who wrote-in a place of birth outside the United States and its territories, and whose parents were not American citizens, are included in the foreign-born population.[2] The overwhelming share of the foreign-born are lawful immigrants, i.e., persons who were at one time admitted to the United States for lawful permanent residence under the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act. The foreign-born population, however, also includes non-immigrants, such as students, business personnel, and diplomats, who have been admitted to the United States for a temporary duration. The foreign-born also includes unauthorized immigrants. In this study, we use the terms *foreign-born* and *immigrants* interchangeably.

The 2023 ACS, which is the primary source of data for this report, does not fully reflect the foreign-born population in New York City, in part due to an underestimate of migration at the national level. It also does not accurately reflect all migrants and asylum seekers who arrived in 2022 and 2023 who were living in temporary shelters. A methodological update was integrated into the 2024 estimates which improved estimates of international migration, and the Census Bureau also incorporated data provided by the city on the increase in migrants and asylum seekers in temporary shelters. The result of these improvements was an upward revision of 133,000 to the estimate of New York City's population as of July 2023, largely attributable to the influx of migrants. Updated figures for the total and foreign-born populations will be reflected in the 2024 ACS data.

population increasing to over 3.1 million in 2013, and remaining roughly the same in 2023. The foreign-born comprised 37.5 percent of the city's population in 2023, compared to their 14.3 percent share of the U.S. population.

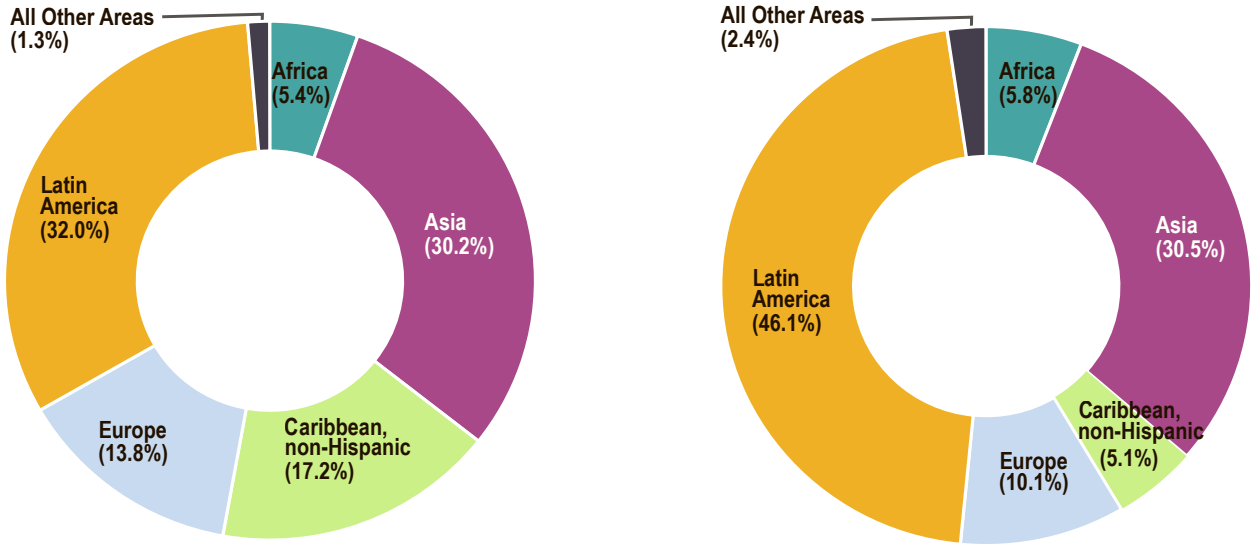
At the turn of the last century, New York City was home to 12.3 percent (Figure 2.2) of the nation's foreign-born population of 10.3 million. With southern and eastern European immigrants settling disproportionately in New York, the city's share of the U.S. foreign-born population increased in the next four decades, reaching 18.4 percent in 1940. As immigration waned, and many 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 country'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 Act, flows to the United States as a whole increased even faster, as Mexicans and most Asian groups settled largely on the West Coast. By 2023, just 6.5 percent of the U.S. foreign-born lived in New York City. This still represented a disproportionate share of the nation's foreign-born, given that the city accounted for under 2.5 percent of the U.S. population in 2023.

2.3 Area of Origin and Country of Birth, 2023

In order to get a broad picture of the foreign-born from around the globe, Figure 2.3 divides the world into six "areas of origin": Latin America, Asia, the non-Hispanic Caribbean,[3] Europe, Africa, and an "All Other Areas" category, while Figure 2.4 shows the areas of origin of the 2023 foreign-born population in New York City and the United States.

Latin America was the top area of origin in New York City, accounting for nearly one-third of the city's immigrants. While this represented

Figure 2.4
Areas of Origin of the Foreign-born Population New York City and the United States, 2023



a substantial share locally, Latin Americans comprised an even larger portion of the nation's foreign-born, at 46 percent. Asian immigrants comprised 30 percent of the city's foreign-born—a proportion that closely mirrored their 31 percent share nationwide. In contrast with Latin Americans and Asians, immigrants from the non-Hispanic Caribbean disproportionately made their home in New York City where they accounted for 17 percent of the foreign-born population, but comprised just 5 percent of the nation's immigrants. Europeans were also over-represented in New York, accounting for 14 percent of the city's immigrants, exceeding their 10 percent share of the nation's foreign-born. Africans comprised the smallest share of the city's immigrants (just over 5 percent), similar to their nearly 6 percent share of the U.S. foreign-born.

During the decade 2013 to 2023, the overall foreign-born population in the city declined by 12,800 or 0.4 percent to approximately 3.1 million (Table 2.2), though this change is not significant. In contrast, the Chinese foreign-born (immigrants from the mainland, Hong Kong, and Taiwan) increased by over 5 percent to reach 397,200 and, for the first time, were ranked the largest foreign-born group by population, alongside Dominicans (389,800). (See Box 2.2 for details on how foreign-born groups are ranked in this analysis.) Since 1990 Dominicans were by far the city's most populous foreign-born group, followed by the Chinese, but over the past decade,

Box 2.2
Note for Ranking Groups

The American Community Survey is a sample survey, and estimates have associated margins of error. Consequently, seemingly different estimates of the immigrant population from two source countries, for example, may not statistically differ and would most accurately be represented as equivalent. This equivalence is reflected in rankings that are repeated.

Table 2.2
Foreign-born Population by Country of Birth
New York City, 2013 and 2023

	2013			2023			Change 2013 to 2023	
	Rank	Number	Percent	Rank	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	**-**	**3,106,661**	**100.0**	**-**	**3,093,845**	**100.0**	**-12,816**	**-0.4**
China, Total	2	377,768	12.2	1	397,249	12.8	19,481	5.2
Dominican Republic	1	415,902	13.4	1	389,779	12.6	-26,123	-6.3
Jamaica	3	172,476	5.6	3	162,490	5.3	-9,986	-5.8
Mexico	3	182,266	5.9	3	148,405	4.8	-33,861	-18.6
Ecuador	5	128,706	4.1	5	136,828	4.4	8,122	6.3
Guyana	5	136,604	4.4	5	129,004	4.2	-7,600	-5.6
Bangladesh	9	76,323	2.5	7	110,793	3.6	34,470	45.2
Colombia	12	64,591	2.1	8	86,318	2.8	21,727	33.6
Haiti	7	86,855	2.8	8	84,120	2.7	-2,735	-3.1
Trinidad and Tobago	7	80,316	2.6	10	69,332	2.2	-10,984	-13.7
Ukraine	12	60,663	2.0	10	68,093	2.2	7,430	12.2
India	9	70,737	2.3	10	64,154	2.1	-6,583	-9.3
Korea	12	64,965	2.1	13	54,889	1.8	-10,076	-15.5
Philippines	15	50,573	1.6	13	51,927	1.7	1,354	2.7
Russia	9	68,266	2.2	13	48,149	1.6	-20,117	-29.5
Italy	15	50,246	1.6	16	36,975	1.2	-13,271	-26.4
Ghana	19	26,622	0.9	16	36,295	1.2	9,673	36.3
Pakistan	15	42,109	1.4	16	34,212	1.1	-7,897	-18.8
El Salvador	19	32,449	1.0	16	33,817	1.1	1,368	4.2
United Kingdom	19	29,787	1.0	16	33,460	1.1	3,673	12.3

the Dominican immigrant population declined by 6 percent, enabling a burgeoning Chinese population to share the top spot by 2023. Jamaica (162,500) and Mexico (148,400) each remained the third largest, despite steep decreases of 6 percent and 19 percent, respectively.

New York's foreign-born are a diverse group. The city's top four sources of the foreign-born are emblematic of this diversity, with Asia, Latin America, and the non-Hispanic Caribbean each represented in this grouping.

Ecuador (136,800) and Guyana (129,000) were each the fifth largest group. The Ecuadorean population increased by 6 percent since 2013, while the Guyanese population decreased 6 percent; despite different growth trajectories, their rankings were unchanged over the decade.

Ranked seventh was Bangladesh (110,800), up from ninth, due to a 45 percent increase. Bangladesh moved past India to emerge as the largest South Asian immigrant group. In the next decade, the Bangladeshi-born population is likely to further increase, as they now constitute the third largest group of *recent* arrivals and *newly* admitted lawful permanent residents (see Section 2.4 and Chapter 5 for details).

Colombians increased by one-third to 86,300, and moved from 12th to 8th, putting them back into the top 10 for the first time since 2000. In contrast, declines for both Haiti (84,100) and Trinidad and Tobago (69,300) resulted in a drop in their rankings to 8th and 10th, respectively. Nevertheless, their continuing presence, along with that of Jamaica and Guyana, in the top 10 is indicative of the large footprint of non-Hispanic Caribbean immigrants in the city.

Two other groups ranked 10th: Ukraine and India. Ukraine, the only European country among the 10 largest, moved up from 12th due to a double-digit percent increase in population. The Indian population moved down in ranking from 9th to 10th after experiencing large decreases since 2013.

Some countries in the lower half of the top 20 list experienced large declines and a slip in their rankings. These included Russia (48,100), which exited the top 10 list, ranking 13th in 2023, Korea (also ranked 13th), as well as Italy and Pakistan (each ranked 16th). In contrast, the Philippines experienced above average growth and moved up to 13th. High growth of 36 percent allowed Ghana (36,300) to emerge as the 16th largest source country, the first African country on the city's top 20 list in the post-1965 period. Above average growth also allowed El Salvador and the United Kingdom to each move up three ranks to 16th.

The marginal post-2013 change in the city's foreign-born population was reflected among many in the top 20. Countries that were able to buck this trend were able to reach the number one position (China), move up the top 10 list (Bangladesh), enter the top 10 (Colombia and Ukraine), or maintain a

Figure 2.5
New York City's Share of the United States Foreign-born Population by Country of Birth, 2023

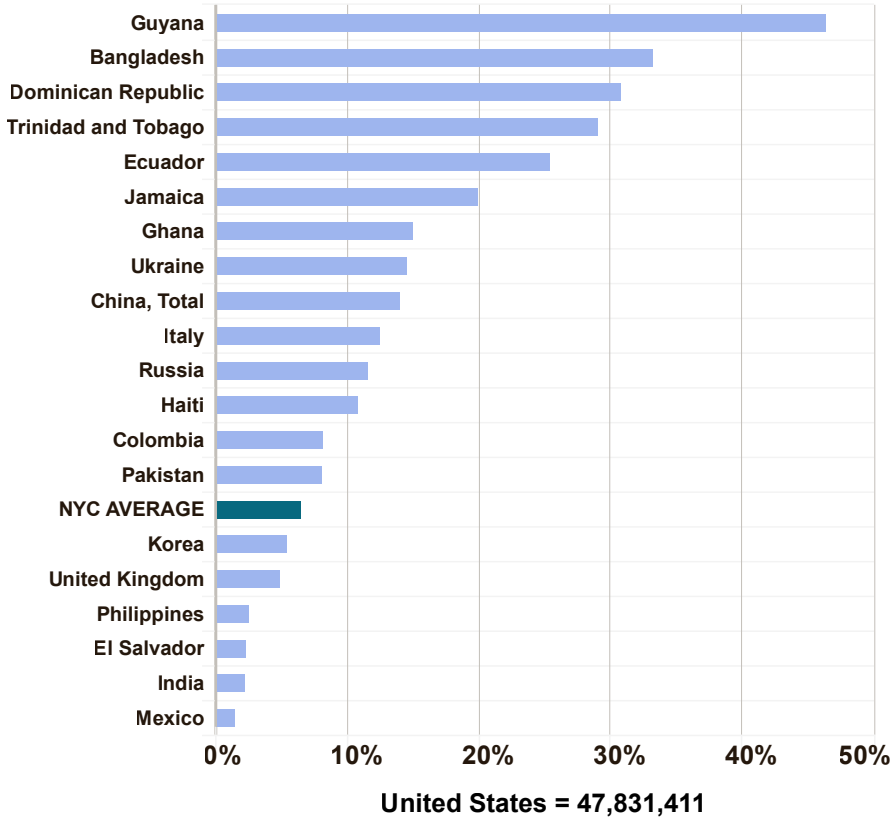
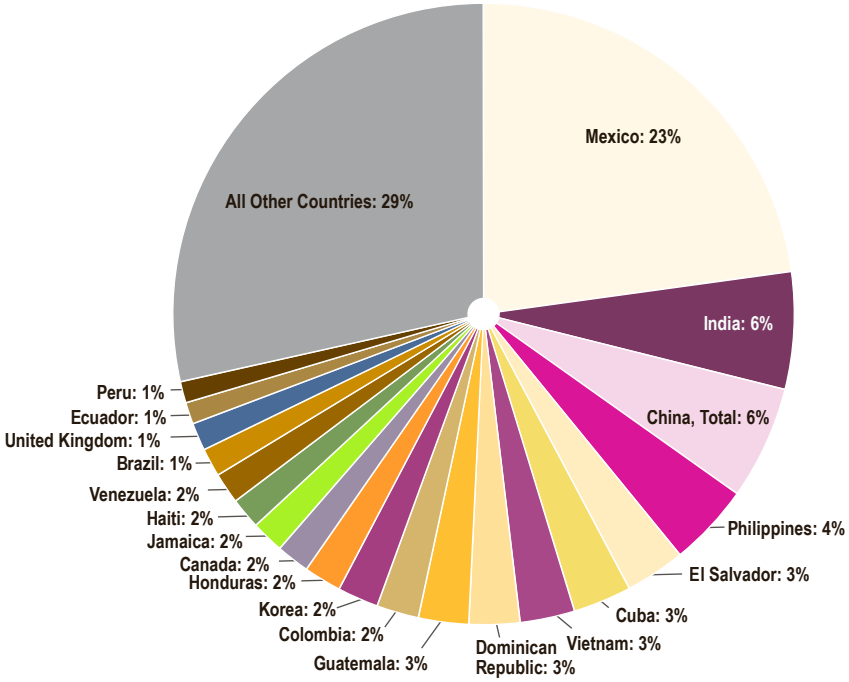


Figure 2.6
Foreign-Born Population by Country of Birth
United States, 2023



United States = 47,831,411

consistent presence in the top 20 (Philippines, Ghana, El Salvador, and the United Kingdom).

In 2023, New York City was home to under 6.5 percent of the nation's immigrants (Figure 2.5). But most of New York's top 20 immigrant groups disproportionately settled in the city. In 2023, Guyanese immigrants had the greatest proclivity to settle in New York, with close to one-half of the Guyanese-born population in the United States making their home in the city. Other countries that were disproportionately represented in the city included Bangladesh, the Dominican Republic, and Trinidad and Tobago—roughly 3-in-10 immigrants in the United States from these sources settled in New York. Only 5 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 1 percent of the nation's Mexican-born population lived in the city); India, El Salvador, and the Philippines (each at over 2 percent); and the United Kingdom and Korea (5 percent each).

The top sources of the foreign-born population for the United States differed markedly from those for New York City (Figure 2.6). Mexicans were the leading U.S. immigrant population, accounting for 23 percent of the nation's 48 million foreign-born. In New York, China and the Dominican Republic were the largest sources of immigrants, but each had a much smaller national footprint, collectively accounting for 9 percent of the foreign-born. Indian and Chinese immigrants were the second and third most populous among the U.S. foreign-born, followed by immigrants from the Philippines, El Salvador, Cuba, Vietnam, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Colombia, and Korea. Thus, six countries on the nation's top 10 list—the Philippines, El Salvador, Cuba, Vietnam, Guatemala, and Korea—were not among the city's top 10 foreign-born groups,

with Cuba, Vietnam, and Guatemala not even among the city's top 20.

2.4 Change in the Composition of the Immigrant Population, 1970 to 2023

This section examines the changing composition of the foreign-born population since the passage of the 1965 Immigration and Nationality Act. For the years 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2013, and 2023, Tables 2.3 and 2.4 show the areas of origin and top source countries of the foreign-born populations of New York City and the United States, respectively, while Figure 2.7 shows the share of each area of origin during this period.

In 1970, of the 1.4 million immigrants living in the city, 64 percent (922,800) were from Europe, and the top 5 source countries were all European. Those born in Italy were the largest group (212,200), followed by immigrants from Poland (119,600), the U.S.S.R. (117,400), Germany (98,300), and Ireland (68,800). Other European sources in the city's top 20 list were the United Kingdom, Austria, Greece, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania, and Yugoslavia; European countries accounted for 12 of the top 20 sources of the foreign-born. Latin America provided 15 percent of the city's foreign-born population, with Cuba (63,000) and the Dominican Republic (51,200) ranked sixth and seventh, respectively.

By 1980, the city's immigrant population had increased to 1.7 million, but the number of European-born declined to 667,200. Nevertheless, Europe remained the largest area of origin, 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 county in 1980, ranked fifth overall. 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 non-Hispanic Caribbean accounted for 17 percent, and Asia for 13 percent.

Figure 2.7
Foreign-born Population by Area of Origin
New York City and the United States, 1970 to 2023

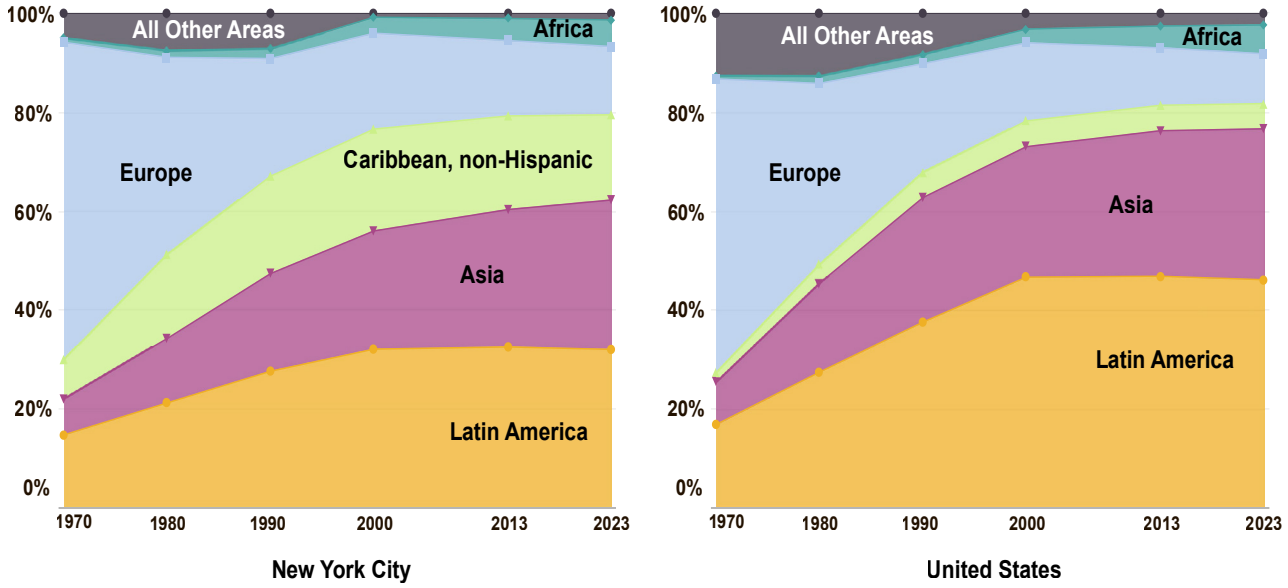


Table 2.3

Foreign-born Population by Area of Origin and Selected Country of Birth New York City, 1970 to 2023

	NYC Foreign-born Population						Country Rank					
	1970	1980	1990	2000	2013	2023	1970	1980	1990	2000	2013	2023
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	**1,437,058**	**1,670,199**	**2,082,931**	**2,871,032**	**3,106,661**	**3,093,845**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Africa	**13,029**	**23,360**	**42,481**	**92,435**	**138,998**	**166,430**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Ghana	-	2,620	5,634	14,915	26,622	36,295	-	61	51	37	19	16
Nigeria	-	2,460	5,676	15,689	19,583	23,836	-	63	50	35	29	28
Asia	**104,936**	**217,680**	**411,697**	**686,599**	**863,700**	**935,387**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
China, Total	37,348	85,100	160,399	261,551	377,768	397,249	11	4	2	2	2	1
Korea	2,665	20,380	56,949	70,990	64,965	54,889	47	23	11	12	12	13
India	5,032	21,500	40,419	68,263	70,737	64,154	34	20	14	14	9	10
Philippines	8,275	21,260	36,463	49,644	50,573	51,927	29	21	16	16	15	13
Bangladesh	-	1,280	8,695	42,865	76,323	110,793	-	77	42	17	9	7
Pakistan	932	4,440	14,911	39,165	42,109	34,212	61	46	29	18	15	16
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	12,685	22,579	32,914	-	-	-	40	24	16
Europe	**922,849**	**667,200**	**495,785**	**557,492**	**473,940**	**427,758**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Austria	48,024	26,160	12,072	6,700	3,541	3,918	9	17	35	53	73	66
Czechoslovakia	21,523	16,320	11,825	8,628	4,201	4,160	15	26	36	46	57	66
Germany	98,336	60,760	38,259	27,708	17,999	14,886	4	7	15	22	29	34
Greece	35,000	41,760	31,894	29,805	23,491	20,139	12	11	18	20	24	28
Hungary	31,717	22,660	14,631	11,144	8,493	5,727	13	18	30	44	53	66
Ireland	68,778	42,360	31,252	22,604	14,819	11,535	5	10	19	28	39	42
Italy	212,160	156,280	98,868	72,481	50,246	36,975	1	1	4	11	15	16
Poland	119,604	77,160	61,265	65,999	50,241	32,743	2	6	9	15	15	16
Romania	21,165	17,560	17,585	19,280	13,817	8,115	16	25	28	32	39	55
Russia	-	-	-	81,408	68,266	48,149	-	-	-	10	9	13
U.S.S.R.	117,363	78,340	80,815	-	-	-	3	5	5	-	-	-
Ukraine	-	-	-	69,727	60,663	68,093	-	-	-	13	12	10
United Kingdom	48,798	34,520	28,740	28,996	29,787	33,460	8	15	20	21	19	16
Yugoslavia	16,491	22,300	21,926	19,535	-	-	19	19	23	30	-	-
Latin America	**211,048**	**353,500**	**574,151**	**919,759**	**1,009,040**	**989,151**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Colombia	22,581	41,020	65,731	84,404	64,591	86,318	14	12	8	9	12	8
Cuba	63,043	49,720	41,039	26,030	15,305	9,832	6	9	13	26	39	42
Dominican Republic	51,231	120,600	225,017	369,186	415,902	389,779	7	2	1	1	1	1
Ecuador	16,075	39,000	60,451	114,944	128,706	136,828	20	14	10	6	5	5
Honduras	4,672	9,520	17,890	32,358	24,998	29,314	35	34	27	19	24	24
Mexico	3,541	7,380	32,689	122,550	182,266	148,405	42	36	17	5	3	3
Guatemala	1,494	5,860	12,888	17,936	26,852	31,063	54	39	32	33	19	16
Caribbean, non-Hispanic	**113,892**	**282,980**	**410,532**	**591,660**	**588,281**	**533,515**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Guyana	-	31,960	76,150	130,647	136,604	129,004	-	16	6	4	5	5
Haiti	20,245	50,160	71,892	95,580	86,855	84,120	18	8	7	7	7	8
Jamaica	40,672	93,100	116,128	178,922	172,476	162,490	10	3	3	3	3	3
Trinidad and Tobago	13,773	39,160	56,478	88,794	80,316	69,332	22	13	12	8	7	10
All Other Areas	**71,304**	**125,479**	**148,285**	**23,087**	**32,702**	**41,604**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Canada	20,545	15,320	13,818	17,318	22,962	28,900	17	28	31	34	24	24

In 1990, the foreign-born population surpassed 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 leading source country; Colombia (8th) and Ecuador (10th) were the only other Latin American countries included 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 non-Hispanic 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 among the top 20 source countries. Three non-Hispanic Caribbean countries were in the top 10: Jamaica (third), Guyana (sixth), and Haiti (seventh).

The year 2000 saw the city's foreign-born reach 2.9 million, with Latin America accounting for nearly one-third of the total. Four Latin American countries were on the city's top 10 list of sources of immigrants: the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Ecuador, and Colombia. With a 24 percent share, Asia surpassed the non-Hispanic Caribbean to comprise the second largest area of origin, though China was the only Asian country that figured in the top 10 foreign-born list. In contrast, though immigrants from the non-Hispanic Caribbean accounted for a smaller share (21 percent), they included four countries in the top 10: Jamaica, Guyana, Haiti, and Trinidad and Tobago. The European share of the foreign-born population continued to decrease, to 19 percent, while the African share grew to 3 percent.

By 2013, the city's foreign-born climbed to over 3.1 million. Latin Americans accounted for 33 percent of the foreign-born in 2013, similar to their share in 2000. Dominicans remained the largest foreign-born group, Mexicans became the 3rd largest, followed by Ecuadorians (ranked 5th), while Colombians (12th) exited the top 10. Asians accounted for 28 percent of the foreign-born in 2013, up from 24 percent in 2000. For the first time three Asian countries were in the top 10: While China maintained its position as the second largest source country, Bangladesh and India (each ranked ninth) moved into the top 10. The non-Hispanic Caribbean population was essentially unchanged, and its share of the city's foreign-born population fell slightly to just under 1-in-5 in 2013, though Jamaica, Guyana, Haiti, and Trinidad and Tobago remained in the top 10. The European share of the foreign-born population dropped to 15 percent, with the European-born (473,900) at approximately one-half their 1970 total. The foreign-born from most European countries declined, with only Russia maintaining a presence in the top 10, while the African-born population increased their share of the foreign-born to 5 percent.

In the decade through 2023, while the U.S. immigrant population grew 16 percent, the city's foreign-born population remained roughly the same. Despite this, the composition of the city's foreign-born population has continued to change. The non-Hispanic Caribbean population in the city experienced a substantial decrease and accounted for just 17 percent of the foreign-born, down from 19 percent a decade earlier. The top 10 still included Jamaica, Guyana, Haiti, and Trinidad and Tobago, but each country's population in the city either decreased over the past decade or saw no substantial growth. These sources of immigration, however, have been growing nationally—it is just that over the past five decades, their share living in New York has consistently declined. This has been true for most groups over time: Their proclivity to live in the city initially increases, but then declines as they move to the suburbs and beyond. In 1970, 62 percent of the country's non-Hispanic Caribbean immigrants made their home in the city, but this had dropped to 37 percent in 2000, and to just 22 percent in 2023.

Table 2.4

Foreign-born Population by Area of Origin and Selected Country of Birth United States, 1970 to 2023

	U.S. Foreign-born Population						Share Living in New York City					
	1970	1980	1990	2000	2013	2023	1970	1980	1990	2000	2013	2023
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	**9,619,302**	**14,079,906**	**19,767,316**	**31,107,889**	**41,348,066**	**47,831,411**	**14.9**	**11.9**	**10.5**	**9.2**	**7.5**	**6.5**
Africa	**61,463**	**199,723**	**363,819**	**881,300**	**1,825,326**	**2,791,326**	**21.2**	**11.7**	**11.7**	**10.5**	**7.6**	**6.0**
Ghana	-	7,564	20,889	65,572	149,377	241,477	-	34.6	25.5	22.8	17.8	15.0
Nigeria	-	25,528	55,350	134,940	234,465	476,008	-	9.6	9.6	11.6	8.3	5.0
Asia	**824,887**	**2,539,777**	**4,979,037**	**8,226,254**	**12,176,983**	**14,607,826**	**12.7**	**8.6**	**8.3**	**8.3**	**7.1**	**6.4**
China, Total	172,132	366,500	921,070	1,518,652	2,383,831	2,827,634	21.7	23.2	17.4	17.2	15.8	14.1
Korea	38,711	289,885	568,397	864,125	1,070,335	1,017,250	6.9	7.0	10.0	8.2	6.1	5.4
India	51,000	206,087	450,406	1,022,552	2,034,677	2,910,042	9.9	10.4	9.0	6.7	3.5	2.2
Philippines	184,842	501,440	912,674	1,369,070	1,843,989	2,051,900	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.6	2.7	2.5
Bangladesh	-	4,989	21,414	95,294	203,179	333,026	-	25.7	40.6	45.0	37.6	33.3
Pakistan	6,182	30,774	91,889	223,477	342,603	428,795	15.1	14.4	16.2	17.5	12.3	8.0
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	23,029	48,197	74,967	-	-	-	55.1	46.9	43.9
Europe	**5,712,026**	**5,149,572**	**4,350,403**	**4,915,557**	**4,803,059**	**4,819,049**	**16.2**	**13.0**	**11.4**	**11.3**	**9.9**	**8.9**
Austria	214,014	145,607	87,673	63,648	44,688	37,929	22.4	18.0	13.8	10.5	7.9	10.3
Czechoslovakia	160,899	112,707	87,020	83,081	64,354	63,945	13.4	14.5	13.6	10.4	6.5	6.5
Germany	832,965	849,384	711,929	706,704	584,184	520,418	11.8	7.2	5.4	3.9	3.1	2.9
Greece	177,275	210,998	177,398	165,750	137,084	113,433	19.7	19.8	18.0	18.0	17.1	17.8
Hungary	183,236	144,368	110,337	92,017	74,213	62,703	17.3	15.7	13.3	12.1	11.4	9.1
Ireland	251,375	197,817	169,827	156,474	128,350	117,219	27.4	21.4	18.4	14.4	11.6	9.8
Italy	1,008,533	831,922	580,592	473,338	354,305	295,002	21.0	18.8	17.0	15.3	14.2	12.5
Poland	548,107	418,128	388,328	466,742	432,601	382,844	21.8	18.4	15.8	14.1	11.6	8.6
Romania	70,687	66,994	91,106	135,966	157,302	152,470	29.9	26.2	19.3	14.2	8.8	5.3
Russia	-	-	-	340,177	390,934	415,809	-	-	-	23.9	17.5	11.6
U.S.S.R.	463,462	406,022	333,725	-	-	-	25.3	19.3	24.2	-	-	-
Ukraine	-	-	-	275,153	345,187	468,780	-	-	-	25.3	17.6	14.5
United Kingdom	686,099	669,149	640,145	677,751	695,489	693,465	7.1	5.2	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.8
Yugoslavia	153,745	152,967	141,516	212,753	-	-	10.7	14.6	15.5	9.2	-	-
Latin America	**1,620,278**	**3,853,045**	**7,403,663**	**14,483,112**	**19,344,570**	**22,035,447**	**13.0**	**9.2**	**7.8**	**6.3**	**5.2**	**4.5**
Colombia	63,538	143,508	286,124	509,872	677,231	1,049,821	35.5	28.6	23.0	16.6	9.5	8.2
Cuba	439,048	607,814	736,971	872,716	1,144,024	1,450,808	14.4	8.2	5.6	3.0	1.3	0.7
Dominican Republic	61,228	169,147	347,858	687,677	991,046	1,265,231	83.7	71.3	64.7	53.7	42.0	30.8
Ecuador	36,663	86,128	143,314	298,626	427,906	539,546	43.9	45.3	42.2	38.5	30.1	25.4
Honduras	19,118	39,154	108,923	282,852	533,598	934,617	24.4	24.3	16.4	11.4	4.7	3.1
Mexico	759,711	2,199,221	4,298,014	9,177,487	11,584,977	10,918,205	0.5	0.3	0.8	1.3	1.6	1.4
Guatemala	17,356	63,073	225,739	480,665	902,293	1,250,053	8.6	9.3	5.7	3.7	3.0	2.5
Caribbean, non-Hispanic	**183,692**	**530,010**	**1,004,174**	**1,603,862**	**2,128,696**	**2,444,213**	**62.0**	**53.4**	**40.9**	**36.9**	**27.6**	**21.8**
Guyana	-	48,608	120,698	211,189	259,815	278,215	-	65.8	63.1	61.9	52.6	46.4
Haiti	28,026	92,395	225,393	419,317	593,980	777,845	72.2	54.3	31.9	22.8	14.6	10.8
Jamaica	68,576	196,811	334,140	553,827	714,743	817,294	59.3	47.3	34.8	32.3	24.1	19.9
Trinidad and Tobago	20,673	65,907	115,710	197,398	232,026	237,946	66.6	59.4	48.8	45.0	34.6	29.1
All Other Areas	**1,216,956**	**1,807,779**	**1,666,220**	**997,804**	**1,069,311**	**1,133,192**	**5.9**	**6.9**	**8.9**	**2.3**	**3.1**	**3.7**
Canada	812,421	842,859	744,830	820,771	840,192	828,396	2.5	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.7	3.5

Haitians experienced the steepest decline, with the share living in the city falling from 72 percent in 1970 to under 11 percent in 2023. Despite this dispersal across the country, non-Hispanic Caribbean immigrants, including Haitians, continued to have a large presence in New York, given that under 7 percent of the nation's immigrants made their home in the city.

Over the past decade, the Latin American foreign-born population in the city was essentially unchanged—large declines in the Mexican and Dominican populations offset growth in other groups. The Dominican Republic, which was by far the largest source of immigrants to New York for three decades, shared the top spot with China in 2023. Despite a decline in the Mexican population, it maintained its position as the third largest source country, while growth in the Ecuadorian population helped preserve their fifth place ranking. Increases in the Colombian population vaulted it back into the top 10, adding a fourth Latin American country to the top tier. The Colombian population in the United States is far larger than that of Ecuador, but just 8 percent of Colombians, compared to one-quarter of Ecuadorians, made their home in the city. Cubans continued to see their numbers decline: They were the 6th largest foreign-born group in 1970 and ranked 42nd in 2023 as Cuban flows bypassed the city for other parts of the New York region. As a result, the city was home to under 1 percent of the nation's Cuban-born population in 2023, compared to 14 percent in 1970. Despite their sizable presence in New York, Latin Americans were underrepresented among the city's foreign-born given their 46 percent share of the U.S. immigrant population.

The size of the European-born population continued to decrease, with only Ukraine among the top 10 (ranked 10th) and three other countries in the top 20: Russia (ranked 13th), as well as Italy and the United Kingdom (each ranked 16th). While the heyday of European immigration to New York has long passed, immigration from Africa has continued to surge. The African population comprised between 5 and 6 percent of the foreign-born in both New York City and the United States; Ghana, the only African country in the top 20, rose from 19th to 16th, following 36 percent growth, among the highest in the top 20.

The growing foreign-born Asian population comprised 30 percent of the city's immigrants, up 2 percentage points over the previous decade. China, which has been the second largest source country since 1990, grew 5 percent in the past decade to claim the top spot for the first time, alongside the Dominican Republic. The Bangladeshi foreign-born increased by 45 percent and continued to ascend in the rankings, to 7th in 2023, while India dropped to 10th. Nationwide, the Indian population is more than 11 times the size of the Bangladeshi population, but just over 2 percent of Indians in the United States made their home in the city, compared to 33 percent of Bangladeshis. In addition to China, Bangladesh, and India, the other Asian countries to figure in the top 20 were Korea and the Philippines (each ranked 13th) and Pakistan (16th).

The 1970 Census, when Europe accounted for nearly two-thirds of New York's foreign-born, marked the last time one area of origin accounted for a majority of immigrants in the city. By 2023, the European share had fallen to 14 percent, and diversity has become a hallmark of the city's foreign-born population, with the top area of origin (Latin America) accounting for less than one-third of the immigrant population. Patterns of increasing diversity in the foreign-born population at the national level reflect those long underway in New York City: In 1970, Europe was the leading area of origin nationally, accounting for 59 percent of the foreign-born. By 2023, Latin America had become the largest, with 46 percent. As in New York City, no single area of origin

constituted a majority of the foreign-born population in 2023. However, the ascendance of Latin America is a far cry from the overwhelming European presence of earlier decades.

2.5 Period of Entry of the Foreign-born by Area of Origin and Country of Birth

Nearly one-third of the city's foreign-born were recent entrants, defined as those who arrived in the United States in 2010 or later,[4] while 21 percent entered the United States in the 2000s (Figure 2.8). Thus, just over one-half of New York's foreign-born population in 2023 had arrived since 2000, often succeeding departing immigrants from earlier cohorts. For the United States overall, 56 percent of the foreign-born arrived in 2000 or later.

Groups with increasing flows are more likely to have larger proportions of recent entrants. Among the city's foreign-born Africans, for example, 44 percent arrived in 2010 or later, as did one-third of Asian immigrants. In contrast, just over one-fifth of those born in the non-Hispanic Caribbean were recent entrants, the lowest share among any group, partly a reflection of their increased proclivity to bypass the city for the rest of the New York region. But the long history of flows from the non-Hispanic Caribbean is reflected in the large share (38 percent) who arrived prior to 1990, the highest of any group.

The ebb and flow of immigrants, as well as domestic migration patterns, can leave their mark on the distribution of a group's year of entry, especially among longer-resident groups. This can be seen with the European foreign-born: Only 28 percent of European immigrants entered prior to 1990, partly a reflection of outflows among longer-resident Europeans, but 24 percent entered in the 1990s, the highest of any group, testament to the era of booming flows after the collapse of the Soviet Union. Similarly, differences in those distributions between the United States and New York City can illuminate historical migration patterns: Just 21 percent of the European foreign-born population in the United States as a whole arrived in the 1990s, indicative of the disproportionate European flow to the city during this period.

Table 2.5 details the period of entry for each of the top 20 groups in the city. Many groups had

Figure 2.8
Foreign-born Population by Area of Origin and Period of Entry
New York City and the United States, 2023

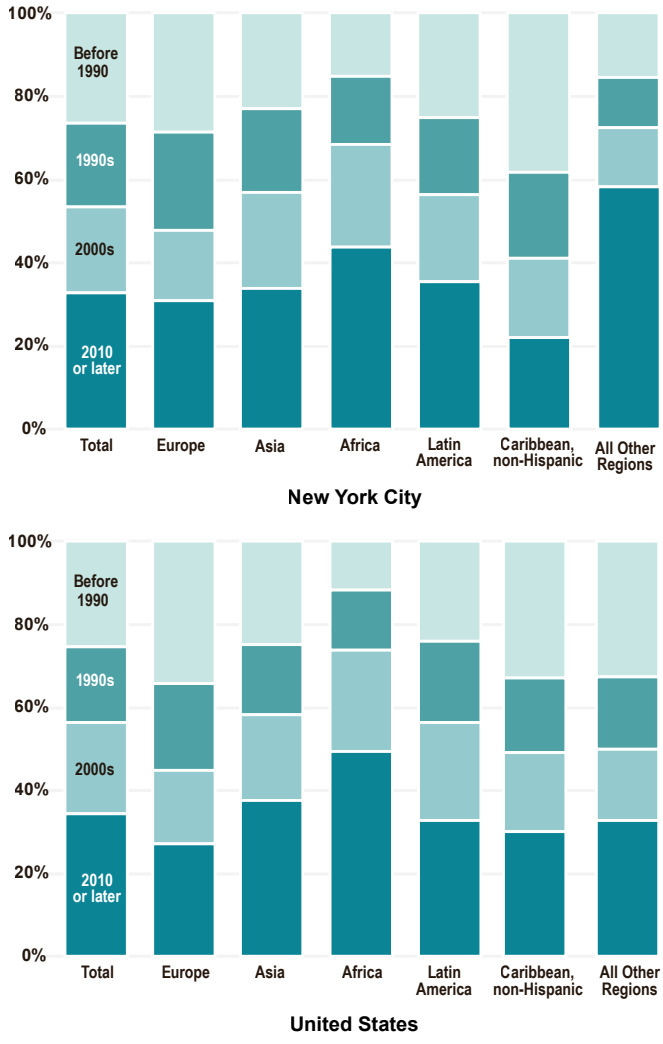


Table 2.5
Period of Entry of the Foreign-born Population by Country of Birth
New York City, 2023

Top 20 Foreign-born Groups			Percent Arriving				Top 20 Recent Arrivals, 2010 or later		
	Rank	Number	2010 or later	2000s	1990s	Before 1990		Rank	Number
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	**–**	**3,093,845**	**32.8**	**20.8**	**19.9**	**26.4**	**TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN**	**–**	**1,013,979**
China, Total	1	397,249	26.9	25.2	21.1	26.7	Dominican Republic	1	136,582
Dominican Republic	1	389,779	34.9	17.5	19.7	27.9	China, Total	2	107,589
Jamaica	3	162,490	24.7	17.4	21.4	36.5	Ecuador	3	51,255
Mexico	3	148,405	29.3	32.6	23.6	14.5	Bangladesh	3	50,768
Ecuador	5	136,828	37.9	23.0	18.1	20.9	Mexico	5	42,339
Guyana	5	129,004	26.0	21.6	21.0	31.4	Jamaica	5	40,619
Bangladesh	7	110,793	48.1	23.9	19.7	8.2	Guyana	7	33,375
Colombia	8	86,318	35.3	18.1	15.6	30.9	Colombia	7	30,421
Haiti	8	84,120	23.3	17.8	18.2	40.7	India	9	25,285
Trinidad and Tobago	10	69,332	14.0	20.8	25.2	40.1	Haiti	9	20,746
Ukraine	10	68,093	29.7	15.6	36.3	18.3	Ghana	9	20,437
India	10	64,154	40.3	22.3	17.2	20.2	Ukraine	9	19,898
Korea	13	54,889	20.3	20.9	19.4	39.4	Venezuela	13	19,007
Philippines	13	51,927	31.9	22.5	19.0	26.5	Uzbekistan	13	17,459
Russia	13	48,149	33.9	18.5	29.5	18.1	Guatemala	13	17,154
Italy	16	36,975	18.4	11.7	9.5	60.5	Philippines	16	16,643
Ghana	16	36,295	50.5	27.2	12.7	9.6	Russia	16	16,578
Pakistan	16	34,212	38.7	23.5	18.4	19.4	Canada	16	14,945
El Salvador	16	33,817	36.7	27.8	11.8	23.6	United Kingdom	16	13,606
United Kingdom	16	33,460	39.3	16.4	14.1	30.3	France	16	13,413

a high percentage of recent entrants. Among the foreign-born from Bangladesh, 48 percent arrived in 2010 or later, as did 51 percent of Ghanaians—countries with among the highest growth in the past decade. At the other end of the spectrum, just 18 percent of Italians were recent entrants—61 percent of Italians arrived prior to 1990 when the Italian-born population ranked among the city's top 10. The share of Ukrainians arriving in the 1990s was 36 percent and it was 30 percent for Russians, a reflection of a spurt in flows from former Soviet republics.

The share of the foreign-born from the non-Hispanic Caribbean who were recent entrants ranged from 14 percent for immigrants from Trinidad and Tobago to 26 percent for the Guyanese, well below the city average of 33 percent. This is related to an increasing share of newly arrived immigrants from this region who bypass the city and settle directly in counties adjacent to New York City (see Chapter 6 for additional information).

Table 2.5 also lists the 20 source countries with the largest number of recent entrants. Seventeen countries on the list of the 20 largest sources of the overall foreign-born population also made the

list of countries with the largest number of recent entrants, though they were often ranked differently on each list. Bangladesh, ranked seventh on the city's top 20 list, had the third largest number of recent entrants, testament to its growing role on the city's immigrant landscape. In contrast, Trinidad and Tobago, which ranked 10th in terms of its overall foreign-born population, did not make the top 20 list of recent entrants, which indicates that not enough Trinidadian immigrants are arriving to replenish this population. In contrast, the five countries that made the top 20 list of recent entrants, but were not among the top 20 sources of the foreign-born, were Venezuela, Uzbekistan, Guatemala, Canada, and France. In the coming years, Uzbekistan, in particular, is likely to have an increased presence in New York (see Chapter 5 for details).

2.6 Summary

Since the passage of the 1965 Immigration and Nationality Act, New York's foreign-born population has more than doubled, to around 3.1 million in 2023. Given that the total population of the city has not increased substantially during this time, the foreign-born share of the overall population has also more than doubled, to 37.5 percent. The European share of the foreign-born population has declined from 64 percent in 1970 to 14 percent in 2023, accompanied by increases in shares from other areas of origin. Latin America was the largest area of origin in 2023, comprising 32 percent of the city's foreign-born, followed by Asia (30 percent), the non-Hispanic Caribbean (17 percent), and Africa (5 percent).

While immigration to New York City surged after the passage of the 1965 law, flows to the United States as a whole have increased even faster. As a result, New York City's foreign-born, who comprised under 15 percent of the nation's foreign-born in 1970, accounted for just 6.5 percent in 2023. The top origins of the nation's foreign-born were different from that of the city, with a greater representation of Latin Americans and Asians. Mexico was the nation's largest source country, followed by three Asian countries—India, China, and the Philippines. El Salvador, Cuba, Vietnam, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, and Colombia rounded out the top 10. Three of these countries—Cuba, Vietnam, and Guatemala—were not even among the city's top 20. While Latin Americans and Asians were underrepresented among New York's foreign-born, the non-Hispanic Caribbean made up a disproportionately large 17 percent, compared to just 5 percent for the United States. Indeed, Jamaica, Guyana, Haiti, and Trinidad and Tobago were among the top sources of immigrants to the city, but no country from the non-Hispanic Caribbean made the nation's top 10 list.

Nearly one-third of New York's foreign-born were recent entrants, arriving in 2010 or later, and over one-half arrived in 2000 or later. A reflection of their increased flows to the city, 44 percent of Africans were recent entrants, the largest proportion among areas of origin, followed by those born in Asia (34 percent). In contrast, 38 percent of immigrants from the non-Hispanic Caribbean arrived before 1990, indicative of the long history of flows from that area of origin, which are now in decline.

In the last decade, 2013 to 2023, the foreign-born population in the city held steady at approximately 3.1 million. China was ranked the number one source of immigrants alongside the Dominican Republic, followed by both Jamaica and Mexico (third). The city's top four sources of the foreign-born are emblematic of immigrant diversity, with Asia, Latin America, and the non-Hispanic Caribbean each represented. Ecuador, Guyana, Bangladesh, Colombia, Haiti, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, and

India rounded out the top 10 spots (accounting for the tied rank for 10th largest). These diverse origins stand in contrast to the overwhelming European origin of the foreign-born in earlier decades. The marginal change in the city's foreign-born population post-2013 was reflected among many in the top 20. Countries that were able to buck this trend were able to become the largest immigrant source country (China), move up the top 10 list (Bangladesh), enter the top 10 (Colombia and Ukraine), or bolster their position in the top 20 (Philippines, Ghana, El Salvador, and the United Kingdom). The presence of Ghana on the city's top 20 list of immigrants is a first for an African country in the post-1965 period. In contrast to the overwhelming European origin of the foreign-born in earlier decades, a hallmark of immigrant New York over the past half-century has been the diversity of area of origin and country of birth.

ENDNOTES

1. According to the U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates Program's Vintage 2024 estimates, New York City's total population was 8,390,888 as of July 2023 and 8,478,072 as of July 2024. Note that the population estimate for 2023 differs from that of the 2023 ACS. See Box 2.1 for additional details.

2. Children of U.S. citizens born abroad are U.S. citizens at birth and are excluded from the foreign-born population.

3. The non-Hispanic Caribbean primarily comprises 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 and Tobago, and Barbados. It also includes smaller source countries, such as Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, the Bahamas, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Dominica, French Guiana, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Turks and Caicos Islands, and Belize.

4. The year of entry does not refer to a person's arrival in New York City, but the year of initial entry anywhere in the United States. For example, a foreign-born person residing in New York City in 2023 may have had a year of entry listed as sometime in the 1990s but could have arrived in New York only in the 2000s. Similarly, there are people who arrived in New York in the 1990s, but who may have left the city, and are thus excluded from the city's foreign-born population in 2023.

CHAPTER

3 Patterns of Residence of the Foreign-born Population

This chapter examines the spatial distribution of New York City's immigrant population across several layers of geographic detail, analyzing trends from citywide and borough scales down to individual neighborhoods. The chapter first considers the relative size of the foreign-born population of each borough in 2023 and in 2013. It then provides a snapshot of immigrant neighborhoods across the city, including analyses of the number and share of foreign-born residents in each neighborhood and comments on neighborhood-level changes over the past decade.

The chapter then provides a detailed look at spatial patterns in each borough. It first analyzes the areas of origin and the top countries of birth of immigrants within a borough, followed by a similar analysis for every borough subsection. The focus then turns to patterns of residence by neighborhood within the borough, with the foreign-born population mapped and tabulated for each neighborhood. Neighborhoods with large immigrant populations are examined in greater detail, with top countries of birth tabulated.

The chapter concludes with an examination of the patterns of residence of New York City's largest immigrant groups, as well as for three regional groupings with significant populations, focusing on their borough distribution and top neighborhoods of settlement.

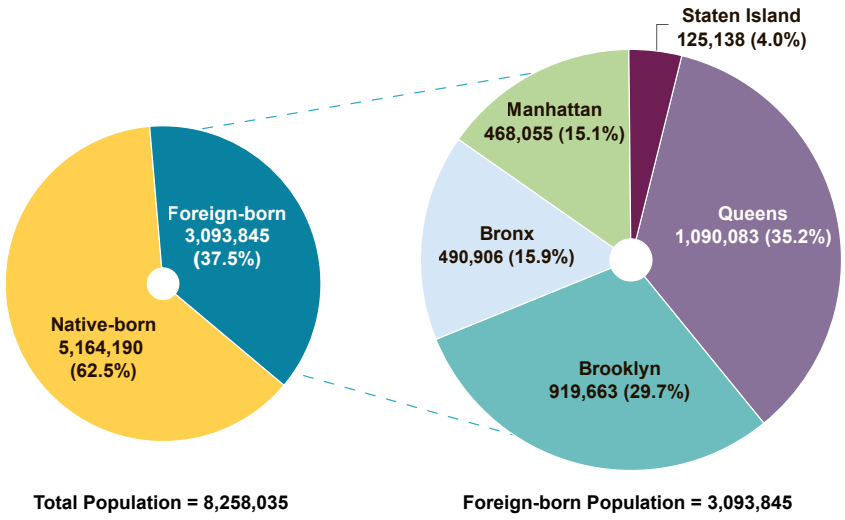
Much of the analysis in this chapter is done at a neighborhood level. Box 3.1 explains how neighborhoods have been demarcated and provides statistical information on the data sources used for analyses done at the city, borough, and neighborhood levels.

3.1 Overview of Patterns of Residence of the Foreign-born Population

3.1.1 Borough Distribution of the Foreign-born

In 2023, New York City had nearly 3.1 million immigrant residents. Of these, 1,090,100 lived in Queens, while 919,700 lived in Brooklyn (Figure 3.1), which together accounted for close to two-thirds of the city's immigrant population. The foreign-born population

Figure 3.1
Foreign-born Population by Borough
New York City, 2023



Box 3.1
Geographic and Data Notes

To analyze patterns of immigrant residence by neighborhood, we first need to geographically define neighborhoods, whose boundaries are often subjective and unofficial. This report uses a modified version of Neighborhood Tabulation Areas (NTAs) to *approximate* the neighborhoods with which New Yorkers are familiar. NTAs were created by combining whole census tracts; NTA-level estimates were produced by aggregating the associated census tract-level American Community Survey (ACS) data.

NTAs were originally created by the NYC Department of City Planning to project populations for small areas. Since population size affects the error associated with both population projections and estimates produced by ACS data, these geographic units were designed to have a minimum population of 15,000. In many instances, two or more smaller neighborhoods were combined into a single NTA to reach this population threshold. Following the 2020 Census, NTAs were modified to correspond to current census tract boundaries and fit within approximations of NYC Community District (CD) boundaries, thus providing data for standardized sub-portions of each CD. In some instances, larger neighborhoods were split into two or more NTAs to fit into either side of a CD boundary or to provide additional granularity below the CD level.

In this report, some NTAs have been combined to make the geographies more relatable. For example, "Bushwick (West)" and "Bushwick (East)"—sub-portions of Brooklyn CD 4—have been combined to form a single NTA called "Bushwick." This report utilizes 164 NTAs, fewer than the 197 original NTAs because of these combinations. These NTAs are referred to as neighborhoods throughout the chapter and are meant to provide broad reference points to analyze the residential settlement of immigrants.

Some analyses required an intermediate geographic unit, between the borough and neighborhood levels. Standardized borough subsections were created for this purpose and are largely combinations of neighborhoods across multiple approximations of CDs. Queens, for example, has four borough subsections: Northwest, Northeast, Southwest, and Southeast.

Neighborhood-level data are only available using five years of ACS data, which represent an average for a characteristic—for example, the number of residents born in a specific country—over a five-year period. Neighborhood-level data on immigrants are from the 5-year 2019-2023 ACS and are presented alongside comparable 5-year estimates for their respective boroughs. However, more recent data from the 1-year 2023 ACS are also available for the city and the boroughs. Consequently, figures and tables presenting data exclusively for the city and boroughs, particularly those examining changes over the prior decade, rely on the 1-year 2023 and 2013 ACS. City and borough totals derived from the 2023 ACS may vary considerably from those originating from the 2019-2023 ACS. Further, all ACS estimates are subject to sampling error. Therefore, differences between ACS estimates may not be statistically significant.

Statistically unreliable estimates are displayed in gray in tables throughout the chapter.

Figure 3.2
New York City Neighborhoods

Table 3.1
Total and Foreign-born Population by Borough
New York City, 2013 and 2023

	2013		2023	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
NEW YORK CITY				
Total Population	8,405,837	100.0	8,258,035	100.0
Foreign-born	3,106,661	37.0	3,093,845	37.5
Bronx				
Total Population	1,418,733	100.0	1,356,476	100.0
Foreign-born	478,518	33.7	490,906	36.2
Brooklyn				
Total Population	2,592,149	100.0	2,561,225	100.0
Foreign-born	964,558	37.2	919,663	35.9
Manhattan				
Total Population	1,626,159	100.0	1,597,451	100.0
Foreign-born	462,054	28.4	468,055	29.3
Queens				
Total Population	2,296,175	100.0	2,252,196	100.0
Foreign-born	1,104,905	48.1	1,090,083	48.4
Staten Island				
Total Population	472,621	100.0	490,687	100.0
Foreign-born	96,626	20.4	125,138	25.5

of the Bronx and Manhattan totaled 490,900 and 468,100, respectively, each comprising over 15 percent of the overall foreign-born population. Staten Island was home to 125,100 immigrants, making up 4 percent of the city total.

Over the decade 2013 to 2023, the size of New York City's immigrant population was largely unchanged at 3.1 million (Table 3.1), a contrast with the prior decade which showed a large increase in the foreign-born (see discussion in Chapter 2). While the foreign-born populations in the Bronx, Manhattan, and Queens were relatively unchanged in overall size, Brooklyn experienced a decline. Though small, Staten Island was the only borough whose immigrant population increased significantly over the past decade.

3.1.2 Neighborhoods with Large Immigrant Populations

Although immigrants were dispersed throughout the city, Figure 3.3 shows that a few neighborhoods had large foreign-born populations, and these were primarily located in Queens and Brooklyn. Flushing-Murray Hill in Northeastern Queens was home to over 95,700 foreign-born residents, while East Flatbush and Gravesend in Brooklyn had 74,600 and 68,600 foreign-born residents, respectively (see Figure 3.2 for a neighborhood reference map). Other large immigrant neighborhoods included Elmhurst, Washington Heights, and Corona, each with around 65,000 foreign-born residents.

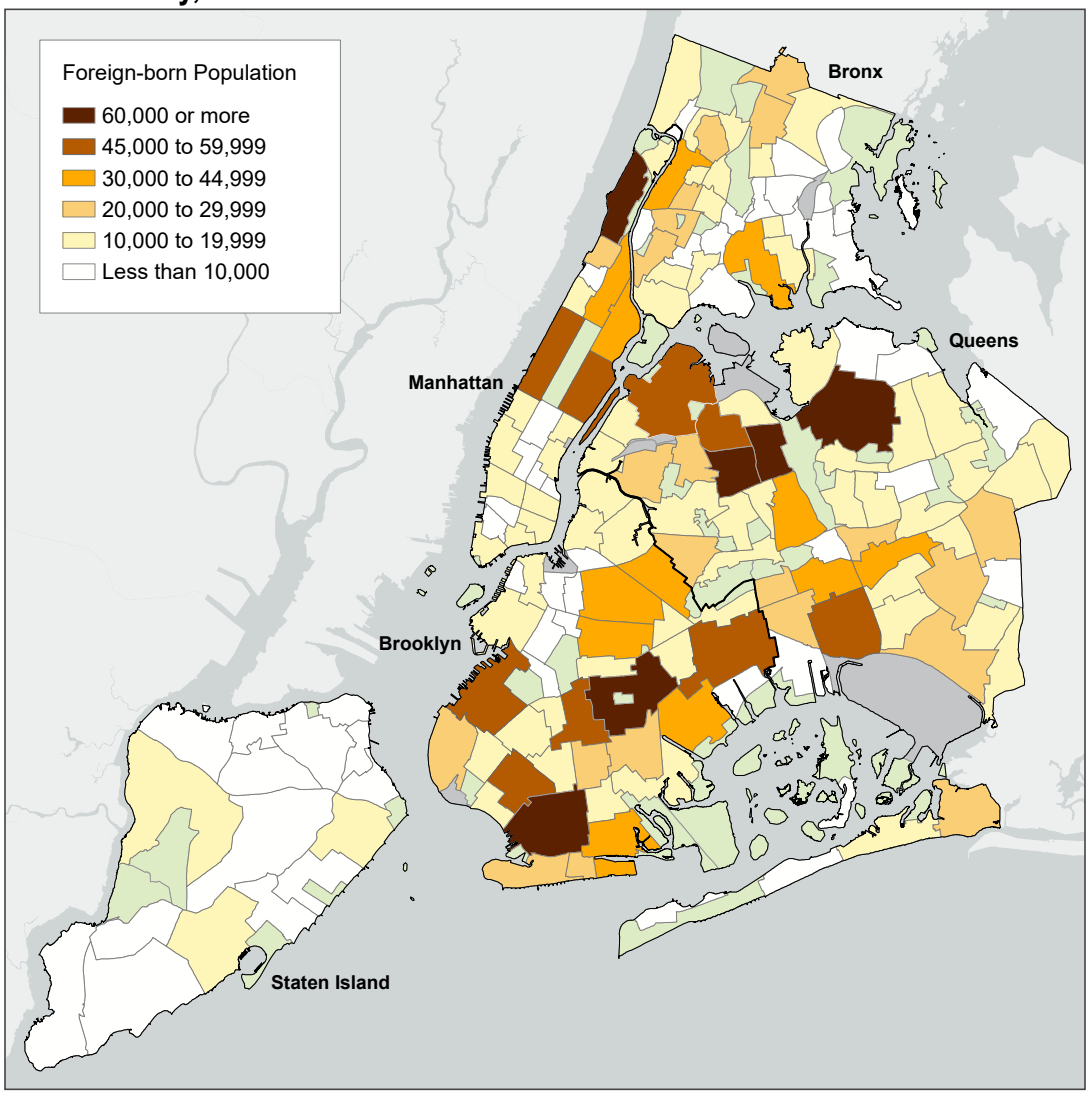
There were nine neighborhoods with between 45,000 and 60,000 immigrants including Sunset Park, Jackson Heights, Bensonhurst, Astoria, the Upper East Side, the Upper West Side, East New York, South Ozone Park, and Flatbush. Notable immigrant populations were also found in University Heights-Morris Heights (42,300) in the Bronx, and in Grasmere-Arrochar-South Beach-Dongan Hills and New Springville-Willowbrook-Bulls Head-Travis in Staten Island, each with around 13,000 foreign-born residents.

3.1.3 Neighborhoods with High Immigrant Densities

While the above analysis focused on the *number* of immigrants in each neighborhood, this section examines the *share* that immigrants constitute of the overall population of a neighborhood.

Immigrants comprising a large share of the population is a defining feature of what makes a neighborhood an immigrant enclave. Neighborhoods

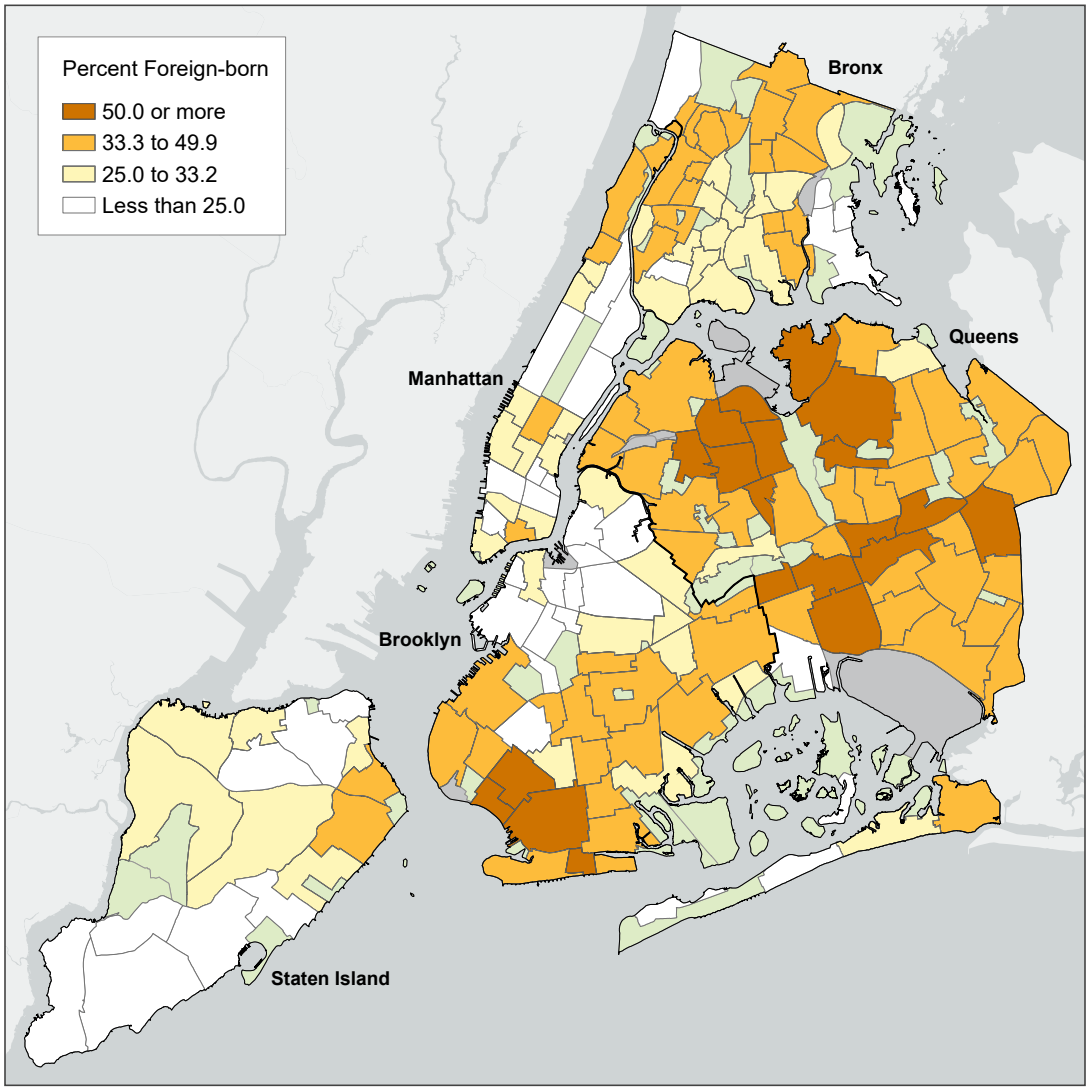
Figure 3.3
Foreign-born Population by Neighborhood
New York City, 2019-2023



with a high share of immigrants are referred to as having high immigrant *concentrations* or *densities*. Consider the difference in the foreign-born populations of the Upper East Side in Manhattan and Woodside in Queens: Nearly 51,000 immigrants lived on the Upper East Side, which is more than the entire population of Woodside; however, foreign-born residents were less than one-quarter of the Upper East Side's total population of 212,300. While Woodside is a much smaller neighborhood of 47,900 residents, immigrants made up 60 percent of the population. In neighborhoods such as Woodside, where immigrants constituted a large share of the overall population, the level of concentration means that the foreign-born population of the neighborhood often plays a more prominent role in all aspects of the neighborhood's character.

Queens stood out for having high immigrant concentrations across the borough, with few neighborhoods under one-third foreign-born (Figure 3.4). Even within this context, the 7-train subway corridor running through Northwestern Queens to Flushing

Figure 3.4
Foreign-born Share of Total Population by Neighborhood
New York City, 2019-2023



stood out prominently as having one of the most substantial concentrations of immigrants in the city, with a string of neighborhoods from Woodside to Flushing having immigrant shares ranging from just over one-half to about two-thirds. Other neighborhoods in the vicinity also had majority-immigrant populations, including Rego Park and College Point. In Southeastern Queens, another notable corridor with majority-immigrant populations was located along Hillside Avenue and the Van Wyck Expressway, including Jamaica, Richmond Hill, Woodhaven, South Ozone Park, Jamaica Hills-Briarwood, Jamaica Estates-Hollliswood, and Queens Village. Brooklyn had many of the city's other neighborhoods with high concentrations of foreign-born residents. Unlike Queens, where neighborhoods with high immigrant concentrations were found across the borough, there was more of a geographic divide in Brooklyn. The Northern and Western portions of the borough closest to Manhattan had lower immigrant densities, while the Central, Eastern, and especially Southern subsections of Brooklyn had

high concentrations.

Brighton Beach stood out for its high immigrant density, with the foreign-born comprising 71 percent of the population, compared to 67 percent for Flushing-Murray Hill. (It is worth noting that the total number of foreign-born residents in Brighton Beach was less than one-quarter that of Flushing-Murray Hill.) Nearby, Southern Brooklyn neighborhoods of Gravesend, Bensonhurst, and Bath Beach each had majority-immigrant populations, with the N- and D-train subway lines serving an analogous role to the 7-train in northwestern Queens. Indeed, Southern Brooklyn was the only area of the city outside of Queens with immigrant-majority neighborhoods.

In the Bronx, the highest immigrant concentrations were in the Northern and Western parts of the borough, with foreign-born shares ranging from one-third to 47 percent. Manhattan neighborhoods had immigrant densities that were below the city average, with the most notable exception being Chinatown, where immigrants made up nearly one-half of the population; in Upper Manhattan, Washington Heights and Inwood were each more than 40 percent foreign-born. Staten Island had fewer immigrants at lower concentrations than other boroughs, with Rosebank-Shore Acres-Park Hill and Grasmere-Arrochar-South Beach-Dongan Hills on the eastern side of the island having the highest immigrant densities in the borough, at over one-third foreign-born.

3.1.4 Major Immigrant Neighborhoods and Shifting Patterns of Immigrant Settlement

Neighborhoods that have *both* a large number of immigrants, as well as high immigrant concentrations, are defined as major immigrant neighborhoods. To qualify as a major immigrant neighborhood in this chapter, foreign-born density had to exceed the city average—a threshold of 40 percent was used—and the 20 neighborhoods with the largest foreign-born populations were then selected (Table 3.2). These major, or "top," immigrant neighborhoods were home to over 1 million immigrants, or nearly one-third of the city total, with immigrants comprising an average share of over 50 percent.

Flushing-Murray Hill stood out for being the neighborhood with by far the largest immigrant population, as well as having a very high immigrant density, with the foreign-born accounting for two-thirds of the population. Flushing-Murray Hill's large immigrant population has remained relatively unchanged in size over the last decade (Figure 3.5).

But many other major immigrant neighborhoods in Queens have had declines in their foreign-born populations, including Jackson Heights and Elmhurst. The largest decline in Queens was in Astoria, which experienced a decrease of 11,000 foreign-born residents (data not shown). This was accompanied by a large increase in native-born residents, resulting in a drop in foreign-born densities to around the city average. Consequently, Astoria dropped out of the list of major immigrant neighborhoods in the city, despite being home to a large number of foreign-born residents.

While more established immigrant enclaves have seen their foreign-born numbers drop, the immigrant population in Queens has spread across a wider range of neighborhoods, resulting in strong growth in some outlying areas. Several neighborhoods in Southeastern Queens near JFK International Airport, including Springfield Gardens, Baisley Park, and St. Albans formed an emerging center of foreign-born growth (Figure 3.5). Together with the large immigrant

Table 3.2
Total and Foreign-born Population for Major Immigrant Neighborhoods New York City, 2019-2023

Neighborhood	Total Population	Foreign-born Population	Percent Foreign-born
Flushing-Murray Hill	143,665	95,730	66.6
East Flatbush	157,158	74,617	47.5
Gravesend	135,074	68,610	50.8
Elmhurst	101,254	66,452	65.6
Washington Heights	150,368	66,273	44.1
Corona	107,051	64,776	60.5
Sunset Park	125,534	59,513	47.4
Jackson Heights	94,474	56,171	59.5
Bensonhurst	96,111	54,477	56.7
South Ozone Park	80,994	46,126	56.9
Flatbush	108,694	45,490	41.9
University Heights-Morris Heights	98,314	42,278	43.0
Forest Hills	91,631	41,229	45.0
Canarsie	82,938	37,061	44.7
Jamaica	57,355	33,632	58.6
Richmond Hill	57,441	32,548	56.7
Sheepshead Bay	65,400	32,242	49.3
Ridgewood	68,356	29,158	42.7
Woodside	47,886	28,845	60.2
Queens Village	56,154	28,650	51.0

hubs of South Ozone Park, Jamaica, and Richmond Hill, they form an expanding cluster of immigrant communities across this section of Queens.

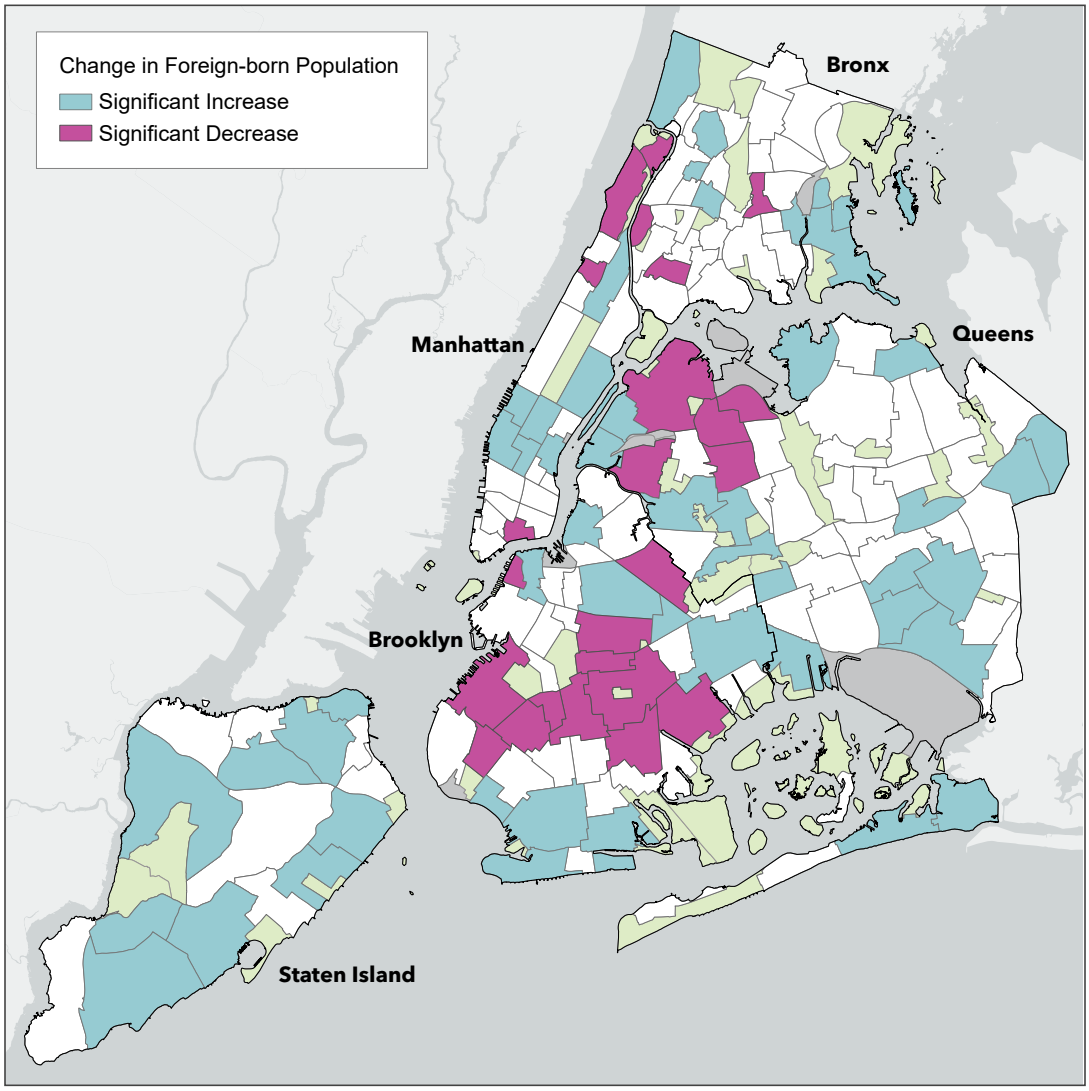
As in Queens, there were decreases in the foreign-born populations of many major immigrant neighborhoods in Brooklyn, including a swath running across the center of Brooklyn—from Sunset Park through Flatbush, East Flatbush, and Canarsie. Sunset Park had a decline of 13,000 foreign-born residents, the largest in the city. In East Flatbush, immigrants no longer formed a majority of the population as they did a decade ago. The foreign-born population also declined in other immigrant neighborhoods within this section of Brooklyn, including Borough Park, Prospect Lefferts Gardens-Wingate, Crown Heights, and Flatlands. In Northern Brooklyn, Bushwick had a large immigrant population despite the fact that immigrants made up a below average share of its total. But Bushwick's large foreign-born population fell by one-quarter over the decade, a decrease of about 12,000 immigrants.

While the major immigrant neighborhoods in Central Brooklyn experienced declines in their foreign-born populations, East New York, a neighborhood to the east with a low foreign-born density, had a significant increase in immigrant residents. In addition, Gravesend, in Southern Brooklyn, was one of the few major immigrant neighborhoods to experience a significant increase, becoming majority immigrant. Gravesend's immigrant population in the 2019-2023 period was in the same range as some of the city's longstanding immigrant neighborhoods such as Elmhurst, Washington Heights, and Sunset Park. There were also substantial increases in the foreign-born population nearby in Coney Island and Sheepshead Bay, solidifying Southern Brooklyn's role as one of the city's largest immigrant hubs.

In neighborhoods along the East River, including Downtown Brooklyn-DUMBO, Williamsburg, and Long Island City-Hunters Point, as well as farther inland in Bedford-Stuyvesant, new housing development accommodated population growth, including rising foreign-born populations.

Washington Heights, the only Manhattan

Figure 3.5
Change in Foreign-born Population by Neighborhood
New York City, 2009-2013 to 2019-2023



Note: Categories in this map refer to statistically significant changes in the foreign-born population at a 90 percent confidence level.

neighborhood to make the list of major immigrant neighborhoods (Table 3.2), experienced a decline in the foreign-born as did adjacent Inwood. In Lower Manhattan, Chinatown-Two Bridges also experienced a reduction in its immigrant population. In contrast, many neighborhoods in Manhattan's core that have not traditionally been among the top immigrant population centers experienced significant growth in their foreign-born populations, including Hell's Kitchen, Chelsea-Hudson Yards, Murray Hill-Kips Bay, the Upper East Side, and Harlem. University Heights-Morris Heights was the only Bronx neighborhood to make the list of major immigrant neighborhoods in the city. None of the major immigrant neighborhoods were located on Staten Island, despite the borough's foreign-born population increase.

While many large immigrant enclaves in the

city have experienced declines in the foreign-born, growth in immigrant residents across a broader range of neighborhoods has helped stabilize the city's overall immigrant population. With immigrants increasingly establishing themselves in new locations, they are shaping an even wider swath of neighborhoods across each borough.

The next section surveys each borough, and subsections within each borough, and details the major areas of origin and countries of birth of their foreign-born populations. Top countries of origin are also examined for neighborhoods with large immigrant populations or densities.

3.2 The Bronx

The Bronx had a foreign-born population totaling 485,500, which comprised over one-third of the borough's population. Immigrants from Latin America were the largest group in the Bronx, accounting for 58 percent of the borough's foreign-born population (Figure 3.6), compared to one-third citywide. Non-Hispanic Caribbean immigrants accounted for 17 percent, those from Africa for 12 percent, while the shares for Asian and European immigrants were in the single digits. In addition to Latin Americans, Africans also had a disproportionately large presence in the Bronx—their 12 percent share was more than twice the 5 percent they comprised of the citywide foreign-born population. In contrast, non-Hispanic Caribbean immigrants had a relatively smaller presence in the borough, compared to their share citywide, as did Asians and Europeans.

Turning to the countries of origin (Table 3.3), the Dominican Republic accounted for about 39 percent of all immigrants in the Bronx; all other countries of origin had a share in the single digits. The Dominican Republic was followed by Jamaica, Mexico, and Ghana. These four countries together accounted for nearly 60 percent of the borough's foreign-born population. Immigrants from Bangladesh, Ecuador, Guyana, and Honduras also had notable populations, each with more than 12,000 residents.

3.2.1 Bronx Subsections and Neighborhoods

To provide a snapshot of the origins of the foreign-born population across the Bronx, the borough was divided into four parts or borough subsections. Figure 3.7 shows these four geographic components—South Bronx, Western Bronx, Northern Bronx, and Eastern Bronx—along with the area of origin and top source countries. The accompanying Table 3.4 shows the total and foreign-born populations in each borough subsection, as well as the distribution of the

Figure 3.6
Foreign-born Population by Area of Origin
Bronx, 2019-2023

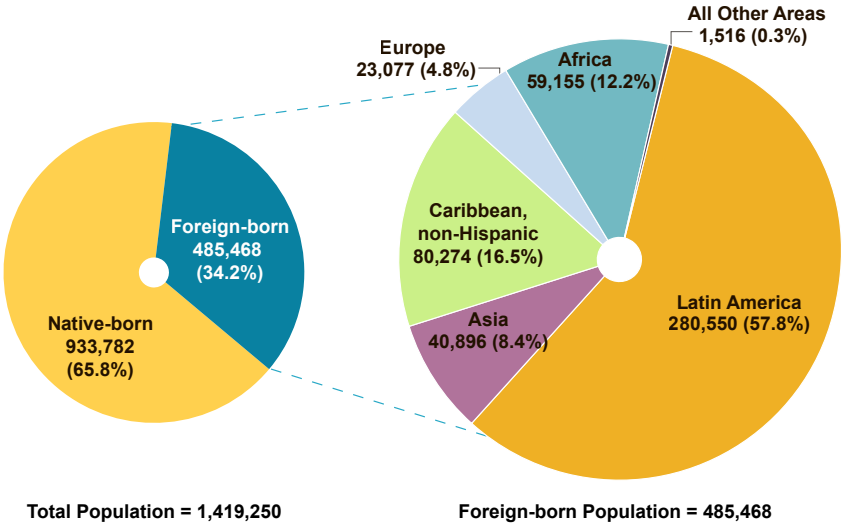


Table 3.3
Top Countries of Origin of the Foreign-born Population Bronx, 2019-2023

	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	**485,468**	**100.0**
Dominican Republic	188,520	38.8
Jamaica	43,177	8.9
Mexico	35,175	7.2
Ghana	23,570	4.9
Bangladesh	17,512	3.6
Ecuador	16,302	3.4
Guyana	13,815	2.8
Honduras	12,830	2.6
Nigeria	7,262	1.5
Trinidad & Tobago	5,211	1.1

foreign-born population by area of origin.

The Western subsection of the borough had 180,100 immigrants, and there was a notable foreign-born presence in the Eastern subsection (126,400), the South Bronx (120,300), and the Northern subsection (62,000). The Western Bronx also had a high concentration of immigrants, who comprised 39 percent of the population, nearly 5 percentage points higher than their overall share in the borough. Although the Northern Bronx had a relatively small number of foreign-born residents, it matched the Western Bronx in terms of an above-average concentration of immigrants (39 percent). Conversely, the South and Eastern Bronx fell below the borough average, with immigrants comprising 31 percent of the populations of each subsection.

Immigrants from Latin America had the predominant share of the foreign-born population in both the South Bronx and Western Bronx. By contrast, immigrants from non-Hispanic Caribbean countries were the overwhelming majority in the Northern Bronx. The Eastern Bronx had higher shares of Asian and European immigrants than other borough subsections, though Latin Americans still made up nearly one-half of the immigrant population. Immigrants from Africa had a notable presence in each part of the borough, but were most prominent in the South Bronx.

For a neighborhood-focused analysis within each subsection, Figure 3.8 maps the foreign-born by neighborhood, Table 3.5 shows the total and immigrant population of each neighborhood, while Table 3.6 examines the top source countries for selected neighborhoods.

Some of the largest immigrant neighborhoods in the Bronx spanned the South Bronx and the Western parts of the borough, roughly following the major transportation corridors of the Grand Concourse and Jerome Avenue. These neighborhoods include Concourse, Claremont-Mount Eden, University Heights-Morris Heights, Mount Hope, and Bedford Park, each with more than 20,000 foreign-born residents. Also notable as part of this grouping were neighborhoods such as Fordham Heights and Norwood, with smaller but high-density immigrant

Box 3.2
Note on Bronx Totals

Marble Hill, with total and foreign-born populations of 10,529 and 3,314, respectively, is located in the borough of Manhattan but is part of Bronx Community District 8 and the Kingsbridge-Marble Hill neighborhood in the Western Bronx subsection. Thus, when Bronx subsections are summed, the total is higher than the actual Bronx borough total. The neighborhood and subsection shares of the Bronx's total and foreign-born populations are calculated using these higher totals of 1,429,779 and 488,782, respectively.

Figure 3.7
Area of Origin of the Foreign-born Population by Subsection Bronx, 2019-2023

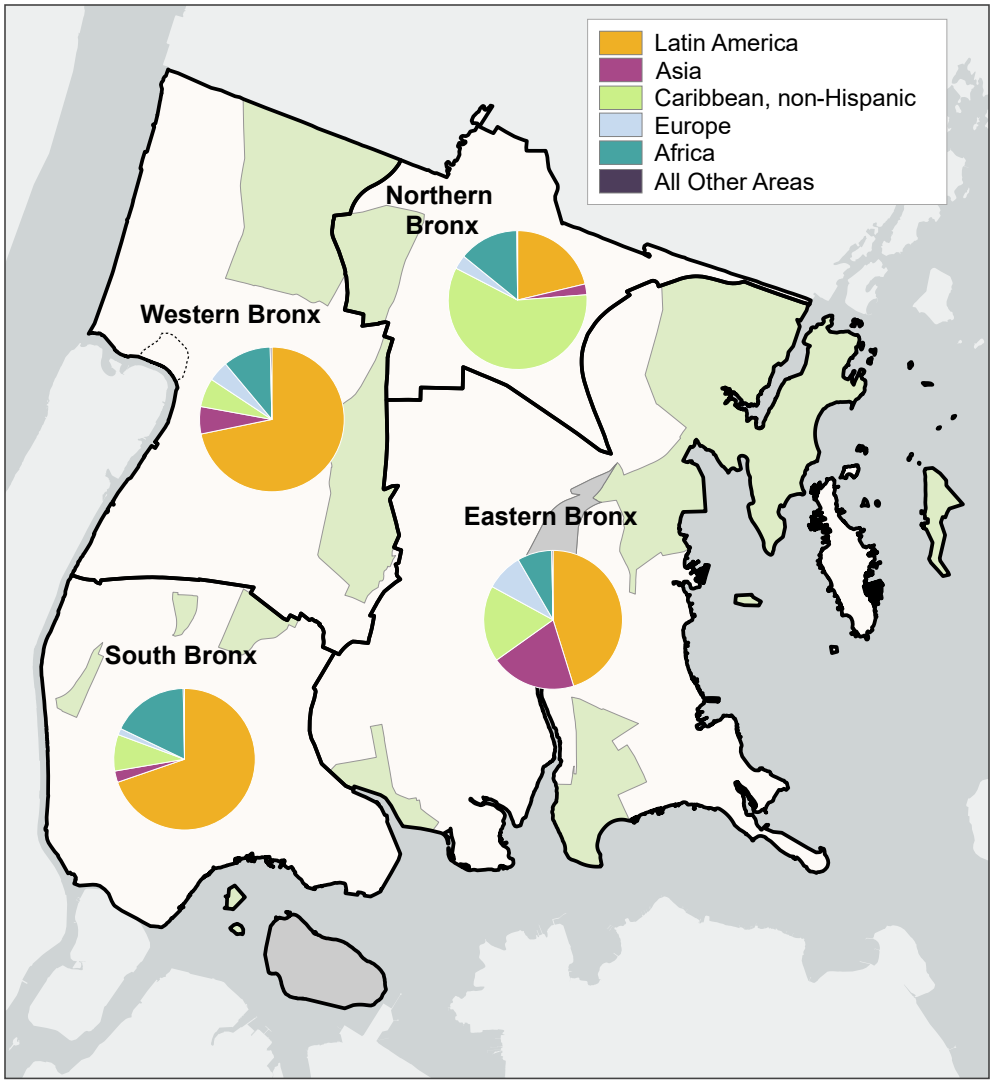
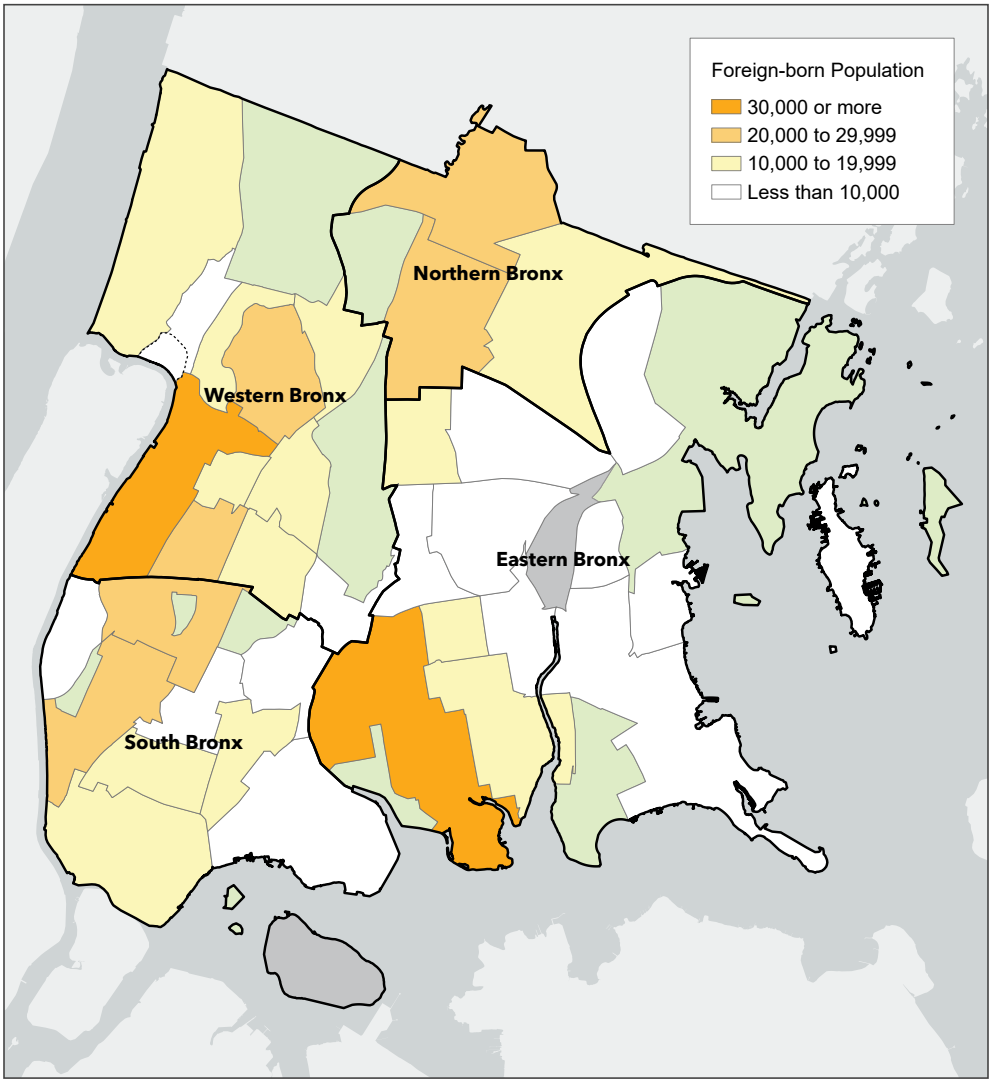


Table 3.4
Total and Foreign-born Population by Subsection Bronx, 2019-2023

					Percent Distribution						
	Total Population	Number	Percent	Foreign-born Share of Total Population	Total Foreign-born	Latin America	Asia	Caribbean, non-Hispanic	Europe	Africa	All Other Areas
TOTAL, BRONX	**1,419,250**	**485,468**	**100.0**	**34.2**	**485,468**	**57.8**	**8.4**	**16.5**	**4.8**	**12.2**	**0.3**
South Bronx	393,129	120,311	24.6	30.6	120,311	69.5	2.6	8.3	1.5	17.5	0.3
Western Bronx	462,974	180,107	36.8	38.9	180,107	71.8	6.1	6.4	4.6	10.7	0.4
Northern Bronx	160,621	61,957	12.7	38.6	61,957	21.3	2.5	58.8	3.3	14.0	0.2
Eastern Bronx	413,055	126,407	25.9	30.6	126,407	45.2	19.9	17.8	8.7	8.0	0.3

Note: Borough subsection values do not sum to borough totals because Marble Hill is located in the borough of Manhattan but is part of the Western Bronx subsection for this analysis. See Box 3.2 for more details.

Figure 3.8
Foreign-born Population by Neighborhood
Bronx, 2019-2023



populations (comprising over 45 percent of their total populations). In the Northern Bronx, both Williamsbridge and Wakefield-Woodlawn had more than 20,000 foreign-born residents. Soundview, in the Eastern part of the borough, had 33,200 immigrant residents, while the much smaller neighborhood of Westchester Square stood out for its high proportion of immigrants, over 43 percent foreign-born.

Neighborhoods are next examined in greater detail within each borough subsection.

3.2.1.1 South Bronx

The South Bronx was home to 120,300 immigrants, or around one-quarter of the immigrants in the borough (Table 3.4). Immigrants were slightly under-represented in this part of the borough, comprising 31 percent of the population, compared to 34 percent in the borough overall. Those from Latin America accounted for 70 percent of the foreign-born population in the South Bronx, while the growing African immigrant population accounted for almost 18

Table 3.5
Total and Foreign-born Population by Neighborhood
Bronx, 2019-2023

	Total Population		Foreign-born Population		Foreign-born Share
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	of Total Population
TOTAL, BRONX	**1,419,250**	**100.0**	**485,468**	**100.0**	**34.2**
South Bronx	**393,129**	**27.5**	**120,311**	**24.6**	**30.6**
Claremont-Mount Eden	74,047	5.2	26,644	5.5	36.0
Concourse	66,808	4.7	24,477	5.0	36.6
Crotona Park East	29,055	2.0	9,653	2.0	33.2
Highbridge	31,667	2.2	9,814	2.0	31.0
Hunts Point	14,181	1.0	3,818	0.8	26.9
Longwood	40,945	2.9	10,852	2.2	26.5
Melrose	40,241	2.8	10,014	2.0	24.9
Morrisania	35,978	2.5	9,431	1.9	26.2
Mott Haven-Port Morris	56,669	4.0	15,212	3.1	26.8
Western Bronx	**462,974**	**32.4**	**180,107**	**36.8**	**38.9**
Bedford Park	52,222	3.7	22,915	4.7	43.9
Belmont	36,644	2.6	11,805	2.4	32.2
Fordham Heights	32,647	2.3	15,398	3.2	47.2
Kingsbridge Heights-Van Cortlandt Village	34,393	2.4	13,482	2.8	39.2
Kingsbridge-Marble Hill	24,166	1.7	8,261	1.7	34.2
Mount Hope	47,292	3.3	21,631	4.4	45.7
Norwood	39,547	2.8	17,865	3.7	45.2
Riverdale-Spuyten Duyvil	47,218	3.3	10,451	2.1	22.1
Tremont	32,551	2.3	10,686	2.2	32.8
University Heights-Morris Heights	98,314	6.9	42,278	8.6	43.0
West Farms	17,898	1.3	5,334	1.1	29.8
Northern Bronx	**160,621**	**11.2**	**61,957**	**12.7**	**38.6**
Eastchester-Edenwald-Baychester	53,147	3.7	19,337	4.0	36.4
Wakefield-Woodlawn	49,697	3.5	20,880	4.3	42.0
Williamsbridge	57,777	4.0	21,740	4.4	37.6
Eastern Bronx	**413,055**	**28.9**	**126,407**	**25.9**	**30.6**
Allerton	33,558	2.3	12,389	2.5	36.9
Castle Hill-Unionport	36,636	2.6	12,186	2.5	33.3
Co-op City	36,615	2.6	9,544	2.0	26.1
Morris Park	22,818	1.6	6,825	1.4	29.9
Parkchester	29,846	2.1	11,033	2.3	37.0
Pelham Bay-City Island	27,665	1.9	6,757	1.4	24.4
Pelham Gardens	28,561	2.0	9,637	2.0	33.7
Pelham Parkway-Van Nest	28,565	2.0	8,601	1.8	30.1
Soundview	104,172	7.3	33,171	6.8	31.8
Throgs Neck	48,695	3.4	9,519	1.9	19.5
Westchester Square	15,387	1.1	6,692	1.4	43.5

Note 1: Only residential neighborhoods are included in this table. Neighborhoods may not sum to borough subsection totals because subsection totals also include small populations present in large parks and other non-residential areas.

Note 2: Borough subsection values do not sum to borough totals because Marble Hill is located in the borough of Manhattan but is part of the Western Bronx subsection for this analysis. See Box 3.2 for more details.

percent. The Dominican Republic was by far the largest country of origin, alongside several other Latin American countries including Mexico, Ecuador, and Honduras (Table 3.6). Ghanaians were the most numerous African group in the South Bronx.

Concourse and Claremont-Mount Eden, situated along the Grand Concourse, had both large immigrant populations as well as high shares of immigrants in this part of the borough. Immigrants from the Dominican Republic comprised a majority of the foreign-born in Claremont-Mount Eden and had a 41 percent share in Concourse, followed by Mexicans and Ghanaians in both of these neighborhoods, mirroring the composition in the South Bronx as a whole. The Ghanaian populations in Concourse and Claremont-Mount Eden were part of a larger concentration running through several neighborhoods along the Grand Concourse and into the Western Bronx. Ecuadorians and Jamaicans made up smaller portions of the immigrant populations of these neighborhoods as well.

3.2.1.2 Western Bronx

The Western part of the Bronx had a large number of immigrants (180,100), who comprised nearly 4-in-10 residents. Latin Americans accounted for nearly three-quarters of the foreign-born population, while immigrants from Africa were nearly 11 percent. The top countries of origin were the same as in the South Bronx, with Dominicans being the most prominent group overall, followed by Mexicans, Ghanaians, Ecuadorians, and Hondurans.

The Dominican population of the Western Bronx was buoyed by the flow directly from the Dominican Republic, as well as from neighborhoods such as Washington Heights in Manhattan. Dominicans accounted for nearly two-thirds of the immigrant population of University Heights-Morris Heights, a majority of the foreign-born in Mount Hope, Fordham Heights, Bedford Park, and Kingsbridge Heights-Van Cortlandt Village, as well as a large plurality in Norwood. The prominence of Dominicans in these neighborhoods is especially striking, considering that most other countries of origin had shares in the single digits.

Mexicans tended to be among the top immigrant groups in most Western Bronx neighborhoods, with roughly a 10 percent share of the immigrant population in Norwood and Bedford Park. Ghanaians had a notable presence in Mount Hope, with a 14 percent share of the foreign-born population, and a smaller presence in other neighborhoods along the Grand Concourse. Bangladeshis constituted almost 10 percent of the foreign-born population in Norwood. Immigrants from Ecuador and Honduras were also among the top groups in Western Bronx neighborhoods.

3.2.1.3 Northern Bronx

The Northern Bronx, the borough's smallest subsection, was home to 62,000 immigrants or just 13 percent of the foreign-born population of the borough. However, immigrants made up a large share (39 percent) of the overall population in this subsection. In a deviation from the rest of the borough, immigrants from the non-Hispanic Caribbean were the majority group among the foreign-born, with a 59 percent share. Latin Americans comprised 21 percent and African immigrants had a substantial 14 percent share. Jamaica was the most common country of origin, though Dominicans maintained a significant presence, along with Guyana, Ghana, and Nigeria.

Jamaicans comprised a majority of the foreign-born population in Eastchester-Edenwald-Baychester, numbering 9,900, while Dominicans accounted for

Table 3.6
Foreign-born Population by Country of Birth for Subsections and Selected Neighborhoods Bronx, 2019-2023

SOUTH BRONX

Total, South Bronx	Number	Percent	Claremont-Mount Eden	Number	Percent	Concourse	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	120,311	100.0	TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	26,644	100.0	TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	24,477	100.0
Dominican Republic	54,933	45.7	Dominican Republic	13,664	51.3	Dominican Republic	10,082	41.2
Mexico	12,141	10.1	Mexico	2,502	9.4	Ghana	2,236	9.1
Ghana	7,368	6.1	Ghana	1,750	6.6	Mexico	2,043	8.3
Ecuador	5,652	4.7	Ecuador	697	2.6	Ecuador	1,616	6.6
Honduras	5,312	4.4	Jamaica	697	2.6	Jamaica	818	3.3

WESTERN BRONX

Total, Western Bronx	Number	Percent	Bedford Park	Number	Percent	Fordham Heights	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	180,107	100.0	TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	22,915	100.0	TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	15,398	100.0
Dominican Republic	94,486	52.5	Dominican Republic	12,023	52.5	Dominican Republic	8,541	55.5
Mexico	14,866	8.3	Mexico	2,248	9.8	Mexico	2,029	13.2
Ghana	9,590	5.3	Ghana	874	3.8	Ghana	1,042	6.8
Ecuador	4,876	2.7	Ecuador	660	2.9	Honduras	689	4.5
Honduras	4,195	2.3	Bangladesh	600	2.6	Guatemala	282	1.8

Kingsbridge Heights-Van Cortlandt Village	Number	Percent	Mount Hope	Number	Percent	Norwood	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	13,482	100.0	TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	21,631	100.0	TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	17,865	100.0
Dominican Republic	7,342	54.5	Dominican Republic	11,244	52.0	Dominican Republic	7,790	43.6
Mexico	701	5.2	Ghana	3,033	14.0	Mexico	2,158	12.1
Colombia	522	3.9	Mexico	995	4.6	Bangladesh	1,687	9.4
Cuba	420	3.1	Ecuador	673	3.1	Ecuador	589	3.3
Ethiopia	367	2.7	Togo	571	2.6	Jamaica	467	2.6

University Heights-Morris Heights	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	42,278	100.0
Dominican Republic	28,013	66.3
Mexico	2,927	6.9
Ghana	1,941	4.6
Jamaica	966	2.3
Ecuador	875	2.1

(Continued on the following page)

approximately 10 percent. In Williamsbridge and Wakefield-Woodlawn, Jamaicans were again the largest group with a one-third share; Dominican and Guyanese immigrants also had a substantial presence. Immigrants from the West African countries of Ghana and Nigeria, as well as Mexico, also had a small presence in these neighborhoods. Irish immigrants, who a decade ago had a major presence in Wakefield-Woodlawn, have fallen out of the top five as Irish flows to the city have declined from their spurts in the 1980s and 1990s (data not shown).

3.2.1.4 Eastern Bronx

The Eastern part of the Bronx had 126,400 immigrants or around one-quarter of the borough total. Latin Americans were the largest group among immigrants in the Eastern Bronx, but with a smaller share (45 percent) than in the South and Western subsections of the borough. Immigrants from Asia and the non-Hispanic Caribbean constituted 20 and

Table 3.6 (continued)

NORTHERN BRONX

Total, Northern Bronx	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	61,957	100.0
Jamaica	25,161	40.6
Dominican Republic	8,488	13.7
Guyana	4,934	8.0
Ghana	3,366	5.4
Nigeria	2,634	4.3

Eastchester-Edenwald-Baychester	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	19,337	100.0
Jamaica	9,872	51.1
Dominican Republic	1,854	9.6
Ghana	945	4.9
Nigeria	875	4.5
Guyana	821	4.2

Wakefield-Woodlawn	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	20,880	100.0
Jamaica	7,207	34.5
Guyana	2,890	13.8
Dominican Republic	2,458	11.8
Ghana	1,214	5.8
Nigeria	1,022	4.9

Williamsbridge	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	21,740	100.0
Jamaica	8,082	37.2
Dominican Republic	4,176	19.2
Guyana	1,223	5.6
Ghana	1,207	5.6
Mexico	788	3.6

EASTERN BRONX

Total, Eastern Bronx	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	126,407	100.0
Dominican Republic	33,131	26.2
Bangladesh	12,839	10.2
Jamaica	10,854	8.6
Mexico	6,673	5.3
Ecuador	5,483	4.3

Allerton	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	12,565	100.0
Dominican Republic	3,639	29.0
Jamaica	1,221	9.7
Mexico	860	6.8
Albania	740	5.9
Nigeria	571	4.5

Soundview	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	33,171	100.0
Dominican Republic	12,111	36.5
Mexico	2,868	8.6
Ecuador	2,257	6.8
Jamaica	2,061	6.2
Guyana	1,860	5.6

Westchester Square	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	6,692	100.0
Bangladesh	2,010	30.0
Dominican Republic	1,743	26.0
Mexico	511	7.6
Ecuador	485	7.2
Guyana	385	5.8

18 percent shares of the foreign-born, respectively. Around 9 percent of immigrants in this part of the borough were from Europe and 8 percent were from Africa. The Dominican Republic was the top country of origin (26 percent) among Latin American groups in the Eastern Bronx, while Bangladesh (10 percent) made up a substantial portion of the Asian foreign-born population. The next largest groups were Jamaicans followed by Mexicans and Ecuadorians.

In Soundview and Allerton, Dominicans comprised 37 percent and 29 percent, respectively, of the immigrant population; Mexicans had a presence in Soundview and Jamaicans in Allerton, but both had shares under 10 percent. Allerton was unusual in that a European country (Albania) was in the top five. Westchester Square, a comparatively small neighborhood, but with a disproportionately large and growing foreign-born population, is also distinct in that the top country of origin was in Asia—Bangladesh, which comprised 30 percent of

the foreign-born population. Dominican, Mexican, Ecuadorian, and Guyanese immigrants were some of the other top groups in these neighborhoods.

3.3 Brooklyn

Brooklyn was home to 932,700 immigrant residents, who accounted for 35 percent of the borough's total population (Figure 3.9). It had the second-largest immigrant population among the boroughs—surpassed only by Queens. As noted earlier, while Brooklyn's foreign-born population declined over the past decade, the decrease was not substantial.

Asia and the non-Hispanic Caribbean were the top areas of origin among Brooklyn's immigrants, together accounting for over one-half of the borough's foreign-born residents—29 percent and 27 percent, respectively (Figure 3.9)—while immigrants from Latin America and Europe each comprised 19 percent of the foreign-born. Those born in Africa had a smaller presence in Brooklyn, accounting for just 4 percent of immigrants. Non-Hispanic Caribbean and European countries comprised larger shares in Brooklyn than in the city as a whole. By contrast, Latin Americans made up a significantly smaller share of Brooklyn's foreign-born population compared to their citywide representation—19 percent in Brooklyn versus 32 percent citywide. The shares of Asians and Africans in Brooklyn's immigrant population were only slightly lower than each of their respective citywide proportions.

China was the leading country of origin among Brooklyn's immigrant population, with 128,900 residents (Table 3.7), more than twice the number from Jamaica, the next largest source, at 62,900. Dominican, Haitian, and Ukrainian immigrants each comprised at least 5 percent of Brooklyn's foreign-born population or more than 47,000 residents per country. Immigrants from Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, and Mexico also had sizable communities in Brooklyn, each accounting for about 4 percent of the borough's foreign-born, or approximately 40,000 residents.

3.3.1 Brooklyn Subsections and Neighborhoods

Figure 3.10 shows Brooklyn's five subsections—Northern Brooklyn, Western Brooklyn, Central Brooklyn, Eastern Brooklyn, and Southern Brooklyn—along with the areas of origin and top source countries (Figure 3.10). The accompanying Table 3.8 presents the total and foreign-born populations in each borough subsection, as well as the distribution of the foreign-born population by area of origin.

Southern Brooklyn had the largest immigrant population among Brooklyn subsections, with

Figure 3.9
Foreign-born Population by Area of Origin
Brooklyn, 2019-2023

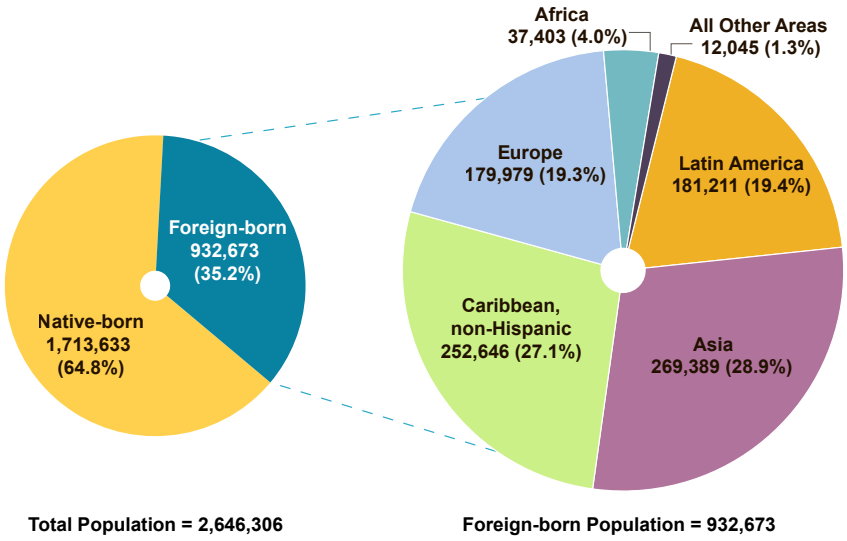


Table 3.7
Top Countries of Origin of the Foreign-born Population Brooklyn, 2019-2023

	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	**932,673**	**100.0**
China	128,909	13.8
Jamaica	62,923	6.7
Dominican Republic	54,369	5.8
Haiti	49,634	5.3
Ukraine	47,422	5.1
Trinidad & Tobago	40,751	4.4
Guyana	40,033	4.3
Mexico	39,914	4.3
Russia	33,258	3.6
Ecuador	22,054	2.4

325,100 foreign-born residents. These immigrants made up 44 percent of the total population in Southern Brooklyn, higher than the citywide average and the highest share of any borough subsection outside of Queens. Central Brooklyn had 237,500 immigrants, comprising one-third of its total population. Eastern Brooklyn's foreign-born population was smaller in number (178,700) but accounted for a larger share of the total population (36 percent) than Central Brooklyn. Western and Northern Brooklyn had the smallest immigrant populations, 112,700 and 78,700, respectively.

Immigrant settlement in Brooklyn varied significantly by area of origin. In Northern Brooklyn, Latin Americans were the predominant group, making up 44 percent of the foreign-born population. In Western Brooklyn, Asia was the predominant area of origin at 43 percent, though Latin America still comprised a substantial share at 30 percent. In contrast, non-Hispanic Caribbean immigrants represented only a small portion of the foreign-born in both Northern and Western Brooklyn, but their presence was markedly larger in Central and Eastern Brooklyn, where they constituted the majority—57 percent and 54 percent of the foreign-born, respectively. In Southern Brooklyn, Asians (47 percent) and Europeans (34 percent) were the predominant groups.

For a neighborhood-level analysis within each borough subsection, Figure 3.11 maps the foreign-born by neighborhood, Table 3.9 presents the total and immigrant population of each neighborhood, while Table 3.10 highlights the top source countries for selected neighborhoods.

Several Brooklyn neighborhoods were major immigrant hubs with foreign-born populations above 50,000. These included East Flatbush in Central Brooklyn (74,600), Gravesend and Bensonhurst in Southern Brooklyn (68,600 and 54,500, respectively), as well as Sunset Park in Western Brooklyn (59,500). Immigrants were more than 47 percent of the population in both East Flatbush and Sunset Park, and they comprised a majority in both Gravesend and Bensonhurst. Some of the smaller neighborhoods of Southern Brooklyn also had immigrant majorities or near majorities, most notably Brighton Beach where immigrants made up a staggering 71 percent of all residents—the most of any neighborhood in the city. East New York, though not historically a major immigrant hub, had a foreign-born population close to 50,000, reflecting growth over the prior decade. However, immigrants made up just 35 percent of the neighborhood's total population. In contrast, nearby Canarsie and Cypress Hills had smaller but more concentrated immigrant populations, with the foreign-born comprising approximately 45 percent of the population in both neighborhoods. Neighborhoods of Northern and Western Brooklyn near the East River tended to have smaller immigrant populations than other neighborhoods in Brooklyn.

Neighborhoods are next examined in greater

Figure 3.10
Area of Origin of the Foreign-born Population by Subsection Brooklyn, 2019-2023

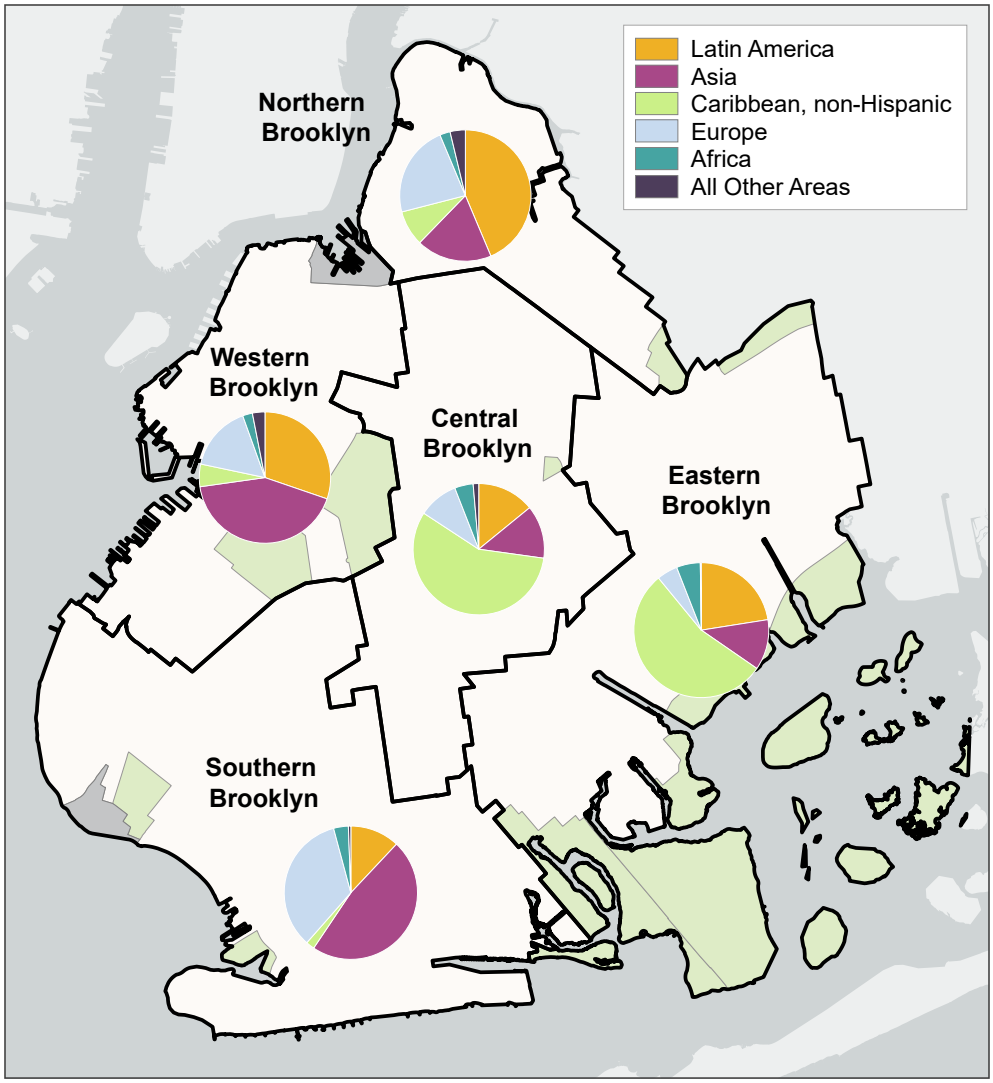
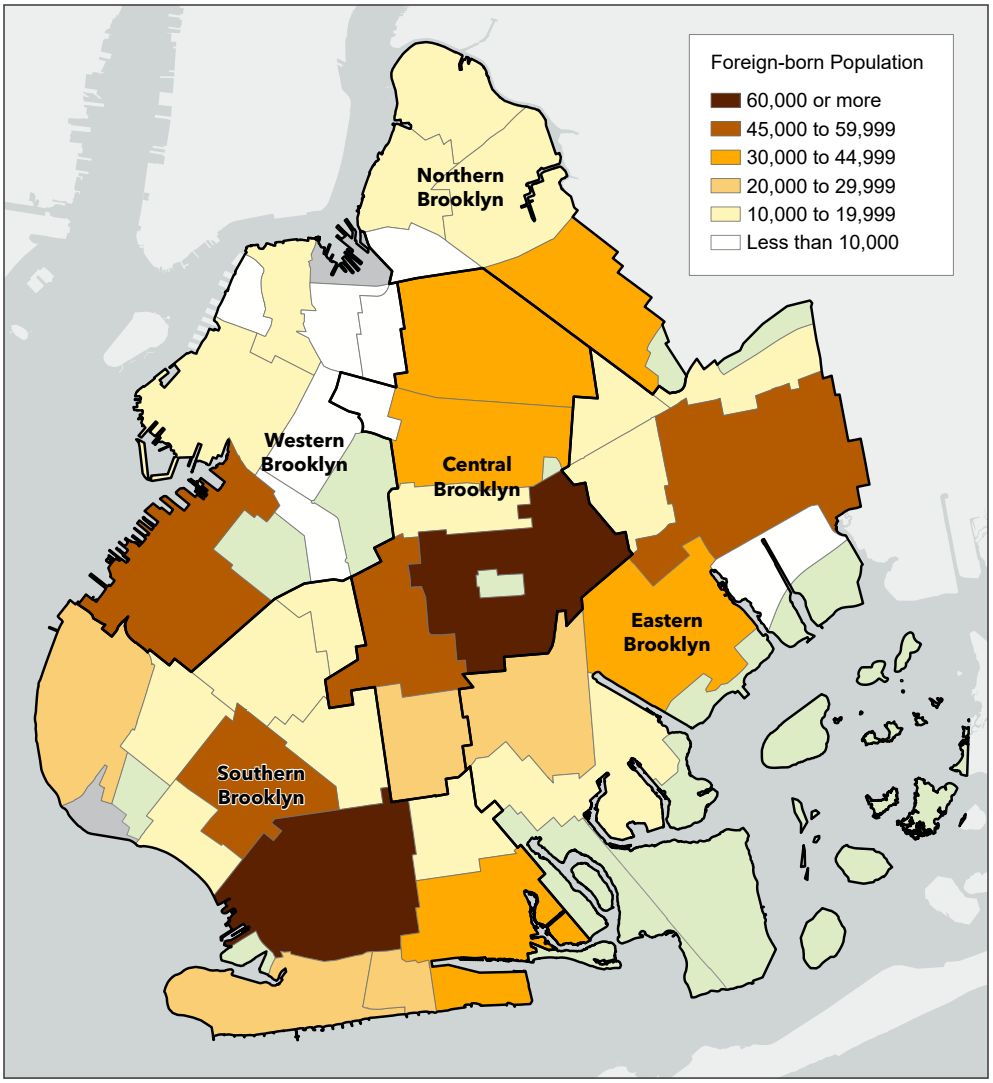


Table 3.8
Total and Foreign-born Population by Subsection Brooklyn, 2019-2023

					Percent Distribution						
	Total Population	Number	Percent	Foreign-born Share of Total Population	Total Foreign-born	Latin America	Asia	Caribbean, non-Hispanic	Europe	Africa	All Other Areas
TOTAL, BROOKLYN	**2,646,306**	**932,673**	**100.0**	**35.2**	**932,673**	**19.4**	**28.9**	**27.1**	**19.3**	**4.0**	**1.3**
Northern Brooklyn	314,977	78,696	8.4	25.0	78,696	43.6	18.6	8.7	22.7	2.6	3.8
Western Brooklyn	397,782	112,714	12.1	28.3	112,714	30.3	42.5	5.5	16.2	2.4	3.1
Central Brooklyn	704,418	237,530	25.5	33.7	237,530	14.1	13.1	57.0	9.8	4.6	1.4
Eastern Brooklyn	490,903	178,657	19.2	36.4	178,657	22.5	12.1	54.4	5.0	5.7	0.2
Southern Brooklyn	738,226	325,076	34.9	44.0	325,076	12.0	47.4	2.1	34.3	3.6	0.6

Figure 3.11
Foreign-born Population by Neighborhood
Brooklyn, 2019-2023



detail within each borough subsection.

3.3.1.1 Northern Brooklyn

Northern Brooklyn had the lowest concentration of immigrants among Brooklyn subsections, with its 78,700 foreign-born residents accounting for just one-quarter of the total population. Dominicans comprised 17 percent of the foreign-born population, while those born in China, Mexico, Ecuador, and Poland had shares in the single digits.

In recent decades, the Northern Brooklyn neighborhoods of Williamsburg, Greenpoint, and Bushwick have experienced an influx of native-born residents, particularly as new housing developments have expanded in the area. But these neighborhoods have long had at least a modest immigrant presence. Polish immigrants, for example, have long been concentrated in Greenpoint, and a majority of Northern Brooklyn's Polish-born residents continue to reside there. The neighborhood with the smallest share of immigrants, however, was South

Table 3.9
Total and Foreign-born Population by Neighborhood
Brooklyn, 2019-2023

	Total Population		Foreign-born Population		Foreign-born Share
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	of Total Population
TOTAL, BROOKLYN	**2,646,306**	**100.0**	**932,673**	**100.0**	**35.2**
Northern Brooklyn	**314,977**	**11.9**	**78,696**	**8.4**	**25.0**
Bushwick	111,975	4.2	35,070	3.8	31.3
East Williamsburg	51,706	2.0	12,642	1.4	24.4
Greenpoint	39,227	1.5	10,397	1.1	26.5
South Williamsburg	46,005	1.7	4,450	0.5	9.7
Williamsburg	66,064	2.5	16,137	1.7	24.4
Western Brooklyn	**397,782**	**15.0**	**112,714**	**12.1**	**28.3**
Brooklyn Heights	24,936	0.9	3,789	0.4	15.2
Carroll Gardens-Gowanus-Red Hook	62,409	2.4	11,683	1.3	18.7
Clinton Hill	28,275	1.1	5,826	0.6	20.6
Downtown Brooklyn-DUMBO-Boerum Hill	40,031	1.5	10,120	1.1	25.3
Fort Greene	32,395	1.2	6,826	0.7	21.1
Park Slope	58,600	2.2	9,885	1.1	16.9
Sunset Park	125,534	4.7	59,513	6.4	47.4
Windsor Terrace-South Slope	25,602	1.0	5,072	0.5	19.8
Central Brooklyn	**704,418**	**26.6**	**237,530**	**25.5**	**33.7**
Bedford-Stuyvesant	180,283	6.8	35,381	3.8	19.6
Crown Heights	138,394	5.2	42,030	4.5	30.4
East Flatbush	157,158	5.9	74,617	8.0	47.5
Flatbush	108,694	4.1	45,490	4.9	41.9
Midwood	50,867	1.9	20,106	2.2	39.5
Prospect Heights	23,598	0.9	4,482	0.5	19.0
Prospect Lefferts Gardens-Wingate	45,402	1.7	15,409	1.7	33.9
Eastern Brooklyn	**490,903**	**18.6**	**178,657**	**19.2**	**36.4**
Brownsville	57,650	2.2	16,211	1.7	28.1
Canarsie	82,938	3.1	37,061	4.0	44.7
Cypress Hills	41,071	1.6	18,594	2.0	45.3
East New York	143,918	5.4	49,902	5.4	34.7
Flatlands	65,280	2.5	26,952	2.9	41.3
Marine Park-Mill Basin	44,491	1.7	12,943	1.4	29.1
Ocean Hill	39,495	1.5	11,677	1.3	29.6
Spring Creek-Starrett City	16,047	0.6	5,313	0.6	33.1
Southern Brooklyn	**738,226**	**27.9**	**325,076**	**34.9**	**44.0**
Bath Beach	30,826	1.2	15,758	1.7	51.1
Bay Ridge	84,021	3.2	28,560	3.1	34.0
Bensonhurst	96,111	3.6	54,477	5.8	56.7
Borough Park	88,660	3.4	15,506	1.7	17.5
Brighton Beach	29,628	1.1	21,065	2.3	71.1
Coney Island	52,480	2.0	25,903	2.8	49.4
Dyker Heights	40,173	1.5	18,808	2.0	46.8
Gravesend	135,074	5.1	68,610	7.4	50.8
Kensington	37,992	1.4	14,330	1.5	37.7
Madison	39,842	1.5	19,341	2.1	48.5
Mapleton	37,160	1.4	10,417	1.1	28.0
Sheepshead Bay	65,400	2.5	32,242	3.5	49.3

Note: Only residential neighborhoods are included in this table. Neighborhoods may not sum to borough subsection totals because subsection totals also include small populations present in large parks and other non-residential areas.

Williamsburg—foreign-born residents comprised less than 10 percent of its overall population (data not shown), the lowest concentration of any neighborhood in New York City. In contrast, Bushwick stood out for both the share of its foreign-born population (31 percent) and its overall size (35,100)—the largest in the subsection on both counts. Bushwick was home to many Latin American immigrants, including a majority of Northern Brooklyn's Dominican, Ecuadorian, and Mexican populations. Immigrants from China and Guyana also had a substantial presence in the neighborhood.

3.3.1.2 Western Brooklyn

Western Brooklyn was home to 112,700 immigrants, who made up 28 percent of the overall population. Immigrants from the United Kingdom had a notable presence in Western Brooklyn, totaling 4,000—placing them among the top 5 groups in the area. Many neighborhoods in this part of the borough tended to have predominantly native-born populations, and in most cases, immigrants comprised roughly one-fifth or less of the population. A key exception to these broader patterns was Sunset Park, one of Brooklyn's most prominent immigrant hubs. The neighborhood had 59,500 foreign-born residents, accounting for over 47 percent of its total population. Nearly one-half of Sunset Park's immigrant population came from China (27,800), with many concentrated along the blocks surrounding 8th Avenue—often referred to as the heart of "Brooklyn's Chinatown." Mexicans also had a significant presence in the neighborhood, with 10,100 residents, and there were substantial numbers of Dominicans, Ecuadorians, and Guatemalans, who were largely concentrated in the western section of Sunset Park, particularly the area around 5th Avenue extending down to 3rd Avenue.

3.3.1.3 Central Brooklyn

Central Brooklyn was home to almost one-quarter million foreign-born residents (237,500), who made up one-third of the total population. Central Brooklyn neighborhoods included many of the city's most prominent hubs for non-Hispanic Caribbean immigrants from Jamaica, Haiti, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, and Grenada.

East Flatbush was the largest immigrant neighborhood in both Central Brooklyn and the borough overall, with 74,600 foreign-born residents who made up 47 percent of the population. Residents from Jamaica, Haiti, and Trinidad and Tobago numbered more than 10,000 each in East Flatbush, together accounting for a majority of the neighborhood's immigrant population. Adjacent Flatbush also had a large concentration of non-Hispanic Caribbean immigrants, with substantial numbers of Haitians, Jamaicans, and Trinidadians. The significant presence of Caribbean immigrants has led the city to designate stretches of East Flatbush and Flatbush as "Little Caribbean" and "Little Haiti." Flatbush was also home to Mexican and Pakistani immigrants who were largely concentrated on the western side of the neighborhood.

The nearby neighborhoods of Crown Heights and Prospect Lefferts Gardens-Wingate also had large numbers of Caribbean-born residents, each with a significant Jamaican presence. Farther south, the immigrant population in Midwood reflected a different pattern. Its 20,100 foreign-born residents were primarily from the former Soviet republics, with Ukraine, Russia, Uzbekistan, and Belarus among the top countries of origin. Pakistanis also had a notable presence in Midwood, forming part of a larger community along Coney Island Avenue.

Table 3.10
Foreign-born Population by Country of Birth for Subsections and Selected Neighborhoods Brooklyn, 2019-2023

NORTHERN BROOKLYN

Total, Northern Brooklyn	Number	Percent	Bushwick	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	78,696	100.0	TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	35,070	100.0
Dominican Republic	13,620	17.3	Dominican Republic	7,944	22.7
China	6,051	7.7	Ecuador	3,871	11.0
Mexico	5,181	6.6	Mexico	3,398	9.7
Ecuador	5,106	6.5	China	2,199	6.3
Poland	4,729	6.0	Guyana	1,380	3.9

WESTERN BROOKLYN

Total, Western Brooklyn	Number	Percent	Sunset Park	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	**112,714**	**100.0**	**TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN**	**59,513**	**100.0**
China	34,820	30.9	China	27,792	46.7
Mexico	12,118	10.8	Mexico	10,144	17.0
Dominican Republic	7,294	6.5	Dominican Republic	4,849	8.1
United Kingdom	4,007	3.6	Ecuador	2,600	4.4
Ecuador	3,373	3.0	Guatemala	1,552	2.6

CENTRAL BROOKLYN

Total, Central Brooklyn	Number	Percent	Crown Heights	Number	Percent	East Flatbush	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	**237,530**	**100.0**	**TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN**	**42,030**	**100.0**	**TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN**	**74,617**	**100.0**
Jamaica	32,319	13.6	Jamaica	5,230	12.4	Jamaica	16,722	22.4
Haiti	26,932	11.3	Trinidad & Tobago	5,039	12.0	Haiti	11,485	15.4
Trinidad & Tobago	23,569	9.9	Haiti	3,818	9.1	Trinidad & Tobago	10,489	14.1
Guyana	17,210	7.2	Barbados	2,626	6.2	Guyana	9,434	12.6
Grenada	9,966	4.2	Guyana	2,438	5.8	Grenada	4,930	6.6

Flatbush	Number	Percent	Midwood	Number	Percent	Prospect Lefferts Gardens-Wingate	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	**45,490**	**100.0**	**TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN**	**20,106**	**100.0**	**TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN**	**15,409**	**100.0**
Haiti	7,871	17.3	Ukraine	2,698	13.4	Jamaica	2,587	16.8
Jamaica	5,098	11.2	Russia	1,862	9.3	Trinidad & Tobago	2,195	14.2
Trinidad & Tobago	2,922	6.4	Uzbekistan	1,761	8.8	Haiti	1,811	11.8
Mexico	2,529	5.6	Pakistan	1,389	6.9	Grenada	1,273	8.3
Pakistan	2,239	4.9	Belarus	986	4.9	Guyana	822	5.3

EASTERN BROOKLYN

Total, Eastern Brooklyn	Number	Percent	Canarsie	Number	Percent	Cypress Hills	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	**178,657**	**100.0**	**TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN**	**37,061**	**100.0**	**TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN**	**18,594**	**100.0**
Jamaica	26,230	14.7	Jamaica	10,168	27.4	Dominican Republic	7,638	41.1
Dominican Republic	20,553	11.5	Haiti	9,369	25.3	Ecuador	2,631	14.1
Haiti	19,162	10.7	Guyana	3,155	8.5	Guyana	2,155	11.6
Guyana	18,260	10.2	Trinidad & Tobago	2,571	6.9	Mexico	729	3.9
Trinidad & Tobago	13,272	7.4	Grenada	1,684	4.5	Trinidad & Tobago	514	2.8

(Continued on the following page)

Table 3.10 (continued)

EASTERN BROOKLYN (continued)

East New York	Number	Percent	Flatlands	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	**49,902**	**100.0**	**TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN**	**26,952**	**100.0**
Dominican Republic	7,634	15.3	Haiti	5,834	21.6
Bangladesh	6,910	13.8	Jamaica	4,701	17.4
Guyana	6,826	13.7	Guyana	2,808	10.4
Jamaica	5,605	11.2	Trinidad & Tobago	2,680	9.9
Trinidad & Tobago	3,660	7.3	Grenada	1,113	4.1

SOUTHERN BROOKLYN

Total, Southern Brooklyn	Number	Percent	Bath Beach	Number	Percent	Bay Ridge	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	**325,076**	**100.0**	**TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN**	**15,758**	**100.0**	**TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN**	**28,560**	**100.0**
China	77,027	23.7	China	5,751	36.5	China	4,487	15.7
Ukraine	38,445	11.8	Pakistan	962	6.1	Egypt	1,740	6.1
Russia	24,838	7.6	Ukraine	767	4.9	Mexico	1,564	5.5
Uzbekistan	14,105	4.3	Uzbekistan	724	4.6	Ukraine	1,511	5.3
Mexico	13,609	4.2	Belarus	662	4.2	Yemen	1,267	4.4

Bensonhurst	Number	Percent	Brighton Beach	Number	Percent	Coney Island	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	**54,477**	**100.0**	**TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN**	**21,065**	**100.0**	**TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN**	**25,903**	**100.0**
China	21,374	39.2	Ukraine	4,890	23.2	Ukraine	7,908	30.5
Ukraine	4,012	7.4	Russia	3,776	17.9	Russia	4,236	16.4
Italy	2,962	5.4	Uzbekistan	2,089	9.9	China	1,990	7.7
Guatemala	2,859	5.2	Pakistan	909	4.3	Belarus	1,130	4.4
Mexico	2,341	4.3	Georgia	874	4.1	Mexico	1,128	4.4

Dyker Heights	Number	Percent	Gravesend	Number	Percent	Kensington	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	**18,808**	**100.0**	**TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN**	**68,610**	**100.0**	**TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN**	**14,330**	**100.0**
China	10,030	53.3	China	17,908	26.1	Bangladesh	3,252	22.7
Italy	1,031	5.5	Ukraine	7,840	11.4	Pakistan	1,044	7.3
Egypt	865	4.6	Russia	5,758	8.4	Uzbekistan	737	5.1
Malaysia	612	3.3	Uzbekistan	3,941	5.7	China	603	4.2
Ecuador	602	3.2	Mexico	2,623	3.8	Azerbaijan	576	4.0

Madison	Number	Percent	Sheepshead Bay	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	**19,341**	**100.0**	**TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN**	**32,242**	**100.0**
China	4,897	25.3	Ukraine	7,229	22.4
Ukraine	2,345	12.1	China	6,048	18.8
Russia	1,978	10.2	Russia	4,371	13.6
Georgia	945	4.9	Belarus	1,422	4.4
Uzbekistan	720	3.7	Uzbekistan	1,344	4.2

3.3.1.4 Eastern Brooklyn

Eastern Brooklyn was home to 178,700 foreign-born residents, who made up 36 percent of the population—close to the citywide average. The top groups were immigrants from Jamaica, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Guyana, reflecting the distinct mix of immigrant origins in neighborhoods across this subsection of Brooklyn. In Canarsie and Flatlands, the countries of origin closely mirrored those of adjacent East Flatbush in Central Brooklyn, with non-Hispanic Caribbean sources predominating. Jamaicans and Haitians were among the top groups in each neighborhood, alongside immigrants from Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, and Grenada. Immigrant concentrations were slightly lower than in East Flatbush, with the immigrant share at 45 percent in Canarsie and 41 percent in Flatlands.

In Cypress Hills, immigrants made up 45 percent of the population—among the highest in Eastern Brooklyn. Immigrant origins in Cypress Hills reflected the prominent Dominican presence in adjacent parts of Queens and Northern Brooklyn, with Dominicans comprising 41 percent of the foreign-born population.

East New York stood out with 49,900 immigrants—more than any other neighborhood in this subsection of Brooklyn—who made up 35 percent of the population, slightly below the citywide average. The convergence of several subway lines around Broadway Junction parallels the composition of East New York's foreign-born population—an assemblage of distinct origin groups found in adjacent areas, with populations hailing from the Dominican Republic, Bangladesh, Guyana, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago.

3.3.1.5 Southern Brooklyn

Southern Brooklyn's 325,100 foreign-born residents accounted for 44 percent of the total population. China was the top country of origin with 77,000 residents, who made up 24 percent of the immigrant population of Southern Brooklyn. Three former Soviet republics—Ukraine (38,400), Russia (24,800), and Uzbekistan (14,100)—collectively accounted for another 24 percent. Southern Brooklyn's Mexican-born population was also sizable (13,600), though more geographically dispersed across the subsection.

Chinese immigrants (including those from the mainland, Taiwan, and Hong Kong) were especially concentrated in Dyker Heights and Bensonhurst, where they comprised 53 percent (10,000 residents) and 39 percent (21,400) of the foreign-born population, respectively. These neighborhoods formed the heart of a growing Chinese immigrant corridor along the N and D subway lines, stretching from Sunset Park through Gravesend. Chinese-born residents were also the top immigrant group in the neighboring communities of Bath Beach (36 percent of the foreign-born), Gravesend (26 percent), Madison (25 percent), and Bay Ridge (16 percent). Historically, many of these same neighborhoods had once hosted large Italian immigrant populations. Today, Italian-born residents remain among the largest immigrant groups in Dyker Heights and Bensonhurst. The settlement pattern of Chinese immigrants has, in part, followed the earlier migration route of Italians into these Southern Brooklyn neighborhoods and across the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge into Staten Island (see Section 3.6).

In addition to Chinese immigrants, Bensonhurst's foreign-born population was also shaped by a sizable Ukrainian presence. More broadly, immigrants from Ukraine and other former

Soviet republics made their home across much of Southern Brooklyn. Brighton Beach—though small in geographic size—served as a major hub for immigrants from a range of countries, including Ukrainians, Russians, Uzbeks, and Georgians, along with a notable Pakistani population. Surrounding neighborhoods such as Sheepshead Bay, Coney Island, and Gravesend also had significant Ukrainian-born populations, each home to roughly 7,500 residents from Ukraine.

In Bay Ridge, Chinese immigrants numbered 4,500 residents, and there was a notable presence of immigrants from Egypt, Mexico, Ukraine, and Yemen. Though China was the largest single country of origin, immigrants from *all* Arab countries numbered around 6,000 (data not shown), collectively giving them a prominent presence in the neighborhood.

Kensington stood out for its large South Asian immigrant population, particularly Bangladeshis, who numbered around 3,300 and accounted for 23 percent of the neighborhood's foreign-born. Much of the Bangladeshi community was centered around Church and McDonald Avenues—an intersection officially recognized by the city as "Little Bangladesh." Kensington also had a notable Pakistani population, particularly on the eastern side of the neighborhood, closer to the broader Pakistani community residing along Coney Island Avenue, sometimes collectively referred to as "Little Pakistan."

3.4 Manhattan

Manhattan had 457,600 foreign-born residents, 28 percent of the borough's total population (Figure 3.12). Manhattan had a lower proportion of immigrant residents compared to the citywide average, ranking

Figure 3.12
Foreign-born Population by Area of Origin
Manhattan, 2019-2023

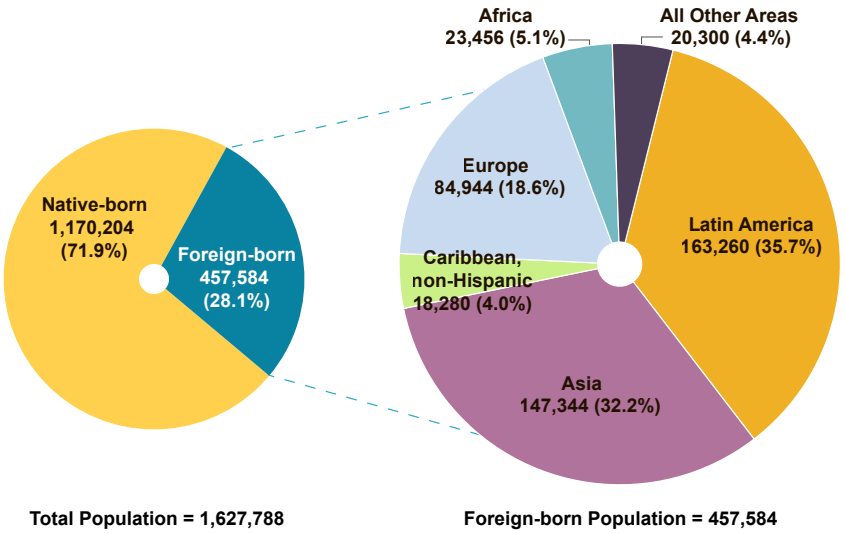
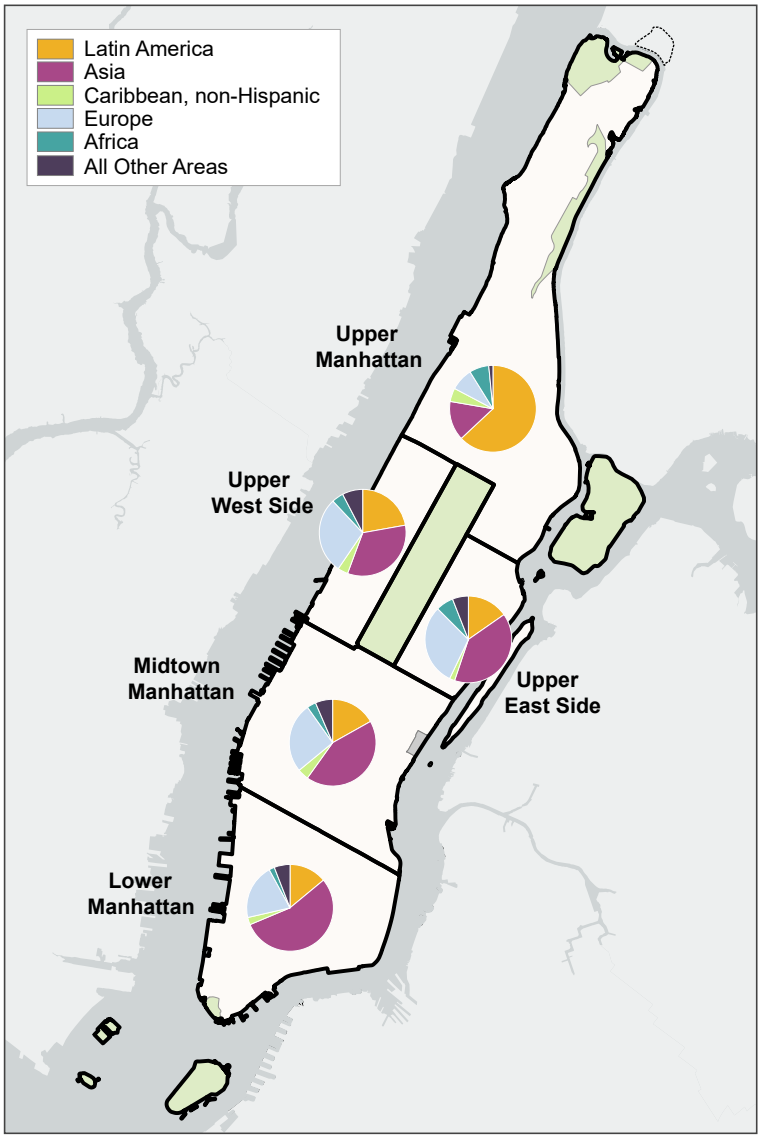


Table 3.11
Top Countries of Origin of the Foreign-born Population
Manhattan, 2019-2023

	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	**457,584**	**100.0**
Dominican Republic	97,375	21.3
China	66,257	14.5
India	18,228	4.0
Mexico	16,601	3.6
United Kingdom	13,555	3.0
Canada	13,105	2.9
France	10,302	2.3
Korea	10,052	2.2
Ecuador	9,555	2.1
Japan	9,505	2.1

Figure 3.13
Area of Origin of the Foreign-born Population by Subsection Manhattan, 2019-2023



Box 3.3
Note on Manhattan Totals

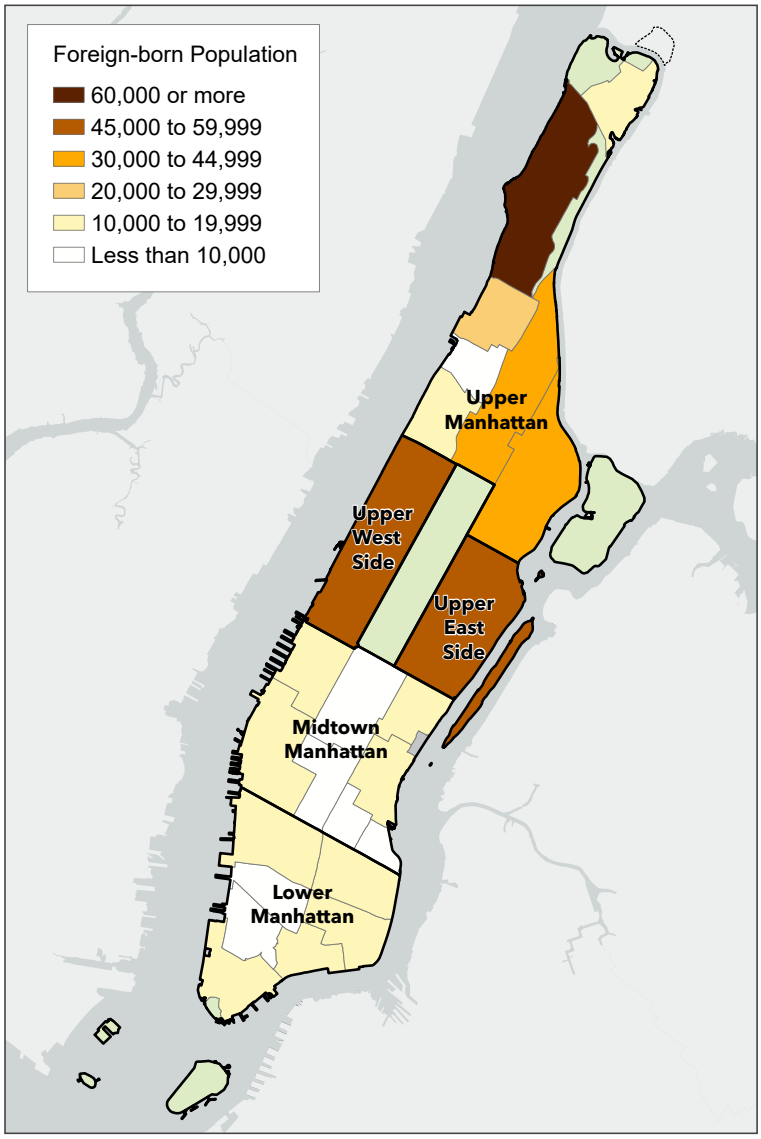
Marble Hill, with total and foreign-born populations of 10,529 and 3,314, respectively, is located in the borough of Manhattan but is part of Bronx Community District 8 and the Kingsbridge-Marble Hill neighborhood in the Western Bronx. Thus, when Manhattan subsections are summed, the total is lower than the actual Manhattan borough total. The neighborhood and subsection shares of Manhattan's total and foreign-born populations are calculated using these lower totals of 1,617,259 and 454,270, respectively.

Table 3.12
Total and Foreign-born Population by Subsection Manhattan, 2019-2023

	Total Population	Number	Percent	Foreign-born Share of Total Population	Percent Distribution: Total Foreign-born	Latin America	Asia	Caribbean, non-Hispanic	Europe	Africa	All Other Areas
TOTAL, MANHATTAN	**1,627,788**	**457,584**	**100.0**	**28.1**	**457,584**	**35.7**	**32.2**	**4.0**	**18.6**	**5.1**	**4.4**
Lower Manhattan	311,355	86,504	19.0	27.8	86,504	14.0	54.7	2.7	20.6	2.1	5.9
Midtown Manhattan	314,078	83,675	18.4	26.6	83,675	16.9	43.0	4.2	26.1	3.4	6.5
Upper East Side	212,308	50,926	11.2	24.0	50,926	15.3	39.8	2.0	30.4	6.5	5.9
Upper West Side	218,761	50,326	11.1	23.0	50,326	22.2	33.5	3.8	28.5	4.4	7.6
Upper Manhattan	560,757	182,839	40.2	32.6	182,839	63.0	14.7	5.0	8.4	7.3	1.6

Note: Borough subsection values do not sum to borough totals because Marble Hill is located in the borough of Manhattan but is part of the Western Bronx subsection for this analysis. See Box 3.3 for more details.

Figure 3.14
Foreign-born Population by Neighborhood
Manhattan, 2019-2023



above only Staten Island among the five boroughs. As noted earlier, Manhattan's immigrant population size has been relatively stable over the past decade.

Latin America and Asia were the two largest areas of origin for immigrants in Manhattan, together accounting for around two-thirds of the foreign-born (Figure 3.12). Europeans comprised nearly 19 percent, while those hailing from Africa (5 percent) and the non-Hispanic Caribbean (4 percent) had shares in the single digits. The share of immigrants from the non-Hispanic Caribbean in Manhattan was much lower than their citywide share (17 percent).

The Dominican Republic and China were, by far, the top countries of origin in Manhattan (Table 3.11). Those born in the Dominican Republic numbered 97,400, representing more than 1-in-5 immigrants in Manhattan. Chinese immigrants numbered 66,300 or 14 percent of the borough's foreign-born. These two source countries together comprised over one-third of Manhattan's immigrants, while the remainder were from an array of countries, each with under a 5 percent share of the total.

3.4.1 Manhattan Subsections and Neighborhoods

Manhattan was divided into five subsections—Lower Manhattan, Midtown Manhattan, the Upper East Side, the Upper West Side, and Upper Manhattan—with the corresponding areas of origin and top countries of birth shown in Figure 3.13. The accompanying Table 3.12 shows the total and foreign-born populations in each borough subsection, as well as the distribution of the foreign-born population by area of origin.

Upper Manhattan had the largest number of immigrants (182,800) among the borough's subsections—exceeding the combined total of Lower Manhattan (86,500) and Midtown (83,700). Upper Manhattan also had a high proportion of foreign-born residents (33 percent), although this was still lower than the citywide average. The Upper East and West Sides each had over 50,000 foreign-born residents, with less than one-quarter of their populations being foreign-born.

Latin American immigrants comprised a significant majority (63 percent) of the foreign-born

population in Upper Manhattan, setting it apart from other parts of the borough where Asian and European immigrants predominated. In Lower Manhattan, Asians constituted a majority (55 percent) of the immigrant population, while European immigrants typically made up between 20 and 30 percent of the foreign-born in subsections outside of Upper Manhattan. Immigrants from Africa, the non-Hispanic Caribbean, and other areas had a smaller presence throughout Manhattan, not exceeding 10 percent of the foreign-born population.

For a neighborhood-level analysis within each borough subsection, Figure 3.14 maps the foreign-born by neighborhood, Table 3.13 presents the total and immigrant population of each neighborhood, while Table 3.14 highlights the top countries of origin for selected neighborhoods.

Washington Heights in Upper Manhattan had 66,300 immigrants, and nearby East Harlem and Harlem also had substantial numbers of immigrants. The densely populated Upper East and Upper West Sides were each home to more than 50,000 foreign-born residents, as mentioned earlier, in part due to the larger geographic size of these neighborhoods (each of which is also a borough subsection). By contrast, the smaller Chinatown-Two Bridges area in Lower Manhattan had 18,700 immigrant residents, who made up a striking 48 percent of its total population. On the Upper West Side, by comparison, the number of foreign-born residents exceeded the entire population of many neighborhoods, yet immigrants accounted for only 23 percent of its residents. Washington Heights stands out for both the size of its immigrant population and its high foreign-born share, with immigrants comprising 44 percent of the neighborhood's total population. Neighborhoods are next examined in greater detail within each borough subsection.

3.4.1.1 Lower Manhattan

Lower Manhattan has long served as a key gateway for immigrants arriving in New York City, and to the United States more broadly. In recent years, it has been home to 86,500 foreign-born residents, who comprised just 28 percent of the area's population—lower than both the citywide average and the proportions seen in other Manhattan subsections. Within Lower Manhattan, Chinatown-Two Bridges stood out as the leading immigrant hub, with nearly one-half of its population being foreign-born. China was by far the largest country of origin in this neighborhood, accounting for 14,600 residents—or nearly 80 percent of the foreign-born population. Small numbers from other Asian countries were also present. Dominican immigrants resided in many Lower Manhattan neighborhoods; they made up nearly 18 percent of the foreign-born population on the Lower East Side. A diverse array of smaller immigrant populations could also be found throughout Lower Manhattan, including those born in the United Kingdom, Canada, and India.

3.4.1.2 Midtown Manhattan

Midtown is one of the wealthiest subsections of the city. It was home to 83,700 immigrants hailing from a wide range of countries. Chinese immigrants were the top group in many Midtown neighborhoods, and made up a notable 14 percent of Midtown's immigrant population, or about 11,600 residents, though Chinese immigrants comprised a smaller share of the foreign-born population in Midtown compared to Lower Manhattan. Hell's Kitchen was home to a large foreign-born population in the Midtown area, with 17,300 immigrants, including immigrants from China, the Dominican Republic, and India. Midtown-Times Square had the highest proportion of foreign-born residents (37 percent), with immigrants from China, India, and the Philippines.

Table 3.13
Total and Foreign-born Population by Neighborhood Manhattan, 2019-2023

	Total Population		Foreign-born Population		Foreign-born Share
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	of Total Population
TOTAL, MANHATTAN	**1,627,788**	**100.0**	**457,584**	**100.0**	**28.1**
Lower Manhattan	**311,355**	**19.3**	**86,504**	**19.0**	**27.8**
Chinatown-Two Bridges	38,769	2.4	18,679	4.1	48.2
East Village	68,412	4.2	16,642	3.7	24.3
Financial District-Battery Park City	48,608	3.0	12,720	2.8	26.2
Greenwich Village	64,035	4.0	12,495	2.8	19.5
Lower East Side	46,107	2.9	13,941	3.1	30.2
SoHo-Little Italy	22,167	1.4	6,769	1.5	30.5
Tribeca-Civic Center	23,257	1.4	5,258	1.2	22.6
Midtown Manhattan	**314,078**	**19.4**	**83,675**	**18.4**	**26.6**
Chelsea-Hudson Yards	61,878	3.8	15,773	3.5	25.5
East Midtown-Turtle Bay	41,969	2.6	10,490	2.3	25.0
Gramercy	26,523	1.6	4,056	0.9	15.3
Hell's Kitchen	55,221	3.4	17,346	3.8	31.4
Midtown South-Flatiron	29,670	1.8	7,536	1.7	25.4
Midtown-Times Square	21,949	1.4	8,062	1.8	36.7
Murray Hill-Kips Bay	54,905	3.4	14,988	3.3	27.3
Stuyvesant Town-Peter Cooper Village	21,963	1.4	5,424	1.2	24.7
Upper East Side	**212,308**	**13.1**	**50,926**	**11.2**	**24.0**
Upper West Side	**218,761**	**13.5**	**50,326**	**11.1**	**23.0**
Upper Manhattan	**560,757**	**34.7**	**182,839**	**40.2**	**32.6**
East Harlem	122,133	7.6	30,061	6.6	24.6
Hamilton Heights-Sugar Hill	52,530	3.2	20,167	4.4	38.4
Harlem	134,893	8.3	32,280	7.1	23.9
Inwood	38,209	2.4	15,757	3.5	41.2
Manhattanville	22,260	1.4	6,774	1.5	30.4
Morningside Heights	37,984	2.3	11,187	2.5	29.5
Washington Heights	150,368	9.3	66,273	14.6	44.1

Note 1: Only residential neighborhoods are included in this table. Neighborhoods may not sum to borough subsection totals because subsection totals also include small populations present in large parks and other non-residential areas.

Note 2: Borough subsection values do not sum to borough totals because Marble Hill is located in the borough of Manhattan but is part of the Western Bronx subsection for this analysis. See Box 3.3 for more details.

3.4.1.3 Upper East Side

The Upper East Side, another one of the city's more affluent areas, was home to 50,900 foreign-born residents representing a wide range of origins. Unlike many other parts of the city where one or two immigrant groups often predominate, the Upper East Side's immigrant population was highly diverse, with the two top immigrant groups, from China and India, comprising just 9 percent and 7 percent of the foreign-born population, respectively. Other groups included immigrants from France, Japan, and the United Kingdom. The top five countries of origin combined made up less than 30 percent of the foreign-born total.

Table 3.14
Foreign-born Population by Country of Birth for Subsections and Selected Neighborhoods Manhattan, 2019-2023

LOWER MANHATTAN

Total, Lower Manhattan	Number	Percent	Chinatown-Two Bridges	Number	Percent	Lower East Side	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	**86,504**	**100.0**	**TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN**	**18,679**	**100.0**	**TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN**	**13,941**	**100.0**
China	33,625	38.9	China	14,590	78.1	China	5,820	41.7
Dominican Republic	5,235	6.1	Dominican Republic	555	3.0	Dominican Republic	2,481	17.8
United Kingdom	3,733	4.3	Malaysia	506	2.7	Russia	421	3.0
Canada	2,772	3.2	Vietnam	335	1.8	Mexico	411	2.9
India	2,439	2.8	Bangladesh	225	1.2	Vietnam	383	2.7

MIDTOWN MANHATTAN

Total, Midtown	Number	Percent	Hell's Kitchen	Number	Percent	Midtown-Times Square	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	**83,675**	**100.0**	**TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN**	**17,346**	**100.0**	**TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN**	**8,062**	**100.0**
China	11,554	13.8	China	1,970	11.4	China	979	12.1
India	6,927	8.3	Dominican Republic	1,461	8.4	India	819	10.2
Canada	4,382	5.2	India	1,068	6.2	Philippines	537	6.7
Korea	3,238	3.9	France	560	3.2	Canada	489	6.1
Dominican Republic	2,942	3.5	Russia	542	3.1	Korea	388	4.8

UPPER EAST SIDE

Upper East Side	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	**50,926**	**100.0**
China	4,744	9.3
India	3,665	7.2
France	2,422	4.8
Japan	2,186	4.3
United Kingdom	2,169	4.3

UPPER WEST SIDE

Upper West Side	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	**50,326**	**100.0**
China	5,892	11.7
Dominican Republic	4,058	8.1
United Kingdom	2,293	4.6
Mexico	2,274	4.5
Korea	2,109	4.2

UPPER MANHATTAN

Total, Upper Manhattan	Number	Percent	East Harlem	Number	Percent	Hamilton Heights-Sugar Hill	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	**182,839**	**100.0**	**TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN**	**30,061**	**100.0**	**TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN**	**20,167**	**100.0**
Dominican Republic	81,580	44.6	Dominican Republic	6,711	22.3	Dominican Republic	10,574	52.4
Mexico	10,514	5.8	China	4,890	16.3	Ecuador	1,212	6.0
China	10,442	5.7	Mexico	3,098	10.3	Mexico	819	4.1
Ecuador	7,018	3.8	Ecuador	1,066	3.5	Haiti	671	3.3
India	3,223	1.8	Philippines	747	2.5	Pakistan	460	2.3

Harlem	Number	Percent	Inwood	Number	Percent	Washington Heights	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	**32,280**	**100.0**	**TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN**	**15,757**	**100.0**	**TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN**	**66,273**	**100.0**
Dominican Republic	7,481	23.2	Dominican Republic	10,919	69.3	Dominican Republic	41,083	62.0
Mexico	1,597	4.9	Mexico	1,074	6.8	Ecuador	3,685	5.6
China	1,219	3.8	Ecuador	448	2.8	Mexico	3,045	4.6
Jamaica	1,207	3.7	Peru	327	2.1	El Salvador	2,091	3.2
France	1,150	3.6	Cuba	296	1.9	Cuba	1,352	2.0

3.4.1.4 Upper West Side

The Upper West Side, like the Upper East Side, was characterized by a relatively affluent population and a diverse mix of immigrants, with no single predominant group. Chinese immigrants were the most sizable group, numbering around 5,900 residents, but they represented just 12 percent of the neighborhood's foreign-born population. Dominicans, with 4,100 residents (8 percent), were concentrated primarily in the northern part of the neighborhood. Other notable groups included those born in the United Kingdom, Mexico, and Korea, contributing to the area's broad diversity of origins.

3.4.1.5 Upper Manhattan

Upper Manhattan stood out from the rest of the borough for its large foreign-born population and significant presence of immigrants from Latin America, particularly those from the Dominican Republic. Of the 182,800 foreign-born residents in Upper Manhattan, 81,600—or 45 percent—were born in the Dominican Republic. While Dominicans were widely represented across Upper Manhattan, they had a pronounced presence at the northern end of the borough, in Washington Heights (41,100) and Inwood (10,900), where they comprised a large majority of the immigrant population.

Washington Heights and Inwood were also among the most prominent immigrant hubs in Manhattan, with foreign-born residents accounting for 44 percent and 41 percent of their total populations, respectively. While Dominicans predominated, these neighborhoods also included sizable populations from other Latin American countries such as Ecuador, Mexico, El Salvador, Cuba, and Peru.

Farther south, Hamilton Heights-Sugar Hill also had an above-average share of immigrants, with foreign-born residents making up 38 percent of the population. Among them, Dominicans (10,600) accounted for just over one-half (52 percent) of the neighborhood's immigrant population.

In addition to Dominicans, Mexican and Chinese immigrants had substantial populations, both exceeding 10,000 across Upper Manhattan. However, their settlement patterns differed: While nearly one-half of the Chinese foreign-born population was concentrated in East Harlem, Mexican immigrants were more evenly distributed in neighborhoods across Upper Manhattan.

African immigrants made up just 7 percent of the foreign-born population in Upper Manhattan—13,300 individuals in total—and no single African country ranked among the top five immigrant groups in any neighborhood within the area. However, their presence was strongly concentrated in Harlem, which was home to 7,600 African immigrants, or more than one-half of the group's population in Upper Manhattan. While there was no African country in the top five, African immigrants collectively comprised nearly one-quarter of Harlem's foreign-born residents, forming a substantial presence in the neighborhood (data not shown).

3.5 Queens

Queens has earned its reputation as "the world's borough," boasting the largest immigrant population among New York City's five boroughs. Around 1.1 million foreign-born residents called Queens home, accounting for close to one-half (48 percent) of the borough's population (Figure 3.15). This proportion far exceeded the citywide average and was more than 12 percentage points higher than any other borough.

Immigrants from Asia and Latin America accounted for 39 percent and 29 percent of the foreign-born population in Queens, respectively;

Figure 3.15
Foreign-born Population by Area of Origin
Queens, 2019-2023

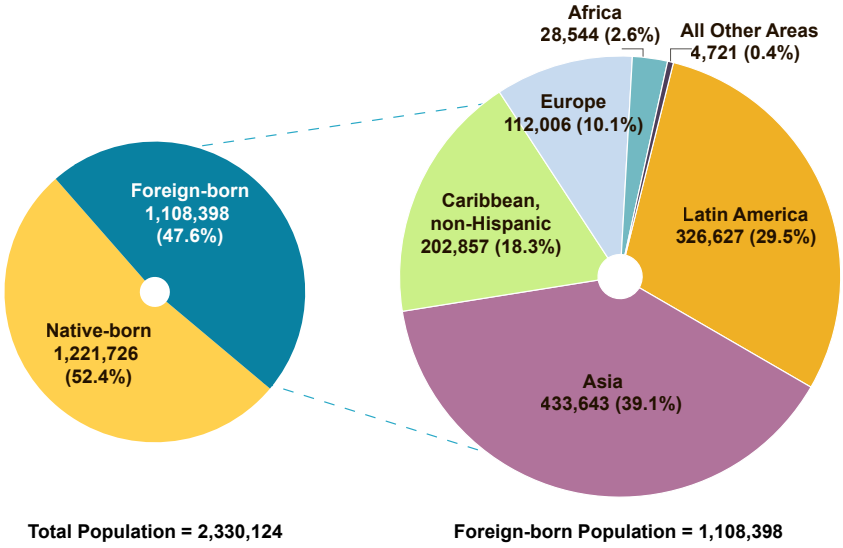


Table 3.15
Top Countries of Origin of the Foreign-born Population
Queens, 2019-2023

	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	**1,108,398**	**100.0**
China	172,379	15.6
Guyana	84,496	7.6
Ecuador	76,757	6.9
Bangladesh	61,999	5.6
Dominican Republic	58,475	5.3
Jamaica	54,369	4.9
Mexico	52,115	4.7
Colombia	51,840	4.7
India	42,744	3.9
Korea	34,918	3.2

those from the non-Hispanic Caribbean comprised 18 percent and European immigrants 10 percent. Fewer than 3 percent of foreign-born residents of Queens were born in Africa. Compared to New York City as a whole, Queens had a larger share of Asian immigrants, while the proportions of Latin American and non-Hispanic Caribbean immigrants were roughly in line with citywide averages. By contrast, immigrants from Europe and Africa were underrepresented in Queens relative to their shares across the city.

China stood out as the top country of origin among immigrants in Queens (Table 3.15), with 172,400 residents or 16 percent of the borough's foreign-born population, followed by immigrants from Guyana, with 84,500 residents—a particularly notable figure given that it represents one-tenth of Guyana's entire national population.[1] Ecuadorians also had a large presence in Queens, numbering around 76,800. In addition to these groups, five other countries each had immigrant populations in Queens exceeding 50,000—Bangladesh, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Mexico, and Colombia—each representing around 5 percent or more of the borough's foreign-born population. These figures further highlight the remarkable diversity of immigrant communities in Queens.

3.5.1 Queens Subsections and Neighborhoods

Queens was divided into four subsections—Northwestern Queens, Northeastern Queens, Southeastern Queens, and Southwestern Queens—which are shown along with their areas of origin and top source countries in Figure 3.16. Table 3.16 shows the total and foreign-born populations in each borough subsection, as well as the distribution of the foreign-born population by area of origin.

Northwestern Queens had the largest foreign-born population of any borough subsection in New York City, with 457,700 immigrants—about the same as the entire immigrant population of Manhattan. Both Northeastern and Southeastern Queens each

Figure 3.16
Area of Origin of the Foreign-born Population by Subsection Queens, 2019-2023

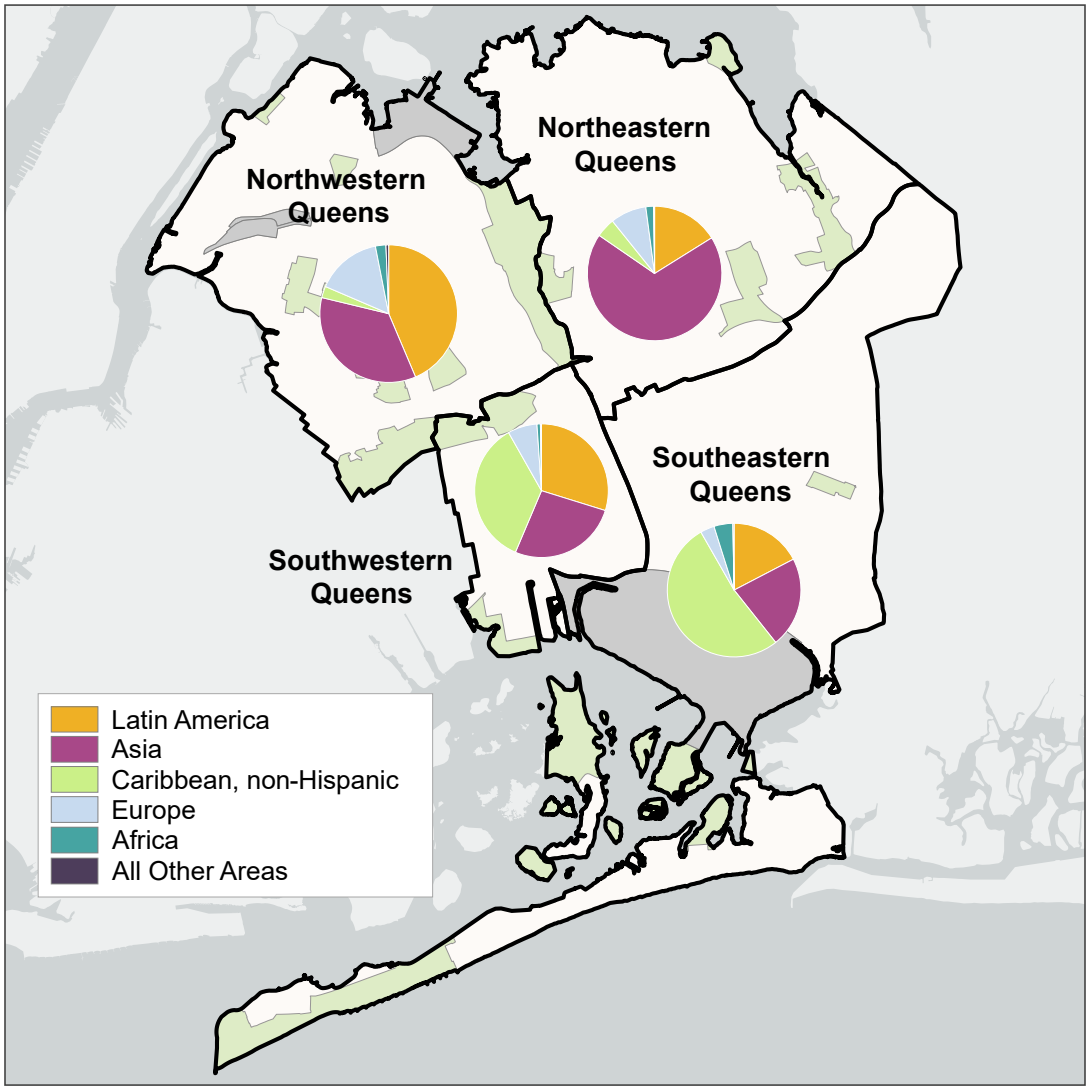
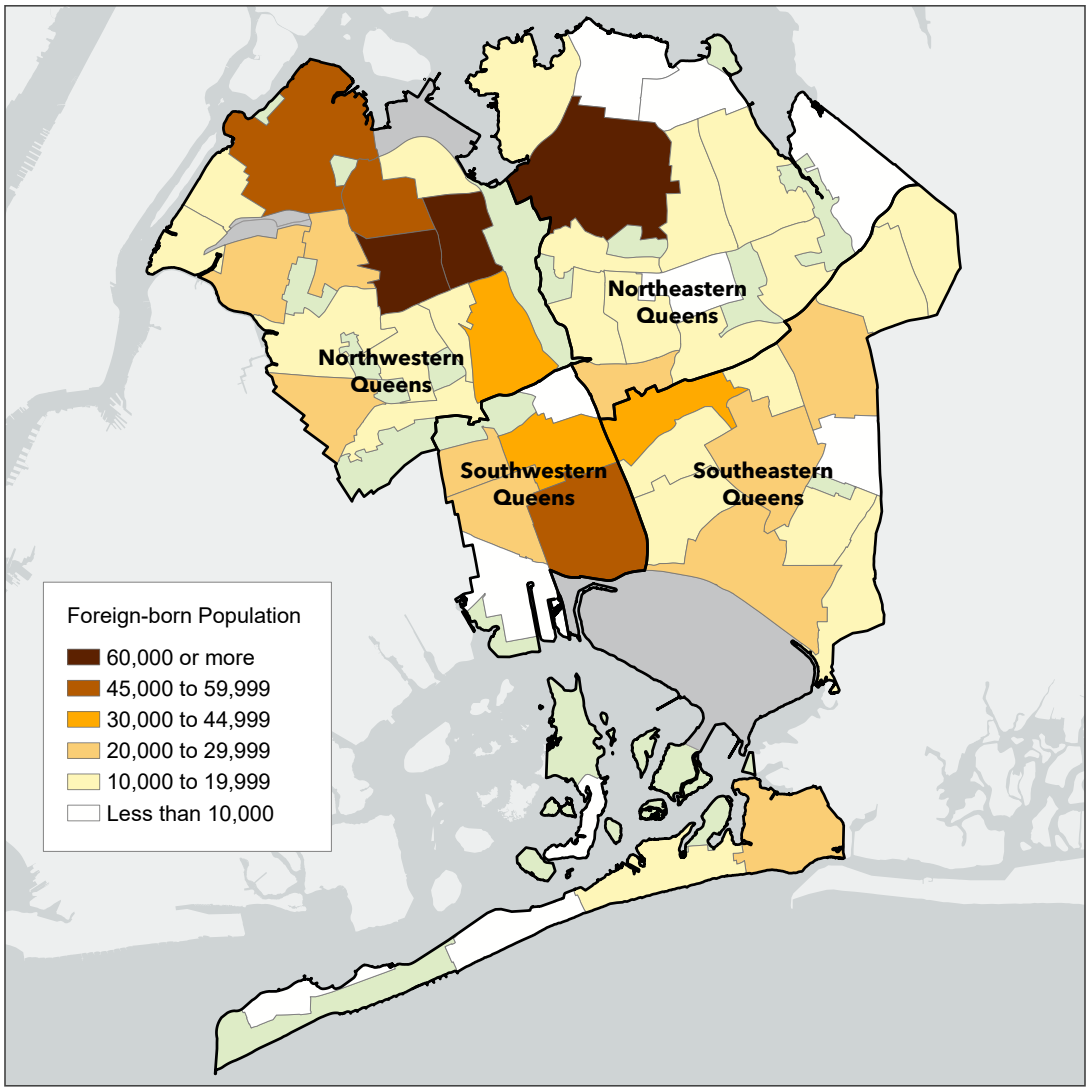


Table 3.16
Total and Foreign-born Population by Subsection Queens, 2019-2023

					Percent Distribution						
	Total Population	Number	Percent	Foreign-born Share of Total Population	Total Foreign-born	Latin America	Asia	Caribbean, non-Hispanic	Europe	Africa	All Other Areas
TOTAL, QUEENS	**2,330,124**	**1,108,398**	**100.0**	**47.6**	**1,108,398**	**29.5**	**39.1**	**18.3**	**10.1**	**2.6**	**0.4**
Northwestern Queens	932,220	457,677	41.3	49.1	457,677	43.6	35.1	2.7	15.4	2.5	0.6
Northeastern Queens	522,685	265,539	24.0	50.8	265,539	16.1	68.5	4.6	8.7	1.8	0.3
Southeastern Queens	590,454	245,856	22.2	41.6	245,856	17.4	22.0	52.4	3.4	4.6	0.3
Southwestern Queens	284,765	139,326	12.6	48.9	139,326	29.8	26.6	35.4	7.1	0.8	0.3

Figure 3.17
Foreign-born Population by Neighborhood
Queens, 2019-2023



had around one-quarter million foreign-born residents, while Southwestern Queens had the smallest immigrant population in the borough, at 139,300. The foreign-born share of the population was consistently high across Queens. In the Northwestern, Northeastern, and Southwestern subsections, immigrants made up approximately one-half of residents. Southeastern Queens had the smallest share at 42 percent, still notably above the citywide average.

The foreign-born population of Northwestern Queens was primarily composed of immigrants from Latin America and Asia, who accounted for 44 percent and 35 percent, respectively. Europeans made up a smaller share at 15 percent, while immigrants from the non-Hispanic Caribbean and Africa had a very small presence. By contrast, in Northeastern Queens—east of Flushing Meadows-Corona Park—Asians were the predominant group, with a 68 percent share of the foreign-born population. Latin Americans were the only other group with a double-digit share, representing 16 percent of the foreign-born population.

Table 3.17
Total and Foreign-born Population by Neighborhood
Queens, 2019-2023

	Total Population		Foreign-born Population		Foreign-born Share
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	of Total Population
TOTAL, QUEENS	**2,330,124**	**100.0**	**1,108,398**	**100.0**	**47.6**
Northwestern Queens	**932,220**	**40.0**	**457,677**	**41.3**	**49.1**
Astoria	147,975	6.4	53,804	4.9	36.4
Corona	107,051	4.6	64,776	5.8	60.5
East Elmhurst	27,782	1.2	14,865	1.3	53.5
Elmhurst	101,254	4.3	66,452	6.0	65.6
Forest Hills	91,631	3.9	41,229	3.7	45.0
Glendale	36,140	1.6	11,764	1.1	32.6
Jackson Heights	94,474	4.1	56,171	5.1	59.5
Long Island City-Hunters Point	28,430	1.2	10,897	1.0	38.3
Maspeth	42,029	1.8	17,055	1.5	40.6
Middle Village	34,652	1.5	12,980	1.2	37.5
Queensbridge-Ravenswood-Dutch Kills	27,497	1.2	11,245	1.0	40.9
Rego Park	29,500	1.3	15,921	1.4	54.0
Ridgewood	68,356	2.9	29,158	2.6	42.7
Sunnyside	47,507	2.0	22,511	2.0	47.4
Woodside	47,886	2.1	28,845	2.6	60.2
Northeastern Queens	**522,685**	**22.4**	**265,539**	**24.0**	**50.8**
Auburndale	34,698	1.5	15,638	1.4	45.1
Bay Terrace-Clearview	23,405	1.0	7,519	0.7	32.1
Bayside	35,364	1.5	14,868	1.3	42.0
College Point	30,880	1.3	16,259	1.5	52.7
Douglaston	25,574	1.1	9,404	0.8	36.8
Flushing-Murray Hill	143,665	6.2	95,730	8.6	66.6
Fresh Meadows	20,815	0.9	9,998	0.9	48.0
Jamaica Estates-Holliswood	24,527	1.1	13,193	1.2	53.8
Jamaica Hills-Briarwood	38,325	1.6	21,660	2.0	56.5
Kew Gardens Hills	35,473	1.5	13,593	1.2	38.3
Oakland Gardens-Hollis Hills	25,549	1.1	10,846	1.0	42.5
Pomonok-Hillcrest	35,746	1.5	14,904	1.3	41.7
Queensboro Hill	19,882	0.9	12,001	1.1	60.4
Whitestone	28,685	1.2	9,897	0.9	34.5

(Continued on the following page)

Across the Grand Central Parkway in Southeastern Queens, non-Hispanic Caribbean immigrants made up the majority of the foreign-born population at 52 percent. Asians and Latin Americans accounted for 22 percent and 17 percent, respectively. Southwestern Queens had the most evenly distributed immigrant population by area of origin. Non-Hispanic Caribbean immigrants comprised a plurality, with 35 percent: Latin Americans and Asians accounted for 30 percent and 27 percent, respectively. Immigrants from Europe and Africa had shares in the single digits.

For a neighborhood-level analysis within each borough subsection, Figure 3.17 maps the immigrant population by neighborhood, Table 3.17 presents the total and foreign-born population of each neighborhood, and Table 3.18 highlights the top source countries for selected neighborhoods.

Table 3.17 (continued)

	Total Population		Foreign-born Population		Foreign-born Share
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	of Total Population
TOTAL, QUEENS	**2,330,124**	**100.0**	**1,108,398**	**100.0**	**47.6**
Southeastern Queens	**590,454**	**25.3**	**245,856**	**22.2**	**41.6**
Baisley Park	43,103	1.8	18,829	1.7	43.7
Bellerose	27,333	1.2	13,251	1.2	48.5
Breezy Point-Rockaway Park-Broad Channel	25,331	1.1	3,073	0.3	12.1
Cambria Heights	19,976	0.9	8,091	0.7	40.5
Far Rockaway	62,772	2.7	21,896	2.0	34.9
Glen Oaks-Floral Park-New Hyde Park	22,858	1.0	10,150	0.9	44.4
Hollis	22,737	1.0	11,287	1.0	49.6
Jamaica	57,355	2.5	33,632	3.0	58.6
Laurelton	27,310	1.2	10,677	1.0	39.1
Queens Village	56,154	2.4	28,650	2.6	51.0
Rockaway Beach-Arverne-Edgemere	42,459	1.8	12,678	1.1	29.9
Rosedale	27,053	1.2	10,896	1.0	40.3
South Jamaica	43,086	1.8	18,211	1.6	42.3
Springfield Gardens	57,511	2.5	21,821	2.0	37.9
St. Albans	55,408	2.4	22,710	2.0	41.0
Southwestern Queens	**284,765**	**12.2**	**139,326**	**12.6**	**48.9**
Howard Beach-Lindenwood	31,090	1.3	6,184	0.6	19.9
Kew Gardens	24,425	1.0	9,162	0.8	37.5
Ozone Park	49,633	2.1	23,701	2.1	47.8
Richmond Hill	57,441	2.5	32,548	2.9	56.7
South Ozone Park	80,994	3.5	46,126	4.2	56.9
Woodhaven	41,182	1.8	21,605	1.9	52.5

Note: Only residential neighborhoods are included in this table. Neighborhoods may not sum to borough subsection totals because subsection totals also include small populations present in large parks and other non-residential areas.

In a city full of major immigrant hubs, a number of neighborhoods stood out in Queens. Flushing-Murray Hill had a foreign-born population numbering 95,700 residents, who made up two-thirds (67 percent) of its total population, while Elmhurst and Corona, were home to 66,500 and 64,800 foreign-born residents, respectively. Elmhurst's foreign-born population also comprised about two-thirds (66 percent) of its total population, while immigrants made up a substantial majority (61 percent) of Corona's population. Jackson Heights and Astoria also had sizable immigrant populations, each exceeding 50,000. In contrast to Jackson Heights, where immigrants comprised nearly 60 percent of the population, Astoria's foreign-born share was significantly lower at just 36 percent. South Ozone Park, located in Southwestern Queens, also stood out with an immigrant population of 46,100—constituting 57 percent of the total population. Other neighborhoods in Queens with a large immigrant presence included Forest Hills (41,200), Jamaica (33,600), and Richmond Hill (32,500). Even beyond these major immigrant hubs, foreign-born residents were well represented throughout the borough; most Queens neighborhoods had a foreign-born population share above the city average and nearly one-third of its neighborhoods had an immigrant majority.

Neighborhoods are next examined in greater detail within each borough subsection.

Table 3.18

Foreign-born Population by Country of Birth for Subsections and Selected Neighborhoods Queens, 2019-2023

NORTHWESTERN QUEENS

Total, Northwestern Queens	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	**457,677**	**100.0**
Ecuador	57,259	12.5
China	49,056	10.7
Mexico	42,900	9.4
Colombia	31,525	6.9
Dominican Republic	28,979	6.3

Astoria	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	**53,804**	**100.0**
Greece	4,355	8.1
Mexico	4,075	7.6
China	2,948	5.5
Ecuador	2,863	5.3
Colombia	2,702	5.0

Corona	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	**64,776**	**100.0**
Ecuador	17,664	27.3
Mexico	12,220	18.9
Dominican Republic	10,343	16.0
China	5,637	8.7
Colombia	2,609	4.0

East Elmhurst	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	**14,865**	**100.0**
Ecuador	2,679	18.0
Dominican Republic	2,161	14.5
Mexico	1,642	11.0
Colombia	1,558	10.5
Jamaica	773	5.2

Elmhurst	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	**66,452**	**100.0**
China	11,137	16.8
Ecuador	8,460	12.7
Mexico	7,095	10.7
Bangladesh	5,453	8.2
Philippines	5,445	8.2

Forest Hills	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	**41,229**	**100.0**
China	8,574	20.8
Uzbekistan	2,943	7.1
India	2,741	6.6
Russia	2,586	6.3
Colombia	2,429	5.9

Jackson Heights	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	**56,171**	**100.0**
Colombia	8,690	15.5
Ecuador	8,342	14.9
Mexico	6,857	12.2
China	3,542	6.3
Bangladesh	3,507	6.2

Rego Park	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	**15,921**	**100.0**
China	3,123	19.6
India	1,304	8.2
Uzbekistan	1,184	7.4
Colombia	1,040	6.5
Russia	796	5.0

Ridgewood	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	**29,158**	**100.0**
Ecuador	6,356	21.8
Poland	3,321	11.4
Dominican Republic	2,344	8.0
Mexico	2,090	7.2
Albania	1,363	4.7

Sunnyside	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	**22,511**	**100.0**
Ecuador	2,527	11.2
Bangladesh	2,377	10.6
Mexico	2,229	9.9
Colombia	1,461	6.5
China	1,195	5.3

Woodside	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	**28,845**	**100.0**
Mexico	3,872	13.4
Bangladesh	3,336	11.6
Philippines	2,990	10.4
China	2,745	9.5
Ecuador	2,402	8.3

(Continued on the following page)

3.5.1.1 Northwestern Queens

Northwestern Queens is home to a large immigrant population, concentrated along a string of major immigrant hubs that follow the number 7 subway line, as previously noted. Beyond this corridor, neighborhoods such as Astoria, Forest Hills, and Ridgewood also have substantial foreign-born populations.

Several Latin American groups were prominent in Northwestern Queens. Ecuadorians comprised around 13 percent of the foreign-born, with 57,300 residents, and there was a substantial presence of Mexicans (42,900), Colombians (31,500), and Dominicans (29,000). These countries, which ranked among the top five immigrant groups in Northwestern Queens, all had a prominent presence

Table 3.18 (continued)

NORTHEASTERN QUEENS

Total, Northeastern Queens	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	**265,539**	**100.0**
China	110,000	41.4
Korea	24,876	9.4
Colombia	9,638	3.6
Bangladesh	9,589	3.6
Dominican Republic	7,579	2.9

Auburndale	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	**15,638**	**100.0**
China	6,886	44.0
Korea	1,987	12.7
Colombia	784	5.0
Greece	761	4.9
Italy	463	3.0

College Point	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	**16,259**	**100.0**
China	5,449	33.5
Dominican Republic	1,541	9.5
Ecuador	1,490	9.2
Colombia	1,014	6.2
Korea	1,005	6.2

Flushing-Murray Hill	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	**95,730**	**100.0**
China	55,920	58.4
Korea	9,876	10.3
Colombia	2,401	2.5
India	1,996	2.1
Ecuador	1,930	2.0

Fresh Meadows	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	**9,998**	**100.0**
China	4,144	41.4
Korea	1,994	19.9
Uzbekistan	436	4.4
Pakistan	337	3.4
Philippines	250	2.5

Jamaica Estates-Holliswood	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	**13,193**	**100.0**
Bangladesh	2,469	18.7
Haiti	1,794	13.6
Philippines	1,058	8.0
Guyana	1,042	7.9
Jamaica	594	4.5

Jamaica Hills-Briarwood	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	**21,660**	**100.0**
Bangladesh	4,785	22.1
Guyana	1,510	7.0
Philippines	1,417	6.5
China	1,394	6.4
Uzbekistan	888	4.1

Queensboro Hill	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	**12,001**	**100.0**
China	7,856	65.5
Colombia	594	4.9
Philippines	393	3.3
Guyana	281	2.3
Malaysia	277	2.3

SOUTHWESTERN QUEENS

Total, Southwestern Queens	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	**139,326**	**100.0**
Guyana	37,005	26.6
Dominican Republic	11,635	8.4
India	10,170	7.3
Bangladesh	9,405	6.8
Trinidad & Tobago	8,854	6.4

South Ozone Park	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	**46,126**	**100.0**
Guyana	22,791	49.4
Trinidad & Tobago	5,799	12.6
India	3,502	7.6
Dominican Republic	2,349	5.1
Ecuador	1,502	3.3

Richmond Hill	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	**32,548**	**100.0**
Guyana	8,734	26.8
India	5,206	16.0
Ecuador	2,264	7.0
Trinidad & Tobago	1,896	5.8
Dominican Republic	1,768	5.4

Woodhaven	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	**21,605**	**100.0**
Dominican Republic	4,203	19.5
China	3,521	16.3
Ecuador	1,793	8.3
Colombia	1,658	7.7
Guyana	1,304	6.0

(Continued on the following page)

Table 3.18 (continued)

SOUTHEASTERN QUEENS

Total, Southeastern Queens	Number	Percent	Far Rockaway	Number	Percent	Jamaica	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	**245,856**	**100.0**	**TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN**	**21,896**	**100.0**	**TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN**	**33,632**	**100.0**
Jamaica	46,460	18.9	Jamaica	4,112	18.8	Bangladesh	9,696	28.8
Guyana	38,618	15.7	Guyana	3,076	14.0	Guyana	4,510	13.4
Bangladesh	21,347	8.7	El Salvador	2,202	10.1	Guatemala	2,295	6.8
Haiti	19,421	7.9	Dominican Republic	1,885	8.6	Dominican Republic	1,490	4.4
Trinidad & Tobago	13,323	5.4	Guatemala	1,376	6.3	Ecuador	1,452	4.3

Queens Village	Number	Percent	Springfield Gardens	Number	Percent	St. Albans	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	**28,650**	**100.0**	**TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN**	**21,821**	**100.0**	**TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN**	**22,710**	**100.0**
Guyana	5,863	20.5	Jamaica	9,031	41.4	Jamaica	8,473	37.3
Haiti	3,604	12.6	Haiti	2,929	13.4	Guyana	4,276	18.8
Jamaica	3,250	11.3	Guyana	2,301	10.5	Haiti	2,019	8.9
Bangladesh	2,280	8.0	Trinidad & Tobago	1,381	6.3	Trinidad & Tobago	1,827	8.0
Philippines	1,621	5.7	Dominican Republic	843	3.9	Nigeria	610	2.7

in neighborhoods along the 7-train subway corridor, including Sunnyside, Woodside, Jackson Heights, East Elmhurst, and Corona. The Ecuadorian population was particularly concentrated in Corona, with 17,700 immigrants making up over one-quarter of the neighborhood's foreign-born residents, joined by 12,200 Mexicans and 10,300 Dominicans. Ecuadorians were also the top immigrant group in East Elmhurst, Sunnyside, and Ridgewood. In Jackson Heights, the immigrant population was notably diverse, with a relatively even mix of Colombians, Ecuadorians, and Mexicans, who together made up about 43 percent of the neighborhood's foreign-born residents.

Asian immigrant groups also had a strong presence in Northwestern Queens, most notably those born in China, with 49,100 residents, accounting for nearly 11 percent of the total immigrant population. They were the top immigrant group in Elmhurst, numbering 11,100 and making up 17 percent of the neighborhood's foreign-born population. Chinese immigrants were also the leading group in Forest Hills and Rego Park, where they represented about one-fifth of the foreign-born in each neighborhood. Smaller but notable Chinese communities were also in Astoria, Corona, Jackson Heights, Sunnyside, and Woodside.

Other prominent Asian groups in Northwestern Queens included Bangladeshis and Filipinos. Bangladeshis had a presence in both Sunnyside and Woodside, comprising more than 10 percent of the foreign-born population in each neighborhood. Elmhurst was home to 5,500 Bangladeshi immigrants, while Jackson Heights had 3,500. Despite the smaller number in Jackson Heights, the Bangladeshi community maintained a strong cultural and commercial presence, especially around Diversity Plaza near the Roosevelt Avenue-74th Street subway station, where many Bangladeshi-owned businesses are located. The Filipino population was more concentrated in Woodside and Elmhurst. In Woodside, Filipinos accounted for about 10 percent of the foreign-born population, while in Elmhurst, the community numbered 5,400—making up 8 percent

of the neighborhood's immigrant residents.

Astoria, while home to a large native-born population, had a highly diverse mix of immigrant groups. Greek immigrants numbered 4,400, and no single country of birth accounted for more than 10 percent of the foreign-born population. Forest Hills and Rego Park also stood out for their distinct immigrant profiles, with substantial populations from Uzbekistan, India, and Russia—alongside Chinese and Colombian immigrants, who were more widely represented across the borough subsection. Ridgewood, in addition to its significant Ecuadorian, Dominican, and Mexican communities, had a notable presence of Polish- and Albanian-born residents, groups that are relatively uncommon elsewhere in Northwestern Queens.

3.5.1.2 Northeastern Queens

Northeastern Queens was home to over one-quarter million foreign-born residents, with East Asian immigrants—particularly Chinese and Korean—comprising the largest shares. The Chinese population numbered around 110,000 or more than 40 percent of immigrants in this borough subsection, while 24,900 Korean immigrants also called the area home.

Much of the immigrant population was centered in Flushing-Murray Hill, the neighborhood with the largest immigrant population in New York City. This one neighborhood alone was home to 55,900 Chinese-born residents—roughly one-half of all Chinese immigrants in Northeastern Queens—and 9,900 Koreans. Chinese and Korean immigrants also made up the majority of the foreign-born population in nearby Auburndale and Fresh Meadows. Chinese immigrants were also the top group in Queensboro Hill, comprising two-thirds of the foreign-born population, and in College Point, where they made up one-third.

While East Asian immigrants predominated in this subsection, Latin American communities also had a substantial presence—though their numbers were smaller and they made up a smaller share of the foreign-born population across these neighborhoods. Colombians had a presence in Flushing-Murray Hill and Dominicans in College Point. Bangladeshi immigrants were the leading group in several neighborhoods to the south, including Jamaica Hills-Briarwood and Jamaica Estates-Holliswood, where they accounted for roughly one-fifth of the foreign-born population.

3.5.1.3 Southeastern Queens

Non-Hispanic Caribbean groups made up the largest share of the nearly one-quarter million foreign-born residents in Southeastern Queens. Jamaica was the top country of origin, with 46,500 immigrants comprising 19 percent of the foreign-born. Other prominent Caribbean-origin groups included Guyanese (38,600), Haitian (19,400), and Trinidadian (13,300) immigrants. In addition to these Caribbean populations, the borough subsection was also home to a significant Bangladeshi population, with 21,300 immigrants—accounting for 9 percent of the foreign-born. Springfield Gardens and St. Albans were especially strong centers of the Jamaican immigrant population. Jamaicans comprised 41 percent of the foreign-born population in Springfield Gardens and 37 percent in St. Albans. These areas also had notable populations of Haitian-, Guyanese-, and Trinidadian-born New Yorkers, reinforcing the Caribbean character of this subsection of Queens.

In Queens Village, the 5,900 Guyanese immigrants accounted for more than one-fifth of the neighborhood's immigrant population. They were joined by Haitians, Jamaicans, Bangladeshis, and

Filipinos. Across Jamaica Bay, at the base of the Rockaway Peninsula, Far Rockaway also hosted a significant Caribbean-born population, particularly from Jamaica and Guyana. The area's immigrant population also included communities from El Salvador, the Dominican Republic, and Guatemala, reflecting a blend of Caribbean and Latin American groups. The largest immigrant hub in this subsection was Jamaica, aided by its transportation links, including access to JFK International Airport via the AirTrain. It emerged as a major neighborhood of settlement for the Bangladeshi community, with 9,700 Bangladeshi immigrants making up 29 percent of the foreign-born population. The neighborhood was also home to Guyanese and Guatemalan immigrants.

3.5.1.4 Southwestern Queens

Although Southwestern Queens is the smallest borough subsection in geographic size, it had a high immigrant density, with its 139,300 foreign-born residents constituting nearly one-half of the area's total population. Guyanese immigrants were the most prominent group, comprising 27 percent of the foreign-born population, or about 37,000 residents. No other group made up as much as 10 percent, but several communities had sizable populations, including Dominicans (11,600), Indians (10,200), Bangladeshis (9,400), and Trinidadians (8,900). South Ozone Park stood out as the main center of the Guyanese community in the area, with 22,800 Guyanese-born residents making up nearly one-half of the neighborhood's immigrant population. Trinidadians and Indians together accounted for an additional 20 percent of foreign-born residents. Liberty Avenue, which runs along the northern edge of South Ozone Park near Richmond Hill, served as a key cultural and commercial corridor for these communities. Different stretches on or near the avenue have earned monikers such as *Little Guyana*, *Little Punjab* (around 101st Street), and *Trinidad and Tobago Street* (part of 131st Street), reflecting the strong immigrant presence and cultural identity.

Just north of Liberty Avenue, Richmond Hill was also home to many Guyanese (8,700) and Indian immigrants. Though smaller in number, Latin American immigrants from Ecuador and the Dominican Republic were also present in Richmond Hill, as well as in South Ozone Park.

Farther west, near the Brooklyn border, Woodhaven hosted a more varied immigrant population that included communities from Latin America, Asia, and the non-Hispanic Caribbean. With 4,200 and 3,500 immigrants, respectively, Dominicans and Chinese were the major groups in Woodhaven, together accounting for one-third of the foreign-born population. Immigrants from Ecuador, Colombia, and Guyana rounded out the top five countries of origin in the neighborhood.

3.6 Staten Island

About one-quarter of Staten Island's residents were foreign-born (Figure 3.18), totaling 123,900 immigrants. Though Staten Island had the smallest immigrant population among the boroughs, it experienced significant growth over the prior decade.

Asian immigrants comprised 39 percent of Staten Island's foreign-born population, while those born in Europe and Latin America accounted for 29 percent and 18 percent, respectively; the shares for immigrants from Africa (9 percent) and the non-Hispanic Caribbean (5 percent) were in the single digits. Proportionally, immigrants from Asia, Europe, and Africa made up a larger share of Staten Island's foreign-born population compared to the city overall (Chapter 2, Figure 2.4), while those from Latin America and the non-Hispanic Caribbean

Figure 3.18
Foreign-born Population by Area of Origin Staten Island, 2019-2023

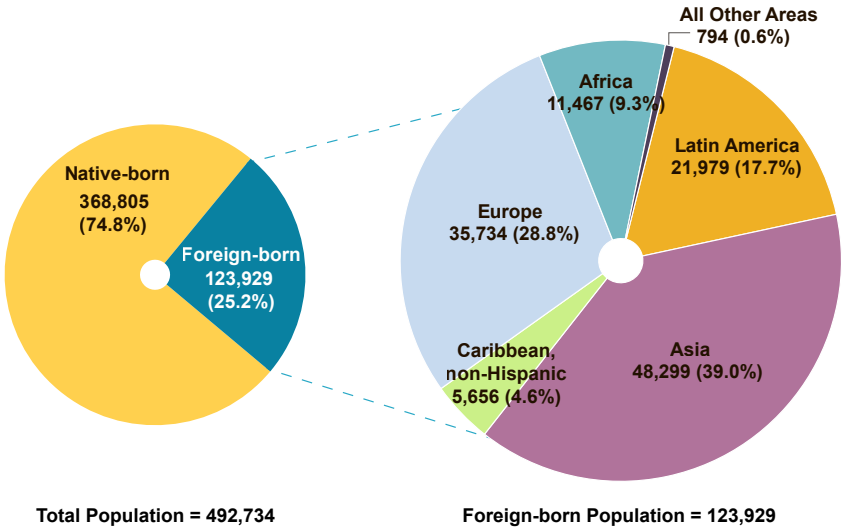


Table 3.19
Top Countries of Origin of the Foreign-born Population Staten Island, 2019-2023

	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	**123,929**	**100.0**
China	21,238	17.1
Mexico	8,447	6.8
Ukraine	6,819	5.5
Russia	5,820	4.7
Italy	5,398	4.4
Egypt	4,629	3.7
India	3,942	3.2
Albania	3,784	3.1
Dominican Republic	3,598	2.9
Poland	3,472	2.8

represented a significantly smaller percentage than they did citywide.

Table 3.19 examines the top countries of birth of Staten Island's foreign-born population. China was the largest country of origin with 21,200 residents, or 17 percent of the total, and there was substantial representation for immigrants from Mexico (8,400), Ukraine (6,800), Russia (5,800), and Italy (5,400). The current size of Staten Island's immigrant Italian population is a fraction of what it once was when they were by far the largest foreign-born group; most Italians on the island are now second generation or beyond. Immigrants from a broad range of other countries had a smaller presence on Staten Island, including those from Egypt, India, Albania, the Dominican Republic, and Poland.

3.6.1 Staten Island Subsections and Neighborhoods

Staten Island was divided into three subsections—the North Shore, Central Staten Island, and Southern Staten Island—which are shown along with the areas of origin of the immigrant population in each subsection (Figure 3.19). This is complemented by Table 3.20, which presents both the total and foreign-born populations in each subsection, as well as the distribution of the foreign-born population by area of origin.

The North Shore and Central Staten Island each had similarly sized foreign-born populations numbering 48,100 and 44,500, respectively. However, immigrants were a higher share of the total population in Central Staten Island, where they accounted for 31 percent versus just over one-quarter on the North Shore. Southern Staten Island had the fewest immigrants and the smallest share of foreign-born residents of any borough subsection in the city—immigrants numbered 31,400 and comprised under 1-in-5 residents.

On the North Shore, immigrants from Asia and Latin America represented the largest groups, each comprising just under one-third of the foreign-born population. The North Shore also had greater

Figure 3.19
Area of Origin of the Foreign-born Population by Subsection Staten Island, 2019-2023

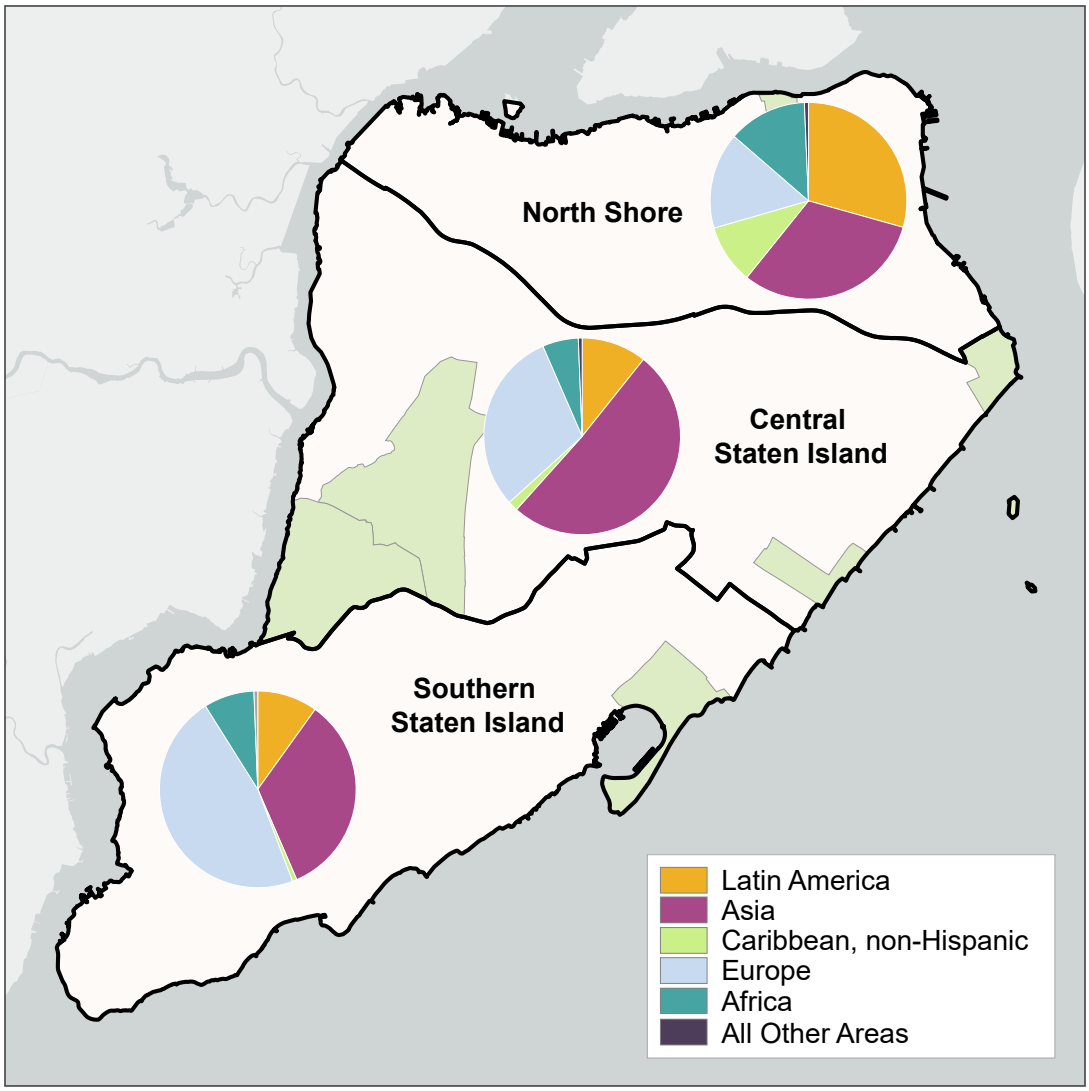
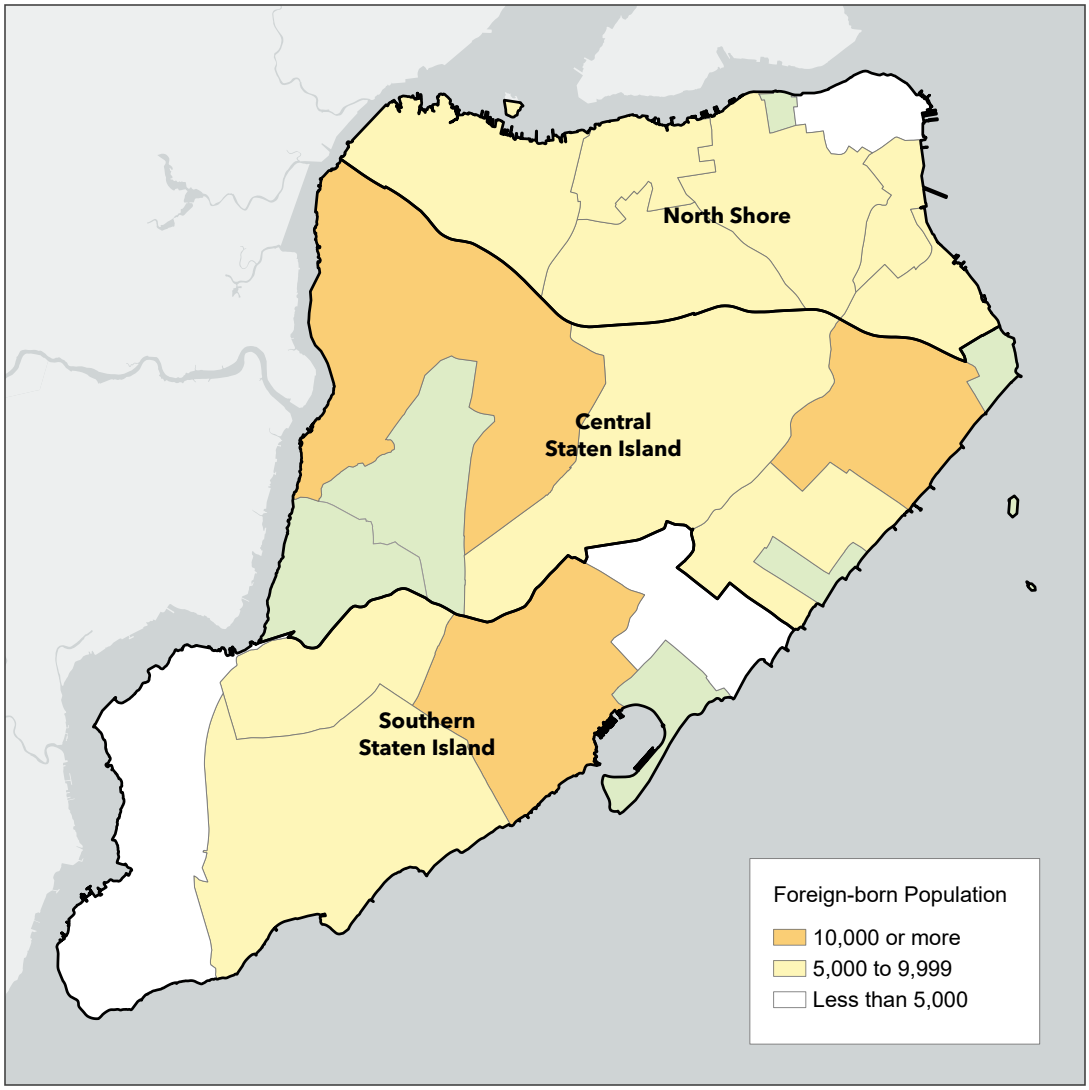


Table 3.20
Total and Foreign-born Population by Subsection Staten Island, 2019-2023

					Percent Distribution						
	Total Population	Number	Percent	Foreign-born Share of Total Population	Total Foreign-born	Latin America	Asia	Caribbean, non-Hispanic	Europe	Africa	All Other Areas
TOTAL, STATEN ISLAND	**492,734**	**123,929**	**100.0**	**25.2**	**123,929**	**17.7**	**39.0**	**4.6**	**28.8**	**9.3**	0.6
North Shore Staten Island	181,349	48,060	38.8	26.5	48,060	29.3	31.4	9.8	15.8	13.0	0.7
Central Staten Island	142,699	44,457	35.9	31.2	44,457	10.7	50.9	1.7	30.2	5.9	0.6
Southern Staten Island	168,686	31,412	25.3	18.6	31,412	9.9	33.6	0.7	46.8	8.3	0.6

Figure 3.20
Foreign-born Population by Neighborhood
Staten Island, 2019-2023



diversity of countries of origin compared to other subsections, with substantial representation from other areas of the world. Indeed, south of the Staten Island Expressway in Central Staten Island, the presence of Latin American immigrants was smaller, while the concentration of Asian immigrants was larger at one-half of the foreign-born population; European immigrants accounted for an additional 30 percent. In Southern Staten Island, the composition was also distinct, with European immigrants comprising nearly one-half and Asian immigrants accounting for one-third.

Neighborhoods within each borough subsection are next examined in detail. Figure 3.20 maps the foreign-born population by neighborhood, Table 3.21 shows the total and immigrant population of each neighborhood, while Table 3.22 examines the top countries of origin for selected neighborhoods.

To meet minimum population thresholds, neighborhoods created for this study were usually aggregations of a small number of residential areas

Table 3.21
Total and Foreign-born Population by Neighborhood Staten Island, 2019-2023

	Total Population		Foreign-born Population		Foreign-born Share
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	of Total Population
TOTAL, STATEN ISLAND	**492,734**	**100.0**	**123,929**	**100.0**	**25.2**
North Shore Staten Island	**181,349**	**36.8**	**48,060**	**38.8**	**26.5**
Mariner's Harbor	32,812	6.7	9,100	7.3	27.7
Port Richmond	20,896	4.2	6,285	5.1	30.1
Rosebank-Shore Acres-Park Hill	22,705	4.6	8,389	6.8	36.9
St. George-New Brighton	20,225	4.1	4,841	3.9	23.9
Tompkinsville-Stapleton-Clifton	17,596	3.6	5,399	4.4	30.7
West New Brighton-Silver Lake-Grymes Hill	35,491	7.2	7,971	6.4	22.5
Westerleigh-Castleton Corners	31,582	6.4	6,075	4.9	19.2
Central Staten Island	**142,699**	**29.0**	**44,457**	**35.9**	**31.2**
Grasmere-Arrochar-South Beach-Dongan Hills	36,672	7.4	13,173	10.6	35.9
New Dorp-Midland Beach	29,303	5.9	9,244	7.5	31.5
New Springville-Willowbrook-Bulls Head-Travis	42,458	8.6	13,050	10.5	30.7
Todt Hill-Emerson Hill-Lighthouse Hill-Manor Heights	33,699	6.8	8,905	7.2	26.4
Southern Staten Island	**168,686**	**34.2**	**31,412**	**25.3**	**18.6**
Annadale-Huguenot-Prince's Bay-Woodrow	42,360	8.6	7,424	6.0	17.5
Arden Heights-Rossville	31,491	6.4	6,576	5.3	20.9
Great Kills-Eltingville	57,572	11.7	11,489	9.3	20.0
Oakwood-Richmondtown	20,418	4.1	3,842	3.1	18.8
Tottenville-Charleston	16,845	3.4	2,081	1.7	12.4

*Note: Only residential neighborhoods are included in this table. Neighborhoods may not sum to borough subsection totals because subsection totals also include small populations present in large parks and other non-residential areas.

(see Box 3.1 for more details); however, on Staten Island it was necessary to combine a greater number to meet the thresholds. While overall population thresholds were met, there were still fewer than 10,000 foreign-born residents in most Staten Island neighborhoods.

Grasmere-Arrochar-South Beach-Dongan Hills stood out for having both the largest number of immigrants on the island (13,200) and a relatively large share of immigrants (36 percent), closely aligning with the citywide average. The adjacent, smaller, neighborhood of Rosebank-Shore Acres-Park Hill also had a large share of immigrants (37 percent). Both neighborhoods are common destinations for immigrants relocating from Brooklyn. Immigrants were less than one-third of the population in every other neighborhood on Staten Island.

In addition to Grasmere-Arrochar-South Beach-Dongan Hills, the neighborhoods of New Springville-Willowbrook-Bulls Head-Travis, located on the western side of the island near Fresh Kills Park, and Great Kills-Eltingville to the south, each had more than 10,000 foreign-born residents.

3.6.1.1 North Shore Staten Island

The North Shore of Staten Island had a more prominent Latin American immigrant presence than other parts of the borough, at about 29 percent. Asians also comprised a substantial share at about 31 percent. Mexican and

Table 3.22
Foreign-born Population by Country of Birth for Subsections and Selected Neighborhoods Staten Island, 2019-2023

NORTH SHORE STATEN ISLAND

Total, North Shore Staten Island	Number	Percent	Port Richmond	Number	Percent	Rosebank-Shore Acres-Park Hill	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	**48,060**	**100.0**	**TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN**	**6,285**	**100.0**	**TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN**	**8,389**	**100.0**
Mexico	5,951	12.4	Mexico	1,962	31.2	China	2,404	28.7
China	5,228	10.9	Trinidad & Tobago	645	10.3	Dominican Republic	420	5.0
Dominican Republic	2,454	5.1	Dominican Republic	408	6.5	Poland	419	5.0
Nigeria	1,828	3.8	China	320	5.1	Ukraine	313	3.7
Sri Lanka	1,826	3.8	Nigeria	255	4.1	Philippines	310	3.7

CENTRAL STATEN ISLAND

Total, Central Staten Island	Number	Percent	Grasmere-Arrochar-South Beach-Dongan Hills	Number	Percent	New Springville-Willowbrook-Bulls Head-Travis	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	**44,457**	**100.0**	**TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN**	**13,173**	**100.0**	**TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN**	**13,050**	**100.0**
China	10,745	24.2	China	3,543	26.9	China	2,763	21.2
Ukraine	2,407	5.4	Ukraine	1,207	9.2	Korea	1,067	8.2
India	2,323	5.2	Russia	941	7.1	Egypt	853	6.5
Russia	2,102	4.7	Albania	672	5.1	Israel	627	4.8
Mexico	1,801	4.1	India	507	3.8	Mexico	577	4.4

SOUTHERN STATEN ISLAND

Total, Southern Staten Island	Number	Percent	Great Kills-Eltingville	Number	Percent
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	**31,412**	**100.0**	**TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN**	**11,489**	**100.0**
China	5,265	16.8	China	2,096	18.2
Ukraine	3,804	12.1	Russia	1,601	13.9
Italy	3,084	9.8	Ukraine	1,235	10.7
Russia	2,760	8.8	Egypt	1,011	8.8
Egypt	2,253	7.2	Italy	813	7.1

Chinese immigrants were the top groups in this subsection.

Mexicans were particularly concentrated in Port Richmond, and farther east on the North Shore, Chinese immigrants were predominant in Rosebank-Shore Acres-Park Hill. This area's proximity to the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge facilitates connections to larger Chinese communities in Brooklyn neighborhoods such as Dyker Heights and Sunset Park.

3.6.1.2 Central Staten Island

Chinese immigrants were by far the largest group in Central Staten Island, with a population of 10,700, accounting for about one-quarter of this subsection's foreign-born population. Other groups with a presence included immigrants from Ukraine, India, Russia, and Mexico.

In Grasmere-Arrochar-South Beach-Dongan Hills, another neighborhood with quick access to the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge, Chinese immigrants were the predominant group and there was also a

presence of Ukrainian- and Russian-born New Yorkers. In New Springville-Willowbrook-Bulls Head-Travis, China again was the top country of origin, but the neighborhood was also home to immigrants from a diverse mix of countries, including Korea, Egypt, Israel, and Mexico.

3.6.1.3 Southern Staten Island

Southern Staten Island had fewer immigrants than any other borough subsection in the city, both in absolute numbers and as a share of the population. It was home to a sizable Chinese immigrant population numbering 5,300, comparable to the Chinese immigrant population on the North Shore. This subsection was also home to immigrants from Ukraine, Italy, Russia, and Egypt.

The neighborhood of Great Kills-Eltingville had a relatively large foreign-born population of 11,500, and its mix of countries of origin generally reflected the broader composition of Southern Staten Island.

3.7 Patterns of Residence for Major Immigrant Countries of Origin

This section examines the residential patterns of the major immigrant countries of origin of the foreign-born in New York City, followed by a section detailing residential patterns for three regional groupings. Many new immigrants often choose neighborhoods where there is already a strong presence of people from their country of origin, facilitating access to established support networks as well as culturally tailored goods and services, among other factors. These concentrations typically grow through continued inflows based on kinship ties and are further shaped by the U.S.-born children of immigrants, as well as the departure of other groups. This pattern leads to the formation of ethnic enclaves, where an immigrant group makes its social, economic, and cultural imprint on a neighborhood. Over time, ethnic enclaves may expand, shift, or become less concentrated, depending on the level of continued flows from the country of origin, among other factors.

For each of the city's largest immigrant groups, their borough distribution and settlement patterns by neighborhood are mapped and analyzed for the 2019-2023 period, and neighborhoods with each group's highest concentrations are tabulated and discussed.

3.7.1 Residential Patterns of Chinese Immigrants

The Chinese foreign-born population (immigrants from the mainland, Hong Kong, and Taiwan) grew over the prior decade, in contrast to many groups that experienced a decline. Consequently, for the first time, Chinese immigrants were ranked as the largest foreign-born group by population, alongside Dominicans (see Box 2.2 in Chapter 2 for details on ranking groups). The city's 397,200 Chinese-born residents (Table 3.23) accounted for close to 13 percent of the total immigrant population.

Forty-four percent of Chinese immigrants lived in Queens and 30 percent lived in Brooklyn, together accounting for 295,000 Chinese-born residents. Manhattan's 69,600 Chinese-born residents represented nearly 18 percent of the group's total, and 7 percent lived on Staten Island. While Staten Island's Chinese population remained relatively small, it was the only borough with significant growth in Chinese immigrants from 2013 to 2023. Brooklyn's large Chinese population declined significantly in size over the decade, a notable shift compared to earlier periods when Brooklyn's Chinese population experienced growth.

New York City's Chinese population has long been concentrated in three "Chinatowns": the original Chinatown in Manhattan, Flushing in Queens, and Sunset Park in Brooklyn—particularly the area around 8th Avenue. While these areas have remained major hubs for the Chinese immigrant population (Figure 3.21), the growing community has spread into other areas, most notably Southern Brooklyn, northern parts of Queens, and Staten Island.

Flushing-Murray Hill, one of the city's three Chinatowns, was the largest immigrant neighborhood overall and, by a wide margin, the largest Chinese enclave. It was home to 55,900 Chinese-born residents, representing 14 percent of all Chinese immigrants in the city (Table 3.24). Sunset Park, Brooklyn's Chinatown, was home to 27,800 Chinese-born residents. Its large Chinese population was linked via the N and D subway lines to Chinese communities in several nearby Southern Brooklyn neighborhoods, most notably Bensonhurst, which had 21,400 immigrant Chinese residents, as well as Gravesend (17,900) and Dyker Heights (10,000). Chinatown-Two Bridges in Manhattan, the original Chinatown and longtime cultural and commercial hub of the city's Chinese immigrant community, was home to 14,600 Chinese-born residents. Though it was at one time home to a majority of the city's Chinese immigrant population, by 2023 it constituted less than 4 percent of the total.

In Queens, large Chinese immigrant populations were concentrated in Elmhurst and Forest Hills in the Northwestern section of the borough, and in Queensboro Hill and Auburndale in Northeastern Queens. There were also sizable Chinese communities in a swath of other neighborhoods across both parts of northern Queens, each with a population of 3,000 or more, with similar concentrations in parts of southern Brooklyn, Lower Manhattan, the Upper East and West Sides of Manhattan, East Harlem, and areas of Staten Island near the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge. The increase in Staten Island's Chinese immigrant population—alongside declines in Brooklyn—may reflect a broader shift, with Chinese-born residents moving from established enclaves in Southern Brooklyn across the bridge to Staten Island. This mirrors a similar trajectory taken by Brooklyn's Italian immigrant community in earlier decades.

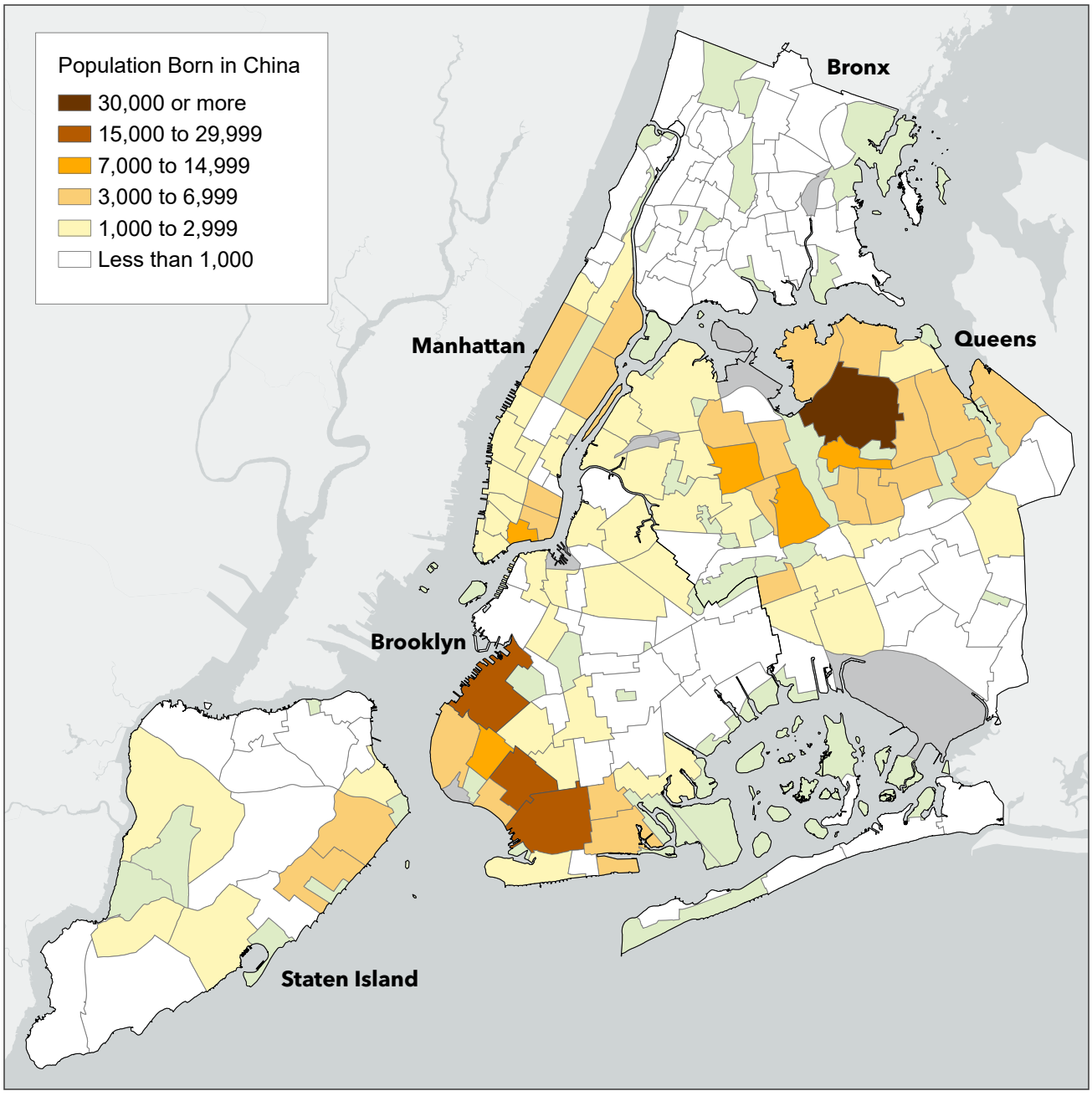
Table 3.23
Population Born in China by Borough
New York City, 2023

	Number	Percent
TOTAL, NYC	**397,249**	**100.0**
Bronx	4,368	1.1
Brooklyn	120,679	30.4
Manhattan	69,570	17.5
Queens	174,366	43.9
Staten Island	28,266	7.1

Table 3.24
Top Neighborhoods of Residence for the Population Born in China
New York City, 2019-2023

	Number	Percent
TOTAL, NYC	**392,910**	**100.0**
Flushing-Murray Hill	55,920	14.2
Sunset Park	27,792	7.1
Bensonhurst	21,374	5.4
Gravesend	17,908	4.6
Chinatown-Two Bridges	14,590	3.7
Elmhurst	11,137	2.8
Dyker Heights	10,030	2.6
Forest Hills	8,574	2.2
Queensboro Hill	7,856	2.0
Auburndale	6,886	1.8
All Other Neighborhoods	210,843	53.7

Figure 3.21
Neighborhoods of Residence for the Population Born in China
New York City, 2019-2023



3.7.2 Residential Patterns of Dominican Immigrants

Since 1990, Dominicans have been the city's largest foreign-born group. However, over the past decade, their population declined, while the Chinese immigrant population grew. As a result, by 2023, Dominicans shared the top spot with Chinese New Yorkers as the largest immigrant group in the city (see Box 2.2 in Chapter 2 for details on ranking groups).

The Bronx was home to nearly one-half (48 percent) of Dominican immigrants, while Manhattan's share was just under one-quarter (Table 3.25). The Dominican population declined in Manhattan, as well as in Queens.

Despite the overall decline in Manhattan's Dominican immigrant population, Washington Heights in Upper Manhattan remained the largest neighborhood for the Dominican community—with 41,100 Dominican-born residents (Table 3.26). Washington Heights accounted for over 10 percent of the Dominican foreign-born population in the city and was recently designated a Dominican Historic District on the National Register of Historic Places. This recognition reflects its longstanding importance as the central hub of the Dominican immigrant community in New York City and the United States more broadly. Upper Manhattan neighborhoods adjacent to Washington Heights were also major neighborhoods of settlement, with Inwood and Hamilton Heights-Sugar Hill each having close to 11,000 Dominican-born residents.

Across the Harlem River, the Western Bronx had many neighborhoods with large Dominican populations, most prominently University Heights-Morris Heights, which had 28,000 Dominican-born residents, or 7 percent of all Dominican immigrants. Other neighborhoods in the Western Bronx, including Claremont-Mount Eden, Bedford Park, Mount Hope, and Concourse each had 10,000 or more Dominican residents, as did Soundview in the Eastern Bronx. Figure 3.22 shows that outside of Upper Manhattan and the Bronx, a few neighborhoods scattered across the city also had substantial Dominican immigrant concentrations, including Corona and Woodhaven in Queens, as well as East New York, Cypress Hills, Bushwick, Williamsburg, Bedford-Stuyvesant, and Sunset Park in Brooklyn.

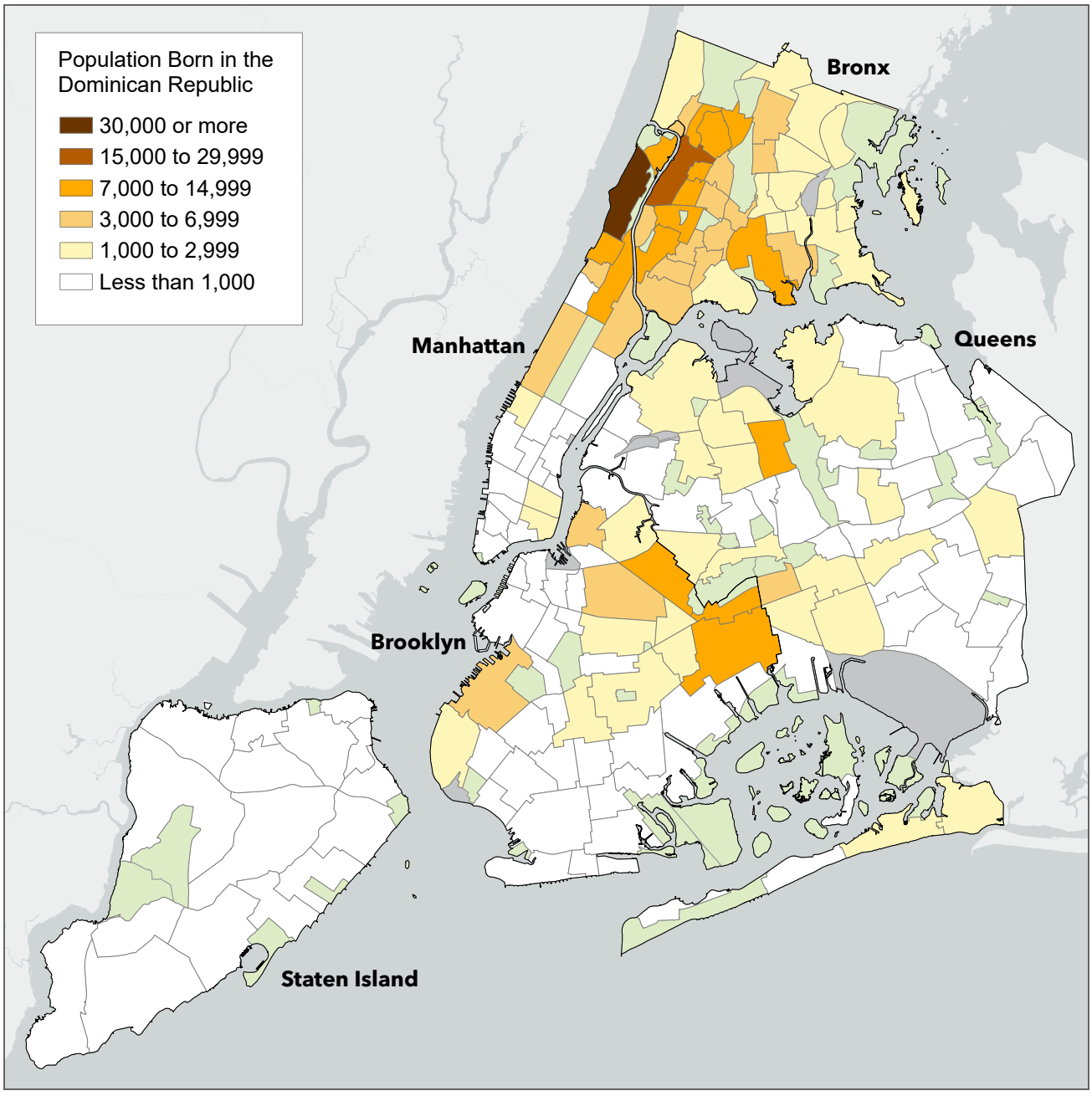
Table 3.25
Population Born in the Dominican Republic by Borough
New York City, 2023

	Number	Percent
TOTAL, NYC	**389,779**	**100.0**
Bronx	188,567	48.4
Brooklyn	55,807	14.3
Manhattan	93,970	24.1
Queens	48,734	12.5
Staten Island	2,701	0.7

Table 3.26
Top Neighborhoods of Residence for the Population Born in the Dominican Republic
New York City, 2019-2023

	Number	Percent
TOTAL, NYC	**402,337**	**100.0**
Washington Heights	41,083	10.2
University Heights-Morris Heights	28,013	7.0
Claremont-Mount Eden	13,664	3.4
Soundview	12,111	3.0
Bedford Park	12,023	3.0
Mount Hope	11,244	2.8
Inwood	10,919	2.7
Hamilton Heights-Sugar Hill	10,574	2.6
Corona	10,343	2.6
Concourse	10,082	2.5
All Other Neighborhoods	242,281	60.2

Figure 3.22
Neighborhoods of Residence for the Population Born in the Dominican Republic
New York City, 2019-2023



3.7.3 Residential Patterns of Jamaican Immigrants

In 2023, New York City was home to 162,500 Jamaican immigrants (Table 3.27), comprising the third largest immigrant group in the city.

Jamaican immigrants were relatively evenly spread among three boroughs: Brooklyn, Queens, and the Bronx. This marked a shift from a decade prior, when Jamaicans were more heavily concentrated in Brooklyn. Over the past 10 years, Brooklyn's Jamaican population declined, while the populations in other boroughs were relatively stable. If current trends continue, Queens will become home to the largest Jamaican population in the city over the next decade.

East Flatbush, in Central Brooklyn, was the most prominent Jamaican neighborhood, with 16,700 Jamaican-born residents—representing 10 percent of the city's total Jamaican population (Table 3.28). Indeed, Jamaicans constituted the largest immigrant group in many parts of Central Brooklyn (Figure 3.23), an area widely known as a hub of the non-Hispanic Caribbean diaspora. In addition to East Flatbush, Flatbush and Crown Heights each had over 5,000 Jamaican immigrants. Farther east, Canarsie was another key center of the Jamaican immigrant community, with 10,200 Jamaican-born residents, and an additional 5,600 in nearby East New York.

Beyond Brooklyn, the Northern Bronx and Southeastern Queens were the two primary areas of the city with substantial Jamaican populations. In the Northern Bronx, neighborhoods located near the termini of the number 2 and 5 subway lines had sizable enclaves of Jamaican immigrants, including Eastchester-Edenwald-Baychester (9,900), Williamsbridge (8,100), and Wakefield-Woodlawn (7,200). Many Jamaicans also resided in Co-op City, a large housing development near Pelham Bay.

In Southeastern Queens, Springfield Gardens and St. Albans had large concentrations of Jamaican immigrants, with 9,000 and 8,500 Jamaican-born residents, respectively—each accounting for 5 percent of the city total. The Jamaican-born community was also sizable in other nearby neighborhoods—such as Queens Village, Baisley Park, and Laurelton. Far Rockaway also emerged as an enclave, with 4,100 Jamaican immigrants (data not shown).

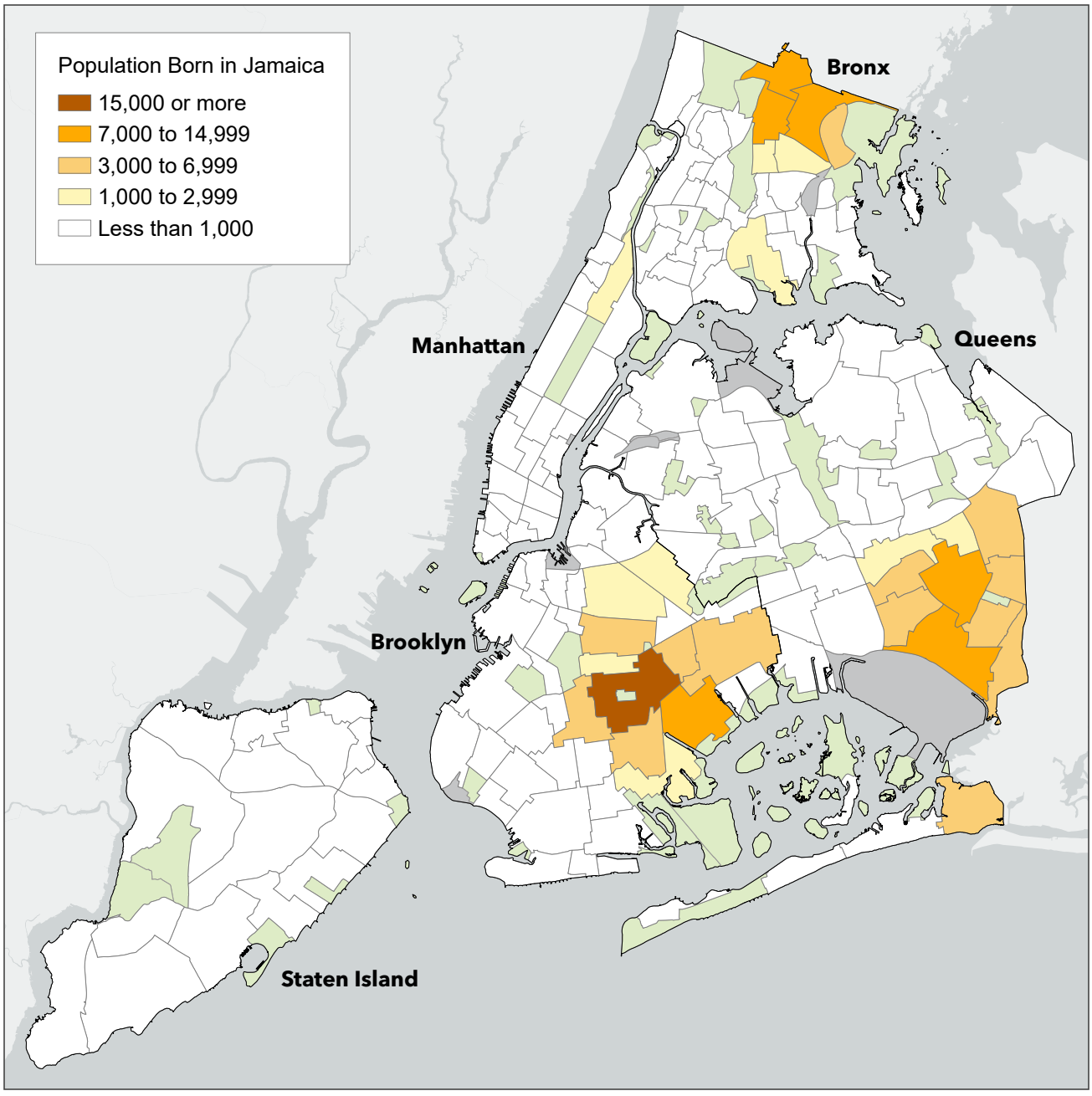
Table 3.27
Population Born in Jamaica by Borough
New York City, 2023

	Number	Percent
TOTAL, NYC	**162,490**	**100.0**
Bronx	46,555	28.7
Brooklyn	56,456	34.7
Manhattan	4,905	3.0
Queens	52,715	32.4
Staten Island	1,859	1.1

Table 3.28
Top Neighborhoods of Residence for the Population Born in Jamaica
New York City, 2019-2023

	Number	Percent
TOTAL, NYC	**166,150**	**100.0**
East Flatbush	16,722	10.1
Canarsie	10,168	6.1
Eastchester-Edenwald-Baychester	9,872	5.9
Springfield Gardens	9,031	5.4
St. Albans	8,473	5.1
Williamsbridge	8,082	4.9
Wakefield-Woodlawn	7,207	4.3
East New York	5,605	3.4
Crown Heights	5,230	3.1
Flatbush	5,098	3.1
All Other Neighborhoods	80,662	48.5

Figure 3.23
Neighborhoods of Residence for the Population Born in Jamaica
New York City, 2019-2023



This expansion of the Jamaican-born population played a significant role in shaping Southeastern Queens more broadly into one of the city's major centers of immigrant settlement.

3.7.4 Residential Patterns of Mexican Immigrants

Immigrants from Mexico were the third largest foreign-born group in New York City in 2023, alongside Jamaicans (see Box 2.2 in Chapter 2 for details on ranking groups). Mexicans numbered 148,400—or 5 percent of the total foreign-born population. This number was reflective of a decline over the past decade, particularly in Brooklyn, though it remained relatively unchanged in other boroughs.

In the most recent period, Queens had the largest Mexican-born community, with 47,700 residents accounting for 32 percent of the citywide total, while Brooklyn and the Bronx each accounted for close to one-quarter of the city total (Table 3.29).

Northwestern Queens was the most significant area of residence for the Mexican immigrant population in the city, with Corona serving as the main hub and several other neighborhoods along Roosevelt Avenue and the number 7 subway line also home to large Mexican communities (Figure 3.24). The 12,200 Mexican immigrants in Corona made up 8 percent of the citywide total, while nearby Elmhurst and Jackson Heights had 7,100 and 6,900 Mexican-born residents, respectively (Table 3.30). Astoria and Woodside each had approximately 4,000 Mexican-born residents.

In Brooklyn, Sunset Park was the largest enclave for Mexican immigrants, with 10,100 calling it home. The stretch of 5th Avenue running through Sunset Park was a major commercial corridor for the Mexican community. The Mexican population was also spread across many Brooklyn neighborhoods, with Bushwick being home to 3,400 Mexican immigrants. Over the past decade, the Mexican immigrant population in Bushwick decreased—a key factor in the Mexican population's overall decline in the borough and the broader decline in the neighborhood's foreign-born population.

In Manhattan and the Bronx, neighborhoods along the Harlem River—such as East Harlem and Mott Haven-Port Morris—each had a substantial number of Mexican residents. In these areas, Mexican immigrants lived alongside larger Dominican and other Latin American communities.

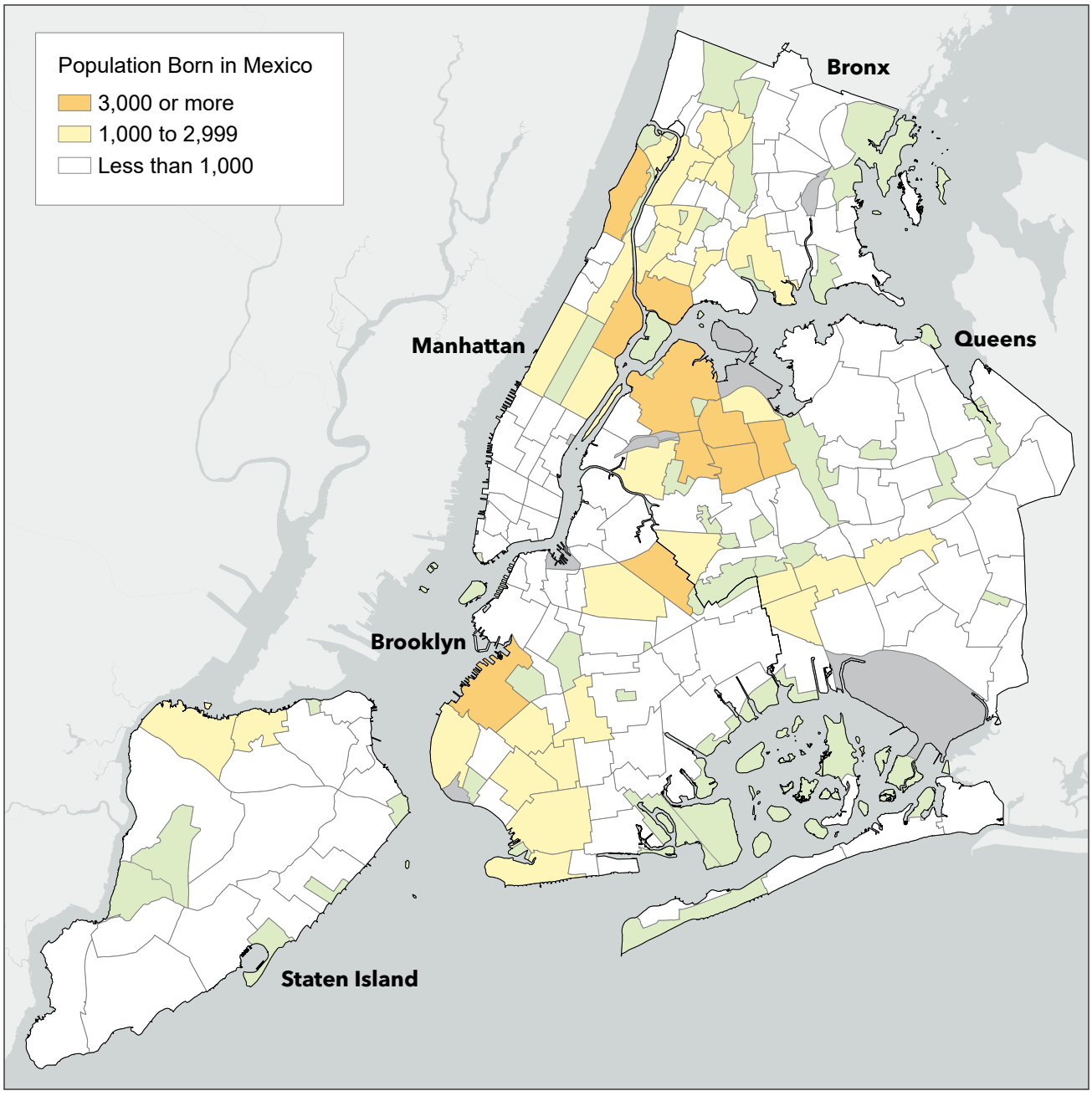
Table 3.29
Population Born in Mexico by Borough
New York City, 2023

	Number	Percent
TOTAL, NYC	**148,405**	**100.0**
Bronx	34,163	23.0
Brooklyn	36,914	24.9
Manhattan	18,110	12.2
Queens	47,679	32.1
Staten Island	11,539	7.8

Table 3.30
Top Neighborhoods of Residence for the Population Born in Mexico
New York City, 2019-2023

	Number	Percent
TOTAL, NYC	**152,252**	**100.0**
Corona	12,220	8.0
Sunset Park	10,144	6.7
Elmhurst	7,095	4.7
Jackson Heights	6,857	4.5
Astoria	4,075	2.7
Woodside	3,872	2.5
Bushwick	3,398	2.2
East Harlem	3,098	2.0
Mott Haven-Port Morris	3,047	2.0
Washington Heights	3,045	2.0
All Other Neighborhoods	95,401	62.7

Figure 3.24
Neighborhoods of Residence for the Population Born in Mexico
New York City, 2019-2023



Smaller Mexican populations were also found throughout other parts of Upper Manhattan, the Bronx, Southeastern Queens, and Staten Island's North Shore.

3.7.5 Residential Patterns of Ecuadorian Immigrants

New York City's Ecuadorian population was the fifth largest immigrant group, numbering 136,800 (Table 3.31). Nearly two-thirds of Ecuadorian immigrants lived in Queens, the only borough with significant growth over the past decade (data not shown). The Bronx and Brooklyn also had notable Ecuadorian populations.

While Queens was home to a large majority of Ecuadorian immigrants in the city, many were concentrated in a few neighborhoods in Northwestern Queens, including the contiguous areas of Corona, Elmhurst, and Jackson Heights (Figure 3.25). Corona was the largest enclave, home to 17,700 Ecuadorian immigrants, while Elmhurst and Jackson Heights each had more than 8,300 (Table 3.32). Together, these three neighborhoods accounted for 27 percent of the city's Ecuadorian-born population. Straddling the border of Queens and Brooklyn, Ridgewood and Bushwick formed another significant center of the Ecuadorian population, with 6,400 and 3,900 residents respectively.

Washington Heights in Upper Manhattan also had a presence of Ecuadorian immigrants. Smaller numbers of Ecuadorian immigrants co-resided with other Latin American immigrant communities in neighborhoods such as Astoria, East Elmhurst, Cypress Hills, and Sunset Park, as well as other parts of the city.

Table 3.31
Population Born in Ecuador by Borough
New York City, 2023

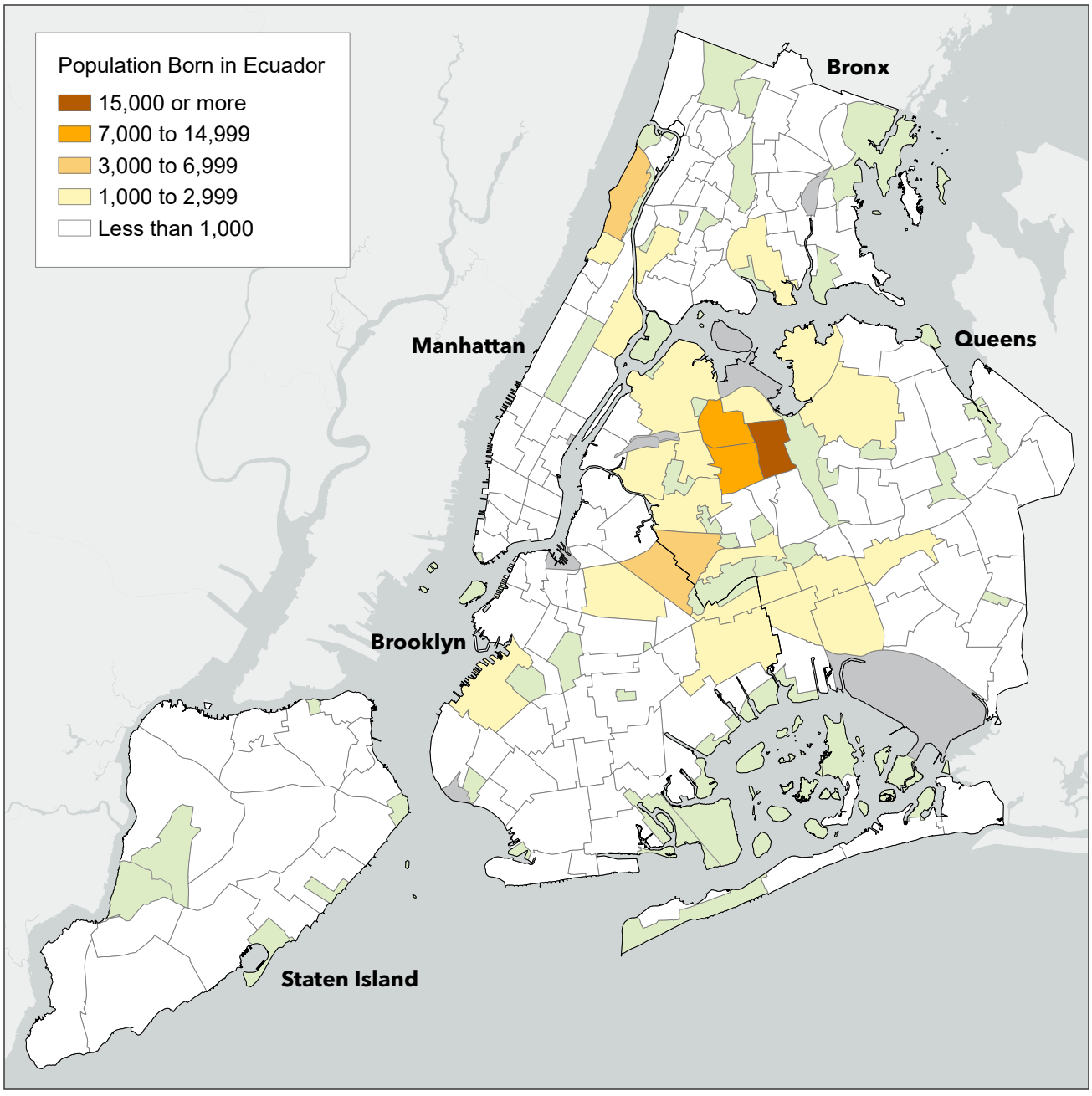
	Number	Percent
TOTAL, NYC	**136,828**	**100.0**
Bronx	20,926	15.3
Brooklyn	19,032	13.9
Manhattan	8,043	5.9
Queens	87,289	63.8
Staten Island	1,538	1.1

Table 3.32
Top Neighborhoods of Residence for the Population Born in Ecuador
New York City, 2019-2023

	Number	Percent
TOTAL, NYC	**126,644**	**100.0**
Corona	17,664	13.9
Elmhurst	8,460	6.7
Jackson Heights	8,342	6.6
Ridgewood	6,356	5.0
Bushwick	3,871	3.1
Washington Heights	3,685	2.9
Astoria	2,863	2.3
East Elmhurst	2,679	2.1
Cypress Hills	2,631	2.1
Sunset Park	2,600	2.1
All Other Neighborhoods	67,493	53.3

In contrast to the high concentrations in Queens neighborhoods, the Ecuadorian population in the Bronx—numbering 20,900—was relatively dispersed.

Figure 3.25
Neighborhoods of Residence for the Population Born in Ecuador
New York City, 2019-2023



3.7.6 Residential Patterns of Guyanese Immigrants

In 2023, New York City's 129,000 foreign-born Guyanese made up nearly one-half of the 278,000 Guyanese immigrants in the United States, underscoring the city's role as a key hub for the Guyanese diaspora in the United States (for broader context, the nation of Guyana has a total population of 831,000 in 2024[2]). Over the past decade, the Guyanese population retained its rank as the fifth largest immigrant group in the city, alongside Ecuadorians (see Box 2.2 in Chapter 2 for details on ranking groups).

As with the Ecuadorian community, a substantial majority (59 percent) of Guyanese immigrants lived in Queens, totaling 76,700 residents in 2023 (Table 3.33). Brooklyn was home to 34,500 immigrants from Guyana, a significant decline from a decade prior (data not shown). By contrast, the smaller Guyanese populations in the Bronx and other boroughs were more stable.

The most significant concentration of the Guyanese population could be seen along a continuous band of neighborhoods stretching from Central and Eastern Brooklyn across to Southeastern Queens (Figure 3.26). South Ozone Park, located near the center of this band, was by far the largest hub of the Guyanese population, with 22,800 Guyanese-born residents comprising 16 percent of the total immigrant Guyanese community (Table 3.33). As mentioned earlier, parts of South Ozone Park, particularly along Liberty Avenue, were commonly referred to as "Little Guyana." Richmond Hill, just to the north, was home to another 8,700 Guyanese immigrants. A large portion of Guyanese immigrants in these neighborhoods were of Asian descent,[3] and lived alongside a significant population of immigrants from India.

Table 3.33
Population Born in Guyana by Borough
New York City, 2023

	Number	Percent
TOTAL, NYC	**129,004**	**100.0**
Bronx	14,809	11.5
Brooklyn	34,496	26.7
Manhattan	2,421	1.9
Queens	76,698	59.5
Staten Island	580	0.4

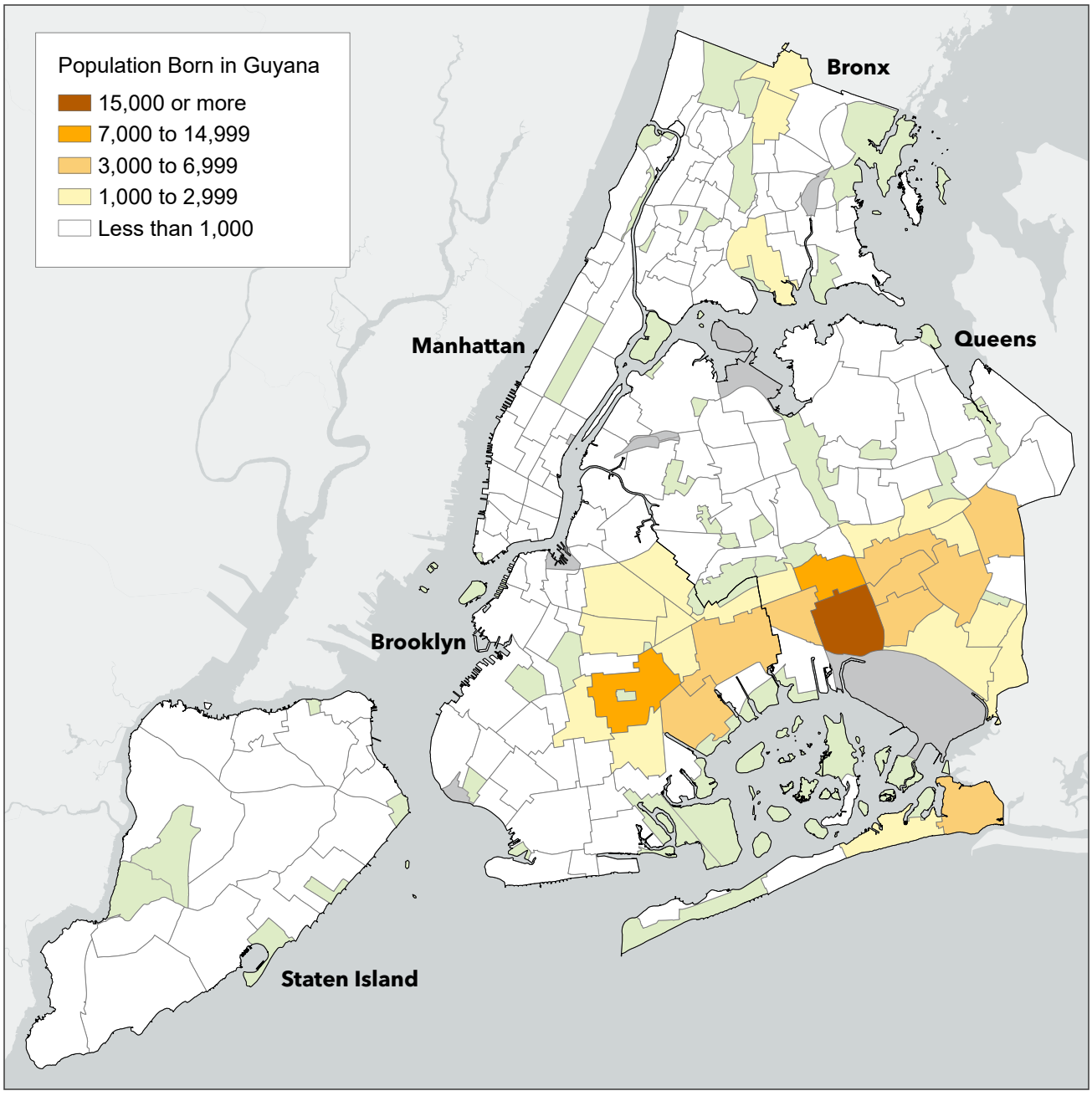
Table 3.34
Top Neighborhoods of Residence for the Population Born in Guyana
New York City, 2019-2023

	Number	Percent
TOTAL, NYC	**141,503**	**100.0**
South Ozone Park	22,791	16.1
East Flatbush	9,434	6.7
Richmond Hill	8,734	6.2
East New York	6,826	4.8
Baisley Park	6,057	4.3
Queens Village	5,863	4.1
Jamaica	4,510	3.2
St. Albans	4,276	3.0
South Jamaica	4,121	2.9
Ozone Park	3,215	2.3
All Other Neighborhoods	65,676	46.4

Nearby neighborhoods in the Southeastern and Southwestern sections of Queens also had prominent Guyanese communities, including Baisley Park, Queens Village, Jamaica, St. Albans, South Jamaica, Ozone Park, and Far Rockaway each with between roughly 3,000 and 6,000 Guyanese-born residents.

On the Brooklyn side of this cluster of neighborhoods, East Flatbush had a large Guyanese population numbering 9,400 residents, while East New York and Canarsie were home to 6,800 and 3,200 Guyanese immigrants, respectively. The Guyanese population in these neighborhoods was

Figure 3.26
Neighborhoods of Residence for the Population Born in Guyana
New York City, 2019-2023



primarily of African descent,[4] living among other Afro-Caribbean immigrant communities.

The Bronx had a notable Guyanese presence in Williamsbridge and Wakefield-Woodlawn, where Guyanese residents co-resided with a larger Jamaican-born community.

3.7.7 Residential Patterns of Bangladeshi Immigrants

The Bangladeshi population was one of the few groups with significant growth during the prior decade among the city's top foreign-born populations. With a population of 110,800 (Table 3.35), Bangladeshis were the seventh largest immigrant group in the city.

Most Bangladeshi immigrants lived in Queens (56 percent), totaling 62,600 residents; while Brooklyn and the Bronx were home to 25,200 and 19,100, respectively.

The Bangladeshi immigrant population was concentrated in several neighborhood clusters across Queens, Brooklyn, and the Bronx. The largest of these clusters was in Jamaica and surrounding neighborhoods in Southeastern Queens. Jamaica alone had 9,700 Bangladeshi immigrant residents, with an additional 4,800 in Jamaica Hills-Briarwood, and 3,700 in South Jamaica (Table 3.36). Together, these three neighborhoods accounted for more than 17 percent of the city's foreign-born Bangladeshis. Bangladeshi immigrants were also concentrated along the Roosevelt Avenue number 7 subway corridor in Northwestern Queens, with Elmhurst, Jackson Heights, and Woodside each having more than 3,000 Bangladeshi residents (Figure 3.27). The area around Diversity Plaza near the Jackson Heights-Roosevelt Avenue/74th Street subway station served as a major commercial and cultural hub for the Bangladeshi immigrant community in this section of Queens.

East New York, along Eastern Brooklyn's border with Queens, also hosted a growing Bangladeshi population of 6,900 and abutted Ozone Park in Southwestern Queens, which was home to another 5,500. While not among the top neighborhoods, Kensington in Brooklyn was a notable center of the city's Bangladeshi population, with 3,300 immigrant residents; the corner of Church and McDonald Avenues was formally designated by the city as "Little Bangladesh."

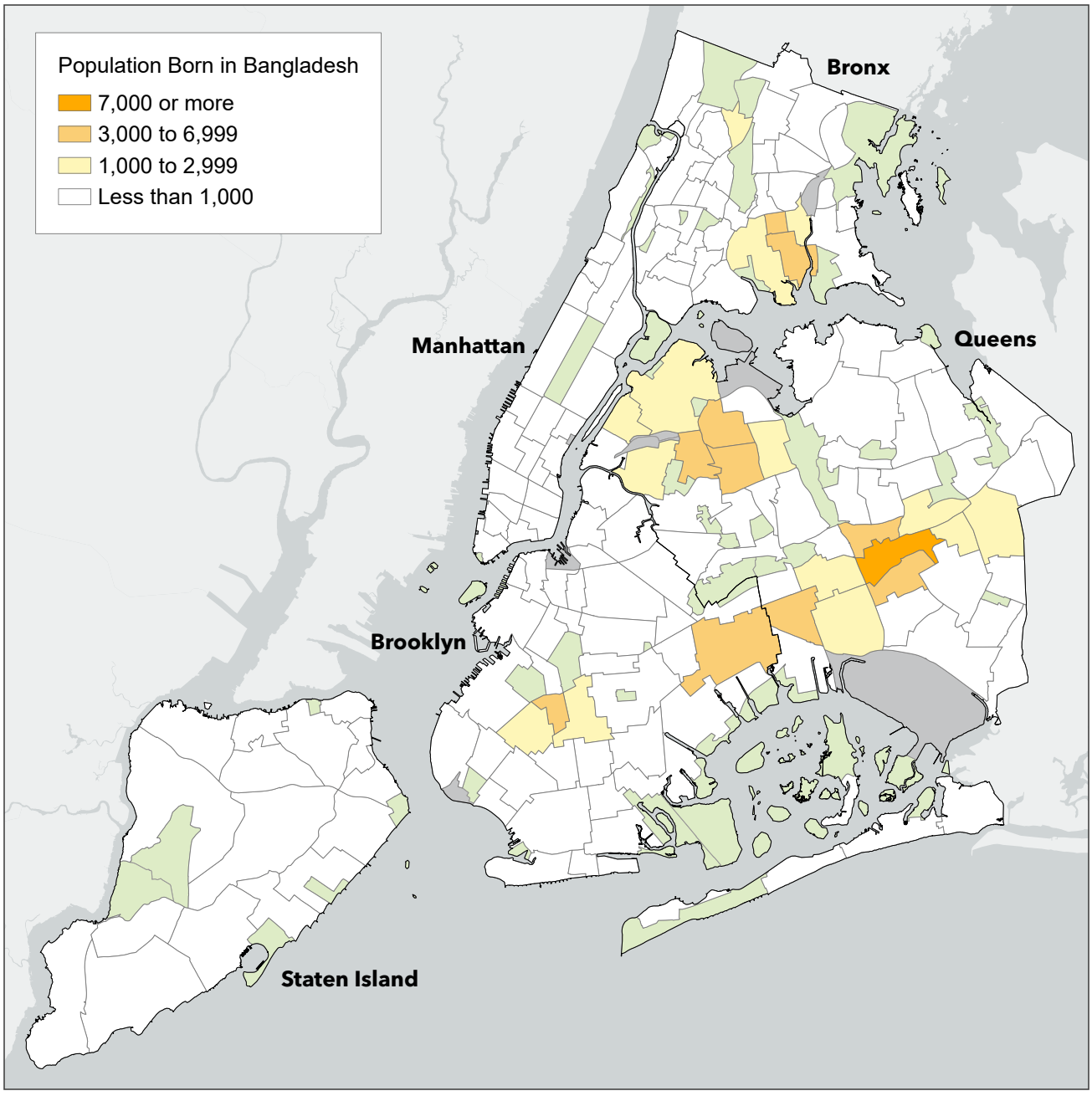
Table 3.35
Population Born in Bangladesh by Borough
New York City, 2023

	Number	Percent
TOTAL, NYC	**110,793**	**100.0**
Bronx	19,058	17.2
Brooklyn	25,201	22.7
Manhattan	3,629	3.3
Queens	62,186	56.1
Staten Island	719	0.6

Table 3.36
Top Neighborhoods of Residence for the Population Born in Bangladesh
New York City, 2019-2023

	Number	Percent
TOTAL, NYC	**104,306**	**100.0**
Jamaica	9,696	9.3
East New York	6,910	6.6
Ozone Park	5,493	5.3
Elmhurst	5,453	5.2
Jamaica Hills-Briarwood	4,785	4.6
Parkchester	4,225	4.1
South Jamaica	3,689	3.5
Jackson Heights	3,507	3.4
Woodside	3,336	3.2
Castle Hill-Unionport	3,317	3.2
All Other Neighborhoods	53,895	51.7

Figure 3.27
Neighborhoods of Residence for the Population Born in Bangladesh
New York City, 2019-2023



In the Bronx, Bangladeshi immigrants lived across Parkchester and Castle Hill-Unionport, which together with the adjacent neighborhoods of Westchester Square and Soundview had over 10,000 Bangladeshi-born residents. Norwood, in the northern portion of the Western Bronx, also had a notable Bangladeshi population.

3.7.8 Residential Patterns of Colombian Immigrants

Colombians were among the few major immigrant groups to experience growth, increasing to 86,300 in 2023 (Table 3.37). Colombians were the eighth largest group, alongside Haitians (see Box 2.2 in Chapter 2 for details on ranking groups).

Two-thirds of the city's Colombian-born residents lived in Queens, which also had a significant increase over the decade. The growth in the Colombian immigrant population was also strong in Brooklyn, which reached 12,000, and constituted 14 percent of Colombian immigrants in the city. Manhattan accounted for an additional 10 percent of Colombians, with 8,900 residents.

Figure 3.28 shows that the Colombian immigrant population was concentrated mainly in Northwestern Queens, with Jackson Heights and Elmhurst being the two largest neighborhoods of settlement, home to 8,700 and 4,900 Colombian-born residents, respectively (Table 3.38). Together, these neighborhoods accounted for 18 percent of the citywide Colombian population and hosted a significant number of Colombian businesses and restaurants along Roosevelt and 37th Avenues. Other neighborhoods that included a notable Colombian immigrant presence included Astoria, Corona, Forest Hills, and Flushing-Murray Hill in Queens, as well as Bushwick in Northern Brooklyn, which was linked through its border with Ridgewood to the larger cluster of Queens neighborhoods with Colombian-born populations.

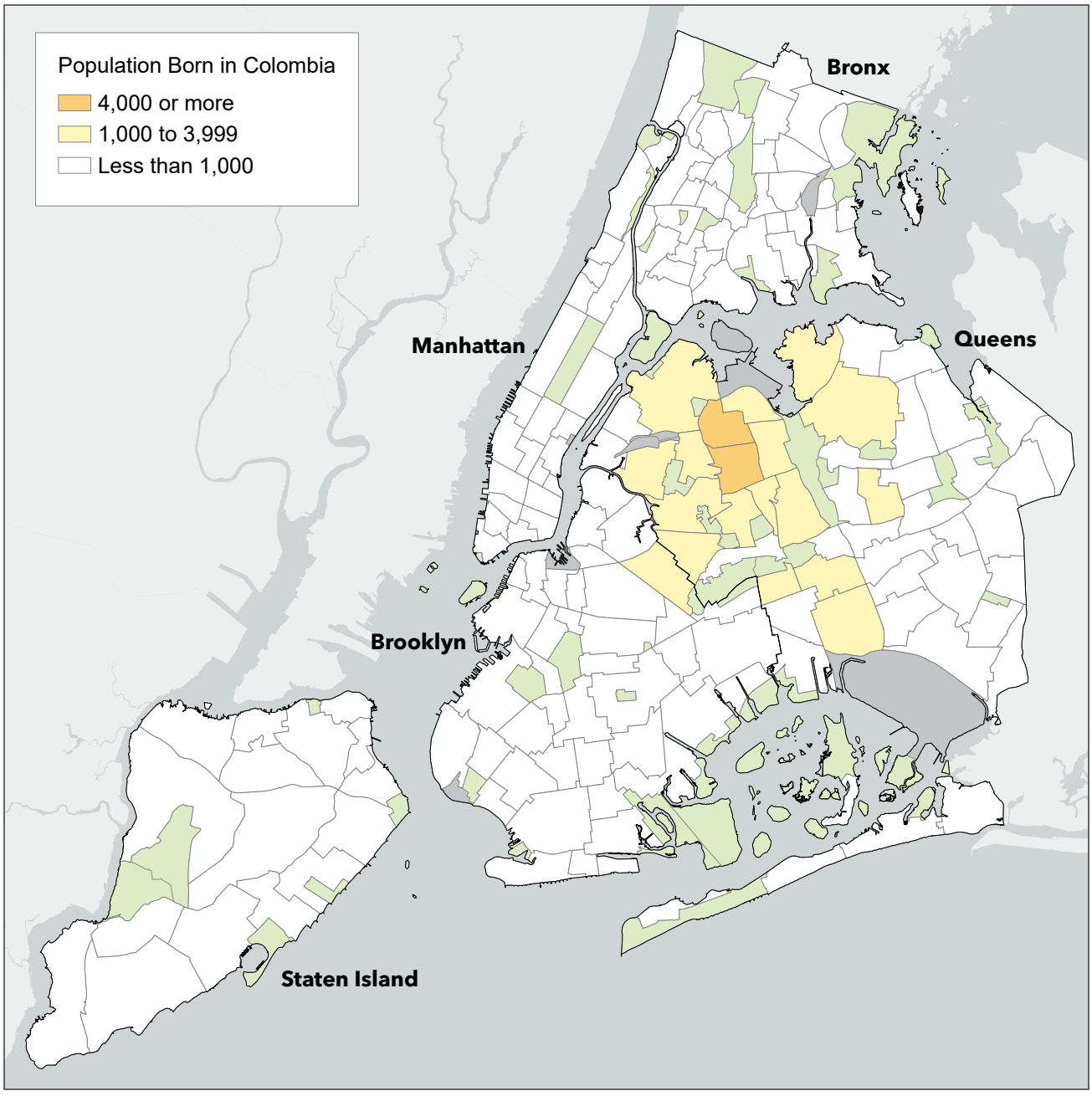
Table 3.37
Population Born in Colombia by Borough
New York City, 2023

	Number	Percent
TOTAL, NYC	**86,318**	**100.0**
Bronx	5,583	6.5
Brooklyn	11,975	13.9
Manhattan	8,907	10.3
Queens	58,561	67.8
Staten Island	1,292	1.5

Table 3.38
Top Neighborhoods of Residence for the Population Born in Colombia
New York City, 2019-2023

	Number	Percent
TOTAL, NYC	**75,692**	**100.0**
Jackson Heights	8,690	11.5
Elmhurst	4,927	6.5
Astoria	2,702	3.6
Corona	2,609	3.4
Forest Hills	2,429	3.2
Flushing-Murray Hill	2,401	3.2
Middle Village	1,742	2.3
Woodhaven	1,658	2.2
Richmond Hill	1,588	2.1
East Elmhurst	1,558	2.1
All Other Neighborhoods	45,388	60.0

Figure 3.28
Neighborhoods of Residence for the Population Born in Colombia
New York City, 2019-2023



3.7.9 Residential Patterns of Haitian Immigrants

Haitian immigrants, who along with Colombians were the eighth largest foreign-born group in New York City (see Box 2.2), had a population of 84,100 residents in 2023 (Table 3.39).

The Haitian-born population was concentrated in Brooklyn and Queens, which together comprised 93 percent of the city's total. Brooklyn accounted for a majority, with 49,700 Haitian immigrants (59 percent), while the 28,400 living in Queens represented over one-third (34 percent).

Most of the city's major Haitian enclaves were located in a broad cluster of neighborhoods across Central and Eastern Brooklyn, with a smaller cluster present in Southeastern Queens (Figure 3.29).

East Flatbush had the largest Haitian population, with 11,500 residents comprising 14 percent of the citywide total (Table 3.40). Adjacent Flatbush was home to another 7,900 Haitian-born residents—10 percent of the total. In the last decade, the New York City Council designated parts of Flatbush and East Flatbush as the Little Haiti Cultural and Business District and also renamed the Newkirk Avenue subway station Newkirk Avenue-Little Haiti—the only subway station in the city whose name directly references the heritage of its surrounding immigrant community. Parts of the Little Haiti district overlap with areas the city designated as "Little Caribbean," highlighting how Haitian immigrants co-reside with other non-Hispanic Caribbean immigrants, including Jamaican, Guyanese, and Trinidadian communities.

Not far from East Flatbush, Canarsie and Flatlands in Eastern Brooklyn had large Haitian populations numbering 9,400 and 5,800 residents, respectively. Farther north in Central Brooklyn, there were smaller Haitian populations in Crown Heights and Prospect Lefferts Garden-Wingate. In Southeastern Queens, Queens Village had a Haitian-born population numbering 3,600 residents, with smaller populations in Springfield Gardens, Rosedale, and St. Albans.

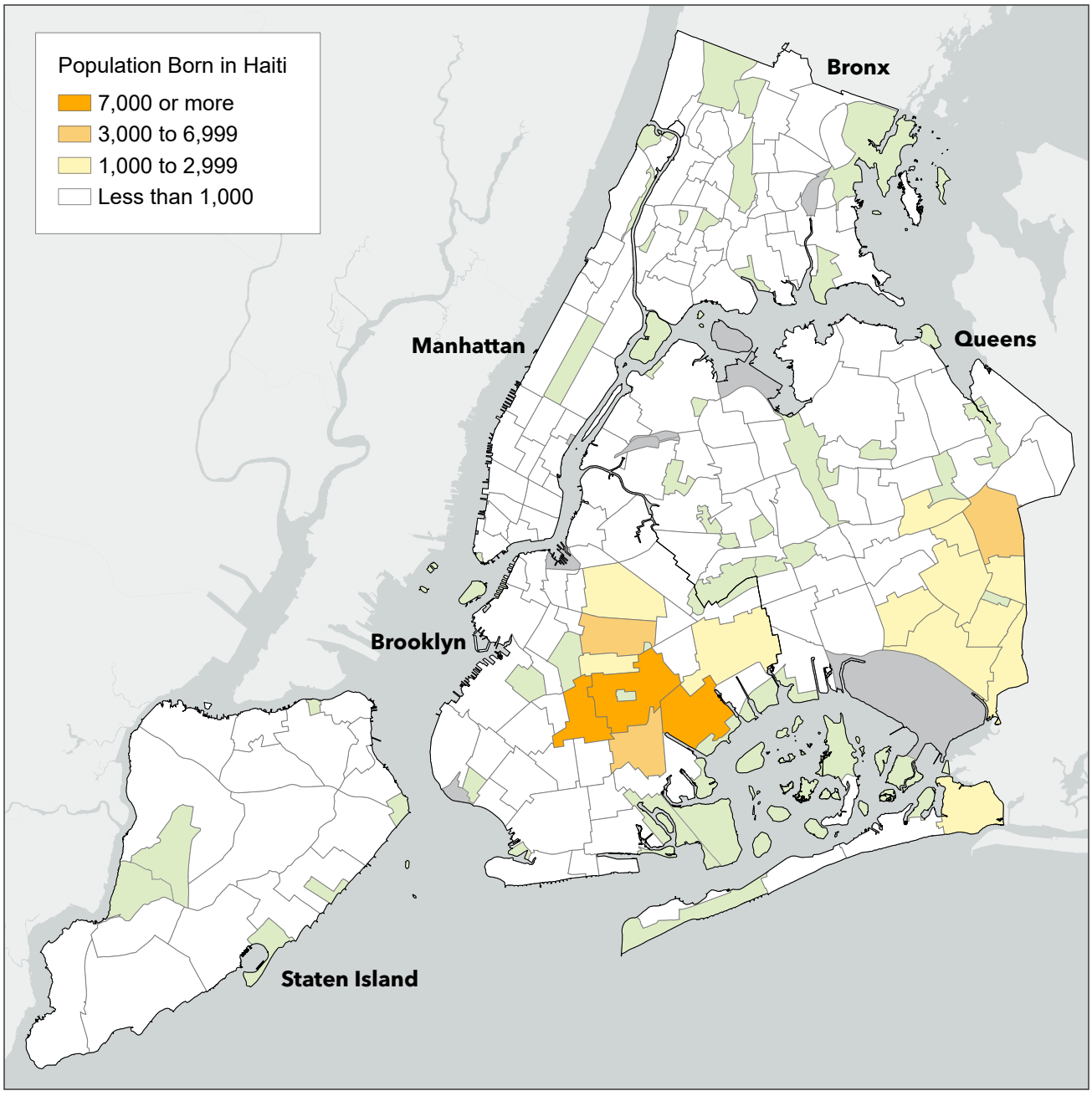
Table 3.39
Population Born in Haiti by Borough
New York City, 2023

	Number	Percent
TOTAL, NYC	**84,120**	**100.0**
Bronx	1,974	2.3
Brooklyn	49,666	59.0
Manhattan	3,852	4.6
Queens	28,382	33.7
Staten Island	246	0.3

Table 3.40
Top Neighborhoods of Residence for the Population Born in Haiti
New York City, 2019-2023

	Number	Percent
TOTAL, NYC	**80,985**	**100.0**
East Flatbush	11,485	14.2
Canarsie	9,369	11.6
Flatbush	7,871	9.7
Flatlands	5,834	7.2
Crown Heights	3,818	4.7
Queens Village	3,604	4.5
Springfield Gardens	2,929	3.6
Rosedale	2,510	3.1
St. Albans	2,019	2.5
Prospect Lefferts Gardens-Wingate	1,811	2.2
All Other Neighborhoods	29,735	36.7

Figure 3.29
Neighborhoods of Residence for the Population Born in Haiti
New York City, 2019-2023



3.7.10 Residential Patterns of Immigrants from Trinidad and Tobago

Trinidad and Tobago was the 10th largest country of origin for New York City's immigrant population (see Box 2.2 in Chapter 2 for details on ranking groups). There were 69,300 Trinidadians living in the city in 2023 (Table 3.41), representing a significant decline since 2013.

Following a similar pattern of residence as the Haitian population, Trinidadians were primarily concentrated in Brooklyn (51 percent) and Queens (33 percent), with smaller communities also present in the Bronx and Manhattan.

In Brooklyn, Trinidadians were mainly concentrated in the Central and Eastern sections of the borough, while in Queens, large populations were found in a cluster of neighborhoods spanning the Southwestern and Southeastern sections of the borough (Figure 3.30).

East Flatbush served as the central hub for the Trinidadian immigrant population, much like it was for many other non-Hispanic Caribbean groups. East Flatbush alone accounted for 14 percent of immigrants from Trinidad and Tobago (Table 3.42) and was the only neighborhood with more than 10,000 Trinidadian residents. Crown Heights was another significant population center, with about 5,000 Trinidadian-born residents, while East New York was home to 3,700. Other Brooklyn neighborhoods with an appreciable presence of immigrants from Trinidad and Tobago included Flatbush, Flatlands, Bedford-Stuyvesant, Canarsie, and Prospect Lefferts Gardens-Wingate.

Table 3.41
Population Born in Trinidad and Tobago by Borough
New York City, 2023

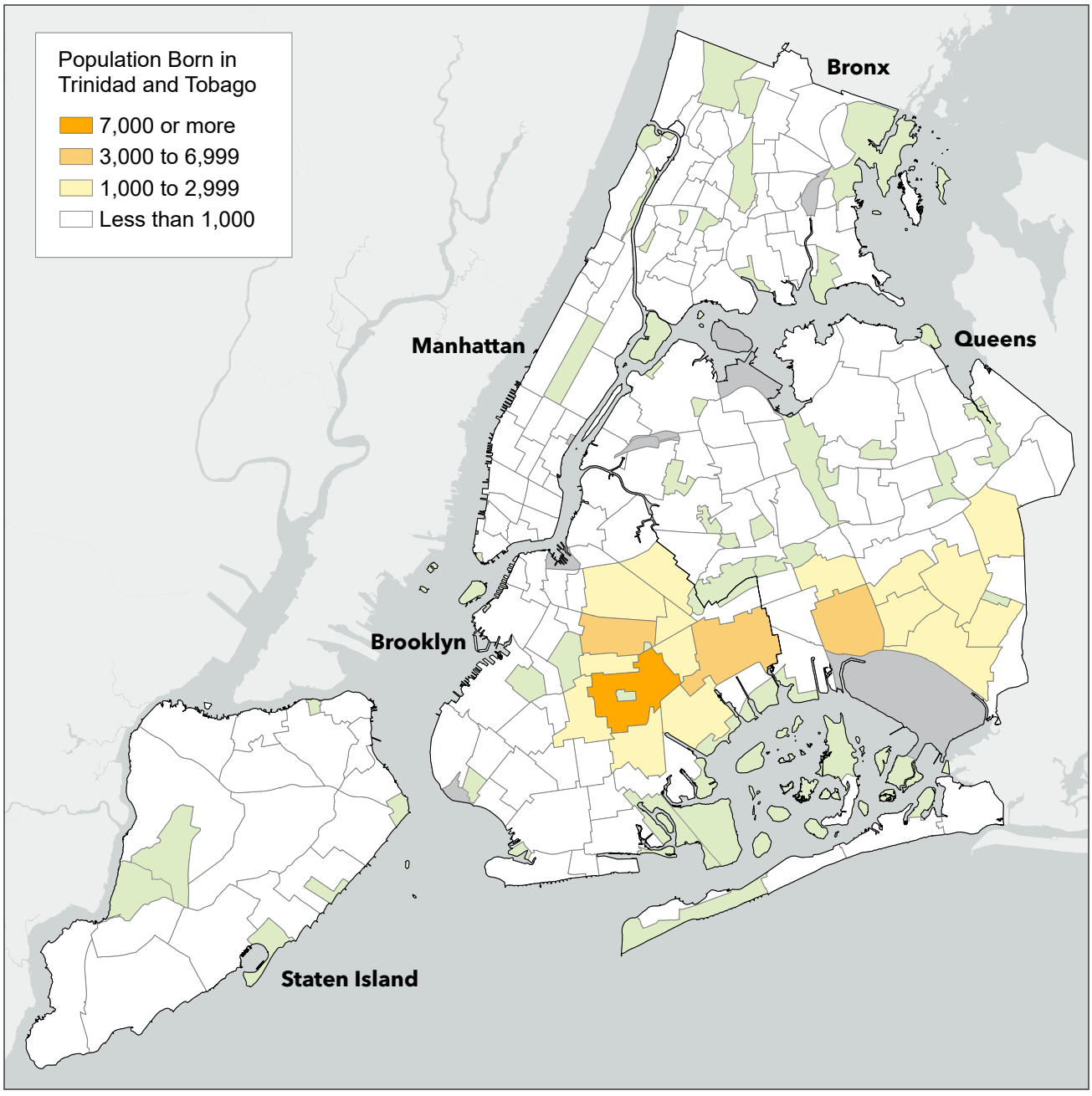
	Number	Percent
TOTAL, NYC	**69,332**	**100.0**
Bronx	5,441	7.8
Brooklyn	35,157	50.7
Manhattan	4,641	6.7
Queens	23,221	33.5
Staten Island	872	1.3

Table 3.42
Top Neighborhoods of Residence for the Population Born in Trinidad and Tobago
New York City, 2019-2023

	Number	Percent
TOTAL, NYC	**76,003**	**100.0**
East Flatbush	10,489	13.8
South Ozone Park	5,799	7.6
Crown Heights	5,039	6.6
East New York	3,660	4.8
Flatbush	2,922	3.8
Flatlands	2,680	3.5
Bedford-Stuyvesant	2,584	3.4
Canarsie	2,571	3.4
Prospect Lefferts Gardens-Wingate	2,195	2.9
Baisley Park	1,953	2.6
All Other Neighborhoods	36,111	47.5

South Ozone Park was home to 5,800 residents from Trinidad and Tobago and served as Queen's main hub for this origin group. The city officially designated a stretch of 131st Street where it meets Liberty Avenue as *Trinidad and Tobago Street* in honor of the community. Baisley Park was another Queens neighborhood with a substantial presence of Trinidadian-born residents.

Figure 3.30
Neighborhoods of Residence for the Population Born in Trinidad and Tobago
New York City, 2019-2023



3.8 Patterns of Residence for Selected Immigrant Groupings

While Section 3.7 focused on the borough and neighborhood distribution of the largest immigrant populations by country of birth, this section highlights several emerging immigrant groupings whose areas of origin extend across national boundaries. These groupings—comprising people born in Central America, West Africa, and Arab countries—often share migration patterns and settlement networks.

3.8.1 Residential Patterns of Central American Immigrants

A total of 115,400 immigrants in New York City were born in Central America, a figure roughly comparable to that of Bangladeshi immigrants—the city's seventh largest group from any single country—and representing 4 percent of all foreign-born residents. For this analysis Central America includes Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama, but excludes Mexico and Belize. Of these countries, only El Salvador had an immigrant population large enough on its own to rank among the city's top 20 immigrant groups.

Central American immigrants mainly settled in Queens (41,900) and Brooklyn (36,200), which together accounted for more than two-thirds of foreign-born Central Americans (Table 3.43).

Central American immigrants were dispersed across a wide range of neighborhoods throughout New York City (Figure 3.31), with the top 10 neighborhoods of settlement accounting for less than 30 percent of their total population. Even so, several notable areas of concentration stood out.

Jamaica in Queens had a large Central American immigrant population, with 4,800 residents (Table 3.44). Far Rockaway had a similarly sized population, numbering 4,700, while 3,700 Central American immigrants lived alongside large Mexican, Dominican, and South American populations in Corona, contributing to the diversity of the Latin American immigrant community in Northwestern Queens.

Bensonhurst, Sunset Park, and Flatbush in Brooklyn were home to large Central American immigrant communities. Many Central American businesses were present along the

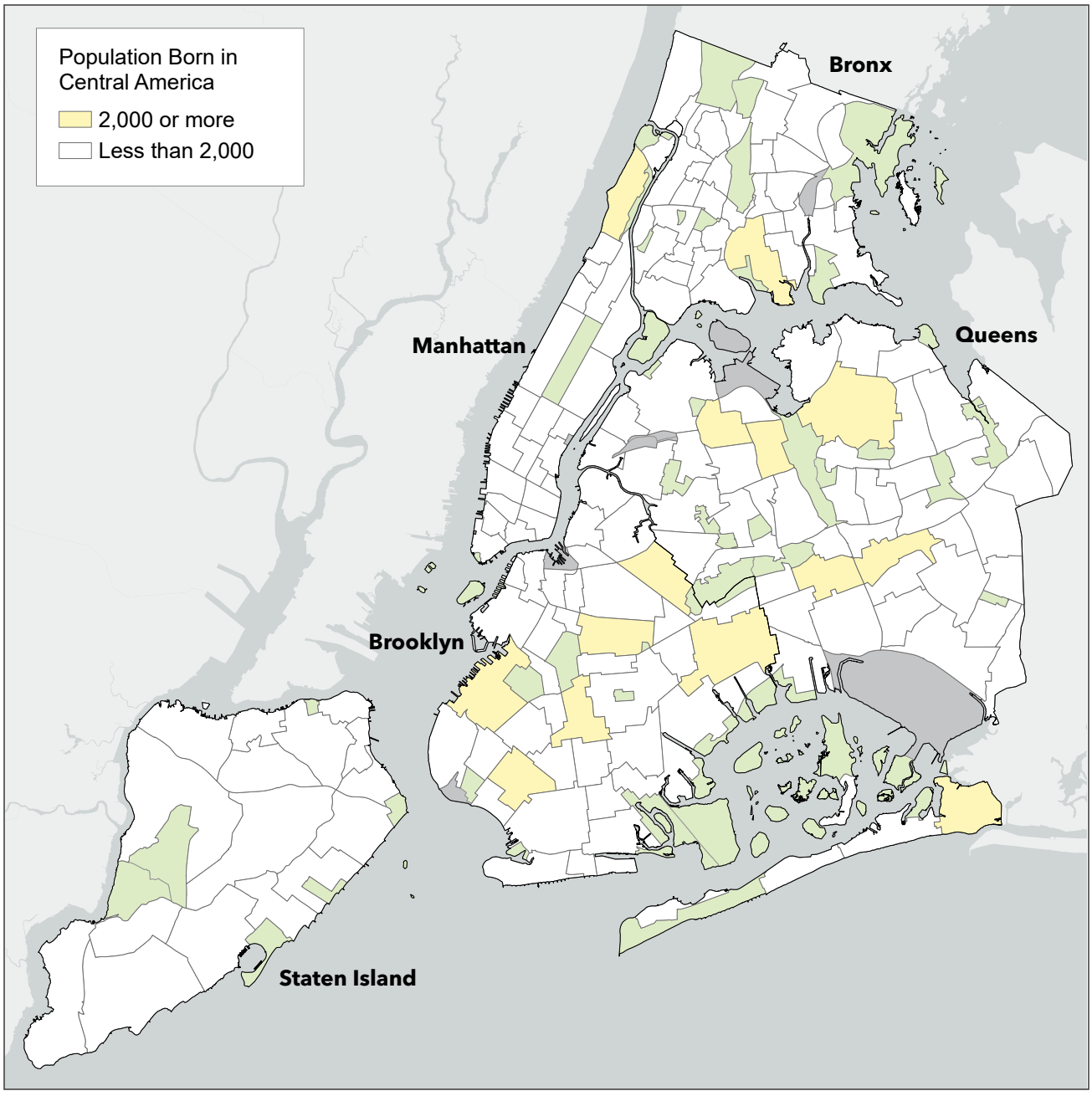
Table 3.43
Population Born in Central America by Borough
New York City, 2023

	Number	Percent
TOTAL, NYC	**115,359**	**100.0**
Bronx	22,092	19.2
Brooklyn	36,162	31.3
Manhattan	13,073	11.3
Queens	41,886	36.3
Staten Island	2,146	1.9

Table 3.44
Top Neighborhoods of Residence for the Population Born in Central America
New York City, 2019-2023

	Number	Percent
TOTAL, NYC	**116,094**	**100.0**
Jamaica	4,815	4.1
Far Rockaway	4,652	4.0
Corona	3,706	3.2
Bensonhurst	3,635	3.1
Sunset Park	3,424	2.9
Washington Heights	3,336	2.9
Flatbush	3,067	2.6
Soundview	2,956	2.5
Bushwick	2,563	2.2
Flushing-Murray Hill	2,457	2.1
All Other Neighborhoods	81,483	70.2

Figure 3.31
Neighborhoods of Residence for the Population Born in Central America
New York City, 2019-2023



5th Avenue corridor of Sunset Park, which also served as an important commercial hub for the Mexican community. In Upper Manhattan, Washington Heights had a Central American population living alongside the predominant Dominican population and others from Latin America.

3.8.2 Residential Patterns of West African Immigrants

The West African immigrant population grew over the past decade to 103,500 in 2023. If ranked alongside individual countries, West Africans would be among the top 10 groups in the city. For this analysis, West Africans were defined as New Yorkers born in Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cote D'Ivoire, Ghana, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo.

The Bronx was the primary borough of settlement for West African immigrants, accounting for more than one-half of the population, or 55,100 residents (Table 3.45), an increase over the prior decade (data not shown). Brooklyn's West African population also grew significantly, making the borough home to around one-quarter of West African New Yorkers.

Reflecting that most West African immigrants resided in the Bronx, 8 of the top 10 neighborhoods of residence were in the borough (Figure 3.32). These were concentrated in the Western Bronx and included Mount Hope, with 4,900 residents, as well as Concourse, Claremont-Mount Eden, and University Heights-Morris Heights, each with over 3,000 West African immigrants (Table 3.46). Ghana was the top country of origin among West Africans in these neighborhoods, and the only country to rank among the city's top 20 immigrant populations.

Across the river in Manhattan, Harlem had a West African immigrant population of 4,700, while Brooklyn's West African population was centered in East New York, numbering 3,700.

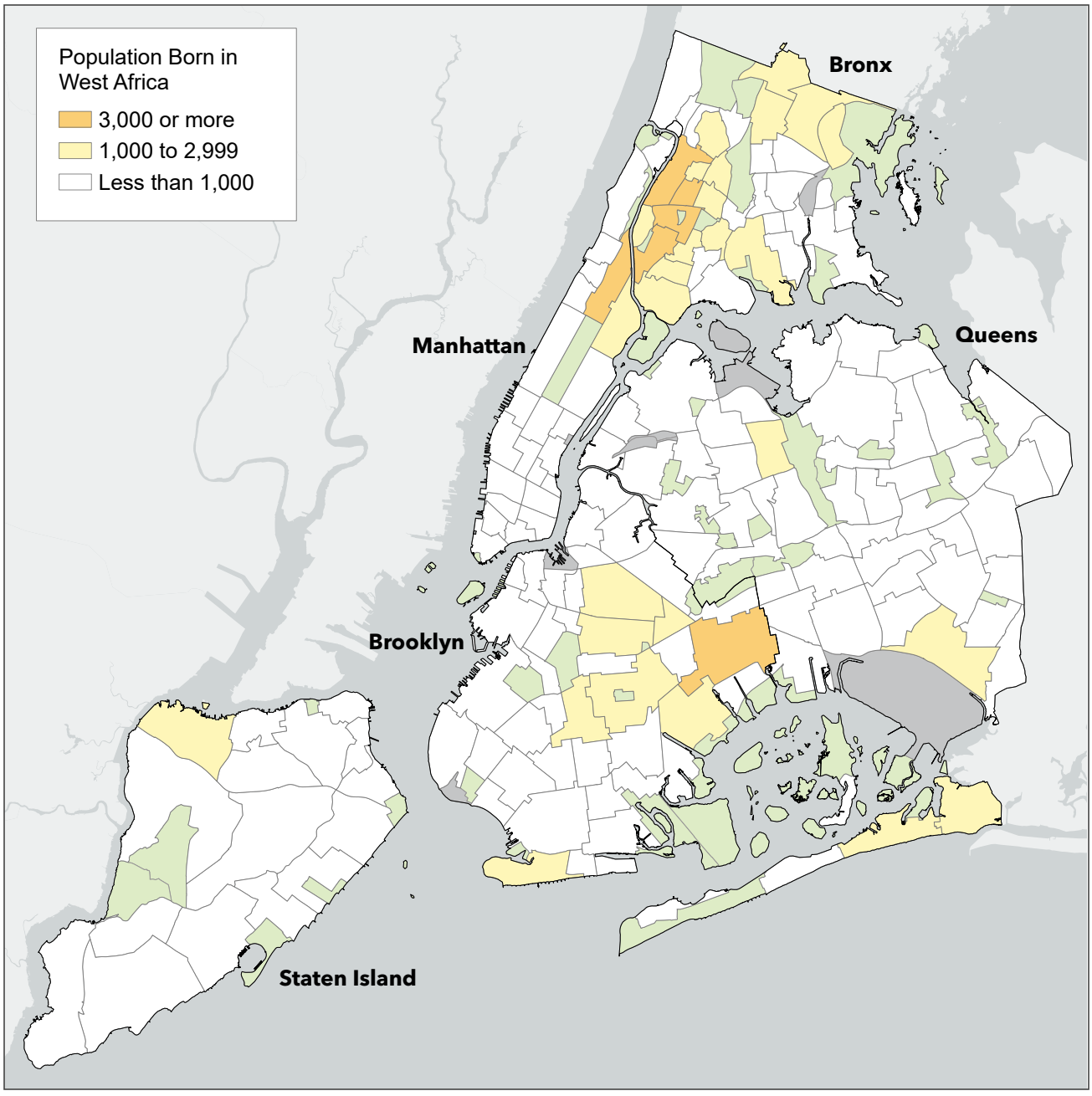
Table 3.45
Population Born in West Africa by Borough
New York City, 2023

	Number	Percent
TOTAL, NYC	**103,472**	**100.0**
Bronx	55,082	53.2
Brooklyn	24,166	23.4
Manhattan	9,075	8.8
Queens	11,910	11.5
Staten Island	3,239	3.1

Table 3.46
Top Neighborhoods of Residence for the Population Born in West Africa
New York City, 2019-2023

	Number	Percent
TOTAL, NYC	**97,610**	**100.0**
Mount Hope	4,911	5.0
Harlem	4,710	4.8
Concourse	4,532	4.6
Claremont-Mount Eden	4,117	4.2
East New York	3,652	3.7
University Heights-Morris Heights	3,225	3.3
Soundview	2,874	2.9
Eastchester-Edenwald-Baychester	2,749	2.8
Williamsbridge	2,686	2.8
Wakefield-Woodlawn	2,505	2.6
All Other Neighborhoods	61,649	63.2

Figure 3.32
Neighborhoods of Residence for the Population Born in West Africa
New York City, 2019-2023



3.8.3 Residential Patterns of Arab Immigrants

The number of immigrants from Arab countries rose to 69,500 by 2023 (Table 3.47), a significant increase from a decade prior. Arab countries in this analysis include Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia, Western Sahara, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, the United Arab Emirates, and Yemen, but exclude additional countries due to data limitations. The Arab immigrant population was similar in size to the foreign-born population from Trinidad and Tobago, the 10th largest immigrant group in the city.

Arab immigrants had a large presence in Brooklyn, which was home to 29,400 residents or 42 percent of the total, a reflection of significant growth over the decade.

The highest concentration of Arab immigrants was in Southern Brooklyn, from Bay Ridge in the west and extending south through neighborhoods leading to Coney Island (Figure 3.33). Bay Ridge served as a large hub, with 6,000 immigrants from Arab countries, or 9 percent of the city total (Table 3.48). Gravesend was home to 4,900 Arab residents, and there was a sizable Arab population in Bensonhurst, Dyker Heights, and Coney Island.

In Queens, Astoria's Arab immigrant population numbered 2,900, and there was an Arab presence on the Upper East and West Sides of Manhattan, as well as in New Springville-Willowbrook-Bulls Head-Travis and Great Kills-Eltingville on Staten Island. The Bronx's growing Arab population was centered around parts of Pelham Parkway-Van Nest, where the area around White Plains Road has become known as "Little Yemen," due to a concentration of Yemeni and other Arab businesses. As of 2023, however, no Bronx neighborhood had an Arab immigrant population exceeding 1,000 residents.

Table 3.47
Population Born in Arab Countries by Borough
New York City, 2023

	Number	Percent
TOTAL, NYC	**69,499**	**100.0**
Bronx	7,103	10.2
Brooklyn	29,398	42.3
Manhattan	6,914	9.9
Queens	17,840	25.7
Staten Island	8,244	11.9

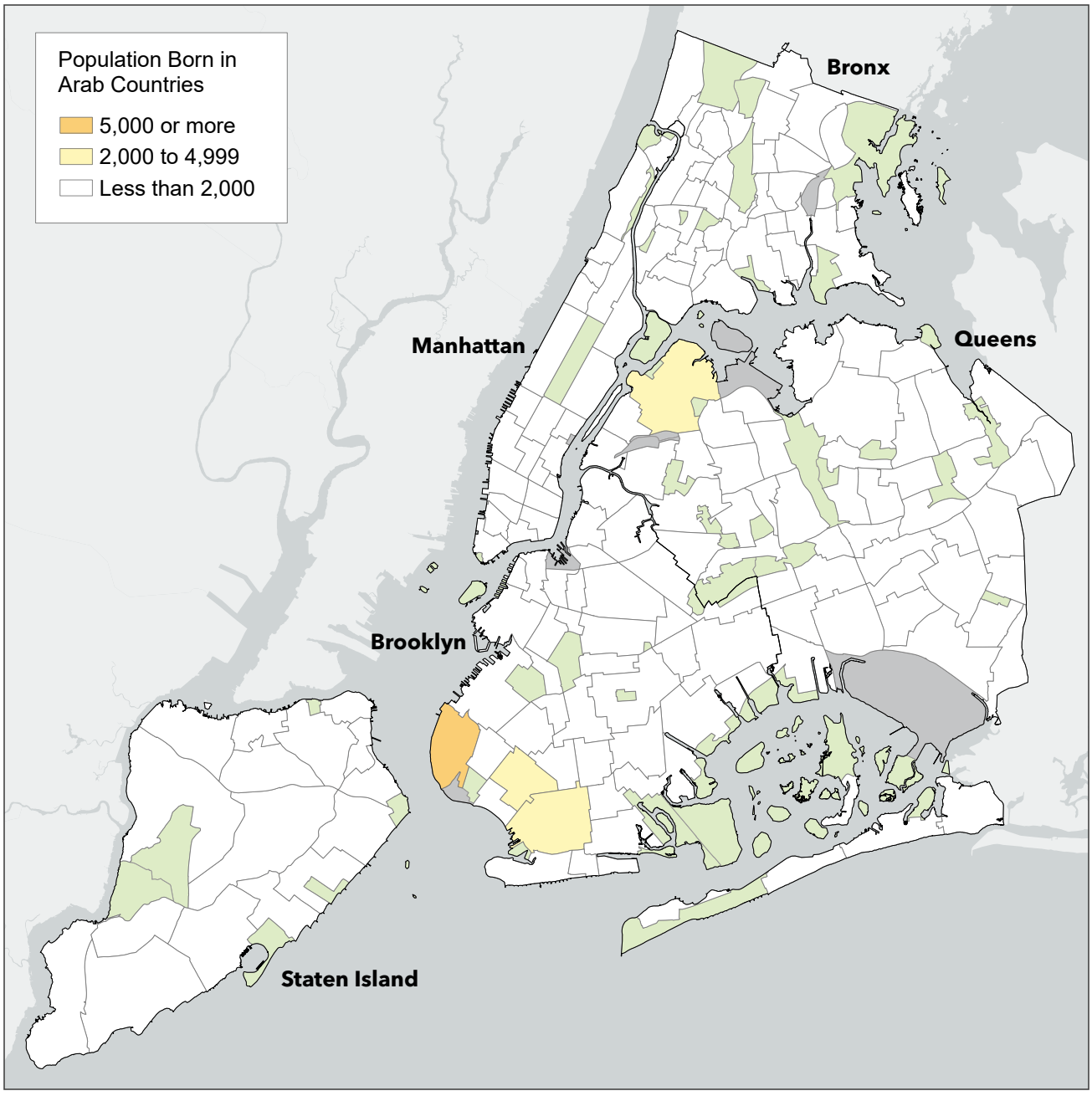
Table 3.48
Top Neighborhoods of Residence for the Population Born in Arab Countries
New York City, 2019-2023

	Number	Percent
TOTAL, NYC	**63,339**	**100.0**
Bay Ridge	5,967	9.4
Gravesend	4,850	7.7
Astoria	2,850	4.5
Bensonhurst	2,467	3.9
Upper East Side	1,995	3.1
Dyker Heights	1,641	2.6
Coney Island	1,225	1.9
New Springville-Willowbrook-Bulls Head-Travis	1,154	1.8
Great Kills-Eltingville	1,114	1.8
Upper West Side	1,087	1.7
All Other Neighborhoods	38,989	61.6

3.9 Summary

While New York City's total immigrant population of nearly 3.1 million people in 2023 was little changed over the prior decade, beneath this overall stability there were notable shifts in the composition and distribution of the foreign-born across boroughs and neighborhoods. Queens was the borough with the largest foreign-born population at roughly 1.1 million; though there was little change in the size of its overall immigrant population, mirroring the city as a whole, there were substantial shifts at the

Figure 3.33
Neighborhoods of Residence for the Population Born in Arab Countries
New York City, 2019-2023



neighborhood level. Brooklyn, the borough with the second largest immigrant population at just over 900,000, however, experienced declines. The Bronx and Manhattan each had a little less than one-half million immigrant residents. Meanwhile, Staten Island, with the smallest immigrant population numbering 125,100, recorded the only significant growth in foreign-born population since 2013 among the boroughs.

Flushing-Murray Hill, in Northeastern Queens, was the city's largest immigrant neighborhood, with 95,700 foreign-born residents comprising two-thirds of its population. Five other neighborhoods had immigrant populations of over 60,000: East Flatbush and Gravesend in Brooklyn, Elmhurst and Corona in Queens, and Washington Heights in Manhattan. Combined, these 6 neighborhoods had an immigrant population of 436,000, more than the foreign-born population of the city of San Jose, which has the fifth-largest immigrant population in the United States. Other major immigrant population centers included Sunset Park and Bensonhurst in Brooklyn as well as Jackson Heights and South Ozone Park in Queens, each with between 45,000 and 60,000 immigrant residents. The Bronx neighborhood of University Heights-Morris Heights had the borough's largest immigrant population, with 42,300 foreign-born residents, while Staten Island's largest immigration population was in Grasmere-Arrochar-South Beach-Dongan Hills, at 13,200.

The major immigrant hubs—those with the largest foreign-born populations and immigrant concentrations of at least 40 percent—displayed distinct demographic trajectories over the past decade. A few neighborhoods, including Flushing-Murray Hill, Bensonhurst, and South Ozone Park maintained relatively stable immigrant populations over the decade. Many other traditional immigrant enclaves, however, experienced steep declines, most notably Sunset Park, Washington Heights, East Flatbush, Jackson Heights, Elmhurst, Corona, and Chinatown-Two Bridges. Declines in the foreign-born in some neighborhoods have coincided with a significant increase in native-born residents, highlighting shifting demographic and economic patterns within these traditionally immigrant neighborhoods.

As many traditional enclaves have experienced declines in their foreign-born populations, immigrants have dispersed across a wide range of neighborhoods, allowing them to establish a stronger presence in other areas that have emerged as growing immigrant hubs. These included East New York, Coney Island, Gravesend, South Jamaica, Springfield Gardens, Baisley Park, and St. Albans. There were also modest increases in the number of immigrants living in neighborhoods where native-born residents predominated, many of which also had substantial new housing construction, including Long Island City, Bedford-Stuyvesant, Hell's Kitchen, Harlem, and the Upper East Side of Manhattan. Thus, immigrant population declines in many traditional enclaves have been accompanied by a growing foreign-born presence in an expanding range of neighborhoods throughout the city.

Foreign-born residents comprised nearly one-half of the total population of Queens. The number 7 subway corridor served as an important hub of immigrant life in the borough, with numerous large immigrant neighborhoods situated along its path. This area was a particularly important hub for both Asian and Latin American immigrant groups. The Chinese population of Queens was centered in Flushing-Murray Hill, while Jackson Heights and Elmhurst served as key centers for the Bangladeshi community. Latin American groups, including Mexicans, Ecuadorians, and Colombians, had substantial populations in neighborhoods such as Corona and Elmhurst. While many of these

neighborhoods experienced declines in their foreign-born populations, there were new areas of growth in the Southeastern subsection of Queens, including neighborhoods such as Springfield Gardens, Baisley Park, and St. Albans. These areas formed an expanding cluster of immigrant communities, joining established hubs such as South Ozone Park, Richmond Hill, and Jamaica. Southeastern Queens was a major area of settlement for the Guyanese population, as well as for South Asian and non-Hispanic Caribbean groups, including Bangladeshis, Jamaicans, Trinidadians, and Indians.

Brooklyn was the second-largest immigrant borough in the city, with 919,700 foreign-born residents, with immigrants largely concentrated in the Southern, Central, and Eastern parts of the borough. Sunset Park in Western Brooklyn, however, remained a key immigrant hub—home to Brooklyn's Chinatown—where Chinese immigrants made up nearly one-half of the neighborhood's foreign-born population. At the same time, Sunset Park experienced the largest decline in foreign-born population of any neighborhood in the city, losing over 13,000 immigrants, while farther along the N and D subway lines, Gravesend and Coney Island in Southern Brooklyn were among the fastest growing immigrant hubs. The Chinese population had a large presence in many Southern Brooklyn neighborhoods, as did immigrants from the former Soviet republics—particularly Ukraine, Russia, and Uzbekistan—in neighborhoods such as Gravesend, Sheepshead Bay, Coney Island, and Brighton Beach. Indeed, Southern Brooklyn was the only subsection outside of Queens to have neighborhoods with immigrant majorities. In Central and Eastern Brooklyn non-Hispanic Caribbean immigrant groups, including Jamaicans, Haitians, and Trinidadians, predominated. While this subsection's major hub, East Flatbush (the "Little Caribbean"), experienced a decline, East New York had among the largest increases in foreign-born residents of any neighborhood in the city. Other groups, such as Bangladeshis and West Africans, were among those with growing populations in East New York.

The Bronx had a growing immigrant population approaching nearly one-half million and was a key hub for Dominican and other Latin American immigrants, who together comprised over one-half of immigrants in the borough. University Heights-Morris Heights was the single largest immigrant neighborhood in the borough and had a large Dominican community, located right across the Harlem River from the traditional Dominican hub of Washington Heights in Manhattan. Even as the borough continues to be home to substantial Dominican and other Latin American communities, the Bronx's growing immigrant population is becoming increasingly diverse in origin. A group of neighborhoods along the Grand Concourse and Jerome Avenue in the South and Western Bronx had among the highest concentrations of foreign-born residents in the borough. Within these neighborhoods, West African immigrants, most prominently Ghanaians, had growing populations. Non-Hispanic Caribbean immigrants, especially Jamaicans, had a sizable presence in Northern Bronx neighborhoods such as Wakefield-Woodlawn. In the Eastern Bronx, there was a growing population of Bangladeshi immigrants.

Manhattan was home to 468,100 foreign-born residents, who were primarily from Latin America and Asia, with Europeans making up a large portion of the remainder. The Dominican Republic and China were the top countries of origin, as they were for the city as a whole. The borough's immigrant composition differed markedly between the Upper and Lower subsections of the borough. In Lower Manhattan, Asians comprised a majority of the

foreign-born population, with China by far the largest country of origin. Chinatown-Two Bridges in particular was a leading hub—about one-half of its population was foreign-born, nearly 4-in-5 of whom were born in China. In Upper Manhattan, the Latin American immigrant population predominated, especially those born in the Dominican Republic. Washington Heights and Inwood were the most prominent residential and cultural hubs for the Dominican population, joined by smaller populations of Mexicans and Central and South American groups. However, one trend common to both Upper and Lower Manhattan was the significant decline in immigrant populations in their traditional hubs of Washington Heights and Chinatown, respectively. By contrast, Manhattan's immigrant population as a whole did not decline, buoyed by growth in neighborhoods such as Hell's Kitchen, the Upper East Side, Harlem, and Murray Hill-Kips Bay.

Staten Island had the smallest foreign-born population of the five boroughs, totaling 125,100. It was, however, the borough with the most substantial growth in its immigrant population, gaining 28,500 foreign-born residents over the decade, a 30 percent increase. The highest immigrant concentrations in the borough were on the island's eastern side, near the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge, where growing numbers of Chinese and other immigrants brought neighborhoods such as Rosebank-Shore Acres-Park Hill and Grasmere-Arrochar-South Beach-Dongan Hills to over one-third foreign-born. The flow of Chinese immigrants exemplifies the constantly changing immigrant residential landscape, including movement from central enclaves to a wider swath of neighborhoods. Over the past decade, New York City's foreign-born population has followed both established routes and emerging patterns of settlement, continuing to remake the city's neighborhoods.

ENDNOTES

1. United Nations Statistics Division. (2025). *Guyana*. Retrieved December 17, 2025, from https://data.un.org/en/iso/gy.html

2. Ibid.

3. Among Guyanese-born residents in the community district of South Ozone Park and Howard Beach, an analysis limited to individuals identifying as Asian or Black—either alone or in combination with other racial groups—showed that 79 percent identified as Asian.

4. In the three community districts of East New York and Cypress Hills, East Flatbush, and Canarsie and Flatlands, an analysis of immigrants born in Guyana, restricted to those identifying as Black or Asian—either alone or in combination with other racial groups—found that 93 percent identified as Black.

CHAPTER

4 Sociodemographic Profile of the Foreign-born Population

Prior chapters provided important context to understand New York's foreign-born—their overall flow, top countries of origin, and the patterns of residence of the city's various immigrant groups. However, to gain a more comprehensive understanding, it is instructive to look at the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of different immigrant groups, and the foreign-born more generally, compared to the native-born. Such a perspective provides context for understanding the varying contributions, experiences, and needs of groups, helping to guide the provision of services, programs, and funding. Immigrants from different countries and different regions of the world vary substantially in age and sex distribution, household type and composition, ability to speak English, educational attainment, income and earnings, poverty status, and labor force participation, among other characteristics. This insight is valuable for those involved in developing policies, planning programs, and providing services for immigrant populations. The needs of the foreign-born can be distinct from those of U.S.-born New Yorkers, with varying challenges across different groups. A deeper understanding of each group's characteristics allows for the creation of policies and programs that are more tailored, ultimately improving their effectiveness and outcomes.

Data in this chapter come primarily from the 2023 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) and estimates of foreign-born groups may differ slightly from those presented in other chapters, which usually used ACS Summary File data. The means, medians, distributions, and other summary statistics shown in this chapter for various socioeconomic variables do not represent the full diversity of experiences among individual immigrants and families. Median female earnings of $64,700, for example, indicate the point at which one-half of females earn more than that amount, and one-half earn less, but the median does not convey the potentially wide range of earnings within the group. Similarly, the proportion of a group with limited English proficiency indicates the English language ability of the entire group, but not of any individual member of the group. This chapter provides a snapshot of the characteristics of the foreign-born population and the largest immigrant groups in the city. Differences between groups are discussed only where they are statistically significant.[1] **Statistically unreliable estimates are displayed in gray in tables throughout the chapter.**

4.1 Demographic Characteristics

4.1.1 Age and Sex Ratios

The median age of the foreign-born population in New York City was 50 years, substantially higher than that of the native-born population (31 years) (Table 4.1). This is largely because 29 percent of the native-born are under the age of 18, compared to just 5 percent of immigrants. Immigrants usually arrive in the United States in young adulthood when most childbearing occurs, and most children of immigrants are born in the United States. Only children who migrated to the United States are counted as part of the foreign-born population under 18; as

Table 4.1
Selected Demographic Characteristics by Country of Birth
New York City, 2023

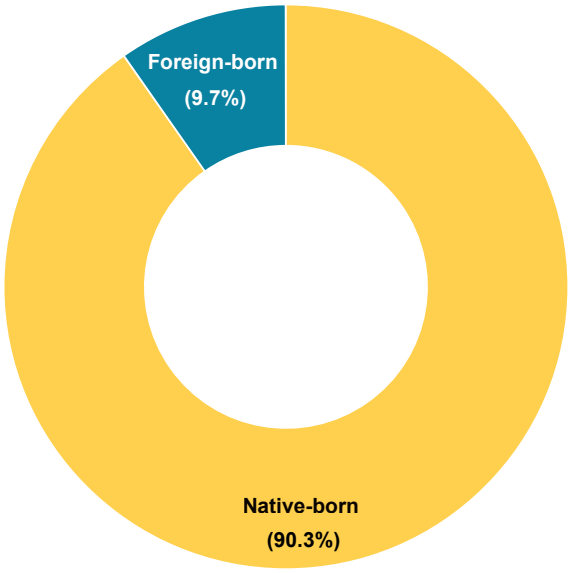
			Percent of the Population					
	Total	Percent Arrived in U.S. 2010 to 2023	Under 18	18 to 44	45 to 64	65 & Over	Median Age	Sex Ratio[1]
TOTAL, NYC	**8,257,860**	–	**19.7**	**38.5**	**24.3**	**17.4**	**39**	**92**
Native-born	**5,157,480**	–	**28.5**	**40.2**	**17.5**	**13.7**	**31**	**96**
Foreign-born	**3,100,380**	32.8	**5.1**	**35.7**	**35.7**	**23.5**	**50**	**87**
China, Total	399,911	26.9	2.4	34.0	34.6	29.0	54	83
Dominican Republic	391,480	34.9	7.4	31.2	38.3	23.0	52	69
Jamaica	164,218	24.7	3.1	28.9	39.2	28.9	55	61
Mexico	144,337	29.3	3.5	53.8	37.0	5.7	43	127
Ecuador	135,278	37.9	8.1	40.0	37.3	14.5	46	107
Guyana	128,253	26.0	5.9	25.5	41.8	26.8	54	85
Bangladesh	105,442	48.1	8.3	41.5	36.7	13.5	45	94
Colombia	86,146	35.3	4.3	39.9	32.3	23.5	48	70
Haiti	89,010	23.3	3.6	28.0	34.4	34.0	58	76
Trinidad and Tobago	69,084	14.0	1.7	26.0	39.7	32.6	58	72
Ukraine	66,904	29.7	5.7	26.6	32.1	35.5	56	74
India	62,795	40.3	1.9	45.3	34.5	18.3	47	114
Korea	52,500	20.3	1.7	35.1	35.7	27.5	52	74
Philippines	52,099	31.9	3.5	32.5	34.3	29.7	53	60
Russia	48,885	33.9	5.7	38.5	22.8	33.0	52	56
Italy	38,654	18.4	1.1	17.2	29.1	52.6	67	106
Ghana	40,490	50.5	15.4	32.9	41.8	9.9	46	122
Pakistan	33,177	38.7	7.9	43.1	35.4	13.6	44	122
El Salvador	34,767	36.7	7.0	46.5	35.1	11.4	44	117
United Kingdom	34,650	39.3	3.4	43.6	34.7	18.3	48	127

[1] Males per 100 females

such, only about 10 percent of the 1.6 million children in New York City are foreign-born (Figure 4.1). Groups with the largest proportion under 18 were Bangladeshis and Ecuadorians, at approximately 8 percent of each respective group.

Among the native-born, 40 percent were between the ages of 18 and 44, compared to 36 percent for the foreign-born. Recent immigrants (defined as those arriving between 2010 and 2023) are generally younger than those who arrived earlier, and groups with higher proportions of recent arrivals tend to have larger shares of young working-age adults.[2] Indians, for example, with 40 percent of their population arriving between 2010 and 2023, had 45 percent falling within the 18 to 44 age range. Comparatively, 18 percent of Italians arrived recently, and 17 percent of the population was between the ages of 18 and 44. Of course, this relationship does not always hold. Among Mexicans, while the share of recently arrived immigrants was below average, an above-average 54 percent of the Mexican population was between the ages of 18 and 44.

Figure 4.1
Population Under 18 Years of Age by Nativity
New York City, 2023



Total Under 18 = 1,630,713

Considering older working-age adults ages 45 to 64, 36 percent of immigrants were in this age range, twice the proportion of the native-born at 18 percent. For those ages 65 and over, 23 percent of the foreign-born population fell in this category, compared to about 14 percent of the native-born population. Many immigrant groups are aging, with significant proportions in older age brackets. For example, roughly one-third of Haitians and Trinidadians, both long-established groups experiencing population declines, were 65 or over. The same was true for 29 percent of Chinese and Jamaican immigrants. All of these groups had a median age well above the overall foreign-born median of 50 years. However, Italian immigrants, one of the longest-established groups in the city, had the highest median age at 67.

Sex ratios, or the number of males per 100 females, also differed by nativity. Among the native-born, there were 96 males for every 100 females, while the foreign-born had a lower ratio of 87 males per 100 females. However, there were significant differences among foreign-born groups, largely shaped by their immigration histories.

Mexicans, for example, had one of the highest sex ratios, with 127 males for every 100 females. Other foreign-born groups with high sex ratios include those from the United Kingdom (127 males per 100 females), Ghanaians (122 males), and Pakistanis (122 males). Some immigrant groups experience high sex ratios initially, as men often arrive first to establish themselves before being joined by their spouses and children, which gradually lowers the sex ratio.

In contrast, immigrants from the non-Hispanic Caribbean had among the lowest sex ratios. Sex ratios among Trinidadians, Guyanese, Jamaicans, and Haitians ranged from a high of 85 males per 100 females for Guyanese to a low of 61 males per 100 females for Jamaicans. For these groups, as well as for Dominicans (69) and Colombians (70), women are often in the vanguard of immigration and are later followed by men. A similar trend was seen among Filipinos, who had a sex ratio of 60—one of the lowest among the top 20 immigrant groups. This imbalance is largely due to the historical overrepresentation of nurses, who are predominantly female, among Filipino immigrants. The nursing profession has benefited from favorable immigration policies, demonstrating how immigration law can shape the gender balance of an immigrant group.

4.2 Household Characteristics

4.2.1 Household/Family Type

In the American Community Survey (ACS), a householder is the person listed first on the questionnaire, typically one of the people in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. Family households, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau, are those in which the householder is

Table 4.2
Household/Family Type by Country of Birth
New York City, 2023

	Total Households	Percent Family Households				Percent Nonfamily Households
		Total	Married Couple	Male, No Spouse	Female, No Spouse	
TOTAL, NYC	**3,394,754**	**56.9**	**35.0**	**5.6**	**16.3**	**43.1**
Native-born	**1,914,806**	**47.9**	**28.8**	**4.5**	**14.6**	**52.1**
Foreign-born	**1,479,948**	**68.5**	**43.0**	**7.1**	**18.4**	**31.5**
China, Total	179,278	72.3	53.8	6.4	12.1	27.7
Dominican Republic	196,511	69.3	28.8	8.1	32.4	30.7
Jamaica	84,531	68.2	28.6	6.0	33.6	31.8
Mexico	63,605	79.4	48.4	14.0	17.0	20.6
Ecuador	55,932	81.0	47.3	10.8	22.9	19.0
Guyana	57,035	77.8	47.1	7.1	23.5	22.2
Bangladesh	36,711	93.3	79.2	4.7	9.4	6.7
Colombia	37,852	66.3	39.0	8.2	19.1	33.7
Haiti	43,666	71.9	30.2	11.1	30.7	28.1
Trinidad and Tobago	37,214	71.5	34.7	7.4	29.4	28.5
Ukraine	35,979	57.8	44.8	2.7	10.2	42.2
India	27,072	65.3	56.7	4.3	4.4	34.7
Korea	28,202	55.1	42.1	3.2	9.7	44.9
Philippines	22,369	74.5	47.9	6.0	20.5	25.5
Russia	27,349	55.3	45.8	2.7	6.7	44.7
Italy	23,709	56.6	44.6	4.1	7.9	43.4
Ghana	17,724	67.3	33.5	14.6	19.2	32.7
Pakistan	14,030	89.1	68.4	9.7	11.0	10.9
El Salvador	12,430	75.5	38.5	9.1	28.0	24.5
United Kingdom	18,202	56.1	43.9	2.6	9.7	43.9

related to at least one other household member by birth, marriage, or adoption. Family households may be further categorized into three types—each of which may include children or other relatives: married-couple families, families with a male householder with no spouse present, and families with a female householder with no spouse present. In contrast, nonfamily households are those in which no household members are related to the householder, including individuals living alone.

In New York City, 57 percent of all households were family households (Table 4.2). Immigrant households—defined as those with a foreign-born householder—were much more likely to be family households (68 percent) compared to households with a native-born householder (48 percent). (It is important to note that household members may include both native-born and foreign-born individuals, regardless of the householder's nativity.) South Asian households, in particular, were disproportionately family households—around 9-in-10 households with householders born in Bangladesh and Pakistan were classified as family households. Among the top 20 immigrant groups in New York City, each had a higher share of family households than the native-born population.

While a large percentage of immigrant households were family households, the composition of these families varied significantly across groups. Among South Asian communities, 79 percent of Bangladeshi households were married-couple families, as were 68 percent of Pakistani households and 57 percent of Indian households—rates notably higher than those for other immigrant groups. In contrast, among immigrants from the non-Hispanic Caribbean and some Latin American countries, families with female householders without a spouse present were disproportionately represented, accounting for roughly 3-in-10 Jamaican, Dominican, Haitian, Trinidadian, and Salvadoran households. With some of the largest immigrant groups predominantly comprised of families with female householders with no spouse present, the overall share of immigrants in such households (18 percent) was higher than that of native-born households (15 percent).

Families with male householders with no spouse present made up less than 5 percent of all native-born households in New York City, compared to 7 percent of immigrant households. Among households headed by Ghanaians, Mexicans, Haitians, Ecuadorians, and Pakistanis, roughly 10 percent or more had a male householder with no spouse present.

The proportion of nonfamily households among immigrants (32 percent) was notably lower than among native-born households (52 percent). The five immigrant groups with the highest proportion of nonfamily households included Koreans and those from four European countries—Russia, the United Kingdom, Italy, and Ukraine—for whom more than 40 percent of households were classified as nonfamily.

The Census Bureau also asks whether household members include unmarried partners (i.e., cohabiting partners), though these households are not included in the family-nonfamily classification. Cohabiting partners made up a relatively small share of all households in New York City, just over 6 percent, with children present in about one-quarter of these households (data not shown). Mexicans and Ecuadorians had the highest proportions of cohabiting couple households, at 14 percent and 8 percent, respectively.

4.2.2 Average Household Size

Average household size (also referred to as persons per household) reflects the typical number of people living in a household. In 2023, the average for all New York City households was 2.4 people (Table 4.3). Immigrant households tended to be larger, with an average size of 2.7, compared to 2.1 for those with a native-born householder. Average household size varied significantly depending on the householder's country of origin. Bangladeshi households averaged 4.3 people, and Pakistani households averaged 4.1. Mexican and Ecuadorian households also had larger-than-average sizes, at 3.6 persons per household. On the other end of the spectrum, Italian, British, Ukrainian, and Korean households tended to be smaller, ranging from 2.0 to 2.2 persons per household.

4.2.3 Household Tenure

Homeownership rates were similar for foreign-born and native-born households, with just under a third being owner-occupied. However, some foreign-born groups had much higher homeownership rates. About 60 percent of Italian households were owner-occupied, as were more than 50 percent of Chinese households. Among immigrants from the non-Hispanic Caribbean, more than one-half of Guyanese households were owner-occupied, as

Table 4.3
Selected Household Characteristics by Country of Birth of Householder
New York City, 2023

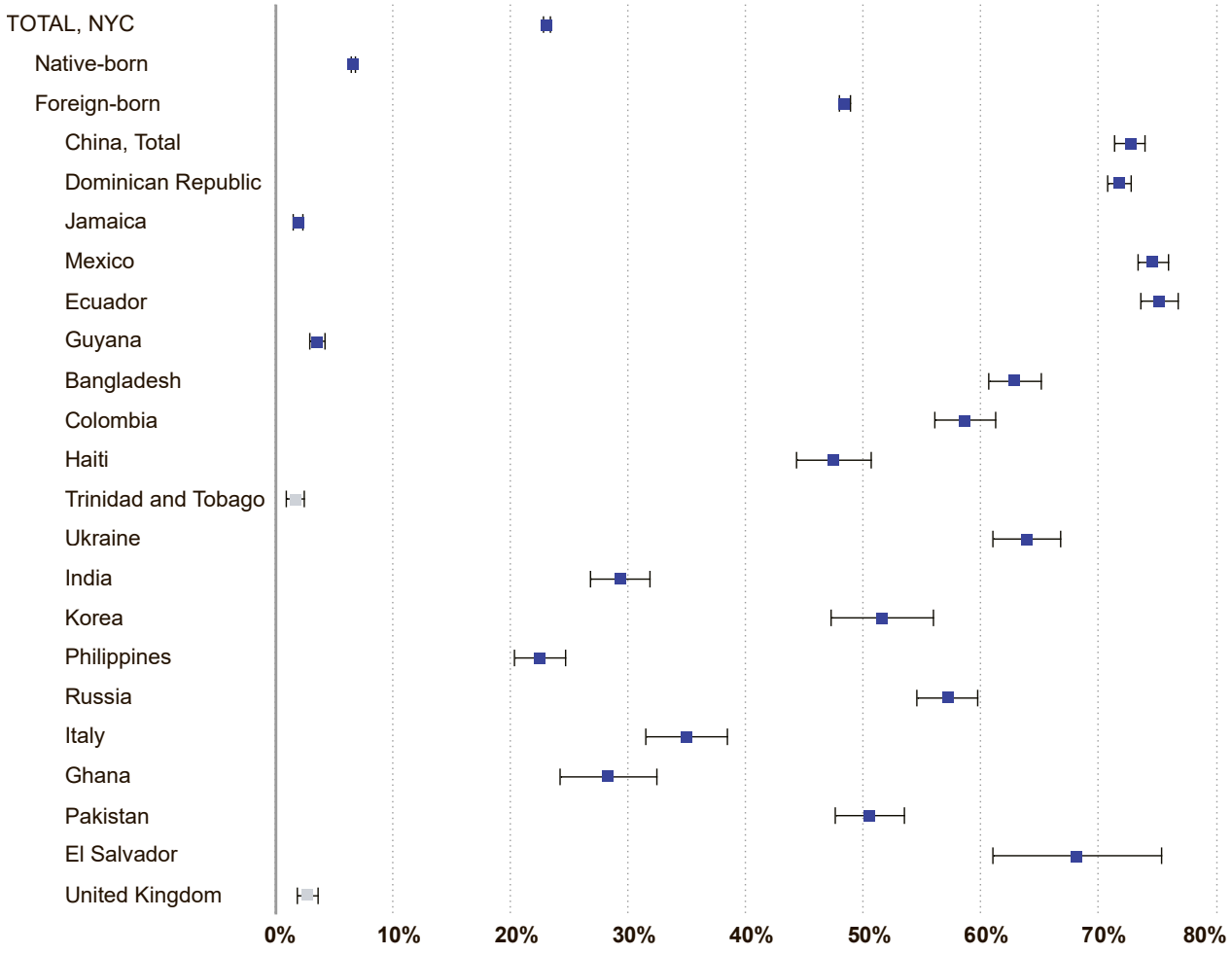
	Households			
	Total	Average Household Size	Percent Owner-occupied	Percent Overcrowded
TOTAL, NYC	**3,394,754**	**2.40**	**32.6**	**9.3**
Native-born	**1,914,806**	**2.14**	**32.9**	**5.2**
Foreign-born	**1,479,948**	**2.74**	**32.1**	**14.5**
China, Total	179,278	2.81	53.5	14.0
Dominican Republic	196,511	2.62	8.8	12.8
Jamaica	84,531	2.63	40.7	7.8
Mexico	63,605	3.58	10.5	29.9
Ecuador	55,932	3.61	17.5	25.8
Guyana	57,035	3.09	54.2	8.9
Bangladesh	36,711	4.34	40.0	38.0
Colombia	37,852	2.55	25.9	7.5
Haiti	43,666	2.77	32.9	10.2
Trinidad and Tobago	37,214	2.61	39.8	8.4
Ukraine	35,979	2.12	32.6	16.5
India	27,072	2.63	37.5	10.8
Korea	28,202	2.15	35.5	10.4
Philippines	22,369	2.66	46.3	15.1
Russia	27,349	2.28	32.7	16.1
Italy	23,709	2.04	62.1	6.1
Ghana	17,724	3.17	15.1	25.8
Pakistan	14,030	4.14	33.7	30.8
El Salvador	12,430	3.64	12.6	32.4
United Kingdom	18,202	2.07	45.1	5.4

were around 40 percent of Jamaican and Trinidadian households. Latin American groups generally exhibited lower homeownership rates, with only 9 percent of Dominican households, 11 percent of Mexican households, and 18 percent of Ecuadorian households being owner-occupied.

4.2.4 Overcrowding

Overcrowded households are defined as those with more than one person per room. Approximately 9 percent of all households in New York City were overcrowded. While nativity-related differences were evident across many socioeconomic characteristics, the disparity in overcrowding was particularly striking: 15 percent of foreign-born households were overcrowded, compared to only about 5

Figure 4.2
Percent with Limited English Proficiency by Country of Birth
New York City, 2023



percent of native-born households. Certain groups had much higher rates of overcrowding, including Bangladeshis (38 percent), Mexicans (30 percent), and Ecuadorians (26 percent).

While it might be assumed that homeownership correlates with lower levels of overcrowding, some groups with average or high homeownership rates also exhibited high overcrowding rates. For example, although homeownership among Chinese households was significantly higher than homeownership among the native-born, their overcrowding rate was roughly three times higher. Similarly, while 40 percent of Bangladeshi-headed households were owner-occupied, a rate substantially higher than the city average, they also had the highest rate of overcrowding among the top 20 immigrant groups. On the other hand, only 9 percent of Dominican-headed households were

owner-occupied, well below the city average for the foreign-born, but their overcrowding rate was similar to that of all foreign-born households.

4.3 English Language Proficiency and Educational Attainment

4.3.1 Limited English Proficiency

For those who report speaking a language other than English at home, the American Community Survey asks how well they speak English, with response options of "very well," "well," "not well," and "not at all." Any response other than "very well" for those ages five and over is an indication of limited English proficiency. Just under one-half of the foreign-born population in New York City is limited English proficient, compared to about 7 percent of the native-born population (Figure 4.2).

The share of individuals with limited English proficiency varied widely by country of birth. Those from countries where English is widely spoken tend to be proficient in English. For example, only about 2 percent of Jamaicans had limited English proficiency. Immigrants from countries such as the Philippines, Ghana, and India—many of whom were educated in English in their home countries—reported rates of limited English proficiency well below the foreign-born average. In contrast, groups with the highest levels of limited English proficiency were predominantly Spanish speaking, including those from Mexico (75 percent), Ecuador (75 percent), and the Dominican Republic (72 percent), along with China (73 percent). Colombian-born New Yorkers had a somewhat lower share of limited English proficiency, at 59 percent, compared to those from other Latin American countries.

Table 4.4
Educational Attainment by Country of Birth for the Population 25 Years and Over
New York City, 2023

		Percent		
	Population 25 and Over	Less than High School	High School Graduate Only	College Degree
TOTAL, NYC	**5,956,893**	**15.9**	**22.0**	**42.6**
Native-born	**3,163,928**	**8.6**	**19.6**	**50.7**
Foreign-born	**2,792,965**	**24.2**	**24.8**	**33.5**
China, Total	373,844	38.4	21.0	29.5
Dominican Republic	339,927	39.8	26.1	15.2
Jamaica	153,087	17.1	32.6	24.0
Mexico	131,858	46.1	32.3	12.4
Ecuador	114,234	34.3	32.5	13.0
Guyana	115,662	24.4	34.5	21.3
Bangladesh	90,056	23.1	27.0	33.1
Colombia	76,721	12.1	29.8	33.8
Haiti	82,917	20.3	28.3	21.3
Trinidad and Tobago	67,279	13.6	34.9	25.6
Ukraine	61,399	4.7	15.4	56.2
India	57,789	12.4	15.6	63.9
Korea	49,688	6.6	20.3	57.4
Philippines	47,831	5.7	6.7	73.2
Russia	44,412	2.6	10.5	69.8
Italy	38,027	33.2	24.5	30.9
Ghana	31,810	16.1	39.8	22.8
Pakistan	28,668	19.4	22.9	38.7
El Salvador	28,910	52.0	24.4	6.8
United Kingdom	32,076	2.3	8.7	75.0

Note: Data for those with some college not shown.

4.3.2 Educational Attainment of Adults

Among city residents ages 25 and over, 43 percent held a college degree (bachelor's degree or higher), while 16 percent had

less than a high school education (Table 4.4). Educational attainment was notably higher among the native-born population, with one-half having completed college, compared to one-third of the foreign-born population, though there was considerable variation among immigrant groups.

Many Asian groups had a high proportion of college graduates, including 73 percent of Filipinos, 64 percent of Indians, and 57 percent of Koreans. On the other end of the spectrum, just 30 percent of Chinese immigrants were college graduates. European groups were also well educated, with three-quarters of British immigrants, 7-in-10 Russians, and 56 percent of Ukrainians having completed college. However, Italians, most of whom immigrated in earlier decades, had a level of college completion well below the city average. Among Latin Americans, the percentage of Colombian college graduates was at the city average for the foreign-born, and all other groups were substantially lower.

Approximately one-quarter of the foreign-born population ages 25 and over had less than a high school education, compared to about 9 percent of the native-born population. Among Latin American immigrants, more than one-half of Salvadorans lacked a high school diploma, as did 46 percent of Mexicans, 40 percent of Dominicans, and one-third of Ecuadorians. Other countries of origin with higher-than-average proportions of residents without a high school diploma included China (38 percent) and Italy (33 percent).

Non-Hispanic Caribbean groups held an intermediate position. Trinidadians, for example, had a below-average proportion of college graduates (26 percent), but an above-average share of high school graduates (86 percent).

4.3.3 Young Adults Without a High School Diploma

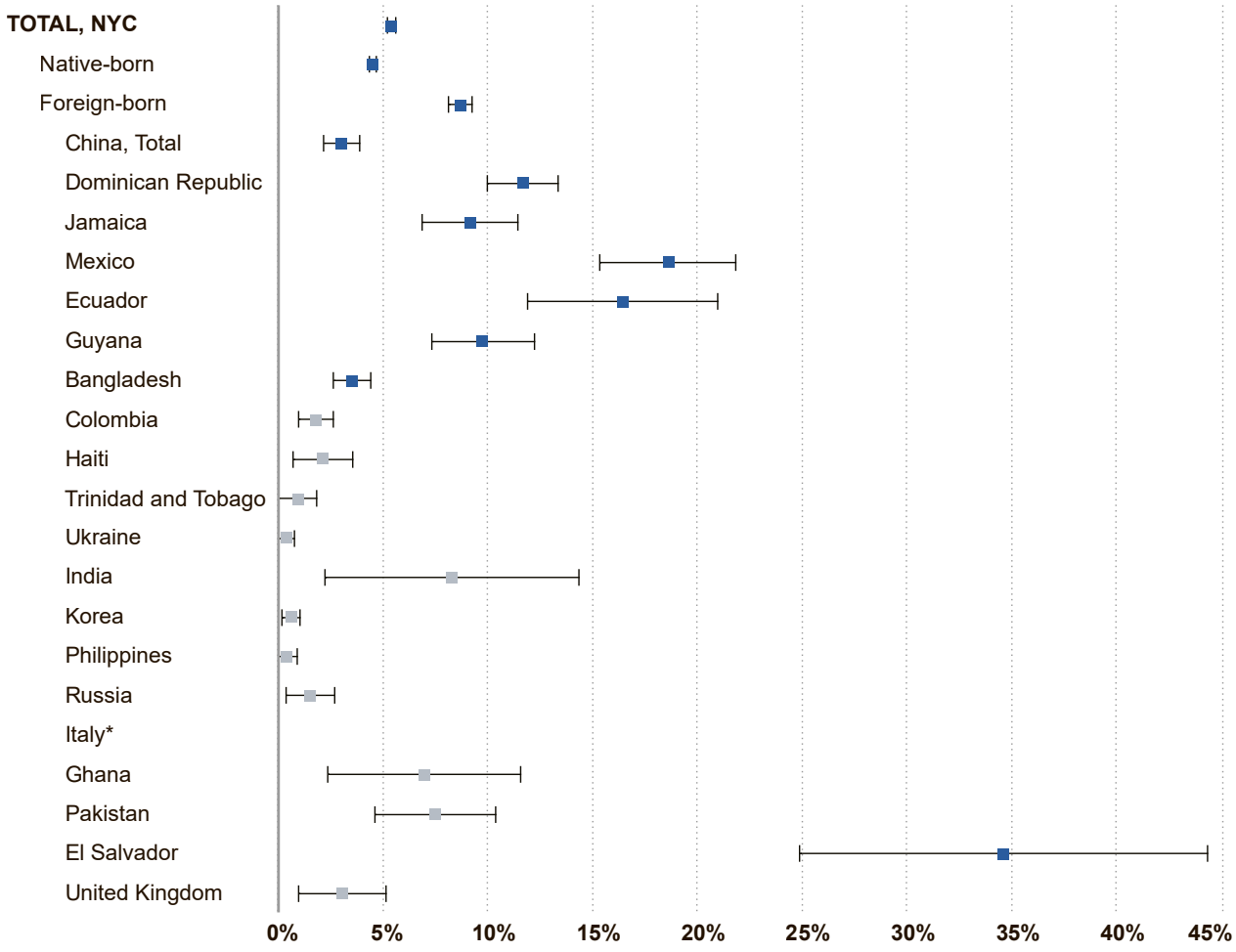
This section examines young adults, ages 17 to 24, who lack a high school diploma and are not currently enrolled in high school (Figure 4.3). Due to the relatively small size of this subpopulation, 2023 ACS 5-year data were used to ensure sufficient sample size for most groups. Some young adults may have skipped formal education in their home countries to seek employment in the city, while others may have started high school, but not completed it. Analyzing the share without a high school diploma offers valuable insight into a group's potential for upward mobility. Overall, 9 percent of foreign-born young adults did not have a high school diploma, compared to 5 percent of their native-born counterparts in the city. Four Latin American groups had the highest percentage of young adults without a high school diploma: Salvadorans (35 percent), Mexicans (19 percent), Ecuadorians (16 percent), and Dominicans (12 percent). For most other immigrant groups, the share without a high school diploma was not statistically reliable.

4.4 Economic Well-Being

4.4.1 Median Household Income

The median household income for New York City was $76,900, with native-born households ($85,500) earning significantly more than their foreign-born counterparts ($68,000) (Table 4.5). Among the largest foreign-born groups, immigrants from the United Kingdom had the highest median household income at $161,500, more than twice the city median. Indians and Filipinos had household incomes 50 percent higher than the city median, while Pakistanis had median household incomes 10 percent higher. Non-Hispanic Caribbean groups had median

Figure 4.3
Young Adults Ages 17 to 24 Without a High School Diploma by Country of Birth
New York City, 2019-2023



* The percent of Italians without a high school diploma is zero, but this estimate is not statistically reliable.

household incomes roughly in line with the city median, while Latin American groups reported the lowest median incomes, with Dominicans at $36,000—less than one-half the city median.

The relatively high median incomes for Indian and Filipino households can be attributed, in part, to the large number of workers, both around 1.5 per household, well above the citywide average of 1.2 workers per household. For others, the large number of workers helped align their household income with the city median. For example, for Salvadorans, having roughly two workers per household brought their income on par with the city median. Similarly, Ecuadorians, with 1.9 workers per household, had a median income ($69,500) at 90 percent of the city average—and above the foreign-born average. In contrast, households headed by Italians, Russians, and Ukrainians had fewer workers, which contributed to lower household incomes.

Table 4.5
Household Income and Poverty Status by Country of Birth
New York City, 2023

	Household Income				Poverty		Public Assistance (PA)	
	Median	Ratio: Subgroup to Total		Average Workers per Household	Poverty Universe[1]	Percent in Poverty	Total Households	Percent with PA income
TOTAL, NYC	**$76,893**		**1.0**	**1.23**	**8,105,331**	**18.0**	**3,394,754**	**5.4**
Native-born	**$85,534**		**1.1**	**1.11**	**5,040,890**	**17.7**	**1,914,806**	**5.7**
Foreign-born	**$68,033**		**0.9**	**1.37**	**3,064,441**	**18.5**	**1,479,948**	**5.0**
China, Total	$59,871		0.8	1.36	394,666	22.3	179,278	4.9
Dominican Republic	$35,936		0.5	1.18	389,450	28.4	196,511	9.3
Jamaica	$72,245		0.9	1.38	163,270	11.8	84,531	3.7
Mexico	$60,006		0.8	1.81	143,899	20.8	63,605	4.7
Ecuador	$69,524		0.9	1.92	135,014	18.4	55,932	5.7
Guyana	$79,151		1.0	1.57	127,977	9.9	57,035	6.0
Bangladesh	$76,649		1.0	1.96	104,844	16.1	36,711	9.3
Colombia	$65,956		0.9	1.45	85,733	14.5	37,852	3.3
Haiti	$71,102		0.9	1.39	87,867	14.6	43,666	4.9
Trinidad and Tobago	$74,416		1.0	1.29	68,590	14.7	37,214	4.7
Ukraine	$64,458		0.8	1.02	66,822	16.1	35,979	4.5
India	$117,887		1.5	1.57	61,137	8.3	27,072	3.2
Korea	$61,807		0.8	1.19	51,371	21.5	28,202	3.5
Philippines	$116,694		1.5	1.41	51,090	9.6	22,369	5.4
Russia	$63,883		0.8	0.96	47,051	25.1	27,349	2.6
Italy	$68,192		0.9	0.84	38,245	12.7	23,709	0.8
Ghana	$69,045		0.9	1.72	35,094	14.1	17,724	5.7
Pakistan	$85,152		1.1	1.86	33,165	19.6	14,030	2.7
El Salvador	$74,028		1.0	2.06	34,455	11.1	12,430	18.6
United Kingdom	$161,482		2.1	1.32	33,907	7.1	18,202	1.3

[1] For the population for whom poverty status is determined

4.4.2 Poverty Status

Since household income typically increases with the number of workers in a household, it is important to consider poverty rates, which take both income and household size into account (Table 4.5). The poverty rate is particularly relevant when a group's high median household income may mask a wide income range, including both high- and low-income households.

Approximately 18 percent of New York City's population lives below the poverty line. The poverty rate for the foreign-born population is slightly higher than that of the native-born (18.5 percent compared to 17.7 percent). Some foreign-born groups have poverty rates exceeding 20 percent—Dominicans (28 percent), Russians (25 percent), Chinese (22 percent), Koreans (21 percent), and Mexicans (21 percent). Conversely, some groups have exceptionally low poverty rates of 10 percent or lower, including

Guyanese (10 percent), Filipino (10 percent), Indian (8 percent), and British (7 percent) immigrants.

As might be expected, groups with higher median household incomes tend to have lower poverty rates, but this relationship does not hold for all groups, given that the poverty threshold also accounts for household size. Pakistanis had a household income higher than the city median, but a poverty rate that was also higher than the city-wide rate, a result of their relatively large average household size. In contrast, Ukrainians, who had among the city's lowest household incomes—as well as average household size—had a poverty rate below the city average.

4.4.3 Public Assistance Recipiency

Although poverty rates are higher for the foreign-born, a smaller share of foreign-born households receive public assistance (5 percent) compared to native-born households (6 percent). A household is considered to receive public assistance if any member of the household receives any form of monetary aid. Public assistance recipiency varies significantly among immigrant groups. For example, 9 percent of both Dominican and Bangladeshi households received some form of public assistance, a rate substantially higher than the foreign-born average. In contrast, less than 4 percent of Jamaican households received aid.

4.5 Labor Force Characteristics[3]—Males

4.5.1 Labor Force Participation Rate

The labor force participation rate is the percentage of individuals who are either employed or actively seeking work. Data for individuals ages 16 and over are presented in Table 4.6. In 2023, 69 percent of male New Yorkers in this age group were in the labor force. Among foreign-born males, the participation rate was higher at 71 percent, surpassing the native-born rate by 4 percentage points. Certain groups had notably higher participation rates: 90 percent of Mexican males were in the labor force, while males from the United Kingdom, India, Ghana, Ecuador, and Pakistan each had participation rates of 80 percent or more. Conversely, Italian immigrant males had the lowest participation rate, at 42 percent, and males from Russia and Ukraine also had lower-than-average rates. This is largely due to the higher proportion of older individuals in these groups, for whom labor force participation tends to be lower.

4.5.2 Class of Worker

The class of worker refers to the type of organization that employs an individual, as shown in Table 4.6. Most employed male city residents ages 16 and over were private wage and salary workers (76 percent). Another 12 percent worked for federal, state, or city governments, while the remaining 12 percent were self-employed. The share of foreign-born workers who were employed in private wage and salary positions (76 percent) was similar to that of native-born workers. However, foreign-born individuals were less likely to work for the government and more likely to be self-employed compared to their native-born counterparts.

Entrepreneurship and self-employment have traditionally been closely linked to immigrant communities. Approximately 14 percent of foreign-born male workers in New York City were self-employed, compared to 10 percent of native-born males. However, the self-employment rate varied significantly across different immigrant groups. Russians, Pakistanis, Bangladeshis, and Koreans had some of the highest self-employment rates, ranging from 20 percent to 25 percent. In contrast, Haitians, Mexicans, and Guyanese had self-employment rates of less than 10 percent.

Table 4.6
Labor Force Participation and Class of Worker for Males by Country of Birth
New York City, 2023

	Male Population Ages 16 and Over				
	Total	In the Labor Force	Labor Force Participation Rate	Total Employed[1]	Class of Worker
TOTAL, NYC	**3,219,575**	**2,204,607**	**68.5**	**2,063,412**	76% 12% 12%
Native-born	**1,844,953**	**1,234,138**	**66.9**	**1,138,767**	77% 14% 10%
Foreign-born	**1,374,622**	**970,469**	**70.6**	**924,645**	76% 9% 14%
China, Total	177,574	107,770	60.7	103,795	78% 8% 13%
Dominican Republic	148,326	93,915	63.3	86,230	79% 7% 14%
Jamaica	60,881	41,424	68.0	39,616	69% 19% 12%
Mexico	77,868	69,789	89.6	66,853	88% 3% 9%
Ecuador	66,338	53,862	81.2	52,021	80% 6% 14%
Guyana	55,937	35,898	64.2	34,249	74% 16% 9%
Bangladesh	48,273	36,378	75.4	33,982	59% 19% 22%
Colombia	34,392	25,454	74.0	24,071	76% 10% 14%
Haiti	37,487	24,340	64.9	22,283	79% 16% 6%
Trinidad and Tobago	28,331	19,042	67.2	17,632	71% 19% 10%
Ukraine	27,183	18,182	66.9	16,892	70% 16% 14%
India	32,839	27,035	82.3	25,637	80% 2% 16%
Korea	22,128	14,717	66.5	14,133	72% 8% 20%
Philippines	18,847	12,775	67.8	12,351	75% 16% 8%
Russia	16,744	11,012	65.8	10,875	66% 9% 25%
Italy	19,822	8,326	42.0	8,326	80% 6% 14%
Ghana	19,302	15,859	82.2	15,725	79% 9% 12%
Pakistan	16,459	13,177	80.1	12,517	67% 9% 24%
El Salvador	17,097	13,280	77.7	13,280	83% 2% 12%
United Kingdom	18,641	16,244	87.1	15,249	85% 4% 11%

[1] Employed in the civilian labor force

Private Wage and Salary | Government | Self-employed | Unpaid Family Worker

Although a smaller percentage of foreign-born employed males worked in government compared to native-born males—9 percent and 14 percent, respectively—government employment was notably higher for certain groups. Non-Hispanic Caribbean populations had some of the highest rates of government employment, with Trinidadians and Jamaicans each at 19 percent, and Guyanese and Haitians each at 16 percent, all well above the city average. Among Asian groups, only Bangladeshis (19 percent) and Filipinos (16 percent) had government employment rates higher than the citywide average.

Latin American groups, in contrast, were more likely to work in private wage and salary jobs, with the highest rates seen among Mexicans (88 percent), Salvadorans (83 percent), and Ecuadorians (80 percent).

4.5.3 Occupation

The distribution of occupational categories differed between native-born and foreign-born individuals, as well as among various immigrant groups (Table 4.7). About one-half of native-born employed males ages 16 and over worked in *management, business, science, and arts* roles, compared to roughly one-third of foreign-born males. On the other hand, the foreign-born had a significantly higher presence in *natural resources, construction, and maintenance*, with 15 percent of foreign-born males in these occupations, nearly three times the 6 percent share of native-born males. Additionally, foreign-born males were twice as likely to work in *production, transportation, and material moving*, with 19 percent in these fields compared to just 10 percent of native-born males.

European and Asian immigrant groups tended to have the highest proportions in management, business, science, and arts roles. These groups included British (72 percent), Italian (70 percent), Russian (61 percent), Indian (60 percent), Korean (55 percent), and Filipino (53 percent) workers. This trend aligns with their higher levels of college education, as education is closely tied to occupational outcomes. Conversely, immigrants from the non-Hispanic Caribbean and from Latin America tended to have below average proportion in managerial and professional occupations.

Latin American immigrants were disproportionately represented in natural resources, construction, and maintenance roles. The share of Ecuadorian (38 percent), Salvadoran (34 percent), and Mexican (29 percent) male workers in these occupations was about double the foreign-born average. Latin American groups, apart from Colombians, also had a higher concentration in *service* occupations. Along with Ghanaian workers (35 percent), roughly 3-in-10 Mexican, Salvadoran, and Dominican workers were employed in service roles, substantially higher than the foreign-born average.

4.5.4 Earnings

Earnings refer to income derived from employment, either through wages and salary or self-employment income. Table 4.8 presents data on the median earnings of full-time male workers ages 16 and over in the civilian labor force. The median earnings for male workers employed full-time was $67,600, with significant differences based on nativity. Foreign-born males had a median income of $55,400, substantially lower than the $79,400 median for native-born males.

Of the largest immigrant groups, European workers had among the highest earnings. Workers from the United Kingdom and Italy had median earnings of over $100,000 annually, while Russian and Ukrainian workers earned significantly more than the city median. Some Asian groups also had

Table 4.7
Occupations of Males by Country of Birth
New York City, 2023

	Male Population Ages 16 and Over, Civilian Employed					
	Total	Management, Business, Science, & Arts	Service	Sales & Office	Natural Resources, Construction, & Maintenance	Production, Transportation, & Material Moving
TOTAL, NYC	**2,063,412**	43.8%	18.4%	14.1%	10.1%	13.7%
Native-born	**1,138,767**	52.7%	16.4%	15.3%	5.9%	9.6%
Foreign-born	**924,645**	32.7%	20.8%	12.5%	15.3%	18.6%
China, Total	103,795	33.8%	28.0%	14.9%	7.7%	15.5%
Dominican Republic	86,230	14.7%	28.3%	12.0%	14.9%	30.1%
Jamaica	39,616	21.5%	30.4%	13.2%	14.8%	20.2%
Mexico	66,853	10.6%	31.5%	8.9%	29.0%	20.0%
Ecuador	52,021	12.7%	23.3%	6.4%	37.6%	20.0%
Guyana	34,249	28.3%	19.1%	17.2%	19.6%	15.7%
Bangladesh	33,982	23.6%	18.1%	23.2%	7.2%	27.8%
Colombia	24,071	33.1%	19.6%	12.4%	12.2%	22.7%
Haiti	22,283	23.2%	26.0%	14.5%	6.4%	29.8%
Trinidad and Tobago	17,632	26.2%	18.6%	13.0%	27.8%	14.4%
Ukraine	16,892	43.9%	9.7%	13.4%	18.4%	14.6%
India	25,637	60.1%	5.4%	13.4%	6.0%	15.2%
Korea	14,133	55.4%	11.8%	21.1%	5.0%	6.7%
Philippines	12,351	53.2%	19.8%	17.4%	2.4%	7.2%
Russia	10,875	61.2%	5.0%	11.8%	11.4%	10.6%
Italy	8,326	70.4%	6.4%	6.7%	7.5%	8.9%
Ghana	15,725	18.3%	34.5%	18.8%	3.9%	24.6%
Pakistan	12,517	28.4%	11.4%	30.9%	6.3%	23.0%
El Salvador	13,280	9.3%	28.6%	8.9%	33.9%	19.3%
United Kingdom	15,249	72.4%	2.2%	18.8%	2.0%	4.6%

relatively high earnings, with Indians earning over $100,000, and Koreans and Filipinos earning well above the city median. In contrast, earnings for Bangladeshi, Pakistani, and Chinese workers were notably less than the city median.

Non-Hispanic Caribbean workers had earnings ranging from 80 to 100 percent of the city median, while Latin American workers had among the lowest earnings in the city—Salvadorans, Mexicans, and Dominicans earned between 50 percent and 65 percent of the city's median earnings.

4.6 Labor Force Characteristics—Females

4.6.1 Labor Force Participation Rate

For most major immigrant groups, female labor force participation lagged behind that of their male counterparts. This trend held true even among British women, who had a notably high participation rate of 79 percent, as well as for Russians (47 percent) and Italians (37 percent), who had some of the lowest rates in the city.

Labor force participation among Latin American women generally hovered around or slightly below the city average. Among South Asian groups, Indian women participated at rates close to the city average, while Bangladeshi and Pakistani women had significantly lower rates. This contrasted sharply with South Asian men, who were among the most active in the city's labor force. The gender gap was especially pronounced among Pakistanis and remained substantial across other South Asian communities as well.

Among non-Hispanic Caribbean immigrants, female labor force participation varied. Guyanese, Haitian, and Trinidadian women participated at rates near the city average, while Jamaican women had a relatively high rate of 65 percent. Notably, Jamaican immigrants had one of the smallest gender gaps in

Table 4.8
Median Earnings for Males by Country of Birth
New York City, 2023

	Male Population Ages 16 and Over. Employed Full Time		
	Total	Median Earnings[1]	o: to Total
TOTAL, NYC	**1,720,991**	**$67,579**	**1.00**
Native-born	**947,112**	**$79,354**	**1.17**
Foreign-born	**773,879**	**$55,437**	**0.82**
China, Total	78,075	$53,547	0.79
Dominican Republic	68,505	$43,730	0.65
Jamaica	34,592	$55,509	0.82
Mexico	58,709	$39,998	0.59
Ecuador	45,138	$46,543	0.69
Guyana	29,934	$59,001	0.87
Bangladesh	28,771	$49,613	0.73
Colombia	19,939	$49,689	0.74
Haiti	18,319	$52,773	0.78
Trinidad and Tobago	15,286	$65,234	0.97
Ukraine	15,307	$77,870	1.15
India	21,216	$100,000+	1.48
Korea	10,244	$78,552	1.16
Philippines	10,066	$73,917	1.09
Russia	9,038	$78,719	1.16
Italy	6,673	$100,000+	1.48
Ghana	13,123	$45,235	0.67
Pakistan	9,885	$52,405	0.78
El Salvador	11,867	$35,521	0.53
United Kingdom	13,218	$100,000+	1.48

[1] Earnings are top-coded at $100,000+; the median for India, Italy, and the United Kingdom fell within this category. A minimal median of $100,000 results in a ratio of at least 1.48.

labor force participation among the major groups.

4.6.2 Class of Worker

Foreign-born females were slightly more likely to work in private wage positions compared to their native-born counterparts (79 percent vs. 76 percent) and to be self-employed (9 percent vs. 7 percent), but less likely to be employed in government (12 percent vs. 16 percent) (Table 4.9).

Similar to their male counterparts, women from the non-Hispanic Caribbean had high rates of government employment, including 26 percent of Trinidadians, 19 percent of Jamaicans, and 15 percent of Guyanese; Haitian female workers were at the foreign-born average of 12 percent. This pattern was also seen among Bangladeshi women, who, like Bangladeshi men, had above-average rates of government employment, with 16 percent in government positions.

Female workers from many Latin American countries were disproportionately self-employed, with 26 percent of Salvadorans, 22 percent of Mexicans, 18 percent of Colombians, and 16 percent of Ecuadorians working for themselves.

4.6.3 Occupation

Foreign-born female workers were disproportionately represented in *service* roles (40 percent), compared to native-born females (15 percent), and underrepresented in *management, business, science, and arts* positions (39 percent vs. 60 percent) (Table 4.10). However, occupational niches varied by group. European and Asian immigrant females had a high proportion working in management, business, science, and arts roles. These fields accounted for three-quarters of British workers, 68 percent of Filipinas, about 6-in-10 Koreans and Indians, and over one-half of Italian, Russian, and Ukrainian workers. In contrast, Latin American female workers were heavily concentrated in the service sector, with Salvadorans (61 percent), Dominicans (58 percent), Mexicans (53 percent), and Ecuadorians (50 percent) having among the highest shares, though Ghanaian women had the highest proportion, at 69 percent.

Ecuadorian female workers stood out with 16 percent employed in the *production, transportation, and material moving* sector. Additionally, roughly one-quarter of Russian, Bangladeshi, and Pakistani women worked in *sales and office* occupations, well above the foreign-born average (17 percent).

4.6.4 Earnings

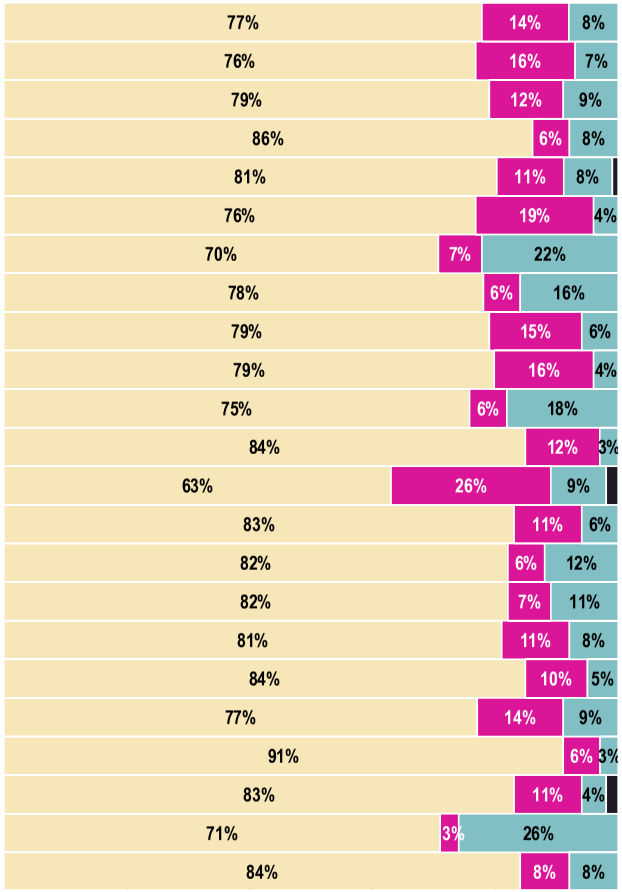
Citywide, median earnings for female workers ages 16 and over employed full-time were $64,700 (Table 4.11). For native-born women, the median was $73,700, while for foreign-born women, it was $52,500.

European and some Asian groups had the highest median earnings, with U.K.-born females earning over $100,000, while Indians, Italians, and Filipinas earned over $80,000, or 24 to 29 percent higher than the city median. Earnings for immigrants from the non-Hispanic Caribbean were uniformly below the city median, while female workers from many Latin American countries had some of the lowest median earnings, with Ecuadorian, Salvadoran, Dominican, and Mexican women earning between 50 and 60 percent of the city median.

Although median earnings for both native- and foreign-born females were lower than that of their male counterparts, women from Ghana, the Philippines, and China earned significantly more than men from each respective country.

Table 4.9
Labor Force Participation and Class of Worker for Females by Country of Birth
New York City, 2023

	Female Population Ages 16 and Over				
	Total	In the Labor Force	Labor Force Participation Rate	Total Employed[1]	Class of Worker
TOTAL, NYC	**3,580,402**	**2,152,330**	**60.1**	**2,014,121**	
Native-born	**1,988,634**	**1,229,164**	**61.8**	**1,143,395**	
Foreign-born	**1,591,768**	**923,166**	**58.0**	**870,726**	
China, Total	214,412	119,876	55.9	114,745	
Dominican Republic	218,119	122,881	56.3	114,832	
Jamaica	99,024	64,022	64.7	60,618	
Mexico	62,089	34,898	56.2	32,103	
Ecuador	59,845	36,064	60.3	32,676	
Guyana	66,054	38,821	58.8	37,481	
Bangladesh	50,779	26,240	51.7	25,017	
Colombia	48,293	30,575	63.3	28,471	
Haiti	48,911	28,548	58.4	27,215	
Trinidad and Tobago	39,860	23,071	57.9	21,982	
Ukraine	36,287	20,690	57.0	19,587	
India	29,036	17,178	59.2	16,002	
Korea	29,832	17,622	59.1	17,295	
Philippines	31,743	18,531	58.4	17,508	
Russia	30,311	14,184	46.8	13,500	
Italy	18,703	6,977	37.3	6,352	
Ghana	15,248	11,125	73.0	10,343	
Pakistan	14,290	6,144	43.0	5,794	
El Salvador	15,343	9,318	60.7	8,305	
United Kingdom	15,029	11,820	78.6	11,374	



[1] Employed in the civilian labor force

Table 4.10
Occupations of Females by Country of Birth
New York City, 2023

	Female Population Ages 16 and Over, Civilian Employed					
	Total	Management, Business, Science, & Arts	Service	Sales & Office	Natural Resources, Construction, & Maintenance	Production, Transportation, & Material Moving
TOTAL, NYC	**2,014,121**	50.8%	25.7%	19.6%	0.5%	3.5%
Native-born	**1,143,395**	60.0%	15.1%	21.6%	0.4%	2.8%
Foreign-born	**870,726**	38.6%	39.6%	17.0%	0.5%	4.3%
China, Total	114,745	37.3%	38.1%	19.8%	—	4.8%
Dominican Republic	114,832	17.4%	57.9%	18.0%	0.5%	6.3%
Jamaica	60,618	40.8%	41.6%	14.9%	0.3%	2.4%
Mexico	32,103	21.7%	53.2%	17.0%	1.8%	6.3%
Ecuador	32,676	13.2%	50.3%	18.0%	2.8%	15.6%
Guyana	37,481	31.9%	43.1%	20.9%	0.7%	3.4%
Bangladesh	25,017	32.6%	40.3%	24.7%	0.1%	2.2%
Colombia	28,471	34.7%	45.9%	17.0%	1.0%	1.5%
Haiti	27,215	37.6%	48.7%	8.6%	1.4%	3.7%
Trinidad and Tobago	21,982	43.0%	31.4%	21.0%	0.4%	4.1%
Ukraine	19,587	51.6%	33.4%	14.1%	—	1.0%
India	16,002	59.7%	18.2%	20.0%	—	2.0%
Korea	17,295	61.3%	19.4%	15.4%	—	3.9%
Philippines	17,508	68.1%	16.9%	12.3%	—	2.7%
Russia	13,500	51.7%	19.2%	26.7%	—	2.4%
Italy	6,352	55.5%	19.0%	15.3%	—	10.3%
Ghana	10,343	22.9%	69.3%	7.8%	—	—
Pakistan	5,794	46.3%	23.3%	24.4%	2.4%	3.6%
El Salvador	8,305	10.8%	61.2%	14.8%	—	13.2%
United Kingdom	11,374	75.0%	7.4%	15.7%	—	1.9%

Table 4.11
Median Earnings for Females by Country of Birth
New York City, 2023

	Female Population Ages 16 and Over, Employed Full Time		
	Total	Median Earnings[1]	Ratio: Subgroup to Total
TOTAL, NYC	**1,488,442**	**$64,722**	**1.00**
Native-born	**867,079**	**$73,668**	**1.14**
Foreign-born	**621,363**	**$52,471**	**0.81**
China, Total	75,551	$56,309	0.87
Dominican Republic	70,503	$36,882	0.57
Jamaica	48,695	$52,627	0.81
Mexico	19,280	$38,496	0.59
Ecuador	23,837	$34,989	0.54
Guyana	31,037	$50,142	0.77
Bangladesh	15,053	$42,551	0.66
Colombia	20,169	$44,363	0.69
Haiti	22,070	$44,195	0.68
Trinidad and Tobago	17,187	$60,402	0.93
Ukraine	16,598	$58,786	0.91
India	12,204	$83,278	1.29
Korea	13,587	$71,264	1.10
Philippines	14,007	$80,055	1.24
Russia	10,153	$71,116	1.10
Italy	4,737	$81,313	1.26
Ghana	7,558	$52,925	0.82
Pakistan	3,801	$54,116	0.84
El Salvador	4,992	$36,203	0.56
United Kingdom	8,717	$100,000+	1.55

[1] Earnings are top-coded at $100,000+; the United Kingdom fell within this category. A minimal median of $100,000 results in a ratio of at least 1.55.

4.7 Summary

The demographic, social, and economic characteristics of foreign-born groups reflect the range of human capital they bring to the United States. Immigrant groups often structure their households to leverage their strengths, making it important to consider both their human capital and household configurations. Gaining a deeper understanding of a group's socioeconomic attainment helps policymakers and program planners better assess how these groups integrate into the city's social and economic landscape.

This chapter's analysis of the 20 largest foreign-born groups revealed differences in demographic, social, and economic attainment. Many groups with limited human capital adopted strategies to enhance their household's economic stability, particularly by including multiple earners within the household.

This was notably true for Ecuadorians. In 2023, just two-thirds of Ecuadorians had a high school diploma, and their median earnings were well below the city's, at roughly 70 percent for males and 50 percent for females. However, Ecuadorian males had high labor force participation rates and the average number of workers in an Ecuadorian household was among the highest in the city. The combined income of these multiple earners brought Ecuadorian household income to 90 percent of the city's median, with poverty rates around the city average. While this strategy helped improve economic viability, it also led to overcrowding in 26 percent of Ecuadorian households. This overcrowding was driven by the large size of Ecuadorian households (averaging 3.6 members), set against a backdrop of small housing units.

Latin American groups faced challenges across several socioeconomic indicators. For example, among Dominicans only 60 percent had completed

Box 4.1
A Socioeconomic Snapshot of the Recently Arrived Foreign-born (Arrived 2010 to 2023)

Recently arrived immigrants often have distinct characteristics compared to those who have been in the United States for a longer time. For some, relocating to the United States can mean that their educational and professional qualifications are not recognized, and their established professional networks are no longer accessible. As a result, many immigrants may find themselves in lower-paying jobs with fewer benefits than their credentials would suggest. However, as time passes and immigrants gain U.S.-based credentials and build local networks, their economic and professional opportunities tend to improve. For others, moving to New York may involve entering a profession that requires advanced education or specialized skills. These immigrants often have qualifications that are recognized in the United States, are highly proficient in English, and may arrive with higher salaries. Consequently, their socioeconomic status can surpass that of earlier arrivals, and they may find it easier to integrate into New York City's existing professional and social networks.

The socioeconomic status of recently arrived immigrants, defined as those arriving in 2010 or later, contrasts with that of the overall foreign-born population (Table 4.12). On the one hand, a larger proportion of the recently arrived had limited English proficiency, lower median earnings for those employed full-time, and higher poverty rates compared to the total foreign-born population. On the other hand, a greater share of the newly arrived held a bachelor's degree or higher, and their median household income was higher as well. Among recently arrived immigrants, around three-quarters or more of those from the United Kingdom, Russia, the Philippines, India, Italy, and Korea had a college degree (bachelor's degree or higher), which provides a notable advantage integrating into the city's economy. It is also worth noting that, in many respects, recent immigrants from several countries had more favorable socioeconomic characteristics compared to both the city's overall population and, in some cases, their compatriots who arrived earlier.

(Continued on the following page)

Table 4.12
Selected Socioeconomic Characteristics for Foreign-born Arriving in 2010 and Later by Country of Birth
New York City, 2023

		Percent				Median Earnings (Full-time Employed Persons 16+)		
	Total Population	Limited English Proficient[1]	College Degree[2]	Below Poverty[3]	Median Household Income	Males	Females	Average Workers per Household
TOTAL, NYC	**8,257,860**	**23.1**	**42.6**	**18.0**	**$76,893**	**$67,579**	**$64,722**	**1.23**
Native-born	**5,157,480**	**6.6**	**50.7**	**17.7**	**$85,534**	**$79,354**	**$73,668**	**1.11**
Foreign-born	**3,100,380**	**48.4**	**33.5**	**18.5**	**$68,033**	**$55,437**	**$52,471**	**1.37**
Arrived 2010 or Later	**1,018,021**	**51.3**	**41.3**	**20.6**	**$75,087**	**$52,202**	**$46,201**	**1.57**
China, Total	107,589	69.6	35.4	25.9	$65,454	$50,514	$45,355	1.49
Dominican Republic	136,582	71.4	18.2	27.1	$40,524	$34,781	$33,533	1.49
Jamaica	40,619	3.8	17.7	13.4	$67,374	$41,723	$46,713	1.52
Mexico	42,339	75.1	21.9	25.2	$78,664	$38,630	$54,357	1.95
Ecuador	51,255	80.4	13.7	22.1	$74,686	$42,679	$32,636	2.22
Guyana	33,375	5.5	17.7	7.4	$90,994	$48,025	$45,381	1.93
Bangladesh	50,768	67.4	29.5	19.2	$62,176	$45,785	$40,906	1.90
Colombia	30,421	74.9	46.3	19.6	$61,965	$43,631	$31,941	1.48
Haiti	20,746	56.8	16.4	13.4	$89,573	$52,764	$43,745	1.90
Trinidad and Tobago	9,654	3.6	30.5	20.5	$71,759	$79,347	$52,024	1.54
Ukraine	19,898	70.4	49.5	10.6	$79,242	$48,257	$44,798	1.50
India	25,285	28.6	76.1	11.1	$105,881	$82,581	$76,830	1.52
Korea	10,640	40.1	73.4	30.5	$70,292	$90,554	$82,166	1.17
Philippines	16,643	24.0	77.4	18.5	$84,945	$58,635	$52,770	1.82
Russia	16,578	61.7	80.4	26.0	$56,595	$65,376	$71,311	1.07
Italy	7,099	25.8	74.0	10.0	$151,112	$100,000+	$95,951	1.38
Ghana	20,437	26.5	24.0	19.6	$67,806	$45,309	$43,165	1.64
Pakistan	12,846	56.3	41.2	22.9	$82,628	$52,977	$44,476	1.95
El Salvador	12,775	66.8	10.2	4.7	$55,034	$32,898	$36,363	1.89
United Kingdom	13,606	0.6	81.0	7.5	$200,000+	$72,899	$100,000+	1.49

[1] For the population 5 years and over

[2] For the population 25 years and over

[3] For the population for whom poverty status is determined

Box 4.2
Disaggregating the Population Born in China

The socioeconomic characteristics of Chinese-born immigrants vary depending on their place of birth. Of the approximately 400,000 immigrants from China, the vast majority (86 percent) were born on the mainland, while around 36,000 (9 percent) were born in Hong Kong, and 22,000 (5 percent) were born in Taiwan (Table 4.13). A significantly higher proportion of those from Taiwan held a college degree (76 percent), compared to 44 percent of those from Hong Kong and 27 percent of those from Mainland China. Additionally, immigrants from Taiwan ($104,000) and Hong Kong ($87,000) had higher median household incomes than those from Mainland China ($56,000). However, median household income alone does not tell the full story of economic well-being. Despite the income disparities, the poverty rates for individuals from Taiwan and Mainland China were roughly the same, reflecting wide variation in household incomes among those from Taiwan.

Table 4.13
Selected Socioeconomic Characteristics for the Population Born in Mainland China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan New York City, 2023

		Percent					Median Earnings (Full-time Employed Persons 16+)	
	Total Population	Arrived 2010 to 2023	Limited English Proficient[1]	College Degree[2]	Below Poverty[3]	Median Household Income	Males	Females
TOTAL, NYC	**8,257,860**	**-**	**23.1**	**42.6**	**18.0**	**$76,893**	**$67,579**	**$64,722**
Native-born	**5,157,480**	**-**	**6.6**	**50.7**	**17.7**	**$85,534**	**$79,354**	**$73,668**
Foreign-born	**3,100,380**	**32.8**	**48.4**	**33.5**	**18.5**	**$68,033**	**$55,437**	**$52,471**
China, Total	399,911	26.9	72.7	29.5	22.3	$59,871	$53,547	$56,309
Mainland China	342,114	28.1	76.3	27.0	22.9	$55,821	$49,262	$51,571
Hong Kong	36,240	15.5	50.5	43.9	16.6	$86,787	$88,180	$70,190
Taiwan	21,557	27.3	52.8	75.8	21.9	$104,314	$89,712	$96,842

[1] For the population 5 years and over

[2] For the population 25 years and over

[3] For the population for whom poverty status is determined

high school, labor force participation rates were below the city average, and earnings for both males and females were around 60 percent of the city median. The number of workers in Dominican households was low, household income was roughly one-half the city median, and 28 percent of Dominicans lived in poverty. Salvadorans had lower average educational attainment and male earnings than Dominicans, yet, similar to Ecuadorians, they capitalized on high male labor force participation and multiple household earners to achieve higher household incomes and lower poverty rates than Dominicans. Indeed, Salvadoran households had incomes only slightly below the city median, with poverty rates notably lower than the city average; however, nearly one-third of Salvadoran households

experienced overcrowding.

English language proficiency and government employment are a distinguishing feature for many groups from the non-Hispanic Caribbean. While just over one-half of Haitians were proficient in English, English language proficiency was nearly universal for Jamaicans, Guyanese, and Trinidadians as they come from countries where English is widely spoken. Compared to the overall foreign-born population, they had a lower proportion of college graduates but generally had an above average proportion of high school graduates. English language proficiency and a solid basic education have allowed a large share of immigrants from the non-Hispanic Caribbean to use employment in government as a path to upward mobility. Household income for these groups was around the city median or slightly lower and poverty was significantly below the city average.

Among European groups, immigrants from the United Kingdom had higher levels of socioeconomic attainment than the overall foreign- and native-born populations. British male and female immigrants were highly educated, had among the highest labor force participation rates, the largest proportion of managers and professionals, and the highest earnings in the city. Labor force participation for other European groups was generally lower than the city average, as was the number of workers in each household, resulting in household incomes below the city median. Nevertheless, except for Russians, poverty was below the city average. For many Europeans, higher earnings made living in small households a viable option. This contrasted with the resource pooling seen in larger Latin American households, where multiple earners typically each earned less than the city median.

Foreign-born Asians had a range of socioeconomic attainment. Over 70 percent of Chinese immigrants had limited English proficiency, only 62 percent had completed high school, their earnings were below the city median, and they had one of the highest poverty rates among Asian groups. In contrast, nearly three-quarters of Filipinos had a college degree, as did 64 percent of Indians and 57 percent of Koreans. Well over one-half of males and females in these groups were in management positions, with earnings well above the city median. High earnings resulted in Indian and Filipino household income that was 50 percent higher than the city median, which was partly due to the large number of workers in these households, and a low poverty rate in the single digits. Although Koreans displayed favorable educational characteristics, more than one-half had limited English proficiency, which likely prompted one-fifth of males to engage in self-employment as a means of upward mobility. Similarly, high rates of limited English proficiency likely led over one-fifth of Bangladeshi and Pakistani males to opt for self-employment. Bangladeshi immigrants, like their counterparts from the non-Hispanic Caribbean, have also found a niche in government, with 19 percent of male workers and 16 percent of female workers in such positions. While Bangladeshis and Pakistanis earned below the city median, the presence of multiple earners in their households resulted in household incomes that were either close to the city median (Bangladesh) or above it (Pakistan), though this is also associated with overcrowding.

Newly arrived immigrants often face a period of adjustment to the U.S. labor market. Many lack English proficiency and may not have completed high school. For those with professional backgrounds, their foreign credentials may not be recognized, leading to lower-paying jobs. However, over time, many immigrants gain language skills and acquire U.S.-based educational and professional

credentials that open the door to higher-level positions. Immigrant groups with the highest socioeconomic attainment often have higher proportions arriving with a college degree. Among recently arrived immigrants, around three-quarters or more from the United Kingdom, Russia, the Philippines, India, Italy, and Korea held a college degree, giving them a significant advantage—though it may take time for them to find their professional niches. Even immigrants with lower educational attainment, however, are often able to carve out economic niches and housing strategies to support themselves and their families.

ENDNOTES

1. Statistical significance is determined at the $p < 0.1$ level. That is, differences are deemed to be significant if there is less than a 10 percent probability that the difference between the two estimates is due to chance.

2. The recently arrived foreign-born tend to be younger than all foreign-born residents. Among New York City's foreign-born who arrived in the United States between 2010 and 2023, 15 percent were under the age of 18, 60 percent were between the ages of 18 and 44, 19 percent were between the ages of 45 and 64, and 6 percent were 65 and over. The median age for the recently arrived was 34 years, compared with 50 years for all foreign-born residents.

3. The labor force participation rate was calculated for those 16 years and over. Data on occupation and class of worker were determined for those ages 16 and over who were employed in the civilian labor force. Earnings were calculated for those ages 16 and over who were employed in the civilian labor force, worked at least 35 hours a week (full-time), and had non-zero earnings.

CHAPTER

5 The Paths to Permanent Resident Status

United States immigration law details the avenues available to gain lawful permanent resident (LPR) status in the country. The law can create a new path of entry, which may benefit some groups, or constrain the entry of others, depending on U.S. priorities. Immigration law determines not only the number and characteristics of entering immigrants but helps contextualize the shifting composition of immigrants over time. This chapter examines how immigrants settling in New York City navigate the paths made available by U.S. immigration law to gain LPR status.

The landmark Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965, also known as the Hart-Celler Act (hereafter referred to as the 1965 Act), came on the heels of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The new law made immigration more equitable. It eliminated the 1920s national origin quotas, which privileged northern and western Europe, and implemented annual numerical limits that applied equally to all countries. The 1965 Act (as amended in 1976 and 1978), which is the basis of the current immigration system, had *classes of admission* that prioritized family reunification, skills needed for the U.S. economy, and the admission of refugees and asylees.

The 1990 Immigration Act (1990 Act), which took effect in 1992, was the last significant amendment to the Immigration and Nationality Act. The legislation expanded the number of employment-based visas and sought to permanently diversify the sources of immigrants to the country. Under the new law, most prospective immigrants could enter under one of four tracks: family, employment, diversity (intended for countries with relatively low levels of immigration to the United States), or as refugees/asylees. In the first decade of this century, the Real ID Act of 2005 set the standards for the issuance of official documents of identification, but also had immigration provisions that allowed unused employment-based visas from previous years to be made available again, and increased the number of visas for asylees.

This chapter begins with an analysis of the administrative data used (see Box 5.1), contrasting it with the American Community Survey data used in other chapters, followed by four sections. The first section (Section 5.1) dissects current immigration law, its various classes of admission, and how they have changed over time. The next section (Section 5.2) analyzes the classes of admission used by immigrants to the city and the United States and how the shares entering through these various avenues have changed since the 1980s. The third section (Section 5.3) takes a deep dive into the paths of entry to the city in the 2010s, examining the countries that are the major users of each class of admission. The final section (Section 5.4) focuses on the top 20 recently admitted immigrant groups and examines their immigration trajectories and paths of admission over the past four decades. It groups these countries by their trajectory—some have seen admissions increase over this period, while others have reached a plateau or are in decline—and by the primary mechanism used to gain admission to the United States.

Box 5.1
Data Sources

This chapter is based on administrative data from the Office of Homeland Security Statistics (OHSS) at the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) on persons who have been granted lawful permanent resident (LPR)[1] status in the United States. Administrative records on LPRs obtained from OHSS were derived from annual immigrant tape files for 1982 to 2001 and published tabulations for 2002 to 2021.[2] The years referred to in this chapter are federal fiscal years, which run from October 1 to September 30. These newly admitted LPRs, also known as "green card" recipients, either arrived from outside of the United States 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 United States in a temporary status and adjusted to lawful permanent residence (adjustees) by applying to the U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services within DHS. In 2021, 69 percent of newly admitted LPRs were adjustees.[3] The OHSS data reflect the country of birth recorded at the time of initial entry into the United States.

As OHSS data are derived from administrative records, they are subject to limitations commonly associated with such sources. One key issue is administrative delays in the processing of visa applications, which results in fluctuations in reported annual flows (Figure 5.1).[4] Thus, caution is advised when seeking year-on-year trends from these figures. To mitigate this, the chapter aggregates LPR admissions into 10-year periods, helping to smooth out the short-term fluctuations that are inherent in these administrative data.

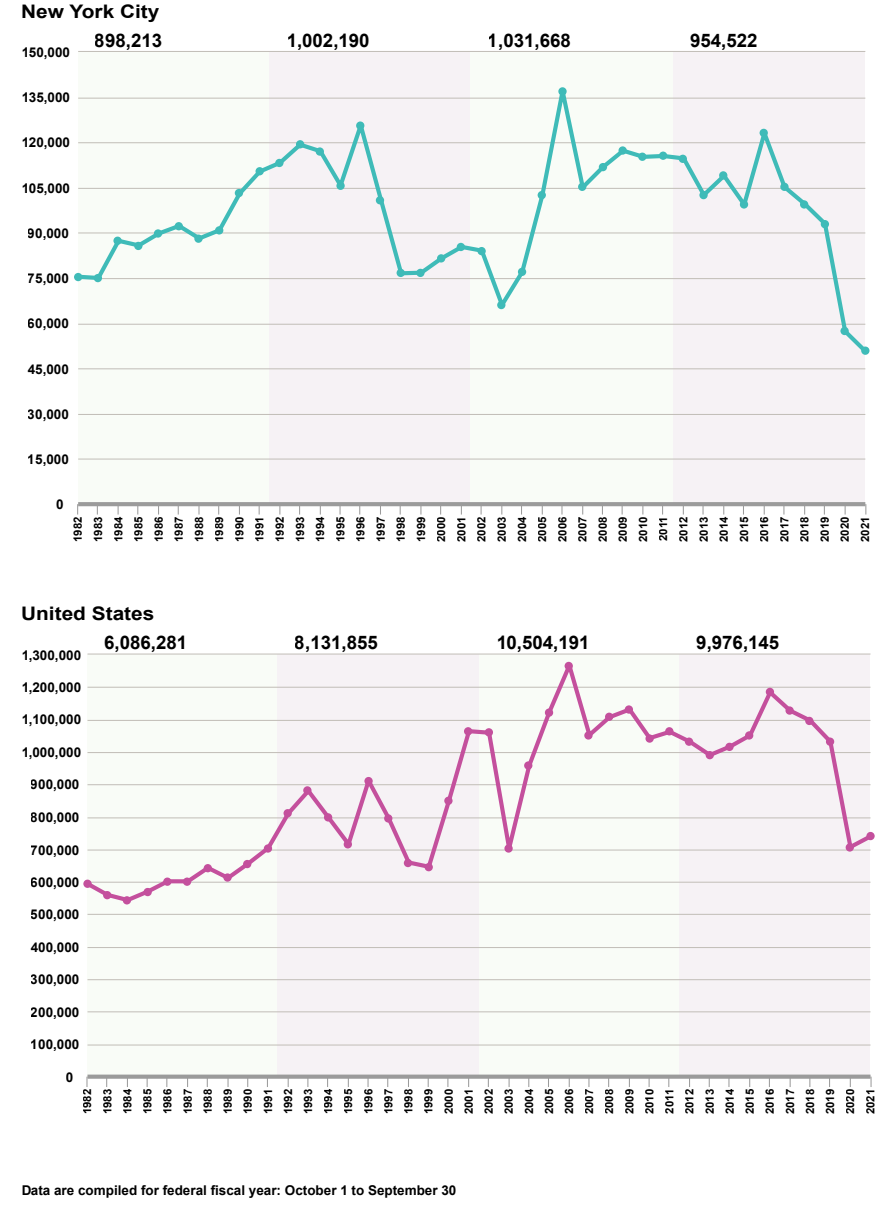
The decline in the flow of refugees/asylees in the past decade reflects a widely fluctuating refugee admission ceiling in recent years as well as other administrative factors. Additionally, the annual LPR data for the city do not fully account for the refugee/asylee population, as there is typically a lag between when eligible individuals adjust their status to LPR within a given year and the subsequent release of the data. This in part explains why applicants from Venezuela constitute a significant proportion of U.S. asylum filings in recent years but do not show up in large numbers in LPR data for the city. Awareness of administrative lags is important when interpreting LPR data.

While OHSS data focus on the *flow* of newly admitted immigrants, earlier chapters presented American Community Survey (ACS) data on the total foreign-born residents of the city, sometimes by their year of arrival. The foreign-born population in the ACS is comprised of more than just LPR entrants. The foreign-born also include those temporarily admitted to the United States, such as students, employees of multinational corporations, foreign government officials, temporary workers and trainees—as well as a segment of the unauthorized immigrant population. Therefore, summing the flow of newly admitted immigrants to New York City from the OHSS data will not equal the number of immigrants in ACS data who report entering the country over the same period. A comparison of the foreign-born that entered during a given period, as measured in the ACS and OHSS, would also show differences due to domestic migration, which often occurs as part of the immigrant settlement process. Thus, for example, a newly admitted immigrant who first settled in New York in 2019 (and hence was included in the OHSS data for the city), may have moved elsewhere in the country by 2023 (and thus would be excluded from the 2023 ACS data for the city). In contrast, a newly admitted immigrant who may have initially resided elsewhere in the country, and subsequently moved to the city by 2023, would be included in the ACS data for the city, but not in the OHSS data. As a result, an immigrant may be accounted for in one data source, but not the other.

(Continued on the following page)

Comparing data from the OHSS and ACS requires caution due to their inherent conceptual differences. Nevertheless, these data complement each other, each offering a unique dimension on immigration to the city. Since OHSS data are singularly focused on the annual lawful flows into the city, they contain a rich trove of information on the changing lawful pathways immigrants use to gain admission to the United States. Once admitted, LPRs can offer an avenue for their family members to lawfully immigrate to the United States. Exploring classes of admission yields key insights into the latest trends in immigration.

Figure 5.1
Persons Admitted for Lawful Permanent Residence
New York City and the United States, 1982 to 2021



Many tables in this chapter show country of birth detail. While earlier chapters looked at the top 20 groups with the largest overall foreign-born population, this chapter focuses on the top 20 countries in the OHSS data in the 2012 to 2021 period—countries that had the largest number of newly admitted LPRs in the past decade. The top 20 countries of origin in the OHSS data during this period include Uzbekistan, Yemen, and Egypt, which were not among the largest foreign-born groups shown in earlier chapters. In contrast, Italy, El Salvador, and the United Kingdom, which were among the top 20 foreign-born groups, were not among the top 20 source countries in the OHSS data.

While discussing the main source countries in this chapter, the more expansive term "immigrant" is often used, but it only refers to the subset of immigrants who are newly admitted LPRs.

5.1 Visa Allocation Under the 1990 Immigration Act

Immigrants seeking to live in the United States must obtain a visa from one of the visa pools defined by immigration law. These visa pools, referred to as classes of admission, represent categories through which one gains permanent resident status, and have an order of preference, many with a set number of available visas. Thus, classes of admission, as

Table 5.1
Outline of the United States Visa Allocation System for Fiscal Years 1982–2021

Visa Allocation System after the 1976 and 1978 Amendments, and the 1980 Refugee Act *(in effect during the period 1982–1991)*			The Immigration Act of 1990[2] *(in effect during the period 1992–2021)*		
Family-Related Visas			**Family-Related Visas**		
Family Preferences:		216,000	**Family Preferences[3]:**		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: Spouses, Minor Children, Parents of United States citizens at least 21 years of age		No numerical limit	**Immediate relatives of United States citizens:** Spouses, Minor Children, Parents of United States citizens at least 21 years of age		No numerical limit
Employment Preferences:		54,000	**Employment Preferences:**		140,000
Third	Members of the professions of exceptional ability and their spouses and children	27,000	First	Priority workers	40,040
Sixth	Workers in either skilled or unskilled occupations in which laborers are in short supply in the United States and their spouses and children	27,000	Second	Professionals with advanced degrees	40,040
			Third	Skilled and needed unskilled workers	40,040
			Fourth	Special immigrants	9,940
			Fifth	Employment creation (investors)	9,940
Diversity		Started in 1987; visas varied by year[1]	**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

[1] 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.

[2] Visas for legalization dependents—the immediate relatives of those legalized under the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act—are not shown. These visas totaled 40,000 annually, increasing to 55,000 from 1995 onwards.

[3] 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.

defined by immigration law, have a direct bearing on the size and characteristics of the flow of immigrants, promoting immigration from some places and inhibiting it from others. This helps explain not only how groups have come to settle in the United States, but also provides insight into future flows. Comprehending the pivotal role of the law through an analysis of classes of admission is essential for those seeking to understand immigration flows to New York City.

The visa allocation system established by the 1965 Immigration and Nationality Act—modified by the 1976 and 1978 amendments and the 1980 Refugee Act—remained in effect from 1982 to 1991; the Immigration Act of 1990 established the categories of admission and set numerical limits for each, beginning in 1992 (Table 5.1).

5.1.1 Family-related

Family-related visas are the primary path of immigration to the United States. Immigrants arriving to join their families in the United States can do so using one of the four *family preferences* categories or as *immediate relatives of U.S. citizens*.

Family preference visas are capped at 226,000, and consist of 3 categories for U.S. citizens and 1 for LPRs. Unmarried and married adult children of U.S. citizens are admitted under the first and third preferences, respectively, while siblings of U.S. citizens enter under the fourth preference. LPRs can reunify with their spouses, minor children, and unmarried children ages 21 and over through the second preference. While the overall number of family preference visas is capped, unused visas from a preference category are assigned to the next highest preference.

Immediate relatives of U.S. citizens are defined as minor children, spouses of U.S. citizens, and parents of U.S. citizens over the age of 21. These visas are not subject to numerical limits.[5] Each country is allotted a maximum of 20,000 visas; however, visas for immediate relatives are not counted toward this limit.

5.1.2 Employment Preference

Under the 1965 Act, employment visas were allocated equally to professionals of exceptional ability (27,000) and skilled or unskilled occupations where labor was in short supply (27,000). The 1990 Act significantly altered the employment preference categories to prioritize skills that would give the United States a competitive edge in the global market. In response to appeals from employers, the number of employment-based visas increased from 54,000 to 140,000, with most of these visas reserved for persons of extraordinary ability or exceptional skills and their families; the number of visas for the less skilled was reduced to just 10,000, part of the third employment preference category.

The 1990 Act established five new employment-based preferences. The first preference designated 40,040 visas for priority workers or immigrants of extraordinary ability, outstanding academics and researchers, and multinational executives, while the second preference allotted a similar number of visas for professionals holding advanced degrees and persons of exceptional ability. Professionals with a bachelor's degree, skilled workers with a college degree or specialized experience, and needed unskilled workers could petition for admission under the third preference. The number of visas available in this category is 40,040 with a limited subcategory of 10,000 visas reserved for unskilled workers. The fourth preference (9,940 visas) was aimed at *special* immigrants such as special immigrant juveniles, religious workers, certain employees of the U.S. government abroad, and members of the U.S. armed forces. The fifth

preference allotted 9,940 visas to employment-creating entrepreneurs willing to invest at least $500,000 in targeted businesses. In FY2019 that figure was increased to $900,000[6] to account for inflation, and as of this report, a further increase is proposed.[7]

5.1.3 Diversity

The 1965 Act ended the bias favoring Europe in U.S. immigration law and resulted in dramatically increased immigration from other regions of the world. By the late 1970s European immigration began to decline, and the 1965 law's emphasis on family reunification began to adversely affect prospective European immigrants as many no longer had close family in the United States. Various attempts were made in the 1980s to reinvigorate European immigration by instituting programs aimed at diversifying the pool of potential immigrants. As part of the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA), 5,000 visas were allotted in 1987 and 1988 to 36 countries deemed "adversely affected" by the 1965 law. The Immigration Amendments of 1988 increased the annual allotment for adversely affected countries to 15,000 for 1989, 1990, and 1991. Also included as part of these amendments was a program for "natives of underrepresented" countries, which provided 10,000 visas to immigrants in 1990 and 1991 for countries where immigration was less than 5,000 in 1988.

A permanent diversity visa lottery program was enacted in the 1990 Act. It offered an entry path for those with no close relatives in the United States and was meant to sustain a diverse mix of immigrants, thereby redressing some of the perceived inequities in a system based on reunification with close relatives. The 1990 Act awarded 40,000 visas based on a lottery during a transition period (1992 to 1994), with 40 percent of all visas reserved for Ireland. Beginning in 1995, 50,000 visas were available each fiscal year for countries where fewer than 50,000 individuals were granted LPR status in the United States over the previous 5 years, with a 7 percent per-country limit 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.) Applicants selected for diversity visas must 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.

5.1.4 Refugees and Asylees

The Refugee Act of 1980 defines a refugee as a person with a "well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion." The U.S. president in consultation with Congress sets the number of refugees who can be admitted to the United States each fiscal year. Granting refugee status is complementary to U.S. foreign-policy objectives, making admission in this category a political decision as much as a humanitarian one. For example, persons from communist countries have historically been given refugee status, while other victims of political oppression have not been afforded the same privilege. In general, poverty alone does not qualify someone for refugee status.

Eligible petitioners for a refugee visa can apply from outside of the United States; if they are already in the United States, they can petition for protection as an asylee. Prior to 2005, the law limited the number of persons authorized to adjust status as asylees to 10,000 annually. The REAL ID Act of 2005 removed that cap thereby clearing out the existing backlog in addition to paving the way for an increase in the annual number of asylees adjusting status. Both refugees and asylees are given temporary visas and are permitted to adjust their status to LPR after one year.

5.2 Paths to Admission to New York City and the United States, 1982 to 2021

This section examines how lawful paths to admission have changed over the past four decades. The first period, 1982 to 1991, largely represents the years when the 1965 Act (and subsequent amendments) defined the classes of admission. The 1990 Act took effect in 1992, and thus the next period, 1992 to 2001, corresponds to the first 10 years this law was in operation. The most recent periods, 2002 to 2011 and 2012 to 2021, reflect the second and third decades since the 1990 law went into effect. These four periods hereafter will be referred to as the 1980s, 1990s, 2000s, and 2010s. For the above four periods, Figure 5.2 and Figure 5.3 show the share of immigrants to New York City and the United States, respectively, entering under each of the major classes of admission, while Table 5.2 and Table 5.3 detail the number and share of immigrants entering under each preference within each broad class of admission for the city and the United States.

In the 1980s, 82 percent of immigrants arrived in New York City on family-related visas (entering under the family preferences or as immediate relatives) (Figure 5.2 and Table 5.2). With the expansion of the number of employment visas and the introduction of new paths of entry, such as diversity visas, the share of family-related visas declined to 77 percent in the 2010s, though notably still higher than that of the United States share of 65 percent (Figure 5.3 and Table 5.3). Immigrants to the city were less likely to enter on employment visas or as refugees compared to immigrants to the country as a whole.

The higher use of family-related visas in New York was primarily due to the disproportionate

Figure 5.2
Immigrants Admitted by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982 to 2021

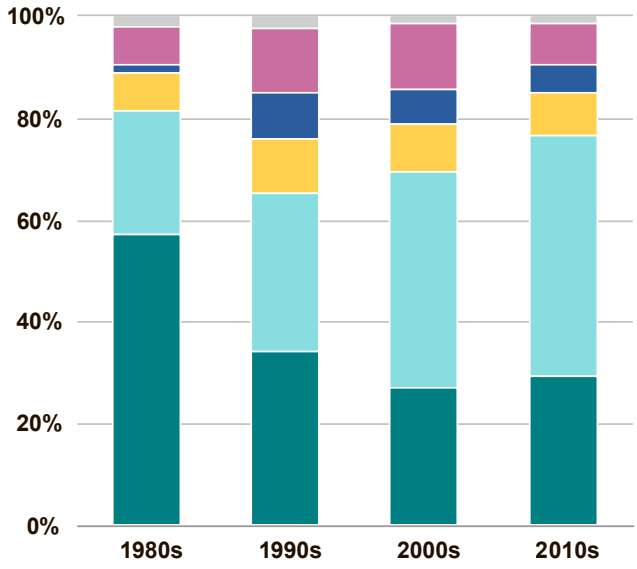
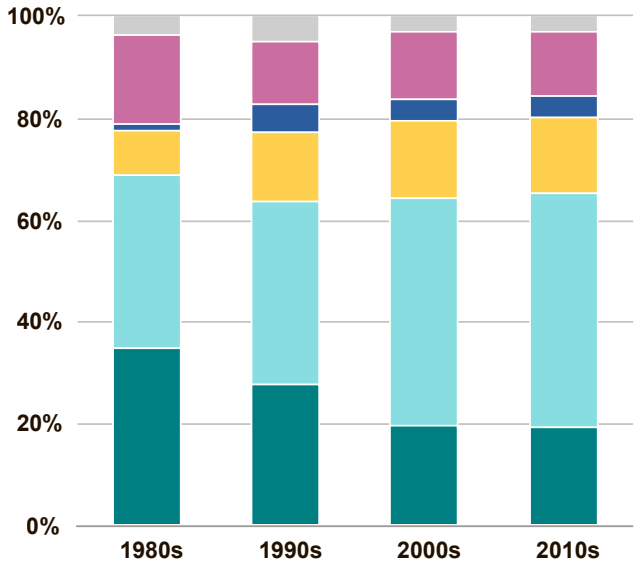


Figure 5.3
Immigrants Admitted by Class of Admission
United States, 1982 to 2021



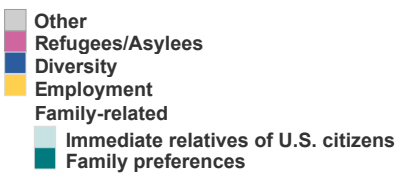


Table 5.2
Newly Admitted Immigrants by Major Classes of Admission
New York City, 1982 to 2021

	Number				Percent Distribution				Percent Change	
Type and class of admission	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s	80s to 10s	00s to 10s
TOTAL	**898,213**	**1,002,190**	**1,031,668**	**954,522**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**6.3**	**-7.5**
Family-related visas	**731,657**	**656,409**	**718,068**	**731,693**	**81.5**	**65.5**	**69.6**	**76.7**	**0.0**	**1.9**
Family preferences	**514,846**	**344,024**	**279,759**	**282,350**	**57.3**	**34.3**	**27.1**	**29.6**	**-45.2**	**0.9**
First	14,946	38,359	48,463	39,725	1.7	3.8	4.7	4.2	165.8	-18.0
Second	335,203	197,239	120,535	147,900	37.3	19.7	11.7	15.5	-55.9	22.7
Third[1]	42,855	35,272	37,296	21,735	4.8	3.5	3.6	2.3	-49.3	-41.7
Fourth[2]	121,842	73,154	73,465	72,990	13.6	7.3	7.1	7.7	-40.1	-0.7
Immediate relatives of U.S. citizens	**216,811**	**312,385**	**438,309**	**449,343**	**24.1**	**31.2**	**42.5**	**47.1**	**107.3**	**2.5**
Spouses	128,231	167,903	248,484	255,883	14.3	16.8	24.1	26.8	99.6	3.0
Children	36,673	80,261	97,195	72,325	4.1	8.0	9.4	7.6	97.2	-25.6
Parents	51,907	64,221	92,630	121,135	5.8	6.4	9.0	12.7	133.4	30.8
Employment preferences	**67,923**	**106,855**	**95,914**	**80,327**	**7.6**	**10.7**	**9.3**	**8.4**	**18.3**	**-16.3**
First	-	13,521	19,784	21,479	-	1.4	1.9	2.3	-	8.6
Second	-	11,440	14,044	19,897	-	1.1	1.4	2.1	-	41.7
Third	-	71,397	52,150	22,942	-	7.1	5.1	2.4	-	-56.0
Skilled workers	-	57,936	47,365	20,964	-	5.8	4.6	2.2	-	-55.7
Needed unskilled workers	-	13,461	4,785	1,978	-	1.3	0.5	0.2	-	-58.7
Fourth	-	10,343	7,426	10,127	-	1.0	0.7	1.1	-	36.4
Fifth	-	154	2,509	5,882	-	0.0	0.2	0.6	-	134.4
Pre-1992 Third preference	18,958	-	-	-	2.1	-	-	-	-	-
Pre-1992 Sixth preference	48,965	-	-	-	5.5	-	-	-	-	-
Diversity	**15,254**	**88,932**	**72,014**	**53,748**	**1.7**	**8.9**	**7.0**	**5.6**	**252.4**	**-25.4**
Refugees/Asylees	**64,978**	**125,836**	**131,735**	**76,232**	**7.2**	**12.6**	**12.8**	**8.0**	**17.3**	**-42.1**
Other	**18,401**	**24,158**	**13,937**	**12,522**	**2.1**	**2.4**	**1.4**	**1.3**	**-32.0**	**-10.2**

[1] Fourth preference prior to 1992

[2] Fifth preference prior to 1992

Table 5.3
Newly Admitted Immigrants by Major Classes of Admission
United States, 1982 to 2021

	Number				Percent Distribution				Percent Change	
Type and class of admission	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s	80s to 10s	00s to 10s
TOTAL	**6,086,281**	**8,131,855**	**10,510,852**	**9,976,145**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**63.9**	**-5.1**
Family-related visas	**4,199,869**	**5,188,188**	**6,780,981**	**6,507,861**	**69.0**	**63.8**	**64.5**	**65.2**	**55.0**	**-4.0**
Family preferences	**2,118,384**	**2,273,226**	**2,079,557**	**1,933,613**	**34.8**	**28.0**	**19.8**	**19.4**	**-8.7**	**-7.0**
First	109,288	192,023	248,904	213,496	1.8	2.4	2.4	2.1	95.4	-14.2
Second	1,112,043	1,235,914	932,768	938,190	18.3	15.2	8.9	9.4	-15.6	0.6
Third[1]	217,740	230,048	257,849	209,098	3.6	2.8	2.5	2.1	-4.0	-18.9
Fourth[2]	679,313	615,241	640,036	572,829	11.2	7.6	6.1	5.7	-15.7	-10.5
Immediate relatives of U.S. citizens	**2,081,485**	**2,914,962**	**4,701,424**	**4,574,248**	**34.2**	**35.9**	**44.7**	**45.9**	**119.8**	**-2.7**
Spouses	1,240,863	1,629,977	2,718,106	2,643,273	20.4	20.0	25.9	26.5	113.0	-2.8
Children	384,749	640,438	950,181	662,475	6.3	7.9	9.0	6.6	72.2	-30.3
Parents	455,873	644,547	1,033,137	1,268,500	7.5	7.9	9.8	12.7	178.3	22.8
Employment preferences	**529,604**	**1,100,488**	**1,573,421**	**1,496,425**	**8.7**	**13.5**	**15.0**	**15.0**	**182.6**	**-4.9**
First	-	220,086	352,583	432,282	-	2.7	3.4	4.3	-	22.6
Second	-	234,186	437,506	468,420	-	2.9	4.2	4.7	-	7.1
Third	-	565,887	691,438	415,608	-	7.0	6.6	4.2	-	-39.9
Skilled workers	-	488,643	652,598	379,571	-	6.0	6.2	3.8	-	-41.8
Needed unskilled workers	-	77,244	38,840	35,170	-	1.0	0.4	0.4	-	-9.5
Fourth	-	74,226	78,782	98,963	-	0.9	0.8	1.0	-	25.6
Fifth	-	5,452	13,112	81,152	-	0.1	0.1	0.8	-	518.9
Pre-1992 Third preference	264,524	340	-	-	4.4	-	-	-	-	-
Pre-1992 Sixth preference	265,080	311	-	-	4.4	-	-	-	-	-
Diversity	**67,365**	**452,323**	**461,598**	**417,805**	**1.1**	**5.6**	**4.4**	**4.2**	**520.2**	**-9.5**
Refugees/Asylees	**1,082,501**	**990,994**	**1,386,293**	**1,273,001**	**17.8**	**12.2**	**13.2**	**12.8**	**17.6**	**-8.2**
Other	**206,942**	**399,862**	**308,559**	**281,053**	**3.4**	**4.9**	**2.9**	**2.8**	**35.8**	**-8.9**

[1] Fourth preference prior to 1992

[2] Fifth preference prior to 1992

reliance on family preferences, which was most stark in the 1980s, when 57 percent of immigrants to the city were admitted under this class of admission, compared with 35 percent for the United States. But the use of family preference visas declined by approximately one-half during the 2010s (Table 5.2), narrowing the gap between the city (30 percent) and the nation (19 percent) (Table 5.3).

While the numerically limited family preference visas are often oversubscribed, entailing long waiting periods, visas for immediate relatives are not subject to numerical limits. Thus, someone who is eligible for an immediate relative visa can be admitted to permanent residence as soon as the visa processing is completed. In the 1980s, 24 percent of immigrants to New York City and 34 percent of immigrants to the United States entered under the immediate relatives category (Figure 5.2). This category saw dramatic growth as naturalized immigrants became eligible to sponsor immediate family members under this admission pathway. The increase over the last four decades in the share of immediate relatives has been in concert with the decline in the share of the numerically limited family preference visas (Table 5.2 and Table 5.3). In New York City, the share entering as immediate relatives nearly doubled to 47 percent by the 2010s, now slightly exceeding the U.S. share of 46 percent.

As noted earlier, the city receives a lower proportion of immigrants arriving with an employment visa or as a refugee/asylee, compared to the United States, a pattern that has been true for most decades. In the most recent period, 8 percent of immigrants to the city arrived on an employment visa, compared to 15 percent for the nation, while the share for refugees/asylees was 8 percent and 13 percent for the city and nation, respectively. In contrast, the city receives slightly more immigrants arriving on diversity visas—6 percent versus 4 percent for the United States.

5.3 Analysis of Class of Admission in the 2010s by Country of Birth

This analysis is divided into four subsections, each corresponding to a central feature of recent immigration law outlined in the previous section: family-related visas, including family preferences and immediate relatives of U.S. citizens; employment preferences; diversity visas; and refugees/asylees. Table 5.4, Table 5.5, and Table 5.6 detail the classes of admission by country of birth for New York's largest sources of LPRs in the 2010s, presenting detailed categories of admission for family preferences, immediate relatives, and employment preferences, respectively. Table 5.7 and Table 5.8 present the major recipients of diversity visas and the largest sources of refugees/asylees, respectively, in the 2010s. Finally, Box 5.2 through Box 5.24 trace the class of admission pattern over the past four decades for each of the top sources of LPRs in the 2010s.

For broader context, the *number* of visas over the past four decades for each class of admission is first examined (Table 5.2 and Table 5.3). As stated earlier, processing delays contribute to annual fluctuations in the administrative data, which is why data are combined into 10-year periods and changes are measured decade over decade. A change in the number of LPRs, it is important to note, can vary depending on how the data are compiled. Table 5.2 shows 954,500 lawful permanent residents arrived in the city in the 2010s, down 7.5 percent compared to the prior decade. But if a 12-year period were examined, it would show a 5.7 percent growth in LPRs between 1998-2009 and 2010-2021. Thus, rather than be seen as a change in the overall propensity of immigrants to apply to come to New York, the

7.5 percent decline in LPRs should be used as a benchmark when examining changes in the classes of admission used by immigrants entering the city during this period.

5.3.1 Family-related Visas

5.3.1.1 Family Preferences

The previous section showed that immigrants to New York heavily rely on family preference visas, though there has been a long-term decline in the share of these visas and a large increase in those entering as immediate relatives. In the 1980s, the share of the city's LPRs entering under family preferences was 57 percent, declining to 30 percent in the 2010s. Those entering under this broad class of admission declined 45 percent, from 514,800 in the 1980s to 282,400 in the last decade (Table 5.2), a stark contrast to the 9 percent decline nationwide (Table 5.3).

Historically, the second preference (spouses, children, and unmarried children of LPRs) was the largest source of family preference visas in the city (Table 5.2). As immigrants diversified their paths of entry, second preference visas dropped 56 percent, from 335,200 in the 1980s to 147,900 in the 2010s, which helps explain the overall decline in those entering under the family preferences. While there has been a substantial long-term decline, second preference visas increased in the 2010s, but represent just 16 percent of all LPRs, down from 37 percent in the 1980s.

The fourth preference—brothers and sisters of U.S. citizens—was the second largest category in the family preference visa system. LPRs to New York admitted with fourth family preference visas numbered 121,800 in the 1980s, but the number has fallen substantially since then, remaining in the range of 73,000 in subsequent decades. In the 2010s, LPRs admitted as fourth preference immigrants accounted for 8 percent of all LPRs, down from 14 percent in the 1980s.

The third family preference (married sons/daughters of U.S. citizens and their spouses and children) followed by the first preference (unmarried sons/daughters of U.S. citizens and their children) were the least used family preference visas in the city, accounting for only 2 and 4 percent, respectively, of all LPRs in the 2010s.

The number and share of detailed family preference visas for the largest immigrant groups are shown in Table 5.4 for the most recent period. More immigrants from the Dominican Republic were admitted under the family preferences than from any other country. In the 2010s, 96,300 Dominicans used these visas, more than from the next three highest countries combined. But in terms of the share of immigrants using family preference visas, Guyana ranked first (59 percent), at nearly twice the city average of 30 percent, followed by the Dominican Republic (55 percent), Bangladesh (52 percent), and Haiti (46 percent).

Certain countries demonstrated a higher reliance on specific family preference categories. Over one-fifth of immigrants from Guyana and 14 percent from Jamaica entered with first preference visas, compared to 4 percent for the city. Dominicans had the highest percentage, by far, of those who entered with second preference visas (44 percent), followed by one-quarter of Haitians and one-fifth of Yemenis; the citywide average was 16 percent. Third preference visas had lower utilization at just 2 percent for the city, but were disproportionately used by Guyanese (13 percent) and Yemeni immigrants (7 percent). Finally, Bangladeshis (36 percent) and Pakistanis (20 percent) were most likely to enter with a

Table 5.4
Family Preference Visas by Country of Birth
New York City, 2012 to 2021

	Number						Share					
		Family preferences					Total	Family Preferences				
	Total LPRs	Total	First	Second	Third	Fourth	LPRs	Total	First	Second	Third	Fourth
TOTAL	**954,522**	**282,350**	**39,725**	**147,900**	**21,735**	**72,990**	**100.0**	**29.6**	**4.2**	**15.5**	**2.3**	**7.6**
Dominican Republic	176,144	96,331	10,985	76,663	1,791	6,892	100.0	54.7	6.2	43.5	1.0	3.9
China, Total	148,954	39,614	1,995	15,644	3,819	18,156	100.0	26.6	1.3	10.5	2.6	12.2
Bangladesh	60,570	31,436	336	8,407	947	21,746	100.0	51.9	0.6	13.9	1.6	35.9
Jamaica	46,099	14,103	6,509	4,463	1,611	1,520	100.0	30.6	14.1	9.7	3.5	3.3
Guyana	31,258	18,544	6,960	5,014	3,990	2,580	100.0	59.3	22.3	16.0	12.8	8.3
Ecuador	27,698	9,386	1,348	4,671	869	2,498	100.0	33.9	4.9	16.9	3.1	9.0
India	21,729	4,747	113	1,166	587	2,881	100.0	21.8	0.5	5.4	2.7	13.3
Haiti	20,397	9,425	1,836	5,132	522	1,935	100.0	46.2	9.0	25.2	2.6	9.5
Uzbekistan	19,598	2,214	78	1,975	106	55	100.0	11.3	0.4	10.1	0.5	0.3
Pakistan	19,206	7,539	170	2,661	895	3,813	100.0	39.3	0.9	13.9	4.7	19.9
Colombia	15,282	3,306	662	1,218	299	1,127	100.0	21.6	4.3	8.0	2.0	7.4
Philippines	15,127	2,380	324	1,308	349	399	100.0	15.7	2.1	8.6	2.3	2.6
Mexico	14,374	737	49	567	30	91	100.0	5.1	0.3	3.9	0.2	0.6
Trinidad and Tobago	14,076	2,799	1,079	493	416	811	100.0	19.9	7.7	3.5	3.0	5.8
Yemen	13,997	4,390	320	2,942	1,006	122	100.0	31.4	2.3	21.0	7.2	0.9
Ghana	13,253	2,166	619	1,258	135	154	100.0	16.3	4.7	9.5	1.0	1.2
Korea	12,176	909	104	315	132	358	100.0	7.5	0.9	2.6	1.1	2.9
Egypt	11,521	1,174	29	710	74	361	100.0	10.2	0.3	6.2	0.6	3.1
Russia	11,392	742	192	320	147	83	100.0	6.5	1.7	2.8	1.3	0.7
Ukraine	10,855	1,355	237	674	309	135	100.0	12.5	2.2	6.2	2.8	1.2

fourth preference visa—the city average was just 8 percent.

5.3.1.2 Immediate Relatives of U.S. Citizens

While family preference visas are bound by a 226,000-person cap, immigration law does not impose numerical limits on immediate relatives of U.S. citizens. Thus, persons eligible for an immediate relative visa are not subject to long waiting periods and are instead admitted to permanent residence once the visa processing is completed. In the 2010s the number of immediate relative visas in the city grew by 3 percent to 449,300; this class of admission served as the path of entry for close to one-half of all immigrants to the city during this period (Table 5.2).

Immediate relatives of U.S. citizens include their spouses, minor children, and parents (of those over the age of 21). The number of spousal visas increased by 3 percent, to 255,900 and accounted for 27 percent of all immigrants to the city in the 2010s. In contrast, the number of visas for children of U.S. citizens declined by over one-quarter to 72,300, while visas for parents continued their decades-long growth, surging 31 percent to 121,100 in the most recent

Table 5.5
Immediate Relative Visas by Country of Birth
New York City, 2012 to 2021

	Number					Share				
		Immediate Relatives				Total	Immediate Relatives			
	Total LPRs	Total	Spouses	Children	Parents	LPRs	Total	Spouses	Children	Parents
TOTAL	**954,522**	**449,343**	**255,883**	**72,325**	**121,135**	**100.0**	**47.1**	**26.8**	**7.6**	**12.7**
Dominican Republic	176,144	78,964	40,816	2,021	17,933	100.0	44.8	23.2	1.1	10.2
China, Total	148,954	48,383	21,456	2,484	24,443	100.0	32.5	14.4	1.7	16.4
Bangladesh	60,570	26,658	10,895	2,150	13,613	100.0	44.0	18.0	3.5	22.5
Jamaica	46,099	30,792	17,152	7,800	5,840	100.0	66.8	37.2	16.9	12.7
Guyana	31,258	12,319	6,762	2,118	3,439	100.0	39.4	21.6	6.8	11.0
Ecuador	27,698	14,124	7,543	2,417	4,164	100.0	51.0	27.2	8.7	15.0
India	21,729	10,586	6,574	744	3,268	100.0	48.7	30.2	3.4	15.0
Haiti	20,397	10,291	5,373	2,264	2,654	100.0	50.5	26.3	11.1	13.0
Uzbekistan	19,598	2,585	1,373	284	928	100.0	13.2	7.0	1.4	4.7
Pakistan	19,206	9,725	5,581	1,427	2,717	100.0	50.6	29.1	7.4	14.2
Colombia	15,282	10,991	7,039	1,756	2,196	100.0	71.9	46.1	11.5	14.4
Philippines	15,127	7,737	4,445	1,278	2,014	100.0	51.1	29.4	8.4	13.3
Mexico	14,374	8,373	4,893	540	2,940	100.0	58.2	34.0	3.8	20.4
Trinidad and Tobago	14,076	10,754	6,451	1,224	3,079	100.0	76.4	45.8	8.7	21.9
Yemen	13,997	9,080	4,376	4,282	422	100.0	64.9	31.3	30.6	3.0
Ghana	13,253	9,375	5,111	3,150	1,114	100.0	70.7	38.6	23.8	8.4
Korea	12,176	5,149	3,765	219	1,165	100.0	42.3	30.9	1.8	9.6
Egypt	11,521	4,607	2,186	1,189	1,232	100.0	40.0	19.0	10.3	10.7
Russia	11,392	6,356	3,925	436	1,995	100.0	55.8	34.5	3.8	17.5
Ukraine	10,855	5,456	3,017	483	1,956	100.0	50.3	27.8	4.4	18.0

period. The divergence in the growth trajectory of visas for children and for parents of U.S. citizens resulted, for the first time, in a sharply higher share of immigrants entering as parents of U.S. citizens (13 percent) than those entering as minor children of U.S. citizens (8 percent). This pattern was also true nationally.

Table 5.5 shows that immediate relatives accounted for approximately two-thirds or more of all immigrants from several countries in the 2010s including Trinidad and Tobago (76 percent), Colombia (72 percent), Ghana (71 percent), Jamaica (67 percent), and Yemen (65 percent). As with the city overall, spousal visas were the primary immediate relative visas for most of the top 20 countries of origin. Exceptions include China and Bangladesh where parents of American citizens comprised a majority. Additionally, Yemen stood out as children accounted for nearly one-half of immediate relatives (slightly less than spousal visas).

5.3.2 Employment Preferences

The 1990 Act's increased emphasis on the entry of those with job skills required in the United States was reflected in 57 percent growth in employment visas used by immigrants to the city, from 67,900 in the 1980s to 106,900 in the 1990s (Table 5.2). But employment entrants have fallen substantially in subsequent periods, down to 80,300 in the 2010s, a drop of 16 percent over the prior decade. Employment visas now account for just 8 percent of entrants, compared with 9 percent in the 2000s and 11 percent in the 1990s (though marginally higher than the share in the 1980s, before the law took effect). In contrast, not only is the share of employment entrants substantially higher among immigrants to the United States, but it has increased each decade, reaching 15 percent in the 2010s (Table 5.3).

As intended by the 1990 law, those entering with an employment visa were increasingly skilled,[8] with substantial increases in highly skilled workers admitted under the first (priority workers) and second (professionals with advanced degrees or persons of exceptional ability) preference categories. While the overall number of employment visas has fallen since the 1990s for those immigrating to New York City, the number of first and second employment preference entrants has increased each decade. By the 2010s, together they accounted for over one-half of all employment entrants, more than twice

Figure 5.4
Employment Preference Visas
New York City and the United States, 1992 to 2021

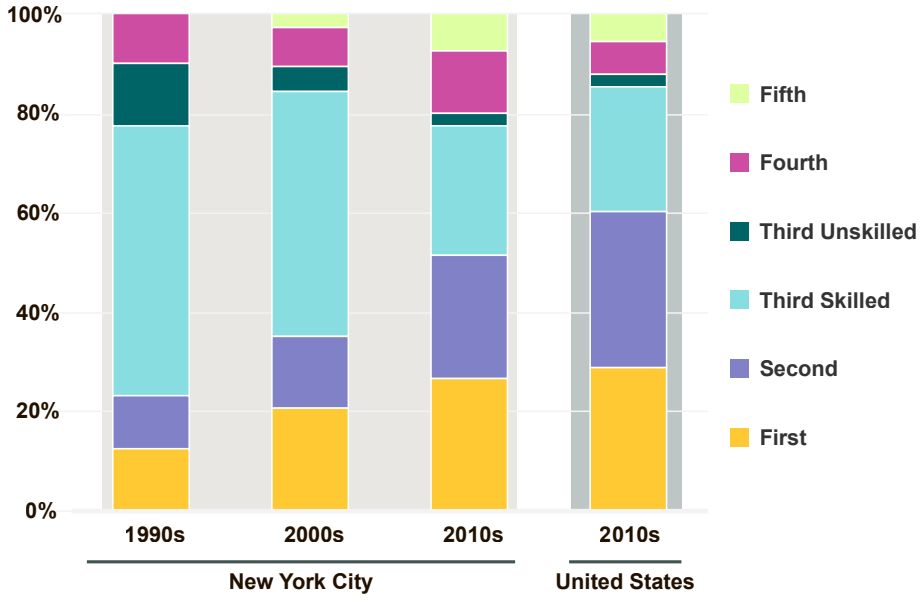


Table 5.6
Employment Preference Visas by Country of Birth
New York City, 2012 to 2021

	Number								Share							
		Employment Preferences								Employment Preferences						
	Total LPRs	Total	First	Second	Third Skilled	Third Unskilled	Fourth	Fifth	Total LPRs	Total	First	Second	Third Skilled	Third Unskilled	Fourth	Fifth
TOTAL	**954,522**	**80,327**	**21,479**	**19,897**	**20,964**	**1,978**	**10,127**	**5,882**	**100.0**	**8.4**	**2.2**	**2.1**	**2.2**	**0.2**	**1.1**	**0.6**
Dominican Republic	176,144	420	11	26	84	4	295	0	100.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
China, Total	148,954	12,020	2,493	2,161	1,812	298	441	4,815	100.0	8.1	1.7	1.4	1.2	0.2	0.3	3.2
Bangladesh	60,570	691	104	160	212	14	182	19	100.0	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0
Jamaica	46,099	878	4	21	344	7	502	0	100.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.0
Guyana	31,258	247	0	0	160	8	79	0	100.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0
Ecuador	27,698	1,808	0	26	848	248	686	0	100.0	6.5	0.0	0.1	3.1	0.9	2.5	0.0
India	21,729	4,692	1,896	991	945	0	683	177	100.0	21.6	8.7	4.6	4.3	0.0	3.1	0.8
Haiti	20,397	218	0	0	0	0	218	0	100.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0
Uzbekistan	19,598	111	24	38	22	0	27	0	100.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Pakistan	19,206	948	91	285	306	5	252	9	100.0	4.9	0.5	1.5	1.6	0.0	1.3	0.0
Colombia	15,282	655	107	212	190	5	141	0	100.0	4.3	0.7	1.4	1.2	0.0	0.9	0.0
Philippines	15,127	4,743	103	1,148	3,257	96	134	5	100.0	31.4	0.7	7.6	21.5	0.6	0.9	0.0
Mexico	14,374	2,318	231	293	743	153	893	5	100.0	16.1	1.6	2.0	5.2	1.1	6.2	0.0
Trinidad and Tobago	14,076	290	8	24	167	21	70	0	100.0	2.1	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.5	0.0
Yemen	13,997	42	0	0	0	6	36	0	100.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Ghana	13,253	46	0	0	0	0	46	0	100.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Korea	12,176	6,104	497	1,786	2,733	523	307	258	100.0	50.1	4.1	14.7	22.4	4.3	2.5	2.1
Egypt	11,521	521	77	284	57	5	98	0	100.0	4.5	0.7	2.5	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.0
Russia	11,392	1,053	339	407	189	0	48	70	100.0	9.2	3.0	3.6	1.7	0.0	0.4	0.6
Ukraine	10,855	511	148	210	116	5	27	5	100.0	4.7	1.4	1.9	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0

their share in the 1990s (Table 5.2 and Figure 5.4). An even higher share of employment entrants to the United States is admitted on highly skilled visas with first and second preferences accounting for 60 percent of employment visas in the 2010s, up from 41 percent in the 1990s (Table 5.3).

The number of third preference visas (skilled and unskilled workers) fell 56 percent in the city over the prior decade, to 22,900 visas in the 2010s. This was the only employment preference with a decline in visas, accounting for the overall decline in employment visas for the city.

Over the past decade, fourth preference employment visas (special immigrants) increased by one-third to 10,100, while the fifth preference (employment creation) more than doubled to 5,900 visas. The fifth employment preference was designed specifically to encourage foreign investment and create employment; these are also known as investor visas. Immigrants with fifth preference visas from China (4,800) comprised four-fifths of the city's investor visas; Korea and India were the next largest groups with 260 and 180, respectively.

Table 5.6 shows the top 20 recipients of employment visas in the city, led by China (12,000) and Korea (6,100), followed by the Philippines and India, with 4,700 each. Employment visas were used by 8 percent of immigrants from China, around the city average, but represented a much larger share for others: about one-half of Koreans, one-third of Filipinos, and one-fifth of Indians entered with an employment visa. While one-half of entrants to the city using employment visas were highly skilled—admitted under the first (priority workers) or second (professionals with advanced degrees or persons of exceptional ability) preference—this proportion varied by country. Among Indian immigrants, 60 percent qualified under these top two categories, compared with only one-third of Koreans and one-quarter of Filipinos, the majority of whom entered under the third preference.

The United Kingdom and France, which were not among the city's overall top 20 sources of LPRs, had high numerical usage of employment visas, ranking fifth and sixth, respectively. Employment visas were the route of entry for roughly one-half of LPRs from these two countries, most of whom were highly skilled.

5.3.3 Diversity Visas

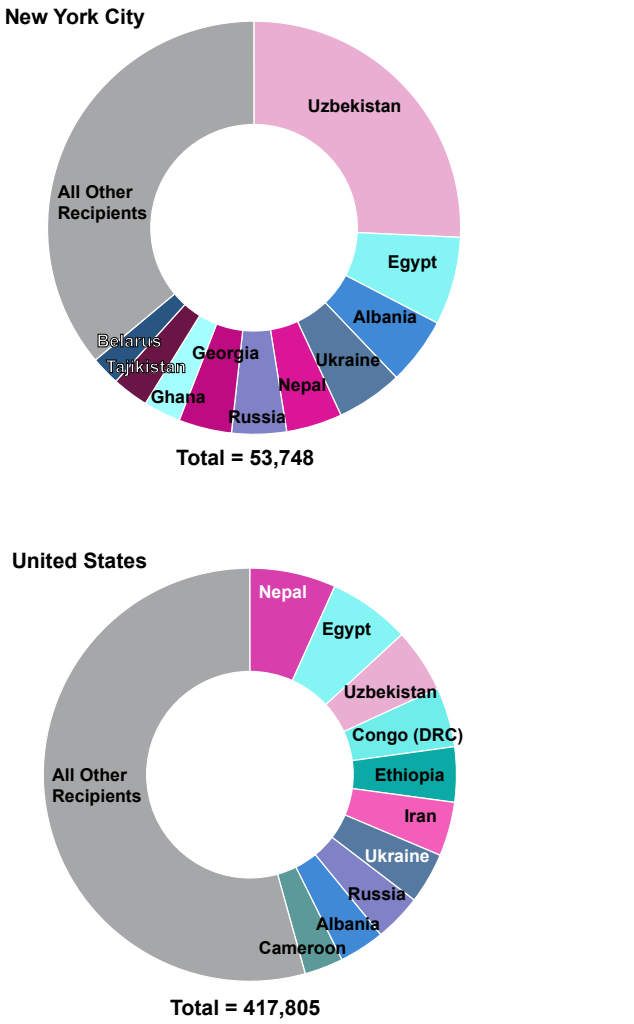
The diversity visa program created a new path to entry for prospective immigrants from countries with small flows to the United States. Nationwide, the number of diversity visas peaked in the 2000s, declining 9 percent in the most recent decade, to 417,800 (Table 5.3). In contrast, diversity visas obtained by LPRs in the city peaked in the 1990s at 88,900, declined to 72,000 in the 2000s, and fell by another 25 percent in the past decade to 53,700 (Table 5.2). Nevertheless, the *share* of all immigrants receiving diversity visas remains higher in New York City in the 2010s than in the country overall (6 percent versus 4 percent).

Part of the numerical decline in the use of diversity visas by LPRs to the city was due to the changing profile of the top recipients of diversity visas to the nation. In the 1990s, Poland and Ireland were the top sending countries for diversity visas, due to special provisions established to boost their flows during a three-year transitional period in the early 1990s. These two countries sent a disproportionate share of their diversity visa holders to New York, and the elimination of these provisions in 1995 saw a gradual decline in diversity visas for these sources. Overall flows from Bangladesh, another country with a disproportionate presence in the city relative

Table 5.7
Top 20 Recipients of Diversity Visas New York City, 2012 to 2021

		Diversity Visas		
				as a Percent of
	Total LPRs	Number	Percent	Total LPRs
TOTAL	**954,522**	**53,748**	**100.0**	**5.6**
Uzbekistan	19,598	13,843	25.8	70.6
Egypt	11,521	3,702	6.9	32.1
Albania	8,076	2,827	5.3	35.0
Ukraine	10,855	2,795	5.2	25.8
Nepal	9,533	2,345	4.4	24.6
Russia	11,392	2,303	4.3	20.2
Georgia	5,844	2,234	4.2	38.2
Ghana	13,253	1,565	2.9	11.8
Tajikistan	2,351	1,534	2.8	65.2
Belarus	2,822	1,224	2.3	43.4
Germany	3,621	1,035	1.9	28.6
Türkiye	4,134	1,029	1.9	24.9
Morocco	3,464	1,008	1.9	29.1
Algeria	1,773	917	1.7	51.7
Guinea	5,512	750	1.4	13.6
Australia	2,966	718	1.3	24.2
Nigeria	9,988	590	1.1	5.9
Togo	1,770	582	1.1	32.9
Bangladesh	60,570	580	1.1	1.0
Kazakhstan	1,767	559	1.0	31.6

Figure 5.5
Top 10 Recipients of Diversity Visas New York City and the United States, 2012 to 2021



to the nation, reached a numerical threshold in 2012 that made it ineligible to participate in the program during the rest of the period. After being the largest source of diversity visa recipients to the city in the 1980s and 2000s, it ranked 19th in the 2010s (Table 5.7). (The number of immigrants from Bangladesh to New York City continues to rise, however, due to their access to the much larger pool of family-related visas.) By the 2010s, the top 10 recipients of diversity visas to the United States had changed substantially. Some of the top countries of birth for diversity visas to the United States send relatively few migrants to New York City—the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Iran, and Cameroon (Figure 5.5), 4 of the top 10 senders nationally, send just 1 percent of their diversity visa holders to New York City. This particularly explains the steep drop in diversity visa entrants to New York City relative to the nation.

Some countries, however, continued to send a large share of their diversity visa holders to New York City. Chief among them was Uzbekistan, with

two-thirds of its diversity visa recipients—13,800 LPRs—settling in New York, accounting for one-quarter of all diversity entrants to the city (Figure 5.5). Diversity visas provided a pathway for 71 percent of Uzbek immigrants to the city. Egypt ranked a distant second, with 3,700 diversity entrants, accounting for one-third of the Egyptian flow and helping bring Egypt into the top 20 sources of LPRs. Albania was third (2,800), with these visas facilitating the entry of one-third of Albanian immigrants to the city. Ukraine (2,800) and Nepal (2,300) rounded out the top five, affording about one-quarter of immigrants from these countries a pathway to the city.

Thus, the diversity visa lottery expanded immigration opportunities to many countries that previously had limited or no access to U.S. immigration visas. What started as a program in the late 1980s to reinvigorate immigration from Europe, with visas set aside specifically for Ireland and Poland, has turned into a gateway for immigrants from all over the world who did not qualify under the family or employment preferences. Bangladesh's experience highlights the impact of the diversity program in supporting the entry of a previously underrepresented country that subsequently established a substantial presence. This process is likely to continue, with diversity visas helping some countries sustain their flows to the city, as with Egypt, Albania, and Georgia. Large increases in diversity visas (albeit from small bases) have allowed other countries to establish a small presence in the city. Immigrants from Tajikistan, for example, experienced a near six-fold increase in diversity visas in the 2010s, while Nepalese and Georgian entrants saw a near doubling of these visas. Also notable was that 7 of the top 20 source countries for diversity visas in New York City were African, including 4 from sub-Saharan Africa: Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria, and Togo. Over time, diversity visa recipients are likely to bring in their extended families, helping new countries become a part of New York's immigration landscape.

5.3.4 Refugees/Asylees

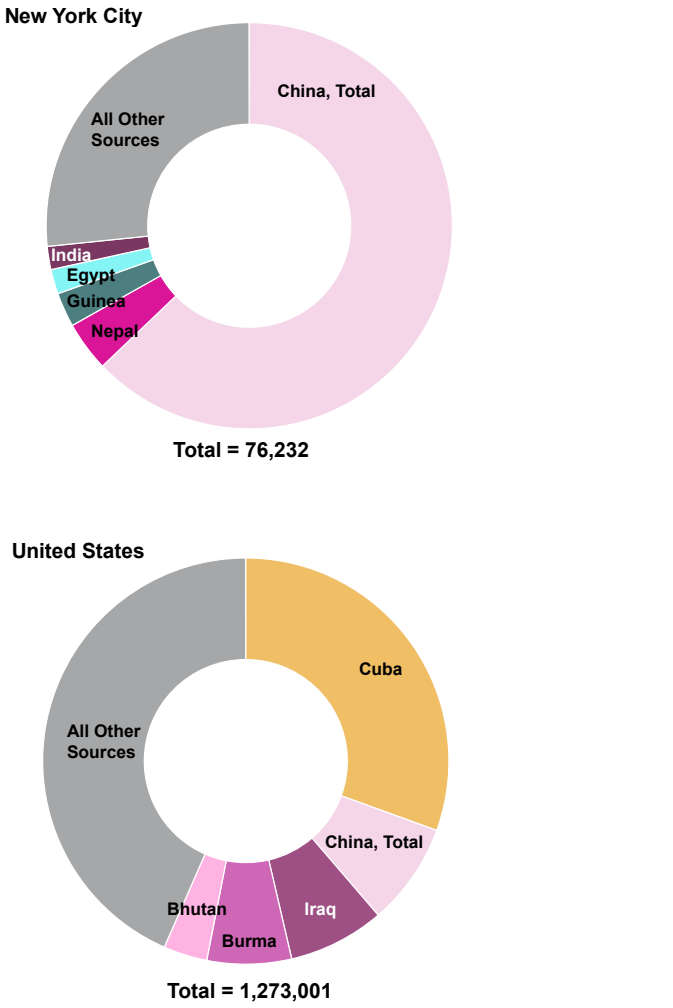
Refugee/asylee flows to the city in the 2010s declined by 42 percent over the prior decade, to a near historic low of 76,200 (Table 5.2). (For conciseness, refugees/asylees will be referred to as refugees.) Refugees accounted for 8 percent of immigrants to the city, down substantially from 13 percent in the prior decade. In contrast, refugee flows to the United States declined only modestly, with refugees maintaining their 13 percent share of immigrants to the nation (Table 5.3). These trends, however, belie within-decade fluctuations. Refugee admissions sharply increased during the first half of the 2010s reaching a peak in 2016, but they declined to near historic lows during the second half of the decade (data not shown). This reflected several policy changes, including a record-low admission cap, enhanced vetting and screening procedures, as well as a suspension of admissions in October of fiscal years 2019 and 2020 (corresponding to October 2018 and October 2019). Processing of applications was also affected by Covid-19-related restrictions. While the annual ceiling for refugees was raised in 2021, a surge of applications has contributed to a lengthy backlog of pending claims.

With respect to the sources of refugee flows, foreign policy often plays a role in determining who is granted refugee status. Historically the Refugee Act favored persons fleeing from communist countries over those facing persecution in other countries. This interest is reflected by Cuba and China's presence as the top two countries of origin for refugees to the United States, together accounting for nearly 40 percent of all refugees to the nation (Figure 5.6). Iraq, Burma (Myanmar), and Bhutan rounded out the top

Table 5.8
Top 20 Sources of Refugees/Asylees New York City, 2012 to 2021

		Refugee/Asylee Visas		
	Total LPRs	Number	Percent	as a Percent of Total LPRs
TOTAL	**954,522**	**76,232**	**100.0**	**8.0**
China, Total	148,954	47,920	62.9	32.2
Nepal	9,533	3,035	4.0	31.8
Guinea	5,512	2,091	2.7	37.9
Egypt	11,521	1,491	2.0	12.9
India	21,729	1,408	1.9	6.5
Bangladesh	60,570	977	1.3	1.6
Cuba	1,141	964	1.3	84.5
Russia	11,392	908	1.2	8.0
Pakistan	19,206	880	1.2	4.6
Cote d'Ivoire	2,968	866	1.1	29.2
Uzbekistan	19,598	787	1.0	4.0
Soviet Union (former)	1,862	751	1.0	40.3
Ukraine	10,855	693	0.9	6.4
Gambia	2,496	671	0.9	26.9
Burkina Faso	1,825	653	0.9	35.8
Burma	2,130	625	0.8	29.3
Albania	8,076	595	0.8	7.4
Mali	2,086	572	0.8	27.4
Sri Lanka	1,653	488	0.6	29.5
Haiti	20,397	407	0.5	2.0

Figure 5.6
Top Five Sources of Refugees/Asylees New York City and the United States, 2012 to 2021



Note: The OHSS data reflect the country of birth recorded at the time of initial entry into the United States.

five sources of refugees to the United States.

China accounted for nearly two-thirds of the city's refugee flow (Table 5.8). Nearly all of the 47,900 refugees from China were from the mainland. The next largest sources of refugees were Nepal (3,000) and Guinea (2,100). For each of these countries, refugees comprised approximately one-third of their immigrant flow. Egypt (1,500) and India (1,400) rounded out the top five sources of refugees to the city.

In the 2000s, countries such as China, Russia, and Uzbekistan were major sources of refugees to the United States, with a disproportionate share settling in the city. While China continued to rank second nationally in the 2010s, Russia and Uzbekistan no longer appeared among the nation's top 20 countries of origin for refugees (data not shown). Refugee flows from all three countries declined substantially, contributing to a significant reduction in arrivals to the city. Notably, the number of Chinese refugees settling in the city fell by 24,000 compared to the

previous decade—accounting for 40 percent of the overall decline in the city's refugee population.

5.4 The Trajectory of Immigrant Groups Settling in New York: Changing Lawful Pathways and Emerging Source Countries

This section focuses on how the pathways to admission for the top 20 recently admitted immigrant groups have changed over time (Table 5.9). Each country is at its own stage with respect to immigration to the city, with flows that may be emerging, holding steady, or ebbing. At each stage, each country establishes its own pathway to admission to the United States, and these pathways often evolve over time.

Bangladesh is a good example of how the primary class of admission for a country can evolve over a few decades, enabling flows to increase. As previously noted, the diversity visa program enabled immigrants from Bangladesh to establish a base in New York in the 1980s, when almost

Table 5.9
Top 20 Sources of Lawful Permanent Residents in the 2010s Ranked Over Time
New York City, 1982 to 2021

	1980s		1990s		2000s		2010s	
Country	Rank	Number	Rank	Number	Rank	Number	Rank	Number
TOTAL	**-**	**898,213**	**-**	**1,002,190**	**-**	**1,031,668**	**-**	**954,522**
Dominican Republic	1	151,712	1	161,704	2	153,440	1	176,144
China, Total	3	93,962	2	107,088	1	170,056	2	148,954
Bangladesh	23	8,695	8	29,708	3	52,658	3	60,570
Jamaica	2	87,112	3	55,686	4	50,317	4	46,099
Guyana	4	67,729	4	46,189	5	46,431	5	31,258
Ecuador	10	22,857	6	30,867	6	34,817	6	27,698
India	8	24,938	11	28,274	7	27,991	7	21,729
Haiti	5	48,518	7	30,329	8	27,461	8	20,397
Uzbekistan	-	-	17	15,190	15	15,703	9	19,598
Pakistan	20	9,803	13	23,632	10	22,468	10	19,206
Colombia	7	26,834	15	22,097	11	22,312	11	15,282
Philippines	11	19,791	14	22,931	12	17,909	12	15,127
Mexico	40	3,856	24	9,462	19	12,820	13	14,374
Trinidad and Tobago	12	19,342	10	28,393	9	26,006	14	14,076
Yemen	45	3,142	34	5,681	26	8,447	15	13,997
Ghana	52	2,382	20	10,813	17	13,419	16	13,253
Korea	9	24,361	18	13,785	16	14,060	17	12,176
Egypt	34	5,243	28	7,789	21	10,111	18	11,521
Russia	-	-	12	26,760	18	12,952	19	11,392
Ukraine	-	-	5	45,356	13	17,740	20	10,855

one-half of those from Bangladesh were admitted with a diversity visa, but the share dropped to just 1 percent in the most recent period. Once naturalized, diversity immigrants from the 1980s and later were able to bring in their family using the much larger pool of family-related visas, which now account for 96 percent of Bangladeshi flows to the city. Consequently, the number of LPRs from Bangladesh increased from 8,700 in the 1980s to 60,600 in the 2010s. This section groups countries based on their shared set of experiences: whether their flows to the city are increasing or decreasing, whether they use a specific class of admission disproportionately, or whether they have stopped using a specific class of admission as their immigration trajectories to the city change. This allows for a more integrated view of how classes of admission are used by New York City's largest immigrant groups, as well as by those who are relative newcomers to the city.

5.4.1 Countries that Overwhelmingly Use Family-related Visas—Dominican Republic, Guyana, Jamaica, Haiti, Yemen, and Bangladesh

Family-related visas include both family preference and immediate relative visas (Table 5.2). Just over three-quarters of immigrants to the city in the 2010s entered with a family-related visa. Among countries that predominantly used family-based visas, the Dominican Republic stood out, with 99 percent of its immigrants entering through this category—a share that has changed little since the 1980s, despite increasing flows each decade (Box 5.2). Other source countries with over 90 percent entering with family-related visas over the past four decades include Guyana (Box 5.3), Jamaica (Box 5.4), Haiti (Box 5.5), and Colombia (Box 5.21)—even as the overall flow of each fell by around one-half or more between the 1980s and 2010s.

While the overall share of family-related visas did not change markedly, each of these countries experienced a decrease in the use of family preferences coupled with an increase in the use of immediate relative visas. Yemen (Box 5.6) was another country with over 96 percent entering with a family-related visa—with approximately two-thirds coming in as immediate relatives, a share that has not changed much over four decades. The class of admission distribution has remained largely unchanged despite flows from Yemen having increased dramatically in recent decades. This stands in contrast to Bangladesh (Box 5.7), where growth in overall flows over the past four decades has been accompanied by a nearly doubling of the share of family-related visas, to 96 percent.

5.4.2 Countries with a Declining Flow Due to a Drop in Refugee Admissions—*Ukraine, Russia, and China*

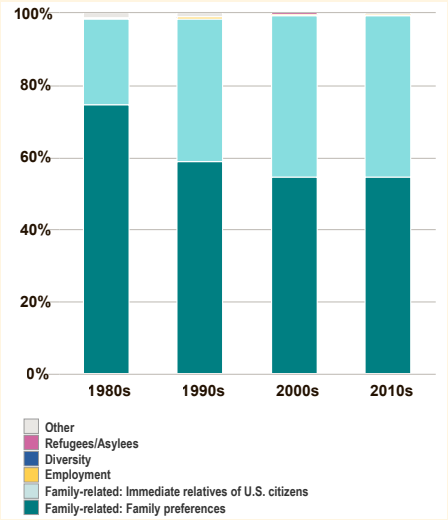
In the 1990s, large refugee flows accounted for 80 percent of immigrants from Ukraine (Box 5.8) and 66 percent from Russia (Box 5.9).

Over the next two decades, refugee flows from Ukraine and Russia plummeted, resulting in overall flows declining by three-quarters and over one-half, respectively. As a result, the LPR ranking for Russia moved from 12th in the 1990s to 19th in the 2010s, while Ukraine dropped from 5th to 20th. While Russians and Ukrainians entering as immediate relatives sharply increased during this period, it was insufficient to compensate for the huge decrease in refugee admissions. China (Box 5.10) was another country that saw a steep decline in refugee flows, down one-third in the past decade, resulting in China's rank as the second largest country of birth for LPRs in the 2010s after holding the top spot in the 2000s. However, Mainland China, Taiwan and Hong

Box 5.2
The Dominican Republic

Immigrants Admitted from the Dominican Republic by Class of Admission, New York City, 1982 to 2021

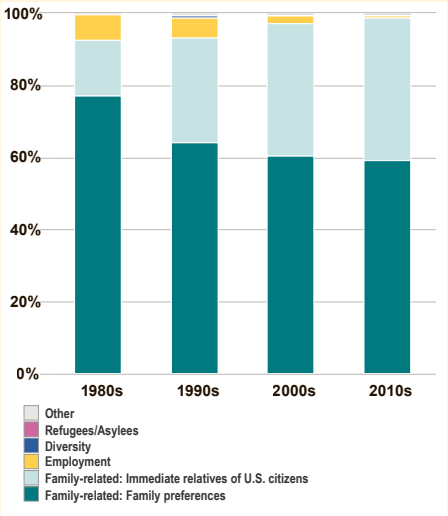
	Number				Percent Change	
Type and class of admission	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s	80s to 10s	00s to 10s
TOTAL	**151,712**	**161,704**	**153,440**	**176,144**	**16.1**	**14.8**
Family-related visas	**149,371**	**159,238**	**152,592**	**175,295**	**17.4**	**14.9**
Family preferences	**113,151**	**95,303**	**83,964**	**96,331**	**-14.9**	**14.7**
First	2,992	6,271	8,024	10,985	267.2	36.9
Second	92,885	74,463	66,456	76,663	-17.5	15.4
Third (Fourth preference prior to 1992)	3,085	3,199	2,185	1,791	-41.9	-18
Fourth (Fifth preference prior to 1992)	14,189	11,370	7,299	6,892	-51.4	-5.6
Immediate relatives of U.S. citizens	**36,220**	**63,935**	**68,628**	**78,964**	**118**	**15.1**
Spouses	20,750	33,299	32,046	40,816	96.7	27.4
Children	9,079	20,721	22,245	2,021	-77.7	-90.9
Parents	6,391	9,915	14,337	17,933	180.6	25.1
Employment preferences	**484**	**942**	**595**	**420**	**-13.2**	**-29.4**
First	-	44	14	11	-	-21.4
Second	-	29	19	26	-	36.8
Third	-	336	240	88	-	-63.3
Skilled workers	-	219	218	84	-	-61.5
Needed unskilled workers	-	117	22	4	-	-81.8
Fourth	-	533	282	295	-	4.6
Fifth	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pre-1992 Third preference	68	-	-	-	-	-
Pre-1992 Sixth preference	416	-	-	-	-	-
Diversity	**2**	**22**	**14**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Refugees/Asylees	**6**	**5**	**20**	**35**	**483.3**	**75**



Box 5.3
Guyana

Immigrants Admitted from Guyana by Class of Admission, New York City, 1982 to 2021

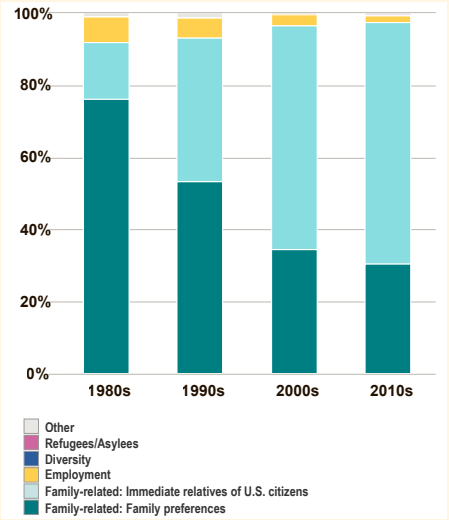
	Number				Percent Change	
Type and class of admission	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s	80s to 10s	00s to 10s
TOTAL	**67,729**	**46,189**	**46,431**	**31,258**	**-53.9**	**-32.7**
Family-related visas	**62,737**	**42,987**	**45,092**	**30,863**	**-50.8**	**-31.6**
Family preferences	**52,189**	**29,596**	**28,017**	**18,544**	**-64.5**	**-33.8**
First	914	4,627	8,693	6,960	661.5	-19.9
Second	29,842	11,164	3,657	5,014	-83.2	37.1
Third (Fourth preference prior to 1992)	4,346	5,927	10,893	3,990	-8.2	-63.4
Fourth (Fifth preference prior to 1992)	17,087	7,878	4,774	2,580	-84.9	-46.0
Immediate relatives of U.S. citizens	**10,548**	**13,391**	**17,075**	**12,319**	**16.8**	**-27.9**
Spouses	4,200	5,743	8,220	6,762	61.0	-17.7
Children	1,881	2,666	3,834	2,118	12.6	-44.8
Parents	4,467	4,982	5,021	3,439	-23.0	-31.5
Employment preferences	**4,708**	**2,634**	**1,094**	**247**	**-94.8**	**-77.4**
First	-	7	16	-	-	-
Second	-	199	3	-	-	-
Third	-	2,016	848	168	-	-80.2
Skilled workers	-	704	642	160	-	-75.1
Needed unskilled workers	-	1,312	206	8	-	-96.1
Fourth	-	409	180	79	-	-56.1
Fifth	-	1	-	-	-	-
Pre-1992 Third preference	612	1	-	-	-	-
Pre-1992 Sixth preference	4,096	1	-	-	-	-
Diversity	**4**	**255**	**73**	**10**	**150.0**	**-86.3**
Refugees/Asylees	**7**	**7**	**83**	**26**	**271.4**	**-68.7**



Box 5.4
Jamaica

Immigrants Admitted from Jamaica by Class of Admission, New York City, 1982 to 2021

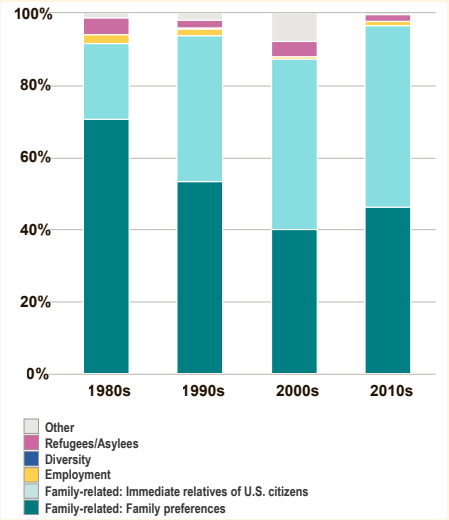
	Number				Percent Change	
Type and class of admission	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s	80s to 10s	00s to 10s
TOTAL	**87,112**	**55,686**	**50,317**	**46,099**	**-47.1**	**-8.4**
Family-related visas	**80,185**	**51,888**	**48,683**	**44,895**	**-44.0**	**-7.8**
Family preferences	**66,338**	**29,659**	**17,389**	**14,103**	**-78.7**	**-18.9**
First	2,368	6,864	9,477	6,509	174.9	-31.3
Second	47,025	15,396	4,170	4,463	-90.5	7.0
Third (Fourth preference prior to 1992)	4,229	1,942	1,868	1,611	-61.9	-13.8
Fourth (Fifth preference prior to 1992)	12,716	5,457	1,874	1,520	-88.1	-18.9
Immediate relatives of U.S. citizens	**13,847**	**22,229**	**31,294**	**30,792**	**122.4**	**-1.6**
Spouses	7,523	10,821	17,092	17,152	128.0	0.4
Children	3,389	7,929	9,116	7,800	130.2	-14.4
Parents	2,935	3,479	5,086	5,840	99.0	14.8
Employment preferences	**6,048**	**3,061**	**1,431**	**878**	**-85.5**	**-38.6**
First	-	17	23	4	-	-82.6
Second	-	444	35	21	-	-40.0
Third	-	1,764	1,033	351	-	-66.0
Skilled workers	-	647	742	344	-	-53.6
Needed unskilled workers	-	1,117	291	7	-	-97.6
Fourth	-	834	317	502	-	58.4
Fifth	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pre-1992 Third preference	1,234	-	-	-	-	-
Pre-1992 Sixth preference	4,814	2	-	-	-	-
Diversity	**3**	**7**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Refugees/Asylees	**2**	**3**	**45**	**150**	**7,400.0**	**233.3**



Box 5.5
Haiti

Immigrants Admitted from Haiti by Class of Admission, New York City, 1982 to 2021

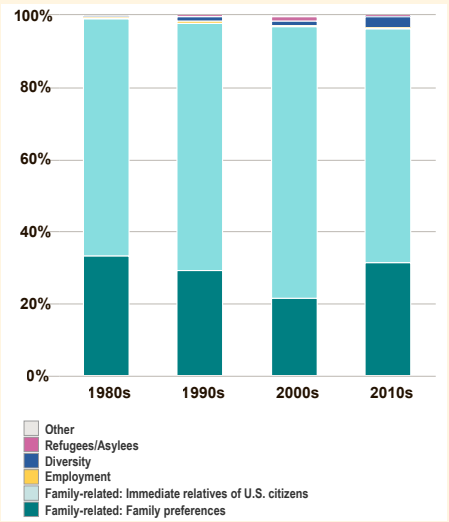
	Number				Percent Change	
Type and class of admission	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s	80s to 10s	00s to 10s
TOTAL	**48,518**	**30,329**	**27,461**	**20,397**	**-58.0**	**-25.7**
Family-related visas	**44,484**	**28,443**	**24,004**	**19,716**	**-55.7**	**-17.9**
Family preferences	**34,224**	**16,171**	**10,988**	**9,425**	**-72.5**	**-14.2**
First	664	2,703	2,803	1,836	176.5	-34.5
Second	27,611	10,552	5,754	5,132	-81.4	-10.8
Third (Fourth preference prior to 1992)	440	530	962	522	18.6	-45.7
Fourth (Fifth preference prior to 1992)	5,509	2,386	1,469	1,935	-64.9	31.7
Immediate relatives of U.S. citizens	**10,260**	**12,272**	**13,016**	**10,291**	**0.3**	**-20.9**
Spouses	6,504	4,795	5,932	5,373	-17.4	-9.4
Children	1,558	3,293	3,630	2,264	45.3	-37.6
Parents	2,198	4,184	3,454	2,654	20.8	-23.2
Employment preferences	**1,153**	**564**	**158**	**218**	**-81.1**	**38.0**
First	-	-	-	-	-	-
Second	-	14	3	-	-	-
Third	-	271	22	-	-	-
Skilled workers	-	104	9	-	-	-
Needed unskilled workers	-	167	13	-	-	-
Fourth	-	279	98	218	-	122.5
Fifth	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pre-1992 Third preference	63	-	-	-	-	-
Pre-1992 Sixth preference	1,090	-	-	-	-	-
Diversity	**-**	**142**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Refugees/Asylees	**2,256**	**658**	**1,222**	**407**	**-82.0**	**-66.7**



Box 5.6
Yemen

Immigrants Admitted from Yemen by Class of Admission, New York City, 1982 to 2021

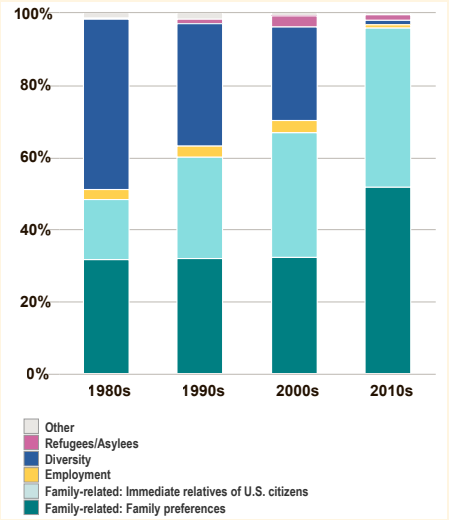
	Number				Percent Change	
Type and class of admission	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s	80s to 10s	00s to 10s
TOTAL	**3,142**	**5,681**	**8,447**	**13,997**	**345.5**	**65.7**
Family-related visas	**3,109**	**5,557**	**8,183**	**13,470**	**333.3**	**64.6**
Family preferences	**1,052**	**1,669**	**1,830**	**4,390**	**317.3**	**139.9**
First	376	729	189	320	-14.9	69.3
Second	280	347	1,190	2,942	950.7	147.2
Third (Fourth preference prior to 1992)	284	536	351	1,006	254.2	186.6
Fourth (Fifth preference prior to 1992)	112	57	59	122	8.9	106.8
Immediate relatives of U.S. citizens	**2,057**	**3,888**	**6,353**	**9,080**	**341.4**	**42.9**
Spouses	465	997	2,253	4,376	841.1	94.2
Children	1,556	2,845	3,979	4,282	175.2	7.6
Parents	36	46	103	422	1,072.2	309.7
Employment preferences	**15**	**44**	**29**	**42**	**180.0**	**44.8**
First	-	6	-	-	-	-
Second	-	2	-	-	-	-
Third	-	15	9	6	-	-33.3
Skilled workers	-	14	9	-	-	-
Needed unskilled workers	-	1	-	6	-	-
Fourth	-	20	17	36	-	111.8
Fifth	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pre-1992 Third preference	4	-	-	-	-	-
Pre-1992 Sixth preference	11	1	-	-	-	-
Diversity	**12**	**70**	**94**	**442**	**3,583.3**	**370.2**
Refugees/Asylees	**1**	**8**	**123**	**43**	**4,200.0**	**-65.0**



Box 5.7
Bangladesh

Immigrants Admitted from Bangladesh by Class of Admission, New York City, 1982 to 2021

	Number				Percent Change	
Type and class of admission	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s	80s to 10s	00s to 10s
TOTAL	**8,695**	**29,708**	**52,658**	**60,570**	**596.6**	**15.0**
Family-related visas	**4,223**	**17,847**	**35,208**	**58,094**	**1,275.7**	**65.0**
Family preferences	**2,760**	**9,568**	**17,013**	**31,436**	**1,039.0**	**84.8**
First	17	266	415	336	1,876.5	-19.0
Second	1,475	6,839	4,845	8,407	470.0	73.5
Third (Fourth preference prior to 1992)	132	424	676	947	617.4	40.1
Fourth (Fifth preference prior to 1992)	1,136	2,039	11,077	21,746	1,814.3	96.3
Immediate relatives of U.S. citizens	**1,463**	**8,279**	**18,195**	**26,658**	**1,722.2**	**46.5**
Spouses	813	3,260	8,038	10,895	1,240.1	35.5
Children	229	1,832	2,622	2,150	838.9	-18.0
Parents	421	3,187	7,535	13,613	3,133.5	80.7
Employment preferences	**242**	**911**	**1,809**	**691**	**185.5**	**-61.8**
First	-	94	71	104	-	46.5
Second	-	133	165	160	-	-3.0
Third	-	519	1,228	226	-	-81.6
Skilled workers	-	460	1,194	212	-	-82.2
Needed unskilled workers	-	59	34	14	-	-58.8
Fourth	-	165	305	182	-	-40.3
Fifth	-	-	-	19	-	-
Pre-1992 Third preference	100	-	-	-	-	-
Pre-1992 Sixth preference	142	-	-	-	-	-
Diversity	**4,104**	**10,169**	**13,706**	**580**	**-85.9**	**-95.8**
Refugees/Asylees	**8**	**334**	**1,566**	**977**	**12,112.5**	**-37.6**



Kong pattern differently, as shown in the next section.

5.4.3 Countries that Disproportionately Use Employment Visas—*Korea, Philippines, India, and Mexico*

Although just 8 percent of all immigrants to the city in the 2010s arrived with an employment visa, this pathway was used by one-half of Koreans (Box 5.11), nearly one-third of Filipinos (Box 5.12), and over one-fifth of Indians (Box 5.13). For each of these countries, the share arriving with an employment visa has consistently exceeded the citywide average across the past four decades, though peaks occurred at different times. The share of Koreans entering with an employment visa reached a new high in the 2010s, whereas the peak for Indian immigrants came in the 2000s (27 percent), and for Filipinos in the 1990s (47 percent). Sixteen percent of Mexican immigrants (Box 5.14) arrived with an employment visa, the fourth highest share in the 2010s.

In absolute numbers, Chinese immigrants (Box 5.10) were the largest beneficiaries of employment visas with over 12,000 entering under this preference in the 2010s. However, with respect to the proportion arriving with these visas, there were large differences by birthplace. As discussed above, immigrants from China primarily entered as refugees, but those from Taiwan and Hong Kong disproportionately used employment visas. While 7 percent of those born on the mainland (Box 5.15) entered with an employment visa, this was true of 38 percent of LPRs from Taiwan (Box 5.16) and 21 percent of those from Hong Kong (Box 5.17).

5.4.4 Countries that Disproportionately Use Diversity Visas—*Uzbekistan and Egypt*

In the 2010s, over 70 percent of immigrants from Uzbekistan (Box 5.18) entered with a diversity visa, the highest share of any country, and helped Uzbekistan emerge as a top 10 source country of LPRs. Diversity visas also accounted for a large share of Egyptian LPRs (32 percent), aiding Egypt's move into the top 20 (Box 5.19).

5.4.5 Countries with Large Declines and Emerging Source Countries

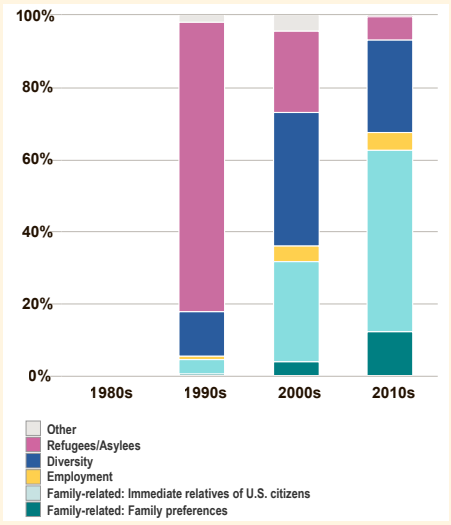
In the last decade, newly admitted LPRs to New York City fell by 7.5 percent during a period that overlapped with the Covid-19 pandemic. Of the top 20 source countries, 14 experienced declines, with flows from Trinidad and Tobago (Box 5.20) dropping by nearly one-half, continuing a long-term trend. This resulted in Trinidad and Tobago exiting the top 10 sources of LPRs to the city, moving from 9th to 14th. Ukraine's (Box 5.8) decline of 39 percent was the second largest, and as noted earlier, resulted in the country shifting to 20th in the rankings. Newly admitted LPRs from Guyana (Box 5.3) and Colombia (Box 5.21) dropped by over one-third, those from India (Box 5.13) and Ecuador (Box 5.22) dropped by one-fifth, and LPRs from Pakistan (Box 5.23) fell by one-seventh. Despite these above-average declines, each of these countries maintained their rankings on the top 20 list.

Just six countries in the top 20 experienced growth between the 2000s and the 2010s. The 15 percent growth in Dominican (Box 5.2) flows helped the country regain the top position, after falling to second in the 2000s. Bangladesh (Box 5.7) remained the third largest sender in the 2010s, also with 15 percent growth. In an earlier edition of this publication, Bangladesh was labeled as an emerging source

Box 5.8
Ukraine

Immigrants Admitted from Ukraine by Class of Admission, New York City, 1982 to 2021

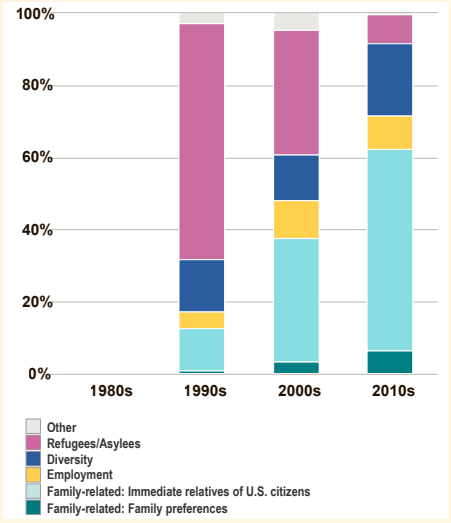
	Number				Percent Change	
Type and class of admission	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s	80s to 10s	00s to 10s
TOTAL	**-**	**45,356**	**17,740**	**10,855**	**-**	**-38.8**
Family-related visas	**-**	**2,057**	**5,664**	**6,811**	**-**	**20.3**
Family preferences	**-**	**222**	**703**	**1,355**	**-**	**92.8**
First	-	85	270	237	-	-12.2
Second	-	69	186	674	-	262.4
Third (Fourth preference prior to 1992)	-	61	159	309	-	94.3
Fourth (Fifth preference prior to 1992)	-	7	44	135	-	206.8
Immediate relatives of U.S. citizens	**-**	**1,835**	**4,961**	**5,456**	**-**	**10.0**
Spouses	-	1,040	2,753	3,017	-	9.6
Children	-	379	721	483	-	-33.0
Parents	-	416	1,487	1,956	-	31.5
Employment preferences	**-**	**476**	**755**	**511**	**-**	**-32.3**
First	-	190	121	148	-	22.3
Second	-	48	128	210	-	64.1
Third	-	191	437	121	-	-72.3
Skilled workers	-	183	400	116	-	-71.0
Needed unskilled workers	-	8	37	5	-	-86.5
Fourth	-	46	25	27	-	8.0
Fifth	-	1	-	5	-	-
Pre-1992 Third preference	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pre-1992 Sixth preference	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diversity	**-**	**5,566**	**6,583**	**2,795**	**-**	**-57.5**
Refugees/Asylees	**-**	**36,415**	**3,974**	**693**	**-**	**-82.6**



Box 5.9
Russia

Immigrants Admitted from Russia by Class of Admission, New York City, 1982 to 2021

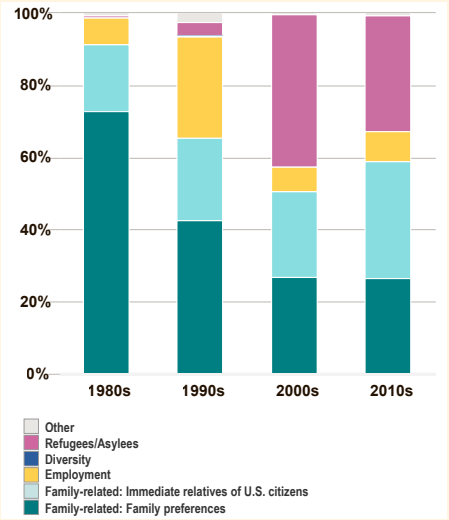
	Number				Percent Change	
Type and class of admission	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s	80s to 10s	00s to 10s
TOTAL	**-**	**26,760**	**12,952**	**11,392**	**-**	**-12.0**
Family-related visas	**-**	**3,398**	**4,871**	**7,098**	**-**	**45.7**
Family preferences	**-**	**209**	**454**	**742**	**-**	**63.4**
First	-	100	180	192	-	6.7
Second	-	55	130	320	-	146.2
Third (Fourth preference prior to 1992)	-	48	78	147	-	88.5
Fourth (Fifth preference prior to 1992)	-	6	23	83	-	260.9
Immediate relatives of U.S. citizens	**-**	**3,189**	**4,417**	**6,356**	**-**	**43.9**
Spouses	-	1,945	2,175	3,925	-	80.5
Children	-	939	1,033	436	-	-57.8
Parents	-	305	1,209	1,995	-	65.0
Employment preferences	**-**	**1,210**	**1,361**	**1,053**	**-**	**-22.6**
First	-	714	492	339	-	-31.1
Second	-	142	351	407	-	16.0
Third	-	230	406	189	-	-53.5
Skilled workers	-	221	390	189	-	-51.5
Needed unskilled workers	-	9	16	-	-	-
Fourth	-	124	84	48	-	-42.9
Fifth	-	-	16	70	-	337.5
Pre-1992 Third preference	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pre-1992 Sixth preference	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diversity	**-**	**3,859**	**1,642**	**2,303**	**-**	**40.3**
Refugees/Asylees	**-**	**17,552**	**4,490**	**908**	**-**	**-79.8**



Box 5.10
China, Total[1]

Immigrants Admitted from China, Total by Class of Admission, New York City, 1982 to 2021

	Number				Percent Change	
Type and class of admission	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s	80s to 10s	00s to 10s
TOTAL	**93,962**	**107,088**	**170,056**	**148,954**	**58.5**	**-12.4**
Family-related visas	**85,787**	**70,123**	**86,004**	**87,997**	**2.6**	**2.3**
Family preferences	**68,537**	**45,727**	**45,893**	**39,614**	**-42.2**	**-13.7**
First	695	1,377	2,299	1,995	187.1	-13.2
Second	26,683	17,646	9,933	15,644	-41.4	57.5
Third (Fourth preference prior to 1992)	14,006	6,984	7,352	3,819	-72.7	-48.1
Fourth (Fifth preference prior to 1992)	27,153	19,720	26,255	18,156	-33.1	-30.9
Immediate relatives of U.S. citizens	**17,250**	**24,396**	**40,111**	**48,383**	**180.5**	**20.6**
Spouses	6,438	9,995	19,338	21,456	233.3	11.0
Children	1,080	3,716	6,324	2,484	130.0	-60.7
Parents	9,732	10,685	14,420	24,443	151.2	69.5
Employment preferences	**7,076**	**30,015**	**11,394**	**12,020**	**69.9**	**5.5**
First	-	3,698	3,283	2,493	-	-24.1
Second	-	2,843	2,462	2,161	-	-12.2
Third	-	23,151	3,353	2,110	-	-37.1
Skilled workers	-	22,597	3,053	1,812	-	-40.7
Needed unskilled workers	-	554	300	298	-	-0.7
Fourth	-	234	277	441	-	59.2
Fifth	-	88	1,951	4,815	-	146.8
Pre-1992 Third preference	2,525	-	-	-	-	-
Pre-1992 Sixth preference	4,551	1	-	-	-	-
Diversity	**40**	**234**	**294**	**94**	**135.0**	**-68.0**
Refugees/Asylees	**385**	**3,933**	**71,979**	**47,920**	**12,346.8**	**-33.4**

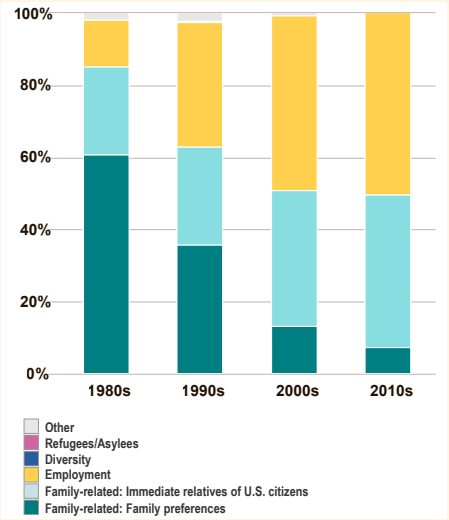


[1] Includes Mainland China, Taiwan, and Hong Kong

Box 5.11
Korea

Immigrants Admitted from Korea by Class of Admission, New York City, 1982 to 2021

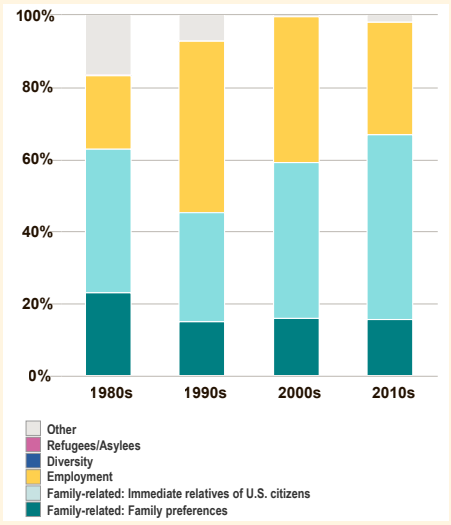
	Number				Percent Change	
Type and class of admission	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s	80s to 10s	00s to 10s
TOTAL	**24,361**	**13,785**	**14,060**	**12,176**	**-50.0**	**-13.4**
Family-related visas	**20,747**	**8,673**	**7,172**	**6,058**	**-70.8**	**-15.5**
Family preferences	**14,829**	**4,924**	**1,855**	**909**	**-93.9**	**-51.0**
First	56	264	341	104	85.7	-69.5
Second	9,050	3,165	471	315	-96.5	-33.1
Third (Fourth preference prior to 1992)	590	325	584	132	-77.6	-77.4
Fourth (Fifth preference prior to 1992)	5,133	1,170	459	358	-93.0	-22.0
Immediate relatives of U.S. citizens	**5,918**	**3,749**	**5,317**	**5,149**	**-13.0**	**-3.2**
Spouses	2,311	2,291	3,780	3,765	62.9	-0.4
Children	931	490	478	219	-76.5	-54.2
Parents	2,676	968	1,059	1,165	-56.5	10.0
Employment preferences	**3,131**	**4,786**	**6,819**	**6,104**	**95.0**	**-10.5**
First	-	243	450	497	-	10.4
Second	-	252	896	1,786	-	99.3
Third	-	2,942	4,015	3,256	-	-18.9
Skilled workers	-	2,163	3,731	2,733	-	-26.8
Needed unskilled workers	-	779	284	523	-	84.2
Fourth	-	1,327	1,040	307	-	-70.5
Fifth	-	17	418	258	-	-38.3
Pre-1992 Third preference	1,226	-	-	-	-	-
Pre-1992 Sixth preference	1,905	5	-	-	-	-
Diversity	**1**	**25**	**3**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Refugees/Asylees	**4**	**2**	**11**	**10**	**150.0**	**-9.1**



Box 5.12
The Philippines

Immigrants Admitted from the Philippines by Class of Admission, New York City, 1982 to 2021

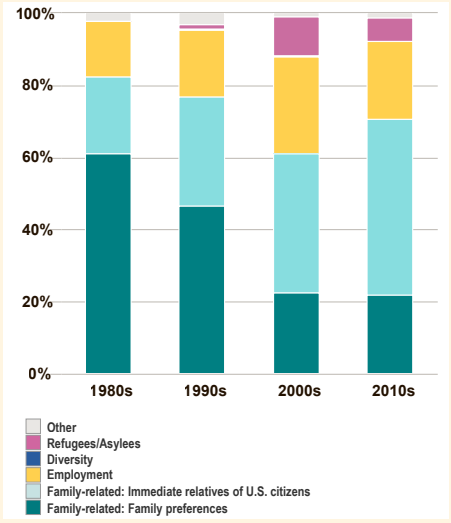
	Number				Percent Change	
Type and class of admission	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s	80s to 10s	00s to 10s
TOTAL	**19,791**	**22,931**	**17,909**	**15,127**	**-23.6**	**-15.5**
Family-related visas	**12,438**	**10,413**	**10,597**	**10,117**	**-18.7**	**-4.5**
Family preferences	**4,601**	**3,477**	**2,877**	**2,380**	**-48.3**	**-17.3**
First	1,026	267	285	324	-68.4	13.7
Second	2,012	1,505	1,264	1,308	-35.0	3.5
Third (Fourth preference prior to 1992)	525	688	530	349	-33.5	-34.2
Fourth (Fifth preference prior to 1992)	1,038	1,017	798	399	-61.6	-50.0
Immediate relatives of U.S. citizens	**7,837**	**6,936**	**7,720**	**7,737**	**-1.3**	**0.2**
Spouses	4,089	3,290	4,074	4,445	8.7	9.1
Children	1,593	1,591	1,424	1,278	-19.8	-10.3
Parents	2,155	2,055	2,222	2,014	-6.5	-9.4
Employment preferences	**4,051**	**10,861**	**7,230**	**4,743**	**17.1**	**-34.4**
First	-	102	113	103	-	-8.9
Second	-	2,169	523	1,148	-	119.5
Third	-	8,335	6,357	3,353	-	-47.3
Skilled workers	-	7,542	5,760	3,257	-	-43.5
Needed unskilled workers	-	793	597	96	-	-83.9
Fourth	-	246	237	134	-	-43.5
Fifth	-	1	-	5	-	-
Pre-1992 Third preference	1,051	3	-	-	-	-
Pre-1992 Sixth preference	3,000	5	-	-	-	-
Diversity	**2**	**15**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Refugees/Asylees	**75**	**13**	**22**	**-**	**-**	**-**



Box 5.13
India

Immigrants Admitted from India by Class of Admission, New York City, 1982 to 2021

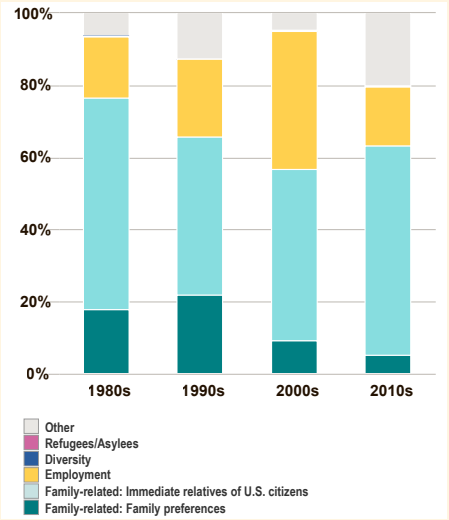
	Number				Percent Change	
Type and class of admission	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s	80s to 10s	00s to 10s
TOTAL	**24,938**	**28,274**	**27,991**	**21,729**	**-12.9**	**-22.4**
Family-related visas	**20,549**	**21,767**	**17,067**	**15,333**	**-25.4**	**-10.2**
Family preferences	**15,209**	**13,192**	**6,330**	**4,747**	**-68.8**	**-25.0**
First	47	385	272	113	140.4	-58.5
Second	7,212	7,599	1,297	1,166	-83.8	-10.1
Third (Fourth preference prior to 1992)	495	941	998	587	18.6	-41.2
Fourth (Fifth preference prior to 1992)	7,455	4,267	3,763	2,881	-61.4	-23.4
Immediate relatives of U.S. citizens	**5,340**	**8,575**	**10,737**	**10,586**	**98.2**	**-1.4**
Spouses	2,071	4,049	6,076	6,574	217.4	8.2
Children	217	1,237	1,381	744	242.9	-46.1
Parents	3,052	3,289	3,280	3,268	7.1	-0.4
Employment preferences	**3,823**	**5,236**	**7,579**	**4,692**	**22.7**	**-38.1**
First	-	853	1,606	1,896	-	18.1
Second	-	1,335	1,672	991	-	-40.7
Third	-	2,608	3,855	945	-	-75.5
Skilled workers	-	2,432	3,788	945	-	-75.1
Needed unskilled workers	-	176	67	-	-	-
Fourth	-	431	386	683	-	76.9
Fifth	-	8	3	177	-	5,800.0
Pre-1992 Third preference	2,826	1	-	-	-	-
Pre-1992 Sixth preference	997	-	-	-	-	-
Diversity	**18**	**67**	**43**	**4**	**-77.8**	**-90.7**
Refugees/Asylees	**19**	**325**	**3,084**	**1,408**	**7,310.5**	**-54.4**



Box 5.14
Mexico

Immigrants Admitted from Mexico by Class of Admission, New York City, 1982 to 2021

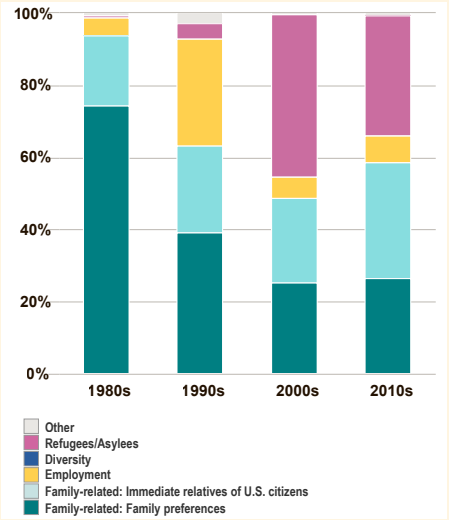
	Number				Percent Change	
Type and class of admission	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s	80s to 10s	00s to 10s
TOTAL	**3,856**	**9,462**	**12,820**	**14,374**	**272.8**	**12.1**
Family-related visas	**2,955**	**6,211**	**7,271**	**9,110**	**208.3**	**25.3**
Family preferences	**695**	**2,075**	**1,175**	**737**	**6.0**	**-37.3**
First	90	167	86	49	-45.6	-43.0
Second	473	1,748	972	567	19.9	-41.7
Third (Fourth preference prior to 1992)	48	56	48	30	-37.5	-37.5
Fourth (Fifth preference prior to 1992)	84	104	43	91	8.3	111.6
Immediate relatives of U.S. citizens	**2,260**	**4,136**	**6,096**	**8,373**	**270.5**	**37.4**
Spouses	1,707	2,935	3,797	4,893	186.6	28.9
Children	412	784	855	540	31.1	-36.8
Parents	141	417	1,444	2,940	1,985.1	103.6
Employment preferences	**653**	**2,047**	**4,901**	**2,318**	**255.0**	**-52.7**
First	-	108	275	231	-	-16.0
Second	-	25	155	293	-	89.0
Third	-	1,830	4,294	896	-	-79.1
Skilled workers	-	1,470	3,976	743	-	-81.3
Needed unskilled workers	-	360	318	153	-	-51.9
Fourth	-	84	131	893	-	581.7
Fifth	-	-	-	5	-	-
Pre-1992 Third preference	45	-	-	-	-	-
Pre-1992 Sixth preference	608	-	-	-	-	-
Diversity	**6**	**9**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Refugees/Asylees	**4**	**2**	**51**	**43**	**975.0**	**-15.7**



Box 5.15
Mainland China

Immigrants Admitted from Mainland China by Class of Admission, New York City, 1982 to 2021

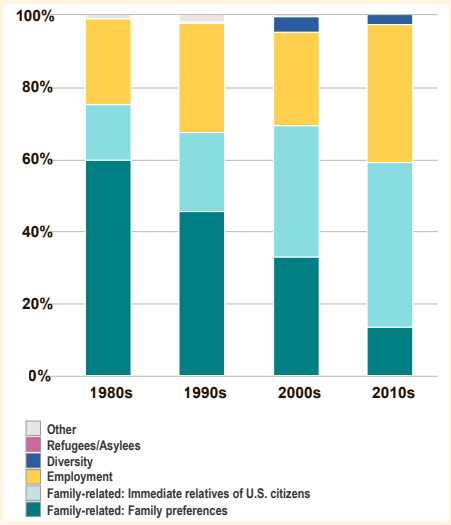
	Number				Percent Change	
Type and class of admission	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s	80s to 10s	00s to 10s
TOTAL	**68,434**	**90,223**	**159,892**	**143,606**	**109.9**	**-10.2**
Family-related visas	**64,272**	**57,054**	**78,005**	**84,359**	**31.3**	**8.2**
Family preferences	**50,890**	**35,266**	**40,679**	**37,981**	**-25.4**	**-6.6**
First	260	981	1,958	1,921	638.9	-1.9
Second	19,742	15,077	9,409	15,378	-22.1	63.4
Third (Fourth preference prior to 1992)	11,142	5,869	6,774	3,588	-67.8	-47.0
Fourth (Fifth preference prior to 1992)	19,746	13,339	22,538	17,094	-13.4	-24.2
Immediate relatives of U.S. citizens	**13,382**	**21,788**	**37,326**	**46,378**	**246.6**	**24.3**
Spouses	3,925	8,289	17,304	19,821	405.0	14.6
Children	443	3,380	6,060	2,380	437.3	-60.7
Parents	9,014	10,119	13,962	24,177	168.2	73.2
Employment preferences	**3,335**	**26,756**	**9,559**	**10,404**	**212.0**	**8.8**
First	-	3,194	2,948	2,294	-	-22.2
Second	-	2,303	1,800	1,338	-	-25.7
Third	-	21,096	2,692	1,689	-	-37.3
Skilled workers	-	20,807	2,404	1,395	-	-42.0
Needed unskilled workers	-	289	288	294	-	2.1
Fourth	-	123	211	437	-	107.1
Fifth	-	40	1,908	4,646	-	143.5
Pre-1992 Third preference	1,030	-	-	-	-	-
Pre-1992 Sixth preference	2,305	-	-	-	-	-
Diversity	**18**	**39**	**31**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Refugees/Asylees	**359**	**3,931**	**71,969**	**47,920**	**13,248.2**	**-33.4**



Box 5.16
Taiwan

Immigrants Admitted from Taiwan by Class of Admission, New York City, 1982 to 2021

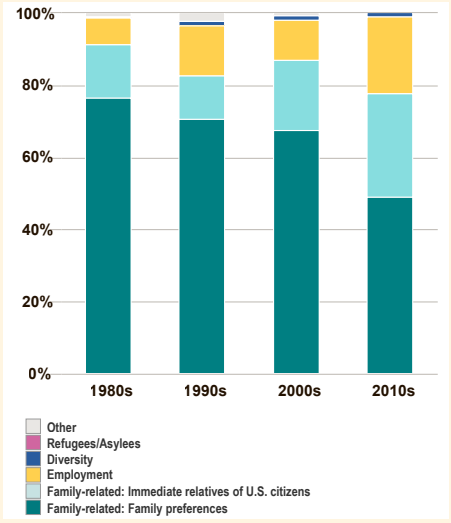
	Number				Percent Change	
Type and class of admission	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s	80s to 10s	00s to 10s
TOTAL	**11,407**	**5,895**	**4,868**	**2,856**	**-75.0**	**-41.3**
Family-related visas	**8,602**	**3,980**	**3,376**	**1,691**	**-80.3**	**-49.9**
Family preferences	**6,841**	**2,688**	**1,611**	**390**	**-94.3**	**-75.8**
First	111	215	172	36	-67.6	-79.1
Second	3,540	974	182	106	-97.0	-41.8
Third (Fourth preference prior to 1992)	492	266	206	52	-89.4	-74.8
Fourth (Fifth preference prior to 1992)	2,698	1,233	1,051	196	-92.7	-81.4
Immediate relatives of U.S. citizens	**1,761**	**1,292**	**1,765**	**1,301**	**-26.1**	**-26.3**
Spouses	1,002	770	1,332	1,081	7.9	-18.8
Children	284	170	120	51	-82.0	-57.5
Parents	475	352	313	169	-64.4	-46.0
Employment preferences	**2,691**	**1,785**	**1,269**	**1,094**	**-59.4**	**-13.8**
First	-	268	184	87	-	-52.7
Second	-	383	532	669	-	25.8
Third	-	1,029	438	276	-	-37.0
Skilled workers	-	859	432	272	-	-37.0
Needed unskilled workers	-	170	6	4	-	-33.3
Fourth	-	79	52	-	-	-
Fifth	-	25	30	62	-	106.7
Pre-1992 Third preference	1,267	-	-	-	-	-
Pre-1992 Sixth preference	1,424	1	-	-	-	-
Diversity	**5**	**12**	**204**	**71**	**1,320.0**	**-65.2**
Refugees/Asylees	**6**	**1**	**3**	**-**	**-**	**-**



Box 5.17
Hong Kong

Immigrants Admitted from Hong Kong by Class of Admission, New York City, 1982 to 2021

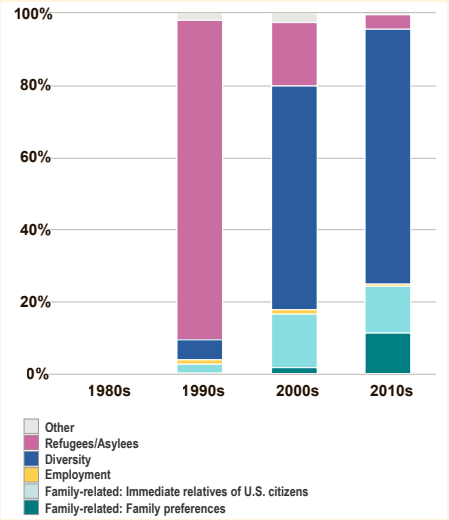
	Number				Percent Change	
Type and class of admission	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s	80s to 10s	00s to 10s
TOTAL	**13,737**	**10,528**	**5,041**	**2,452**	**-82.2**	**-51.4**
Family-related visas	**12,562**	**8,720**	**4,387**	**1,907**	**-84.8**	**-56.5**
Family preferences	**10,505**	**7,451**	**3,406**	**1,203**	**-88.6**	**-64.7**
First	323	178	169	38	-88.2	-77.5
Second	3,280	1,556	331	160	-95.1	-51.7
Third (Fourth preference prior to 1992)	2,314	810	360	179	-92.3	-50.3
Fourth (Fifth preference prior to 1992)	4,588	4,907	2,546	826	-82.0	-67.6
Immediate relatives of U.S. citizens	**2,057**	**1,269**	**981**	**704**	**-65.8**	**-28.2**
Spouses	1,491	921	702	554	-62.8	-21.1
Children	352	157	134	53	-84.9	-60.5
Parents	214	191	145	97	-54.7	-33.1
Employment preferences	**1,023**	**1,440**	**563**	**522**	**-49.0**	**-7.3**
First	-	232	151	112	-	-25.8
Second	-	153	130	154	-	18.5
Third	-	1,002	223	145	-	-35.0
Skilled workers	-	908	217	145	-	-33.2
Needed unskilled workers	-	94	6	-	-	-
Fourth	-	31	14	4	-	-71.4
Fifth	-	22	13	107	-	723.1
Pre-1992 Third preference	221	-	-	-	-	-
Pre-1992 Sixth preference	802	-	-	-	-	-
Diversity	**12**	**145**	**56**	**23**	**91.7**	**-58.9**
Refugees/Asylees	**19**	**1**	**7**	**-**	**-**	**-**



Box 5.18
Uzbekistan

Immigrants Admitted from Uzbekistan by Class of Admission, New York City, 1982 to 2021

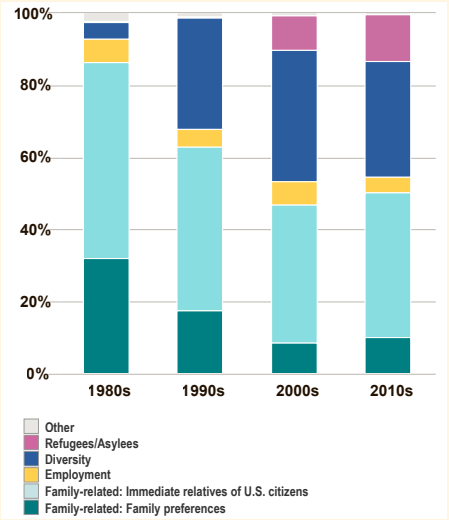
	Number				Percent Change	
Type and class of admission	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s	80s to 10s	00s to 10s
TOTAL	**-**	**15,190**	**15,703**	**19,598**	**-**	**24.8**
Family-related visas	**-**	**429**	**2,634**	**4,799**	**-**	**82.2**
Family preferences	**-**	**70**	**315**	**2,214**	**-**	**602.9**
First	-	16	93	78	-	-16.1
Second	-	36	60	1,975	-	3,191.7
Third (Fourth preference prior to 1992)	-	14	124	106	-	-14.5
Fourth (Fifth preference prior to 1992)	-	4	14	55	-	292.9
Immediate relatives of U.S. citizens	**-**	**359**	**2,319**	**2,585**	**-**	**11.5**
Spouses	-	217	1,348	1,373	-	1.9
Children	-	48	420	284	-	-32.4
Parents	-	94	551	928	-	68.4
Employment preferences	**-**	**174**	**197**	**111**	**-**	**-43.7**
First	-	27	25	24	-	-4.0
Second	-	6	18	38	-	111.1
Third	-	129	108	22	-	-79.6
Skilled workers	-	118	108	22	-	-79.6
Needed unskilled workers	-	11	-	-	-	-
Fourth	-	12	9	27	-	200.0
Fifth	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pre-1992 Third preference	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pre-1992 Sixth preference	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diversity	**-**	**869**	**9,707**	**13,843**	**-**	**42.6**
Refugees/Asylees	**-**	**13,450**	**2,764**	**787**	**-**	**-71.5**



Box 5.19
Egypt

Immigrants Admitted from Egypt by Class of Admission, New York City, 1982 to 2021

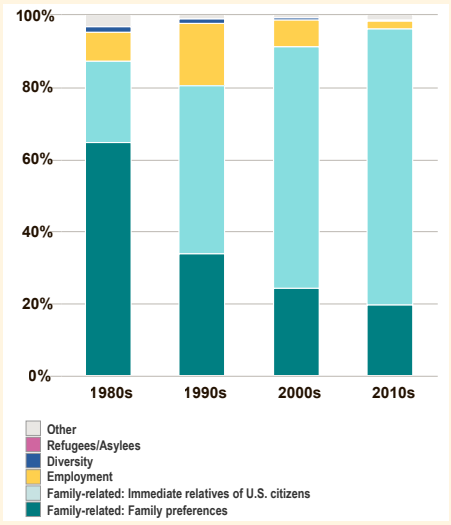
	Number				Percent Change	
Type and class of admission	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s	80s to 10s	00s to 10s
TOTAL	**5,243**	**7,789**	**10,111**	**11,521**	**119.7**	**14.0**
Family-related visas	**4,529**	**4,895**	**4,739**	**5,781**	**27.6**	**22.0**
Family preferences	**1,685**	**1,370**	**867**	**1,174**	**-30.3**	**35.4**
First	31	59	47	29	-6.5	-38.3
Second	794	737	223	710	-10.6	218.4
Third (Fourth preference prior to 1992)	91	65	78	74	-18.7	-5.1
Fourth (Fifth preference prior to 1992)	769	509	506	361	-53.1	-28.7
Immediate relatives of U.S. citizens	**2,844**	**3,525**	**3,872**	**4,607**	**62.0**	**19.0**
Spouses	2,343	2,430	2,351	2,186	-6.7	-7.0
Children	83	480	897	1,189	1,332.5	32.6
Parents	418	615	624	1,232	194.7	97.4
Employment preferences	**347**	**405**	**668**	**521**	**50.1**	**-22.0**
First	-	48	55	77	-	40.0
Second	-	39	55	284	-	416.4
Third	-	219	354	62	-	-82.5
Skilled workers	-	200	354	57	-	-83.9
Needed unskilled workers	-	19	-	5	-	-
Fourth	-	99	158	98	-	-38.0
Fifth	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pre-1992 Third preference	164	-	-	-	-	-
Pre-1992 Sixth preference	183	-	-	-	-	-
Diversity	**240**	**2,385**	**3,664**	**3,702**	**1,442.5**	**1.0**
Refugees/Asylees	**12**	**29**	**976**	**1,491**	**12,325.0**	**52.8**



Box 5.20
Trinidad and Tobago

Immigrants Admitted from Trinidad and Tobago by Class of Admission, New York City, 1982 to 2021

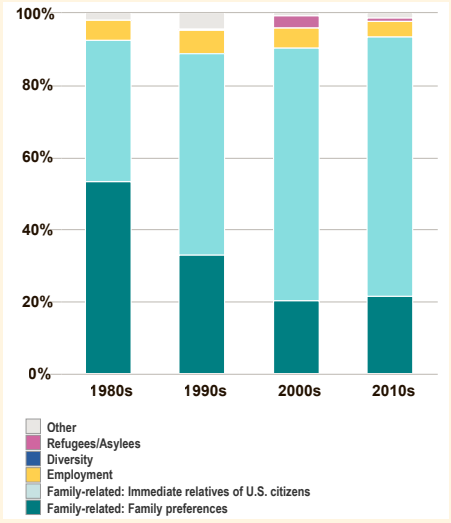
	Number				Percent Change	
Type and class of admission	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s	80s to 10s	00s to 10s
TOTAL	**19,342**	**28,393**	**26,006**	**14,076**	**-27.2**	**-45.9**
Family-related visas	**16,917**	**22,879**	**23,731**	**13,553**	**-19.9**	**-42.9**
Family preferences	**12,533**	**9,676**	**6,323**	**2,799**	**-77.7**	**-55.7**
First	642	2,433	2,502	1,079	68.1	-56.9
Second	8,056	3,508	896	493	-93.9	-45.0
Third (Fourth preference prior to 1992)	1,872	2,080	1,061	416	-77.8	-60.8
Fourth (Fifth preference prior to 1992)	1,963	1,655	1,864	811	-58.7	-56.5
Immediate relatives of U.S. citizens	**4,384**	**13,203**	**17,408**	**10,754**	**145.3**	**-38.2**
Spouses	2,914	7,666	11,381	6,451	121.4	-43.3
Children	742	4,190	3,867	1,224	65.0	-68.4
Parents	728	1,347	2,160	3,079	322.9	42.6
Employment preferences	**1,546**	**4,913**	**1,969**	**290**	**-81.2**	**-85.3**
First	-	28	24	8	-	-66.7
Second	-	405	25	24	-	-4.0
Third	-	3,340	1,642	188	-	-88.6
Skilled workers	-	1,106	1,145	167	-	-85.4
Needed unskilled workers	-	2,234	497	21	-	-95.8
Fourth	-	1,140	258	70	-	-72.9
Fifth	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pre-1992 Third preference	136	-	-	-	-	-
Pre-1992 Sixth preference	1,410	-	-	-	-	-
Diversity	**284**	**363**	**144**	**36**	**-87.3**	**-75.0**
Refugees/Asylees	**-**	**3**	**15**	**4**	**-**	**-73.3**



Box 5.21
Colombia

Immigrants Admitted from Colombia by Class of Admission, New York City, 1982 to 2021

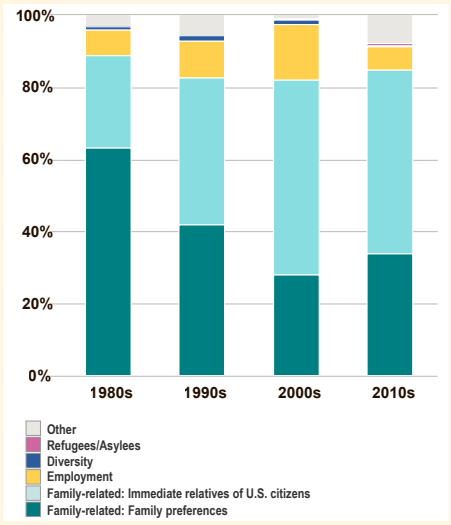
	Number				Percent Change	
Type and class of admission	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s	80s to 10s	00s to 10s
TOTAL	**26,834**	**22,097**	**22,312**	**15,282**	**-43.1**	**-31.5**
Family-related visas	**24,874**	**19,666**	**20,205**	**14,297**	**-42.5**	**-29.2**
Family preferences	**14,320**	**7,317**	**4,536**	**3,306**	**-76.9**	**-27.1**
First	267	1,036	1,406	662	147.9	-52.9
Second	10,703	4,279	1,564	1,218	-88.6	-22.1
Third (Fourth preference prior to 1992)	659	579	547	299	-54.6	-45.3
Fourth (Fifth preference prior to 1992)	2,691	1,423	1,019	1,127	-58.1	10.6
Immediate relatives of U.S. citizens	**10,554**	**12,349**	**15,669**	**10,991**	**4.1**	**-29.9**
Spouses	6,994	7,157	9,765	7,039	0.6	-27.9
Children	2,043	3,266	3,535	1,756	-14.1	-50.3
Parents	1,517	1,926	2,369	2,196	44.8	-7.3
Employment preferences	**1,479**	**1,424**	**1,190**	**655**	**-55.7**	**-45.0**
First	-	52	117	107	-	-8.6
Second	-	32	147	212	-	44.2
Third	-	1,180	801	195	-	-75.7
Skilled workers	-	671	672	190	-	-71.7
Needed unskilled workers	-	509	129	5	-	-96.1
Fourth	-	156	109	141	-	29.4
Fifth	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pre-1992 Third preference	71	-	-	-	-	-
Pre-1992 Sixth preference	1,408	4	-	-	-	-
Diversity	**1**	**65**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Refugees/Asylees	**8**	**7**	**759**	**161**	**1,912.5**	**-78.8**



Box 5.22
Ecuador

Immigrants Admitted from Ecuador by Class of Admission, New York City, 1982 to 2021

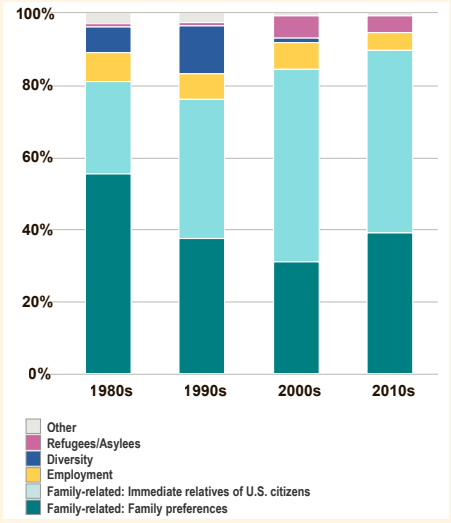
	Number				Percent Change	
Type and class of admission	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s	80s to 10s	00s to 10s
TOTAL	**22,857**	**30,867**	**34,817**	**27,698**	**21.2**	**-20.5**
Family-related visas	**20,305**	**25,574**	**28,533**	**23,510**	**15.8**	**-17.6**
Family preferences	**14,476**	**12,914**	**9,741**	**9,386**	**-35.2**	**-3.6**
First	322	1,162	1,759	1,348	318.6	-23.4
Second	11,585	8,995	5,210	4,671	-59.7	-10.4
Third (Fourth preference prior to 1992)	599	910	1,345	869	45.1	-35.4
Fourth (Fifth preference prior to 1992)	1,970	1,847	1,427	2,498	26.8	75.1
Immediate relatives of U.S. citizens	**5,829**	**12,660**	**18,792**	**14,124**	**142.3**	**-24.8**
Spouses	3,584	6,500	8,596	7,543	110.5	-12.3
Children	1,019	3,315	4,642	2,417	137.2	-47.9
Parents	1,226	2,845	5,554	4,164	239.6	-25.0
Employment preferences	**1,657**	**3,058**	**5,478**	**1,808**	**9.1**	**-67.0**
First	-	12	24	-	-	-
Second	-	14	29	26	-	-10.3
Third	-	2,933	5,327	1,096	-	-79.4
Skilled workers	-	2,335	4,806	848	-	-82.4
Needed unskilled workers	-	598	521	248	-	-52.4
Fourth	-	96	67	686	-	923.9
Fifth	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pre-1992 Third preference	15	-	-	-	-	-
Pre-1992 Sixth preference	1,642	3	-	-	-	-
Diversity	**187**	**545**	**404**	**56**	**-70.1**	**-86.1**
Refugees/Asylees	**15**	**10**	**62**	**215**	**1,333.3**	**246.8**



Box 5.23
Pakistan

Immigrants Admitted from Pakistan by Class of Admission, New York City, 1982 to 2021

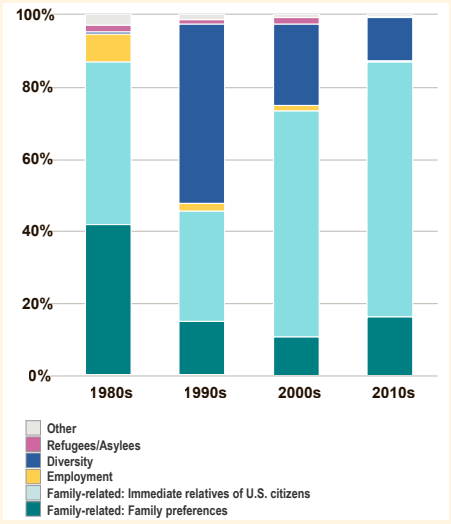
	Number				Percent Change	
Type and class of admission	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s	80s to 10s	00s to 10s
TOTAL	**9,803**	**23,632**	**22,468**	**19,206**	**95.9**	**-14.5**
Family-related visas	**7,944**	**18,041**	**18,972**	**17,264**	**117.3**	**-9.0**
Family preferences	**5,460**	**8,931**	**7,035**	**7,539**	**38.1**	**7.2**
First	39	658	448	170	335.9	-62.1
Second	2,815	5,777	2,368	2,661	-5.5	12.4
Third (Fourth preference prior to 1992)	217	503	1,207	895	312.4	-25.9
Fourth (Fifth preference prior to 1992)	2,389	1,993	3,012	3,813	59.6	26.6
Immediate relatives of U.S. citizens	**2,484**	**9,110**	**11,937**	**9,725**	**291.5**	**-18.5**
Spouses	1,569	3,928	6,244	5,581	255.7	-10.6
Children	245	3,633	3,702	1,427	482.5	-61.5
Parents	670	1,549	1,991	2,717	305.5	36.5
Employment preferences	**806**	**1,639**	**1,710**	**948**	**17.6**	**-44.6**
First	-	445	188	91	-	-51.6
Second	-	164	295	285	-	-3.4
Third	-	715	997	311	-	-68.8
Skilled workers	-	676	971	306	-	-68.5
Needed unskilled workers	-	39	26	5	-	-80.8
Fourth	-	315	209	252	-	20.6
Fifth	-	-	-	9	-	-
Pre-1992 Third preference	311	-	-	-	-	-
Pre-1992 Sixth preference	495	-	-	-	-	-
Diversity	**678**	**3,117**	**241**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Refugees/Asylees	**101**	**280**	**1,388**	**880**	**771.3**	**-36.6**



Box 5.24
Ghana

Immigrants Admitted from Ghana by Class of Admission, New York City, 1982 to 2021

	Number				Percent Change	
Type and class of admission	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s	80s to 10s	00s to 10s
TOTAL	**2,382**	**10,813**	**13,419**	**13,253**	**456.4**	**-1.2**
Family-related visas	**2,072**	**4,938**	**9,851**	**11,541**	**457.0**	**17.2**
Family preferences	**998**	**1,643**	**1,458**	**2,166**	**117.0**	**48.6**
First	138	742	611	619	348.6	1.3
Second	783	744	540	1,258	60.7	133.0
Third (Fourth preference prior to 1992)	21	86	147	135	542.9	-8.2
Fourth (Fifth preference prior to 1992)	56	71	160	154	175.0	-3.8
Immediate relatives of U.S. citizens	**1,074**	**3,295**	**8,393**	**9,375**	**772.9**	**11.7**
Spouses	775	1,756	4,913	5,111	559.5	4.0
Children	250	1,310	2,907	3,150	1,160.0	8.4
Parents	49	229	573	1,114	2,173.5	94.4
Employment preferences	**188**	**247**	**212**	**46**	**-75.5**	**-78.3**
First	-	8	4	-	-	-
Second	-	32	13	-	-	-
Third	-	92	67	-	-	-
Skilled workers	-	72	67	-	-	-
Needed unskilled workers	-	20	-	-	-	-
Fourth	-	115	74	46	-	-37.8
Fifth	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pre-1992 Third preference	68	-	-	-	-	-
Pre-1992 Sixth preference	120	-	-	-	-	-
Diversity	**15**	**5,377**	**3,042**	**1,565**	**10,333.3**	**-48.6**
Refugees/Asylees	**38**	**124**	**247**	**80**	**110.5**	**-67.6**



Box 5.25
A Glimpse at Lawful Permanent Residents Entering in 2022 and 2023

New York City data for 2022 and 2023 on persons granted lawful permanent resident status reflect a continuation of some trends from the 2010s, along with the emergence of new patterns.

In 2022, China attained its previous position as the leading recipient of green cards, with the Dominican Republic ranked second. By 2023, the two countries had switched positions once again, as Chinese flows declined—largely due to a drop in refugee admissions, a category heavily used by Chinese immigrants. Bangladesh and Jamaica ranked third and fourth in both years. Uzbekistan, which ranked ninth in the 2010s, improved on its position, while Mexico, previously ranked 13th, moved into the top 10 in both years.

It is important to note that data from single years may not signal meaningful change, given that variations could be a result of administrative delays in visa processing. But these data help confirm some of the trends witnessed in the 2010s, especially with respect to the emergence of new groups in the top 10. By contrast, a recent shift in policy could offer insight into a new immigration trajectory: the refugee admission cap for the United States for fiscal year 2026 was set at a historic low of 7,500—94 percent below the previous year's level. This sharp reduction in the number of refugees allowed to enter the United States will affect overall immigration to the city, particularly the flow from China.

country when it was ranked 23rd in the 1980s.[9] It has now emerged as a major source country and has consistently ranked third for the past two decades.

While we can never be certain about patterns of immigration going forward, there are countries that have consistently increased over the past four decades. Continued growth could solidify these countries as major sources of immigration to New York. Major recent trends in immigration to New York City include Uzbekistan's (Box 5.18) emergence as a top 10 source country (ranked ninth) of LPRs, and of two Arab countries, Yemen (Box 5.6) and Egypt (Box 5.19), breaking into the top 20. Flows from Yemen were up 66 percent, the highest increase among the major sources of immigration, while those from Egypt increased 14 percent, helping propel their rankings to 15th and 18th, respectively.

The city's Mexican (Box 5.14) immigrant population took off in the late 1980s and 1990s due to large domestic inflows from other parts of the country. The number of newly admitted LPRs was small during most of that period, but by the 2000s LPRs from Mexico were in the top 20 (ranked 19th) and ranked 13th in the 2010s due to a 12 percent increase. New York City is now an established destination for Mexican LPRs arriving in the United States and given the large Mexican population in the city, Mexico is likely to become one of the city's 10 largest sources of LPRs.

Another country that is likely to increase is Ghana (Box 5.24), the only sub-Saharan African country on New York's top 20 list. It ranked 52nd in the 1980s, rose into the top 20 in the 1990s (ranked 20th), and has continued its ascent in the rankings, to 16th in the 2010s.

5.5 Summary

The number of lawful permanent residents (LPRs) arriving in New York City in the 2010s was 954,500, down 7.5 percent over the prior decade; the U.S. flow saw a 5 percent decline during this period to 9.98 million. In the 2010s, just under 10 percent of LPRs to the nation made their home in the city.

Historically, LPRs to the city have disproportionately relied on family-related visas, with about four-fifths of the city's immigrants availing themselves of these visas in the 1980s. As the number of available employment visas was increased and new paths of entry, such as diversity visas, became available, the share of family-related visas declined to about three-quarters in the 2010s, though notably higher than the U.S. share of 65 percent. The higher use of family-related visas in New York is due to the continued reliance on family preference visas, which were the pathway of entry for 30 percent of immigrants to the city, compared to 19 percent for the nation, while 47 percent entered as immediate relatives, slightly higher than the U.S. share.

While immigrants to the city relied heavily on family-related visas, compared to the United States, they were less likely to enter on employment visas or as refugees/asylees. In the most recent period, 8 percent of immigrants to the city arrived on an employment visa, compared to 15 percent for the nation. Similarly, refugees/asylees accounted for 8 percent of the city's LPR flow, well below the national share of 13 percent. In contrast, the city received a slightly greater share of immigrants arriving on diversity visas—just under 6 percent compared to 4 percent nationwide. The 8 percent share of refugees/asylees among all LPRs in New York during the 2010s marks a nearly 5-percentage point decline from the previous decade. This decrease partly reflects a widely fluctuating federal refugee admissions ceiling

in recent years, along with other administrative factors.

Though the flow of LPRs to the city declined by 7.5 percent over the past decade, six countries in the top 20 experienced growth: the Dominican Republic, Bangladesh, Uzbekistan, Mexico, Yemen, and Egypt. The Dominican Republic was able to reestablish itself as the largest source of LPRs in the 2010s due to a substantial increase in flows, in particular from family preference and immediate relative visas. In contrast, declining flows from China caused it to drop from the largest group in the 2000s to the second largest in the 2010s. Flows from Bangladesh grew by 15 percent and the country has emerged as a major source, ranked third for the past two decades. Bangladeshis used the diversity visa program to establish a presence in New York in the 1980s, when almost one-half of them were admitted using this path. The share of Bangladeshis entering with a diversity visa has dropped to just 1 percent in the most recent period as many are now eligible to bring in their family using the much larger pool of family-related visas, which accounted for 96 percent of Bangladeshi flows to the city in the 2010s. Unique among immigrant groups, the city's Mexican immigrant population took off in the late 1980s and 1990s thanks to large *domestic* inflows from other parts of the country, but by the 2010s Mexican LPRs were ranked 13th, due to immediate relative and employment visas. If current trends hold, Mexico would be among the city's top 10 sources of LPRs in the next decade.

Another recent trend is Uzbekistan's emergence as a top 10 source of LPRs, and of two Arab countries, Yemen and Egypt, joining the top 20. Diversity visas were primarily responsible for the large flows from Uzbekistan and, to a lesser extent, Egypt, creating a pathway for 7-in-10 immigrants from Uzbekistan and one-third of Egyptian immigrants. The growth in immigration from Yemen was overwhelmingly fueled by family-related visas. Diversity visas have also helped countries with historically small flows, such as Albania, Georgia, Nepal, and Tajikistan establish and grow a presence in the city's immigration landscape. Seven of the top 20 source countries for divsersity visas were African, including 4 from sub-Saharan Africa: Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria, and Togo. Flows from Ghana, the only African country on the city's top 20 LPR list, as well as from Nigeria, which currently ranks 21st are likely to grow in the coming years.

New York City's immigration landscape is one of constant evolution. While New York has long been a city of immigrants, where immigrants come from has changed from one period to the next. Many major countries of origin in past decades had smaller flows in the 2010s, while new countries establish themselves as top sources of immigrants. Of the top 20 source countries in the 2010s, only 11 were in the top 20 in the 1980s. Meanwhile, flows have emerged and grown from a range of countries, creating strengthened and lasting connections between New York City and places across the globe.

ENDNOTES

1. Lawful permanent residents (LPRs) have the right to live and work in the United States indefinitely. They can also sponsor spouses and unmarried children for permanent residency and apply for U.S. citizenship once they have met certain eligibility requirements.

2. Citywide LPR totals for fiscal years 2020 onward were derived from county-level country of birth data that have undergone suppression to limit the disclosure of admissions fewer than four. Readers should be aware of potential differences when comparing suppressed data from 2020 and after to unsuppressed data from prior fiscal years.

3. U.S. Department of Homeland Security. (2022). *Yearbook of immigration statistics: 2021*. Office of Homeland Security Statistics.

4. Figure 5.1 shows the wide fluctuations in the number of immigrants newly admitted for lawful permanent residence over the 40-year period, 1982 to 2021. The flow of immigrants to New York City grew steadily from 75,400 in 1982 to 125,600 in 1996. The flow then dropped precipitously, to 66,100 in 2003, increasing to a high of 137,000 in 2006. Processing delays as well as restricted travel during the Covid-19 pandemic resulted in only 57,300 and 50,800 new LPRs in 2020 and 2021, respectively—the lowest levels since the passage of the 1965 Act. The peaks and valleys of admissions to New York City closely mirror those of the United States as a whole. This chapter combines LPR data into 10-year periods to smooth out annual fluctuations in the data.

5. While there is no cap on the total number of immediate relative visas available, a minimum of 254,000 is set by law. If any of the 254,000 visas for immediate relatives are unused, they are allotted to family preferences, though the number of immediate family visas given has never fallen below the minimum threshold since it was put in place.

6. 84 Fed. Reg. 35750, 35808 (July 24, 2019)

7. 90 Fed. Reg. 48516 (October 23, 2025)

8. It is important to note many immigrants arriving on nonemployment visas have skills similar to those arriving on employment visas, so generalizations about the skill levels of immigrants cannot be made solely using information on those arriving with employment visas.

9. New York City Department of City Planning. (1997). *The newest New Yorkers 1990-1994: An analysis of immigration to NYC in the early 1990s*.

CHAPTER

6 Immigrant New York in a Regional Context

The initial impacts of the 1965 Immigration and Nationality Act within the New York metropolitan region were most evident in New York City, which for the first time received large numbers of immigrants from Latin America, Asia, and the non-Hispanic Caribbean. Gradually, new patterns of immigrant settlement emerged. While New York City continued to be the *primary* destination for immigrants in the area, counties adjacent to New York City became *secondary* destinations of settlement as many immigrants migrated out of the city to make their homes in suburban counties. In recent decades, these counties have become primary destinations in their own right with many newly arrived immigrants bypassing the five boroughs in favor of other parts of the region. These flows have given rise to enclaves of immigrants across the region.

This chapter first examines overall patterns of immigrant settlement in the New York metropolitan region. For this purpose, counties in the region are subdivided into three subregions: New York City, the inner ring of counties that are nearest the city, and the outer counties along the region's periphery. The next section examines the role of the foreign-born in the population growth of each county in the subregion and its impact on the racial/Hispanic composition of the overall region. The third section then analyzes immigrant settlement patterns by area of origin and country of birth for each subregion and county. The final section highlights how settlement patterns of groups in the region vary across the neighborhood income spectrum.

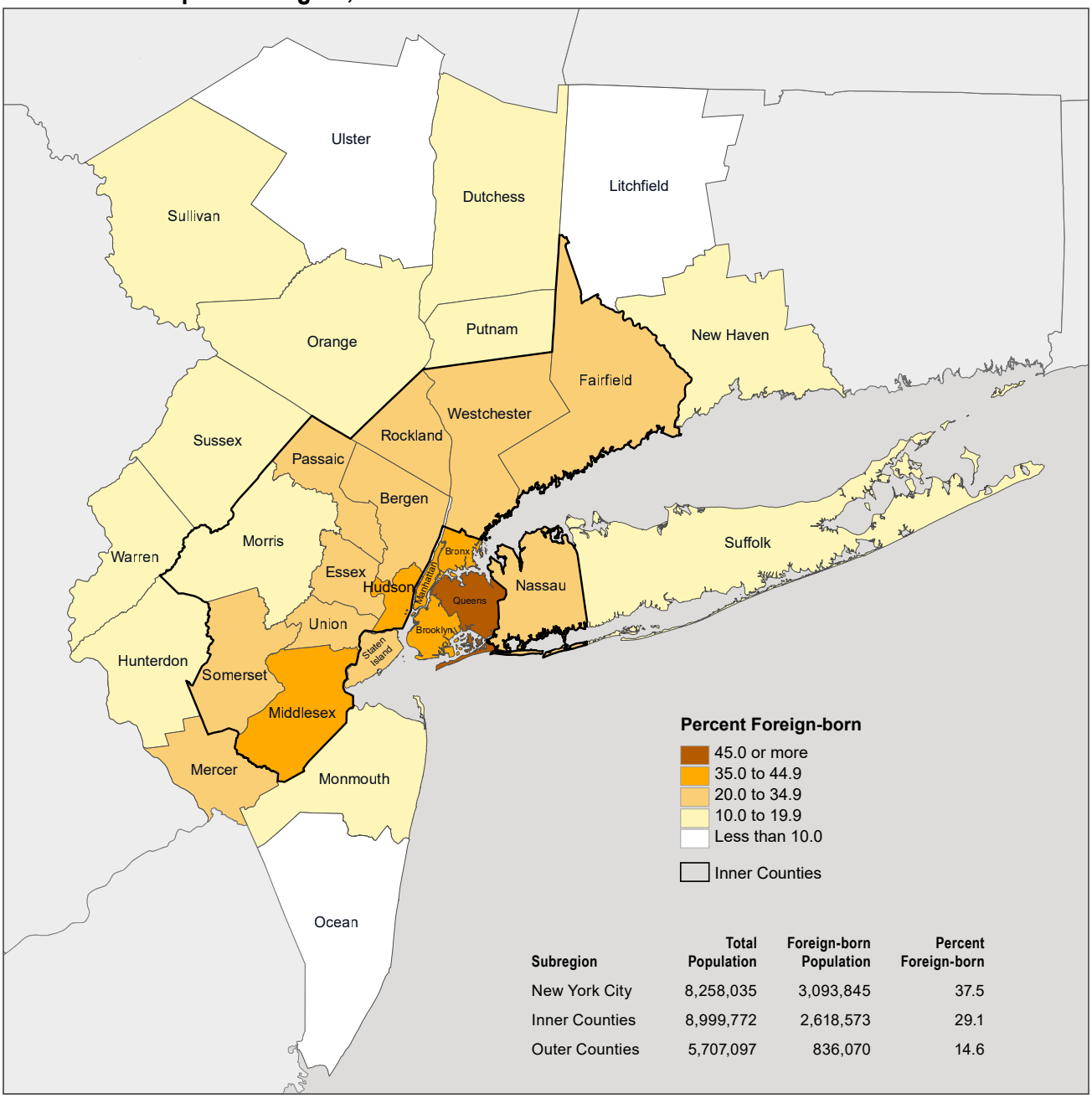
Box 6.1
About the Data

County-level data are primarily from the American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year Summary File, supplemented with data from decennial censuses to support a longer-term analysis. Race/Hispanic origin was not available for certain counties (Hunterdon county in New Jersey, Litchfield county in Connecticut, and Putnam, Sullivan, Sussex, and Warren counties in New York State) from the 1-year ACS Summary File, in which case 5-year ACS Summary File data were used. Tract-level data and characteristics of the foreign-born population are generally from the 5-year ACS Summary File. However, where available, 1-year Summary File data are used for New York City to maintain consistency with other chapters; these 1-year estimates are incorporated into regional totals.

The Census Bureau replaced Connecticut's historical county geography with the state's planning regions. To enable consistent county-level comparisons over time, current data were generated by aggregating census tract data from the 2019-2023 American Community Survey to match the boundaries of the former counties.

Differences between groups and changes over time are discussed only where they are statistically significant. **Statistically unreliable estimates are displayed in gray in tables throughout the chapter.**

Figure 6.1
Percent Foreign-born by County
New York Metropolitan Region, 2023

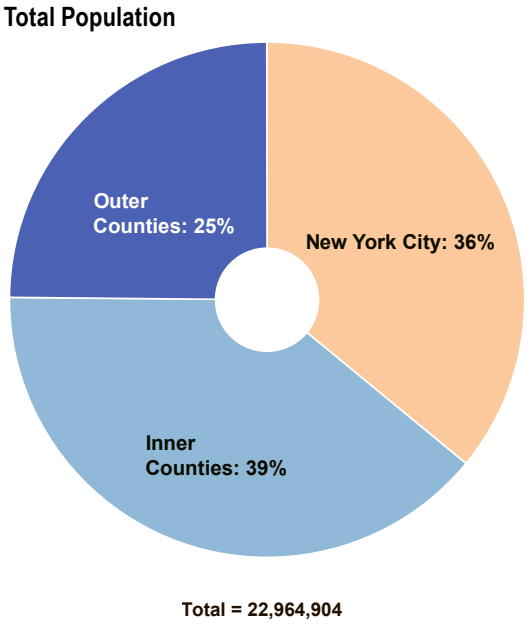


Subregion	Total Population	Foreign-born Population	Percent Foreign-born
New York City	8,258,035	3,093,845	37.5
Inner Counties	8,999,772	2,618,573	29.1
Outer Counties	5,707,097	836,070	14.6

6.1 The New York Metropolitan Region and its Subregions

The New York metropolitan region is the largest in the United States, encompassing 23 million people across 31 counties and 12,600 square miles. For the purposes of this analysis, the region is divided into three subregions: the five boroughs of New York City at its core, surrounded by a ring of 26 inner and outer counties in New York State, New Jersey, and Connecticut (Figure 6.1). The inner ring comprises 12 counties: Nassau, Rockland, and Westchester in New York State; Bergen, Essex,

Figure 6.2
Total and Foreign-born Population by Subregion
New York Metropolitan Region, 2023

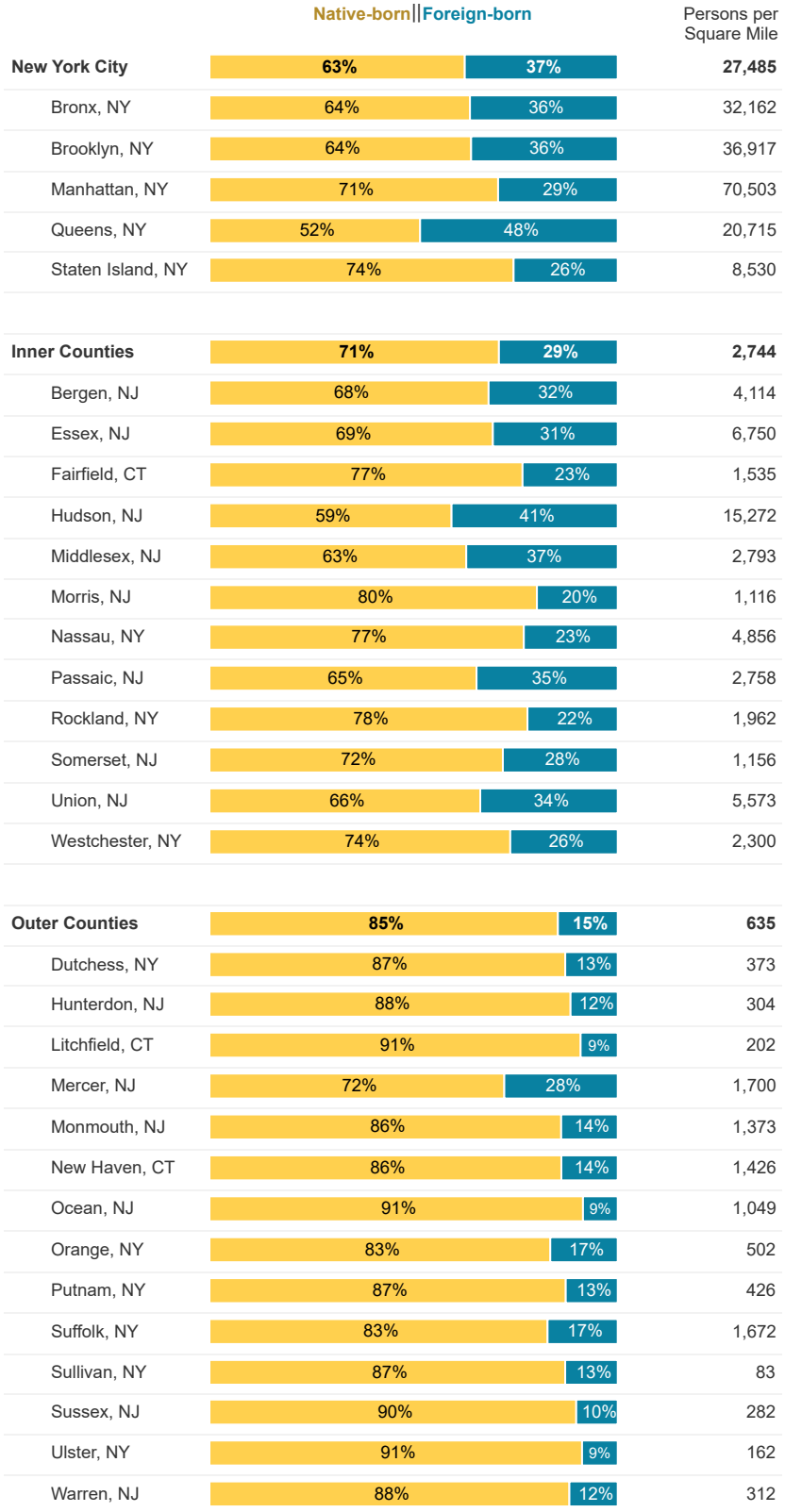


Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union in New Jersey; and Fairfield in Connecticut. The outer ring consists of 14 counties: Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Suffolk, Sullivan, and Ulster in New York State; Hunterdon, Mercer, Monmouth, Ocean, Sussex, and Warren in New Jersey; and Litchfield and New Haven in Connecticut.

New York City and the inner counties accounted for three-quarters of the region's population, 36 percent and 39 percent, respectively (Figure 6.2). However, the city occupies only 2 percent of the region's land area, resulting in a population density of about 27,500 persons per square mile (Figure 6.3). In contrast, population density in the inner counties averaged 2,700 persons per square mile, ranging from a high of 15,300 in Hudson county to a low of 1,100 in Morris county. The most populous inner county was Nassau, with 1.4 million people, followed by Westchester (990,800), Fairfield (959,100), and Bergen (957,700). The inner counties had a relatively high share of immigrants, a reflection of their evolution into major destinations for post-1965 immigrants. While 37 percent of New York City's population was foreign-born, Hudson county—just across the river—had an even higher share at 41 percent, exceeding every other county in the region except Queens (Figure 6.1 and Figure 6.3). Other counties with substantial percentages of immigrants included Middlesex, Passaic, Union, Bergen, Essex, Somerset, and Westchester (each more than one-quarter foreign-born), as well as Fairfield, Nassau, Rockland, and Morris (each 20 percent or more foreign-born). Overall, the inner counties were home to 2.6 million foreign-born residents comprising 29 percent of their overall population.

The inner counties had many places with high immigrant concentrations—defined as census tracts where the share of immigrants was in the 75th percentile or higher within the subregion[1] (Figure 6.4). These included cities, townships, and boroughs in New Jersey that were located across the Hudson River: Fort Lee, Hackensack, Garfield, and Cliffside Park in Bergen county; farther inland in the

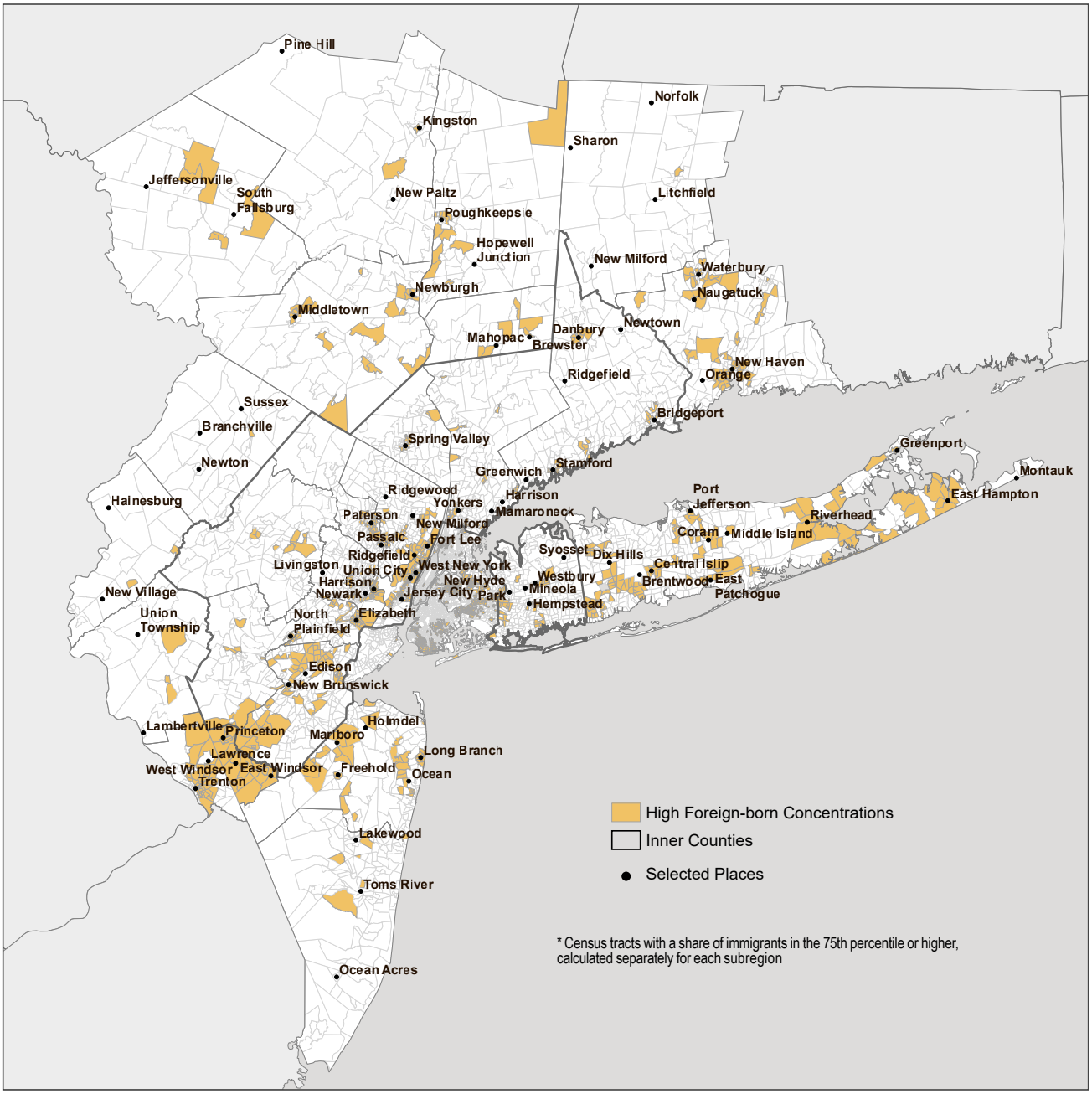
Figure 6.3
Share of Total Population by Nativity and County
New York Metropolitan Region, 2023



city of Passaic in Passaic county; Jersey City, Union City, and West New York in Hudson county; and Elizabeth, Linden, and Union in Union county; and farther south in Edison and New Brunswick in Middlesex county. North of the Bronx, areas with high proportions of immigrants included Yonkers, Mt. Vernon, and New Rochelle in the southern section of Westchester county, and Stamford in Fairfield county. To the east of New York City, across the Queens border in Nassau county, Hempstead, Elmont, and Valley Stream had high foreign-born concentrations. High immigrant shares were also evident in Dover in Morris county and in North Plainfield in Somerset county.

The outer counties, with 5.7 million people, accounted for one-quarter of the region's population. These counties were more sparsely populated, with densities ranging from 1,700 persons per square mile in Mercer to 80 persons per square mile in Sullivan; the average was 600 persons per square mile. Suffolk was, by far, the most populous county in the outer ring (1.5 million), followed by New Haven (862,000), Ocean (659,200), and Monmouth (642,800). Generally, counties in the outer ring had a population less than 20 percent foreign-born, the exception being Mercer county, which was 28 percent foreign-born. Places with high immigrant concentrations in the outer counties included Poughkeepsie in Dutchess county and Newburgh in Orange county, both on the Hudson

Figure 6.4
Census Tracts with High Foreign-born Concentrations*
New York Metropolitan Region, 2019-2023



River. Middletown in the western section of Orange county, and Kingston in Ulster county also had high proportions 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 Marlboro. In adjacent Mercer county, Princeton and Trenton had high immigrant concentrations, and so did Toms River, farther south, in Ocean county. In Suffolk county, which had the largest immigrant population in the outer ring, there was a notable band of immigrant settlement along the border with Nassau county, in

Huntington, and east into Babylon and Islip. Another stretch of high immigrant concentrations began in Riverhead, extending east toward East Hampton on the south fork of Long Island. In Connecticut, there were high immigrant concentrations along I-95 in New Haven and West Haven in the outer county of New Haven.

While population in the region was heavily concentrated in New York City and its adjacent inner counties (Figure 6.2), these areas accounted for an even greater share of the foreign-born. Of the 6.5 million foreign-born in the region in 2023, just under one-half lived in New York City (47 percent), while 40 percent lived in the inner counties; just 13 percent of immigrants made their home in the outer counties.

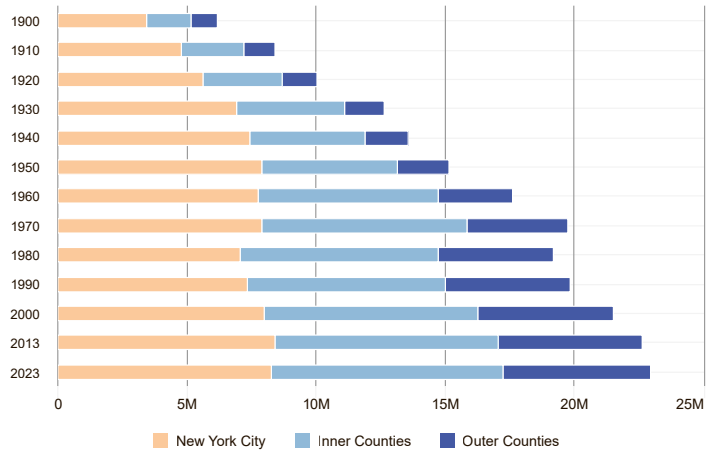
6.2 Population Growth in the Subregions, 1900 to 2023: The Role of the Foreign-born

Since the turn of the 20th century, the New York metropolitan region experienced dramatic growth, more than tripling in size—from 6.2 million in 1900 to 23.0 million in 2023 (Table 6.1 and Figure 6.5). This growth has been fueled by the entry of immigrants and their U.S.-born descendants. Over this period, New York City has remained the region's densely populated core, but its share of the region's population has declined, from 56 percent in 1900 to 36 percent in 2023, as growth in the region outpaced increases in the city.

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 largely due to the influx of European immigrants to the city, reflected in a 53 percent increase in the foreign-born population. Overall population growth in the inner counties was even faster (42 percent), with the foreign-born component increasing 55 percent. With immigration curtailed in the mid-1910s due to World War I, and again in the early 1920s due to restrictive immigration legislation, population growth moderated, with New York City's population increasing 18 percent in the 1910s and 23 percent in the 1920s. The inner counties continued to grow faster than the city in both decades. Nonetheless, for both New York City and the inner counties, increases in the native-born population were far greater than those for the foreign-born.

By 1930, New York City's population totaled 6.9 million, having more than doubled in size over the preceding three decades. While the city's population growth was considerable, the inner counties grew even faster, increasing by a factor of 2.4, from 1.7 million in 1900 to 4.2 million in 1930. As a result, the inner counties' share of the region's population increased from 28 percent in 1900 to 33 percent in 1930; New York City's share declined by less than 1 percentage point, to 55 percent in 1930. The outer counties experienced the slowest growth of any subregion, and their share of the region's

Figure 6.5
Population by Subregion
New York Metropolitan Region, 1900 to 2023



population declined, 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 years after World War II, it did not reach levels seen earlier in the century due to restrictive federal immigration policies that were still in place; moreover, cohorts that arrived at the turn of the century were aging. As a result, the region's foreign-born population, which peaked at 3.6 million in 1930, declined in each of the following four decades, falling to 2.5 million in 1970 (Table 6.1 and Figure 6.6). Nevertheless, growth in the native-born population fueled overall increases each decade, bringing the region's population to 19.7 million by 1970. This growth reflected the combined fertility of both immigrants and the native-born amid the Baby Boom, along with inflows 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. In comparison, the inner counties experienced faster overall growth during this period, and by 1970 had surpassed New York City's population, which remains true today. The outer counties, which had lagged behind the other subregions in growth, had the fastest population increase 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 Immigration and Nationality Act led to a resurgence in immigration, bolstering the foreign-born population. By 1980, the foreign-born population in the New York metropolitan region was nearly 3 million, rising to 3.7 million in 1990, and to 5.2 million in 2000—over 2.5 times the immigrant population a century earlier (Table 6.1 and Figure 6.6). This upward trajectory continued in the first decades of the 21st century, with the foreign-born population passing 6.1 million in 2013 and reaching a record high of 6.5 million in 2023.

Nevertheless, the foreign-born in the region represented a smaller *share* of the region's total population in 2023 (29 percent) than in 1910, when 35 percent of the region was foreign-born (Table 6.1). New York City accounted for 47 percent of the region's foreign-born population in 2023, down from two-thirds a century earlier; the outer counties accounted for 13 percent, while the inner counties were home to 40 percent of the foreign-born, a new high (Figure 6.6). This shift was driven in part by

Figure 6.6
Foreign-born Population by Subregion
New York Metropolitan Region, 1900 to 2023

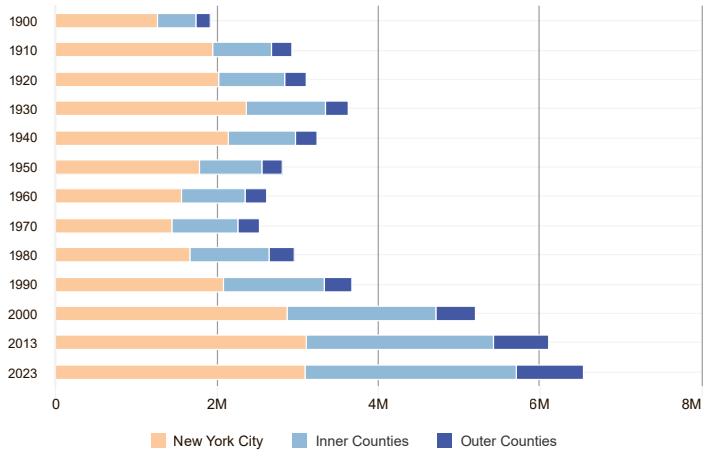


Table 6.1
Population by Nativity and Subregion
New York Metropolitan Region, 1900 to 2023

			Foreign-born		Percent Change by Period		
	Total Population	Native-born	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
2013	22,617,482	16,501,714	6,115,768	27.0	5.2	1.3	17.6
2023	22,964,904	16,416,416	6,548,488	28.5	1.5	-0.5	7.1
New York City							
1900	3,437,202	2,167,122	1,270,080	37.0	-	-	-
1910	4,766,883	2,822,526	1,944,357	40.8	38.7	30.2	53.1
1920	5,620,048	3,591,888	2,028,160	36.1	17.9	27.3	4.3
1930	6,930,446	4,571,760	2,358,686	34.0	23.3	27.3	16.3
1940	7,454,995	5,316,338	2,138,657	28.7	7.6	16.3	-9.3
1950	7,891,957	6,107,751	1,784,206	22.6	5.9	14.9	-16.6
1960	7,783,314	6,224,624	1,558,690	20.0	-1.4	1.9	-12.6
1970	7,894,798	6,457,740	1,437,058	18.2	1.4	3.7	-7.8
1980	7,071,639	5,401,440	1,670,199	23.6	-10.4	-16.4	16.2
1990	7,322,564	5,239,633	2,082,931	28.4	3.5	-3.0	24.7
2000	8,008,278	5,137,246	2,871,032	35.9	9.4	-2.0	37.8
2013	8,405,837	5,299,176	3,106,661	37.0	5.0	3.2	8.2
2023	8,258,035	5,164,190	3,093,845	37.5	-1.8	-2.5	-0.4

(Continued on the following page)

faster growth of the foreign-born population in the inner counties, compared with the city, highlighting the region-wide impact of post-1965 foreign-born settlement.

The increasing foreign-born presence helped stabilize the region's population, which had declined from 19.7 million in 1970 to 19.2 million in 1980 despite the influx of immigrants (Table 6.1 and Figure 6.5), before climbing to 21.5 million by 2000. In the 1970s New York City suffered steep population losses, compared to modest declines in the inner counties and growth in the outer counties. By the 1990s, however, growth in the city surpassed that of the inner and outer counties, before once

Table 6.1 (continued)

			Foreign-born		Percent Change by Period		
	Total Population	Native-born	Number	Percent	Total Population	Native-born	Foreign-born
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
2013	8,669,759	6,355,778	2,313,981	26.7	5.2	-0.7	25.6
2023	8,999,772	6,381,199	2,618,573	29.1	3.8	0.4	13.2
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
2013	5,541,886	4,846,760	695,126	12.5	5.8	2.0	42.6
2023	5,707,097	4,871,027	836,070	14.6	3.0	0.5	20.3

again lagging in the post-2000 period. The entry of immigrants played a crucial role in shoring up the population of New York City and the inner counties, both of which experienced a decline in their native-born populations in most decades in the post-1970 period.

In the outer counties, however, both native- and foreign-born populations increased (partly fueled by inflows from the inner counties). Since the 1970s, the outer counties have usually had the fastest growth of any subregion, and by 2023, they accounted for one-quarter of the region's population, a 5 percentage point increase since 1970. In contrast, the city's share of the regional population declined sharply, to 36 percent, while the share of inner counties fell slightly, to 39 percent.

6.2.1 Population Growth by County, 1970 to 2023

For each county in the region, Table 6.2 displays population by nativity, from 1970, soon after the enactment of the 1965 Immigration and Nationality Act, to 2023. Many counties in the outer ring, along with those on the periphery of the inner ring, are now experiencing immigration as a major factor in mitigating population decline resulting from decreases in the native-born population—50 years after this pattern first emerged in New York City and its neighboring inner-ring counties.

In the 1970s as 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. Immigration played a crucial role in reversing these population losses in subsequent decades. In Westchester county, for example, the foreign-born population more than doubled, from 106,600 in 1970 to 260,800 in 2023, helping the county reach a new population peak of 990,800 in 2023. This came about despite declines in native-born residents during the 1970s and 1980s, and only modest growth thereafter. As a result, the foreign-born share in Westchester county climbed from 12 percent in 1970 to 26 percent in 2023. A similar process occurred in Passaic county, where the native-born population declined nearly every decade from 1970 to 2023. However, foreign-born growth was sufficient to offset these losses, helping Passaic cross the 500,000 mark, with the foreign-born share increasing from 12 percent to 35 percent during this period. While increases in the foreign-born were notable in Nassau and Essex counties, they were not sufficient to counteract native-born losses. Consequently, their 2023 populations remained below their 1970 peaks, while the share of the foreign-born increased.

Hudson county stands out in the inner ring as its population peaked as early as 1930 at 690,700 (data not shown). The population declined each decade thereafter, reaching a low of 553,100 in 1990, but subsequently increased in each following decade, attaining a new peak of 705,500 in 2023. This growth was driven by steady increases in the foreign-born population and substantial gains among the native-born. As noted earlier, Hudson had the highest immigrant concentration among the inner counties, with immigrants comprising 41 percent of the county's population in 2023, highlighting the ongoing role of the foreign-born in sustaining population growth. Unlike Hudson, counties on the fringe of the inner ring—Fairfield, Middlesex, and Somerset—had overall population increases each decade since 1970, though growth tapered off in the most recent decade. The native-born population in these counties has remained unchanged or declined since 2000, while the foreign-born population has continued to grow. As a result, the immigrant share of the population has increased substantially, and the contribution of the foreign-born in sustaining population growth is now evident across all counties in the inner ring.

Every county in the outer ring experienced population growth between 1970 and 2013. Most of the growth in the 1970s and 1980s was due to native-born increases; the foreign-born declined in many counties during this period, a reflection of mortality in older European groups. By 2000, the number and share of immigrants increased in every county, accompanied by substantial increases in the native-born. By 2013, however, the native-born population had either declined or stalled in Mercer, Monmouth, and Putnam counties. For the outer counties as a

Table 6.2
Population by Nativity and County
New York Metropolitan Region, 1970 to 2023

	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

(Continued on the following page)

Table 6.2 (continued)

	1990				2000			
	Total		Foreign-born		Total		Foreign-born	
	Population	Native-born	Number	Percent	Population	Native-born	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

(Continued on the following page)

Table 6.2 (continued)

	2013				2023			
	Total		Foreign-born		Total		Foreign-born	
	Population	Native-born	Number	Percent	Population	Native-born	Number	Percent
NEW YORK METROPOLITAN REGION	**22,617,482**	**16,501,714**	**6,115,768**	**27.0**	**22,964,904**	**16,416,416**	**6,548,488**	**28.5**
New York City	**8,405,837**	**5,299,176**	**3,106,661**	**37.0**	**8,258,035**	**5,164,190**	**3,093,845**	**37.5**
Bronx, NY	1,418,733	940,215	478,518	33.7	1,356,476	865,570	490,906	36.2
Brooklyn, NY	2,592,149	1,627,591	964,558	37.2	2,561,225	1,641,562	919,663	35.9
Manhattan, NY	1,626,159	1,164,105	462,054	28.4	1,597,451	1,129,396	468,055	29.3
Queens, NY	2,296,175	1,191,270	1,104,905	48.1	2,252,196	1,162,113	1,090,083	48.4
Staten Island, NY	472,621	375,995	96,626	20.4	490,687	365,549	125,138	25.5
Inner Counties	**8,669,759**	**6,355,778**	**2,313,981**	**26.7**	**8,999,772**	**6,381,199**	**2,618,573**	**29.1**
Bergen, NJ	925,328	646,929	278,399	30.1	957,736	654,831	302,905	31.6
Essex, NJ	789,565	589,333	200,232	25.4	851,117	590,832	260,285	30.6
Fairfield, CT	939,904	735,571	204,333	21.7	959,099	735,496	223,603	23.3
Hudson, NJ	660,282	376,776	283,506	42.9	705,472	418,312	287,160	40.7
Middlesex, NJ	828,919	563,673	265,246	32.0	863,623	543,251	320,372	37.1
Morris, NJ	499,397	409,200	90,197	18.1	514,423	412,624	101,799	19.8
Nassau, NY	1,352,146	1,059,932	292,214	21.6	1,381,715	1,063,959	317,756	23.0
Passaic, NJ	505,672	359,660	146,012	28.9	513,395	335,852	177,543	34.6
Rockland, NY	320,903	251,717	69,186	21.6	340,807	265,468	75,339	22.1
Somerset, NJ	330,585	255,190	75,395	22.8	348,842	250,686	98,156	28.1
Union, NJ	548,256	385,208	163,048	29.7	572,726	379,868	192,858	33.7
Westchester, NY	968,802	722,589	246,213	25.4	990,817	730,020	260,797	26.3
Outer Counties	**5,541,886**	**4,846,760**	**695,126**	**12.5**	**5,707,097**	**4,871,027**	**836,070**	**14.6**
Dutchess, NY	296,916	263,125	33,791	11.4	297,150	258,964	38,186	12.9
Hunterdon, NJ	126,250	116,157	10,093	8.0	130,183	115,135	15,048	11.6
Litchfield, CT	186,924	171,881	15,043	8.0	185,732	168,852	16,880	9.1
Mercer, NJ	370,414	286,192	84,222	22.7	381,671	275,632	106,039	27.8
Monmouth, NJ	629,672	543,010	86,662	13.8	642,799	553,783	89,016	13.8
New Haven, CT	862,287	765,151	97,136	11.3	862,028	742,981	119,047	13.8
Ocean, NJ	583,414	539,460	43,954	7.5	659,197	603,093	56,104	8.5
Orange, NY	375,592	334,205	41,387	11.0	407,470	340,174	67,296	16.5
Putnam, NY	99,645	85,090	14,555	14.6	98,060	85,576	12,484	12.7
Suffolk, NY	1,499,738	1,270,589	229,149	15.3	1,523,170	1,261,425	261,745	17.2
Sullivan, NY	76,665	70,121	6,544	8.5	79,920	69,638	10,282	12.9
Sussex, NJ	145,992	133,968	12,024	8.2	146,132	131,286	14,846	10.2
Ulster, NY	180,998	168,842	12,156	6.7	182,333	166,405	15,928	8.7
Warren, NJ	107,379	98,969	8,410	7.8	111,252	98,083	13,169	11.8

whole, the increase in the foreign-born population between 2000 and 2013 was more than twice that of the native-born. Consequently, the share of foreign-born residents increased in the subregion, as well as in each county, though counties in the subregion remained overwhelmingly native-born.

For the period from 2013 to 2023, Ocean county continued to grow due to increases in both the native- and foreign-born. However, the majority of counties in the outer ring experienced declines in their native-born populations, with overall population growth attributable solely to increases in the foreign-born. This dynamic further elevated the proportion of foreign-born residents within these counties. Mercer county, for example, had a 10,600 decline in native-born residents, coupled with a 21,800 increase in the foreign-born. As a result, it saw a 5 percentage point increase in its foreign-born share of residents, to 28 percent, the highest foreign-born proportion in the subregion, highlighting how immigrants are now offsetting decreases in the native-born population in the outer counties, a trend seen earlier in New York City and the inner counties.

6.3 Race/Hispanic Origin in the Subregions and Counties, 1970 to 2023

The post-1965 flow of immigrants, which has been primarily from non-European countries, not only helped stabilize the region's population but has also dramatically changed its racial/Hispanic composition. To examine these changes, the following mutually exclusive racial and ethnic categories are used: Hispanic (irrespective of race); White alone non-Hispanic; Black or African American alone non-Hispanic; and Asian alone non-Hispanic. For the sake of succinctness, these groups will be referred to as Hispanic, White, Black, and Asian, respectively.[2] (See Box 7.6 for race and Hispanic origin categories available in census data.)

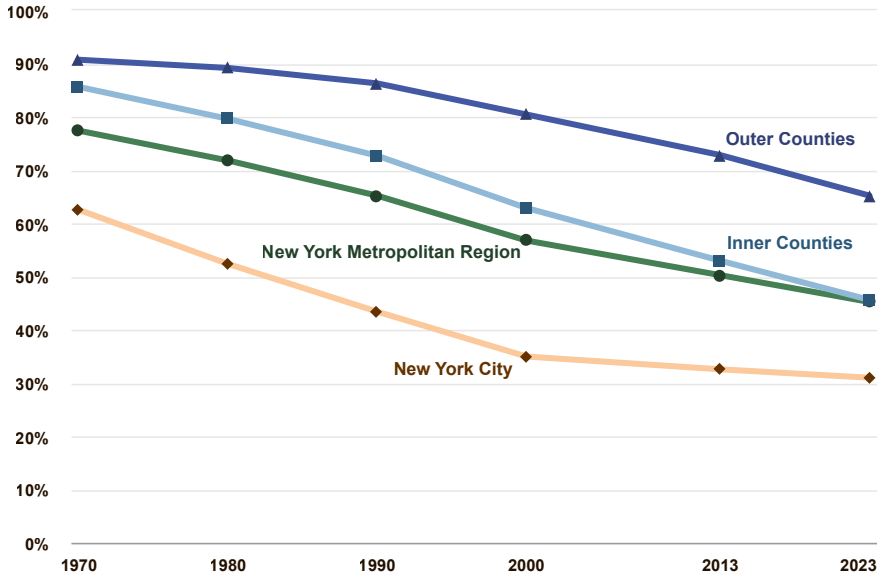
White residents comprised the overwhelming majority (77 percent) of the region's population in 1970, a bare majority (50 percent) by 2013, and only a plurality (45 percent) in 2023 (Table 6.3 and Figure 6.7). In numerical terms, the White population declined from 15.3 million to 10.4 million during this period. While the Black population has increased, it has grown relatively slowly; its share, which was 13 percent in 1970, peaked at 16 percent by 1990, but declined in each subsequent decade, to 14 percent in 2023 (Table 6.4). In contrast to the declining shares of White and Black populations, the Hispanic population's share nearly tripled, from 9 percent in 1970 to 25 percent in 2023. In absolute terms, the Hispanic population in 2023 (5.7 million) was 77 percent larger than the Black population (3.3 million), primarily a result of large immigrant flows from Latin America. Asians experienced the largest proportionate growth, with their share increasing 18-fold, from 0.6 percent in 1970 to 11 percent in 2023.[3]

New York City experienced the steepest decline in the share of White residents, due to both the entry of non-European immigrants and the outflow of native-born White residents. In 1970, the White population accounted for 63 percent of the city's population, and by 1980, their share dropped to 52 percent, the last decennial census in which they comprised a majority of the population. By 2023, the White population accounted for just under one-third of the population but remained the largest race/Hispanic origin group in New York City.

While the White population also remained the largest race group in the inner counties, their share of the population declined significantly—from 86 percent in 1970 to 46 percent in 2023—with all 12 inner counties recording a decrease during this

period. In 1970 and 1980, each inner county had a White population majority. However, starting in 1990, White residents became a minority in Essex and Hudson counties, with Black and Hispanic populations, respectively, comprising a plurality in subsequent decades. By 2023, the White population had also become a minority in Passaic and Union counties, and were a plurality in Westchester, Somerset, and Middlesex counties. In the coming decade, Bergen—where White residents were a slim majority in 2023—and Nassau counties are both likely to shift from majority-White to plurality-White.

Figure 6.7
Percent White Non-Hispanic by Subregion
New York Metropolitan Region, 1970 to 2023



The overall White population of the outer counties increased from 3.5 million in 1970 to 4.2 million in 2000, before declining to 3.7 million in 2023. With faster growth among other race/Hispanic groups, the White share of the population declined from 91 percent in 1970 to 65 percent in 2023. The Hispanic population (18 percent) was the largest non-White group in the outer counties in 2023, followed by Black (8 percent) and Asian (4 percent) residents. Between 1970 and 2000, just 3 of the 14 outer counties—Mercer, New Haven, and Suffolk—experienced a decline in the number of White residents during at least one decade. In the subsequent period, every county except Ocean experienced an absolute decline in their White populations by either 2013 or 2023, leading to a further decrease in their share of the overall population. Nevertheless, the White population remained a majority in every outer county in 2023, except for Mercer, where they comprised a plurality of 42 percent. Litchfield and Ocean counties were at the other end of the spectrum, with about 8-in-10 residents identifying as White.

6.4 Area of Origin and Country of Birth

While the previous section examined changes in the race/Hispanic composition of the region's overall population, this section focuses specifically on its foreign-born residents. It highlights areas of origin and the top source countries for each subregion. For the region's largest immigrant groups, it also shows their distribution across subregions, as well as their presence in each county of the region.

Immigrant areas of origin differ considerably across the region (Figure 6.8). Immigrants in New York City, for example, were less likely to be from Latin America (32 percent) than those in both the inner and outer counties (41 percent each). In contrast, immigrants from the non-Hispanic Caribbean were far more concentrated in the city,

Table 6.3
White Non-Hispanic Population by County
New York Metropolitan Region, 1970 to 2023

	Total White Non-Hispanic					
	1970	1980	1990	2000	2013	2023
NEW YORK METROPOLITAN REGION	**15,283,672**	**13,778,347**	**12,936,273**	**12,200,730**	**11,371,454**	**10,387,709**
New York City	**4,936,292**	**3,703,203**	**3,178,712**	**2,801,995**	**2,739,146**	**2,560,722**
Bronx, NY	720,666	401,856	276,221	194,312	146,628	118,663
Brooklyn, NY	1,569,530	1,095,946	928,255	854,653	925,733	926,994
Manhattan, NY	824,467	721,588	728,563	703,462	766,114	725,684
Queens, NY	1,555,260	1,183,038	941,890	732,968	603,001	521,975
Staten Island, NY	266,369	300,775	303,783	316,600	297,670	267,406
Inner Counties	**6,807,962**	**6,104,563**	**5,591,590**	**5,183,410**	**4,592,868**	**4,105,712**
Bergen, NJ	846,332	762,809	683,864	637,644	551,371	483,972
Essex, NJ	586,002	448,140	352,765	298,726	252,098	236,050
Fairfield, CT	703,958	688,810	663,105	644,541	604,774	550,686
Hudson, NJ	452,223	328,837	263,892	214,797	193,769	191,446
Middlesex, NJ	533,068	512,726	519,013	463,779	383,589	317,411
Morris, NJ	364,431	379,144	373,487	385,451	364,621	336,692
Nassau, NY	1,319,251	1,173,724	1,067,420	986,378	853,650	738,852
Passaic, NJ	375,525	322,624	286,213	251,713	220,029	192,208
Rockland, NY	207,026	224,849	212,120	205,288	204,181	202,877
Somerset, NJ	186,981	185,466	204,783	220,274	196,862	168,739
Union, NJ	455,949	376,276	322,934	283,293	231,551	199,856
Westchester, NY	777,216	701,158	641,994	591,526	536,373	486,923
Outer Counties	**3,539,418**	**3,970,581**	**4,165,971**	**4,215,325**	**4,039,440**	**3,721,275**
Dutchess, NY	202,225	218,591	223,031	224,979	217,566	195,183
Hunterdon, NJ	67,553	84,934	102,505	112,770	111,272	102,878
Litchfield, CT	141,407	153,807	168,946	172,230	171,430	151,923
Mercer, NJ	246,206	237,550	236,790	225,079	194,191	161,716
Monmouth, NJ	408,182	441,918	469,673	495,716	478,036	459,112
New Haven, CT	667,518	661,573	664,859	616,338	564,561	500,294
Ocean, NJ	197,195	326,242	403,798	459,135	496,375	531,251
Orange, NY	200,734	230,574	260,815	265,003	249,510	234,419
Putnam, NY	55,712	75,342	79,788	85,774	81,996	68,967
Suffolk, NY	1,025,580	1,141,744	1,133,930	1,117,720	1,049,069	931,912
Sullivan, NY	47,298	57,522	58,756	59,092	57,303	52,640
Sussex, NJ	75,599	112,640	125,832	134,707	130,755	114,911
Ulster, NY	132,062	146,049	149,544	152,218	145,649	134,095
Warren, NJ	72,147	82,095	87,704	94,564	91,727	81,974

(Continued on the following page)

Table 6.3 (continued)

	Percent Change by Period				
	1970 to 1980	1980 to 1990	1990 to 2000	2000 to 2013	2013 to 2023
NEW YORK METROPOLITAN REGION	**-9.8**	**-6.1**	**-5.7**	**-6.8**	**-8.7**
New York City	**-25.0**	**-14.2**	**-11.9**	**-2.2**	**-6.5**
Bronx, NY	-44.2	-31.3	-29.7	-24.5	-19.1
Brooklyn, NY	-30.2	-15.3	-7.9	8.3	0.1
Manhattan, NY	-12.5	1.0	-3.4	8.9	-5.3
Queens, NY	-23.9	-20.4	-22.2	-17.7	-13.4
Staten Island, NY	12.9	1.0	4.2	-6.0	-10.2
Inner Counties	**-10.3**	**-8.4**	**-7.3**	**-11.4**	**-10.6**
Bergen, NJ	-9.9	-10.3	-6.8	-13.5	-12.2
Essex, NJ	-23.5	-21.3	-15.3	-15.6	-6.4
Fairfield, CT	-2.2	-3.7	-2.8	-6.2	-8.9
Hudson, NJ	-27.3	-19.7	-18.6	-9.8	-1.2
Middlesex, NJ	-3.8	1.2	-10.6	-17.3	-17.3
Morris, NJ	4.0	-1.5	3.2	-5.4	-7.7
Nassau, NY	-11.0	-9.1	-7.6	-13.5	-13.4
Passaic, NJ	-14.1	-11.3	-12.1	-12.6	-12.6
Rockland, NY	8.6	-5.7	-3.2	-0.5	-0.6
Somerset, NJ	-0.8	10.4	7.6	-10.6	-14.3
Union, NJ	-17.5	-14.2	-12.3	-18.3	-13.7
Westchester, NY	-9.8	-8.4	-7.9	-9.3	-9.2
Outer Counties	**12.2**	**4.9**	**1.2**	**-4.2**	**-7.9**
Dutchess, NY	8.1	2.0	0.9	-3.3	-10.3
Hunterdon, NJ	25.7	20.7	10.0	-1.3	-7.5
Litchfield, CT	8.8	9.8	1.9	-0.5	-11.4
Mercer, NJ	-3.5	-0.3	-4.9	-13.7	-16.7
Monmouth, NJ	8.3	6.3	5.5	-3.6	-4.0
New Haven, CT	-0.9	0.5	-7.3	-8.4	-11.4
Ocean, NJ	65.4	23.8	13.7	8.1	7.0
Orange, NY	14.9	13.1	1.6	-5.8	-6.0
Putnam, NY	35.2	5.9	7.5	-4.4	-15.9
Suffolk, NY	11.3	-0.7	-1.4	-6.1	-11.2
Sullivan, NY	21.6	2.1	0.6	-3.0	-8.1
Sussex, NJ	49.0	11.7	7.1	-2.9	-12.1
Ulster, NY	10.6	2.4	1.8	-4.3	-7.9
Warren, NJ	13.8	6.8	7.8	-3.0	-10.6

Table 6.4
Race/Hispanic Origin by County
New York Metropolitan Region, 1970 to 2023

	1970					1980				
		Non-Hispanic					Non-Hispanic			
	Total Population	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic	Total Population	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic
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

(Continued on the following page)

Table 6.4 (continued)

	1990					2000				
		Non-Hispanic					Non-Hispanic			
	Total Population	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic	Total 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

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Table 6.4 (continued)

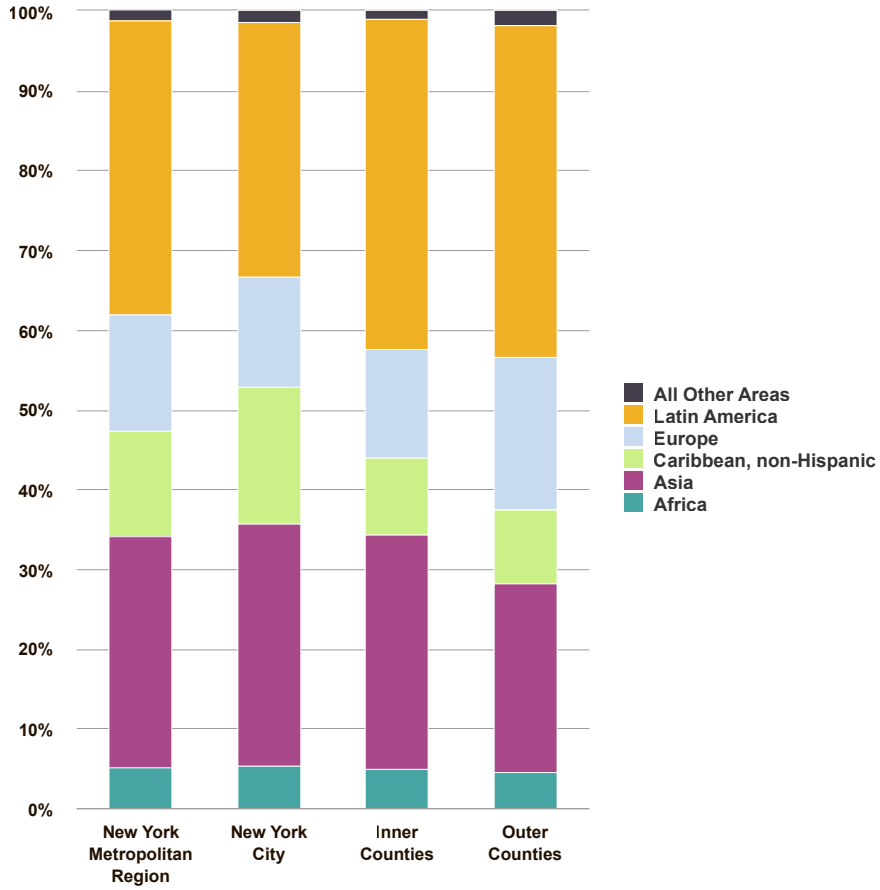
	2013					2023				
		Non-Hispanic					Non-Hispanic			
	Total Population	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic	Total Population	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic
NEW YORK METROPOLITAN REGION	**22,617,482**	**50.3**	**15.2**	**9.7**	**22.5**	**22,964,904**	**45.2**	**14.2**	**11.0**	**24.9**
New York City	**8,405,837**	**32.6**	**22.4**	**13.4**	**28.9**	**8,258,035**	**31.0**	**20.3**	**14.9**	**28.4**
Bronx, NY	1,418,733	10.3	29.5	3.7	54.6	1,356,476	8.7	29.0	4.1	55.0
Brooklyn, NY	2,592,149	35.7	31.3	11.3	19.6	2,561,225	36.2	26.2	12.3	18.9
Manhattan, NY	1,626,159	47.1	12.8	11.5	25.8	1,597,451	45.4	12.6	12.6	24.4
Queens, NY	2,296,175	26.3	17.3	24.4	28.0	2,252,196	23.2	16.4	26.2	28.1
Staten Island, NY	472,621	63.0	9.7	7.9	17.9	490,687	54.5	9.0	13.9	19.5
Inner Counties	**8,669,759**	**53.0**	**13.0**	**9.8**	**22.0**	**8,999,772**	**45.6**	**12.5**	**11.6**	**25.8**
Bergen, NJ	925,328	59.6	5.4	15.7	17.9	957,736	50.5	5.4	16.9	23.3
Essex, NJ	789,565	31.9	38.8	4.9	21.7	851,117	27.7	35.5	6.2	25.3
Fairfield, CT	939,904	64.3	10.2	4.7	18.2	959,099	57.4	10.3	5.5	21.9
Hudson, NJ	660,282	29.3	11.2	14.5	42.9	705,472	27.1	10.5	16.6	40.8
Middlesex, NJ	828,919	46.3	9.3	22.8	19.5	863,623	36.8	10.1	25.8	24.0
Morris, NJ	499,397	73.0	2.9	9.4	12.4	514,423	65.5	2.7	11.0	16.3
Nassau, NY	1,352,146	63.1	10.8	8.5	15.7	1,381,715	53.5	10.8	12.4	18.8
Passaic, NJ	505,672	43.5	11.4	5.4	38.9	513,395	37.4	9.5	5.5	44.7
Rockland, NY	320,903	63.6	11.4	6.3	16.8	340,807	59.5	10.1	5.7	20.8
Somerset, NJ	330,585	59.5	8.6	15.8	13.9	348,842	48.4	9.3	20.2	17.9
Union, NJ	548,256	42.2	20.0	4.8	29.3	572,726	34.9	19.4	5.8	35.3
Westchester, NY	968,802	55.4	13.6	5.5	23.3	990,817	49.1	12.5	6.2	27.5
Outer Counties	**5,541,886**	**72.8**	**7.8**	**3.8**	**13.7**	**5,707,097**	**65.2**	**7.8**	**4.3**	**18.2**
Dutchess, NY	296,916	73.3	9.3	3.6	11.3	297,150	65.7	8.9	3.5	15.9
Hunterdon, NJ	126,250	87.6	2.4	3.4	5.5	130,183	79.0	2.2	4.9	9.6
Litchfield, CT	186,924	90.9	1.2	1.8	4.7	185,732	81.8	2.6	2.4	9.1
Mercer, NJ	370,414	52.4	19.4	10.1	16.2	381,671	42.4	18.2	12.6	23.3
Monmouth, NJ	629,672	75.9	6.7	5.4	10.3	642,799	71.4	4.9	5.0	13.0
New Haven, CT	862,287	65.5	12.2	3.8	16.4	862,028	58.0	13.1	4.1	20.2
Ocean, NJ	583,414	85.1	2.8	2.0	8.8	659,197	80.6	2.2	2.0	11.0
Orange, NY	375,592	66.4	9.2	2.5	19.2	407,470	57.5	11.1	2.9	24.4
Putnam, NY	99,645	82.2	2.0	2.2	12.0	98,060	70.3	2.1	2.4	20.8
Suffolk, NY	1,499,738	70.0	7.2	3.7	17.7	1,523,170	61.2	7.1	4.6	23.1
Sullivan, NY	76,665	74.3	7.9	1.6	13.9	79,920	65.9	8.8	2.1	19.3
Sussex, NJ	145,992	88.4	1.9	1.8	6.7	146,132	78.6	3.0	2.6	12.7
Ulster, NY	180,998	80.5	4.8	1.8	9.5	182,333	73.5	6.0	2.1	12.4
Warren, NJ	107,379	84.8	3.7	2.5	7.4	111,252	73.7	5.0	3.1	13.7

making up 17 percent of its foreign-born population, compared to just under 10 percent in both the inner and outer counties. Asian- and European-born immigrants each made up 30 percent and 14 percent, respectively, of New York City's foreign-born population—figures that closely matched those of the inner counties (29 percent and 14 percent), but contrasted with the outer counties, where Asian immigrants comprised a smaller share (24 percent) and European immigrants a larger one (nearly 20 percent).

For the top immigrant source countries in the region, Figure 6.9 illustrates the striking differences in their settlement patterns, particularly in terms of concentration in New York City compared to other parts of the region. Historically, newly arrived immigrants have been drawn to New York City largely because of the availability of housing and jobs. In contrast, immigrant groups that have been in the United States longer have a stronger presence in the surrounding region. For these older, primarily European immigrant groups, a large portion initially settled in the 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. More than 80 percent of the region's Bangladeshi immigrants and 75 percent of those from Guyana resided in New York City. In contrast, the inner counties accounted for 40 percent of the region's foreign-born population but were home to 71 percent of immigrants from India and 65 percent from Brazil. In the outer counties, immigrants from El Salvador, Guatemala, Italy, and Poland were disproportionately represented.

Dominican (677,600) and Chinese (565,500) immigrants, the latter including those from mainland China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan, were the largest foreign-born groups in the region (Table 6.5). A significant share of each group was concentrated in New York City, with 58 percent of Dominicans and 70 percent of Chinese immigrants residing there (Figure 6.9). Since nearly one-half of the region's immigrant population lives in the city, New York's leading foreign-born groups often mirror those of the broader metropolitan area,

Figure 6.8
Area of Origin of the Foreign-born by Subregion
New York Metropolitan Region, 2019-2023

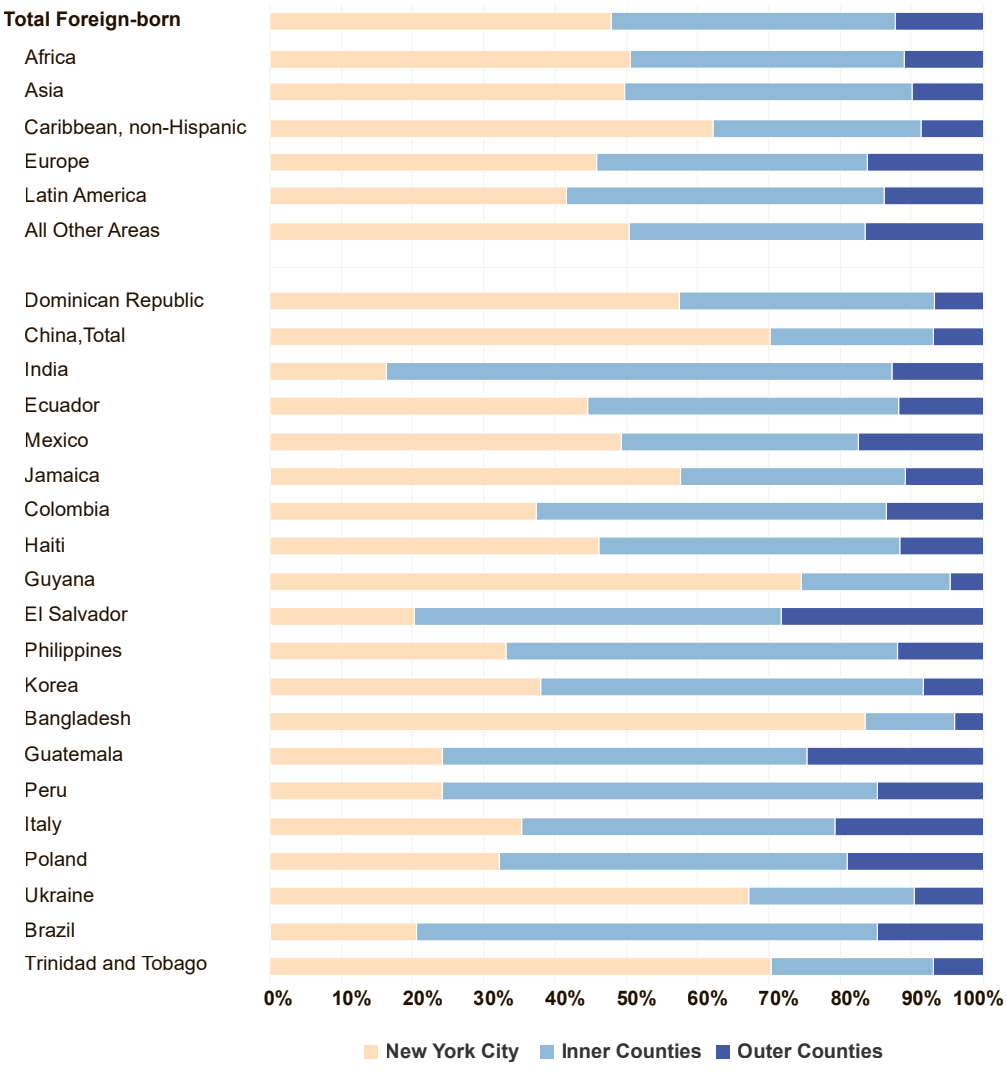


as was the case with Dominican and Chinese immigrants. The Dominican-born population had strong representation in the inner counties of Passaic (48,600), Hudson (36,500), Middlesex (31,500), Westchester (28,500), Bergen (23,900), and Essex (17,800), as well as in the outer counties of Suffolk (17,500), New Haven (7,500), and Mercer (6,200) (Table 6.6). Chinese immigrants had notable populations in Nassau (27,200), Middlesex (18,500), Hudson (17,700), and Bergen (14,800) counties, and a substantial presence in the outer counties of Suffolk (9,900), New Haven (7,800), and Monmouth (6,500).

In contrast to Dominican- and Chinese-born immigrants who were concentrated in New York City, over 80 percent of Indians lived outside the city (Figure 6.9). They were the region's third-largest immigrant group, with 278,700 residents in the inner counties and 49,900 in the outer counties (Table 6.5). Indians constituted the largest immigrant group in the inner counties, with particularly large populations in Middlesex (97,700), Hudson (40,100), Nassau (26,600), and Somerset (24,300) counties. They also had a notable presence in the outer counties of Mercer (18,700) and Monmouth (7,400), creating a significant concentration that spanned the inner-outer county boundary in central New Jersey. Other major Indian populations were found in the inner counties of Bergen (20,900) and Morris (19,300).

While the overall Asian distribution by subregion mirrored that of the total immigrant population, there were large differences by country of birth. As noted earlier, more than 4-in-5 Bangladeshis lived in the city, as did 70 percent

Figure 6.9
Area of Origin and Country of Birth by Subregion
New York Metropolitan Region, 2019-2023



of Chinese immigrants, but over 80 percent of Indians resided outside the city. The inner and outer ring of counties were also home to two-thirds of Filipinos and 60 percent of Koreans. Bergen county had the region's largest Korean immigrant population (42,800), comprising the county's largest immigrant group and more than one-half of all Koreans in the inner counties.

Ecuador ranked as the fourth-largest source of immigrants in the region and the second-largest from Latin America, after the Dominican Republic. Fifty-five percent of Ecuadorians lived outside the city, with a substantial presence in the inner counties of Essex (28,100), Hudson (19,700), and Fairfield (14,600), as well as the outer county of Suffolk (15,100). Mexican immigrants, with a population of 301,400 in the region in 2023, were also broadly distributed; about one-half live in New York City, and there were sizable populations in the inner counties of Westchester (20,400) and Passaic (17,000). In the outer ring, Mexicans had a wide geographic reach, with concentrations in Monmouth (9,400), and in Suffolk, New Haven, and Orange counties (each with over 8,000 residents). Colombians also had a strong presence outside New York City, with nearly two-thirds residing in the inner and outer ring; they

Table 6.5
Top Source Countries of the Foreign-born Population by Subregion New York Metropolitan Region, 2019-2023

New York Metropolitan Region		New York City		Inner Counties		Outer Counties	
TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	6,458,923	TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	3,093,845	TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	2,575,510	TOTAL, FOREIGN-BORN	789,568
Dominican Republic	677,592	China, Total	397,249	India	278,702	Mexico	52,383
China, Total	565,472	Dominican Republic	389,779	Dominican Republic	242,572	India	49,908
India	392,764	Jamaica	162,490	Ecuador	133,851	El Salvador	47,208
Ecuador	306,805	Mexico	148,405	China, Total	129,141	Dominican Republic	45,241
Mexico	301,374	Ecuador	136,828	Colombia	113,374	China, Total	39,082
Jamaica	281,903	Guyana	129,004	Mexico	100,586	Ecuador	36,126
Colombia	231,031	Bangladesh	110,793	Jamaica	88,911	Guatemala	31,747
Haiti	182,070	Colombia	86,318	Philippines	86,359	Colombia	31,339
Guyana	172,979	Haiti	84,120	El Salvador	86,267	Jamaica	30,502
El Salvador	167,292	Trinidad and Tobago	69,332	Korea	77,230	Italy	21,702
Philippines	156,944	Ukraine	68,093	Haiti	76,732	Haiti	21,218
Korea	144,226	India	64,154	Peru	75,920	Poland	19,315
Bangladesh	132,759	Korea	54,889	Guatemala	65,960	Philippines	18,658
Guatemala	128,770	Philippines	51,927	Brazil	64,268	Peru	18,330
Peru	124,399	Russia	48,149	Poland	49,515	Honduras	17,439
Italy	104,682	Italy	36,975	Honduras	47,066	United Kingdom	17,197
Poland	101,573	Ghana	36,295	Italy	46,005	Brazil	14,728
Ukraine	101,359	Pakistan	34,212	Cuba	45,273	Pakistan	14,471
Brazil	99,439	El Salvador	33,817	Guyana	36,152	Germany	12,562
Trinidad and Tobago	98,617	United Kingdom	33,460	Portugal	33,728	Korea	12,107

Table 6.6
Country of Birth* by County
New York Metropolitan Region, 2019-2023

	Dominican Republic	China, Total	India	Ecuador	Mexico	Jamaica	Colombia	Haiti	Guyana	El Salvador
NEW YORK METROPOLITAN REGION	**677,592**	**565,472**	**392,764**	**306,805**	**301,374**	**281,903**	**231,031**	**182,070**	**172,979**	**167,292**
New York City	389,779	397,249	64,154	136,828	148,405	162,490	86,318	84,120	129,004	33,817
Bronx, NY	188,520	4,127	2,592	16,302	35,175	43,177	5,188	2,483	13,815	3,571
Brooklyn, NY	54,369	128,909	8,216	22,054	39,914	62,923	10,326	49,634	40,033	7,858
Manhattan, NY	97,375	66,257	18,228	9,555	16,601	4,295	6,239	3,650	2,630	3,812
Queens, NY	58,475	172,379	42,744	76,757	52,115	54,369	51,840	24,711	84,496	15,216
Staten Island, NY	3,598	21,238	3,942	1,976	8,447	1,386	2,099	507	529	491
Inner Counties	242,572	129,141	278,702	133,851	100,586	88,911	113,374	76,732	36,152	86,267
Bergen, NJ	23,948	14,788	20,895	12,856	4,560	6,144	15,944	862	1,530	4,808
Essex, NJ	17,819	7,486	9,830	28,085	5,037	15,116	4,074	19,798	11,186	5,516
Fairfield, CT	12,395	8,299	12,137	14,641	11,041	12,448	9,894	9,652	620	2,439
Hudson, NJ	36,487	17,657	40,063	19,721	8,037	2,405	15,994	2,114	3,505	10,693
Middlesex, NJ	31,507	18,495	97,720	4,290	14,465	3,447	6,194	1,782	2,486	3,606
Morris, NJ	2,674	8,690	19,297	3,483	3,882	1,025	8,513	626	510	1,318
Nassau, NY	15,001	27,237	26,622	7,237	6,596	15,648	9,116	16,477	10,682	34,455
Passaic, NJ	48,596	1,560	6,253	6,078	17,019	4,865	10,143	425	709	2,187
Rockland, NY	7,134	1,444	5,280	7,850	1,568	2,438	1,062	9,321	237	1,884
Somerset, NJ	4,170	10,338	24,330	2,351	2,962	1,790	3,975	883	830	2,340
Union, NJ	14,333	4,563	6,063	12,687	5,048	3,857	18,772	11,751	1,778	12,993
Westchester, NY	28,508	8,584	10,212	14,572	20,371	19,728	9,693	3,041	2,079	4,028
Outer Counties	45,241	39,082	49,908	36,126	52,383	30,502	31,339	21,218	7,823	47,208
Dutchess, NY	1,208	1,902	1,817	1,702	4,056	4,018	837	239	449	416
Hunterdon, NJ	28	595	2,266	621	935	191	537	37	86	294
Litchfield, CT	923	684	540	1,648	705	571	352	165	78	27
Mercer, NJ	6,207	6,023	18,710	4,109	1,988	2,019	2,730	3,114	613	806
Monmouth, NJ	1,734	6,467	7,352	755	9,418	1,760	1,952	2,710	323	1,528
New Haven, CT	7,494	7,774	5,228	7,033	8,735	7,795	4,207	2,329	1,201	1,362
Ocean, NJ	2,301	1,165	1,207	1,032	6,999	842	2,200	959	573	622
Orange, NY	4,859	2,527	1,564	1,651	8,078	2,865	1,212	1,968	663	963
Putnam, NY	628	536	401	1,109	299	356	484	185	120	195
Suffolk, NY	17,499	9,858	9,230	15,118	8,809	7,785	14,297	9,009	3,462	39,667
Sullivan, NY	604	296	256	348	450	302	359	147	103	410
Sussex, NJ	646	284	463	475	59	157	1,004	124	29	286
Ulster, NY	579	597	210	49	1,566	1,723	291	122	59	480
Warren, NJ	531	374	664	476	286	118	877	110	64	152

* Top countries of birth for the New York Metropolitan Region

(Continued on the following page)

Table 6.6 (continued)

	Philippines	Korea	Bangladesh	Guatemala	Peru	Italy	Poland	Ukraine	Brazil	Trinidad and Tobago
NEW YORK METROPOLITAN REGION	**156,944**	**144,226**	**132,759**	**128,770**	**124,399**	**104,682**	**101,573**	**101,359**	**99,439**	**98,617**
New York City	51,927	54,889	110,793	31,063	30,149	36,975	32,743	68,093	20,443	69,332
Bronx, NY	4,379	1,203	17,512	4,648	3,282	3,189	378	1,214	674	5,211
Brooklyn, NY	6,105	5,447	21,281	10,209	3,829	11,307	11,544	47,422	3,423	40,751
Manhattan, NY	8,607	10,052	2,720	1,279	2,638	6,734	4,155	4,084	6,424	3,307
Queens, NY	33,835	34,918	61,999	12,138	16,185	12,710	19,179	6,009	5,568	25,065
Staten Island, NY	3,209	1,978	794	861	1,187	5,398	3,472	6,819	222	1,669
Inner Counties	86,359	77,230	16,760	65,960	75,920	46,005	49,515	23,535	64,268	22,485
Bergen, NJ	17,378	42,757	849	5,254	6,698	5,967	11,585	5,142	3,312	2,099
Essex, NJ	5,889	2,039	1,161	4,820	6,398	2,857	2,047	1,440	16,325	5,222
Fairfield, CT	3,679	1,975	1,461	11,958	6,266	5,118	4,415	2,211	17,802	998
Hudson, NJ	15,548	4,116	680	5,783	9,377	2,389	2,580	1,652	4,995	1,956
Middlesex, NJ	10,666	4,780	1,619	2,251	6,224	2,073	6,294	3,354	2,217	1,441
Morris, NJ	2,717	2,228	210	1,517	2,101	1,614	2,797	1,396	1,404	500
Nassau, NY	8,675	9,291	4,197	5,798	6,164	9,766	3,822	2,483	2,527	5,036
Passaic, NJ	3,276	1,548	4,670	1,834	14,794	2,777	5,089	1,272	1,151	618
Rockland, NY	3,314	1,203	271	6,374	529	925	1,320	625	560	562
Somerset, NJ	3,579	1,706	143	2,235	1,803	913	2,335	1,190	1,342	430
Union, NJ	5,390	1,064	440	8,359	7,534	2,571	4,265	1,123	6,771	1,631
Westchester, NY	6,248	4,523	1,059	9,777	8,032	9,035	2,966	1,647	5,862	1,992
Outer Counties	18,658	12,107	5,206	31,747	18,330	21,702	19,315	9,731	14,728	6,800
Dutchess, NY	718	843	46	854	1,041	729	584	161	293	305
Hunterdon, NJ	442	240	111	324	11	201	612	527	343	7
Litchfield, CT	367	452	31	423	171	1,059	512	173	683	0
Mercer, NJ	1,836	1,613	517	12,555	1,537	1,208	2,645	724	607	548
Monmouth, NJ	3,320	1,274	280	1,545	2,142	2,613	1,411	2,982	5,027	630
New Haven, CT	2,092	2,299	570	2,906	1,188	4,412	2,389	731	3,201	1,025
Ocean, NJ	3,622	784	81	776	1,703	2,538	1,777	676	772	251
Orange, NY	1,262	390	314	1,290	922	1,107	626	649	408	677
Putnam, NY	287	214	27	1,629	616	1,017	305	52	382	37
Suffolk, NY	3,508	3,556	2,867	8,090	8,160	5,560	6,773	2,195	2,085	3,006
Sullivan, NY	56	92	127	436	50	127	300	209	128	29
Sussex, NJ	361	173	0	113	236	295	697	337	305	99
Ulster, NY	160	134	164	526	150	482	281	212	214	102
Warren, NJ	627	43	71	280	403	354	403	103	280	84

were the largest immigrant group in Union county (18,800), numbered nearly 16,000 in both Hudson and Bergen counties, and maintained a notable presence in Suffolk, with 14,300 residents.

A majority of the region's Jamaican immigrants (281,900) resided in New York City, underscoring the city's role as the primary center of non-Hispanic Caribbean settlement; only 42 percent lived outside the city. Jamaicans had a notable presence in Westchester (19,700) and Fairfield (12,400) counties and were well-represented in the outer counties of New Haven and Suffolk, each with nearly 8,000 residents. Other non-Hispanic Caribbean source countries—including Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago, among the top countries of origin in the city—had an even smaller presence outside the city, with approximately 25 percent of Guyanese and 30 percent of Trinidadians residing in the surrounding counties. In contrast, Haitians had a broader distribution, with 54 percent residing outside the city, and were among the largest immigrant groups in Essex (19,800) and Rockland (9,300) counties.

Among European groups in the inner counties, Poles had their largest presence in Bergen county (11,600), while Italians had a strong presence in Nassau (9,800) and Westchester (9,000) counties. In the outer counties, Italians were more dispersed, with populations concentrated primarily in Suffolk, Monmouth, and Ocean counties. Ukrainian immigrants, along with Russians, differed from most European groups in that they remained heavily concentrated in New York City, which was home to 67 percent of Ukrainians in the region (Figure 6.9) and 61 percent of Russians (data not shown).

6.5 Diverse Patterns of Settlement in the New York Metropolitan Region

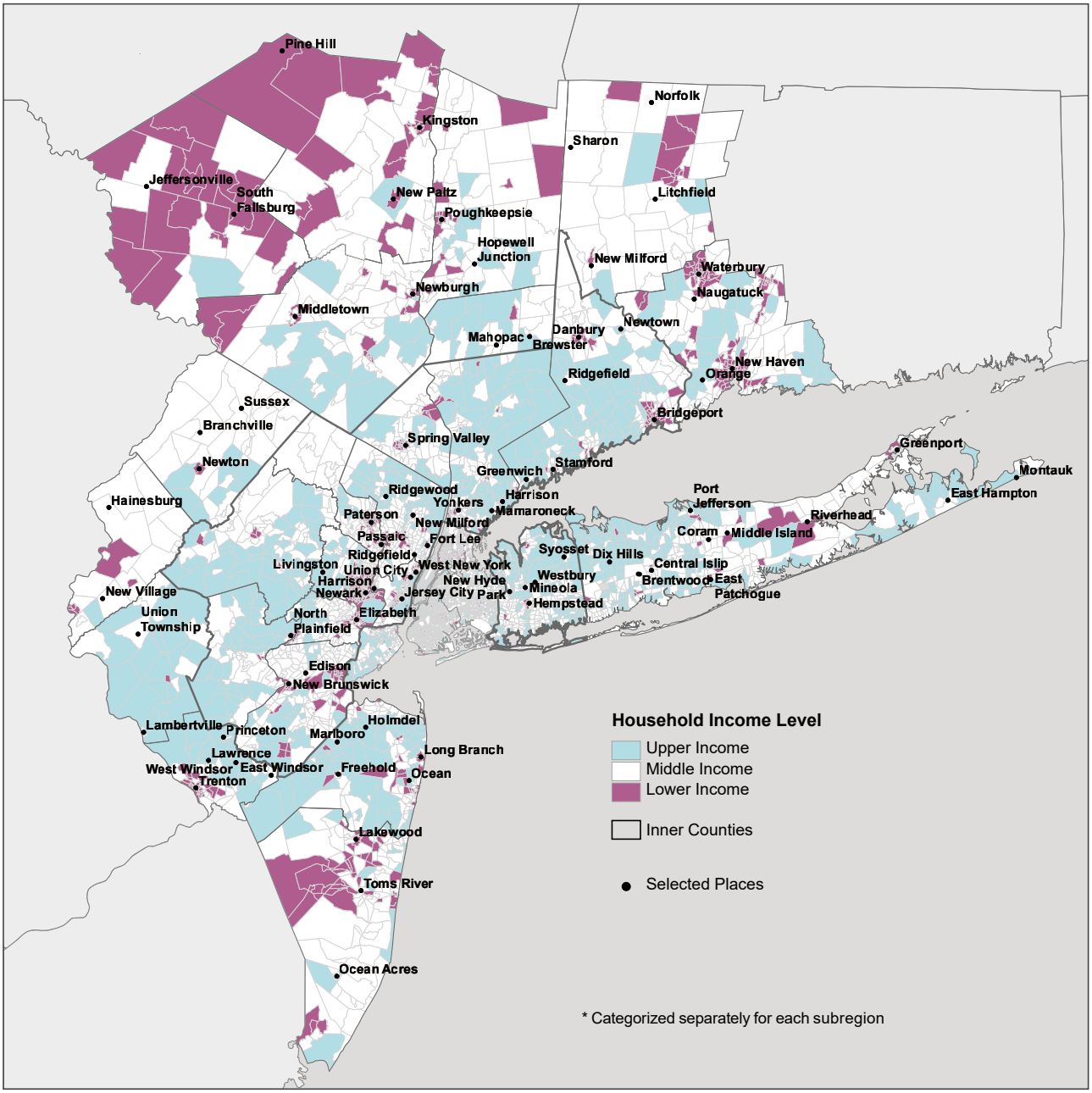
Neighborhoods across the New York metropolitan region span the socioeconomic spectrum, with immigrant settlement patterns varying significantly by income level. To better discern these patterns, Figure 6.10 categorizes the region into lower-income areas (defined as census tracts with a median household income at or below the 25th percentile) and upper-income areas (defined as census tracts with a median household income at or above the 75th percentile); census tracts with a median household income between the 25th and 75th percentiles are categorized as middle-income, with income categories determined independently for each subregion.[4] Places within each income group have distinct housing and socioeconomic characteristics, and are home to different segments of the immigrant population.

Table 6.7 presents the sociodemographic characteristics of lower-, middle-, and upper-income areas within each subregion for the 2019-2023 period. For each income category, a representative place is identified, and its demographic and socioeconomic attributes are analyzed in greater detail. (Historical data for places in the region are occasionally referenced but are not shown.)

6.5.1 Lower-Income Areas—Traditional Places of Initial Immigrant Settlement

Most immigrant groups generally begin their American experience on the lower rungs of the socioeconomic ladder. In the New York metropolitan region, lower-income census tracts were home to 1.9 million immigrants (Table 6.7). Since family networks often drive immigration patterns and shape where immigrants settle, lower-income neighborhoods are home to large foreign-born

Figure 6.10
Household Income Level* by Census Tract
New York Metropolitan Region, 2019-2023



concentrations: New immigrants tend to move into neighborhoods that are home to other immigrants.

In the inner counties, lower-income places included Paterson and Passaic in Passaic county; Bridgeport in Fairfield county; and Union City and West New York in Hudson county. Lower-income areas were on average 39 percent foreign-born, 11 percentage points higher than for the inner counties as a whole. They also had higher population densities, averaging 12,200 persons per square mile,

Table 6.7
Characteristics of Lower, Middle, and Upper Income Areas*
New York Metropolitan Region, Subregions, and Select Places, 2019-2023

	Population				Housing Units		
	Total Population	Foreign-born	Percent Foreign-born	Persons per Square Mile[1]	Total	Percent in Multi-unit Structures[2]	Percent Built Prior to 1950
NEW YORK METROPOLITAN REGION	**23,136,145**	**6,441,056**	**27.8**	**1,845**	**9,415,141**	**36.5**	**34.3**
Lower Income	5,694,529	1,883,881	33.1	2,784	2,331,076	50.5	38.0
Middle Income	11,359,534	3,297,235	29.0	1,741	4,561,864	29.7	33.6
Upper Income	6,082,082	1,259,940	20.7	1,533	2,522,201	35.8	32.3
New York City	**8,516,202**	**3,108,052**	**36.5**	**28,344**	**3,649,896**	**62.1**	**47.8**
Lower Income	2,367,024	879,205	37.1	55,298	957,933	76.4	43.7
Middle Income	3,919,012	1,613,551	41.2	32,834	1,571,894	48.9	50.7
Upper Income	2,230,166	615,296	27.6	16,126	1,120,069	68.3	47.3
Inner Counties	**9,011,337**	**2,575,518**	**28.6**	**2,747**	**3,424,096**	**25.3**	**29.7**
Lower Income	2,033,678	801,942	39.4	12,183	783,926	39.0	36.7
West New York, Hudson, NJ	51,683	29,971	58.0	51,995	22,165	64.9	33.2
Middle Income	4,616,540	1,314,284	28.5	3,129	1,792,924	25.2	29.0
Edison, Middlesex, NJ	107,027	49,638	46.4	3,558	38,057	29.5	10.4
Upper Income	2,361,119	459,292	19.5	1,442	847,246	13.0	24.7
Greenwich, Fairfield, CT	63,505	14,104	22.2	1,331	25,525	15.1	31.2
Outer Counties	**5,608,606**	**757,486**	**13.5**	**626**	**2,341,149**	**12.9**	**20.2**
Lower Income	1,293,827	202,734	15.7	705	589,217	23.6	30.2
Trenton, Mercer, NJ	89,966	26,384	29.3	11,828	35,871	25.4	50.1
Middle Income	2,823,982	369,400	13.1	573	1,197,046	11.4	18.2
Central Islip, Suffolk, NY	37,751	14,204	37.6	5,276	10,660	13.3	7.9
Upper Income	1,490,797	185,352	12.4	680	554,886	5.0	13.8
Marlboro, Monmouth, NJ	41,506	9,828	23.7	1,368	14,539	6.7	2.7

* Categorized separately for each subregion

[1] The total persons per square mile is based on the 2019-2023 American Community Survey data, which differs from the 1-year estimates used earlier in the chapter.

[2] Structures containing five or more housing units

(Continued on the following page)

compared to 2,700 persons per square mile in the inner counties overall. The high population densities were related to the presence of a large number of multi-unit structures, defined as buildings with five or more units. Primarily rentals, these multi-unit structures often provide places of initial residence as immigrants establish themselves in the United States.

Lower-income areas with an abundance of multi-unit structures and rental units often showed

Table 6.7 (continued)

	Occupied Units		Race/Hispanic Origin (%) Non-Hispanic				Economic Characteristics		Percent
	Total	Percent Rentals	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic	Median Household Income[3]	Below Poverty	College Degree
NEW YORK METROPOLITAN REGION	**8,660,040**	**46.3**	**46.1**	**14.5**	**10.7**	**24.4**	**$97,388**	**12.2**	**43.3**
Lower Income	2,156,136	71.0	24.7	24.5	6.7	40.2	$51,686	24.4	23.5
Middle Income	4,220,027	41.2	46.6	13.9	12.0	23.1	$100,592	9.6	41.5
Upper Income	2,283,877	32.5	65.1	6.3	12.2	11.9	$164,006	5.5	63.9
New York City	**3,313,316**	**67.2**	**31.3**	**20.8**	**14.5**	**28.4**	**$80,006**	**17.4**	**41.0**
Lower Income	899,344	85.5	14.2	28.4	10.4	43.2	$42,216	30.2	22.5
Middle Income	1,447,688	62.3	28.2	22.1	17.3	27.1	$81,768	14.5	37.4
Upper Income	966,284	57.6	55.0	10.6	14.0	15.1	$139,196	8.7	64.4
Inner Counties	**3,257,613**	**38.1**	**46.9**	**12.7**	**11.2**	**25.2**	**$112,345**	**9.3**	**47.3**
Lower Income	739,486	69.2	18.9	25.3	4.8	46.9	$58,220	21.2	22.7
West New York, Hudson, NJ	20,645	78.2	13.8	1.8	7.4	76.3	$67,139	21.4	33.5
Middle Income	1,709,271	35.2	48.1	11.7	12.5	23.7	$114,969	7.1	46.6
Edison, Middlesex, NJ	36,862	39.0	25.6	8.4	50.1	11.4	$124,388	5.3	57.4
Upper Income	808,856	15.9	68.6	3.7	14.1	9.5	$196,928	3.5	69.1
Greenwich, Fairfield, CT	22,800	31.2	69.7	3.3	7.1	13.5	$198,458	5.4	72.4
Outer Counties	**2,089,111**	**26.0**	**67.3**	**7.8**	**4.2**	**16.8**	**$104,299**	**8.9**	**40.4**
Lower Income	517,306	48.3	53.0	16.1	2.7	24.0	$60,603	18.5	26.7
Trenton, Mercer, NJ	32,104	64.1	11.5	41.1	0.5	44.3	$47,102	24.7	16.7
Middle Income	1,063,068	22.2	69.9	6.1	3.7	16.5	$107,816	7.1	38.8
Central Islip, Suffolk, NY	9,713	22.9	15.8	17.4	1.8	61.7	$110,166	9.3	18.4
Upper Income	508,737	11.3	74.7	3.9	6.5	11.2	$160,818	4.1	55.0
Marlboro, Monmouth, NJ	14,247	7.2	66.2	1.9	22.7	5.4	$176,076	3.8	65.1

[3] Calculated from the underlying income distributions within tract income category and subregion

the most traditional patterns of immigrant settlement. Many lower-income places in the inner and outer counties reflect these patterns, similar to those historically observed in New York City. The process of post-1965 immigrant settlement usually involved newer immigrant groups succeeding longer resident groups who had moved out. Housing vacated by these departing residents was then occupied by newly arrived immigrants. This process of immigrant succession, which is well documented in New York City, has occurred in urban places in the inner and outer counties, resulting in large post-1965 foreign-born concentrations in cities across the New York region. In addition to high population densities, a higher proportion of multi-unit structures, and a greater proportion of rental units, lower-income areas that attract immigrants tend to have an older housing stock and a population that is disproportionately non-White.

West New York in Hudson county, New Jersey, was once home to many newly arrived European immigrants at the turn of the 20th century and now to post-1965 flows. It experienced a robust inflow of immigrants (especially Cubans) in the 1960s; by 1970, the share of the foreign-born was 44 percent. Immigrants continued to settle in West New York in the following decades, and by 2000, the foreign-born concentration had reached a peak of 65 percent (data not shown). Although this share declined slightly by the 2019-2023 period, immigrants still comprised approximately 6-in-10 of the city's residents (Table 6.7); in this recent period, White residents comprised 14 percent of the population, compared to a majority in 1970. In contrast, Hispanic residents accounted for roughly three-quarters of the population in the 2019-2023 period. West New York illustrates how immigration has reshaped the racial/Hispanic composition of cities in the inner counties. It remains a quintessentially immigrant city, characterized by exceptionally high population density—approximately 52,000 persons per square mile. Nearly two-thirds of housing units exist in multi-unit structures and around 80 percent of the housing stock consists of rental units. These characteristics—previously identified as being common to lower-income areas—are most often found in urban environments, which tend to be the initial destination of immigrants entering the region. West New York had a poverty rate more than twice that of the inner counties as a whole, and the percentage with a college (bachelor's) degree (34 percent) was nearly 14 percentage points lower than the average for the inner counties.

Lower-income areas in the outer counties include cities and townships such as New Haven and Waterbury in Connecticut; Trenton and Lakewood in New Jersey; and Poughkeepsie and Newburgh in New York. Trenton exemplifies many of the characteristics commonly associated with lower-income urban areas, including one-quarter of housing in multi-unit buildings and 64 percent of the housing stock consisting of rental units. In 1970, Trenton had a White population majority; however, it experienced pronounced White flight and population decline over the following decades, and had a Black population majority by 2000 (data not shown). Beginning in the 1990s, the city also experienced a notable influx of immigrants. The foreign-born share of the population nearly doubled during that decade, reaching 14 percent in 2000. By the 2019-2023 period, the immigrant share had doubled again, reaching 29 percent (Table 6.7), contributing to population stabilization. In the same period, the Hispanic population constituted the largest racial/Hispanic group in Trenton, accounting for 44 percent, while the Black population continued to represent a significant share, at 41 percent.

The 1.9 million immigrants in lower-income areas of the region represented 29 percent of all immigrants, compared with 25 percent of the overall population that lived in lower-income areas. Latin American immigrant groups were disproportionately represented in lower-income areas, which were home to 57 percent of Dominicans, and over 4-in-10 Guatemalans, Mexicans, and Brazilians. Overall, 43 percent of Latin American immigrants lived in these areas (Table 6.8 and Figure 6.11).

6.5.2 Upper-Income Areas—A Destination for a Growing Number of Immigrants

While lower-income areas, especially in urban settings, have historically been the destination of choice for immigrants, there is now substantial immigrant settlement in wealthier, more suburban communities. Once considered nontraditional destinations, these areas have become home to 1.3 million immigrants in the New York metropolitan region, underscoring the growing foreign-born presence in affluent places.

In the inner counties, upper-income areas had a median household income of $196,900, substantially higher than the overall inner county average of $112,300. These areas included towns such as Greenwich in Fairfield county, which reported a median household income of $198,500, highlighting the economic affluence characteristic of such locations. Other upper-income communities included Mamaroneck and Harrison in Westchester county; Livingston in Essex county; Ridgewood in Bergen county; and Syosset in Nassau county. Collectively, upper-income areas in the inner counties were home to approximately 459,300 immigrants, comprising individuals who arrived directly from their countries of origin as well as those who relocated from other parts of the region or the broader United States.

The housing profile of upper-income areas in the inner counties also differed notably from that of the subregion as a whole. They featured newer housing stock, a lower prevalence of multi-unit structures and rental units, as well as lower population density. Demographically, these communities were disproportionately White—69 percent compared to 47 percent in the inner counties overall—and had significantly higher educational attainment, with 7-in-10 residents holding a college degree, compared to just under one-half for the subregion. These places illustrate how wealthier immigrants have increasingly established themselves in nontraditional destinations—areas historically less associated with immigrant settlement.

In the outer counties, upper-income areas were home to 185,400 immigrants, residing in communities such as Marlboro and Holmdel in Monmouth county; West Windsor in Mercer county; and Dix Hills in Suffolk county. These areas reflect a pattern of immigrant settlement in more affluent, suburban localities far from the traditional urban core. Marlboro, which was nearly one-quarter foreign-born, illustrates the profile of a socioeconomically advantaged community in the outer counties. The township had a median household income of $176,100—approximately 70 percent higher than the overall average for the outer counties. Its poverty rate was less than one-half that of the outer counties, and the share of college graduates exceeded the outer county average by 25 percentage points.

Upper-income areas across the region were home to 1.3 million immigrants, or nearly one-fifth of the foreign-born population, compared to 26 percent of the total population. European (31 percent) and Asian immigrants (28 percent) had large shares residing in these

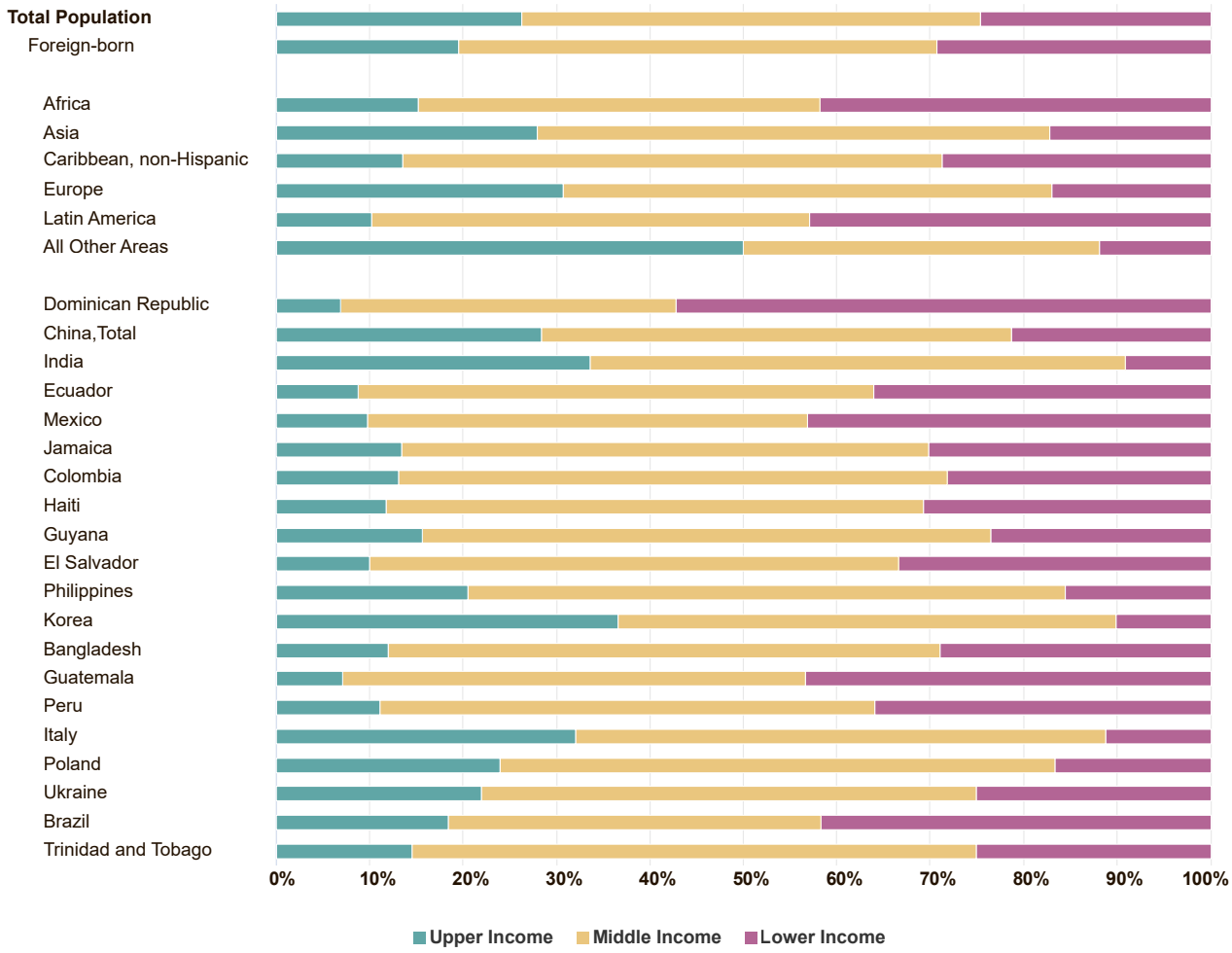
Table 6.8
Household Income Level* by Area of Origin and Country of Birth
New York Metropolitan Region, 2019-2023

		Percent Living in Areas that are:		
	Total Population	Lower Income	Middle Income	Upper Income
TOTAL, REGION	**22,964,904**	**24.6**	**49.1**	**26.3**
Foreign-born	**6,458,923**	**29.2**	**51.2**	**19.6**
Africa	329,213	41.8	43.1	15.1
Asia	1,876,713	17.2	54.9	27.9
Caribbean, non-Hispanic	857,158	28.7	57.7	13.5
Europe	931,716	17.0	52.2	30.7
Latin America	2,381,486	42.9	46.9	10.2
All Other Areas	82,637	11.9	38.1	50.0
Dominican Republic	677,592	57.2	36.0	6.8
China, Total	565,472	21.3	50.4	28.4
India	392,764	9.1	57.3	33.5
Ecuador	306,805	36.0	55.3	8.7
Mexico	301,374	43.1	47.1	9.8
Jamaica	281,903	30.1	56.4	13.5
Colombia	231,031	28.1	58.8	13.1
Haiti	182,070	30.7	57.5	11.8
Guyana	172,979	23.5	60.9	15.6
El Salvador	167,292	33.4	56.6	10.0
Philippines	156,944	15.5	64.0	20.5
Korea	144,226	10.1	53.4	36.6
Bangladesh	132,759	28.9	59.1	12.0
Guatemala	128,770	43.4	49.6	7.1
Peru	124,399	35.9	53.0	11.1
Italy	104,682	11.2	56.8	32.1
Poland	101,573	16.7	59.3	24.0
Ukraine	101,359	25.1	53.0	21.9
Brazil	99,439	41.7	39.9	18.4
Trinidad and Tobago	98,617	25.1	60.4	14.5

* Categorized separately for each subregion

areas (Table 6.8 and Figure 6.11). Among the top 20 immigrant groups, those from Korea (37 percent), India (34 percent), Italy (32 percent), and China (28 percent) had the highest shares living in upper-income areas. In absolute terms, immigrants from China and India represented the largest foreign-born populations in these communities, with roughly 160,000 and 130,000, respectively.

Figure 6.11
Household Income Level* by Area of Origin and Country of Birth
New York Metropolitan Region, 2019-2023



* Categorized separately for each subregion

6.5.3 Middle-Income Areas—Home to a Majority of Immigrants

While the focus of this section has been on lower- and upper-income areas, so as to distinguish old patterns of immigrant settlement from newer trends, it is important to remember that over one-half of immigrants, 3.3 million out of 6.4 million, live in middle-income areas. Middle-income places in the inner counties included Jersey City in Hudson county, Yonkers in Westchester county, Stamford in Fairfield county, Edison in Middlesex county, Fort Lee in Bergen county, and New Hyde Park in Nassau county.

Edison, which was 46 percent foreign-born, had a household income of $124,400, 11 percent higher than the average for the inner counties. Asian Indians comprised a large share of the foreign-born population, and Asians—irrespective of nativity—accounted for a majority of Edison's overall population. Edison illustrates the way in which many Asian immigrants have advanced economically to establish themselves in suburban enclaves,

and how they and their children have helped shape the profile of a middle-income community.

Middle-income areas in the outer counties were home to 369,400 immigrants, residing in communities such as Brentwood and Central Islip in Suffolk county; Lawrence and East Windsor in Mercer county; Naugatuck in New Haven county; and Ocean Township in Monmouth county. Central Islip had one of the larger immigrant populations, numbering 14,200—accounting for 38 percent of the population. It developed largely after World War II, with only 8 percent of its housing stock built before 1950. The median household income was $110,200, exceeding the average for the outer counties, and the Hispanic population comprised a majority. Central Islip is a prime example of a place where Latin American immigrants have leveraged their economic advancement to move into a middle-income suburban area and establish a substantial community.

There were several groups that had a disproportionately large presence in middle income areas—and a smaller presence in lower-income and upper-income communities (Table 6.8 and Figure 6.11). This was especially true of immigrants from the Philippines, Guyana, and Trinidad and Tobago, with over 6-in-10 immigrants from these countries living in middle-income areas, compared with less than one-half of the overall population.

6.5.4 Settlement in New York City—A Wide Range of Income Levels

Similar to areas in the inner and outer counties, New York City neighborhoods also span the spectrum from lower- to upper-income. As in the rest of the region, lower-income neighborhoods in the city had the highest share of housing in multi-unit structures (76 percent), particularly in largely immigrant neighborhoods such as Chinatown in Manhattan, Coney Island in Brooklyn, and University Heights in the Bronx. But lower-income areas also include neighborhoods such as Mott Haven-Port Morris, Melrose, Brownsville, Ocean Hill, and East New York that have high-rise public housing, home to primarily low-income, native-born residents. The city's distinct housing landscape and sociodemographic composition contribute to neighborhood characteristics that are often distinct from those in the region. For instance, while 37 percent of New Yorkers in lower-income neighborhoods were foreign-born, the figure was higher—41 percent—in middle-income neighborhoods. Indeed, middle-income neighborhoods such as Corona, Elmhurst, and Jackson Heights stand out as being among the most densely populated and predominantly immigrant areas in the city. In contrast, upper-income areas encompass a stretch of low-density neighborhoods in Queens such as Glen Oaks, Bellerose, Bayside, and Douglaston, as well as high-density neighborhoods in Manhattan, such as the Upper East and Upper West Sides. Overall, upper-income neighborhoods had relatively high population densities, averaging 16,100 persons per square mile; they included a substantial immigrant presence, with over one-quarter of residents born abroad. Thus, high immigrant concentrations in New York City were a feature of not only lower-income neighborhoods, but of many affluent ones as well.

6.6 Summary

The 1965 Immigration and Nationality Act had a twofold impact on the New York metropolitan region: It increased overall immigration—driven by a surge in arrivals from non-European countries—which, in turn, transformed the region's racial/Hispanic composition. The initial impacts were most pronounced 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 left New York City to make their homes in the suburbs of the inner ring of counties that are near the city, as well as in the outer counties along the region's periphery. In recent decades, these counties have become gateway destinations in their own right as many newly arrived immigrants have bypassed the five boroughs to settle directly in immigrant enclaves across the region. By 2023, New York City was home to just 47 percent of the region's foreign-born (down 10 percentage points from 1970), the inner counties accounted for 40 percent, while the outer counties were home to 13 percent.

With many parts of the region showing declines in the number of native-born residents, immigrants have helped stem population losses or spur growth across many counties of the region. Increases in immigrant populations alongside decreases in native-born populations, a demographic pattern that first took place in New York City and some adjacent counties, 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 residents. In 1970, White residents comprised the overwhelming majority of the region's population, dropping to a narrow majority by 2013, and a plurality in 2023. This trend mirrors New York City's demographic trajectory, where White residents have comprised a plurality for decades, and is similarly reflected in the inner suburban counties of Westchester, Somerset, and Middlesex. The White population was also a minority in Essex, Hudson, Union, and Passaic, but was not large enough to form a plurality. In the coming decade, Bergen and Nassau counties are likely to shift from majority-White populations to White pluralities.

Increasingly, post-1965 immigrants have made their presence felt in the outer counties, with corresponding declines in the shares of the native-born and White populations, comprised largely of descendants of immigrants from over a century earlier. However, White residents continued to be a majority in every outer county in 2023, except for Mercer, where they constituted a plurality of 42 percent.

Immigrant groups exhibit distinct patterns of residential settlement across the metropolitan region. Although just under one-half of immigrants in the metropolitan region make their home in New York, some groups have even greater concentrations in the city. More than 80 percent of Bangladeshi immigrants and 75 percent of those from Guyana resided in New York City, as did 70 percent of immigrants from Trinidad and Tobago and China, and approximately two-thirds of those from Ukraine. The inner counties were home to 40 percent of the region's foreign-born population, but were home to 71 percent of immigrants from India, 65 percent from Brazil, 61 percent from Peru, and 55 percent from Korea. In the outer counties, immigrants from El Salvador, Guatemala, Italy, and Poland were disproportionately represented.

Overall, immigrants from Latin America comprised 37 percent of New York City's foreign-born population, compared to over 41 percent in both the inner and outer counties. In contrast, 17 percent of immigrants in the city were born in the non-Hispanic Caribbean, while just under 10 percent in both the inner and outer counties came from this area of origin. The share of Asian-born immigrants in New York City (30 percent) closely matched that of the inner counties (29 percent) but was higher than in the outer counties (24 percent). Meanwhile, 14 percent of the city's immigrants were born in Europe, a share similar to that of the inner counties; however, in the outer counties, nearly one-fifth of the immigrant

population was European-born.

While the foreign-born have traditionally been concentrated in older cities that historically served as gateways for newly arrived immigrants, many have since advanced economically and can now afford suburban middle-income areas, which today house more than one-half of the region's foreign-born. Immigrants also have a notable presence in the region's wealthier urban communities, which account for about one-fifth of the immigrant population. Once viewed as nontraditional destinations, these areas now house about 1.3 million immigrants, highlighting the substantial foreign-born presence in affluent areas.

ENDNOTES

1. Given the differences in the percentage foreign-born between the subregions, areas with high foreign-born concentrations were defined separately for census tracts in New York City, the inner counties, and the outer counties.

2. Mutually exclusive race/Hispanic groups were not tabulated in 1970. To make the 1970 data comparable with those of subsequent censuses, a count of the White non-Hispanic population was derived 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 the Hispanic population. Second, the total number of the White population was reduced by the number of Spanish language speakers to derive the White non-Hispanic population. While the assumption that all Spanish language speakers were White is not entirely accurate, it results in a reasonable approximation of the White non-Hispanic population. The total Black population was used as a proxy for the Black non-Hispanic population. For New York City and its five boroughs, however, the counts of White and Black Spanish language speakers were available and used to derive the population of the non-Hispanic White and Black populations. For all counties, Japanese, Chinese, and Filipinos were combined to obtain a count of the Asian non-Hispanic population. The mutually exclusive race/Hispanic groups were then calculated as percentages of the sample count population.

3. Unlike previous censuses, separate counts were available for Asians and Pacific Islanders in 2000, 2013, and 2023. In this analysis, Asians and Pacific Islanders are combined in each period to obtain a count that is comparable for all time points.

4. For New York City, the threshold for lower median household income tracts was $69,200 and the threshold for upper median household income tracts was $107,800. For the inner counties, these thresholds were $79,000 and $158,500, respectively; for the outer counties, they were $81,500 and $136,000, respectively.

CHAPTER

7 The Impact of Immigration on New York City's Past, Present, and Future

Migration is a major driver of population change in New York City, significantly influencing the city's economy and the social fabric of its neighborhoods. Large and ongoing movements of people into the five boroughs—from other parts of the United States and countries around the world—fuel the city's vitality. These inflows, along with outflows from the city, generate a population "churn" that continually reshapes the city's demographic makeup.

7.1 The Role of Immigration in Population Change: 1900 to 2020

New York City has a remarkably dynamic population, reflected in the hundreds of thousands of people moving to the city from across the United States and around the globe; at the same time hundreds of thousands leave each year for domestic and international destinations. This ongoing cycle of population turnover continually refreshes the city's demographics, contributing to its rich diversity. Since the middle of the 20th century, more people have typically moved out of New York City each year than have moved in. But domestic migration patterns differ from international flows. More people move out of New York City to domestic locations than move in from the rest of the nation, resulting in net domestic *outflows*; meanwhile, more people move into New York City from places abroad than emigrate to places outside the United States, resulting in net international *inflows*. The net effect of both international and domestic flows is net migration losses, or more people moving out than in. New York's population gains have come through natural

Box 7.1
About the Data

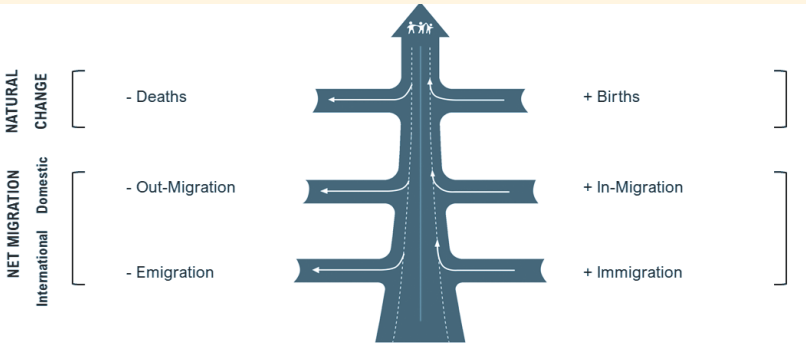
This chapter draws on several data sources to highlight the impact of immigration on New York City. To explain the dynamic nature of the city's population, census counts from 1900 to 2020 and Vintage 2024 population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau are used, along with data on births and deaths going back to 1900 from the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. The latter were compiled and reported in Ira Rosenwaike's 1972 book-length study *Population History of New York City* and by the New York City Department of City Planning. Additional data on births and deaths are sourced from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Estimates from the Pew Research Center and the Migration Policy Institute are used to explore the unauthorized immigrant population. Sociodemographic and socioeconomic indicators of migrants come from multiple American Community Survey (ACS) files, as well as censuses. Data on first- and second-generation immigrants are derived from the 2023 Current Population Survey (CPS). In addition, the 2023 New York City Housing and Vacancy Survey (NYCHVS) is employed to analyze the role immigrants play in the city's housing market. Tables and figures without a listed source present ACS data; all other sources are indicated. Data from the ACS, CPS, and NYCHVS are derived from surveys and are subject to sampling variability. **Gray shading in tables and figure indicates poor statistical reliability.**

Box 7.2
Understanding Population Growth and Decline: The Components of Population Change Explained

Population growth or decline over any period can be explained by two population processes: *net migration* and *natural change*. Together, these comprise the *components of population change* (Figure 7.1).

Net migration is the balance of those moving into and out of a location, both domestically and internationally. Net migration losses, or net outflows, refer to more people moving out than in. Net migration gains, or net inflows, refer to more people moving in than out. Net migration is the combined result of net domestic migration (the balance of flows within the United States) and net international migration (net exchanges with places abroad).

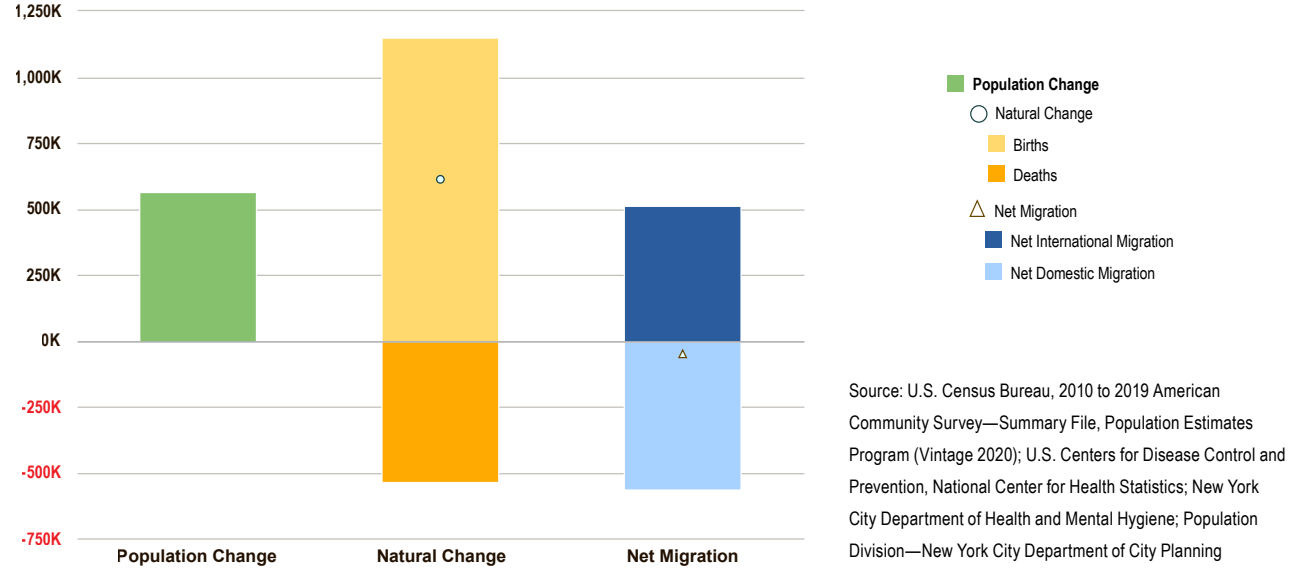
Figure 7.1
Components of Population Change



Natural change is the balance of births and deaths. Natural increase refers to more births than deaths, and natural decrease refers to more deaths than births.

When the sum of net migration and natural change is positive, the population grows; when it is negative, the population declines.

Figure 7.2
Components of Population Change
New York City, 2010 to 2020



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 to 2019 American Community Survey—Summary File, Population Estimates Program (Vintage 2020); U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics; New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene; Population Division—New York City Department of City Planning

increase—the excess of births over deaths—offsetting migration losses, a long-standing pattern for the city. (Box 7.2 provides a more expansive explanation of these components of population change.) Shifts in migration patterns, both domestic and international, have determined the volume of population growth over the past several decades, as well as the relatively short periods of losses.

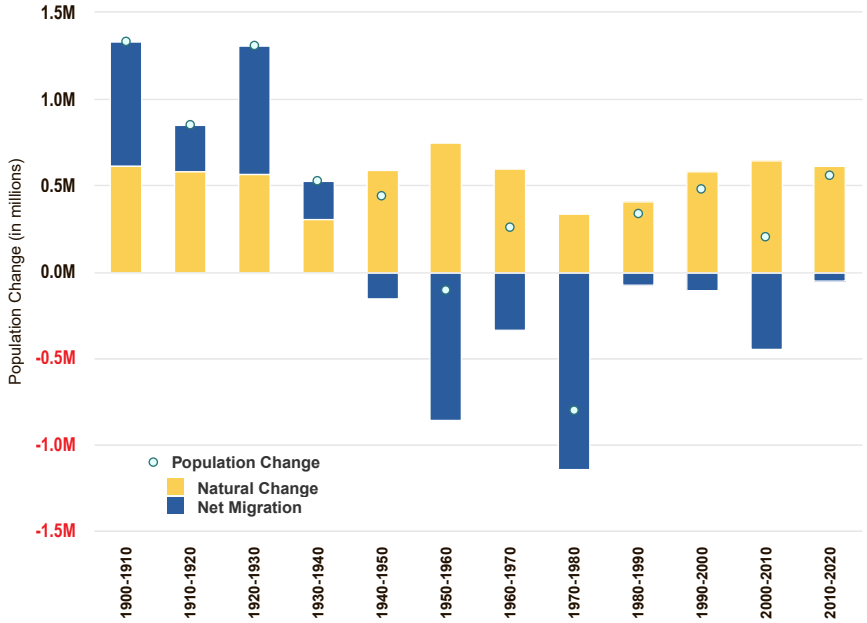
The components of population change for the decade 2010 to 2020 (Figure 7.2) reflect these long-established patterns. As noted above, population change is a function of two primary demographic components: natural change (the balance of births and deaths) and net migration (the balance of people entering and leaving the city). As noted earlier, net migration can also be thought of as the sum of net domestic and net international flows. Over the course of the decade, net domestic outflows from the city totaled 564,000, a result of 2.21 million city residents leaving for the 50 states, and 1.64 million people moving to the city from the rest of the nation. At the same time, net international inflows to the city totaled 513,000, with 928,000 immigrants moving to the city from outside the United States, and 415,000 city residents leaving the country.[1,2] The net result of domestic and international flows was a migration loss of 51,000. While relatively small, it masked a remarkable volume of movement into and out of the city. With domestic and international flows combined, approximately 2.57 million people moved to New York City, while roughly 2.62 million people moved out, equivalent to nearly the entire population of Chicago entering and leaving New York City over the decade. On an annual basis, this is equivalent to inflows and outflows averaging more than one quarter-million people each year, or roughly the population of Boise, ID or St. Petersburg, FL moving in and out of the city each year.

Net migration losses of 51,000 during the decade 2010 to 2020 were more than offset by natural increase of 613,000 (the difference between births numbering 1.15 million and deaths totaling 537,000) resulting in a population gain of 562,000. It is crucial to highlight that outflows act as a brake on population growth. Had no New Yorkers moved out during the 2010s, the combination of inflows and natural increase would have led to a population increase of nearly 3.2 million, putting inordinate stress on the city's infrastructure and resources.

The primary components of change for 2010 to 2020 are also shown on the far right in Figure 7.3, with natural increase (613,000) in yellow, net migration (-51,000) in blue, and population change (562,000) represented by the circle. Alongside 2010 to 2020, components for each decade starting in 1900 are displayed, shedding light on the process of population change over more than a century.

As discussed in Chapter 2, since the consolidation of the five boroughs in 1898, New York City has experienced a long-term upward population trajectory. One constant in New York City's process of population change has been natural increase, or more births than deaths (shown in yellow in Figure 7.3). Migration patterns, on the other hand, have fluctuated dramatically over the decades. For the first four decades of the 20th century, more people moved into New York City than moved out, resulting in net migration inflows (shown in blue in Figure 7.3), contributing to rapid population growth. This was in part due to substantial international inflows, largely from Europe, in the earliest decades of the 20th century. Immigration began to slow as restrictive immigration laws were passed by Congress in the 1920s, and the Great Depression further dampened international flows in the 1930s. But many people moved to New York City from within the United States, including as part of the Great Migration, during which millions of Black Americans moved to

Figure 7.3
Components of Population Change by Decade
New York City, 1900 to 2020



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1900 to 2020 Censuses; New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene; Rosenwaike, I. (1972). Population history of New York City. Syracuse, NY: Syracuse University Press; Population Division—New York City Department of City Planning

the North (including to New York City), the Midwest, and the West. Domestic inflows from Puerto Rico picked up from the mid-1940s to the mid-1960s, but post-World War II suburbanization accelerated during this period, resulting in many more New Yorkers moving out of the city and into adjacent counties in the region. Consequently, net migration turned negative beginning in the 1940s and has remained negative each decade since; that is, for over eight decades more people have moved out of New York City than have moved in.

The passage of the 1965 Immigration and Nationality Act, the foundation of the immigration system we have today, came at a pivotal time in the city's history. In the 1970s, New York faced a severe fiscal crisis, the housing stock lay in ruins in many neighborhoods, and millions of New Yorkers sought to live elsewhere. This was the first full decade after the passage of the new immigration law, and 783,000 immigrants—the first large wave from Latin America, Asia, and the non-Hispanic Caribbean who were the early beneficiaries of the 1965 Act and its subsequent amendments—arrived in a city in turmoil. Net migration losses were nearly 1.15 million, after factoring in immigration, indicating that net domestic outflows were approximately 2 million. With natural increase of 339,000 partially offsetting net migration losses, the city's population plummeted by roughly 800,000. The entry of post-1965 immigrants helped stem what could have been even greater catastrophic population losses in the 1970s and set the stage for the city's demographic comeback.

Growth of 336,000 occurred in the 1980s for two

reasons. First, the slowing of domestic outflows, coupled with the arrival of 856,000 immigrants, sharply attenuated overall migration losses to an estimated 72,000 persons. Second, natural increase rose to 408,000, a result of births to Baby Boomers (many of whom had delayed childbearing, compared to earlier generations) and fertility among a youthful immigrant population. Thus, the overall increase was a product of the direct effect of people immigrating, but also of the relative youth and fertility of these newcomers. The 1990s saw immigration cross the 1 million mark; nevertheless, net migration losses totaled 107,000. These migration losses were offset by natural increase of 584,000, resulting in growth of 477,000 that propelled the official population of New York City to over 8 million for the first time.

In the first decade of this century, losses through net migration increased to 445,000, notwithstanding lawful immigration of 968,000 people. With natural increase of 643,000 offsetting migration losses, the city's population grew by 199,000 during the decade. Given continued net domestic outflows, the city would have sustained huge population losses were it not for the entry of immigrants.

As shown earlier, New York City's population grew substantially in the 2010s, pushing it past 8.8 million, even as net migration losses remained a prominent feature of the city's demography. Many people come to the city, avail themselves of its opportunities, and then leave for a variety of reasons including the desire for more space, a job change, or retirement. Indeed, for over eight decades, New York City's role as a net exporter of population has been a defining feature of its population dynamics—with migration losses usually offset by natural increase. The continuous flow of people plays a key role in shaping the city's population, with movement into and out of New York creating a population churn that reinvigorates the city with new New Yorkers who contribute to its vibrant economic, social, and cultural fabric.

7.2 Annual Components of Population Change, 2020 to 2024

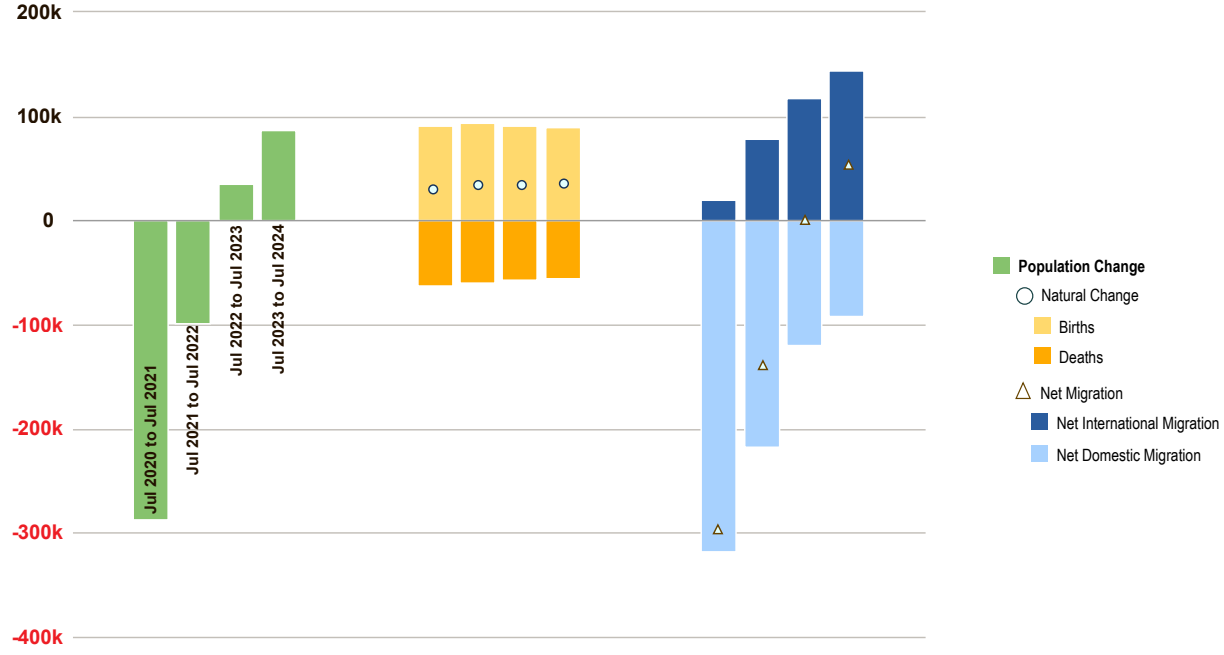
Changes in population trends since 2020 have largely been determined by massive shifts in migration patterns. At the height of the pandemic there were short-term, though steep, shifts in migration levels. Immigration dropped precipitously in 2020 as borders and consulates closed, and domestic outflows increased as many people chose to move out of New York City. As a result, the city's population decreased by 287,000 between mid-2020 and mid-2021 (Figure 7.4).

With each passing year after the onset of the pandemic, net domestic outflows moderated and net international inflows increased. From mid-2023 to mid-2024, net domestic outflows were roughly in line with levels experienced in the 2010s, and net international migration reached highs not experienced since at least 2000, reflecting the resumption of migration after Covid-era shutdowns and delays as well as inflows of asylum seekers to New York City. During this time net international inflows more than offset net domestic outflows, which resulted in net migration gains, a reversal from net migration losses that have occurred for several decades. While New York City's population has returned to growth, its mid-2024 population of 8.5 million remains below its 2020 peak of 8.8 million.

7.3 Demographic Constraints on Future Growth

As we have observed, there is a long-term pattern of immigration partially offsetting domestic migration losses, thereby playing a key role in sustaining the city's population. A reduction in immigration

Figure 7.4
Annual Components of Population Change
New York City, 2020 to 2024



Source U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program (Vintage 2024)

levels would lessen this population bolstering effect, creating demographic headwinds for the city that might limit population growth or potentially facilitate population decline.

In addition to directly contributing to population growth, immigration has a secondary effect on population processes, namely through fertility. Population growth each decade was the result of natural increase, in no small part due to births to immigrant mothers in the city. Nearly one-half of all children born to New York City residents in 2023 had an immigrant mother; 60 percent had at least one immigrant parent—a striking indication of the secondary effect of immigration on population growth.

As outlined in Section 7.1, natural increase is a critical component of population growth in New York City, particularly in the context of typical net out-migration. However, natural increase began a downward trend in the 2010s and has been substantially lower in the 2020s, despite recovering somewhat after a precipitous drop at the height of the Covid-19 pandemic (Figure 7.5).

New York City's birth rate has declined in recent decades, following national and international trends. In 2000, the crude birth rate was 15.1 births per 1,000 population, dropping to 11.0 in 2020.[3] In absolute terms, the number of births to city residents was 121,000 in 2000, peaked in 2007 at over 123,300, and followed a downward trend thereafter, reaching 96,600 in 2021, shortly after the onset of the pandemic. In subsequent years, births continued to decrease, dropping to 91,800 by 2023—a decline of one-quarter over the 2007 high point.

The number of deaths among city residents totaled 60,400 in 2000, declining to 52,000 in 2010, attributable in part to rising life expectancy among older adults, a trend observed nationwide.

However, with the aging of the population, deaths increased slightly to 54,000 by 2019. During the height of the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020, deaths surged to 82,900 but were roughly in line with pre-pandemic levels by 2023.

Natural increase reflected the differing trajectories of births and deaths. It reached a high of 69,800 in 2009, but declined 47 percent to 36,900 in 2023. Alongside immigration, natural increase has historically played a central role in the city's long-term trajectory of population growth. In the context of declining natural increase, any diminution in immigration would compound challenges to maintaining that growth.

The pivotal role played by immigration in shaping New York City is evidenced by the high proportion of residents with foreign roots. This group—known as the foreign-stock population—includes both foreign-born individuals (first generation) and U.S.-born individuals with at least one foreign-born parent (second generation). Together, they make up over two-thirds of the city's population, compared to just 29 percent of the overall U.S. population.[4]

7.4 Unauthorized Immigration

The roots of unauthorized immigration to the United States can largely be traced to the end of the Bracero Program, which was created in 1942 to address a shortage of agricultural workers in the Southwest. The program permitted Mexicans to work temporarily in the United States. While the Bracero Program ended in 1964, the need for migrant labor continued, leading migrants to

Box 7.3
Births to Foreign-born Mothers

Immigrants often move to New York City as young adults, when immigrant women are in the childbearing ages. Immigrants in New York tend to have higher fertility than native-born residents (though rates are declining). In 2023, foreign-born women comprised 36.5 percent of the female population ages 15 to 49 in the city but accounted for 49.0 percent of the 90,300 births to city residents (Table 7.1). Among immigrant women, those born in the Dominican Republic (5,900 births), China (3,500), Ecuador (3,300), and Mexico (2,700) accounted for the largest numbers of births in 2023, together comprising approximately one-third of all births to foreign-born mothers. When mothers born in Bangladesh, Jamaica, Guyana, and Uzbekistan are also considered, the cumulative share exceeds one-half. This concentration underscores the significant demographic contribution of a relatively small number of countries to the overall birth patterns of the city's foreign-born population.

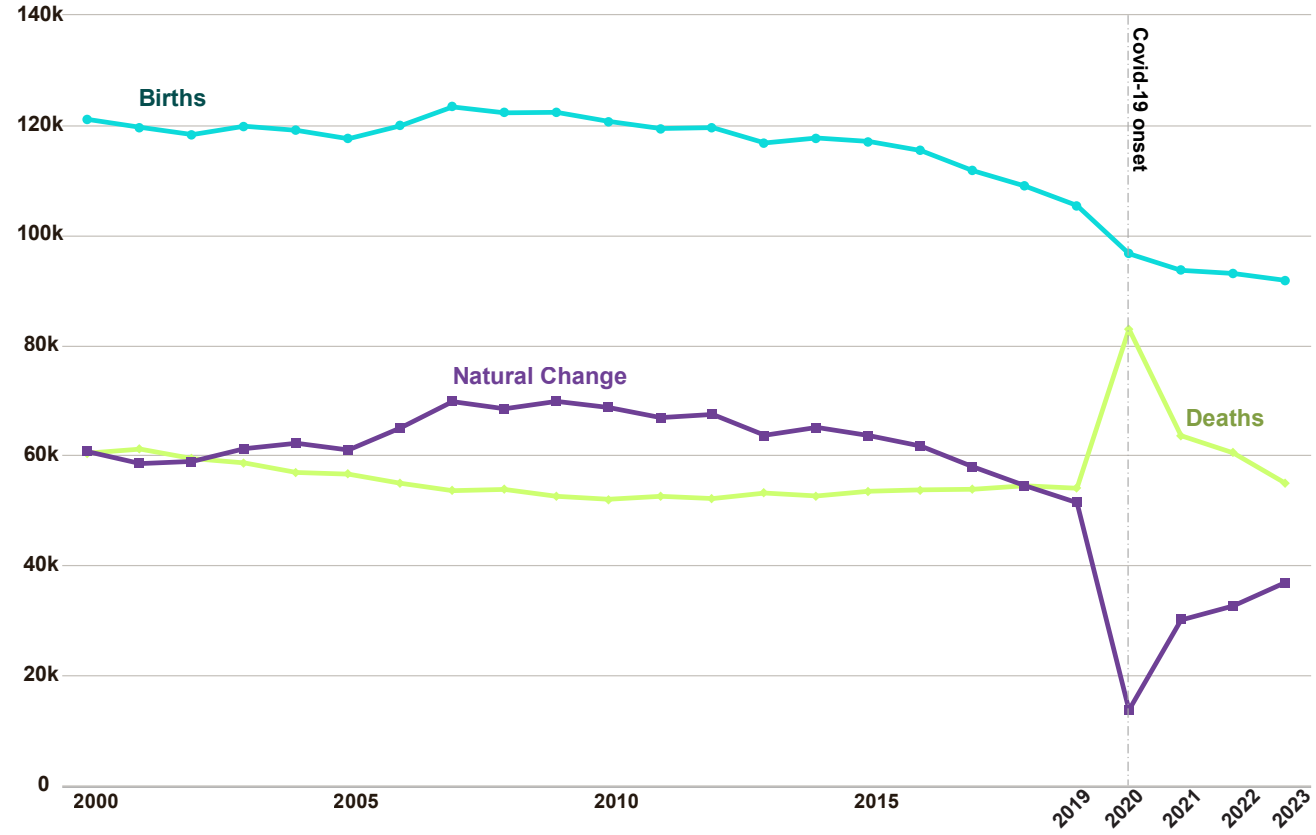
Table 7.1
Births to Foreign-born Mothers by Country of Birth
New York City, 2023

	Total	Percent
TOTAL BIRTHS	**90,313**	**100.0**
Births to foreign-born mothers	44,241	49.0
Births to foreign-born mothers	**44,241**	**100.0**
Dominican Republic	5,945	13.4
China, Total[1]	3,526	8.0
Ecuador	3,336	7.5
Mexico	2,666	6.0
Bangladesh	2,555	5.8
Jamaica	1,619	3.7
Guyana	1,428	3.2
Uzbekistan	1,373	3.1
Guatemala	1,176	2.7
Yemen	1,074	2.4
All Other Countries	19,543	44.2

[1] Births to women from Mainland China totaled 3,293, while births to women from Hong Kong and Taiwan were 136 and 97, respectively.

Source: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics
Population Division—New York City Department of City Planning

Figure 7.5
Annual Resident Births, Deaths, and Natural Change
New York City, 2000 to 2023



Source: U.S. Center for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics; Population Division—New York City Department of City Planning

enter the United States unlawfully for seasonal work, often returning to Mexico at the end of each annual cycle. In 1986, Congress passed the Immigration Reform and Control Act, providing amnesty for many unauthorized migrants in the United States while enhancing border control and adding barriers to employers hiring unauthorized workers. An unintended result was an increase in the number of unauthorized migrants living in the United States, as some who might have more freely moved back and forth across the U.S.-Mexico border opted to stay in the United States for extended periods to avoid the dangers, difficulties, and costs associated with border crossings.[5]

In 2005, 57 percent of unauthorized migrants in the United States were from Mexico (Figure 7.6), according to the Pew Research Center.[6] Since then, the proportion from Mexico steadily decreased to a low of 37 percent in 2022, the most recent year for which data are available. At the same time, the combined presence of unauthorized immigrants from Central America, South America, and the Caribbean has increased from 24 percent in 2005 to 35 percent in 2022. Similarly, the unauthorized migrant population from Asia has increased, from 11 percent in 2005 to 15 percent in 2022.

No direct estimate of the unauthorized population is available, and all estimation methods include some level of uncertainty. Nevertheless, many independent estimates of the size of the

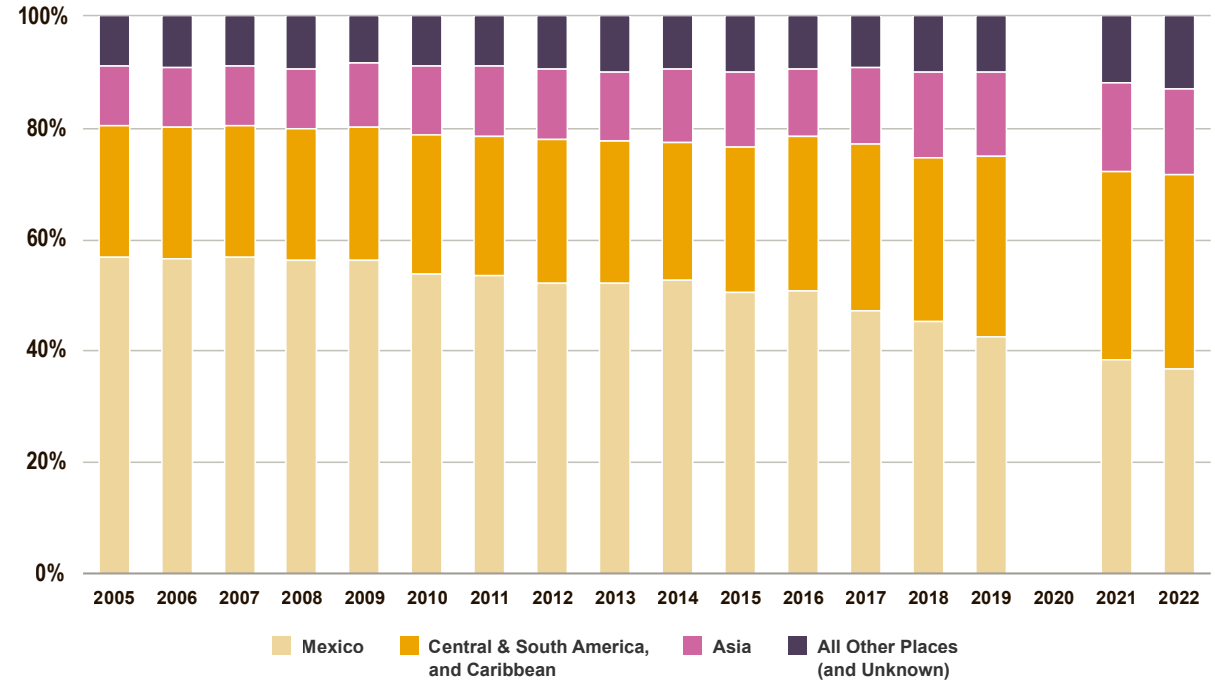
unauthorized population arrive at similar trajectories of change over time, if not similar estimates of the population itself. According to the Pew Research Center, the number of unauthorized migrants in the United States peaked in 2007 at about 12.2 million; the unauthorized migrant population in New York State peaked at the same time at about 1.0 million.[7] Following the financial turmoil of the Great Recession, the unauthorized immigrant population in New York State decreased most years, reaching a low of 575,000 in 2019 (Figure 7.7), before climbing to 650,000 in 2022.

The vast majority of unauthorized migrants in New York State live in New York City; according to the Migration Policy Institute, in 2018, 7-in-10 unauthorized immigrants in the State made their home in the city.[8] If this proportion were applied to the 2022 Pew Research Center estimate of the unauthorized New York State population of 650,000, it would result in an estimated New York City unauthorized migrant population of roughly 462,000.

7.5 Naturalization: Acquiring United States Citizenship

Naturalization is the process through which immigrants 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 United States, and have continuously resided in the United States for at least five years. Those naturalizing as a spouse of a U.S. citizen may do so after

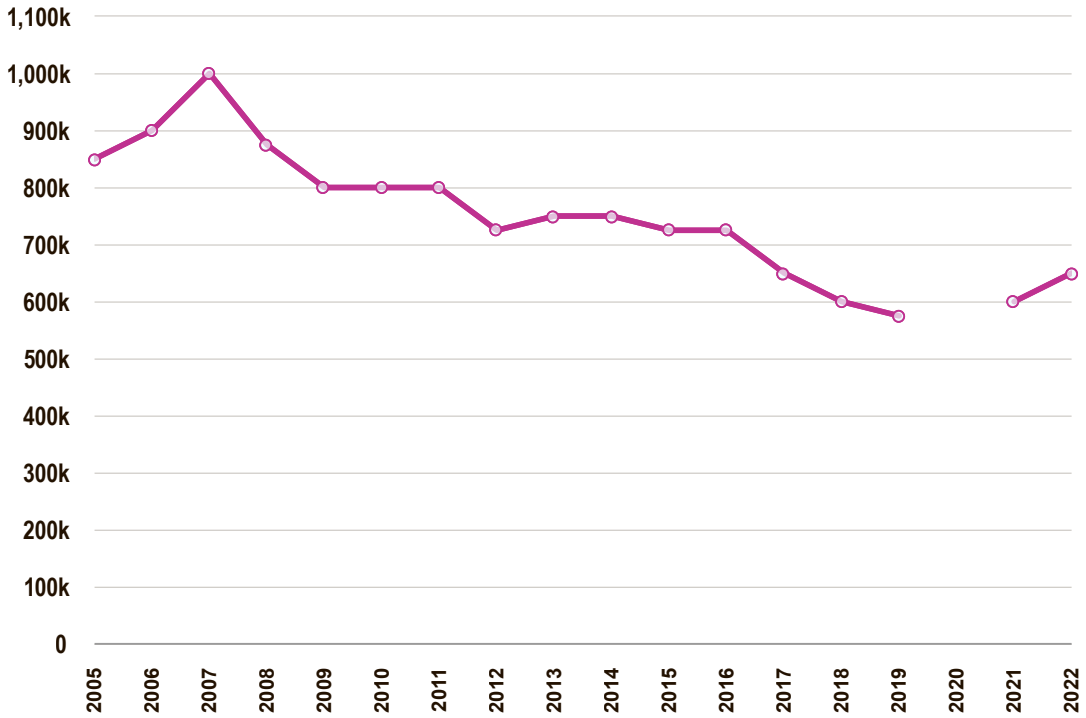
Figure 7.6
Country/Region of Origin of Unauthorized Migrants United States, 2005 to 2022



Note: Estimates for 2020 are unavailable.

Source: Passel, J. S., & Krogstad, J. M. (July 22, 2024). What we know about unauthorized immigrants living in the U.S. Washington D.C.: Pew Research Center.
Population Division—New York City Department of City Planning

Figure 7.7
Estimates of the Unauthorized Migrant Population
New York State, 2005 to 2022



Note: Estimates for 2020 are unavailable.

Source: Passel, J. S., & Krogstad, J. M. (July 22, 2024). What we know about unauthorized immigrants living in the U.S. Washington D.C.: Pew Research Center.
Population Division—New York City Department of City Planning

living with their spouse for a period of three years as a lawful permanent resident.

The proportion of the foreign-born population that had acquired citizenship through naturalization rose by nearly 10 percentage points from 2000 to 2013, reaching 54 percent, and rose further to 59 percent in 2023 (Figure 7.8). The overall increase in the percent naturalized over the past decade was driven, at least in part, by an increase in the average time spent in the United States, and not by a change in the proclivity to naturalize. While the overall number of immigrants in New York City remained roughly steady between 2013 and 2023, the number of recent entrants declined; at the same time the number of long-resident migrants increased substantially (Table 7.2). Given that those with longer durations of stay in the United States have higher rates of naturalization, it is logical that an increase in long-term residents is reflected in an increase in overall naturalization rates. As measured in 2023, among those who entered the country before 2000, 82 percent had naturalized; for those who entered between 2000 and 2009, 59 percent had naturalized; and, for those who entered in 2010 or later, just one-quarter had naturalized, reflecting their relatively shorter length of time in the United States. Recent arrivals also include many individuals who stay in the United States for shorter periods on temporary visas, such as those for study or work, and are not eligible for naturalization. Indeed, two-thirds of naturalized citizens in 2023 had arrived in the

United States prior to 2000, compared to just 1-in-7 having arrived in 2010 or later.

Naturalization rates vary by area of origin. The foreign-born population from the non-Hispanic Caribbean had the highest proportion naturalized in 2023 at nearly three-quarters, up from 66 percent in 2013, reflecting a decline in the proportion of recent entrants. In contrast, immigrants from Latin America had the lowest naturalization rate, with under one-half naturalized. However, naturalization rates for immigrants from Latin America, as well as from Asia and Africa, reflected increases over the past decade. The proportion naturalized from Europe, on the other hand, held steady between 2013 and 2023, at about 66 percent, reflecting a stable share of recent entrants over the decade.

7.6 Socioeconomic Indicators of International and Domestic Migrants

While we have focused on the importance of immigration in sustaining the city's population, the stream of immigrants tends to be smaller than domestic inflows, which play a crucial—and often underappreciated—role in shaping the socioeconomic landscape of major cities. While the inflow of domestic migrants to the city is significantly smaller than domestic outflows, domestic in-migrants generally have stronger socioeconomic indicators than domestic out-migrants, and both groups have higher average socioeconomic outcomes than city residents overall. Immigrants, who are the smallest stream numerically, have comparatively lower socioeconomic indicators than domestic migratory streams into and out of the city. Note that migration here refers to movement over the past year (see Box 7.4 for more information on how migration is

Figure 7.8
Share of Foreign-born Population who are Naturalized by Area of Origin New York City, 2013 and 2023

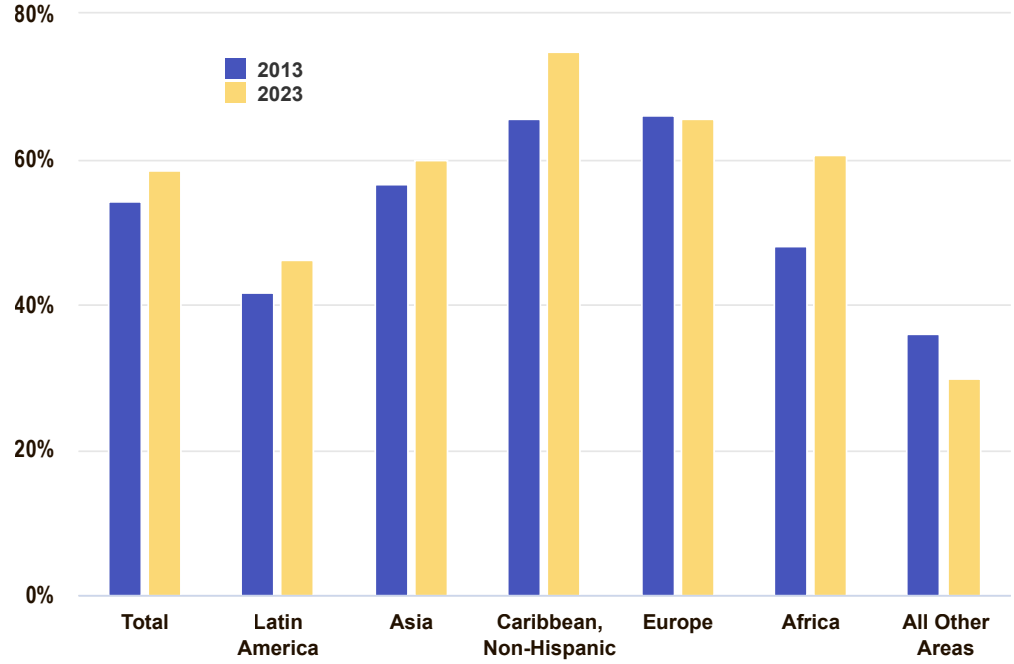


Table 7.2
Share of Foreign-born Population who are Naturalized by Area of Origin and Period of Entry New York City, 2013 and 2023

2013

	All Periods			Entered 2000 or Later			Entered 1990 to 1999			Entered Before 1990		
	Total	Naturalized	Percent Naturalized	Total	Naturalized	Percent Naturalized	Total	Naturalized	Percent Naturalized	Total	Naturalized	Percent Naturalized
TOTAL, NYC	**3,117,571**	**1,689,538**	**54.2**	**1,148,859**	**274,582**	**23.9**	**857,885**	**510,853**	**59.5**	**1,110,827**	**904,103**	**81.4**
Latin America	1,029,315	429,689	41.7	410,373	66,820	16.3	290,324	121,127	41.7	328,618	241,742	73.6
Asia	861,732	486,942	56.5	354,123	92,179	26.0	235,422	159,626	67.8	272,187	235,137	86.4
Caribbean, non-Hispanic	586,433	384,406	65.5	160,921	58,394	36.3	150,103	95,084	63.3	275,409	230,928	83.8
Europe	471,898	311,875	66.1	137,186	34,266	25.0	140,818	111,157	78.9	193,894	166,452	85.8
Africa	134,413	64,497	48.0	68,976	20,644	29.9	36,133	21,517	59.5	29,304	22,336	76.2
All Other Areas	33,780	12,129	35.9	17,280	2,279	13.2	5,085	2,342	46.1	11,415	7,508	65.8

2023

	All Periods			Entered 2010 or Later			Entered 2000 to 2009			Entered Before 2000		
	Total	Naturalized	Percent Naturalized	Total	Naturalized	Percent Naturalized	Total	Naturalized	Percent Naturalized	Total	Naturalized	Percent Naturalized
TOTAL, NYC	**3,100,380**	**1,815,884**	**58.6**	**1,018,021**	**255,870**	**25.1**	**644,522**	**378,820**	**58.8**	**1,437,837**	**1,181,194**	**82.2**
Latin America	986,138	455,555	46.2	350,836	59,561	17.0	205,881	80,502	39.1	429,421	315,492	73.5
Asia	928,191	555,773	59.9	313,873	84,364	26.9	215,035	133,288	62.0	399,283	338,121	84.7
Caribbean, non-Hispanic	539,795	403,609	74.8	119,301	54,501	45.7	102,443	75,705	73.9	318,051	273,403	86.0
Europe	432,365	283,863	65.7	134,146	30,185	22.5	72,752	52,939	72.8	225,467	200,739	89.0
Africa	172,526	104,711	60.7	75,780	25,429	33.6	42,477	33,887	79.8	54,269	45,395	83.6
All Other Areas	41,365	12,373	29.9	24,085	1,830	7.6	5,934	2,499	42.1	11,346	8,044	70.9

measured). Domestic migrants encompass foreign-born individuals who moved within the United States, after immigrating in earlier years; indeed in 2023 about 22 percent of domestic in-migrants and about 29 percent of domestic out-migrants were foreign-born.

Median earnings of civilian-employed domestic in-migrants ages 21 and over were $70,500 in the 2019-2023 period, while domestic out-migrants had median earnings of $66,300 (Table 7.3).[9] Similarly, the median household income for domestic in-migrants was higher ($109,300) than for domestic out-migrants ($99,100). Higher earnings and incomes are, in part, a reflection of higher average levels of education; 71 percent of domestic in-migrants ages 25 and over had a college degree (i.e, bachelor's degree or higher), compared to 58 percent of domestic out-migrants. However, with respect to poverty, in-migrants had a higher poverty rate (16 percent), compared to out-migrants (13 percent). Both domestic in-migrants and out-migrants tend to be better off than New York City residents overall, reflecting the fact that migratory moves typically require a significant outlay of resources. In places like New York City, domestic in-migrants represent a particularly distinctive group: They are more likely to be college-educated, employed in high-skill sectors, and economically mobile.

Approximately two-thirds of in-migrants to New York City come from other parts of the United States, while about one-third are international migrants (i.e., immigrants) (data not shown). International migrants to the city typically had more modest socioeconomic indicators than their domestic counterparts. Median earnings for international migrants ages 21 and over were $42,400 compared to $70,500 for domestic in-migrants; similarly, median household income for international migrants was $70,600 compared to $109,300 for domestic in-migrants. Roughly 3-in-10 international migrants were below the poverty line compared to 16 percent of domestic in-migrants. And, 55 percent of international migrants ages 25 and over had a bachelor's degree compared to 70 percent of domestic in-migrants. Not only do international migrants have lower socioeconomic indicators on average than domestic migrants to the city, but they also tend to have lower socioeconomic indicators compared to city residents overall. Despite this, immigrants play an outsized role in the city's workforce and broader economy.

Box 7.4
Measuring Migration with American Community Survey Data

The American Community Survey (ACS) includes a question on where the respondent resided at the time of the survey and a question on where the respondent resided one year prior. Those who lived in New York City at the time of the survey and outside of New York City one year prior are in-migrants; those who lived outside of New York City at the time of the survey and in New York City one year prior are out-migrants.

Movement to and from the rest of the United States is domestic migration, and movement to and from other countries is international migration. Since the ACS is only administered within the United States, the survey can reflect migration to New York City from domestic and international sources, but can only reflect domestic outflows from New York City and not migration from New York City to places abroad.

Table 7.3
Economic Indicators of Migrants
New York City, 2019-2023

	Median Earnings[1]	Median Household Income[2]	Percent Below Poverty	Percent College Graduates[3]
TOTAL, NYC	**$56,200**	**$79,700**	**17.4**	**41.2**
International Flows				
In-migrants (Immigrants)	$42,400	$70,600	30.7	55.1
Out-migrants (Emigrants)	-	-	-	-
Domestic Flows				
In-migrants	$70,500	$109,300	16.3	70.5
Out-migrants	$66,300	$99,100	13.3	58.3

[1] Ages 21 years and over, civilian employed with earnings, in 2023 dollars

[2] In 2023 dollars

[3] Ages 25 years and over

7.7 Immigration and the Resident Work Force

As noted earlier, many people come to the city to benefit from its economic, cultural, and social opportunities, and then leave for a variety of reasons. This ebb and flow, which is a defining feature of New York City's dynamic population, means that the continued success of New York's economy depends on new workers replacing those who leave, such as those in the large Baby Boom cohorts as they continue to retire. These new workers are often immigrants, who comprise a substantial and important portion of the resident workforce in New York City. Indeed, more than two-fifths of resident workers were foreign-born in 2023 (Figure 7.9). With respect to citizenship status, one-quarter of resident employed workers were naturalized citizens, while 19 percent were non-citizens. The latter category encompasses lawful permanent residents and other non-citizens authorized to work in the United States, as well as those who were not authorized to work in the United States. The foreign-born include not only recent arrivals, but also those who have lived in the city for decades. In fact, immigrants arriving prior to 2000 account for 18 percent of the resident labor force, while recent arrivals—those arriving between 2010 and 2023—account for 15 percent.

It is instructive to see how nativity and year of arrival of the foreign-born intersect with age and with industry of employment. While foreign-born New Yorkers comprised 43 percent of the city's labor force, they accounted for one-half or more of workers in the age groups 45 to 54, 55 to 64, and 65 and over (Figure 7.10).

Recent arrivals, i.e. those who immigrated in 2010 or later, comprised 15 percent of New York City's workforce, but they were disproportionately present in younger age groups, since many immigrants arrive as young adults. About 19 percent of the labor force ages 25 to 44 were recent arrivals in 2023, but only 8 percent of those ages 55 to 64 and 4 percent of those ages 65 and over were similarly classified. In contrast, those who arrived before 2000 were concentrated in the older age groups, including roughly 40 percent of workers ages 55 to 64, as

Figure 7.9
Resident Labor Force Ages 16 and Over by Nativity, Citizenship Status, and Year of Entry New York City, 2023

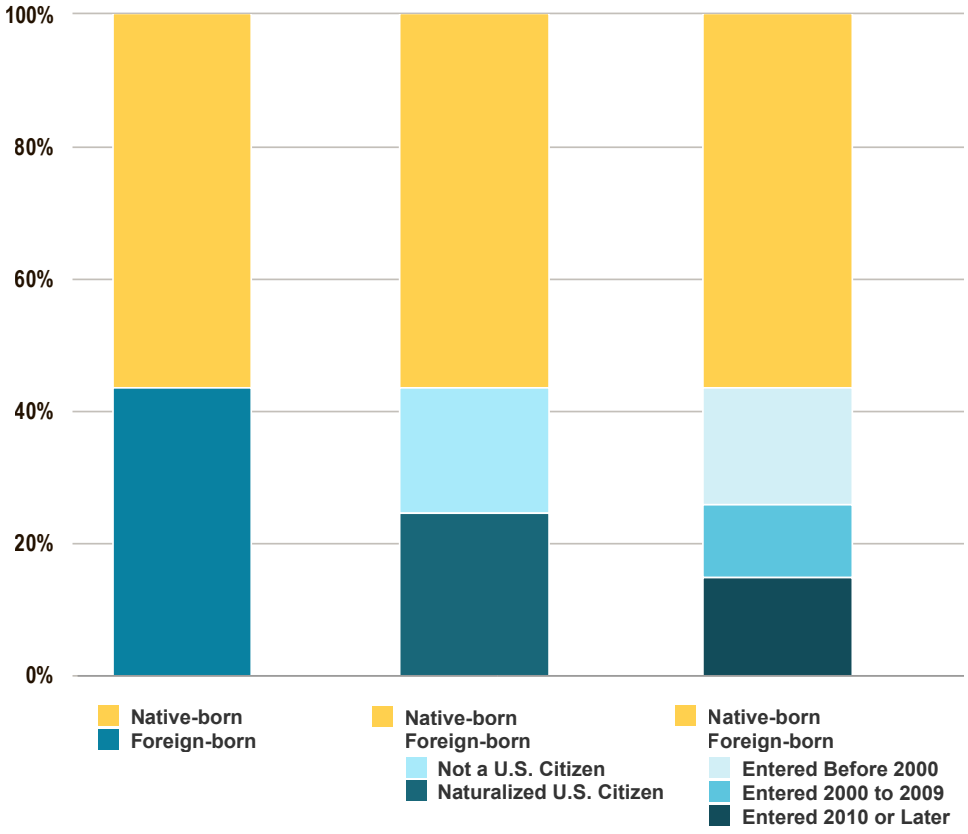
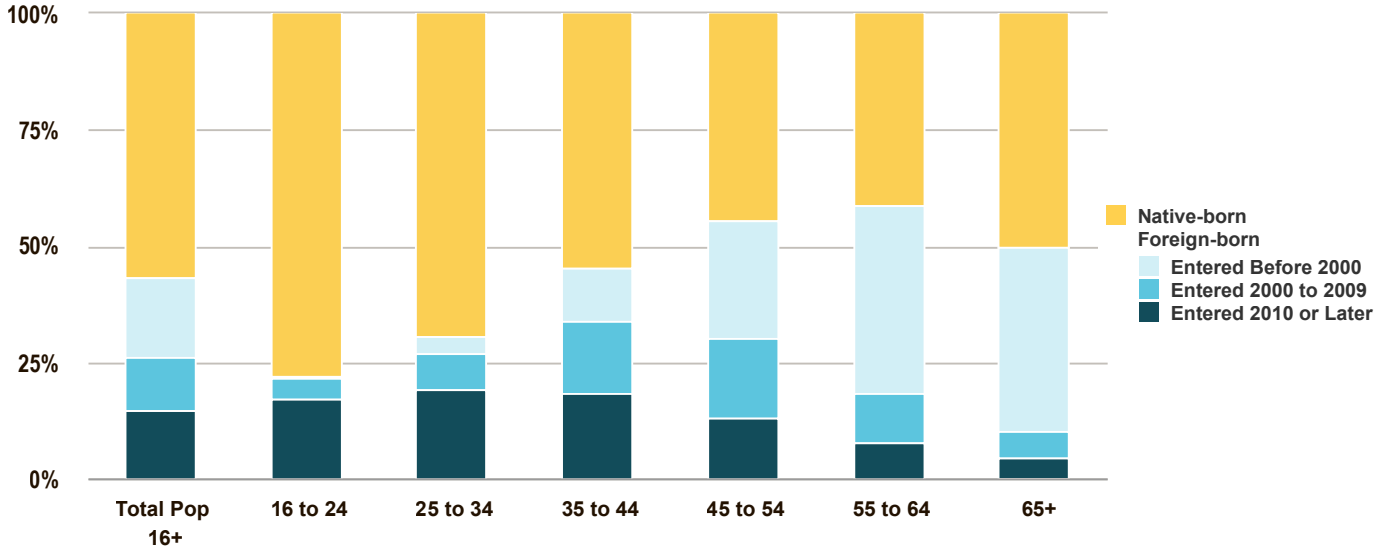


Figure 7.10
Resident Labor Force Ages 16 and Over by Age, Nativity, and Year of Entry New York City, 2023



well as those 65 and over. Only 11 percent of workers ages 35 to 44 arrived in 2000 or earlier.

To better understand the role of immigrants in the city's workforce, it is important to identify the industries where they predominate. The U.S. Census Bureau defines industry as the type of business conducted by a person's employer or the type of business an individual is involved in if they are self-employed. While foreign-born workers made up a substantial portion of all industry sectors in New York City, immigrants were particularly concentrated in *Construction*, accounting for nearly two-thirds of the 203,000 workers in this sector in the 2019-2023 period (Figure 7.11). At the same time, construction had the highest percentage of non-citizen workers, who comprised 39 percent of all workers in this industry—more than the share within any other industry.

Foreign-born workers comprised one-half or more of those employed in three other industries: *Transportation and Warehousing, and Utilities* (56 percent), *Other Services (except Public Administration)* (54 percent), and *Manufacturing* (51 percent). Transportation included 54,000 foreign-born workers in taxi and limousine service, who comprised roughly 4-in-5 workers in this subsector (data for subsectors not shown). Other Services included 24,000 foreign-born workers in private households, 16,000 in beauty salons, 10,000 in nail salons and other personal care services, and 8,000 in drycleaning and laundry services; these immigrants comprised roughly two-thirds or more of workers in each of these subsectors.

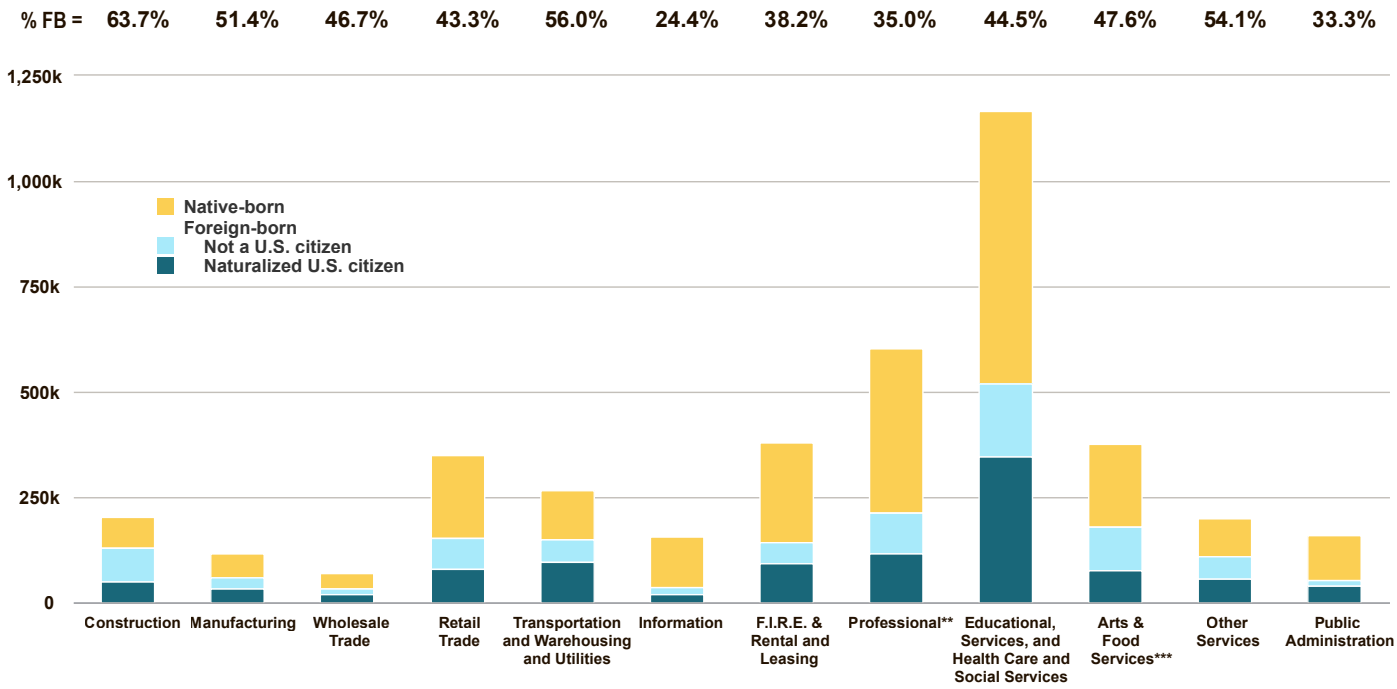
Immigrants had the highest numerical presence in *Educational Services, and Health Care and Social Assistance*, which was also the largest industry sector in New York's economy, employing 1.17 million workers overall, 44 percent (519,000) of whom were foreign-born. This sector included 108,000 foreign-born workers in home health care services, who accounted for three-quarters of workers in this subsector; 101,000 in general medical and surgical hospitals, and specialty hospitals; 69,000 employed by elementary and secondary schools; and 61,000 in individual and family services. The next largest industry sector, *Professional, Scientific, and Management, and Administrative and Waste Management Services*, employed 605,000 resident workers overall, 212,000 of whom were foreign-born. While this industry sector represented one of the lowest proportions of foreign-born workers, at roughly one-third, the 37,000 foreign-born workers employed in its subsector services to building and dwelling (except landscaping services) accounted for 71 percent of workers. The city's third largest industry sector, *Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, and Accommodation and Food Services* employed 179,000 immigrants, largely in two subsectors: food services and drinking places (except alcoholic beverages) as well as traveler accommodation, where they comprised roughly three out of every five employees.

Industry sectors where immigrants had a limited numerical presence and accounted for a small share of the total included *Information*, with 38,000 foreign-born workers who comprised 24 percent of the total in this sector, and *Public Administration*, with 53,000 foreign-born workers (33 percent of the total).

7.8 Immigrants and Housing

This section discusses the types of housing immigrants occupy in New York City, using data from the 2023 New York City Housing and Vacancy Survey (NYCHVS).[10] Housing type refers to tenure (owner- and renter-occupied) and legal or regulatory status within tenure categories (Table 7.4). Owner-occupied housing is comprised of *conventional* and *co-op/condo*

Figure 7.11
Resident Labor Force* Ages 16 and Over by Selected Industry and Citizenship Status
New York City, 2019-2023



* Population ages 16 and over employed in the civilian labor force

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

*** Includes Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, and Accommodation and Food Services

units. Conventional units refer to privately owned houses or units in buildings that are not part of a co-operative or condominium development. This includes single-family houses as well as units that are part of commercial or industrial buildings, such as those with commercial space on the ground floor and an apartment above. Co-op/condo refers to co-operative and condominium developments.

Renter-occupied units include *market rate*, *controlled/stabilized*, *public housing*, and *other regulated* units. Market rate units are those without governmental restrictions or regulations on rents. 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. There were over 1.1 million occupied market rate units in the city, making this the largest category in 2023. Controlled/stabilized units include those that are subject to the Rent Control Law and Regulations, as well as units where other government regulations determine the level of rent increases. Controlled/stabilized units numbered nearly 1 million and were the second largest category of rental units in the city's housing stock. A large majority of these units were rent stabilized, covered under the auspices of the Emergency Tenant Protection Act of 1974. Public housing refers to units administered by the New York City Housing Authority and is intended for low- and moderate-income tenants. Other regulated rental units include Mitchell-Lama developments and other affordable housing by New York State and

Table 7.4
Housing Type by Nativity of Householder and Period of Entry
New York City, 2023

	Householders					Percent Distribution			
			Foreign-born				Foreign-born		
	Total Householders	Native-born	Total	Entered Before 2010	Entered 2010 or Later	Native-born	Total	Entered Before 2010	Entered 2010 or Later
TOTAL, NYC	**3,432,000**	**2,020,000**	**1,413,000**	**1,085,000**	**327,000**	**58.8**	**41.2**	**31.6**	**9.5**
Owner-occupied	1,109,000	623,000	486,000	449,000	37,000	56.1	43.9	40.5	3.3
Conventional	672,000	338,000	333,000	313,000	21,000	50.4	49.6	46.5	3.1
Co-op/condo	437,000	283,000	154,000	138,000	16,000	64.7	35.3	31.6	3.6
Renter-occupied	2,324,000	1,397,000	927,000	640,000	287,000	60.1	39.9	27.5	12.4
Market rate	1,119,000	685,000	433,000	264,000	169,000	61.3	38.7	23.6	15.1
Controlled/stabilized	985,000	559,000	426,000	312,000	114,000	56.8	43.2	31.7	11.5
Public housing	168,000	121,000	47,000	44,000	3,000	71.9	28.1	26.2	1.9
Other regulated	53,000	32,000	20,000	17,000	3,000	61.3	38.7	33.0	5.7

Note: There were 162,020 householder records with missing information on place of birth and 96,912 foreign-born householders with missing information on year of immigration. These households were assigned imputed nativity and year of immigration, respectively, based on the percent distribution of households with complete information for these variables.

Source: New York City Housing and Vacancy Survey, 2023; Population Division—New York City Department of City Planning

City Programs.

Table 7.4 examines housing type by nativity of the householder. Immigrant households were defined as those in which the householder was an international migrant, regardless of the nativity of other members of the household. Table 7.4 shows that there were 3.4 million occupied housing units in New York City in 2023, of which 1.4 million or 41 percent had a foreign-born householder. Immigrant households comprised a slightly higher proportion in owner-occupied (44 percent) than renter-occupied units (40 percent). Among owner-occupied units, immigrant households accounted for one-half of conventional units, in contrast to a little over a third of co-op/condo units. Among rental units, immigrant households comprised 43 percent of controlled/stabilized units, in contrast to 39 percent of market rate units and just 28 percent of public housing units.

While recent arrivals (i.e., those who first migrated to the United States in 2010 or later) accounted for 1-in-10 households, they represented a larger proportion of householders who rent their homes (12 percent) than those who own them (3 percent). This reflects a range of factors, such as the time it can take to accumulate sufficient resources to purchase a home as well as the knowledge to navigate the local real estate market. However, with increased time spent in the United States, home ownership increased among immigrants. Longer-resident immigrant households were 32 percent of all households but accounted for 41 percent of owner-occupied units.

There was a considerable amount of new housing built during the 2010s and early 2020s. Formerly industrial sections of the East River waterfront in Long Island City and Williamsburg were

epicenters of a construction boom, along with Hell's Kitchen in Manhattan and neighboring Hudson Yards, which was constructed on new platforms over train tracks west of Pennsylvania Station. The Financial District and Central Harlem in Manhattan, and Downtown Brooklyn, Bedford-Stuyvesant, and Crown Heights in Brooklyn also experienced substantial increases in the number of housing units over the 2010s. According to the NYCHVS, approximately 162,000 of the occupied units in 2023 were built in 2010 or later. Of these, about 41 percent were occupied by immigrant households, roughly in line with their overall share of housing, suggesting that the foreign-born occupy new housing at the same rate as housing in general and are not disproportionately priced out of the new construction market.[11]

7.9 Linguistic Diversity

Of the city's 8 million residents ages five and over, only a slight majority (52 percent) speak English at home (Figure 7.12), reflecting the significant foreign-born presence in the city. Among the remaining 48 percent, or 3.8 million people, who speak a language other than English at home, 1.78 million—equivalent to 22 percent of the city's population—are considered limited English proficient (LEP) (see Box 7.5 for details on how limited English proficiency is defined).

Table 7.5 shows the top 10 languages spoken in New York by the city's LEP population.[12] Spanish alone is spoken by close to one-half (47 percent) of the LEP population. Chinese[13] is a distant second at 19 percent, followed by Russian (6 percent), Bengali (4 percent), Yiddish (3 percent), and Haitian (2 percent). Thus, just six languages account for over 80 percent of the LEP population. Although it might appear that focusing on a few top languages would allow resources to be efficiently targeted across neighborhoods, the most spoken languages differ significantly from one area of New York City to another. As a result, language-specific resources must be tailored to the unique linguistic needs of each neighborhood.

New York is the most polyglot city in the world,[14] largely because immigrants come from distant corners of the globe, bringing their often-endangered languages with them. The American Community Survey (ACS), being a sample survey, is unable to reliably capture *every* language spoken in the city. In addition, languages spoken by only a few people are not individually tabulated by the ACS but are aggregated into a residual category. Nevertheless, the ACS shows a remarkable breadth of languages from across the world that are spoken in the city. The focus here is on the languages listed in ACS data and spoken by the population with limited English proficiency (LEP).

The largest concentrations of the LEP population are in Queens (619,000) and Brooklyn (547,000), which together account for two-thirds of the city's LEP population. Queens (28 percent) also had the largest proportion that was LEP, while Brooklyn (22 percent) was at the city average (Table 7.6). With respect to the other boroughs, the proportion of the Bronx (26

Box 7.5
Measuring the Limited English Proficient Population

The ACS asks respondents whether they speak English at home. Those who speak a language other than English at home are then asked if they speak English "very well," "well," "not well," or "not at all." Any response other than "very well" defines the respondent as having limited English proficiency. The population ages five and over with limited English proficiency was divided by the total population ages five and over to obtain the percent that was limited English proficient (LEP).

Figure 7.12
Population Ages Five and Over by English Language Proficiency New York City, 2019-2023

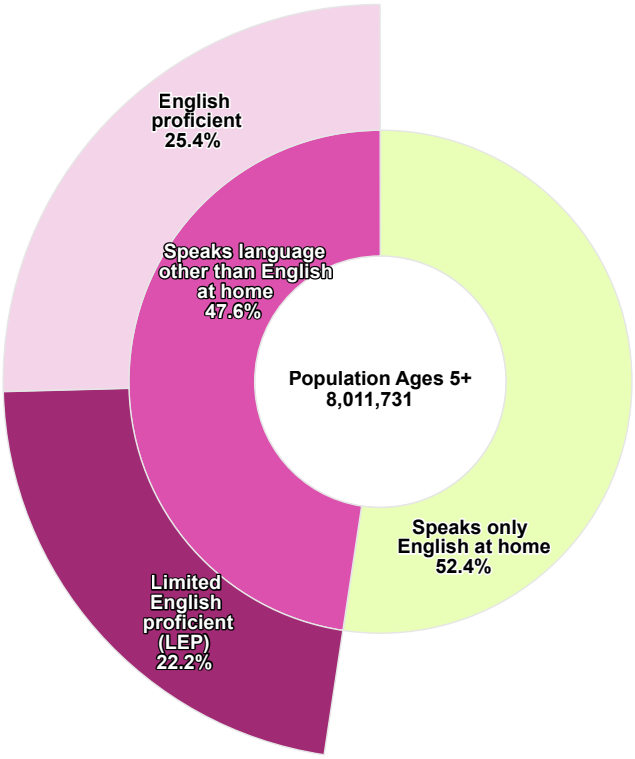


Table 7.5
Top 10 Languages Spoken at Home by the Limited English Proficient Population New York City, 2019-2023

	Number	Percent
LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENT[1]	**1,779,351**	**100.0**
Spanish	835,143	46.9
Chinese[2]	331,014	18.6
Russian	113,090	6.4
Bengali	66,942	3.8
Yiddish	47,884	2.7
Haitian	36,543	2.1
Korean	32,616	1.8
Arabic	29,040	1.6
French	23,108	1.3
Polish	21,962	1.2

[1] Population ages 5 years and over

[2] Chinese includes Mandarin, Cantonese, and Min Nan Chinese

percent) that was LEP was above the city average, while Manhattan and Staten Island were substantially lower.

Figure 7.13 shows the size of the population with limited English proficiency in each borough subsection, which comprise combinations of neighborhoods. An interactive version of the map available via the QR code on the figure or www.nyc.gov/population shows additional detail on the 39 languages with reliable estimates spoken by the LEP population (top right within figure)—each box represents one such language. The number of speakers for languages without reliable estimates are not shown. In addition to Spanish, Chinese, Russian, Bengali, Yiddish, and Haitian, the top 10 languages include Korean, Arabic, French, and Polish, which together accounted for 86 percent of the LEP population. The link on the left side of the interactive map provides a list of 77 languages (listed in the ACS) spoken by at least one person in the city—this includes the 39 languages with a reliable count of speakers, as well as 38 additional languages for which the count of speakers is not reliable but suggests there is at least one person who speaks that language. These languages run the gamut from Albanian and Arabic to Vietnamese and Yoruba.

While it was noted earlier that just six languages—Spanish, Chinese, Russian, Bengali, Yiddish, and Haitian—can be used to reach 4-in-5 people with limited English proficiency, the top languages differ substantially across the boroughs. Clicking on a borough subsection in the interactive version of Figure 7.13 provides languages spoken in the lower right corner, with each box representing a reliable count of speakers (languages without a reliable count of speakers are not shown).

Figure 7.13
Limited English Proficient Population
New York City, 2019-2023

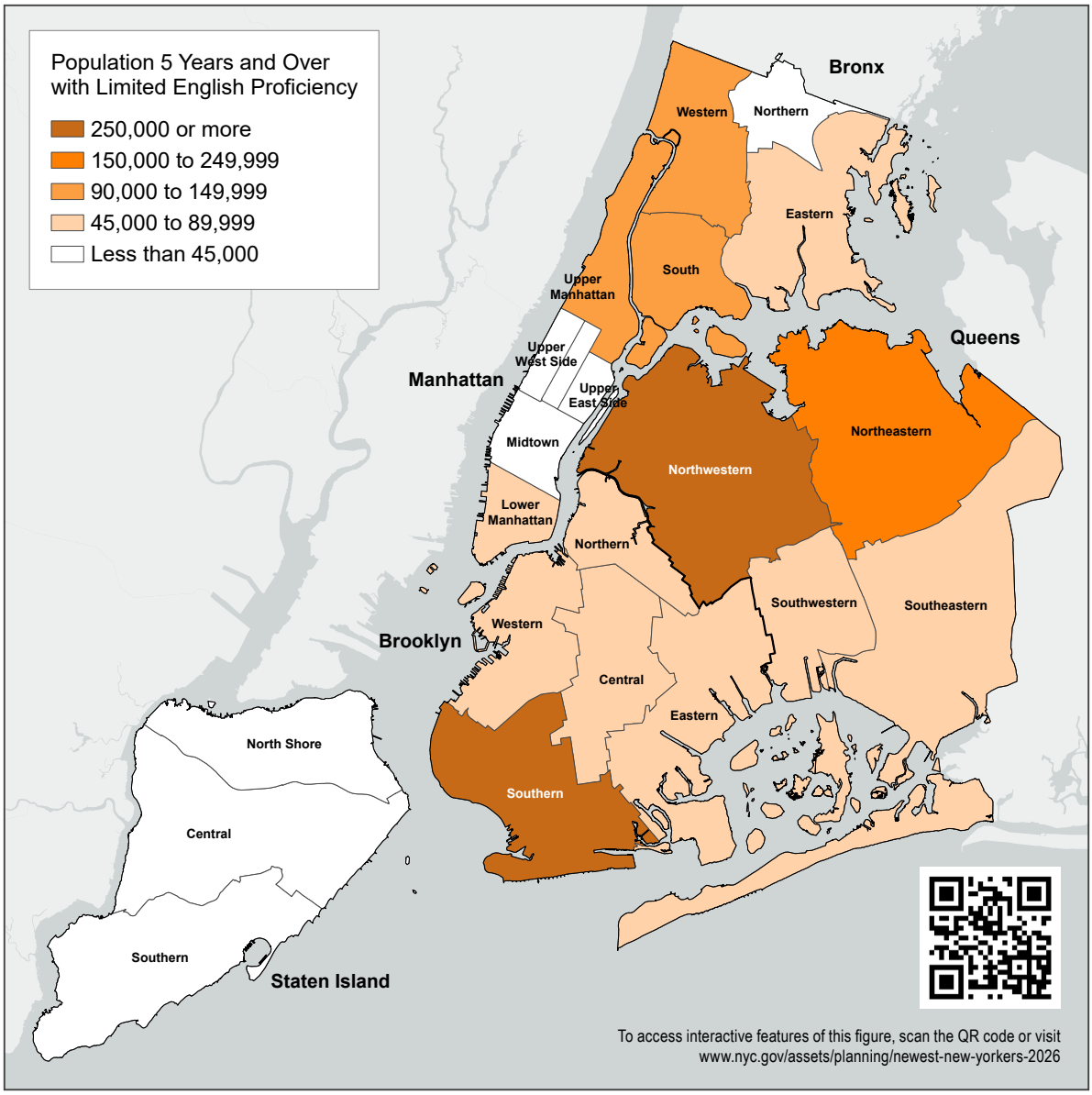


Table 7.6
Limited English Proficient (LEP) Population by Borough
New York City, 2019-2023

	Population 5+		
	Total	LEP	Percent LEP
TOTAL, NYC	**8,011,731**	**1,779,351**	**22.2**
Bronx	1,321,051	340,852	25.8
Brooklyn	2,468,246	547,028	22.2
Manhattan	1,557,872	207,679	13.3
Queens	2,198,813	618,974	28.2
Staten Island	465,749	64,818	13.9

Among borough subsections, Southern Brooklyn (290,000) and Northwestern Queens (285,000) had the largest number of people with limited English proficiency, which together accounted for nearly one-third of the city total. Northwestern Queens had 20 languages with reliable estimates of the number of speakers, and 44 languages spoken overall, the most for any borough subsection, while Southern Brooklyn had 15 languages with reliable estimates, and a total of 42 languages. A comparison of these subsections shows that linguistically diverse areas often include unique languages in their top five, with commonly spoken ones ranked differently across locations. In Southern Brooklyn, for example, Chinese was the most common language, spoken by 28 percent of the LEP population, followed by Russian, Spanish, Yiddish, and Arabic. In contrast, in Northwestern Queens, Spanish was spoken by more than half of the LEP population, followed by Chinese, Bengali, Polish, and Russian. In both areas, the top five languages accounted for roughly 80 percent of the LEP population.

Spanish was the top language spoken in each subsection of the Bronx, ranging from 68 percent of the LEP population in the Eastern Bronx to over 80 percent in the Western and South Bronx. Spanish was also the top language on the North Shore of Staten Island, while Chinese and Russian predominated in the Central and Southern subsections of the borough. Even the borough subsections with the least language diversity—the Upper West Side of Manhattan and Southern Staten Island—each had 11 languages spoken by their LEP populations.

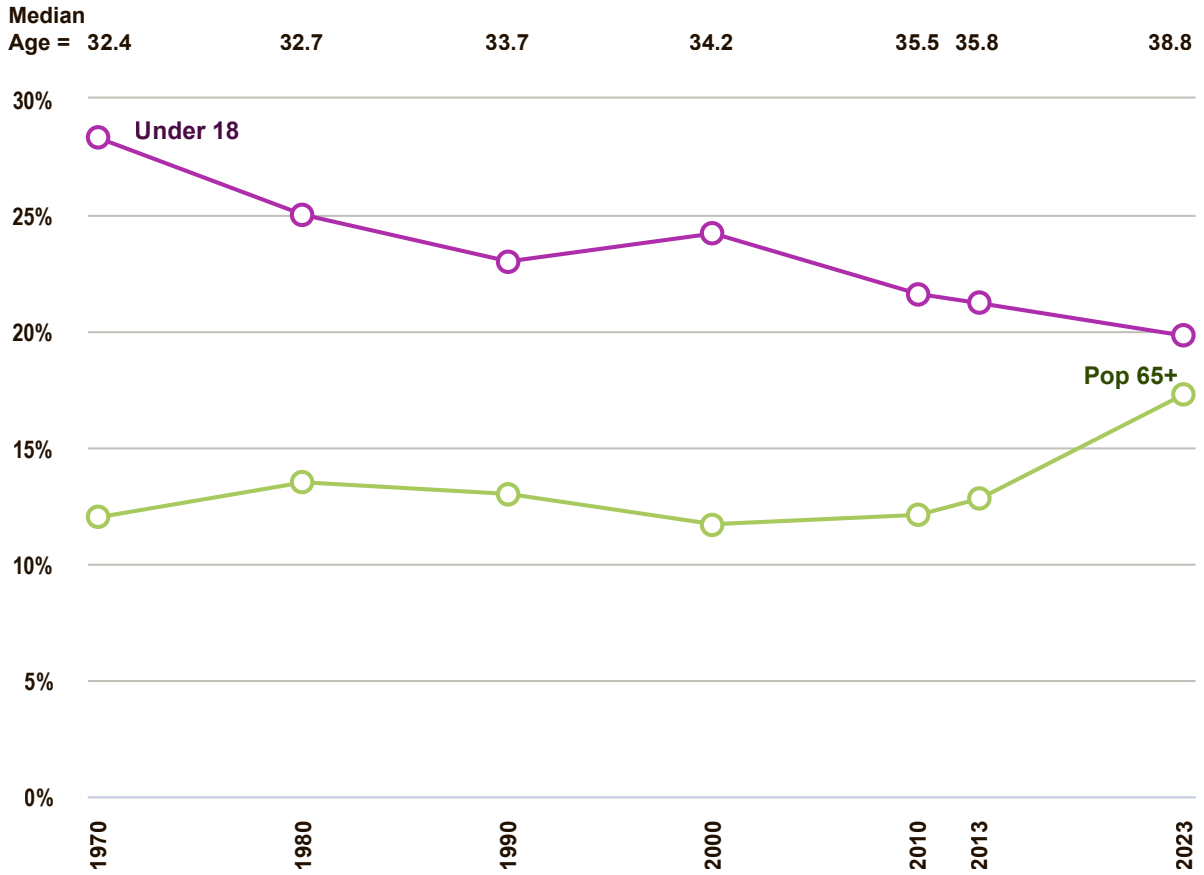
7.10 An Aging Population

New York City is aging, which is primarily due to a decline in fertility and to increased life expectancy among both native- and foreign-born residents. This has resulted in a sharp drop in the size of the population under 18 (children) and a large increase in the population ages 65 and over. In 1970, the population under age 18 was more than twice the size of the population ages 65 and over, 2.2 million compared to 948,000, and their respective shares of the city's population were 28 percent and 12 percent, a 16-percentage point gap (Figure 7.14). By 2023, the number of children had declined steeply to 1.6 million, while the population ages 65 and over had soared to 1.4 million, with their respective shares of the city's population at 20 percent and 17 percent, a 3-percentage point gap. The aging of the population is also reflected in the city's median age, which increased from 32.4 years in 1970 to 38.8 years in 2023.

This demographic shift aligns with national patterns: The proportion of individuals ages 65 and over in the United States has increased from 10 percent in 1970 to 18 percent in 2023, with the median age rising from 28.1 years to 39.1 years over this period (data not shown). The share of the nation's population ages 65 and over is projected to reach 21 percent by 2030,[15] at which point the population ages 65 and over is expected to surpass the number of children for the first time in history. This has far-reaching implications for the economy, as the growth in the traditional working-age population fails to keep pace with increases in the population ages 65 and over.

Newly arrived immigrants are generally young, in their prime working years, and usually become parents once they are in the United States. These flows, as noted earlier, are key to sustaining the city's growth, but continued immigration will not halt the aging of the population.[16] Immigrants, like their native-born counterparts, have aged over time, with their median age increasing from 39.2 in 2000 to 50.2 in 2023. Peaks and valleys in immigration to the city are reflected—after a lag—in the proportion

Figure 7.14
Share of Total Population Under 18 and 65 and Over
New York City, 1970 to 2023



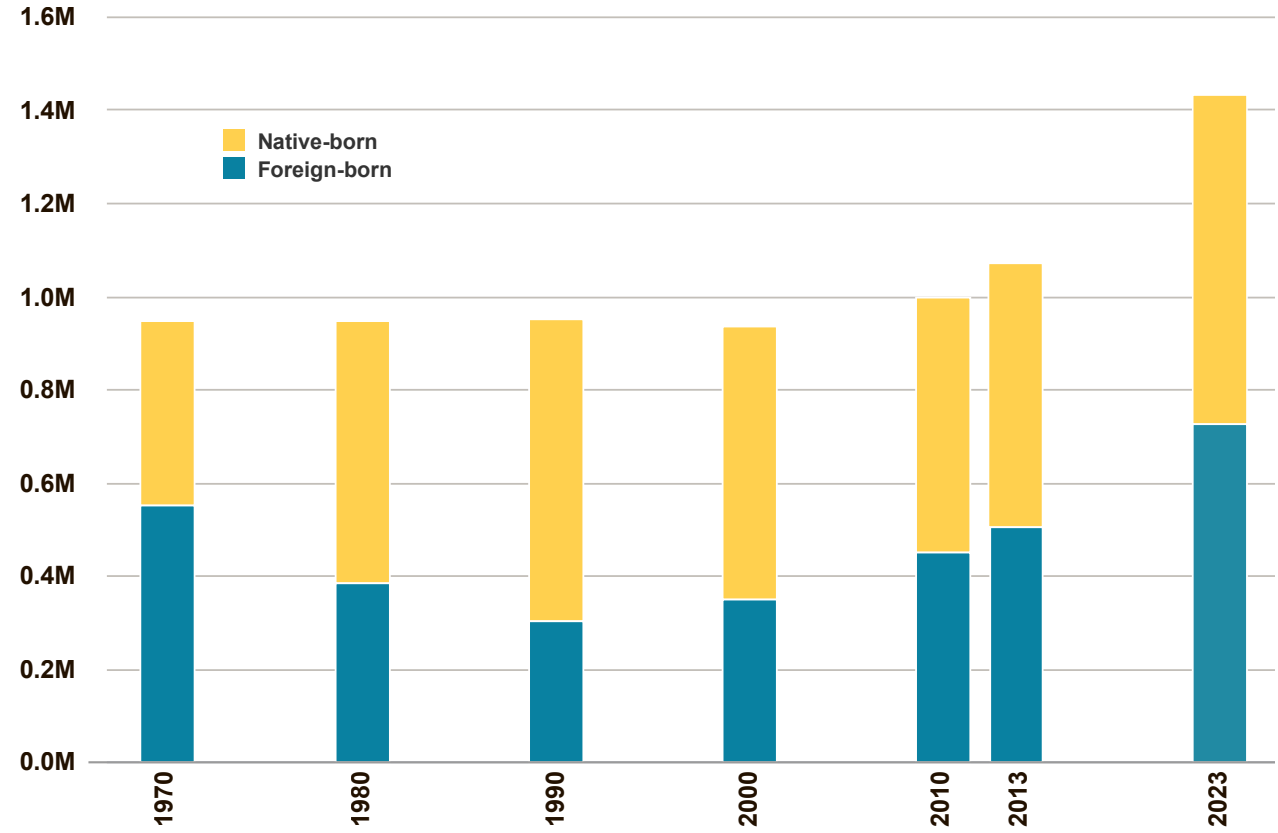
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1970 to 2010 Censuses, 2013 and 2023 American Community Survey—Public Use Microdata Sample

Population Division—New York City Department of City Planning

of the population ages 65 and over that is foreign-born. The foreign-born share of the city's 65 and over population peaked in 1970, when 58 percent of the 948,000 residents in that age group were foreign-born (Figure 7.15). At that time, most immigrants ages 65 and over were part of the large early 20th century flows from Europe, and their numerical strength was reflected in their sizable share of the 65 and over population in 1970. The cessation of large-scale immigration in the 1930s and 1940s was reflected in a diminishing share of the foreign-born among those ages 65 and over in 1980 (41 percent) and 1990 (32 percent). While the overall population ages 65 and over was essentially unchanged between 1970 and 1990, the number of foreign-born in this age group dropped 45 percent.

After 1965, there was a dramatic increase in immigration from Latin America, Asia, and the non-Hispanic Caribbean. The resurgence of large-scale immigration to the nation provided a large supply of young, working-aged people who are now beginning to enter older age groups. Between 1990

Figure 7.15
Population Ages 65 and Over by Nativity
New York City, 1970 to 2023



	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013	2023
Total 65+	947,878	948,840	949,688	937,857	997,346	1,071,901	1,434,013
% FB	58.0%	40.5%	31.8%	37.1%	45.0%	47.1%	50.7%

and 2023, the overall foreign-born population in the city grew by nearly 50 percent, but the foreign-born ages 65 and over increased 140 percent, from 302,000 to 727,000. Consequently, the foreign-born comprised over one-half the population ages 65 and over by 2023. It should be noted that growth in the older foreign-born population was due not only to the aging of foreign-born residents who entered during their young working ages, but also due to the recent entry of older people. Indeed, nearly 57,000, or 8 percent, of the foreign-born aged 65 and over were recent entrants, arriving in 2010 or later when they were at least 52 years of age. China and the Dominican Republic accounted for about 1-in-3 of these older, recent immigrants (data not shown).

Like the nation's population, more New Yorkers are projected to be in older age groups over the next few decades. The question is not whether an increase in the population ages 65 and over will occur, but rather the scale of the increase. It is safe to say that the foreign-born will continue to have a major presence in the city's population ages 65 and over, as residents in their late middle-ages are disproportionately foreign-born. The age cohort 55

to 64, for example, numbered 1.1 million in 2023, with the foreign-born share at 56 percent or 618,000 people. In just the next decade, as this cohort ages, it will significantly increase both the size of the 65 and over population and its immigrant component. More importantly, unlike previous periods, the mix of countries represented in these groups will reflect the diverse post-1965 immigrant streams, resulting in unprecedented diversity among older New Yorkers.

7.11 Changes in the Racial/Hispanic Origin Composition of New York City's Population

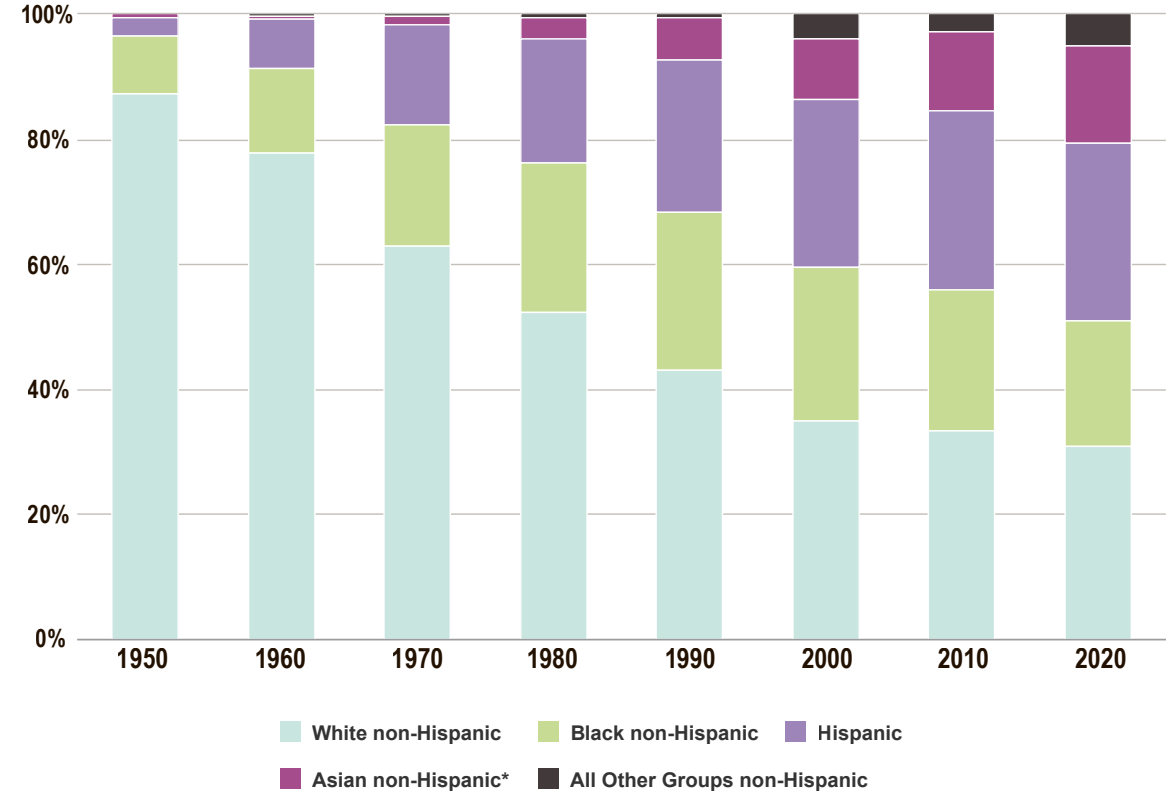
In 1900, the vast majority of the population of New York City (98 percent) was White. (See Box 7.6 for race and Hispanic origin categories available in census data.) Over the next several decades, domestic and international migration transformed the city's racial and ethnic landscape. By 1950, due to domestic inflows, 9 percent of New York City's population was Black and 3 percent was Hispanic, with the proportion White declining to 87 percent (Figure 7.16). After the immigration reforms of 1965 there was a substantial increase in international flows, especially from non-European countries, considerably increasing the racial and ethnic diversity of the city. By 1990, no single race/Hispanic group constituted a majority of the city's population. In 2020, the White population was still the largest group, but represented just 31 percent of New York City's population; the Hispanic population comprised 28 percent, the Black population 20 percent, the Asian population 16 percent, and all other groups 5 percent.

Earlier, it was noted that the city has experienced net migration losses, which were usually outpaced by natural increase, resulting in population growth. But the drivers of population growth or decline for each race group often do not follow the citywide trend and vary over time. Figure 7.17 shows the components of change for the past four decades with the solid bars indicating natural change, or the difference between births and deaths, and the hatched bars showing net migration, or the difference between those moving in and moving out of New York City.

The steep decline in the White population in the 1980s and 1990s was a result of net migration losses combined with natural decrease. White population losses moderated in the 2000s and leveled off in the 2010s as net outflows declined and natural change turned positive. In contrast, Black population growth in the 1980s and 1990s reflected the broader citywide pattern of population growth through natural increase; however, in the 2000s and 2010s, migration losses outpaced declining natural increase, leading to Black population decline. The Asian and Hispanic populations both grew rapidly in the 1980s and 1990s due to net inflows alongside natural increase, but in 2000s and 2010s Hispanic population growth moderated as net migration turned negative, while the Asian population maintained rapid growth resulting from both positive net migration (driven by immigration) and natural increase. Consequently, over one-half of the city's population growth in the 2010s was due to the increase in the Asian population. If patterns from the last decade hold, the Asian and Black populations are likely to be comparable in size by 2030.

While migratory flows have reshaped the city's racial/Hispanic composition, looking only at broad racial/Hispanic categories obscures the significant diversity that migration has engendered *within* these groups. The 2020 Census was the first to ask all respondents to check off their race group *and* to write-in more detailed origins. The detailed origins of New Yorkers span every corner of the globe. Figure 7.18 lists only the most-reported detailed

Figure 7.16
Population by Race/Hispanic Origin
New York City, 1950 to 2020



* Asian non-Hispanic includes Pacific Islander for 1950 to 1990

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1950-2020 Censuses; Population Division—New York City Department of City Planning

origins, each with a count of over 100,000, within the race/Hispanic categories, sufficient to glimpse the layered history of the peopling of the city.[18]

In 2020, among those identifying as Hispanic, 596,000 stated they were Puerto Rican—a group which gained a notable foothold in the city as domestic migrants from the U.S. territory of Puerto Rico in the 1940s and 1950s, when they comprised the bulk of the city's Hispanic population. But due in part to Puerto Rican net outflows, Dominicans have become the largest Hispanic group, numbering 702,000 in 2020. Dominicans first established a sizable presence after the passage of the 1965 Immigration and Nationality Act and were the largest Hispanic group in the city in 2023. Other major beneficiaries of the 1965 Act included many others from the Americas, with substantial flows from Mexico in North America; Ecuador and Colombia in South America; as well as Honduras and El Salvador in Central America.

Among White New Yorkers, Italians, who were one of the last major European groups to migrate in large numbers to the city, had the largest presence numbering 509,000 in 2020, followed by 439,000 Irish, 310,000 Germans, and 279,000 English. Detailed groups within the White population also included Russian (185,000) and Polish (169,000), after a resurgence in immigration in recent decades building on an established presence in the city from over a century ago. New Yorkers who identified as Middle

Box 7.6
Race and Hispanic Origin Categories Available in Census Data

There have been many changes to the race and Hispanic questions over time. And while there has always been a race question on the census (with changing categories over time), the Hispanic question was first introduced only in 1970. There have also been changes to the way responses to the race question have been processed. Despite these complexities, we have tried to make the race/Hispanic origin categories comparable over time using proxies, including place of birth and language. It is also important to bear in mind that in trying to make race/Hispanic categories comparable, we have imposed our current definitions of race/ethnicity on earlier periods, when race and ethnicity may not have been viewed in a similar way.

For recent censuses, the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards have required the census to include a separate question each on ethnicity and race. Two minimum categories are required on the ethnicity question (Hispanic or Latino and Not Hispanic or Latino) and five minimum categories are required on race (American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and White). The Census Bureau is also required by Congress to use the category "Some Other Race." Since 2000, people may report multiple races.

The Census Bureau notes that race and ethnicity categories generally reflect social definitions in the United States and are not an attempt to produce biological, anthropological, or genetic race and ethnicity categories; it recognizes that these categories include racial, ethnic, national origin, and sociocultural groups. Data on race and Hispanic origin are used to inform enforcement of civil rights and equal employment opportunity laws, in addition to other anti-discrimination mandates.

For more information on how race and ethnicity questions are asked on the census and reported by the Census Bureau, please see the Census Bureau's 2020 Census Frequently Asked Questions About Race and Ethnicity.

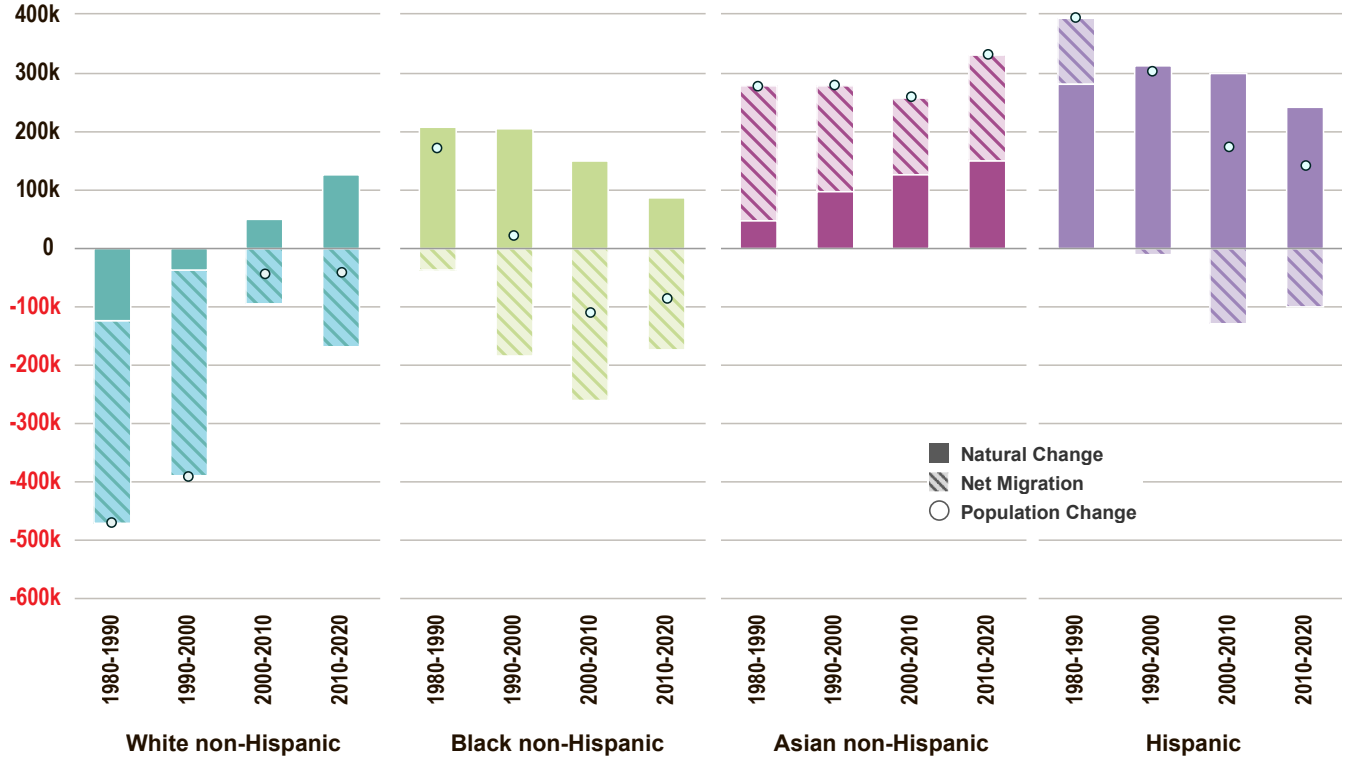
Data from the questions on race and Hispanic origin can be organized in multiple ways. For this report, mutually exclusive race/Hispanic origin categories are used. Those who report Hispanic origin are included in the "Hispanic"[17] population, regardless of race(s) reported. Among the non-Hispanic population, those who select one race are considered one race "alone." Using the above classification system, in addition to "Hispanic," this report includes the following mutually exclusive categories: "White non-Hispanic," "Black or African American non-Hispanic," "Asian non-Hispanic," and "All Other Groups non-Hispanic." For the sake of succinctness, White non-Hispanic, Black non-Hispanic, and Asian non-Hispanic are at times referred to as "White," "Black," and "Asian," respectively.

Eastern or North African (classified in the 2020 Census as White), included Egyptians, Israelis, and Yemenis, who largely began to arrive in New York City after the passage of the 1965 Act.

The largest self-reported detailed group for Black New Yorkers was African American, with 848,000, many of whom were descendants of migrants from the South. Other groups with relatively recent flows to New York City included Jamaicans (194,000), Haitians (117,000), and sub-Saharan African groups, including Nigerians, Ghanaians, Senegalese, and Ethiopians.

Finally, Asian New Yorkers had origins across the continent. Those identifying as Chinese were the largest group, numbering 679,000, followed by 256,000 Asian Indians, 105,000 Koreans, and 103,000

Figure 7.17
Components of Population Change by Race/Hispanic Origin and Decade
New York City, 1980 to 2020



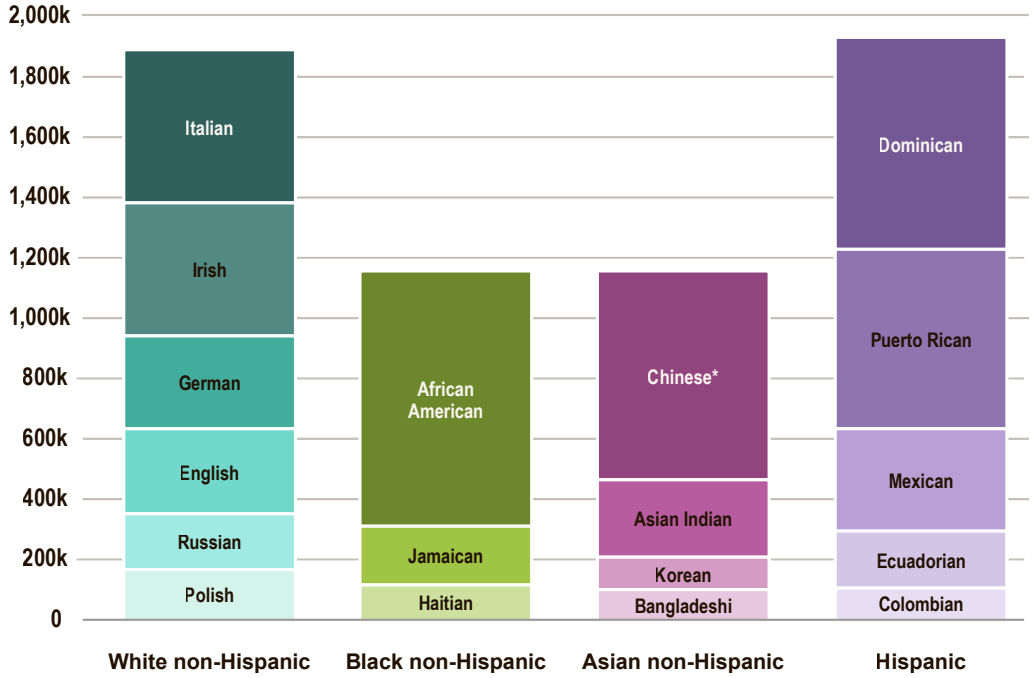
Note: Pacific Islanders are included with the Asian population for the 1980 to 1990 and 1990 to 2000 time periods due to data limitations.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980 to 2020 Censuses; New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene; Population Division—New York City Department of City Planning

Bangladeshis; Filipinos (99,000) and Uzbeks (26,000) were the largest groups from Southeast Asia and Central Asia, respectively (data not show). While there has long been immigration from China to New York City, the growing Chinese population, along with that of other Asian groups, has been facilitated by the 1965 Act.

Analyzing the age distribution within New York City's race/Hispanic groups provides a window into both the city's demographic history and its future trajectory. The White population, for example, comprised 31 percent of the city's population (Figure 7.19), but accounted for 38 percent of those ages 65 and over—an age cohort that reflects the city's demographic past, when the White population comprised a larger proportion of the city. But Hispanic New Yorkers, who made up 28 percent of the population, were the largest group among those under 18 (34 percent) and those 18 to 24 (33 percent)—age cohorts that represent the city's demographic future. In contrast, the Asian population was underrepresented in younger age cohorts; they made up 15 percent of New York City's population, but accounted for 12 percent of those under the age of 18. This pattern reflects the fact that a substantial portion of the Asian population in New York City is foreign-born, and many immigrants arrive in young adulthood. The Black population represented roughly 20 percent of the population for all age groups. In the decades ahead, as younger generations age, the city's overall composition will increasingly mirror the relatively larger proportion of the

Figure 7.18
Top Detailed Race/Hispanic Groups
New York City, 2020

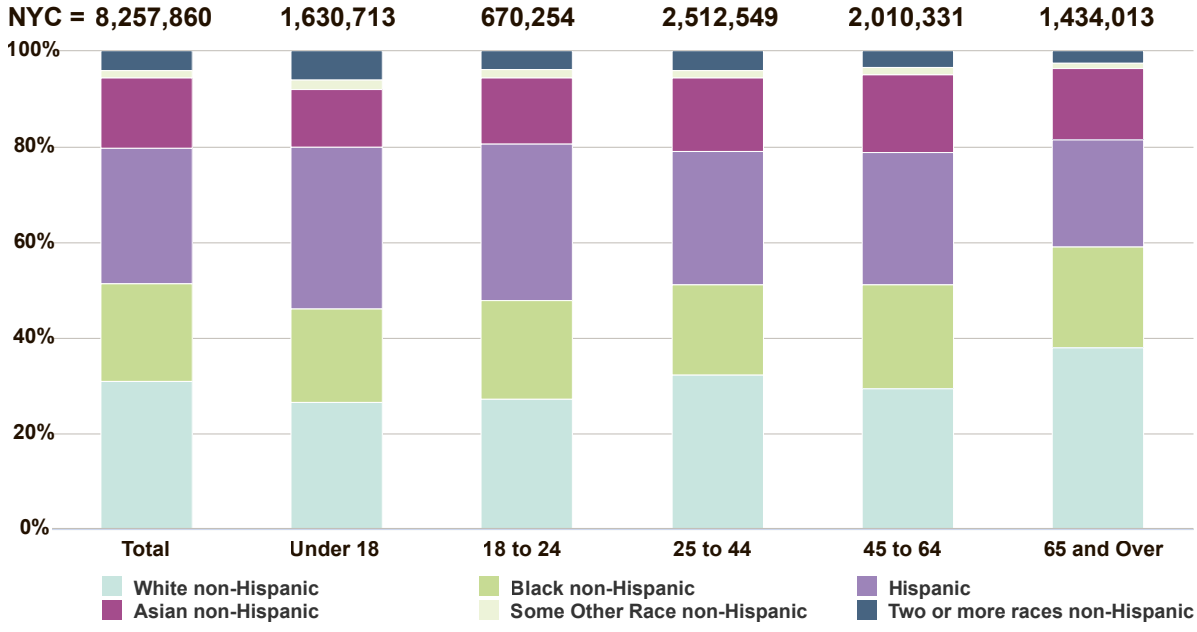


* Chinese includes 17,473 Taiwanese individuals

Note: Only detailed groups with 100,000 or more individuals are shown. Detailed groups are not mutually exclusive; individuals may identify with several simultaneously. Counts for Hispanic groups represent the count of people who identified with each detailed group in the Hispanic origin question, rather than the race question, making the counts mutually exclusive of other Hispanic detailed groups, but potentially overlapping with any combination of responses to the non-Hispanic detailed race groups.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census; Population Division—New York City Department of City Planning

Figure 7.19
Age by Race/Hispanic Origin
New York City, 2023



Hispanic population in younger age groups. While the diversity seen in the youth today signals that the city's population will remain remarkably diverse in the decades ahead, future migration will continue to influence the racial/Hispanic makeup of New York.

7.12 Summary

The population churn of hundreds of thousands of people moving into and out of New York City each year imparts a dynamism to the city—an ebb and flow of people that brings new ideas, energy, and constant change. This churn includes both those moving to and from places in the United States, as well as those moving to and from countries abroad, yielding close ties with locations across the country and around the world. Domestic migrants include many who are foreign-born: They may have first arrived in New York City before relocating elsewhere in the country, while others may have settled elsewhere in the United States before making their way to New York.

Newcomers have always played an outsized role in the dynamic social fabric of New York City, and future immigrants as well as those who are already here will continue to contribute to the city's culture, economy, and institutions. In 2023, there were 3.1 million foreign-born individuals living in the city, outnumbering the combined foreign-born populations of the next 4 largest immigrant cities: Los Angeles, Houston, Chicago, and San Jose. In New York City, immigrants comprised 43 percent of the workforce and accounted for 41 percent of householders in the city, both higher proportions than their 38 percent share of the overall population. Immigration from countries across the globe has led to increasing racial diversity in the city, as well as a breadth of origins within any given race/Hispanic category. Immigrant mothers accounted for almost one-half of all births to city residents, and just under two-thirds of the city's population was either foreign-born or had at least one immigrant parent. New York City is defined by immigration, which has shaped and influenced every aspect of the metropolis, from economics to politics, from food to fashion.

Changes in the contours of the foreign-born population will likely impact how immigrants fit into the broader social fabric of the city. Like the population as a whole, the foreign-born population in New York City is aging. After the U.S. immigration reforms of 1965, flows to the United States increased from countries around the world, with many coming to New York City. The cohort of immigrants who arrived as young adults in the 1970s and 1980s is now entering their 60s and 70s. This has far-reaching implications, since the foreign-born comprise a disproportionate share of the workforce and services needed for the older foreign-born may differ from their native-born counterparts.

Immigration has played a major role in population growth in recent decades: Immigrant flows have mitigated what could have been catastrophic population losses in the 1970s, stabilized the city's population in the 1980s, and enabled it to exceed 8 million residents in 2000. While the city has recently experienced record immigration, this trend is unlikely to persist, due to evolving immigration policy. At the same time, natural increase has slowed due to a long-term trajectory of decreasing birth rates. Should these two foundations of population gains diminish, alongside continued typical net domestic migration losses, population growth may slow or stagnate in the coming years. The city may be entering a new phase in its demographic history, one with headwinds to population growth; regardless, immigration and immigrants will certainly continue to shape many facets of life in the city for decades to come.

ENDNOTES

1. The Population Balancing Equation was used to calculate total net migration using the residual method, which allows an unknown component of the equation to be calculated if all other components are known. The Population Balancing Equation states that the population at a given point in time is equal to the population at an earlier point in time plus natural change, plus net migration. Natural change is the balance of births and deaths; net migration is the balance of movement in and movement out (see Box 7.2 for more details on the components of change). Thus, population change can be expressed using the Population Balancing Equation. For the decade from 2010 to 2020, the Population Balancing Equation can be written as

$$\text{Population}_{2020} = \text{Population}_{2010} + \text{Natural Change}_{2010\text{-}2020} + \text{Net Migration}_{2010\text{-}2020}$$

A rearrangement of the Population Balancing Equation can also provide a calculation for population change over the decade:

$$\text{Population Change}_{2010\text{-}2020} = \text{Population}_{2020} - \text{Population}_{2010}$$

The Population Balancing Equation can also be used to calculate net migration as a residual of population change (population at time 2 minus population at time 1) and natural change:

$$\text{Net Migration}_{(2010\text{-}2020)} = \text{Population Change}_{2010\text{-}2020} - \text{Natural Change}_{2010\text{-}2020}$$

Calculating net migration as a residual presents an alternative to migration data sources that each have their own limitations. Data on the size of the population and natural change are generally reliable and available; the decennial census enumerates the population, and records of births and deaths are quite robust. Data on net migration, however, are often incomplete or estimated. Using this approach, net migration can be estimated as the residual of New York City's population change—from 8,242,000 in 2010 to 8,804,000 in 2020—accounting for a natural change of 613,000. Thus,

$$\text{Net Migration}_{2010\text{-}2020} = (8{,}804{,}000\text{-}8{,}242{,}000)\text{-}613{,}000 = \text{-}51{,}000$$

No single data source can supply data on domestic in-migration and out-migration as well as international flows—immigration and emigration—and most data that are available are estimates. Figures from different data sources do not always align closely. To produce estimates of inflows and outflows for the 2010 to 2020 period, the New York City Department of City Planning (DCP) used 2010 (adjusted) and 2020 Census data for total population, estimates from the 2010 through 2019 1-year American Community Survey (ACS) for domestic in-migration and international immigration, estimates from the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program (Vintage 2020) on net international migration, and data from the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene for natural change. (Disaggregated birth and death data in Figure 7.2 are sourced from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control.) Using the residual method described above, net domestic migration was calculated as the residual of net migration and net international flows. Domestic out-migration was calculated as the residual of net domestic migration and domestic in-migration, and international emigration was calculated as the residual of net international migration and international immigration.

2. Based primarily on net new construction data, an upward adjustment of 67,000 people was applied to the 2010 Census enumeration for calculations on population change in this chapter, bringing the citywide population to 8,242,000 from 8,175,000. Adjustments are also used in this chapter for 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000 – for more detail on the adjustments for these decades, see Chapter 7 in *The newest New Yorkers: Characteristics of the city's foreign-born population (2013 edition).*

3. Crude birth rates are calculated based on the number of resident births in the calendar year reported by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and the applicable U.S. decennial census population.

4. Estimates are from a DCP analysis of Current Population Survey (CPS) 2023 PUMS data. CPS estimates of the foreign-born population are higher than those from the ACS. According to the CPS, 41.0 percent of New York City's population and 16.2 percent of the United States population was foreign-born in 2023, compared to 37.5 percent and 14.3 percent, respectively, in the ACS.

5. Massey, D. S., Durand, J., & Malone, N. J. (2003). *Beyond smoke and mirrors: Mexican immigration in an era of economic integration*. New York, NY: Russell Sage Foundation.

6. Passel, J. S., & Krogstad, J. M. (July 22, 2024). *What we know about unauthorized immigrants living in the U.S.* Washington D.C.: Pew Research Center. Retrieved May 15, 2025, from https://www.pewresearch.org/short-reads/2024/07/22/what-we-know-about-unauthorized-immigrants-living-in-the-us/, and accompanying data retrieved April 11, 2025, from https://www.pewresearch.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/20/2024/07/SR_24.07.22_unauthorized-immigrants_table-1.xlsx

7. Ibid.

8. Capps, R., Gelatt, J., Ruiz Soto, A. G., & van Hook, J. (2020). *Unauthorized immigrants in the United States: Stable numbers, changing origins*. Washington D.C.: Migration Policy Institute. Retrieved May 15, 2025, from https://www.migrationpolicy.org/sites/default/files/publications/mpi-unauthorized-immigrants-stablenumbers-changingorigins_final.pdf

9. It is important to note that medians, as such, do not reflect any individual migrant, but rather the mid-point of the distribution of socioeconomic indicators of the group. While median earnings of civilian-employed domestic in-migrants ages 25 and over were $70,500, half had earnings below this point and half had earnings above. This figure does not provide information on the breadth of the distribution of earnings across this group.

10. Data, documentation, and initial findings are publicly available on NYC's Housing Preservation & Development Research page.

11. A proportional adjustment was made to account for 162,020 respondents with missing information on nativity, of whom 155,710 were householders in units built before 2010 and 6,309 were householders in units built in 2010 or later.

12. Languages and language categories are referred to using Census Bureau terminology for consistency with American Community Survey data.

13. In this report Chinese includes Mandarin, Cantonese, and Min Nan Chinese.

14. Perlin, R. (2024). *Language city: The fight to preserve endangered mother tongues in New York*. New York, NY: Atlantic Monthly Press.

15. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. (2023). *Projected population by age group and sex for the United States, Main Series 2022-2100.* [Data set].

16. New York City is not alone in the inability of continued migration to stop or substantially slow population aging. It has been found that rates of migration required to materially slow or stop population aging at the national level would be prohibitively large, requiring many times the number of immigrants arriving today, and would result in recently arrived immigrants comprising the vast majority of the population (Uhlenberg, P. (2006). Demography of aging. In D. L. Poston & M. Michlin (Eds.), *Handbook of population* (pp. 143–168). New York, NY: Springer.).

17. DCP acknowledges that there are other terms—e.g., Latinx—people of Latin American origin or descent may use to self-identify. DCP uses "Hispanic" to maintain consistency with data provided and terminology used by the U.S. Census Bureau.

18. It is important to note that self-identified detailed origins categories are not mutually exclusive; individuals may identify with several simultaneously. Thus, counts for each group reflect both individuals identifying exclusively with that group and those identifying with it in combination with other groups. Therefore, these counts represent the maximum number of individuals identifying with each group. Counts for Hispanic groups represent the count of people who identified with each detailed group in the Hispanic origin question, rather than the race question, making the counts mutually exclusive of other Hispanic detailed groups, but potentially overlapping with any combination of responses to the non-Hispanic detailed race groups. Detailed groups nest under broad race/ethnicity groups following the Census Bureau's classification methodology. Some responses may have been reclassified by the Census Bureau. All detailed race and ethnicity data are affected by the Census Bureau's infusion of statistical noise for privacy protection, and thus come with bands of uncertainty. (For more information on the classifications and noise infusion, see the Census Bureau's Detailed DHC-A technical documentation.)

DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING

Sideya Sherman, Director

Edith Hsu-Chen, Executive Director

Strategic Planning

Laura Smith, Deputy Executive Director

Population Division

Joel Alvarez, Director

Arun Peter Lobo, Chief Demographer

Eric Ketcham

Donnise Hurley

Stephen Wolkwitz

Erica Maurer

Anna Bokun

Charles Christonikos

Jessica Miller

Russell Kwong, Summer Intern (2024)

Mariel Martinez Ledezma, Summer Intern (2025)