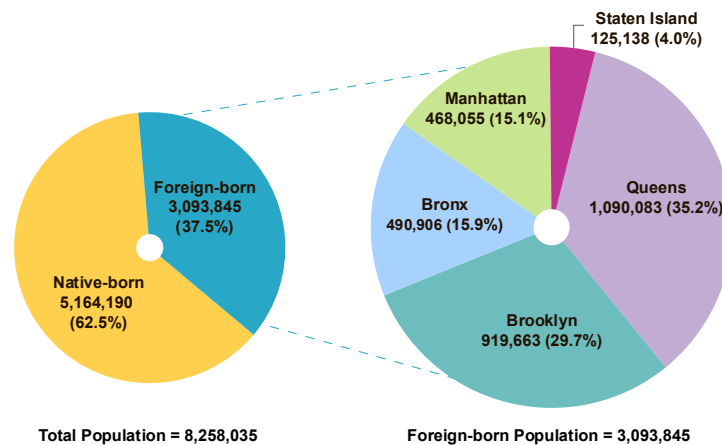


The Newest New Yorkers

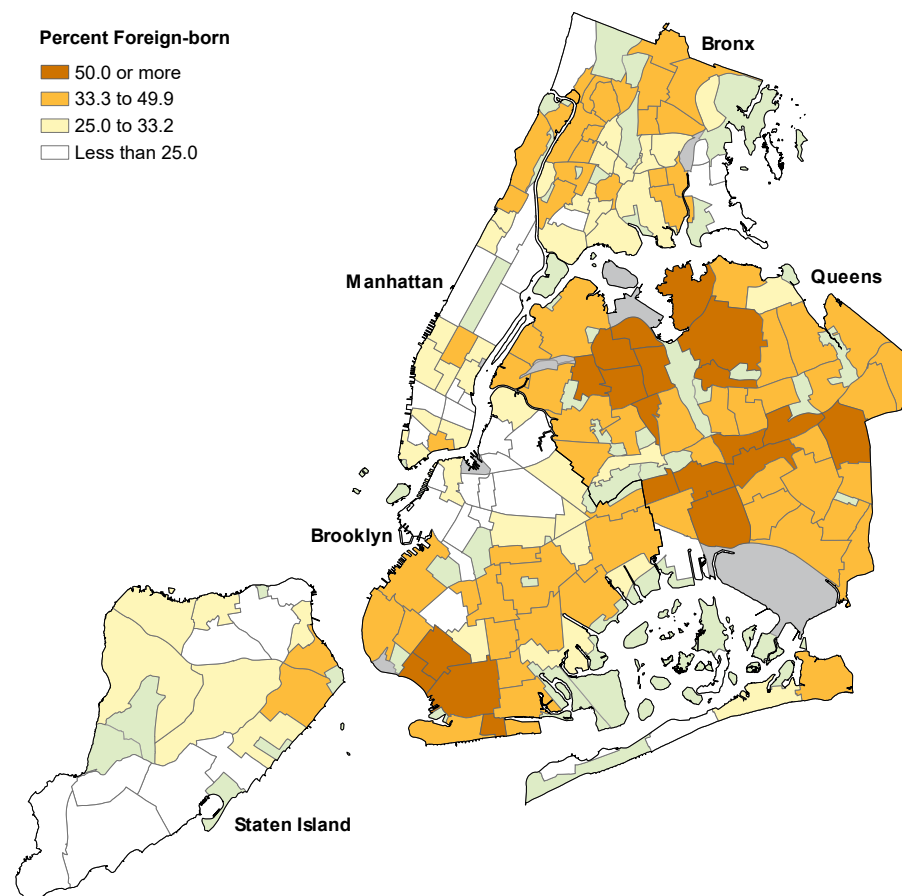
Executive Summary

- This is the latest publication in the Newest New Yorkers series, a comprehensive portrait of immigrants in New York City. The book examines the countries of origin of the city's foreign-born population, their patterns of residence, their demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, the lawful pathways to 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.
- 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. After tapering off through the mid-20th century, passage of the 1965 Immigration and Nationality Act reinvigorated immigration to New York and allowed for a greater diversity of origins. With the increased flows, New York City's foreign-born population more than doubled between 1970 and 2013. More recently, the city's immigrant population held steady at 3.1 million from 2013 to 2023.
- After decades as the second-largest foreign-born group, China joined the Dominican Republic as tied for the largest foreign-born group in the city, followed by Jamaica, Mexico, Ecuador, Guyana, Bangladesh, Colombia, Haiti, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, and India.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2023 American Community Survey — Summary File
Population Division — New York City Department of City Planning

- Beneath relative stability in the size of the foreign-born population, there were substantial shifts in where foreign-born New Yorkers live. Brooklyn experienced immigrant population declines, while Staten Island experienced gains. The overall foreign-born populations of the Bronx, Manhattan, and Queens remained largely unchanged.
- Queens and Brooklyn continued to have the largest foreign-born populations, together home to nearly two-thirds of all foreign-born New Yorkers. Flushing–Murray Hill in Queens continued to be the neighborhood with the largest immigrant population, followed by East Flatbush, Gravesend, Elmhurst, Washington Heights, and Corona.
- There have been decreases in the foreign-born populations of many traditional immigrant enclaves such as Washington Heights, Manhattan’s Chinatown, and Jackson Heights, alongside increases in many areas that have had smaller immigrant populations in the past such as much of Staten Island, as well as parts of southeast Queens and the eastern Bronx.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019-2023 American Community Survey — Summary File
Population Division — New York City Department of City Planning

- From 2012 to 2021, family-related visas accounted for just over three-quarters of green cards issued to city residents, with just under one-half granted as *immediate relatives of U.S. citizens*, and 30 percent entering under *family preferences* categories. Smaller shares obtained green cards through employment-based preferences (8 percent), refugees and asylees (8 percent), and diversity visas (6 percent).
- The foreign-born population in the New York metropolitan region continued to grow, reaching 6.5 million in 2023. New York City comprised just under one-half of the region's total foreign-born population, inner counties constituted two-fifths, and outer counties accounted for 13 percent.
- While New York City's foreign-born population held steady from 2013 to 2023, the foreign-born populations of the inner- and outer counties grew by 13 and 20 percent, respectively.
- Immigrants fueled New York City's growth at the turn of the 20th century, stemmed population losses during the 1970s, bolstered population gains in the following decades, and — as this report underscores — continue to anchor the city to this day.
- More than 1-in-3 New Yorkers are foreign-born. Nearly one-half of the city's population speaks a language other than English at home. Two-thirds of all city residents are first- or second-generation New Yorkers. Immigrants make up 43 percent of its workforce, and immigration continues to be crucial to maintaining the city's population size.
- This comprehensive report covers a range of other topics, including socioeconomic indicators like labor participation and industry, family composition, and language diversity. It draws primarily from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey and does not include any personal data or addresses.