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## New Americans on Long Island: A Vital Sixth of the Economy

Fiscal Policy Institute

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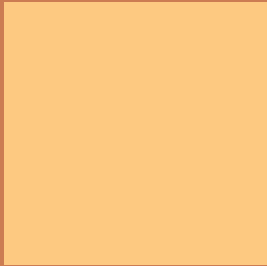
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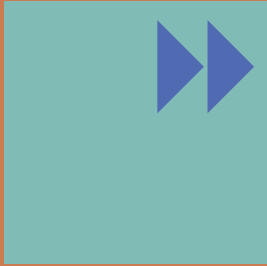
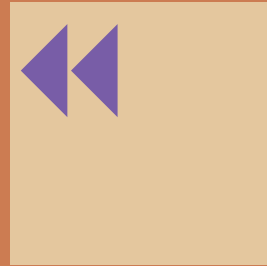
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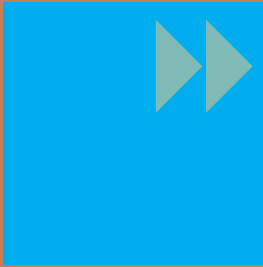
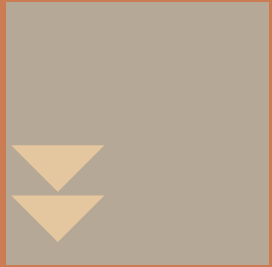
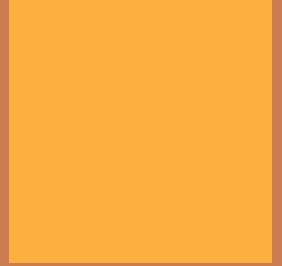
# NEW AMERICANS ON LONG ISLAND



Half of Long Island immigrants work in white-collar jobs



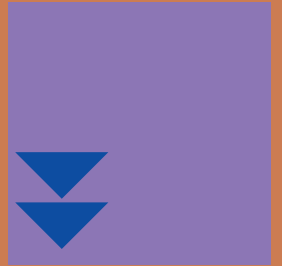
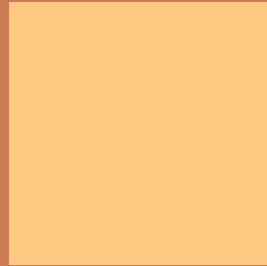
More undocumented immigrants work in service jobs than in construction



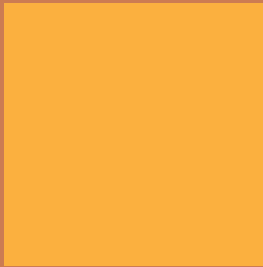
Family income for most immigrants on Long Island is at least \$80,000/year



Most immigrants earn about 1/4 less than U.S.-born workers



Nearly a quarter of Long Island small business owners are immigrants



Like U.S.-born residents, Long Island immigrants pay a lot in property tax

## A Vital Sixth of the Economy



# New Americans on Long Island

## A Vital Sixth of the Economy

**Released October 2011**  
**Revised October 2012**

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The statements made and views expressed are solely the responsibility of the Fiscal Policy Institute.

## Acknowledgments

*New Americans on Long Island: A Vital Sixth of the Economy* takes a comprehensive look at the economic role of immigrants on Long Island.

The principal author of *New Americans on Long Island: A Vital Sixth of the Economy* is David Dyssegaard Kallick, senior fellow of the Fiscal Policy Institute (FPI) and director of FPI's Immigration Research Initiative. James Parrott, FPI's chief economist and deputy director, provided constant support and research guidance. The report was prepared under the oversight of Frank Mauro, the Fiscal Policy Institute's executive director, who gave particularly valuable input on property tax issues. Research associate Jonathan DeBusk conducted extensive data analysis for the report and gave valuable input on the findings. Carolyn Boldiston, senior fiscal policy analyst, and Jo Brill, FPI's communications director, gave helpful feedback throughout the research process.

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Graduate Center; Peter Kwong, professor of urban affairs, Hunter College; Ray Marshall, Former Secretary of Labor, Audre and Bernard Rapoport Centennial Chair in Economics and Public Affairs at the University of Texas, Austin, and chair of the AFL-CIO Immigration Task Force; John H. Mollenkopf, distinguished professor of Political Science and Sociology at the Graduate Center of the City University of New York and director of the Center for Urban Research; Jeffrey S. Passel, senior demographer, Pew Hispanic Center; Max J. Pfeffer, professor of Development Sociology at Cornell University; Rae Rosen, senior economist and assistant vice president, Federal Reserve Bank of New York; Heidi Shierholz, economist, Economic Policy Institute; Audrey Singer, senior fellow in the Metropolitan Policy Program at the Brookings Institution; and Roger Waldinger, distinguished professor of Sociology at UCLA.

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The cover of the report was designed by Debbie Glasserman.

Cover photos: soccer player,  
[www.bearsports.com](http://www.bearsports.com).



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## Executive Summary

### 1. Immigrants on Long Island

*Immigrants are pulling their weight in the Long Island economy*

Immigrants—documented and undocumented combined—make up 16 percent of the population of Long Island, and account for 17 percent of total economic output. This proportionate economic contribution is driven by three main factors.

First, immigrants are far more widely spread across the economic spectrum than is generally recognized. More than half (54 percent) of immigrants on Long Island work in white-collar jobs. The other half work in blue-collar jobs, service jobs, or farming, fishing, and forestry jobs. It is important to remember, however, that immigrants on Long Island are an extraordinarily diverse group. Just a fifth (22 percent) of immigrants from El Salvador work in white-collar jobs, for example, as do about a third of immigrants from the Dominican Republic. More than half of immigrants from Haiti (55 percent) and Jamaica (58 percent) work in white-collar jobs, together with more than three quarters of those from Philippines (79 percent) and India (84 percent). By way of contrast, about three quarters (72 percent) of U.S.-born workers on Long Islanders hold white-collar jobs.

Second, immigrants are considerably more likely to be of prime working age (16 to 64 years old) than their U.S.-born counterparts. This is true throughout the United States, and it is particularly true on Long Island, where the number of young U.S.-born adults has been falling. This is a significant factor in understanding immigrants' overall

economic output, since having a higher share of workers in any population will increase that group's total economic output.

Third, immigrants make up a somewhat larger share of entrepreneurs than their U.S.-born counterparts. Nearly a quarter (22 percent) of all the small businesses located on Long Island are owned by immigrants. Of the 53,000 small businesses located on Long Island, 15,000 are owned by immigrants, generating profits of \$804 million, or 16 percent of all small business profits. Some of these businesses rely heavily on family members to make them run, and some pay employees very low wages. Yet, it is also clear that some types of immigrant-run businesses—such as restaurants and retail stores—are exactly the kinds of enterprises that bring life to streets and add a cosmopolitan flavor to downtowns. Immigrant businesses have played an important role in spurring the revival and growth of areas such as Hicksville, Brentwood, Hempstead, and Patchogue.

#### *Undocumented immigrants*

Roughly one in five immigrants in the Long Island area is estimated to be undocumented, according to estimates prepared for the Fiscal Policy Institute by the Pew Hispanic Center in 2007. (To get a statistically significant sample, the Long Island area in this case also includes Westchester County.)

Undocumented immigrants are, as might be expected, highly concentrated in low-wage occupations. About a third are in generally low-wage service jobs, more than in any other broad occupation. About a fifth are in construction, and another fifth in production (mostly manufacturing jobs). Some small number of undocumented workers, mostly

visa-overstayers, work in higher-wage technical and professional jobs.

It is a fair estimate that less than one percent of immigrants on Long Island are day laborers—workers hired from shape-up sites. While reasonable concerns may be raised about these shape-up sites, workers hired through them represent a tiny fraction of the 460,000 immigrants on Long Island, and a small share even of undocumented immigrants in the area.

*Most immigrants live in families earning over \$80,000*

About half of all immigrant families living on Long Island (48 percent) earn between \$80,000 and \$199,999, and another 13 percent earn more than \$200,000. Among U.S.-born Long Islanders, the comparable figures are just a few percentage points higher, 52 and 16 percent. At the lower end of the income ladder, 14 percent of immigrant families earn less than \$40,000, compared to 11 percent of U.S.-born families.

While immigrant workers generally earn about a quarter less than their U.S.-born counterparts, immigrants tend to have more working adults per family. Twenty-eight percent of immigrant families on Long Island have three or more working adults, compared to 17 percent of U.S.-born families.

*Immigrants pay property taxes or pay rent that supports tax payments*

Three quarters (75 percent) of immigrants on Long Island live in owner-occupied housing, as do an even higher share—86 percent—of U.S.-born Long Islanders. A third of immigrant homeowners (32 percent) pay over \$10,000 in property taxes—about

the same share as for U.S.-born homeowners (30 percent).

Renters do not pay property tax directly, but rent helps landlords pay their property tax bills. Long Island immigrants pay a median rent of \$1,300 per household, about the same as U.S.-born renters—though it is worth noting that foreign-born renters typically have 3.4 people living in the household, compared to an average of 2.2 people in households with only U.S.-born residents.

It is, of course, difficult to estimate directly the taxes paid by undocumented immigrants. A recent study based on the microsimulation model of the nonpartisan Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy, however, estimated that undocumented immigrants in New York State pay on average \$2,000 per family in state and local taxes.

## **2. Long Island Towns**

Overall averages are helpful in understanding the role of immigrants in the Long Island economy and in Nassau and Suffolk Counties. These averages, however, are only part of the story. To give some sense of this variation, *New Americans on Long Island* gives a two-page spread of data for each of Long Island's towns. (The towns of Southampton, East Hampton, Shelter Island, Southold and Riverhead are grouped together as the East End, to provide a statistically significant sample.)

The fastest recent *percent growth* in immigrant population was on the East End, which had 43 percent more foreign-born residents in 2009 than it did in 2000. While the number of immigrants living on the East End increased (by 6,100) so, too, did the number of U.S.-born residents (by 16,000).

As a result, the immigrant *share of population* increased by just two percentage points, from 12 to 14 percent.

The largest increases in the *number* of immigrants living in a town were in Hempstead/Long Beach, North Hempstead, and Islip, each of which started the period with a large immigrant population and added to it. The highest concentrations of immigrants are in North Hempstead and Hempstead/Long Beach, with immigrants making up 27 and 20 percent of the populations respectively in those towns in 2009.

### **3. Long Island in National Context**

Immigration has been a prominent political topic on Long Island. Set in a national context, however, Long Island does not stand out as a likely area for immigration to attract special attention.

Looking at comparable areas around the United States—affluent suburban counties—shows Nassau and Suffolk generally fitting into the overall picture. Among the 50 counties with the highest median family income, Nassau and Suffolk rank in the middle in terms of immigrant share of population, and toward the bottom in terms of growth in immigrant population.

Nassau County ranks 11<sup>th</sup> and Suffolk 21<sup>st</sup> in immigrant share of the population. In terms of *growth* in immigrant population, the country as a whole had 28 percent more immigrants in 2010 than in 2000, and the 50 counties with the highest median family income combined saw 37 percent growth. Suffolk saw 35 percent growth in the number of immigrants over the same period, and Nassau saw 20 percent growth, ranking them in the bottom rung of the 50 most affluent suburbs.

In considering family income statistics, it is also important to bear in mind that Nassau and Suffolk are among the very wealthiest counties in the country. According to 2010 ACS summary data, median family income in Nassau is \$107,000, three quarters again as much as the national median of \$61,000, and in Suffolk it is \$93,000, nearly half again as much as the national median.

## Introduction

After several decades in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century with little immigration, Long Island, like the country as a whole, has seen a significant increase in the immigrant share of the population in the past few decades. This has led to natural questions about the role of immigrants in the local economy, as well as to misunderstanding about who immigrants on Long Island are and the economic roles they play.

Like any significant social trend, immigration has been accompanied by numerous changes—some positive and some negative. Although there have been challenges associated with immigration on Long Island, none would seem to justify the level of acrimony that immigration discussions have sometimes attracted.

Immigrants on Long Island are a comparatively affluent group, like Long Island residents in general. Nassau and Suffolk Counties are among the 50 most affluent suburban counties in the United States. Median income for families with at least one immigrant adult on Long Island was \$98,000 in 2009, and for those where all family members were born in the United States it was \$110,000.

Immigrants make an economic contribution to Long Island that is closely proportionate to their share of the population. Immigrants work in a wide range of jobs, pay a substantial amount in taxes, and are slightly more likely than U.S.-born Long Islanders to be small business owners. On the other hand, not everything about immigration is positive: immigrants earn lower wages than similarly educated U.S.-born workers; there are considerable differences in outcomes for both U.S.- and foreign-born workers by race and ethnicity; and there is no doubt that

undocumented immigrants are working primarily in low-wage jobs.

*New Americans on Long Island: A Vital Sixth of the Economy* attempts to put these issues into perspective. It is our hope the report's findings can help inform policy debates and lead to approaches that maximize the positive role of immigrants while minimizing negative repercussions for U.S.-born residents. Federal immigration reform discussions should be considered in light of an understanding of both the positive role immigrants are playing and the areas where there are legitimate concerns about negative impacts. State and local policy debates about such issues as labor law enforcement or investment in English language programs might benefit, too, from a closer understanding of the economic role of immigrants.

*New Americans on Long Island* is divided into three sections. The first section explores the overall role of immigrants in the Long Island economy, and in its two counties, Nassau and Suffolk.

The second section looks in closer detail at Long Island's towns, including the eight towns west of Riverhead, and the towns grouped together as the East End—Southampton, East Hampton, Shelter Island, Southold and Riverhead.

The third section puts Nassau and Suffolk Counties into national context, looking at them in relation to the 50 most affluent suburban counties in the United States.

Except where noted, this report is based on the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS) and on Census data for 2010 and in previous decades. The 2009 ACS was the most recent for which microdata were available as the report was being prepared.

# 1. Immigrant economic contributions on Long Island

## Immigrants are pulling their weight in the Long Island economy

Immigrants—documented and undocumented combined—make up 16 percent of the population of Long Island, and account for 17 percent of total economic output. **(Figure 1.)**

It may come as a surprise that immigrant contribution to the Long Island economy is in close alignment with immigrant share of population. This proportionate economic contribution is driven by three main factors.

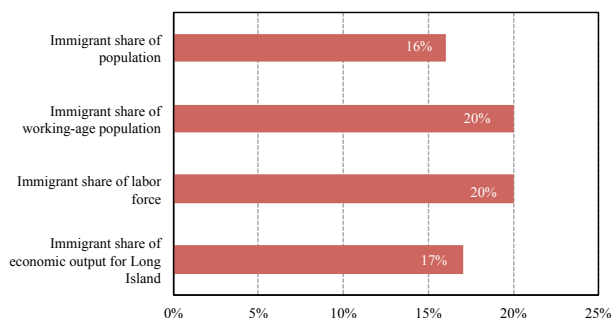
First, as will be seen in detail below, immigrants are far more widely spread across the economic spectrum than is generally recognized. Immigrants do, on average, work in somewhat lower-skilled jobs than their U.S.-born counterparts, and are paid less for their work even at the same educational level, but the difference is not nearly as great as is sometimes imagined.

Second, immigrants are considerably more likely to be of prime working age than their U.S.-born counterparts. This is true throughout the United States, and it is particularly true on Long Island, where the number of young U.S.-born adults has been falling (due to a lack of affordable and varied housing options and an aging local population). The bigger share of immigrant workers in the labor force offsets the lower immigrant wages, making the overall immigrant share of economic output right in line with immigrant share of population.

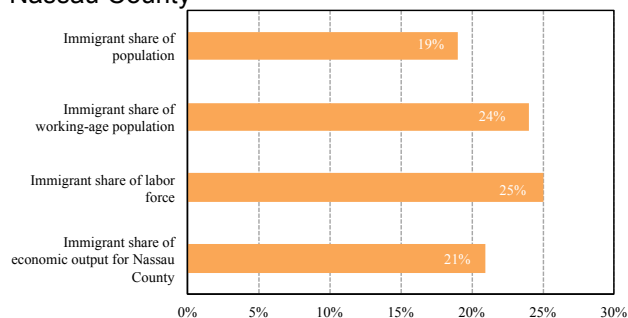
And, third, as will also be shown in detail below, immigrants make up a somewhat larger share of entrepreneurs than their U.S.-

## Immigrant share of economic output matches share of population

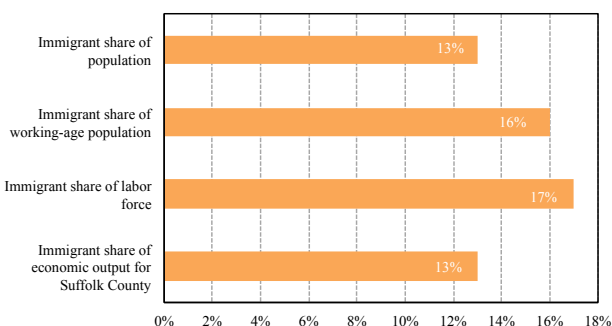
### Long Island



### Nassau County



### Suffolk County



**Figure 1.** Source: FPI analysis of 2009 ACS. For detailed source notes, see appendix.

born counterparts. Although immigrant businesses have on average lower earnings than businesses owned by U.S.-born Long Islanders, this is balanced by the fact that the share of small business owners is higher than the immigrant share of population (and closer to the immigrant share of the labor force).

Similar trends hold true for Nassau and Suffolk counties. In Nassau, immigrants make up 19 percent of the population and 21 percent of total economic output. In Suffolk County, immigrant share of the population is 13 percent and share of economic output is also 13 percent.

The immigrant share of economic output is estimated based on the combination of wage and salary earnings and proprietors' earnings of immigrants and U.S.-born workers living on Long Island. This is the methodology used by the Bureau of Economic Analysis to estimate Gross Domestic Product at the level of metropolitan statistical areas; we apply it here to the immigrant and U.S.-born components of economic output.

### **Commuters in both directions are disproportionately immigrants**

Except where specifically noted, data in this report refer to people living on Long Island, irrespective of where they work.

Since a significant number of people living on Long Island commute to work in New York City, and commuters are in general particularly high earners, it is interesting to note that of the 1.4 million jobholders living on Long Island, 292,000 or 21 percent travel off the Island to work—the vast majority to New York City. Immigrants are, perhaps surprisingly, *more* likely than U.S.-born

## Who is an immigrant?

This report, as is standard for the economics literature, uses the terms “immigrant” and “foreign-born” interchangeably. People living in the United States who were born in another country are counted as immigrants, whether or not they have become U.S. citizens and regardless of their legal status. People born in the United States—including people born in U.S. territories such as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands—as well as children born abroad of U.S. citizen parents are counted in this report as U.S.-born.

Immigrants who are not authorized to be working or living in the United States—about one in five immigrants in the Long Island/Westchester area—are included in all data about immigrants. Where possible, the report also breaks out data about these undocumented immigrants in particular.

Long Islanders to commute off the Island to work—27 percent of immigrants living on Long Island are commuters, compared to 20 percent of U.S.-born residents. **(Figure 2.)**

On the other hand, immigrant commuter earnings are not quite as high as U.S.-born commuters—though the difference is not great. U.S.-born workers make up 74 percent of commuters and account for 78 percent of the total commuter earnings, while immigrants make up 26 percent of commuters and account for 22 percent of earnings. (These commuters are included in all data in this report, since they are people living on Long Island.)

Less extensively reported is “reverse commuting,” people with jobs on Long Island who live off the island. Of the 1.2 million people with jobs on Long Island, 143,000, or 12 percent, are reverse commuters, the overwhelming majority of them coming from New York City. Nearly a quarter of all immigrants working on Long Island (24 percent) commute to work on the island; just 8 percent of U.S.-born workers with jobs on Long Island do the same.

Reverse commuters are not included in data in this report other than here, since they do not live on Long Island.

### Immigrants are more likely to commute, in both directions

	Commuters living on Long Island		
	U.S.-born	Foreign-Born	Total
Number of commuters	216,520	75,451	291,971
Share of number of commuters	74%	26%	100%
Share of earnings	78%	22%	100%
Total number living/working on LI	1,083,725	279,471	1,363,196
Commuter share of LI residents/workers	20%	27%	21%

	Commuters to Long Island		
	U.S.-born	Foreign-Born	Total
Number of commuters	77,207	65,275	142,482
Share of number of commuters	54%	46%	100%
Share of earnings	62%	38%	100%
Total number living/working on LI	944,412	269,295	1,213,707
Commuter share of LI residents/workers	8%	24%	12%

**Figure 2.**  
Source: FPI analysis of 2009 ACS.



**Immigrants work in a wide range of jobs**

Immigrants who live on Long Island are working in a far wider range of jobs than is commonly recognized. Immigrants make up at least 10 percent of all occupations except uniformed services. Immigrants make up 20 percent of all jobholders living on Long Island (the “Total” line in **Figure 3**), and they make up 16 percent of generally highly paid executive, administrative and managerial workers. Immigrants are modestly *over*-represented among doctors, engineers, and other professional specialties (22 percent), and among registered nurses, pharmacists, and health therapists (23 percent).

While immigrants are modestly over-represented in some white-collar jobs, they are significantly over-represented in some blue-collar and service jobs. Immigrants make up 50 percent of machine operators, 44 percent of gardening and farm workers, 42 percent of construction laborers and other material handlers (jobs that require less skill and are less well paid than construction trades jobs), 37 percent of private households and personal services workers, 37 percent of fabricators, and 34 percent of food preparation services workers.

Immigrants are substantially under-represented in the uniformed services—just 5 percent of firefighters, police, and supervisors of protective services workers are foreign-born.

In looking at the economic role of immigrants, it is very important to recognize how diverse the range of immigrants on Long Island is.

Immigrants from different countries, for example, have widely varying experiences

**Immigrants make up a substantial share of all occupations but uniformed services**

		Long Island	Nassau	Suffolk
White-collar jobs	Executive, administrative, managerial	16%	22%	10%
	Professional specialty (incl. doctors, engineers, lawyers)	22%	24%	19%
	Registered nurses, pharmacists, and health therapists	23%	29%	17%
	Teachers, professors, librarians, social scientists, social workers, & artists	10%	11%	9%
	Technicians (incl. health, engineering & science)	16%	23%	11%
	Sales (supervisors, real estate, finance & insurance)	17%	25%	9%
	Sales (clerks & cashiers)	15%	19%	12%
	Administrative support (incl. clerical)	17%	21%	14%
Service jobs	Private household & personal services	37%	39%	36%
	Firefighters, police & supervisors of protective services	5%	6%	4%
	Guards, cleaning, and building services	23%	25%	21%
	Food preparation services	34%	43%	28%
	Dental, health, & nursing aides	31%	37%	25%
Blue-collar jobs	Mechanics & repairers	17%	23%	13%
	Construction trades	23%	29%	19%
	Precision production	30%	47%	16%
	Machine operators	50%	46%	52%
	Fabricators	37%	50%	30%
	Drivers (incl. heavy equipment operators)	27%	37%	20%
	Construction laborers & other material handlers	42%	48%	36%
Farming	Farming, forestry & agriculture (incl. gardeners)	44%	44%	45%
<b>Total</b>		<b>20%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>17%</b>

**Figure 3.**  
Source: FPI analysis of 2009 ACS.

in the Long Island labor market—in part because of ethnic niches established in particular jobs, in part because of varying levels of educational attainment, and no doubt also in part because some groups contain larger numbers of undocumented immigrants.

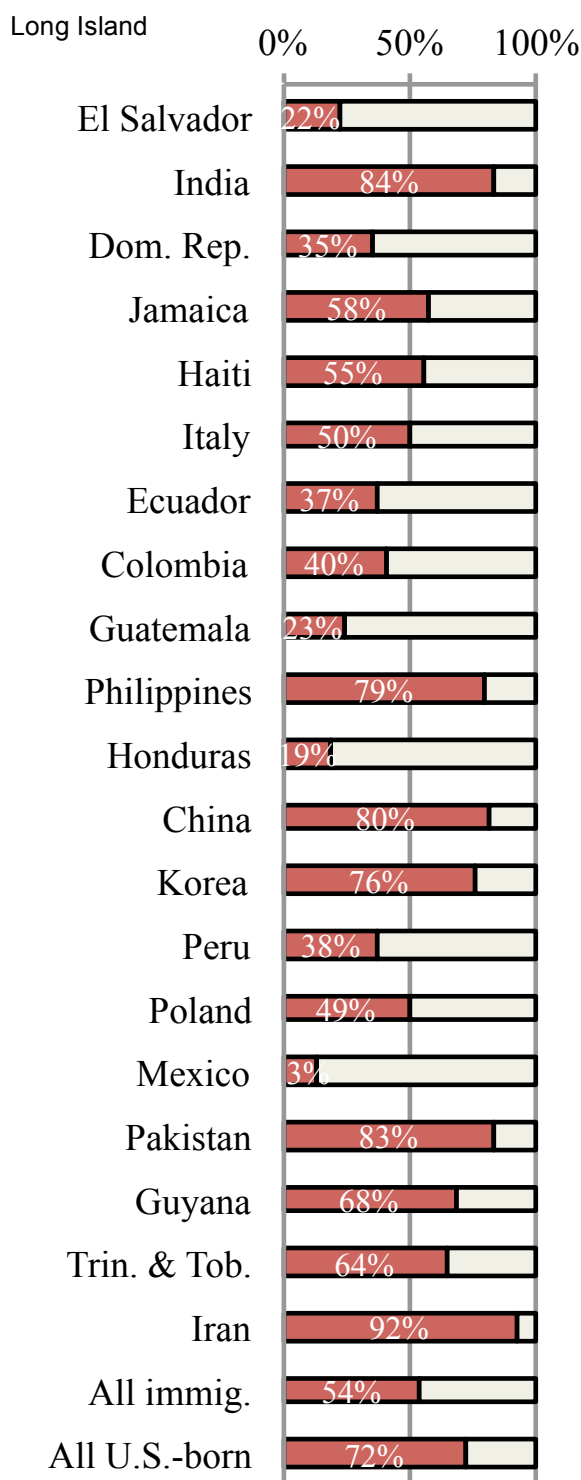
Overall, the majority of immigrants on Long Island work in white-collar jobs. The balance—a little less than half—work in blue-collar jobs, generally low-wage service jobs or farming, fishing, and forestry jobs. **(Figure 4a.)**

Yet, while slightly more than half (54 percent) of immigrants on Long Island work in white-collar jobs, the same is true for just a fifth (22 percent) of immigrants from El Salvador (the group with the most immigrants on Long Island), and about a third from the Dominican Republic, for example. More than half of immigrants from Haiti (55 percent) and Jamaica (58 percent) work in white-collar jobs, as do more than three quarters of those from Philippines (79 percent) and India (84 percent). By contrast, about three quarters (72 percent) of U.S.-born workers on Long Island hold white-collar jobs, and just a little more than a quarter (27 percent) hold blue-collar, service or farming fishing and forestry jobs.

A similar pattern holds true for Nassau and Suffolk Counties. In Nassau, just over half (58 percent) of immigrants hold white-collar jobs, as do almost exactly half (49 percent) of immigrants living in Suffolk. In both cases, as on Long Island overall, these averages are a compilation of a diverse group of immigrants with widely varying experiences. **(Figures 4b and 4c.)**

It is more difficult to get an accurate read on where undocumented immigrants are

### Half of immigrants work in white-collar jobs, with wide variation within group



**Figure 4a.** Source: FPI analysis of 2009 ACS. Countries ordered by number of workers on Long Island. Thus, the largest number of immigrant workers are from El Salvador.

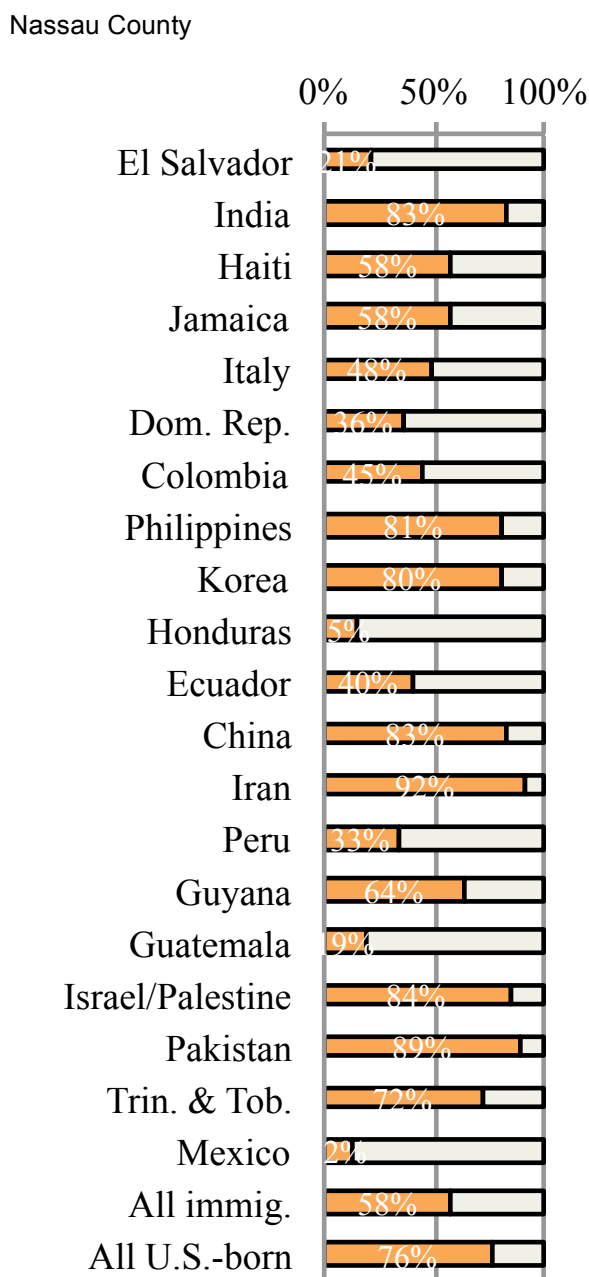
working, since they are of course not identified in Census Bureau data. The Pew Hispanic Center analysis, however, allows us to get some sense of the Long Island figures by taking estimates for New York State as a whole and subtracting estimates for New York City.

Unsurprisingly, undocumented immigrants are highly concentrated in low-wage occupations. About a third are in generally low-wage service jobs, more than in any other occupation. About a fifth are in construction, and another fifth in production (mostly manufacturing jobs). Some small number of undocumented workers, mostly visa-overstayers, work in higher-wage technical and professional jobs. **(Figure 5.)**

The data in the American Community Survey are not particularly well suited to account for farm workers, who are often seasonally employed. Using an approach based on the more appropriate Census of Agriculture, Max Pfeffer, professor of development sociology at Cornell University, estimates that there are roughly 3,500 farmworkers in Suffolk County, and perhaps another 200 in Nassau County. Of these, roughly 1,500 are seasonal workers—some migrants, others finding local work in non-agricultural jobs during the off season. A high proportion of the migrant workers are estimated to be immigrants—perhaps 80 percent or more. Something on the order of two thirds of seasonal workers are estimated to be undocumented, as are some (but probably a smaller portion) of the year-round farm workers.<sup>1</sup>

On Long Island, a rather astonishing amount of attention has been given to the question of day laborers—people hired from shape-up sites. While there are reasonable concerns about these shape-up sites, it is

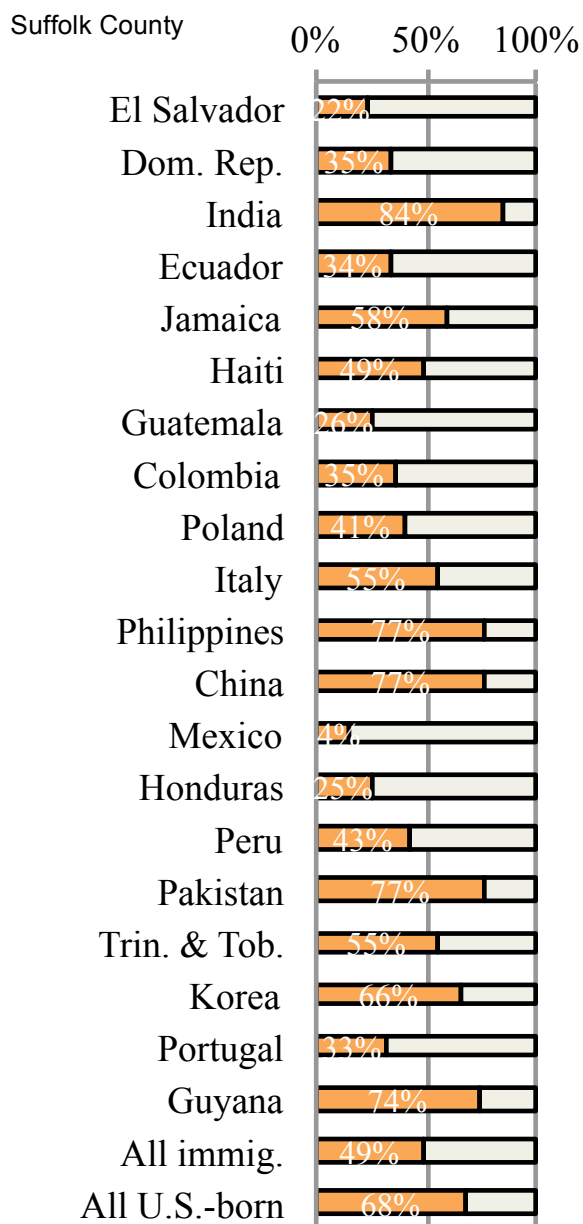
### Half of immigrants in Nassau work in white-collar jobs



**Figure 4b.**  
Source: FPI analysis of 2009 ACS. Countries ordered by number of workers on Long Island.

important to note that immigrants hired in this way make up less than one percent of all immigrants, and are in fact a small number even of undocumented immigrants. In the entire New York City metro area, the most comprehensive academic study on the topic found in 2003 that there were roughly 6,000 to 8,000 day laborers hired through shape-up sites, generally with a few dozen people at a site. There are, of course, also some U.S.-born workers hired at shape-up sites, though there is little doubt that the overwhelming majority of day laborers are immigrants and that a high proportion are undocumented.<sup>2</sup>

### Half of immigrants in Suffolk work in white-collar jobs



**Figure 4c.**  
Source: FPI analysis of 2009 ACS. Countries ordered by number of workers on Long Island.

## More undocumented immigrants are in service jobs than in construction

	How many undocumented are in occupation?
New York State, excepting New York City	
Management, business, & finance	3%
Professional & related	5%
Service	33%
Sales & related	6%
Office & administrative support	6%
Construction & extractive	19%
Install, maintenance, & repair	2%
Production	19%
Transportation & material moving	7%
Farming, fish, & forestry	1%
Total undocumented in NYS excepting NYC	100%

### **Figures 5.**

Source: Based on Pew Hispanic Center data from March 2000-2006 Current Population Survey (CPS), with legal status assigned. The CPS does not include direct information on unauthorized status or any legal status, other than naturalization. Status assignments use methods of Passel and Clark 1998 and Passel, Van Hook, and Bean 2004, 2005. Data have been adjusted to account for omissions from the CPS. Unpublished data from Passel (2007). Data from Max Pfeffer (in text) gives a more realistic estimate of undocumented farm workers.

**Most immigrants live in families earning over \$80,000; wages are lower, but more family members are working**

About half of all immigrant families living on Long Island (48 percent) earn between \$80,000 and \$199,999, and another 13 percent earn \$200,000 or more. Among U.S.-born Long Islanders, the comparable figures are just a few percentage points higher, 52 and 16 percent. Immigrant families are those with at least one immigrant adult. **(Figure 6.)**

At the lower end of the income ladder, 14 percent of immigrant families earn less than \$40,000, compared to 11 percent of U.S.-born families.

The picture is similar in both Nassau and Suffolk Counties, with the majority of immigrant families earning at least \$80,000 per year, in both cases slightly less than the U.S.-born share. And, in both Nassau and Suffolk, about 15 percent of immigrant families earn less than \$40,000 a year—slightly more than the U.S.-born share.

Looking at individuals rather than families shows that immigrants earn on average 25 percent less than their U.S.-born neighbors (19 percent in Nassau, 33 percent in Suffolk). Even after correcting for level of educational attainment, the earnings differential tends to be about 15 to 30 percent lower for immigrants than for U.S.-born. **(Figure 7.)**

One important factor explaining why immigrant family income is relatively higher than immigrant individual earnings is that immigrants have more family members working. On Long Island, 38 percent of immigrant families have at least three adults working, compared to just 17 percent of families in which all family members were

**Most immigrants live in families earning over \$80,000 per year**

Long Island			Percentage point or percent difference
Share of individuals in families with incomes	Foreign-born	U.S.-born	
Under \$20,000	3%	4%	0%
\$20,000 to \$39,999	11%	7%	4%
\$40,000 to \$59,999	13%	10%	4%
\$60,000 to \$79,999	11%	11%	0%
\$80,000 to \$199,999	48%	52%	-3%
\$200,000 plus	13%	16%	-4%
<b>Median family income</b>	<b>\$98,000</b>	<b>\$110,000</b>	<b>-11%</b>

Nassau			Percentage point or percent difference
Share of individuals in families with incomes	Foreign-born	U.S.-born	
Under \$20,000	5%	3%	-1%
\$20,000 to \$39,999	10%	6%	-4%
\$40,000 to \$59,999	12%	9%	-4%
\$60,000 to \$79,999	11%	10%	-1%
\$80,000 to \$199,999	47%	51%	4%
\$200,000 plus	15%	21%	6%
<b>Median family income</b>	<b>\$99,000</b>	<b>\$119,380</b>	<b>-17%</b>

Suffolk			Percentage point or percent difference
Share of individuals in families with incomes	Foreign-born	U.S.-born	
Under \$20,000	2%	4%	-2%
\$20,000 to \$39,999	12%	8%	4%
\$40,000 to \$59,999	15%	11%	4%
\$60,000 to \$79,999	11%	12%	-2%
\$80,000 to \$199,999	50%	52%	-2%
\$200,000 plus	10%	13%	-3%
<b>Median family income</b>	<b>\$96,800</b>	<b>\$104,080</b>	<b>-7%</b>

**Figure 6.**  
Source: FPI analysis of 2009 ACS. Rows may not sum due to rounding.

**Immigrant workers earn about 1/4 less than U.S.-born**

Long Island					
	Foreign-born	U.S.-born	Percent difference	Share of foreign born	Share of U.S.-born
Less than high school	\$30,000	\$40,000	-25%	14%	3%
High school	\$33,500	\$50,000	-33%	26%	24%
Some college	\$43,000	\$57,000	-25%	23%	30%
College completion	\$62,000	\$75,000	-17%	22%	26%
Advanced degree	\$87,000	\$90,000	-3%	15%	18%
All	\$45,000	\$60,000	-25%	100%	100%

Nassau					
	Foreign-born	U.S.-born	Percent difference	Share of foreign born	Share of U.S.-born
Less than high school	\$30,000	\$32,000	-6%	13%	2%
High school	\$33,000	\$50,000	-34%	21%	22%
Some college	\$50,000	\$60,000	-17%	25%	27%
College completion	\$65,000	\$70,000	-7%	23%	28%
Advanced degree	\$85,000	\$95,000	-11%	17%	20%
All	\$50,000	\$62,000	-19%	100%	100%

Suffolk					
	Foreign-born	U.S.-born	Percent difference	Share of foreign born	Share of U.S.-born
Less than high school	\$30,000	\$41,000	-27%	16%	3%
High school	\$35,000	\$50,000	-30%	33%	25%
Some college	\$37,000	\$55,000	-33%	20%	32%
College completion	\$60,000	\$78,000	-23%	20%	23%
Advanced degree	\$90,000	\$85,000	6%	11%	17%
All	\$40,000	\$60,000	-33%	100%	100%

**Figure 7.**  
Source: FPI analysis of 2009 ACS.



born in the United States. Having more family members working raises family income, while living in larger family units helps make middle-class life more affordable. **(Figure 8.)**

Nativity and education play a role in wage differentials, but so does the way immigrants fit into American racial and ethnic categories. Looking at earnings by nativity as well as by race and ethnicity, U.S.-born whites consistently have the highest annual earnings. Indexing other groups to this level shows that both U.S.- and foreign-born blacks and Latinos earn considerably less than U.S.-born whites, with foreign-born Latinos earning the least. The same differential does not apply to foreign-born whites or Asians. U.S.-born Latinos, U.S.-born blacks, and foreign-born blacks earn 75 to 80 percent of the level of U.S.-born whites, while foreign-born Latinos earn just 52 percent of the level of U.S.-born whites. Foreign-born whites—and Asians regardless of nativity—have earnings that are the same as U.S.-born whites. **(Figure 9.)**

The patterns differ modestly in Nassau and Suffolk. In all cases, U.S.-born whites have the highest wages, with U.S.-born blacks, foreign-born blacks, and U.S.-born Latinos earning 67 to 84 percent of that level, while foreign-born Latinos earn considerably less (56 percent in Nassau and 50 percent in Suffolk). In Suffolk, unlike Nassau, Asians earn considerably less than U.S.-born whites—with U.S.-born Asians earning less than foreign-born Asians, the only group for which U.S.-born earnings are lower than foreign-born.

### Immigrant families have more family members working

	Foreign-born	U.S.-born
<b>Long Island</b>		
2 family members work	38%	40%
3 or more family members work	28%	17%
<b>Nassau County</b>		
2 family members work	41%	40%
3 or more family members work	25%	17%
<b>Suffolk County</b>		
2 family members work	35%	40%
3 or more family members work	31%	17%

**Figure 8.**  
Source: FPI analysis of 2009 ACS.

### Race and ethnicity can make as much difference as nativity

Long Island	Median annual earnings		Earnings of group as a share of earnings of U.S.-born whites	
	Foreign-born	US-born	Foreign-born	U.S.-born
Total	\$45,000	\$60,000	75%	100%
White	\$60,000	\$60,000	100%	100%
Black	\$45,000	\$48,000	75%	80%
Latino/Hispanic	\$31,200	\$45,000	52%	75%
Asian	\$60,000	\$60,000	100%	100%
<b>Nassau</b>				
	Median annual earnings		Earnings of group as a share of earnings of U.S.-born whites	
	Foreign-born	US-born	Foreign-born	U.S.-born
Total	\$50,000	\$60,000	81%	97%
White	\$61,000	\$62,000	98%	100%
Black	\$52,000	\$48,000	84%	77%
Latino/Hispanic	\$35,000	\$45,000	56%	73%
Asian	\$60,000	\$60,000	97%	97%
<b>Suffolk</b>				
	Median annual earnings		Earnings of group as a share of earnings of U.S.-born whites	
	Foreign-born	US-born	Foreign-born	U.S.-born
Total	\$39,000	\$60,000	65%	100%
White	\$52,000	\$60,000	87%	100%
Black	\$40,000	\$47,000	67%	78%
Latino/Hispanic	\$30,000	\$45,000	50%	75%
Asian	\$50,000	\$40,000	83%	67%

**Figure 9.**  
Source: FPI analysis of 2009 ACS. Earnings are indexed to the amount earned by U.S.-born whites. For example, in Nassau County, foreign-born whites earned 98 percent of what U.S.-born whites earned.

**The total number of workers with high school or less is shrinking, with immigrants filling in as more U.S.-born workers attend college**

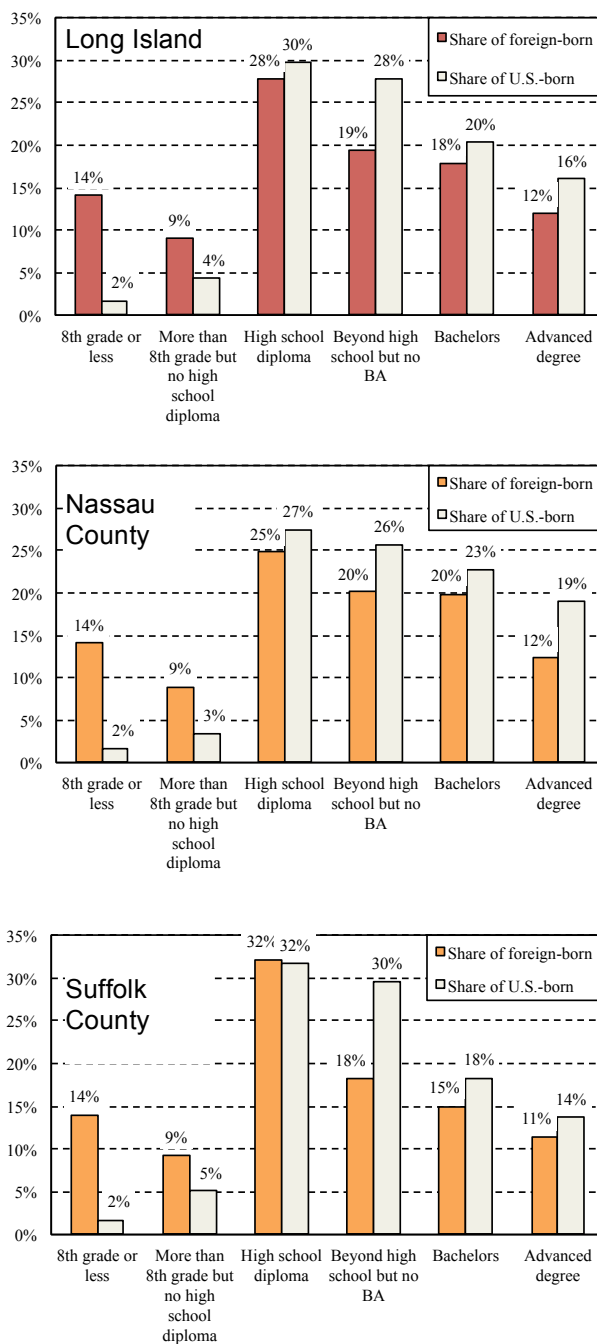
Immigrants are on average less likely than U.S.-born workers to have experience in college. Among Long Islanders 25 years and older, half of immigrants (49 percent) have some college or more, compared to 64 percent of U.S.-born residents. **(Figure 10.)**

Looking at the labor force trend over time, however, it's clear that the total number of U.S.-born workers without any college experience has been dropping significantly in recent decades. A decrease in the number of U.S.-born workers with high school or less is being offset in part, but not entirely, by an increase in the number of immigrants with high school or less.

Between 1980 and 2009, the number of U.S.-born workers with no college experience dropped by 157,000. Over the same period, the number of foreign-born workers with no college experience increased by 67,000, partially offsetting the decline, but still allowing the total number of Long Island workers without college experience to decline. **(Figure 11.)**

In Nassau County, the big drop came between 1980 and 1990, when the number of U.S.-born workers with high school or less fell dramatically. (The size of the drop in Nassau in this period seems to be explained primarily by a big decline in the number of U.S.-born residents of Nassau—that number dropped by 68,000.) In Suffolk, the number of U.S.-born workers with high school or less has declined more gradually.

**About half of immigrants have some college or more**

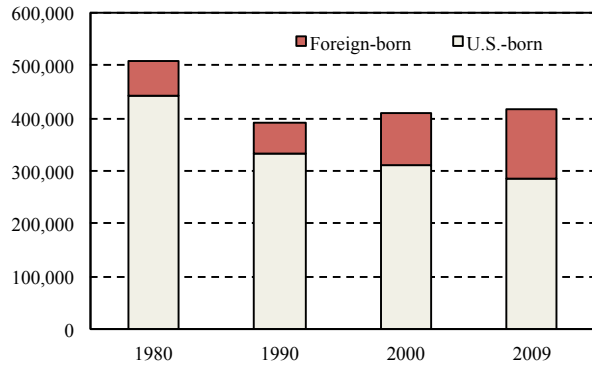


**Figure 10.**  
Source: FPI analysis of 2009 ACS.

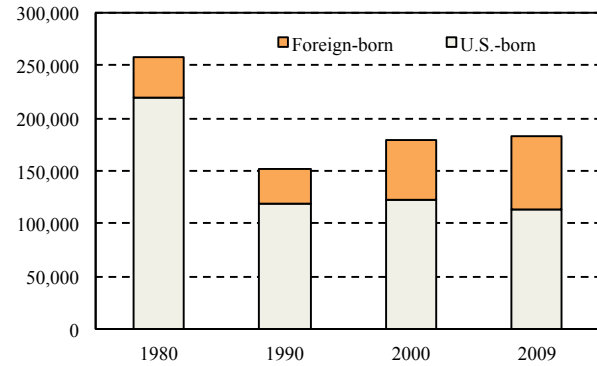


Total of workers with high school or less is down, despite immigration

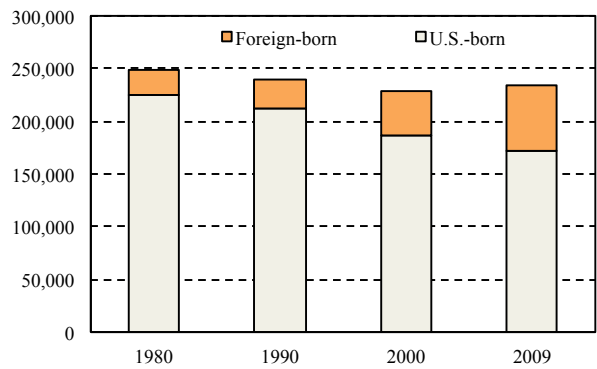
Long Island



Nassau County



Suffolk County



**Figure 11.**  
Source: FPI analysis of 2009 ACS.

## Immigrants are small business owners

	Long Island		Nassau		Suffolk	
	Small businesses	Small business earnings (in millions)	Small businesses	Small business earnings (in millions)	Small businesses	Small business earnings (in millions)
U.S.-born	53,145	\$4,349	23,295	\$2,077	29,850	\$2,272
Foreign-born	14,766	\$804	9,644	\$502	5,122	\$301
Total	67,911	\$5,153	32,939	\$2,579	34,972	2,574
Percent foreign-born	22%	16%	29%	19%	15%	12%

**Figure 12a.**  
Source: FPI analysis of 2005-09 ACS.

### Immigrants are small business owners

Immigrants are not just employees; they are also small business owners. Of the 53,000 small businesses located on Long Island, 15,000—22 percent—are owned by immigrants, generating profits of \$804 million, or 16 percent of all small business profits. Small business is here defined as people who are self-employed and own an incorporated business. The data refer to the years 2005-09 combined, to give a big enough sample to look at detailed industries of businesses. **(Figure 12a.)**

In Nassau, immigrants own 29 percent of all small businesses located in the county, generating total profits of \$502 million, or 19 percent of all small business profits. In Suffolk immigrants own 15 percent of the county’s small businesses, generating total profits of \$301 million, or 12 percent of all small business profits.

Immigrant small businesses tend to be somewhat smaller than those of U.S.-born owners, so immigrant share of small business profits is not as high as the immigrant share of small business owners.

Immigrant-owned small businesses on Long Island have been growing as immigration

## What kind of small businesses do immigrants own?

Long Island	Immigrant-owned businesses	Immigrant-owned share of all small businesses in industry
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	n/a	n/a
Construction	2,884	22%
Manufacturing	595	16%
Wholesale trade	831	23%
Retail trade	2,280	27%
Transportation and warehousing	517	33%
Information and communications	n/a	n/a
Finance, insurance, real estate	1,028	16%
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management	2,032	16%
Educational, health and social services	1,193	18%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodations, and food services	1,604	33%
Other services	1,575	30%
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,766</b>	<b>22%</b>
<b>Nassau County</b>		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	n/a	n/a
Construction	1,923	36%
Manufacturing	n/a	n/a
Wholesale trade	550	30%
Retail trade	1,639	37%
Transportation and warehousing	n/a	n/a
Information and communications	n/a	n/a
Finance, insurance, real estate	893	24%
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management	1,269	19%
Educational, health and social services	663	19%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodations, and food services	968	43%
Other services	1,005	42%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,644</b>	<b>29%</b>
<b>Suffolk County</b>		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	n/a	n/a
Construction	961	12%
Manufacturing	n/a	n/a
Wholesale trade	n/a	n/a
Retail trade	641	16%
Transportation and warehousing	n/a	n/a
Information and communications	n/a	n/a
Finance, insurance, real estate	n/a	n/a
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management	763	12%
Educational, health and social services	530	17%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodations, and food services	636	24%
Other services	570	20%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,122</b>	<b>15%</b>

**Figure 12b.**  
Source: FPI analysis of 2005-09 ACS.

has grown: immigrants made up 18 percent of all business owners on Long Island in 2000 and 22 percent by 2007 (the mid-year of the 2005-09 data), growing from 11,000 to 15,000 small businesses.

What kinds of businesses do immigrants own? On Long Island, the biggest numbers are in construction—with 2,900 businesses, immigrants own 22 percent of small construction businesses. Immigrants also own 27 percent of all retail stores and 18 percent of small businesses in educational, health and social services (the largest number of them physicians’ offices). Immigrants own a third (33 percent) of small businesses in arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodations and food services. **(Figure 12b.)**

The type of small business most dominated by immigrant owners is nail salons—68 percent of all nail salons on Long Island that are small businesses are owned by immigrants. Forty-four percent of restaurants that are locally owned by an individual are owned by immigrants. So are 40 percent of beauty salons, 36 percent of landscaping services companies, 26 percent of real estate companies, 25 percent of physicians’ offices, and 22 percent of individually owned and incorporated construction businesses. This analysis includes all small businesses with 400 or more immigrant small business owners. **(Figure 12c.)**

Some of these businesses rely heavily on family members to make them run, and some pay employees very low wages. Yet, it is also clear that some types of immigrant-run businesses—such as restaurants and retail stores—are exactly the kinds of enterprises that bring life to streets and add a cosmopolitan flavor to downtowns. Immigrant businesses have played an

### Immigrant small businesses by detailed industry

	Foreign-born small business owners	All small business owners	Foreign-born share
Nail salons & other personal care	526	779	68%
Restaurants and other food services	1,461	3,328	44%
Beauty salons	436	1,101	40%
Landscaping services	483	1,359	36%
Real estate	732	2,857	26%
Offices of physicians	594	2,348	25%
Construction	2,884	13,020	22%
<b>Long Island total</b>	<b>14,766</b>	<b>67,911</b>	<b>22%</b>

### Country of birth of immigrant small business owners

Long Island	Number of small businesses	Share of all immigrant small business owners
Italy	1,619	11%
Korea	1,352	9%
India	1,184	8%
El Salvador	804	5%
China	623	4%
Iran	604	4%
Colombia	486	3%
Dominican Republic	472	3%
Greece	470	3%
All other	7,152	48%
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,766</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Figures 12c and 12d.**  
Source: FPI analysis of 2005-09 ACS.

important role in spurring the revival and growth of areas such as Hicksville, Brentwood, Hempstead, and Patchogue.

Italians make up the largest number of foreign-born small business owners on Long Island, many of them likely having come years ago among an earlier generation of immigrants. People born in Italy make up 11 percent of all immigrant small business owners, followed by people born in Korea (9 percent), India (8 percent), El Salvador (5 percent), China (4 percent), Iran (4 percent), Colombia (3 percent), Dominican Republic (3 percent), and Greece (3 percent). All of these together—all the countries with at least 400 small business owners—make up just about half of the total. The other half of small business owners come from a wide variety of other countries, each of which represents 3 percent or less of the total. **(Figure 12d.)**

Unfortunately, the data sample is not big enough to give similar information for Nassau and Suffolk Counties individually.

### Immigrants pay property taxes, or pay rent that supports tax payment

There is a scarcity of rental housing available on Long Island, so it is perhaps to be expected that most immigrants own their own homes.

Indeed, 75 percent of immigrants on Long Island live in owner-occupied housing, as do an even higher share—86 percent—of U.S.-born Long Islanders. This figure varies by only about a percentage point for Nassau and Suffolk. **(Figure 13.)**

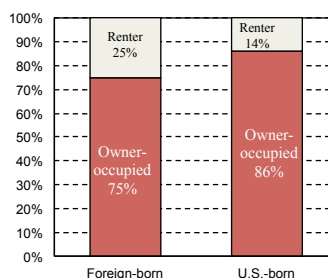
Among homeowners, the median property tax paid by both U.S.- and foreign-born households was \$8,500 in 2009. Immigrant homeowners were about as likely as their U.S.-born counterparts to pay over \$10,000 in property tax—32 percent of immigrants and 30 percent of U.S.-born homeowners paid over \$10,000 in property tax in 2009. **(Figure 14a.)**

The amount households pay in property tax is generally higher in Nassau than in Suffolk. In Nassau County, in 2009 immigrants and U.S.-born homeowners both paid a median property tax bill of \$8,500, with 37 percent of U.S.-born homeowners and 38 percent of foreign-born homeowners paying more than \$10,000 in property tax. In Suffolk County, the median property tax paid by both immigrants and U.S.-born homeowners was \$7,500. A slightly higher share of Suffolk’s U.S.-born homeowners paid over \$10,000 in property tax—25 percent of U.S.-born and 21 percent of foreign-born.

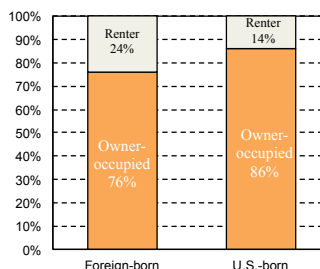
Renters do not pay property tax directly, but rent helps landlords defray the cost of the property tax bill. Long Island immigrants paid a median rent of \$1,300 per household in 2009, with an average of 3.4 people

### Most immigrants live in homes they own

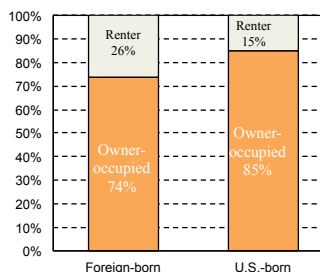
#### Long Island



#### Nassau County



#### Suffolk County



**Figure 13.**  
Source: FPI analysis of 2009 ACS.

### Immigrants pay property taxes

	Long Island		Nassau		Suffolk	
	U.S.-born	Foreign-born	U.S.-born	Foreign-born	U.S.-born	Foreign-born
Median property taxes	\$8,499	\$8,499	\$8,499	\$8,499	\$7,499	\$7,499
Number of households	624,876	117,984	279,148	75,574	345,728	42,410
Average number of people per household	2.8	3.6	2.8	3.5	2.8	3.8
Percent who pay \$10,000 or more	30%	32%	37%	38%	25%	21%

### Renters also help cover property tax costs, and immigrant rents are not low

	Long Island		Nassau		Suffolk	
	U.S.-born	Foreign-born	U.S.-born	Foreign-born	U.S.-born	Foreign-born
Median rent	\$1,300	\$1,300	\$1,200	\$1,300	\$1,300	\$1,300
Number of households that rent	124,869	40,840	53,505	24,172	71,364	16,668
Average number of people per household	2.2	3.4	2.0	3.5	2.3	3.2

**Figure 14a and 14b.**  
Source: FPI analysis of 2009 ACS.

living in the household. The median rent paid by U.S.-born Long Islanders in rental housing was the same, but with an average of 2.2 people living in each household. **(Figure 14b.)**

It is, of course, difficult to estimate directly the taxes paid by undocumented immigrants. A recent study based on the microsimulation model of the nonpartisan Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy estimating the taxes paid by undocumented immigrants showed that undocumented immigrants in New York State paid a total of \$104 million in state personal income taxes, \$95 million in property taxes, and \$463 million in sales taxes. On average, the model estimated that undocumented immigrants paid \$2,000 per family in state and local taxes in New York, the bulk of it in sales tax. The study is based on a detailed model that estimates that at least half of undocumented immigrants pay income taxes—a conclusion reached in an economic report published by the Bush Administration in 2005.<sup>3</sup>

In addition to state and local taxes, about half of undocumented immigrants are estimated to pay federal income tax. In addition, the Social Security Administration estimates that roughly half of all undocumented immigrants have payroll taxes withheld—the biggest tax on low-age workers. Because these taxes are paid using false Social Security numbers, among other reasons, undocumented immigrants are highly unlikely ever to receive Social Security benefits, so this money goes into the Social Security suspense file. The Social Security Administration's chief actuary estimated that the payroll taxes of undocumented immigrants resulted in a net gain of \$12 billion to Social Security in a single year.<sup>4</sup>

## Who are immigrants on Long Island?

### Immigration is a significant and diverse part of Long Island’s population

Immigrants make up 16 percent of the population of Long Island overall—20 percent of the population of Nassau and 13 percent of the population of Suffolk. (Figure 15.)

In the United States as a whole, 30 percent of all immigrants were born in Mexico—making Mexicans the predominant group of immigrants, though still far from the majority.

On Long Island, however, no single group of immigrants predominates in the same way. The top seven countries of birth for immigrants on Long Island are El Salvador (12 percent); India, Italy, the Dominican Republic (5 percent each); and Haiti, Colombia, and Jamaica (4 percent each). In a pattern quite different than for the United States as a whole, Mexicans make up a very small part of the Long Island immigrant

Nassau	Number of immigrants	Share of all immigrants
El Salvador	29,520	11%
Italy	17,739	7%
India	17,350	7%
Korea	11,434	4%
Jamaica	11,106	4%
Haiti	10,704	4%
Dominican Republic	10,540	4%
China	9,744	4%
Philippines	9,277	4%
Colombia	9,196	3%
Ecuador	7,078	3%
Iran	6,145	2%
Honduras	5,906	2%
Peru	5,762	2%
Pakistan	5,505	2%
Countries with fewer than 5,000	97,155	37%
<b>Total</b>	<b>264,161</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Immigrant share of population

	Foreign-born	Total population	Percent foreign-born
Nassau	266,512	1,357,429	20%
Suffolk	195,268	1,518,475	13%
Long Island	461,780	2,875,904	16%

**Figure 15.**  
Source: FPI analysis of 2009 ACS.

## Immigrants come from around the world

Long Island	Number of immigrants	Share of all immigrants
El Salvador	55,969	12%
India	24,549	5%
Italy	23,616	5%
Dominican Republic	20,879	5%
Haiti	18,716	4%
Colombia	18,452	4%
Jamaica	17,817	4%
Ecuador	17,444	4%
China	15,738	3%
Korea	15,224	3%
Pakistan	13,239	3%
Philippines	13,053	3%
Guatemala	10,344	2%
Poland	10,023	2%
Peru	9,647	2%
Mexico	9,433	2%
Honduras	8,407	2%
Germany	8,355	2%
Trinidad and Tobago	7,238	2%
Guyana/British Guiana	7,152	2%
Iran	6,887	1%
Greece	6,741	1%
Canada	6,231	1%
Other USSR/Russia	5,935	1%
Brazil	5,876	1%
Israel/Palestine	5,357	1%
Countries with fewer than 5,000	99,223	21%
<b>Total</b>	<b>461,545</b>	<b>100%</b>

Suffolk	Number of immigrants	Share of all immigrants
El Salvador	26,449	13%
Ecuador	10,366	5%
Dominican Republic	10,339	5%
Colombia	9,256	5%
Haiti	8,012	4%
Pakistan	7,734	4%
India	7,199	4%
Mexico	6,793	3%
Jamaica	6,711	3%
Guatemala	6,259	3%
China	5,994	3%
Italy	5,877	3%
Poland	5,272	3%
Countries with fewer than 5,000	81,123	41%
<b>Total</b>	<b>197,384</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Figure 16a, 16b and 16c.**  
Source: FPI analysis of 2009 ACS.

population—about 9,000 total, just 2 percent of the overall immigrant population. In Nassau County, the top seven countries of birth are El Salvador, Italy, India, Korea, Jamaica, Haiti and the Dominican Republic. And, in Suffolk County, the top seven are El Salvador, Ecuador, the Dominican Republic, Colombia, Haiti, Pakistan, and India. On Long Island as a whole and in each of the counties, the top seven groups together comprise about 40 percent of the total; another 60 percent of immigrants come from countries other than these top groups, that is to say from a wide range of countries each of which makes up less than 3 percent of the total. **(Figures 16a, 16b, and 16c.)**

About a third of immigrants on Long Island are Latino: 36 percent on Long Island as a whole, 32 percent in Nassau, and a little more—43 percent—in Suffolk. In all cases, immigrants are substantially represented among all major ethnic and racial groups, while U.S.-born residents are highly concentrated among whites. **(Figure 17.)**

Conversely, the majority of Latinos on Long Island were born in the United States: Fewer than half of Latinos are immigrants (43 percent on Long Island, 48 percent in Nassau, 40 percent in Suffolk). About 20 percent of blacks in each of the three regions are immigrants.

**Most immigrants are not Latino, and most Latinos are not immigrants**

Long Island	Share of immigrants who are white/black/Latino/Asian	Share of whites/blacks/Latinos/Asians who are immigrants
White	28%	6%
Black	12%	22%
Latino/Hispanic	36%	43%
Asian	22%	70%
Other	1%	16%
Total	100%	16%

Nassau	Share of immigrants who are white/black/Latino/Asian	Share of whites/blacks/Latinos/Asians who are immigrants
White	28%	8%
Black	13%	23%
Latino/Hispanic	32%	48%
Asian	25%	69%
Other	2%	23%
Total	100%	19%

Suffolk	Share of immigrants who are white/black/Latino/Asian	Share of whites/blacks/Latinos/Asians who are immigrants
White	27%	5%
Black	11%	20%
Latino/Hispanic	43%	40%
Asian	19%	70%
Other	1%	8%
Total	100%	13%

**Figure 17.** Source: FPI analysis of 2009 ACS. “Share of immigrants who are white/black/Latino/Asian” can be read, for example, to see that 28 percent of immigrants living on Long Island are white. “Share of whites/blacks/Latinos/Asians who are immigrants” can be read to see that 6 percent of white people living on Long Island are immigrants.



**This isn't the first time Long Island has received new immigrants**

Looking back at the population trends on Long Island of the past century reveals two major stories.

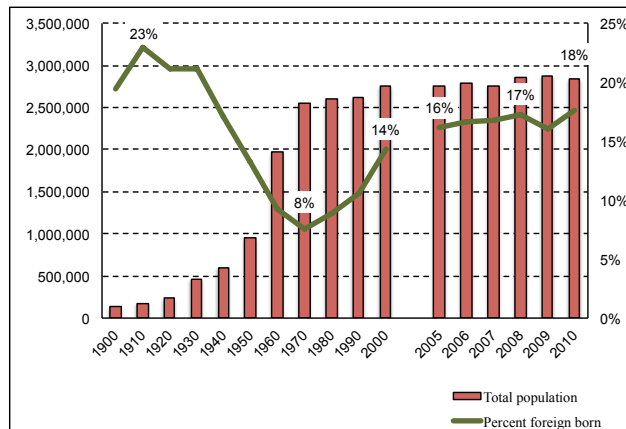
The first is a story of suburban growth. The total population of Long Island grew through the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, but really took off exponentially during the 1950s and '60s as Long Island was at the leading edge of a national trend toward suburbanization. By the 1970s, Long Island's population had more or less reached a plateau; Suffolk County continued to grow after 1970, but at a much more modest pace than in the prior decades. **(Figure 18.)**

The second is a story of immigration in the suburbs. The number of immigrants living on Long Island has increased in every decade going back to 1900. But the immigrant share of the population has changed dramatically, from a peak of 23 percent in 1910 to just 8 percent in 1970. The drop in immigrant share during this period is not due to a decrease in the number of immigrants; it is due to a slow-growing number of immigrants in the context of a fast-growing population of U.S.-born residents.

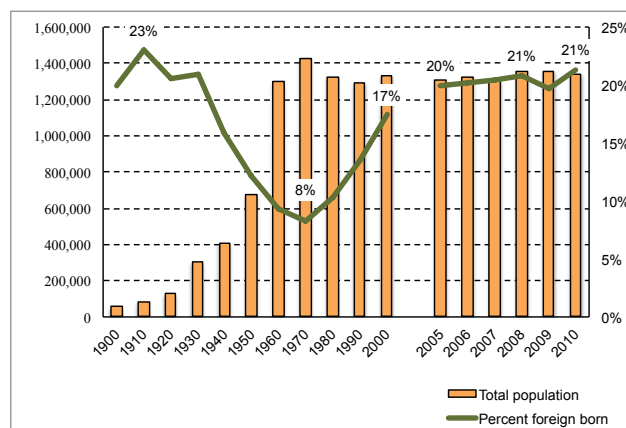
After 1970, the trends in Long Island's two counties diverge. In Nassau, starting in 1970, immigrants were replacing a decreasing number of U.S.-born residents. In Suffolk, the trend from 1970 was continued growth of both U.S.- and foreign-born populations, but with the foreign-born growing at a faster pace. Between 1970 and 2005 the U.S.-born population of Suffolk increased by 230,000 and the foreign-born population increased by 140,000. By contrast, in Nassau, the U.S.-born population fell by 250,000 over the same

**The outlier period for immigration on Long Island is the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century**

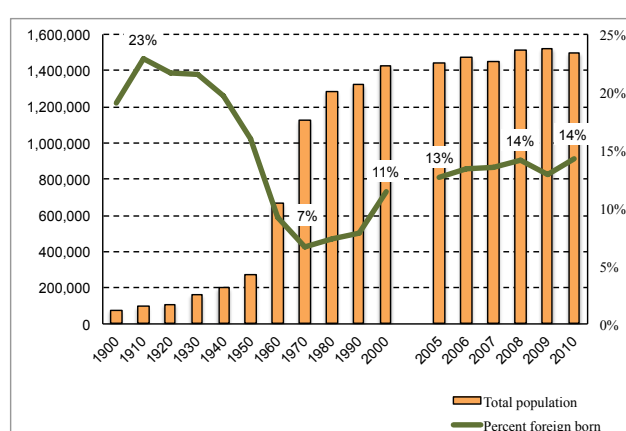
Long Island



Nassau County



Suffolk County



**Figure 18.**  
Source: FPI analysis of 2009 ACS.

period. This drop in the U.S.-born population was partially offset by an increase in the foreign-born population of 170,000.

Long Islanders who grew up in or moved to the area around the 1970s have experienced a very rapid increase in the immigrant share of the population. Immigrants in 1970 made up just 8 percent of Long Island's population, a century-long lowpoint. By 2000, that share was 14 percent. The number of immigrants on Long Island has leveled off in recent years in response to the national recession, and perhaps also due to increasingly aggressive immigration law enforcement.

The number of immigrants in 2010 is not strictly comparable to the estimate for 2005 to 2009 because of Census Bureau methodologies, so the modest uptick shown in the data should be read with caution.

**About one in five immigrants is undocumented on Long Island**

In estimates prepared for the Fiscal Policy Institute in 2007, the Pew Hispanic Center concluded that about 21 percent of all immigrants in New York’s downstate suburbs are undocumented. The Center looked at Nassau, Suffolk and Westchester combined, and estimated that there are a total of about 130,000 undocumented immigrants living in these three counties, but could not separate out the counties of Long Island in a statistically significant way.

In these three downstate counties, the largest numbers of undocumented immigrants were from Central America—30 percent of the total. An estimated 22 percent came from Mexico, 19 percent from South America, 10 percent from the Caribbean, 9 percent from South and East Asia, and 5 percent from Europe. **(Figure 19.)**

Nationally, the Pew Hispanic Center has shown that the number of undocumented immigrants in the United States peaked in 2007 and has fallen considerably since then. This may be in part due to increased enforcement efforts, but is likely in large measure a response to the economic climate. A similar year-by-year analysis is not available for Long Island, but it is likely that immigrants here, as throughout the United States, are responding to market signals. In general, immigrants are more likely to come when jobs are available and less likely when they are not.<sup>5</sup> **(Figure 20.)**

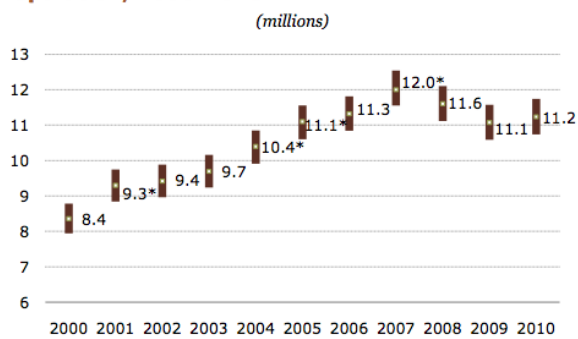
**Undocumented immigrants in Nassau, Suffolk and Westchester combined**

All world regions, with countries where statistically significant	Percent of all unauthorized immigrants
<b>Europe</b>	<b>5%</b>
Poland/Eastern Europe	2%
<b>South &amp; East Asia</b>	<b>9%</b>
China+	3%
India	3%
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>3%</b>
<b>Canada/North America</b>	<b>(z)</b>
<b>Mexico</b>	<b>22%</b>
<b>Central America</b>	<b>30%</b>
<b>Caribbean</b>	<b>10%</b>
Dominican Republic	5%
Jamaica	3%
<b>South America</b>	<b>19%</b>
Ecuador	12%
Colombia	4%
Other South America	3%
<b>Africa &amp; Other</b>	<b>(z)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Figure 19.**  
 Source: Pew Hispanic Center tabulations prepared for Fiscal Policy Institute. Average of estimates from March Supplements to the Current Population Survey for 2000-2006. See Passel 2006 for methods and details.  
 Notes: To obtain a statistically significant sample, estimate includes Westchester as well as Nassau and Suffolk. (z) Rounds to zero or complementary suppression. China includes Hong Kong and Taiwan. Middle East includes Asian countries west of and including Iran, south of and including Turkey plus Cyprus and North Africa. Rounded to nearest 5,000; all figures rounded independently; proportions computed from unrounded figures.

The national trend: Undocumented immigration is down in response to recession and perhaps enforcement

**Estimates of the U.S. Unauthorized Immigrant Population, 2000-2010**



Notes: Bars indicate low and high points of the estimated 90% confidence interval. The symbol \* indicates the change from the previous year is statistically significant.

**Figure 20.**

Source: Pew Hispanic Center, *Unauthorized Immigrant Population*, 2010.

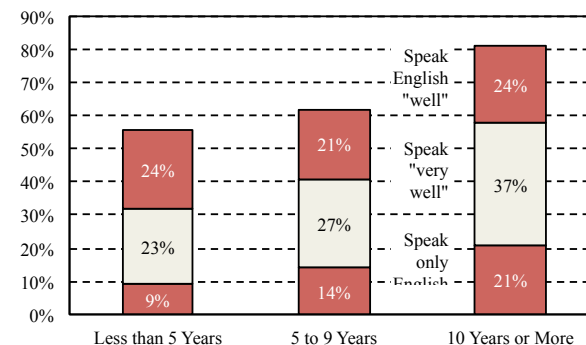
### Immigrants learn English over time

Immigrants on Long Island who do not already speak English when they come to the United States generally learn to speak the language if they stay. More than half (58 percent) of immigrants living on Long Island who have been in the United States for at least 10 years either speak only English at home or speak English “very well,” a level that is generally considered to be equivalent to proficiency. In Nassau, that figure is 60 percent and in Suffolk it is 54 percent. In all three cases, an additional share of 20 to 25 percent report speaking English “well,” a level that indicates at least some English language ability.

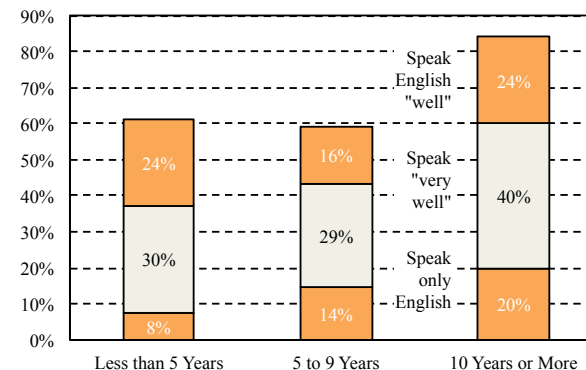
Interestingly, not only does the number of immigrants who speak English “very well” increase over time, the number of immigrants who speak only English at home also increases steadily over time. (Figure 21.)

### Within ten years, most immigrants speak English very well or speak only English

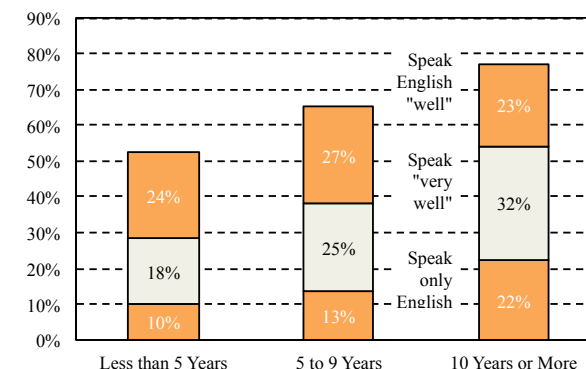
#### Long Island



#### Nassau County



#### Suffolk County



**Figure 21.**  
Source: FPI analysis of 2009 ACS.

**Half or more of immigrants are U.S. citizens, as are the overwhelming majority of children of immigrants**

More than half of foreign-born Long Islanders have become naturalized U.S. citizens. Naturalized citizens 18 years and older are eligible to vote, which means there are 253,000 eligible voters on Long Island who are immigrants, including 165,000 in Nassau and 88,000 in Suffolk. **(Figure 22.)**

The children of immigrants are

overwhelmingly U.S.-born, and thus citizens by birth. Of the children living in families with at least one immigrant adult, 89 percent were born in the United States (91 percent in Nassau, 86 percent in Suffolk). **(Figure 23.)**

Looked at a different way: today, 29 percent of all children on Long Island are living in a family with at least one immigrant adult, as are 37 percent of children in Nassau and 22 percent in Suffolk.

**Half or more of foreign-born adults have become naturalized U.S. citizens**

	Number	Share	Number	Share	Number	Share
	Long Island		Nassau County		Suffolk County	
<b>All foreign-born</b>						
Naturalized U.S. citizen	260,598	56%	168,523	64%	92,075	47%
Non-citizen	200,947	44%	95,638	36%	105,309	53%
<b>Foreign-born adults (18+)</b>						
Naturalized U.S. citizen	253,131	58%	164,964	65%	88,167	48%
Non-citizen	185,196	42%	88,797	35%	96,399	52%

**Figure 22.**  
Source: FPI analysis of 2009 ACS.

**The vast majority of children living in immigrant families were born in the United States, and a significant share of all kids live in immigrant families**

	Long Island	Nassau	Suffolk
All children on Long Island	680,000	313,000	366,000
Children living in immigrant families	197,000	115,000	82,000
Born in the United States	175,000	104,000	71,000
Foreign-born	22,000	11,000	12,000
Percent of children living in immigrant families who were born in the U.S.	89%	91%	86%
<b>Percent of all children on Long Island who live in immigrant families</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>22%</b>

**Figure 23.**  
Source: FPI analysis of 2009 ACS.

## 2. Long Island Towns

Overall averages are helpful in understanding the roles of immigrants in the Long Island economy and in Nassau and Suffolk Counties. These averages, however, are only part of the story. To give some sense of the differences in different parts of Long Island, this section examines Long Island's towns individually (in the case of the East End, we combine Southampton, East Hampton, Shelter Island, Southold and Riverhead to obtain a statistically significant sample).

The fastest growth in the number of immigrants was on the East End, which had 43 percent more foreign-born residents in 2009 than it did in 2000. However, while the number of immigrants living on the East End increased by 6,100, the number of U.S.-born residents increased by 16,000, so that the immigrant share of population increased by just two percentage points, from 12 to 14 percent. The largest increases in the number

of immigrants living in a town were in Hempstead/Long Beach, North Hempstead, and Islip, with the biggest percentage point growth in North Hempstead; immigrants were 24 percent of the population in 2000 and 27 percent in 2009 (this reads as a four percentage point growth due to independent rounding of the numbers). **(Figure 24.)**

The highest concentrations of immigrants are in North Hempstead and Hempstead/Long Beach, with immigrants making up 27 and 20 percent of the population respectively in those towns in 2009. In Islip immigrants make up 18 percent of the population, in Babylon 15 percent, and on the East End and Oyster Bay/Glen Cove 14 percent each.

As throughout this report, the data include both documented and undocumented immigrants. The Pew Hispanic Center estimates that overall in the Long Island area (including Westchester) about one in five immigrants are undocumented.

### Fastest and slowest growth in immigrant populations 2000 to 2009

	2000		2009		2000-2009		
	Number of foreign-born	Foreign-born share of population	Number of foreign-born	Foreign-born share of population	change in number of foreign-born	percent change in foreign-born population	percentage point change in foreign-born share
East End	14,295	12%	20,395	14%	6,100	43%	2%
Huntington	21,103	11%	26,439	13%	5,336	25%	2%
Islip	48,989	15%	60,260	18%	11,271	23%	3%
Brookhaven	41,503	9%	50,191	10%	8,688	21%	1%
North Hempstead	52,050	24%	62,079	27%	10,029	19%	4%
Babylon	28,368	13%	33,743	15%	5,375	19%	2%
Hempstead and Long Beach	136,957	17%	157,222	20%	20,265	15%	2%
Oyster Bay and Glen Cove	42,654	13%	44,860	14%	2,206	5%	0%
Smithtown	8,724	8%	6,356	5%	-2,368	-27%	-2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>394,643</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>461,545</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>66,902</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>2%</b>

**Figure 24.**

Source: FPI analysis of 2000 Census and 2009 ACS.

# Hempstead/Long Beach

Immigrants make up 20 percent of the population, 25 percent of the labor force, and 27 percent of small business owners living in the town of Hempstead (including Long Beach).

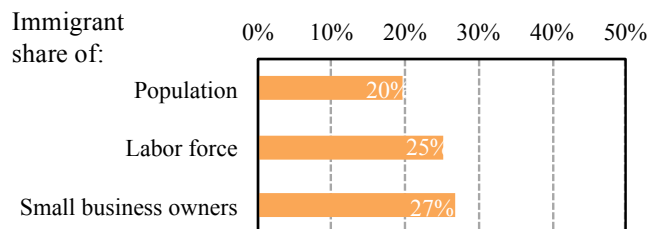
Immigrants are paying property taxes as homeowners—72 percent of immigrants live in families that own their own home. And, 30 percent of these immigrant-headed households pay \$10,000 or more in property taxes—just slightly less than the 31 percent of families with U.S.-born heads of household.

Immigrants make up 20 percent of executives and managers living in Hempstead/Long Beach, 24 percent of people in professional specialties (such as doctors or engineers), and 28 percent—more than their 25 percent share of all

workers—of registered nurses, pharmacists, and health therapists.

And, while immigrant family income is not as high as for U.S.-born families, most immigrants are middle class, with 60 percent in families earning at least \$80,000/year.

## Immigrants are a big share of labor force and of small business owners



	U.S.-born	Foreign-born	Total
Population	644,066	157,222	801,288
Labor force	318,935	107,636	426,571
Small business owners	14,594	5,318	19,912

## Immigrants pay property taxes, even if they are renters

### Property owners

Median property tax paid	\$8,499	\$8,499
Share who pay \$10,000 or more in property tax	31%	30%
Number of households	159,490	41,197
Avg. people per household	2.8	3.9
Share in owner-occupied homes	84%	72%

	U.S.-born	Foreign-born
Median property tax paid	\$8,499	\$8,499
Share who pay \$10,000 or more in property tax	31%	30%
Number of households	159,490	41,197
Avg. people per household	2.8	3.9
Share in owner-occupied homes	84%	72%

### Renters

Median rent	\$1,200	\$1,300
Avg. people per household	2.1	3.5
Number of households	33,783	16,963
Share in renter-occupied homes	16%	28%

Median rent	\$1,200	\$1,300
Avg. people per household	2.1	3.5
Number of households	33,783	16,963
Share in renter-occupied homes	16%	28%

## Most immigrants live in families that earn at least \$80,000/year

Share of individuals in families with incomes	Foreign-born	U.S.-born	Percentage point difference
Under \$20,000	5%	4%	1%
\$20,000 to \$39,999	11%	7%	5%
\$40,000 to \$59,999	14%	9%	4%
\$60,000 to \$79,999	10%	10%	0%
\$80,000 to \$199,999	49%	54%	-5%
\$200,000 plus	11%	16%	-5%
Median	\$96,000	\$114,800	-16%

## Immigrants are a significant share of nearly all occupations

Occupation	Immigrant share of occupation
Executive, administrative, managerial	20%
Professional specialty (incl. doctors, engineers, lawyers)	24%
Registered nurses, pharmacists, and health therapists	28%
Teachers, professors, librarians, social scientists, social workers, & artists	12%
Technicians (incl. health, engineering & science)	18%
Sales (supervisors, real estate, finance & insurance)	24%
Sales (clerks & cashiers)	16%
Administrative support (incl. clerical)	21%
Private household & personal service	38%
Firefighters, police & supervisors of protective services	n/a
Guards, cleaning, and building services	28%
Food preparation services	43%
Dental, health, & nursing aides	41%
Mechanics & repairers	25%
Construction trades	35%
Precision production	45%
Machine operators	56%
Fabricators	50%
Drivers (incl. heavy equipment operators)	38%
Construction laborers & other material handlers	48%
Farming, forestry & agriculture (incl. gardeners)	57%
<b>Total</b>	<b>25%</b>



# Hempstead/Long Beach

Most immigrants in Hempstead/Long Beach are U.S. citizens—62 percent of immigrant adults have become naturalized citizens. Nearly all children living in immigrant families (91 percent) were born in the United States.

Thirty-nine percent of immigrants are Latinos, and about half (51 percent) of Latinos are immigrants.

Fifty-eight percent of immigrants report either only speaking English or speaking English very well. Another 21 percent say they speak English well.

The fastest-growing groups of immigrants in

Hempstead/Long Beach are immigrants from Ukraine, who have nearly tripled their number since 2000; the number from Ecuador grew by 174 percent, and from Barbados by 109 percent.

## Immigrants are not all Latinos, and Latinos are not all immigrants

	Share of immigrants who are white/black/Latino/Asian	Share of whites/blacks/Latinos/Asians who are immigrants
White	22%	7%
Black	19%	23%
Latino/Hispanic	39%	51%
Asian	18%	68%
Other	n/a	n/a
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>20%</b>

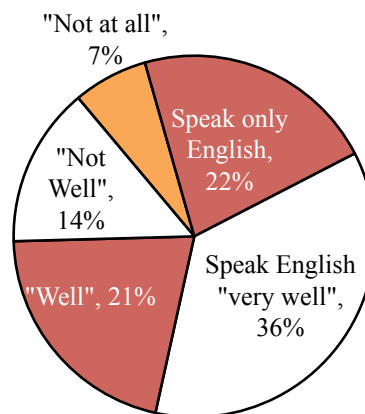
## Top immigrant country of birth and fastest-growing groups

	2000	2009	2009 share	Growth 2000-2009
El Salvador	15,679	21,364	14%	36%
Dominican Republic	7,448	9,913	6%	33%
Jamaica	10,796	9,789	6%	-9%
Italy	10,539	8,775	6%	-17%
Haiti	9,861	8,704	6%	-12%
India	5,769	7,141	5%	24%
Philippines	3,981	5,596	4%	41%
Colombia	4,616	5,533	4%	20%
Ecuador	1,910	5,240	3%	174%
Honduras	3,726	4,946	3%	33%
Pakistan	2,516	4,756	3%	89%
Peru	2,400	4,304	3%	79%
Trinidad and Tobago	3,000	3,787	2%	26%
Guyana/British Guiana	4,087	3,373	2%	-17%
Poland	2,597	3,359	2%	29%
Korea	1,976	3,219	2%	63%
Other USSR/Russia	1,937	3,009	2%	55%
Israel/Palestine	1,637	2,871	2%	75%
China	2,039	2,489	2%	22%
Ireland	2,554	2,356	1%	-8%
Germany	2,820	2,312	1%	-18%
Ukraine	758	2,249	1%	197%
Barbados	1,009	2,106	1%	109%
Guatemala	2,889	2,054	1%	-29%
Uruguay	439	1,788	1%	n/a
Top 25 in 2009	106,983	131,033	83%	22%
All other	29,974	26,189	17%	-13%
<b>Total</b>	<b>136,957</b>	<b>157,222</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>15%</b>

## Most immigrants are citizens; most kids of immigrants are U.S.-born

	Number	Share
<b>All foreign-born</b>	<b>157,222</b>	<b>100%</b>
Naturalized U.S. citizen	96,360	61%
Non-citizen	60,862	39%
<b>Foreign-born adults</b>	<b>151,928</b>	<b>100%</b>
Naturalized U.S. citizen	94,391	62%
Non-citizen	57,537	38%
<b>All children in Hempstead</b>	<b>186,935</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Children in immigrant families</b>	<b>67,858</b>	<b>36%</b>
Born in the United States	61,936	91%
Foreign-born	5,922	9%

## How well do immigrants speak English?



Sources for all charts on these two pages: FPI analysis of 2000 Census and 2009 ACS. Small business based on 2005-09 ACS. Details in Appendix, "Note on Sources."

# North Hempstead

*Immigrants make up 27 percent of the population, 36 percent of the labor force, and 45 percent of small business owners living in the town of North Hempstead.*

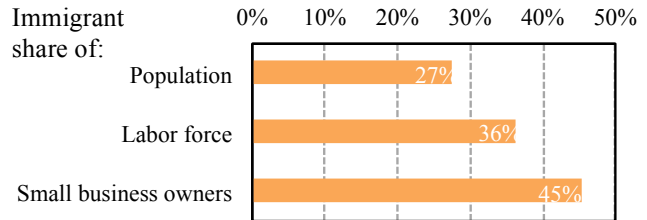
*Immigrants are paying property taxes as homeowners—77 percent of immigrants live in families that own their own home. And, 53 percent of these immigrant-headed households pay \$10,000 or more in property taxes—just slightly more than the 52 percent of families with U.S.-born heads of household.*

*Immigrants make up 55 percent of technicians living in North Hempstead, 34 percent of people in professional specialties (such as doctors or engineers), and 54 percent—more than their 36 percent share of all workers—of registered nurses, pharmacists, and health*

*therapists.*

*And, while immigrant family income is not as high as for U.S.-born families, most immigrants are middle class, with 60 percent in families earning at least \$80,000/year.*

## Immigrants are a big share of labor force and of small business owners



	U.S.-born	Foreign-born	Total
Population	165,026	62,079	227,105
Labor force	72,152	40,980	113,132
Small business owners	4,936	4,107	9,043

## Immigrants pay property taxes, even if they are renters

### Property owners

Median property tax paid  
Share who pay \$10,000 or more in property tax  
Number of households  
Avg. people per household  
Share in owner-occupied homes

	U.S.-born	Foreign-born
Median property tax paid \$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
Share who pay \$10,000 or more in property tax	52%	53%
Number of households	41,855	18,884
Avg. people per household	2.6	3.5
Share in owner-occupied homes	86%	77%

### Renters

Median rent  
Avg. people per household  
Number of households  
Share in renter-occupied homes

	U.S.-born	Foreign-born
Median rent	\$1,100	\$1,400
Avg. people per household	1.7	3.4
Number of households	9,279	5,540
Share in renter-occupied homes	14%	23%

## Most immigrants live in families that earn at least \$80,000/year

Share of individuals in families with incomes	Foreign-born	U.S.-born	Percentage point difference
Under \$20,000	4%	3%	2%
\$20,000 to \$39,999	8%	6%	2%
\$40,000 to \$59,999	11%	5%	5%
\$60,000 to \$79,999	16%	9%	7%
\$80,000 to \$199,999	41%	42%	-1%
\$200,000 plus	19%	34%	-15%
Median	\$100,000	\$137,450	-27%

## Immigrants are a significant share of nearly all occupations

	Immigrant share of occupation
Executive, administrative, managerial	32%
Professional specialty (incl. doctors, engineers, lawyers)	34%
Registered nurses, pharmacists, and health therapists	54%
Teachers, professors, librarians, social scientists, social workers, & artists	13%
Technicians (incl. health, engineering & science)	55%
Sales (supervisors, real estate, finance & insurance)	42%
Sales (clerks & cashiers)	37%
Administrative support (incl. clerical)	36%
Private household & personal service	61%
Firefighters, police & supervisors of protective services	n/a
Guards, cleaning, and building services	20%
Food preparation services	70%
Dental, health, & nursing aides	53%
Mechanics & repairers	n/a
Construction trades	32%
Precision production	71%
Machine operators	59%
Fabricators	n/a
Drivers (incl. heavy equipment operators)	39%
Construction laborers & other material handlers	76%
Farming, forestry & agriculture (incl. gardeners)	n/a
<b>Total</b>	<b>36%</b>

# North Hempstead

Most immigrants in North Hempstead are U.S. citizens—66 percent of immigrant adults have become naturalized citizens. Nearly all children living in immigrant families (88 percent) were born in the United States.

Twenty-five percent of immigrants are Latinos, and about half (51 percent) of Latinos are immigrants.

Fifty percent of immigrants report either only speaking English or speaking English very well. Another 28 percent say they speak English well.

The fastest-growing groups of immigrants in

North Hempstead are immigrants from the Philippines, who have nearly tripled their number since 2000; the number from Hong Kong grew by 159 percent, and from Greece by 103 percent.

## Immigrants are not all Latinos, and Latinos are not all immigrants

	Share of immigrants who are white/black/Latino/Asian	Share of whites/blacks/Latinos/Asians who are immigrants
White	33%	14%
Black	6%	30%
Latino/Hispanic	25%	51%
Asian	35%	70%
Other	n/a	n/a
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>27%</b>

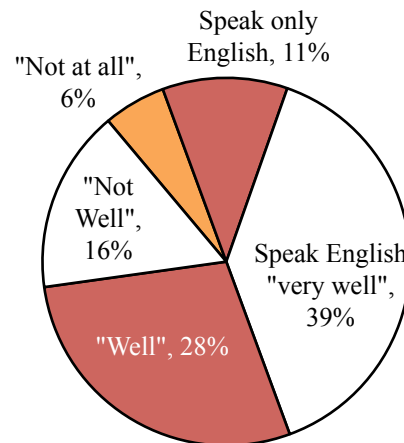
## Top immigrant country of birth and fastest-growing groups

	2000	2009	2009 share	Growth 2000-2009
El Salvador	3,644	7,120	11%	95%
India	5,066	7,029	11%	39%
Iran	5,115	5,901	10%	15%
Korea	2,292	4,145	7%	81%
Italy	3,151	3,424	6%	9%
China	1,704	2,624	4%	54%
Philippines	884	2,314	4%	162%
Colombia	1,108	1,965	3%	77%
Haiti	1,558	1,809	3%	16%
Greece	772	1,566	3%	103%
Hong Kong	506	1,312	2%	159%
Portugal	2,136	1,300	2%	-39%
Japan	830	1,296	2%	56%
Germany	1,367	1,260	2%	-8%
Taiwan	1,056	1,216	2%	15%
Ecuador	1,126	1,203	2%	7%
Jamaica	1,037	1,129	2%	9%
Guatemala	836	1,097	2%	31%
Israel/Palestine	963	1,090	2%	13%
Mexico	1,966	1,024	2%	-48%
Top 20 in 2009	37,117	49,824	80%	34%
All other	14,933	12,255	20%	-18%
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,050</b>	<b>62,079</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>19%</b>

## Most immigrants are citizens; most kids of immigrants are U.S.-born

	Number	Share
<b>All foreign-born</b>	<b>62,079</b>	<b>100%</b>
Naturalized U.S. citizen	39,285	63%
Non-citizen	22,794	37%
<b>Foreign-born adults (18+)</b>	<b>58,644</b>	<b>100%</b>
Naturalized U.S. citizen	38,564	66%
Non-citizen	20,080	34%
<b>All children in North Hempstead</b>	<b>56,489</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Children in immigrant families</b>	<b>29,334</b>	<b>52%</b>
Born in the United States	25,880	88%
Foreign-born	3,454	12%

## How well do immigrants speak English?



Sources for all charts on these two pages: FPI analysis of 2000 Census and 2009 ACS. Small business based on 2005-09 ACS. Details in Appendix, "Note on Sources."

# Oyster Bay/Glen Cove

Immigrants make up 14 percent of the population, 17 percent of the labor force, and 24 percent of small business owners living in the towns of Oyster Bay and Glen Cove.

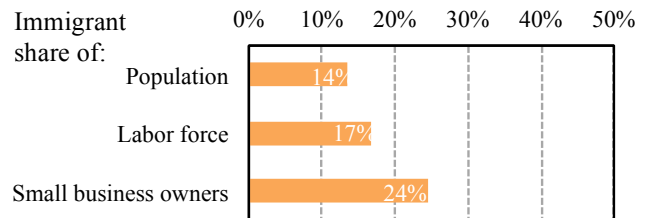
Immigrants are paying property taxes as homeowners—92 percent of immigrants live in families that own their own home. And, 40 percent of these immigrant-headed households pay \$10,000 or more in property taxes—the same as families with U.S.-born heads of household.

Immigrants make up 19 percent of executives and managers living in Oyster Bay/Glen Cove, 16 percent of people in professional specialties (such as doctors or engineers), and 15 percent of registered nurses, pharmacists, and health therapists.

And immigrant family income is as high as

U.S.-born families; most immigrants are middle class, with 68 percent in families earning at least \$80,000/year.

## Immigrants are a significant share of labor force and of small business owners



	U.S.-born	Foreign-born	Total
Population	284,718	44,860	329,578
Labor force	146,233	29,382	175,615
Small business owners	9,546	3,090	12,636

## Immigrants pay property taxes, even if they are renters

### Property owners

Median property tax paid	\$9,499	\$8,499
Share who pay \$10,000 or more in property tax	40%	40%
Number of households	77,803	15,493
Avg. people per household	2.9	3.3
Share in owner-occupied homes	91%	92%

### Renters

Median rent	\$1,300	\$1,500
Number of households	10,443	1,669
Avg. people per household	1.9	3.1
Share in renter-occupied homes	9%	8%

## Most immigrants live in families that earn at least \$80,000/year

Share of individuals in families with incomes	Foreign-born	U.S.-born	Percentage point difference
Under \$20,000	3%	3%	0%
\$20,000 to \$39,999	9%	6%	3%
\$40,000 to \$59,999	11%	8%	2%
\$60,000 to \$79,999	9%	9%	0%
\$80,000 to \$199,999	48%	50%	-2%
\$200,000 plus	20%	23%	-3%
<b>Median</b>	<b>\$119,000</b>	<b>\$121,500</b>	<b>-2%</b>

## Immigrants are a significant share of nearly all occupations

	Immigrant share of occupation
Executive, administrative, managerial	19%
Professional specialty (incl. doctors, engineers, lawyers)	16%
Registered nurses, pharmacists, and health therapists	15%
Teachers, professors, librarians, social scientists, social workers, & artists	10%
Technicians (incl. health, engineering & science)	21%
Sales (supervisors, real estate, finance & insurance)	14%
Sales (clerks & cashiers)	14%
Administrative support (incl. clerical)	15%
Private household & personal service	28%
Firefighters, police & supervisors of protective services	n/a
Guards, cleaning, and building services	n/a
Food preparation services	20%
Dental, health, & nursing aides	n/a
Mechanics & repairers	18%
Construction trades	n/a
Precision production	34%
Machine operators	n/a
Fabricators	n/a
Drivers (incl. heavy equipment operators)	34%
Construction laborers & other material handlers	32%
Farming, forestry & agriculture (incl. gardeners)	26%
<b>Total</b>	<b>17%</b>

# Oyster Bay/Glen Cove

Most immigrants in Oyster Bay/Glen Cove are U.S. citizens—74 percent of immigrant adults have become naturalized citizens. Nearly all children living in immigrant families (93 percent) were born in the United States.

Sixteen percent of immigrants are Latinos, and about a third (30 percent) of Latinos are immigrants.

Sixty percent of immigrants report either only speaking English or speaking English very well. Another 23 percent say they speak English well.

The fastest-growing groups of immigrants in

Oyster Bay/Glen Cove are immigrants from China, who have more than tripled their number since 2000; the number from Korea grew by 212 percent, and from Turkey by 117 percent.

## Immigrants are not all Latinos, and Latinos are not all immigrants

	Share of immigrants who are white/black/Latino/Asian	Share of whites/blacks/Latinos/Asians who are immigrants
White	43%	7%
Black	2%	9%
Latino/Hispanic	16%	30%
Asian	37%	70%
Other	n/a	n/a
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>14%</b>

## Top immigrant country of birth and fastest-growing groups

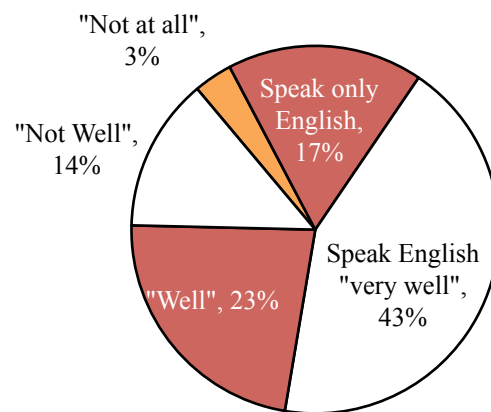
	2000	2009	2009 Share	Growth 2000-2009
Italy	5,171	5,540	12%	7%
China	1,292	4,631	10%	258%
Korea	1,305	4,070	9%	212%
India	3,177	3,180	7%	0%
Afghanistan	197	1,901	4%	n/a
Colombia	1,360	1,698	4%	25%
Greece	1,347	1,393	3%	3%
Philippines	1,084	1,367	3%	26%
Turkey	546	1,187	3%	117%
El Salvador	2,914	1,036	2%	-64%
Taiwan	225	969	2%	n/a
Guatemala	309	934	2%	n/a
Poland	1,322	815	2%	-38%
Hong Kong	570	814	2%	43%
Peru	1,673	714	2%	-57%
Canada	457	688	2%	n/a
Germany	1,421	636	1%	-55%
Ecuador	952	635	1%	-33%
Asia, nec/ns	0	628	1%	n/a
Honduras	537	611	1%	14%
Top 20 in 2009	25,859	33,447	75%	29%
All other	16,795	11,413	25%	-32%
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,654</b>	<b>44,860</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5%</b>

## Most immigrants are citizens; most kids of immigrants are U.S.-born

	Number	Share
<b>All foreign-born</b>	<b>44,860</b>	<b>100%</b>
Naturalized U.S. citizen	32,878	73%
Non-citizen	11,982	27%
<b>Foreign-born adults</b>	<b>43,189</b>	<b>100%</b>
Naturalized U.S. citizen	32,009	74%
Non-citizen	11,180	26%

	Number	Share
<b>All children in Oyster Bay/Glen Cove</b>	<b>69,988</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Children in immigrant families</b>	<b>17,562</b>	<b>25%</b>
Born in the United States	16,368	93%
Foreign-born	1,194	7%

## How well do immigrants speak English?



Sources for all charts on these two pages: FPI analysis of 2000 Census and 2009 ACS. Small business based on 2005-09 ACS. Details in Appendix, "Note on Sources."



# Huntington

*Immigrants make up 13 percent of the population, 16 percent of the labor force, and 9 percent of small business owners living in the town of Huntington.*

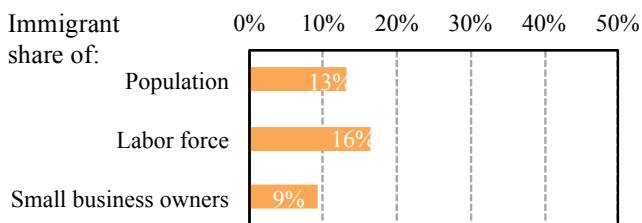
*Immigrants are paying property taxes as homeowners—72 percent of immigrants live in families that own their own home. And 44 percent of these immigrant-headed households pay \$10,000 or more in property taxes—just slightly less than the 47 percent of families with U.S.-born heads of household.*

*Immigrants make up 12 percent of executives and managers living in Huntington, 18 percent of people in professional specialties (such as doctors or engineers), and 16 percent of registered nurses, pharmacists, and health therapists.*

*And, while immigrant family income is not*

*as high as for U.S.-born families, most immigrants are middle class, with 69 percent in families earning at least \$80,000/year.*

## Immigrants are a significant share of labor force and of small business owners



	U.S.-born	Foreign-born	Total
Population	175,900	26,439	202,339
Labor force	87,698	17,132	104,830
Small business owners	7,564	779	8,343

## Immigrants pay property taxes, even if they are renters

### Property owners

Median property tax paid	\$9,499	\$9,499
Share who pay \$10,000 or more in property tax	47%	44%
Number of households	48,172	6,334
Avg. people per household	2.9	3.3
Share in owner-occupied homes	89%	72%

### Renters

Median rent	\$1,300	\$1,500
Number of households	6,369	2,274
Avg. people per household	2.4	3.9
Share in renter-occupied homes	11%	28%

## Most immigrants live in families that earn at least \$80,000/year

Share of individuals in families with incomes	Foreign-born	U.S.-born	Percentage point difference
Under \$20,000	2%	1%	1%
\$20,000 to \$39,999	9%	6%	3%
\$40,000 to \$59,999	15%	8%	8%
\$60,000 to \$79,999	5%	12%	-7%
\$80,000 to \$199,999	53%	49%	4%
\$200,000 plus	16%	24%	-8%
Median	\$112,000	\$130,400	-14%

## Immigrants are a significant share of nearly all occupations

Occupation	Immigrant share of occupation
Executive, administrative, managerial	12%
Professional specialty (incl. doctors, engineers, lawyers)	18%
Registered nurses, pharmacists, and health therapists	16%
Teachers, professors, librarians, social scientists, social workers, & artists	6%
Technicians (incl. health, engineering & science)	13%
Sales (supervisors, real estate, finance & insurance)	11%
Sales (clerks & cashiers)	11%
Administrative support (incl. clerical)	12%
Private household & personal service	43%
Firefighters, police & supervisors of protective services	n/a
Guards, cleaning, and building services	n/a
Food preparation services	43%
Dental, health, & nursing aides	57%
Mechanics & repairers	n/a
Construction trades	15%
Precision production	n/a
Machine operators	42%
Fabricators	n/a
Drivers (incl. heavy equipment operators)	n/a
Construction laborers & other material handlers	n/a
Farming, forestry & agriculture (incl. gardeners)	31%
<b>Total</b>	<b>16%</b>

# Huntington

Most immigrants in Huntington are U.S. citizens—63 percent of immigrant adults have become naturalized citizens. The vast majority of children living in immigrant families (83 percent) were born in the United States.

A third of immigrants are Latinos, and half (49 percent) of Latinos are immigrants.

Half of immigrants (49 percent) report either only speaking English or speaking English very well. Another 27 percent say they speak English well.

The fastest-growing groups of immigrants in Huntington are immigrants from India, increasing by 75 percent between 2000 and

2009, followed by immigrants from Haiti (60 percent), Korea (52 percent) and China (36 percent).

## Immigrants are not all Latinos, and Latinos are not all immigrants

	Share of immigrants who are white/black/Latino/Asian	Share of whites/blacks/Latinos/Asians who are immigrants
White	32%	5%
Black	10%	32%
Latino/Hispanic	33%	49%
Asian	24%	64%
Other	n/a	n/a
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>13%</b>

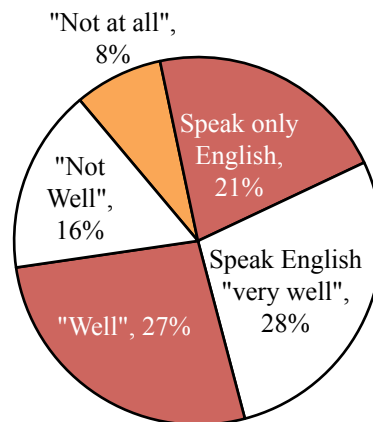
## Top immigrant country of birth and fastest-growing groups

	2000	2009	2009 Share	Growth 2000-2009
El Salvador	3,325	2,940	11%	-12%
India	910	1,596	6%	75%
Honduras	471	1,429	5%	n/a
China	931	1,267	5%	36%
Haiti	662	1,059	4%	60%
Korea	689	1,049	4%	52%
Denmark	113	1,016	4%	n/a
Africa, ns/nec	77	967	4%	n/a
Mexico	471	837	3%	n/a
Italy	1,457	818	3%	-44%
Pakistan	376	727	3%	n/a
Jamaica	232	678	3%	n/a
Peru	304	606	2%	n/a
Philippines	363	502	2%	n/a
Top 14 in 2009	10,381	15,491	59%	49%
All other	10,722	10,948	41%	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,103</b>	<b>26,439</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>25%</b>

## Most immigrants are citizens; most kids of immigrants are U.S.-born

	Number	Share
<b>All foreign-born</b>	<b>26,439</b>	<b>100%</b>
Naturalized U.S. citizen	16,015	61%
Non-citizen	10,424	39%
<b>Foreign-born adults</b>	<b>24,506</b>	<b>100%</b>
Naturalized U.S. citizen	15,545	63%
Non-citizen	8,961	37%
<b>All children in Huntington</b>	<b>48,537</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Children in immigrant families</b>	<b>10,932</b>	<b>23%</b>
Born in the United States	9,068	83%
Foreign-born	1,864	17%

## How well do immigrants speak English?



Sources for all charts on these two pages: FPI analysis of 2000 Census and 2009 ACS. Small business based on 2005-09 ACS. Details in Appendix, "Note on Sources."

# Smithtown

Immigrants make up 5 percent of the population and 6 percent of the labor force living in the town of Smithtown.

Immigrants are paying property taxes as homeowners—86 percent of immigrants live in families that own their own home. And 34 percent of these immigrant-headed households pay \$10,000 or more in property taxes—just slightly less than the 41 percent of families with U.S.-born heads of household.

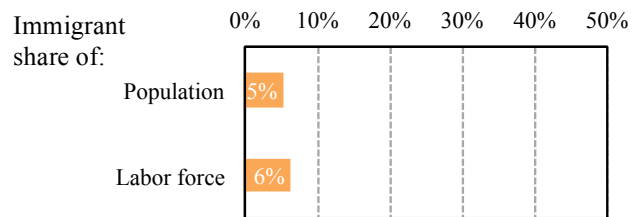
Immigrants make up 23 percent of people in professional specialties (such as doctors or engineers)—much more than their 6 percent share of all workers.

And, while immigrant family income is not as high as for U.S.-born families, most immigrants have middle class incomes. In Smithtown, the median income for immigrant families is \$91,000, which means that more than half of immigrants earn

above \$91,000 per year.

With a total population of 60,000, Smithtown is the smallest of the areas studied in total population, so some of the data reported in other areas is not possible to report with statistical significance for Smithtown.

Immigrants make up five percent of the population and six percent of the labor force



Immigrants are a quarter of all professionals in Smithtown

Immigrants pay property taxes, even if they are renters

	U.S.-born	Foreign-Born
<b>Property owners</b>		
Median property tax paid	\$9,499	\$7,999
Share who pay \$10,000 or more in property tax	41%	34%
Number of households	30,950	2,444
Avg. people per household	3.0	3.2
Share in owner-occupied homes	91%	86%
<b>Renters</b>		
Median rent	\$1,300	\$1,800
Number of households	4,646	454
Avg. people per household	1.9	2.7
Share in renter-occupied homes	9%	14%

Immigrant median family income is \$91,000

	Foreign-born	U.S.-born	Percentage point difference
Median family income	\$91,000	\$119,400	-24%

	Immigrant share of occupation
Executive, administrative, managerial	n/a
Professional specialty (incl. doctors, engineers, lawyers)	23%
Registered nurses, pharmacists, and health therapists	n/a
Teachers, professors, librarians, social scientists, social workers, & artists	n/a
Technicians (incl. health, engineering & science)	n/a
Sales (supervisors, real estate, finance & insurance)	n/a
Sales (clerks & cashiers)	n/a
Administrative support (incl. clerical)	7%
Private household & personal service	n/a
Firefighters, police & supervisors of protective services	n/a
Guards, cleaning, and building services	n/a
Food preparation services	n/a
Dental, health, & nursing aides	n/a
Mechanics & repairers	n/a
Construction trades	n/a
Precision production	n/a
Machine operators	n/a
Fabricators	n/a
Drivers (incl. heavy equipment operators)	n/a
Construction laborers & other material handlers	n/a
Farming, forestry & agriculture (incl. gardeners)	n/a
<b>Total</b>	<b>6%</b>



# Smithtown

*Most immigrants in Smithtown are U.S. citizens—83 percent of immigrant adults have become naturalized citizens. Virtually all children living in immigrant families were born in the United States (the relatively small sample shows the number to be 100 percent).*

*Seventeen percent of immigrants are Latinos, and 19 percent of Latinos are immigrants.*

*Seventy-eight percent of immigrants report either only speaking English or speaking English very well. Another 11 percent say they speak English well.*

*The largest groups of immigrants in Smithtown are immigrants from Germany and Guyana/British Guiana.*

## Immigrants are not all Latinos, and Latinos are not all immigrants

	Share of immigrants who are white/black/Latino/Asian	Share of whites/blacks/Latinos/Asians who are immigrants
White	45%	3%
Black	10%	74%
Latino/Hispanic	17%	19%
Asian	25%	58%
Other	n/a	n/a
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5%</b>

## Most immigrants are citizens; most kids of immigrants are U.S.-born

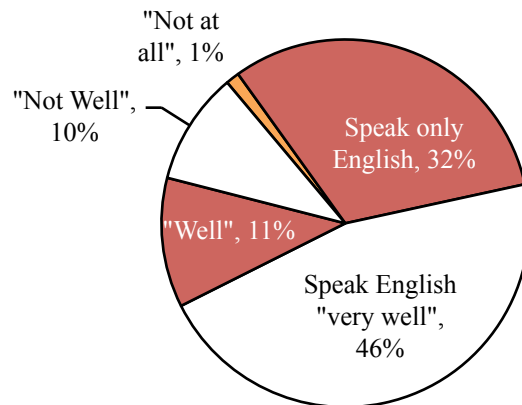
	Number	Share
<b>All foreign-born</b>	<b>6,356</b>	<b>100%</b>
Naturalized U.S. citizen	5,252	83%
Non-citizen	1,104	17%
<b>Foreign-born adults</b>	<b>6,356</b>	<b>100%</b>
Naturalized U.S. citizen	5,252	83%
Non-citizen	1,104	17%

<b>All children in Smithtown</b>	<b>31,523</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Children in immigrant families</b>	<b>3,435</b>	<b>11%</b>
Born in the United States	3,435	100%
Foreign-born	n/a	n/a

## Top immigrant country of birth and fastest-growing groups

	2000	2009	2009 Share	Growth 2000-2009
Germany	591	810	13%	37%
Guyana/British Guiana	0	586	9%	n/a
Top 2 in 2009	591	1,396	22%	136%
All other	8,133	4,960	78%	-39%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8724</b>	<b>6356</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>-27%</b>

## How well do immigrants speak English?



Sources for all charts on these two pages: FPI analysis of 2000 Census and 2009 ACS. Small business based on 2005-09 ACS. Details in Appendix, "Note on Sources."

# Babylon

*Immigrants make up 15 percent of the population, 18 percent of the labor force, and 23 percent of small business owners living in the town of Babylon.*

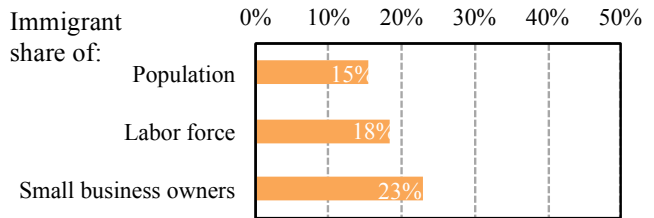
*Immigrants are paying property taxes as homeowners—82 percent of immigrants live in families that own their own home. And, 25 percent of these immigrant-headed households pay \$10,000 or more in property taxes—just slightly more than the 21 percent of families with U.S.-born heads of household.*

*Immigrants make up 12 percent of executives and managers living in Babylon, 17 percent of technicians, and 27 percent—well above their 18 percent share of all workers—of registered nurses, pharmacists, and health therapists.*

*And immigrant family income is higher*

*than it is for U.S.-born families; most immigrants are middle class, with 61 percent in families earning at least \$80,000/year.*

## Immigrants are a significant share of labor force and a quarter of small business owners



	U.S.-born	Foreign-born	Total
Population	186,269	33,743	220,012
Labor force	90,331	20,458	110,789
Small business owners	2,060	609	2,669

## Immigrants pay property taxes, even if they are renters

### Property owners

Median property tax paid	\$7,499	\$8,499
Share who pay \$10,000 or more in property tax	21%	25%
Number of households	42,347	7,060
Avg. people per household	3.0	4.3
Share in owner-occupied homes	81%	82%

### Renters

Median rent	\$1,300	\$1,100
Number of households	12,138	2,806
Avg. people per household	2.3	2.6
Share in renter-occupied homes	19%	18%

## Most immigrants live in families that earn at least \$80,000/year

Share of individuals in families with incomes	Foreign-born	U.S.-born	Percentage point difference
Under \$20,000	3%	4%	-1%
\$20,000 to \$39,999	12%	10%	1%
\$40,000 to \$59,999	16%	12%	4%
\$60,000 to \$79,999	8%	17%	-9%
\$80,000 to \$199,999	57%	51%	7%
\$200,000 plus	4%	6%	-2%
<b>Median</b>	<b>\$100,000</b>	<b>\$89,800</b>	<b>11%</b>

## Immigrants are a significant share of nearly all occupations

Occupation	Immigrant share of occupation
Executive, administrative, managerial	12%
Professional specialty (incl. doctors, engineers, lawyers)	n/a
Registered nurses, pharmacists, and health therapists	27%
Teachers, professors, librarians, social scientists, social workers, & artists	9%
Technicians (incl. health, engineering & science)	17%
Sales (supervisors, real estate, finance & insurance)	15%
Sales (clerks & cashiers)	15%
Administrative support (incl. clerical)	15%
Private household & personal service	39%
Firefighters, police & supervisors of protective services	n/a
Guards, cleaning, and building services	21%
Food preparation services	n/a
Dental, health, & nursing aides	25%
Mechanics & repairers	23%
Construction trades	14%
Precision production	n/a
Machine operators	48%
Fabricators	n/a
Drivers (incl. heavy equipment operators)	28%
Construction laborers & other material handlers	30%
Farming, forestry & agriculture (incl. gardeners)	44%
<b>Total</b>	<b>18%</b>

# Babylon

*A little more than half of immigrants in Babylon are U.S. citizens—53 percent of immigrant adults have become naturalized citizens. Nearly all children living in immigrant families (93 percent) were born in the United States.*

*Twenty-nine percent of immigrants are Latinos, and a little more than a third (35 percent) of Latinos are immigrants.*

*Fifty percent of immigrants report either only speaking English or speaking English very well. Another 27 percent say they speak English well.*

*The fastest-growing groups of immigrants in Babylon are immigrants from India, who have more than quadrupled their number*

*since 2000; the number from Jamaica grew by 129 percent, and from the Dominican Republic by 93 percent.*

## Immigrants are not all Latinos, and Latinos are not all immigrants

	Share of immigrants who are white/black/Latino/Asian	Share of whites/blacks/Latinos/Asians who are immigrants
White	22%	5%
Black	26%	22%
Latino/Hispanic	29%	35%
Asian	24%	76%
Other	n/a	n/a
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>15%</b>

## Most immigrants are citizens; most kids of immigrants are U.S.-born

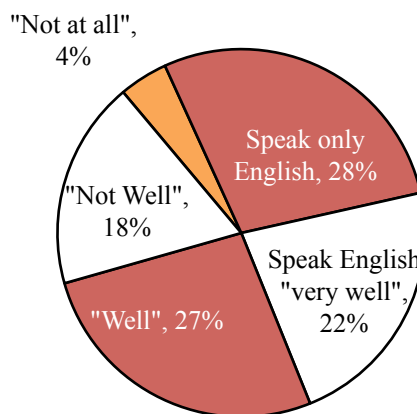
	Number	Share
<b>All foreign-born</b>	<b>33,743</b>	<b>100%</b>
Naturalized U.S. citizen	17,656	52%
Non-citizen	16,087	48%
<b>Foreign-born adults</b>	<b>32,472</b>	<b>100%</b>
Naturalized U.S. citizen	17,187	53%
Non-citizen	15,285	47%

## Top immigrant country of birth and fastest-growing groups

	2000	2009	2009 Share	Growth 2000-2009
Jamaica	2,005	4,601	14%	129%
Dominican Republic	1,820	3,513	10%	93%
El Salvador	3,119	3,509	10%	13%
India	586	2,723	8%	365%
Haiti	1,412	2,679	8%	90%
Pakistan	258	2,604	8%	n/a
Poland	2,780	2,282	7%	-18%
Italy	2,477	1,468	4%	-41%
Guyana/British Guiana	922	949	3%	3%
Korea	229	911	3%	n/a
Colombia	1,360	772	2%	-43%
China	507	716	2%	41%
Germany	892	599	2%	-33%
Ecuador	638	521	2%	-18%
Top 14 in 2009	19,005	27,847	83%	47%
All other	9,363	5,896	17%	-37%
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,368</b>	<b>33,743</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>19%</b>

	Number	Share
<b>All children in Babylon</b>	<b>49,867</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Children in immigrant families</b>	<b>14,941</b>	<b>30%</b>
Born in the United States	13,927	93%
Foreign-born	1,014	7%

## How well do immigrants speak English?



Sources for all charts on these two pages: FPI analysis of 2000 Census and 2009 ACS. Small business based on 2005-09 ACS. Details in Appendix, "Note on Sources."

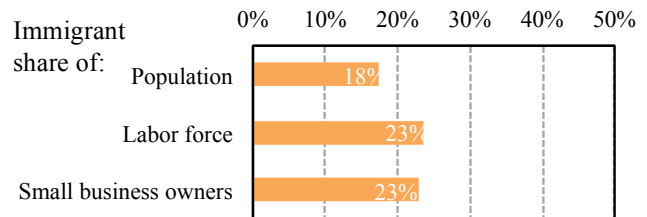
*Immigrants make up 18 percent of the population, 23 percent of the labor force, and 23 percent of small business owners living in the town of Islip.*

*Immigrants are paying property taxes as homeowners—80 percent of immigrants live in families that own their own home. And 5 percent of these immigrant-headed households pay \$10,000 or more in property taxes—considerably less than the 25 percent of families in Islip with U.S.-born heads of household.*

*Immigrants make up 13 percent of executives and managers living in Islip, 15 percent of people in professional specialties (such as doctors or engineers), and 20 percent of registered nurses, pharmacists, and health therapists.*

*And, while immigrant family income is not as high as for U.S.-born families, most immigrants are middle class, with 57 percent in families earning at least \$80,000/year.*

## Immigrants are a significant share of labor force and a quarter of small business owners



	U.S.-born	Foreign-born	Total
Population	283,400	60,260	343,660
Labor force	145,406	44,484	189,890
Small business owners	5,391	1,596	6,987

## Immigrants pay property taxes, even if they are renters

### Property owners

Median property tax paid	\$7,499	\$6,499
Share who pay \$10,000 or more in property tax	25%	5%
Number of households	70,623	12,712
Avg. people per household	2.9	4.4
Share in owner-occupied homes	87%	80%

### Renters

Median rent	\$1,300	\$1,100
Number of households	14,184	3,683
Avg. people per household	2.1	3.4
Share in renter-occupied homes	13%	20%

## Most immigrants live in families that earn at least \$80,000/year

Share of individuals in families with incomes	Foreign-born	U.S.-born	Percentage point difference
Under \$20,000	2%	4%	-3%
\$20,000 to \$39,999	15%	7%	8%
\$40,000 to \$59,999	13%	12%	0%
\$60,000 to \$79,999	13%	11%	2%
\$80,000 to \$199,999	49%	54%	-5%
\$200,000 plus	8%	11%	-3%
<b>Median</b>	<b>\$90,400</b>	<b>\$102,000</b>	<b>-11%</b>

## Immigrants are a significant share of nearly all occupations

Occupation	Immigrant share of occupation
Executive, administrative, managerial	13%
Professional specialty (incl. doctors, engineers, lawyers)	15%
Registered nurses, pharmacists, and health therapists	20%
Teachers, professors, librarians, social scientists, social workers, & artists	9%
Technicians (incl. health, engineering & science)	12%
Sales (supervisors, real estate, finance & insurance)	13%
Sales (clerks & cashiers)	22%
Administrative support (incl. clerical)	24%
Private household & personal service	39%
Firefighters, police & supervisors of protective services	n/a
Guards, cleaning, and building services	28%
Food preparation services	37%
Dental, health, & nursing aides	37%
Mechanics & repairers	24%
Construction trades	17%
Precision production	23%
Machine operators	65%
Fabricators	50%
Drivers (incl. heavy equipment operators)	40%
Construction laborers & other material handlers	38%
Farming, forestry & agriculture (incl. gardeners)	66%
<b>Total</b>	<b>23%</b>

*Most immigrants in Islip are U.S. citizens—41 percent of immigrant adults have become naturalized citizens. Nearly all children living in immigrant families (92 percent) were born in the United States.*

*Fifty-eight percent of immigrants are Latinos, and 40 percent of Latinos are immigrants.*

*Thirty-eight percent of immigrants report either only speaking English or speaking English very well. Another 21 percent say they speak English well.*

*The fastest-growing groups of immigrants in Islip are immigrants from Haiti, who have more than doubled their number since 2000; the number from Guyana/British Guiana grew by 107 percent, and from the Dominican Republic by 71 percent.*

## Immigrants are not all Latinos, and Latinos are not all immigrants

	Share of immigrants who are white/black/Latino/Asian	Share of whites/blacks/Latinos/Asians who are immigrants
White	19%	5%
Black	12%	24%
Latino/Hispanic	58%	40%
Asian	10%	80%
Other	n/a	n/a
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>18%</b>

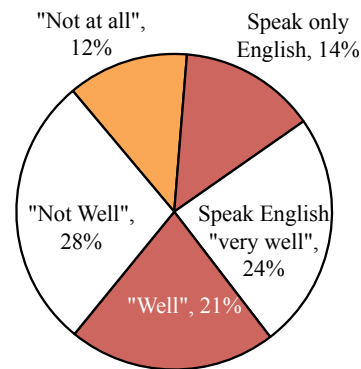
## Top immigrant country of birth and fastest-growing groups

	2000	2009	2009 Share	Growth 2000-2009
El Salvador	13,109	14,699	24%	12%
Dominican Republic	3,253	5,549	9%	71%
Haiti	1,542	3,839	6%	149%
Colombia	3,226	3,221	5%	0%
Brazil	75	3,149	5%	n/a
Ecuador	2,508	3,111	5%	24%
Guatemala	1,277	2,112	4%	65%
Peru	1,606	1,988	3%	24%
Pakistan	227	1,695	3%	n/a
Guyana/British Guiana	754	1,564	3%	107%
Jamaica	1,872	1,151	2%	-39%
China	622	1,040	2%	67%
Italy	2,067	1,002	2%	-52%
Bolivia	213	917	2%	n/a
Honduras	584	872	1%	49%
Poland	507	830	1%	64%
England	525	814	1%	55%
Argentina	161	784	1%	n/a
Canada	375	783	1%	n/a
Greece	485	752	1%	n/a
Turkey	434	674	1%	n/a
Bangladesh	50	654	1%	n/a
Portugal	567	644	1%	14%
Philippines	942	611	1%	-35%
India	1,299	596	1%	-54%
Top 25 in 2009	38,280	53,051	88%	39%
All other	10,709	7,209	12%	-33%
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,989</b>	<b>60,260</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>23%</b>

## Most immigrants are citizens; most kids of immigrants are U.S.-born

	Number	Share
<b>All foreign-born</b>	<b>60,260</b>	<b>100%</b>
Naturalized U.S. citizen	25,084	42%
Non-citizen	35,176	58%
<b>Foreign-born adults</b>	<b>57,733</b>	<b>100%</b>
Naturalized U.S. citizen	23,825	41%
Non-citizen	33,908	59%
<b>All children in Islip</b>	<b>85,130</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Children in immigrant families</b>	<b>28,885</b>	<b>34%</b>
Born in the United States	26,643	92%
Foreign-born	2,242	8%

## How well do immigrants speak English?



Sources for all charts on these two pages: FPI analysis of 2000 Census and 2009 ACS. Small business based on 2005-09 ACS. Details in Appendix, "Note on Sources."



# Brookhaven

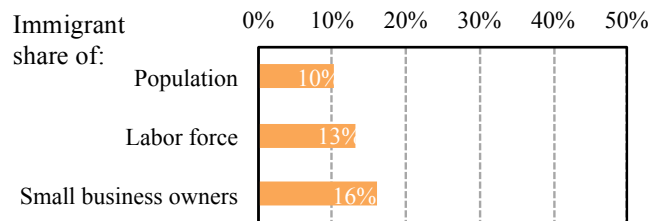
*Immigrants make up 10 percent of the population, 13 percent of the labor force, and 16 percent of small business owners living in the town of Brookhaven.*

*Immigrants are paying property taxes as homeowners—63 percent of immigrants live in families that own their own home. And, 26 percent of these immigrant-headed households pay \$10,000 or more in property taxes—10 percentage points more than the 16 percent of families with U.S.-born heads of household.*

*Immigrants make up 9 percent of executives and managers living in Brookhaven, 24 percent of people in professional specialties (such as doctors or engineers), and 15 percent—more than their 13 percent share of all workers—of registered nurses, pharmacists, and health therapists.*

*And immigrant family income is slightly higher than for U.S.-born families; most immigrants are middle class, with 62 percent in families earning at least \$80,000/year.*

## Immigrants are a significant share of labor force and of small business owners



	U.S.-born	Foreign-born	Total
Population	436,350	50,191	486,541
Labor force	216,401	33,111	249,512
Small business owners	7,549	1,462	9,011

## Immigrants pay property taxes, even if they are renters

### Property owners

Median property tax paid	\$7,499	\$7,499
Share who pay \$10,000 or more in property tax	16%	26%
Number of households	112,354	9,657
Avg. people per household	2.9	3.2
Share in owner-occupied homes	83%	63%

### Renters

Median rent	\$1,200	\$1,400
Number of households	25,420	5,553
Avg. people per household	2.5	3.0
Share in renter-occupied homes	17%	37%

## Most immigrants live in families that earn at least \$80,000/year

Share of individuals in families with incomes	Foreign-born	U.S.-born	Percentage point difference
Under \$20,000	1%	4%	-3%
\$20,000 to \$39,999	9%	9%	0%
\$40,000 to \$59,999	17%	11%	6%
\$60,000 to \$79,999	11%	13%	-2%
\$80,000 to \$199,999	49%	54%	-4%
\$200,000 plus	13%	9%	4%
<b>Median</b>	<b>\$102,600</b>	<b>\$100,000</b>	<b>3%</b>

## Immigrants are a significant share of nearly all occupations

Occupation	Immigrant share of occupation
Executive, administrative, managerial	9%
Professional specialty (incl. doctors, engineers, lawyers)	24%
Registered nurses, pharmacists, and health therapists	15%
Teachers, professors, librarians, social scientists, social workers, & artists	12%
Technicians (incl. health, engineering & science)	12%
Sales (supervisors, real estate, finance & insurance)	10%
Sales (clerks & cashiers)	8%
Administrative support (incl. clerical)	8%
Private household & personal service	19%
Firefighters, police & supervisors of protective services	n/a
Guards, cleaning, and building services	14%
Food preparation services	25%
Dental, health, & nursing aides	11%
Mechanics & repairers	n/a
Construction trades	12%
Precision production	n/a
Machine operators	42%
Fabricators	n/a
Drivers (incl. heavy equipment operators)	7%
Construction laborers & other material handlers	42%
Farming, forestry & agriculture (incl. gardeners)	42%
<b>Total</b>	<b>13%</b>

# Brookhaven

*Almost half of immigrants in Brookhaven are U.S. citizens—45 percent of immigrant adults have become naturalized citizens. The majority of children living in immigrant families (75 percent) were born in the United States.*

*Thirty-five percent of immigrants are Latinos, and about a third (32 percent) of Latinos are immigrants.*

*Fifty-four percent of immigrants report either only speaking English or speaking English very well. Another 24 percent say they speak English well.*

*The fastest-growing groups of immigrants in*

*Brookhaven are immigrants from El Salvador, who have nearly tripled their number since 2000; the number from Trinidad and Tobago grew by 178 percent, and from Ecuador by 156 percent.*

## Immigrants are not all Latinos, and Latinos are not all immigrants

	Share of immigrants who are white/black/Latino/Asian	Share of whites/blacks/Latinos/Asians who are immigrants
White	33%	4%
Black	4%	8%
Latino/Hispanic	35%	32%
Asian	26%	65%
Other	n/a	n/a
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>10%</b>

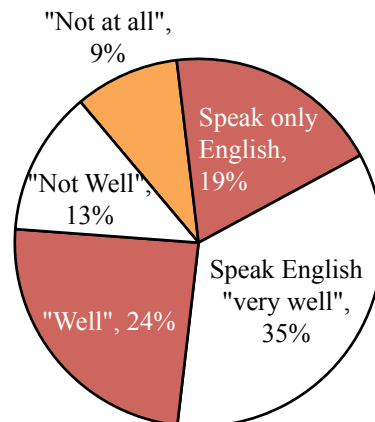
## Top immigrant country of birth and fastest-growing groups

	2000	2009	2009 Share	Growth 2000-2009
Ecuador	2,009	5,152	10%	156%
El Salvador	1,310	3,695	7%	182%
Mexico	1,362	3,125	6%	129%
China	2,517	2,527	5%	0%
Pakistan	1,011	2,497	5%	147%
Italy	3,048	2,352	5%	-23%
India	2,177	1,815	4%	-17%
Trinidad and Tobago	642	1,785	4%	178%
Portugal	1,210	1,464	3%	21%
Colombia	1,546	1,444	3%	-7%
Turkey	1,082	1,324	3%	22%
Korea	1,003	1,259	3%	26%
Bangladesh	149	1,204	2%	n/a
Germany	1,887	1,186	2%	-37%
Canada	819	1,183	2%	44%
Philippines	592	1,170	2%	98%
Other USSR/Russia	563	861	2%	53%
Guatemala	238	837	2%	n/a
Taiwan	602	823	2%	37%
Poland	803	792	2%	-1%
Dominican Republic	1,491	748	1%	-50%
Greece	1,064	706	1%	-34%
Peru	667	680	1%	2%
Ukraine	323	658	1%	n/a
Top 25 in 2009	28,115	39,287	78%	40%
All other	13,388	10,904	22%	-19%
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,503</b>	<b>50,191</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>21%</b>

## Most immigrants are citizens; most kids of immigrants are U.S.-born

	Number	Share
<b>All foreign-born</b>	<b>50,191</b>	<b>100%</b>
Naturalized U.S. citizen	21,986	44%
Non-citizen	28,205	56%
<b>Foreign-born adults</b>	<b>45,220</b>	<b>100%</b>
Naturalized U.S. citizen	20,367	45%
Non-citizen	24,853	55%
<b>All children in Brookhaven</b>	<b>124,185</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Children in immigrant families</b>	<b>18,538</b>	<b>15%</b>
Born in the United States	13,961	75%
Foreign-born	4,577	25%

## How well do immigrants speak English?



Sources for all charts on these two pages: FPI analysis of 2000 Census and 2009 ACS. Small business based on 2005-09 ACS. Details in Appendix, "Note on Sources."

# East End

Immigrants make up 14 percent of the population, 17 percent of the labor force, and 8 percent of small business owners living on the East End—that is, in the towns of Southampton, East Hampton, Shelter Island, Southold, and Riverhead.

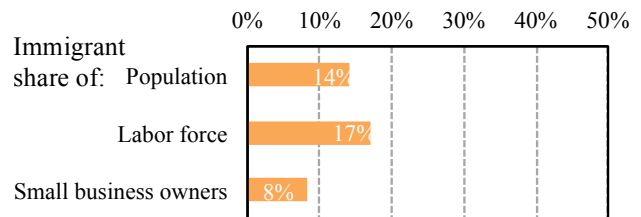
Immigrants are paying property taxes as homeowners—65 percent of immigrants live in families that own their own home. And 15 percent of these immigrant-headed households pay \$10,000 or more in property taxes—about the same as the 14 percent of families with U.S.-born heads of household, though with more people per household in immigrant-headed families.

East End immigrants make up 58 percent of workers in private households and personal services; 52 percent in farming and landscaping; 48 percent in construction trades; and 33 percent in food preparation. Immigrants also make up 7 percent of executive, administrative

and managerial workers; 8 percent of teachers, professors, librarians, social scientists, social workers, and artists; and 10 percent of administrative support workers.

While immigrant family income is not as high as for U.S.-born families, more than half (53 percent) live in families earning at least \$80,000/year.

## Immigrants are a significant share of workers and small business owners



	U.S.-born	Foreign-born	Total
Population	124,593	20,395	144,988
Labor force	65,061	13,408	78,469
Small business owners	6,703	605	7,308

## Immigrants pay property taxes, even if they are renters

### Property owners

Median property tax paid	\$5,249	\$4,649
Share who pay \$10,000 or more in property tax	14%	15%
Number of households	41,282	4,203
Avg. people per household	2.3	3.1
Share in owner-occupied homes	81%	65%

	U.S.-born	Foreign-born
Median property tax paid	\$5,249	\$4,649
Share who pay \$10,000 or more in property tax	14%	15%
Number of households	41,282	4,203
Avg. people per household	2.3	3.1
Share in owner-occupied homes	81%	65%

### Renters

Median rent	\$900	\$1,500
Number of households	8,607	1,898
Avg. people per household	2.3	3.8
Share in renter-occupied homes	19%	19%

	U.S.-born	Foreign-born
Median rent	\$900	\$1,500
Number of households	8,607	1,898
Avg. people per household	2.3	3.8
Share in renter-occupied homes	19%	19%

## Most immigrants live in families that earn at least \$80,000/year

Share of individuals in families with incomes	Foreign-born	U.S.-born	Percentage point difference
Under \$20,000	3%	5%	-1%
\$20,000 to \$39,999	18%	11%	7%
\$40,000 to \$59,999	14%	11%	3%
\$60,000 to \$79,999	12%	10%	1%
\$80,000 to \$199,999	45%	47%	-2%
\$200,000 plus	8%	16%	-8%
<b>Median</b>	<b>\$80,500</b>	<b>\$100,000</b>	<b>-20%</b>

## East End immigrants are clustered in a handful of occupations

Occupation	Immigrant share of occupation
Executive, administrative, managerial	7%
Professional specialty (incl. doctors, engineers, lawyers)	n/a
Registered nurses, pharmacists, and health therapists	n/a
Teachers, professors, librarians, social scientists, social workers, & artists	8%
Technicians (incl. health, engineering & science)	n/a
Sales (supervisors, real estate, finance & insurance)	n/a
Sales (clerks & cashiers)	n/a
Administrative support (incl. clerical)	10%
Private household & personal service	58%
Firefighters, police & supervisors of protective services	n/a
Guards, cleaning, and building services	26%
Food preparation services	33%
Dental, health, & nursing aides	n/a
Mechanics & repairers	n/a
Construction trades	48%
Precision production	n/a
Machine operators	n/a
Fabricators	n/a
Drivers (incl. heavy equipment operators)	n/a
Construction laborers & other material handlers	n/a
Farming, forestry & agriculture (incl. gardeners)	52%
<b>Total</b>	<b>17%</b>



## East End

*A third (33 percent) of all foreign-born adults living on the East End are U.S. citizens. Two thirds (66 percent) of all children living in immigrant families were born in the United States.*

*On the East End, a little more than half (58 percent) of immigrants are Latino, and two thirds of Latinos are immigrants (a third of Latinos were born in the United States).*

*Half (49 percent) of immigrants report either only speaking English or speaking English very well. Another 23 percent say they speak English well.*

*The fastest-growing groups of immigrants on the East End are immigrants from Mexico, who have tripled their number since 2000, and those from Colombia—growing by 142 percent to a total of 3,300. Colombians are now the biggest immigrant*

### Top immigrant country of birth and fastest-growing groups

	2000	2009	2009 Share	Growth 2000-2009
Colombia	1,357	3,278	16%	142%
Guatemala	1,632	2,673	13%	64%
Mexico	781	2,376	12%	204%
El Salvador	254	1,417	7%	n/a
Philippines	59	1,234	6%	n/a
Brazil	195	1,228	6%	n/a
Ecuador	894	1,045	5%	17%
Poland	946	975	5%	3%
Greece	166	782	4%	n/a
Germany	601	750	4%	25%
Nicaragua	21	548	3%	n/a
Canada	438	521	3%	n/a
Top 12 in 2009	7,344	16,827	83%	129%
All other	6,951	3,568	17%	-49%
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,295</b>	<b>20,395</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>43%</b>

*country of origin for immigrants on the East End.*

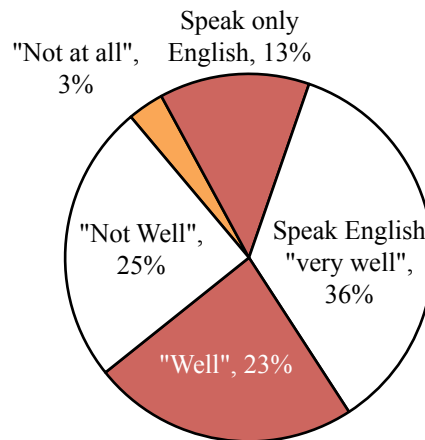
### A little more than half of immigrants are Latino, and two thirds of Latinos are immigrants

	Share of immigrants who are white/black/Latino/Asian	Share of whites/blacks/Latinos/Asians who are immigrants
White	33%	6%
Black	n/a	n/a
Latino/Hispanic	58%	66%
Asian	9%	94%
Other	n/a	n/a
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>14%</b>

### Most immigrants are citizens; most kids of immigrants are U.S.-born

	Number	Share
<b>All foreign-born</b>	<b>20,395</b>	<b>100%</b>
Naturalized U.S. citizen	6,082	30%
Non-citizen	14,313	70%
<b>Foreign-born adults</b>	<b>18,279</b>	<b>100%</b>
Naturalized U.S. citizen	5,991	33%
Non-citizen	12,288	67%
<b>All children in East End</b>	<b>26,822</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Children in immigrant families</b>	<b>5,452</b>	<b>20%</b>
Born in the United States	3,577	66%
Foreign-born	1,875	34%

### How well do immigrants speak English?



Sources for all charts on these two pages: FPI analysis of 2000 Census and 2009 ACS. Small business based on 2005-09 ACS. Details in Appendix, "Note on Sources." East End combines the towns of Southampton, East Hampton, Shelter Island, Southold and Riverhead to obtain a statistically significant sample.

### 3. Long Island in National Context

Immigration has been a particularly prominent political topic on Long Island, but viewed in national context, Long Island does not stand out as a likely area for immigration to attract special attention.

A look at comparable areas around the United States—affluent suburban counties—shows Nassau and Suffolk fitting in around the middle of the picture. Among the 50 counties with the highest median family income, Nassau and Suffolk rank in the middle in terms of immigrant share of population, and toward the bottom in terms of growth in immigrant population.

#### 1. Nassau and Suffolk are in the middle range of immigrant share of population among affluent suburbs

In 2010, immigrants made up 21 percent of the population of Nassau County and 14 percent of the population in Suffolk County. That put them in the middle range of affluent suburban counties—Nassau ranked 11<sup>th</sup> and Suffolk 21<sup>st</sup>—in immigrant share of the population. (Figure 25.)

### Immigrants in 50 most affluent suburban counties

	2010	percent foreign-born in 2010	Metro area
1	San Mateo County, California	35%	San Francisco
2	Montgomery County, Maryland	32%	Washington, DC
3	Fairfax County, Virginia	30%	Washington, DC
4	Middlesex County, New Jersey	30%	New York
5	Bergen County, New Jersey	29%	New York
6	Westchester County, New York	25%	New York
7	Contra Costa County, California	24%	San Francisco
8	Somerset County, New Jersey	23%	New York
9	Rockland County, New York	23%	New York
10	Loudoun County, Virginia	22%	Washington, DC
11	Nassau County, New York	21%	New York
12	Prince William County, Virginia	21%	Washington, DC
13	Fairfield County, Connecticut	20%	New York
14	Marin County, California	20%	San Francisco
15	Howard County, Maryland	19%	Baltimore
16	Morris County, New Jersey	19%	New York
17	DuPage County, Illinois	19%	Chicago
18	Collin County, Texas	17%	Dallas-Fort Worth
19	Norfolk County, Massachusetts	15%	Boston
20	Forsyth County, Georgia	14%	Atlanta
21	Suffolk County, New York	14%	New York
22	Monmouth County, New Jersey	13%	New York
23	Putnam County, New York	11%	New York
24	Montgomery County, Pennsylvania	10%	Philadelphia
25	Fayette County, Georgia	10%	Atlanta
26	Frederick County, Maryland	10%	Washington, DC
27	Burlington County, New Jersey	9%	Philadelphia
28	Chester County, Pennsylvania	9%	Philadelphia
29	Anne Arundel County, Maryland	8%	Baltimore
30	Middlesex County, Connecticut	8%	Hartford
31	Stafford County, Virginia	8%	Washington, DC
32	Hunterdon County, New Jersey	7%	New York
33	Tolland County, Connecticut	7%	Hartford
34	York County, Virginia	7%	Virginia Beach-Norfolk
35	Douglas County, Colorado	7%	Denver
36	Sussex County, New Jersey	6%	New York
37	Williamson County, Tennessee	6%	Nashville
38	Charles County, Maryland	6%	Washington, DC
39	Hamilton County, Indiana	6%	Indianapolis
40	Delaware County, Ohio	6%	Columbus
41	Carver County, Minnesota	6%	Minneapolis-St. Paul
42	Fauquier County, Virginia	6%	Washington, DC
43	Washington County, Minnesota	5%	Minneapolis-St. Paul
44	Calvert County, Maryland	5%	Washington, DC
45	Washington County, Rhode Island	5%	Providence
46	Ozaukee County, Wisconsin	4%	Milwaukee
47	Rockingham County, New Hampshire	4%	Boston
48	St. Mary's County, Maryland	4%	Lexington Park
49	Waukesha County, Wisconsin	4%	Milwaukee
50	Carroll County, Maryland	3%	Baltimore
	50 most affluent counties combined	18%	
	United States	13%	

**Figure 25.**  
Source: FPI analysis of 2010 ACS summary file.

**2. Immigration in affluent suburbs has been growing at the fastest rate in the Southeast, Southwest, and Midwest**

Between 2000 and 2010, the immigrant population more than tripled in three affluent suburban counties: Forsyth County, Georgia (335 percent growth); Delaware County, Ohio (271 percent growth); and Loudoun County, Virginia (265 percent growth). (100 percent growth represents a doubling of the immigrant population; 200 percent growth a tripling.) In another 11 affluent counties, the population more than doubled—in suburban areas in the states of Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, Indiana, Minnesota, Georgia, Texas, and Colorado.

In Suffolk County, the immigrant population increased by 35 percent over the same period, and in Nassau County by 20 percent. The average growth in immigrant population for the country as a whole is 28 percent, and for the 50 counties with the highest median family income combined it is 37 percent. **(Figure 26.)**

**Immigrant population growth in affluent suburban counties**

	2000 to 2010	Percent growth in immigration
1	Forsyth County, Georgia	335%
2	Delaware County, Ohio	271%
3	Loudoun County, Virginia	265%
4	Frederick County, Maryland	192%
5	Stafford County, Virginia	175%
6	Prince William County, Virginia	167%
7	Charles County, Maryland	164%
8	Calvert County, Maryland	153%
9	Williamson County, Tennessee	140%
10	Hamilton County, Indiana	137%
11	Carver County, Minnesota	127%
12	Fayette County, Georgia	126%
13	Collin County, Texas	111%
14	Douglas County, Colorado	106%
15	Howard County, Maryland	96%
16	Anne Arundel County, Maryland	92%
17	Washington County, Minnesota	91%
18	Fauquier County, Virginia	85%
19	Chester County, Pennsylvania	82%
20	St. Mary's County, Maryland	81%
21	York County, Virginia	60%
22	Burlington County, New Jersey	55%
23	Montgomery County, Pennsylvania	51%
24	Carroll County, Maryland	48%
25	Middlesex County, Connecticut	43%
26	Ozaukee County, Wisconsin	40%
27	Fairfax County, Virginia	38%
28	Tolland County, Connecticut	38%
29	Contra Costa County, California	37%
30	Somerset County, New Jersey	37%
31	Norfolk County, Massachusetts	35%
32	Montgomery County, Maryland	35%
33	Suffolk County, New York	35%
34	Middlesex County, New Jersey	34%
35	Putnam County, New York	31%
36	Rockland County, New York	29%
37	Morris County, New Jersey	28%
38	Monmouth County, New Jersey	28%
39	Hunterdon County, New Jersey	24%
40	Fairfield County, Connecticut	24%
41	DuPage County, Illinois	24%
42	Rockingham County, New Hampshire	22%
43	Marin County, California	21%
44	Nassau County, New York	20%
45	Waukesha County, Wisconsin	19%
46	Sussex County, New Jersey	18%
47	Bergen County, New Jersey	17%
48	Westchester County, New York	16%
49	Washington County, Rhode Island	13%
50	San Mateo County, California	12%
	50 most affluent counties combined	37%
	United States	28%

**Figure 26.**

Source: FPI analysis of 2000 Census and 2010 ACS summary file.

### 3. Nassau and Suffolk are among the 50 most affluent suburban counties in the United States

In 2010, among the 50 suburban counties with the highest median family income, Nassau and Suffolk ranked 9<sup>th</sup> and 35<sup>th</sup>, out of the more than 3,000 counties in the United States. The median family income in Nassau was \$107,000 and in Suffolk \$93,000. In the United States as a whole, the median family income in 2010 was \$61,000.

It is interesting, though perhaps not surprising, to note the extent to which affluent counties are suburban counties. When ranking all counties in the United States by median family income, the only counties in 2010 that were not clearly suburban that would otherwise be among the top 50 are just three counties that are at least partially urban: Arlington County, Virginia; Santa Clara County, California (which includes San Jose); and Middlesex County, Massachusetts (a large county that includes Cambridge and Somerville). In other words, 50 of the 53 counties with highest median family income were suburban, none rural, and three partially urban. **(Figure 27.)**

### Nassau and Suffolk are the 9<sup>th</sup> and 35<sup>th</sup> most affluent suburban counties in the U.S.

	2010	Median family income	Percent of national median
1	Loudoun County, Virginia	\$126,174	208%
2	Fairfax County, Virginia	\$122,189	202%
3	Howard County, Maryland	\$120,664	199%
4	Somerset County, New Jersey	\$115,339	190%
5	Hunterdon County, New Jersey	\$114,817	189%
6	Marin County, California	\$110,633	183%
7	Montgomery County, Maryland	\$108,828	180%
8	Morris County, New Jersey	\$107,639	178%
9	Nassau County, New York	\$106,838	176%
10	Douglas County, Colorado	\$104,816	173%
11	Norfolk County, Massachusetts	\$102,668	169%
12	Prince William County, Virginia	\$102,117	168%
13	Monmouth County, New Jersey	\$101,714	168%
14	Chester County, Pennsylvania	\$101,397	167%
15	Stafford County, Virginia	\$101,015	167%
16	Calvert County, Maryland	\$100,397	166%
17	Delaware County, Ohio	\$100,295	165%
18	Rockland County, New York	\$99,203	164%
19	San Mateo County, California	\$98,757	163%
20	Westchester County, New York	\$98,078	162%
21	Anne Arundel County, Maryland	\$97,974	162%
22	Carroll County, Maryland	\$97,411	161%
23	Bergen County, New Jersey	\$97,394	161%
24	Putnam County, New York	\$96,105	159%
25	Frederick County, Maryland	\$95,786	158%
26	Charles County, Maryland	\$95,366	157%
27	Sussex County, New Jersey	\$95,300	157%
28	Fairfield County, Connecticut	\$95,296	157%
29	St. Mary's County, Maryland	\$95,277	157%
30	Fauquier County, Virginia	\$94,402	156%
31	Montgomery County, Pennsylvania	\$94,289	156%
32	Tolland County, Connecticut	\$94,088	155%
33	Williamson County, Tennessee	\$93,807	155%
34	Hamilton County, Indiana	\$93,694	155%
35	Suffolk County, New York	\$93,164	154%
36	Burlington County, New Jersey	\$91,897	152%
37	York County, Virginia	\$91,667	151%
38	Washington County, Minnesota	\$91,382	151%
39	Fayette County, Georgia	\$90,953	150%
40	Forsyth County, Georgia	\$90,735	150%
41	Washington County, Rhode Island	\$90,241	149%
42	DuPage County, Illinois	\$89,698	148%
43	Ozaukee County, Wisconsin	\$89,199	147%
44	Collin County, Texas	\$89,028	147%
45	Middlesex County, New Jersey	\$88,678	146%
46	Carver County, Minnesota	\$88,444	146%
47	Middlesex County, Connecticut	\$88,155	145%
48	Rockingham County, New Hampshire	\$87,895	145%
49	Waukesha County, Wisconsin	\$87,579	144%
50	Contra Costa County, California	\$87,362	144%
	United States	\$60,609	100%

**Figure 27.**  
Source: FPI analysis of 2010 ACS summary file.

## End notes

<sup>1</sup> Max Pfeffer has conducted extensive research on the farm economy and rural communities of New York. A great deal is available on the web site of the Rural New York Initiative, <http://rnyi.cornell.edu>[http://devsoc.cals.cornell.edu/cals/devsoc/outreach/cardi/publications/upload/11-2004-immigrants\\_community.pdf](http://devsoc.cals.cornell.edu/cals/devsoc/outreach/cardi/publications/upload/11-2004-immigrants_community.pdf). Estimates of the number of farm workers in the downstate suburbs were calculated by Professor Pfeffer, at FPI's request, for this report. Pfeffer's findings are broadly consistent with the recent study of Hudson River farm workers, which found 71 percent of farm workers in the Hudson Valley to be undocumented and 21 percent to be guest workers. See Margaret Gray, with Emma Kreyche, *The Hudson Valley Farmworker Report*, (Annandale-on-Hudson, New York: Bard College Migrant Labor Project in association with Adelphi University, 2007).

<sup>2</sup> Abel Valenzuela, Jr. and Edwin Meléndez, "Day Labor in New York: Findings from the NYDL Survey," Community Development Research Center of the New School University, and Center for the Study of Urban Poverty of the University of California, Los Angeles, April 11, 2003.

<sup>3</sup> "Unauthorized Immigrants Pay Taxes, Too: Estimates of the State and Local Taxes Paid by Unauthorized Immigrant Households," Immigration Policy Center, April 18, 2011, based on data from the microsimulation model of the Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy. Estimate per family was provided to the Fiscal Policy Institute by the Institute for Taxation and Economic Policy, for this report.

<sup>4</sup> Stephen C. Goss, Letter to the Honorable

Richard J. Durbin, June 5, 2007, p. 3, cited in Paul N. Van de Water, "Immigration and Social Security," Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, November 20, 2008.

<sup>5</sup> *Unauthorized Immigrant Population: National and State Trends*, 2010, Pew Hispanic Center, February 1, 2011.

## Appendix

### Note on sources

*Data in this report draw primarily from the Public Use Microdata file of the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). In some instances, summary data from the 2010 ACS was used.*

**Figure 1. Immigrant share of economic output matches share of population.** FPI analysis of 2009 ACS. Working age is 16-64 years old. Economic output is derived from wage and salary and proprietors' income.

**Figure 2. Immigrants are more likely to commute, in both directions.** FPI analysis of 2009 ACS. Universe: Those 16 years of age and older who are employed in the civilian labor force and report a place of work.

**Figure 3. Immigrants make up a substantial share of all occupations but uniformed services.** FPI analysis of 2009 ACS, based on occupational categories defined in *Immigrants and the Economy* (Fiscal Policy Institute 2009). Universe: Long Island residents 16 years of age and older employed in the civilian labor force.

**Figures 4a, 4b, and 4c. Half of immigrants work in white-collar jobs, with wide variation within group.** FPI analysis of 2009 ACS. Figure 3 indicates jobs in "white-collar" and "other" occupations; for detailed explanation of occupational categories see *Immigrants in the Economy*, Fiscal Policy Institute, 2009. Universe: Long Island residents 16 years of age and older employed in the civilian labor force.

**Figure 5. More undocumented immigrants are in service jobs than in construction.** Based on Pew Hispanic Center data from March 2000-2006 CPS with legal status assigned. The CPS does not include direct information on unauthorized status or any legal status, other than naturalization. Status assignments use methods of Passel and Clark 1998 and Passel, Van Hook, and Bean 2004, 2005. Data have been adjusted to account for omissions from the CPS. Unpublished data from Passel (2007).

**Figure 6. Most immigrants live in families earning over \$80,000 per year.** FPI analysis of 2009 ACS. Universe: Primary families with at least two related members in a household. Foreign-born families are families with at least one foreign-born member who is 18 years of age or older. Incomes are in 2009 dollars.

**Figure 7. Immigrant workers earn about ¼ less than U.S.-born.** FPI analysis of 2009 ACS. Universe:

Long Island residents, age 25 and older who are employed full-time (at least 35 hours per week) and year-round (at least 50 weeks per year) in the civilian labor force. Incomes are in 2009 dollars.

**Figure 8. Immigrant families have more working adults.** FPI analysis of 2009 ACS. Universe: Primary families with at least two related members in a household. Foreign-born families are families with at least one foreign-born member who is 18 years of age or older.

**Figure 9. Race and ethnicity can make as much difference as nativity.** FPI analysis of 2009 ACS. Universe: Long Island residents, age 16 and older, who are employed full-time (at least 35 hours per week) and year-round (at least 50 weeks per year) in the civilian labor force. Incomes are in 2009 dollars.

**Figure 10. About half of immigrants have some college or more.** FPI analysis of 2009 ACS. Universe: Long Island residents, age 25 and older. (Shares differ from those in figure 9, which refer not to all residents 25 and older but all full-time, year-round workers 25 and older.)

**Figure 11. Total of workers with high school or less is down, despite immigration.** FPI analysis of 1980, 1990, and 2000 Census and 2009 ACS. Universe: Long Island residents, age 25 and older, in the civilian labor force.

**Figure 12a, 12b, 12c, and 12d. Immigrants are small business owners.** FPI analysis of 2000 Census and 2009 ACS. Universe: Self-employed incorporated business owners who have their business on Long Island, but may live elsewhere. Total earnings are derived from wage and salary and proprietors' income. Businesses by detailed industry are all those with over 500 immigrant small businesses.

**Figure 13. Most immigrants live in homes they own.** FPI analysis of 2009 ACS.

**Figures 14a and 14b. Immigrants pay substantial property taxes; renters also help cover property tax costs.** FPI analysis of 2009 ACS. Property taxes are top-coded at \$10,000 and are in 2009 dollars. Nativity of household head determines nativity of household.

**Figure 15. Immigrant share of population.** FPI analysis of 2009 ACS.

**Figures 16a, 16b, and 16c. Immigrants come from around the world.** FPI analysis of 2009 ACS.

**Figure 17. Most immigrants are not Latino, and about half of Latinos are not immigrants.** FPI analysis of 2009 ACS.

**Figure 18. The outlier period for immigration on Long Island is the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century.** For 1900 to 1980, the NYC Department of Planning; for 1990 to 2009, FPI analysis of Census and ACS; for 2010 American Fact Finder.

**Figure 19. Undocumented immigrants in Nassau, Suffolk and Westchester combined.** Pew Hispanic Center tabulations prepared for Fiscal Policy Institute. Average of estimates from March Supplements to the Current Population Survey for 2000-2006. See Passel 2006 for methods and details. Notes: To obtain a statistically significant sample, estimate includes Westchester as well as Nassau and Suffolk. (z) Rounds to zero or complementary suppression. China includes Hong Kong and Taiwan. Middle East includes Asian countries west of and including Iran, south of and including Turkey plus Cyprus and North Africa. Rounded to nearest 5,000; all figures rounded independently; proportions computed from unrounded figures.

**Figure 20. The national trend: Undocumented immigration is down in response to recession and perhaps enforcement.** Pew Hispanic Center estimates based on residual methodology applied to March Supplements to the Current Population Survey. See *Unauthorized Immigrant Population, 2010*, Washington, DC: Pew Hispanic Center.

**Figure 21: Within ten years, most immigrants speak English very well or speak only English.** FPI analysis of 2009 ACS. Universe is immigrants five years of age and older.

**Figure 22. Half or more of foreign-born adults have become naturalized U.S. citizens.** FPI analysis of 2009 ACS.

**Figure 23. The vast majority of children living in immigrant families were born in the United States, and a significant share of all kids live in immigrant families.** FPI analysis of 2009 ACS. Families are defined as primary families with at least two related members in a household. Foreign-born families are families with at least one foreign-born member who is 18 years of age or older.

**Figure 24. Fastest and slowest growth in immigrant populations.** FPI analysis of 2000 Census and 2009 ACS.

**Figures 25, 26 and 27. Immigrants in 50 most affluent suburban counties.** FPI analysis of 2010 ACS summary data. All counties are in Metropolitan Statistical Areas. Four counties were excluded because they are substantially urban: Arlington County, Virginia; Santa Clara County, California (which includes San Jose), and Middlesex County,

Massachusetts, a large county that includes Cambridge and Somerville. Also excluded was Alexandria City, Virginia, which is not a county but the Census Bureau includes as a "county equivalent." Includes counties (such as Calvert County, Maryland) that have significant rural components but are within Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

*This report refers to nine towns, some of which are combinations of towns due to geographical restrictions in Census Bureau microdata, on Long Island. The nine towns are: Hempstead/Long Beach, North Hempstead, Oyster Bay/Glen Cove, Huntington, Smithtown, Babylon, Islip, Brookhaven, and the East End, which includes the towns of Riverhead, Southampton, Southold and East Hampton, and Shelter Island. All of the nine Long Island towns present the same figures. Below are notes and sources for those figures.*

**Population and labor force.** FPI analysis of 2009 ACS.

**Small business owners.** FPI analysis of 2005-09 ACS. Universe: Self-employed incorporated business owners who have their business on Long Island, but may live elsewhere.

**Property owners and renters.** FPI analysis of 2009 ACS. Property taxes are top-coded at \$10,000 and are in 2009 dollars. Nativity of household head determines nativity of household.

**Family Income.** FPI analysis of 2009 ACS. Universe: Primary families with at least two related members in a household. Foreign-born families are families with at least one foreign-born member who is 18 years of age or older. Incomes are in 2009 dollars.

**Occupations.** FPI analysis of 2009 ACS, based on occupational categories defined in *Immigrants and the Economy* (Fiscal Policy Institute 2009). Universe: Long Island residents 16 years of age and older employed in the civilian labor force.

**Country of birth.** FPI analysis of 2000 Census and 2009 ACS.

**Race.** FPI analysis of 2009 ACS.

**Citizenship.** FPI analysis of 2009 ACS.

**Children of immigrants.** FPI analysis of 2009 ACS. Families are defined as primary families with at least two related members in a household. Foreign-born families are families with at least one foreign-born

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member who is 18 years of age or older.

**Speaking English.** FPI analysis of 2009 ACS.  
Universe is immigrants five years of age and older.



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**Rae Rosen**, Senior economist and assistant vice president, Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

**Heidi Shierholz**, economist, Economic Policy Institute.

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**Roger Waldinger**, distinguished professor of Sociology at UCLA, and author of *Strangers at the Gates: New Immigrants in Urban America*, *Through the Eye of the Needle: Immigrants and Enterprise in New York's Garment Trades*, and *Still the Promised City? African Americans and New Immigrants in Post-Industrial New York*.



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