

The Brookings Institution

Center on Urban and Metropolitan Policy
Audrey Singer, Visiting Fellow




The Rise of New Immigrant Gateways


Financial Access for Immigrants: Learning from Diverse Perspectives

April 15-16, 2004

Immigration Headlines from Census 2000



More immigrants entered the United States in the 1990s than in any previous decade



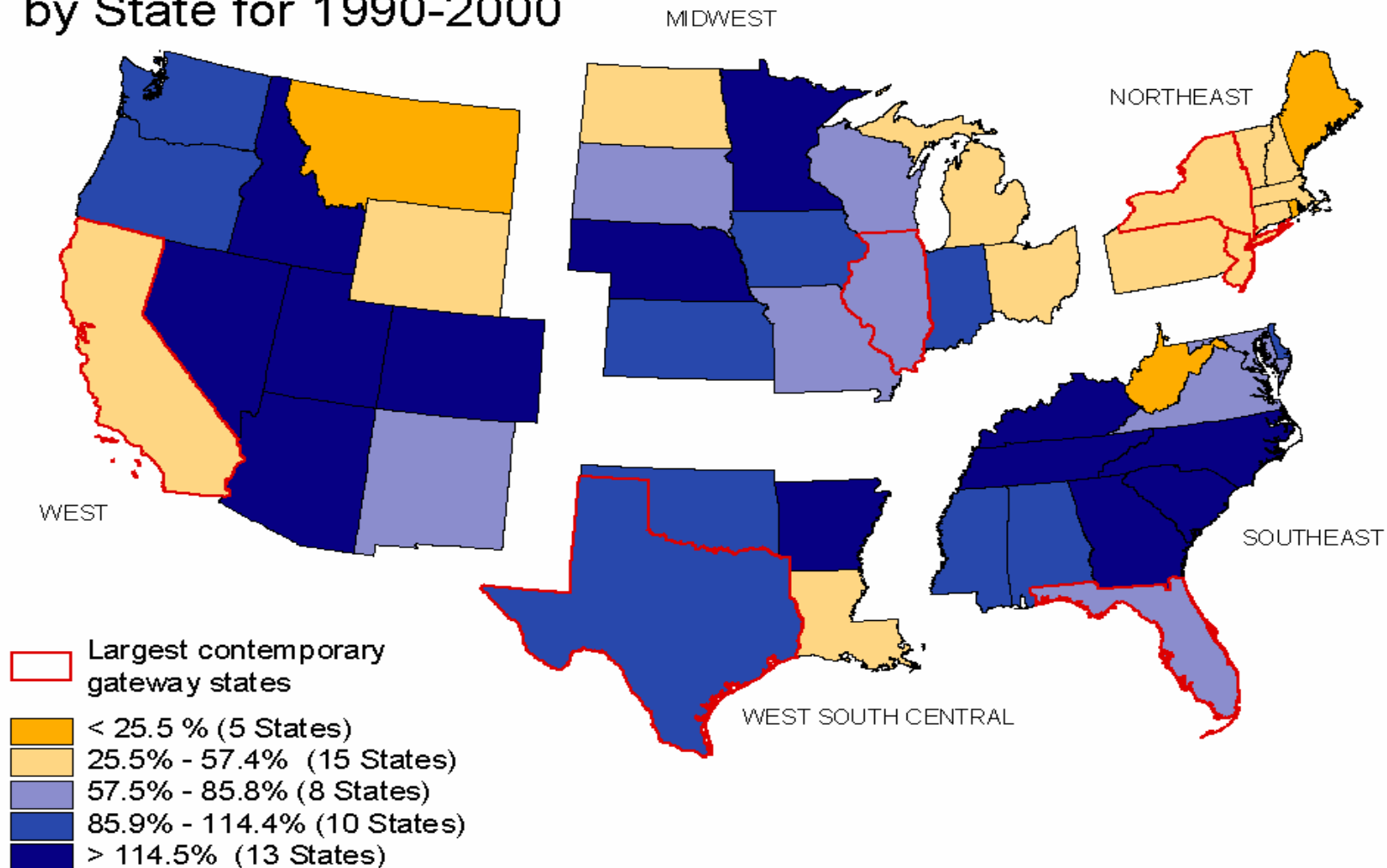
Immigrants are settling in many new places with little history of immigration



The challenges of incorporating immigrants will be a growing issue in many places in the United States

The nation's primary Gateway States are shifting

Percent Change in the Foreign Born Population by State for 1990-2000



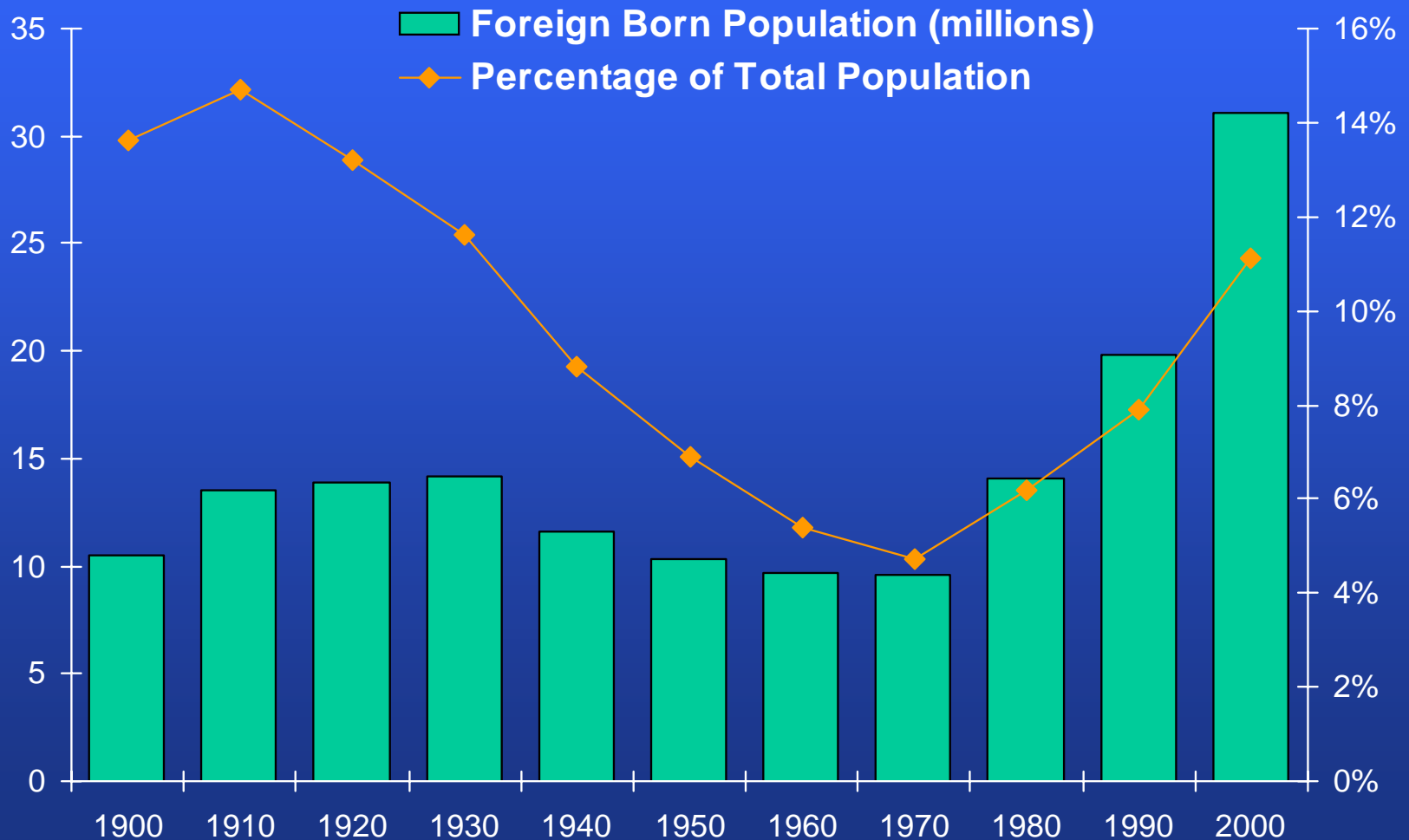
Largest Immigrant Populations: Metropolitan Areas

Top Ten Immigrant Populations by Metropolitan Area, 2000

		NUMBER	PERCENT
1	Los Angeles	3,449,444	36.2
2	New York	3,139,647	33.7
3	Chicago	1,425,978	17.2
4	Miami	1,147,765	50.9
5	Houston	854,669	20.5
6	Orange County	849,899	29.9
7	Washington DC	832,016	16.9
8	Riverside-San Bernardino	612,359	18.8
9	San Diego	606,254	21.5
10	Dallas	591,169	16.8

The share of the U.S. population that is foreign-born is lower at the end of the 20th century than at the start

Number of foreign-born and share of population, United States, 1900-2000



Few cities maintained their status as gateways throughout the 20th century

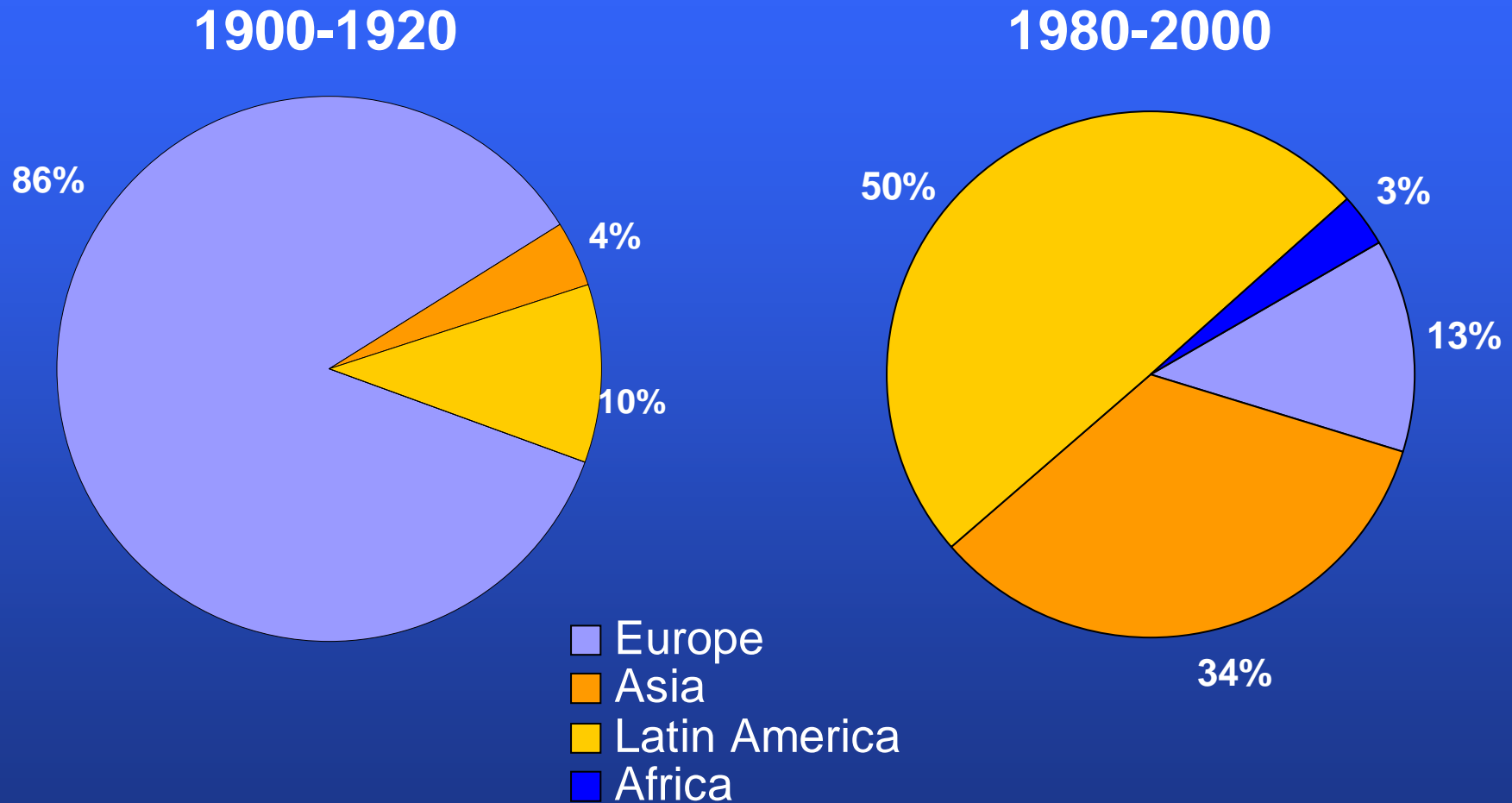
1900

		Foreign Born Population	Share Foreign Born
1	New York	1,270,080	37.0
2	Chicago	587,112	34.6
3	Philadelphia	295,340	22.8
4	Boston	197,129	35.1
5	Cleveland	124,631	32.6
6	San Francisco	116,885	34.1
7	St. Louis	111,356	19.4
8	Buffalo	104,252	29.6
9	Detroit	96,503	33.8
10	Milwaukee	88,991	31.2

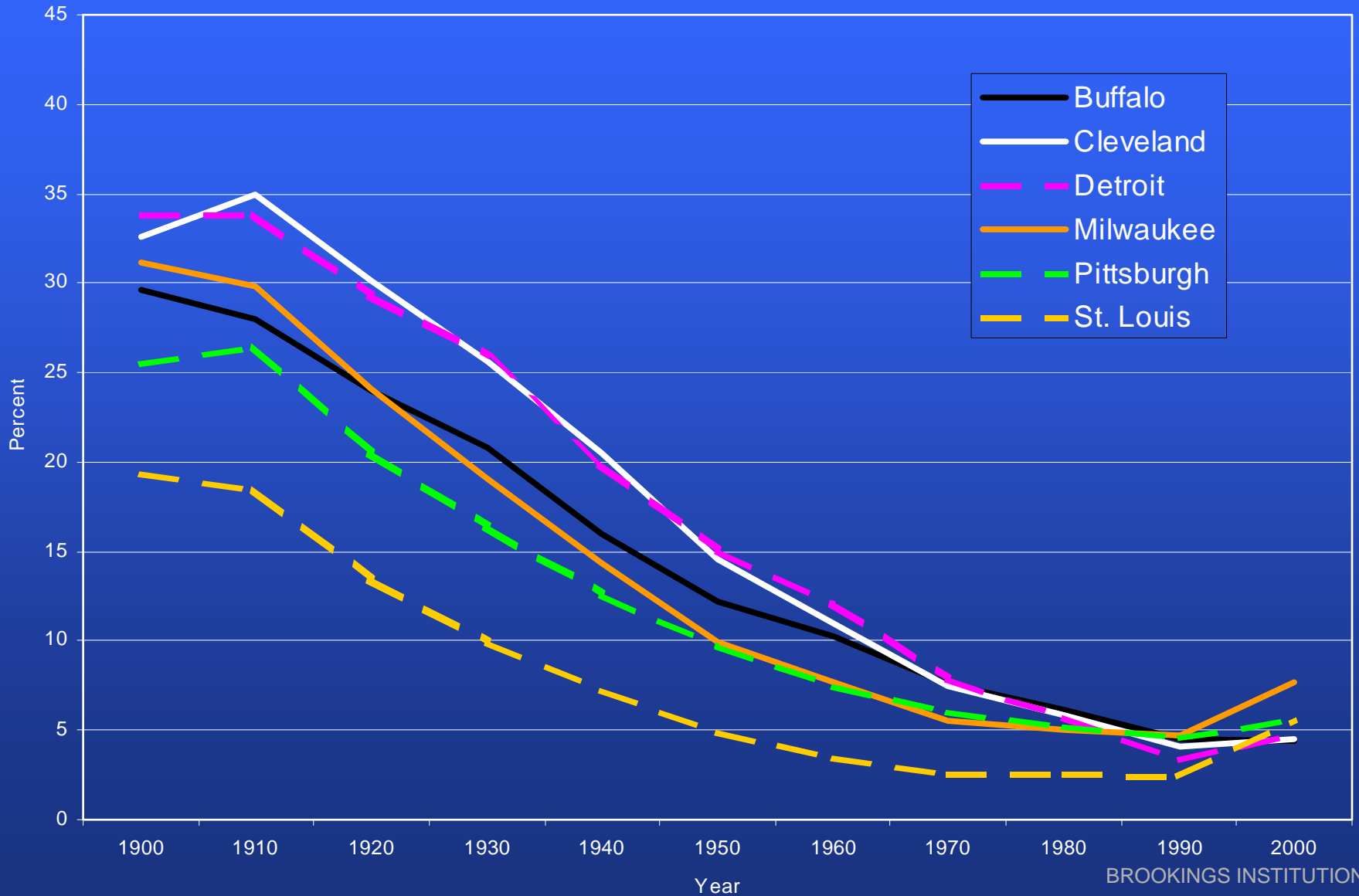
2000

		Foreign Born Population	Share Foreign Born
1	New York	2,871,032	35.9
2	Los Angeles	1,512,720	40.9
3	Chicago	628,903	21.7
4	Houston	516,105	26.4
5	San Jose	329,757	36.8
6	San Diego	314,227	25.7
7	Dallas	290,436	24.4
8	San Francisco	285,541	36.8
9	Phoenix	257,325	19.5
10	Miami	215,739	59.5

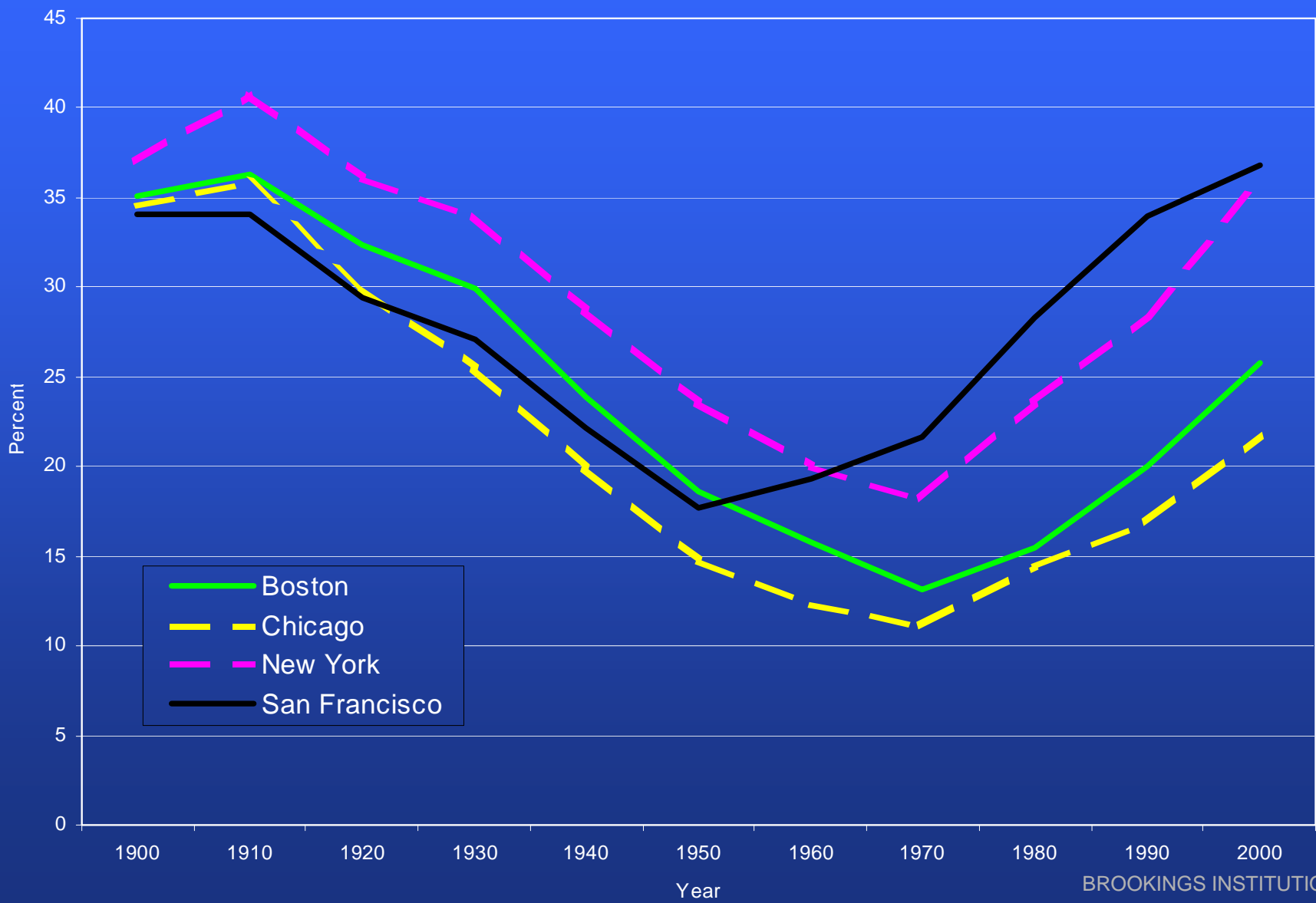
Source countries have reversed—from primarily European to primarily non-European



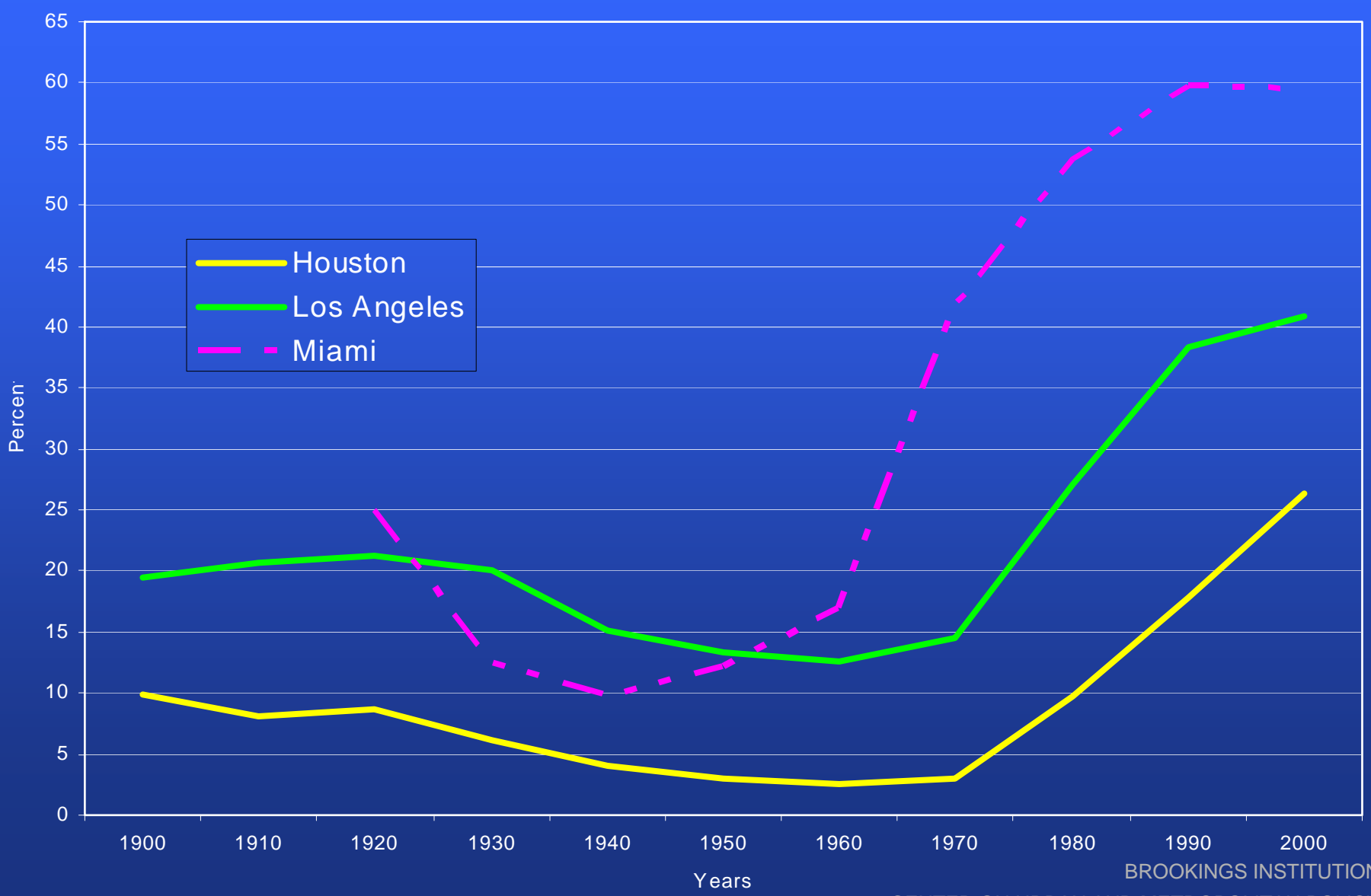
Former Gateways attracted large numbers of immigrants in the early 1900s but no longer do



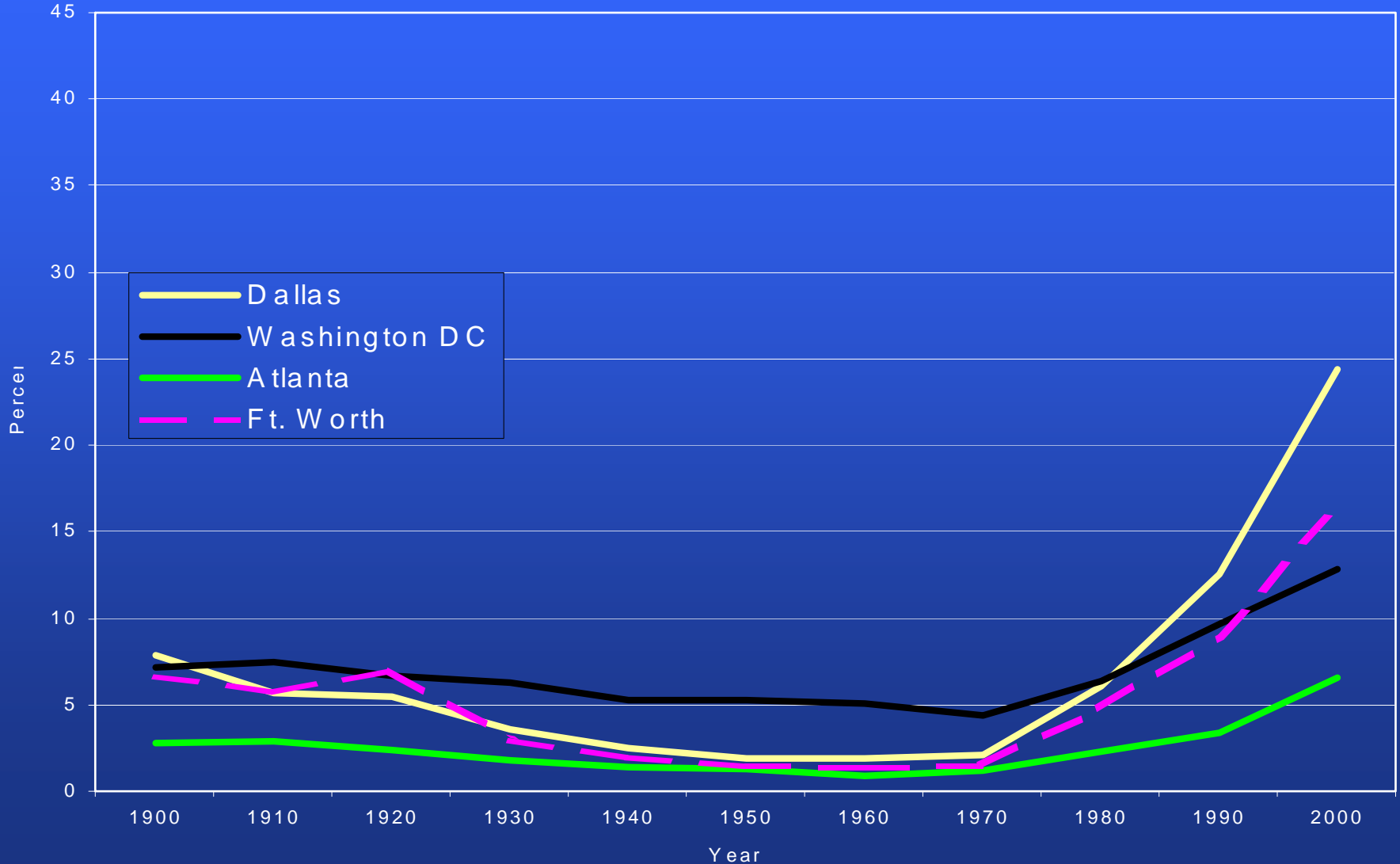
Continuous Gateways are long-established and continuing destinations for immigrants



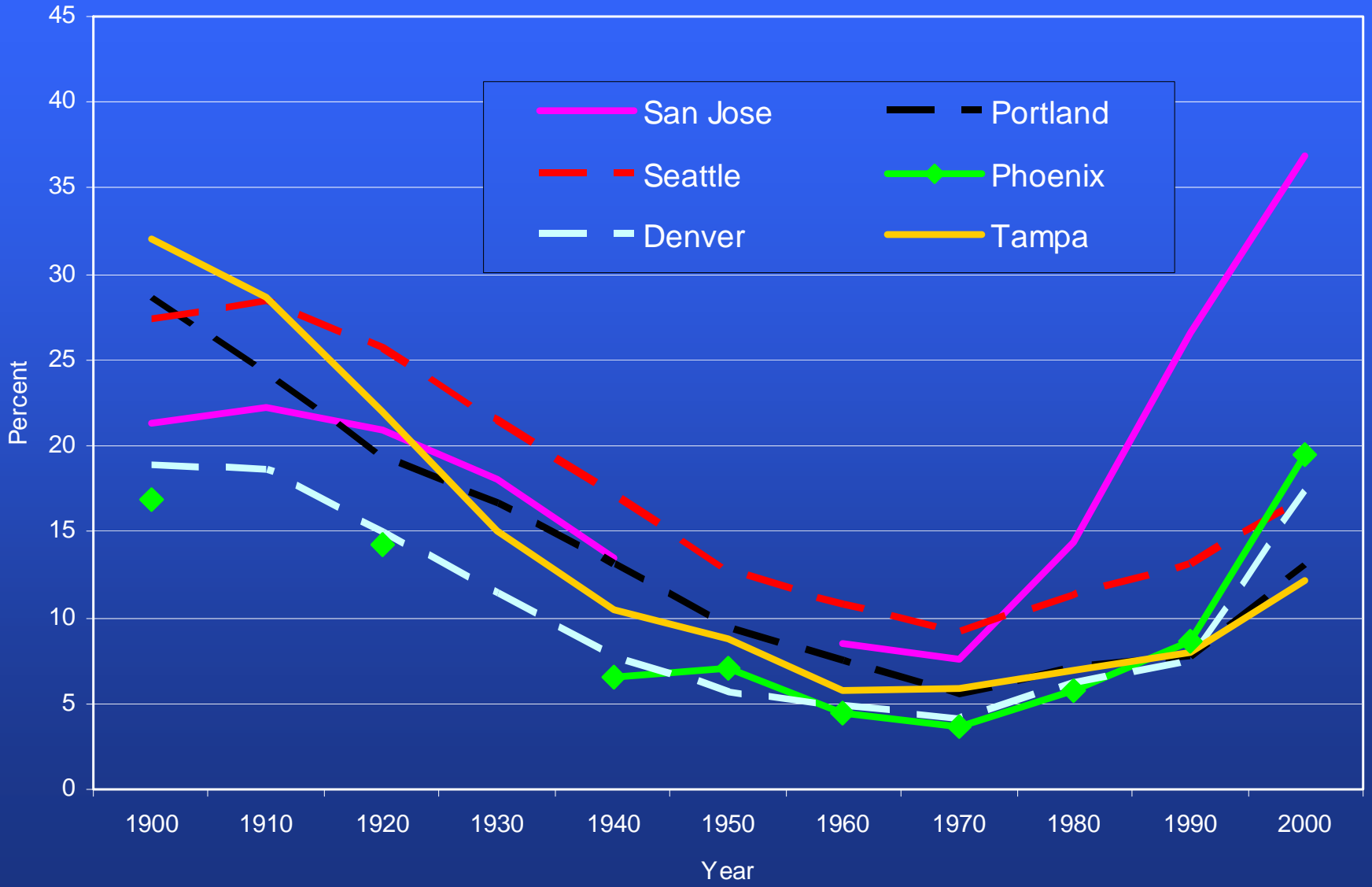
Post-World War II Gateways began attracting immigrants during the second half of the 20th century




Emerging Gateways experienced rapid immigrant growth over the past 20 years




Re-emerging Gateways waned as destinations in the middle part of the century, but have rebounded recently




Three factors help classify metropolitan gateways for immigration



SIZE of the metropolitan area and of the foreign-born population



PERCENT foreign-born population and RATE of GROWTH



DOMINANCE, PERSISTANCE, and HISTORY of the settlement of the foreign born

Five types of metropolitan immigrant gateways in 2000

Former (8)

Baltimore
Buffalo
Cleveland
Detroit
Milwaukee
Philadelphia
Pittsburgh
St. Louis

Continuous (9)

Boston
Chicago
Jersey City
Newark
New York
 Bergen-Passaic NJ
 Middlesex-Somerset NJ
 Nassau-Suffolk, NY
San Francisco

Post-WWII (7)

Fort Lauderdale
Houston
Los Angeles
 Orange County
 Riverside-San Bernardino
San Diego
Miami

Emerging (7)

Atlanta
Dallas
Fort Worth
Las Vegas
Orlando
Washington, DC
West Palm Beach

Re-Emerging (9)

Denver
Minneapolis-St. Paul
Oakland
Philadelphia
Phoenix
Portland
Sacramento
San Jose
Seattle
Tampa

Five types of metropolitan immigrant gateways in 2000 (plus one more)

Former (8)

Baltimore
Buffalo
Cleveland
Detroit
Milwaukee
Philadelphia
Pittsburgh
St. Louis

Continuous (9)

Boston
Chicago
Jersey City
Newark
New York
Bergen Passaic NJ
Middlesex-Somerset NJ
Nassau-Suffolk, NY
San Francisco

Pre-emerging (5)

Austin
Charlotte
Greensboro-Winston Salem
Raleigh-Durham
Salt Lake City

Post-WWII (7)

Fort Lauderdale
Houston
Los Angeles
Orange County
Riverside-San Bernardino
San Diego
Miami

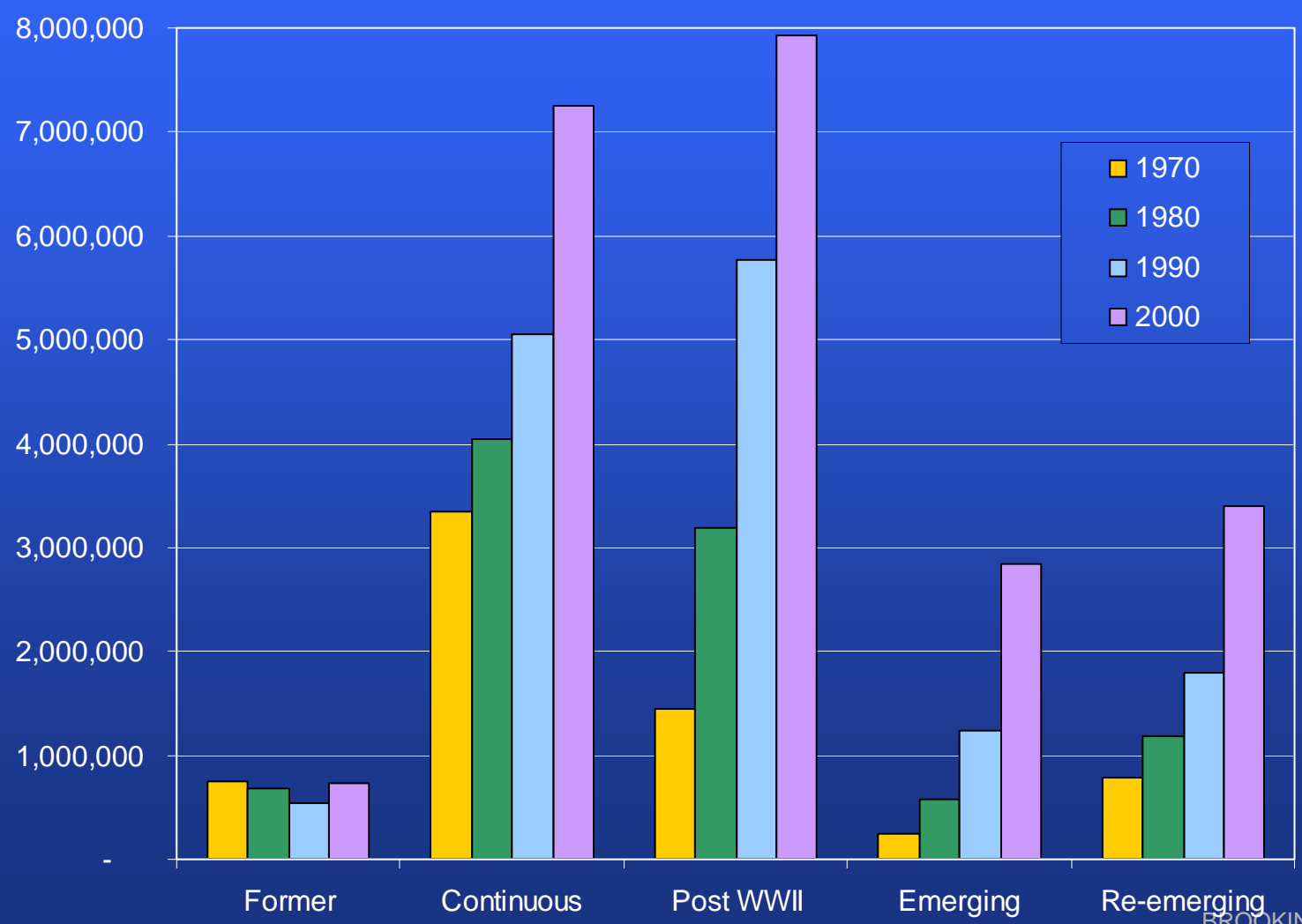
Emerging (7)

Atlanta
Dallas
Fort Worth
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Orlando
Washington, DC
West Palm Beach

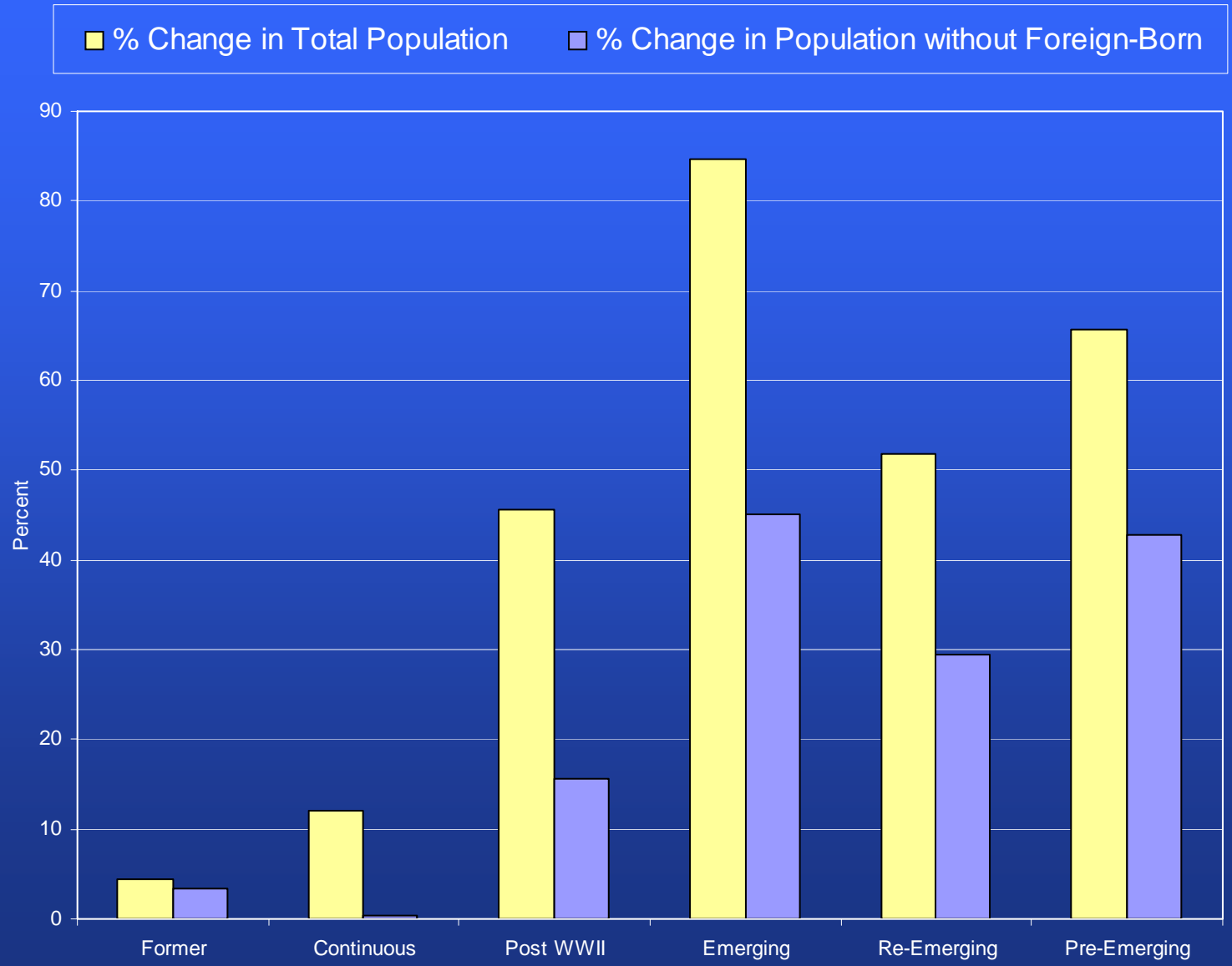
Re-Emerging (9)

Denver
Minneapolis-St. Paul
Oakland
Philadelphia
Phoenix
Portland
Sacramento
San Jose
Seattle
Tampa

Continuous and Post-WWII Gateways still dominate, but Emerging and Re-Emerging are growing faster



Population growth in *Continuous* and *Post-WWII* Gateways depends more on immigration than in *Emerging* Gateways



Characteristics vary by gateway type...



Suburban settlement patterns



National origins



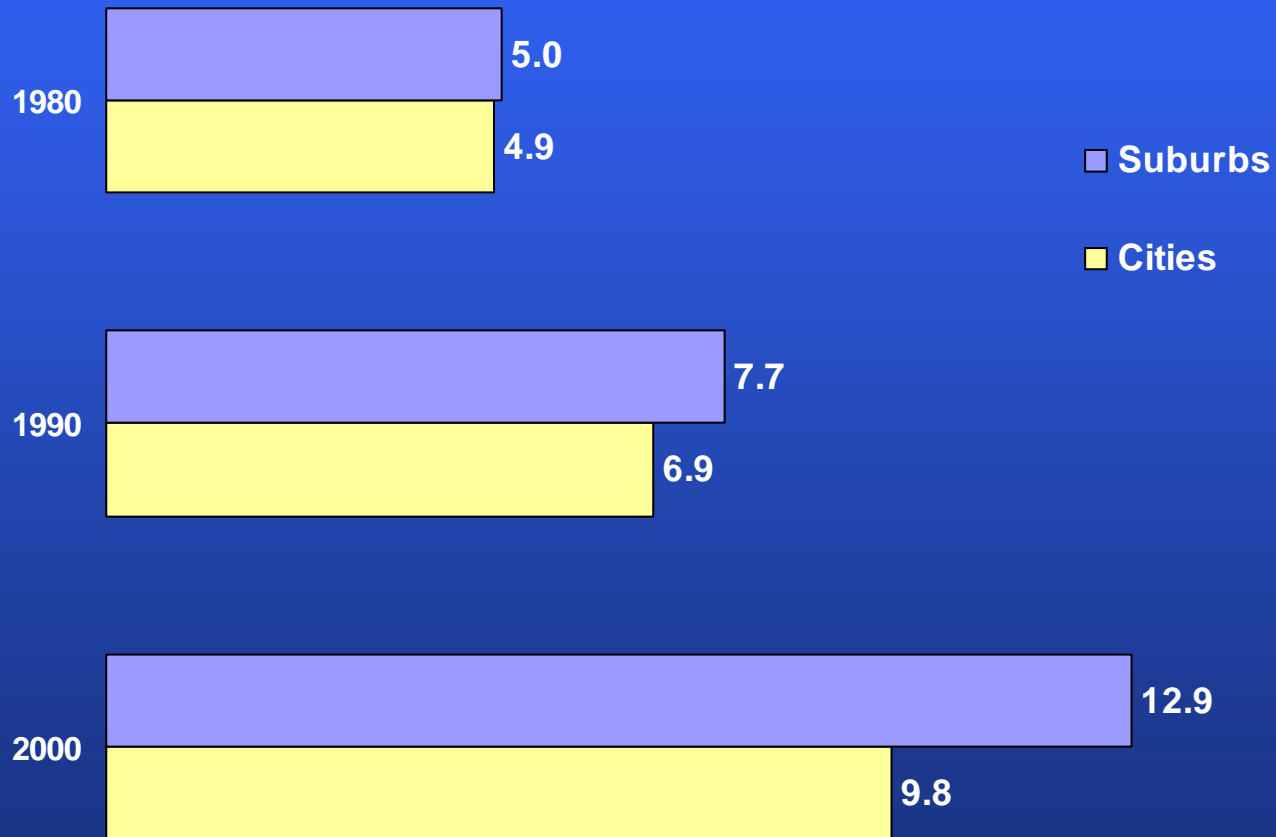
English language proficiency

The share of overall population that is foreign-born tends to be higher in central cities than in suburbs...

	<u>CITY</u>	<u>SUBURBS</u>	<u>METRO</u>
Chicago	22%	15%	17%
Miami	60%	41%	51%
Los Angeles	40%	34%	36%
New York	36%	21%	34%

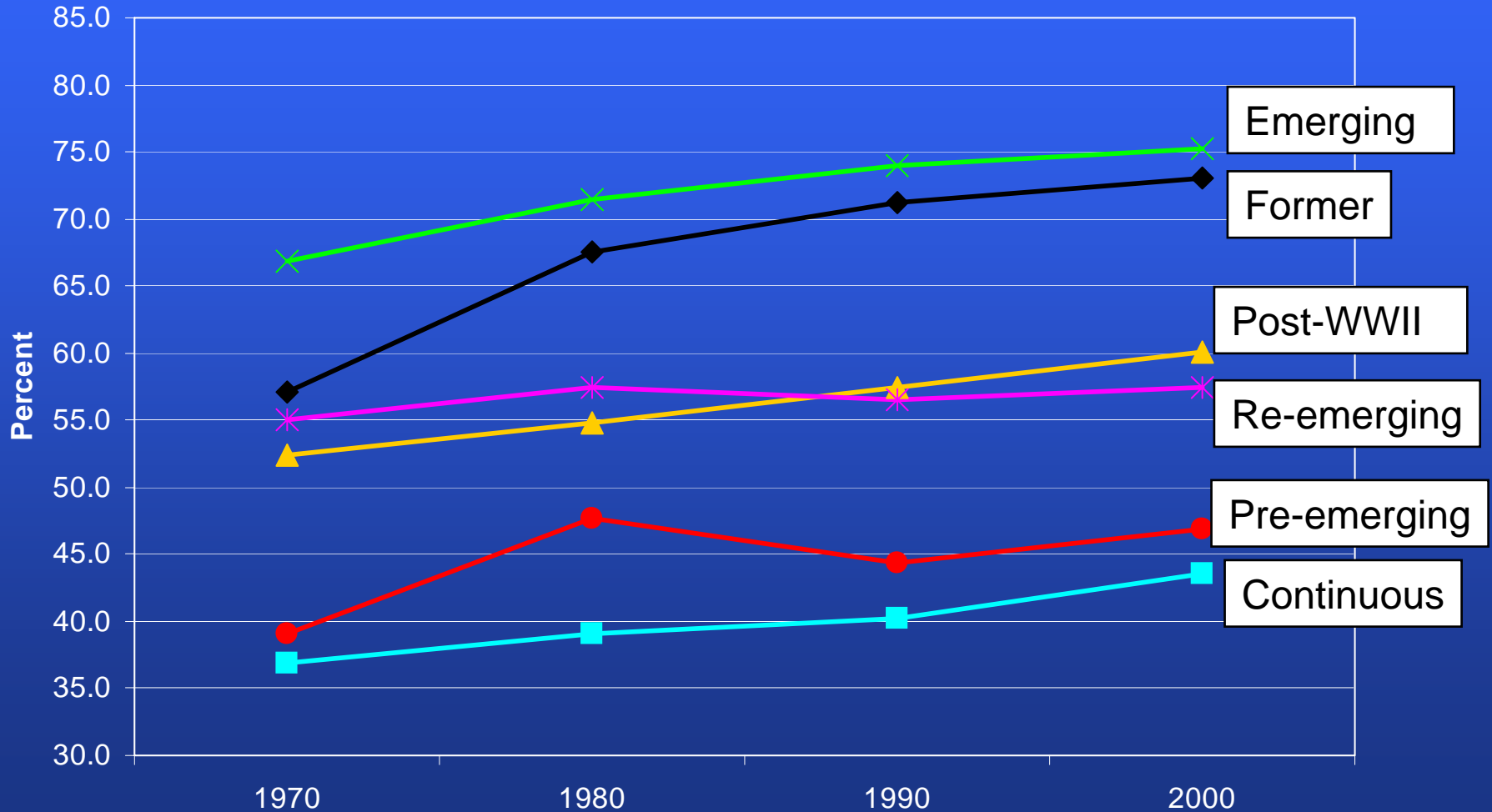
...but growth during the 1980s and 1990s was greater in suburban areas, yielding more immigrants in absolute terms

Foreign Born in Cities and Suburbs, 45 metro areas (in millions)



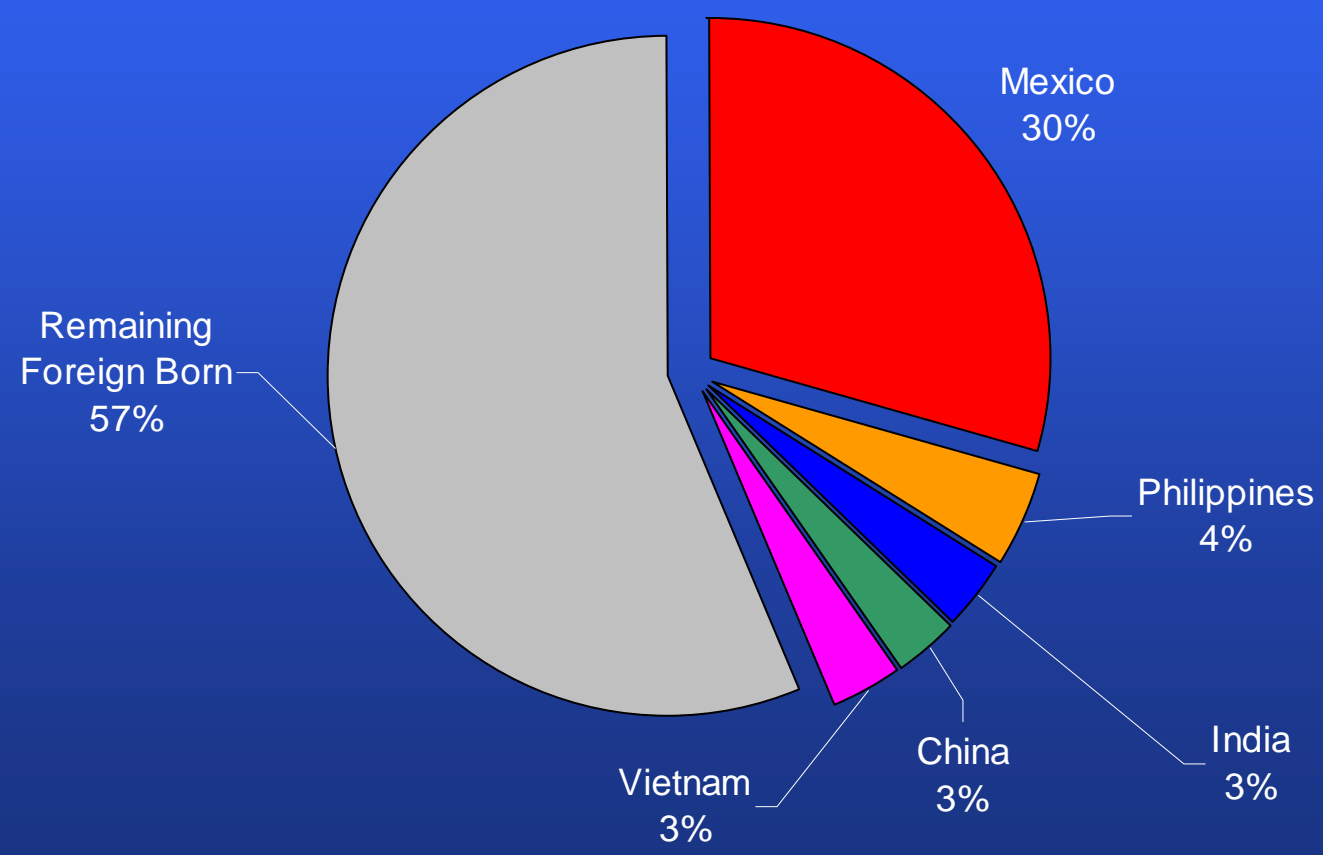
Immigrants in *Emerging Gateways* are more likely to live in the suburbs

Share of Foreign-Born Population That Live in the Suburbs by Gateway Type, 1970-2000



The five largest country of origin groups in the U.S. include Mexico and four Asian countries

UNITED STATES
Total Foreign Born = 31,107,889

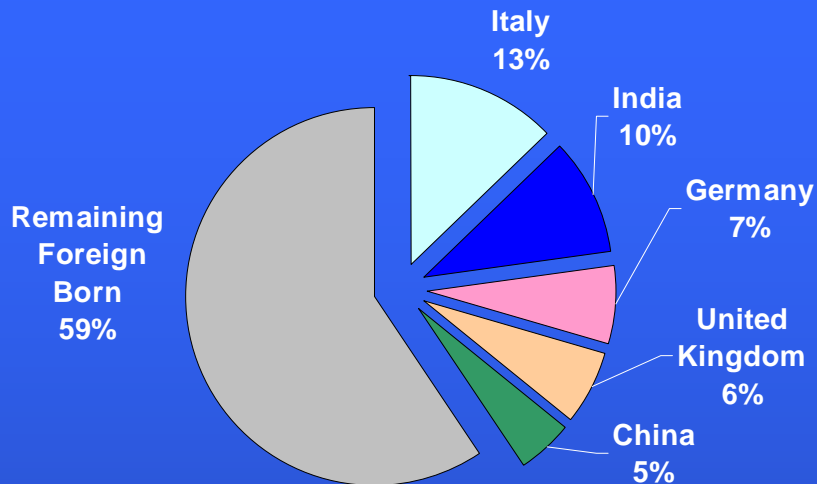




**National origins also vary by gateway
type...**

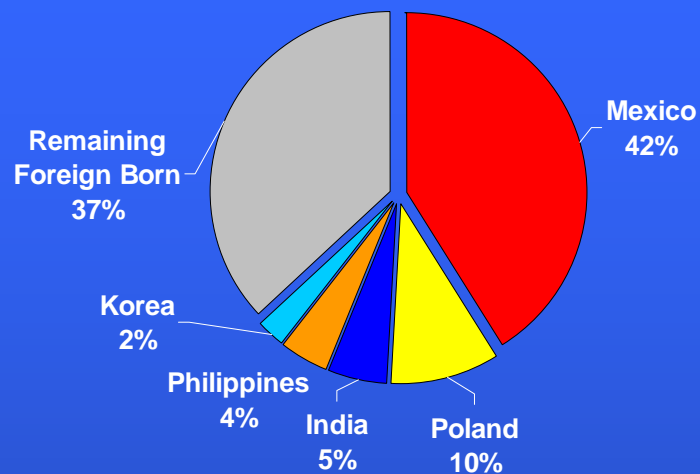
PITTSBURGH

Total Foreign Born = 62,286



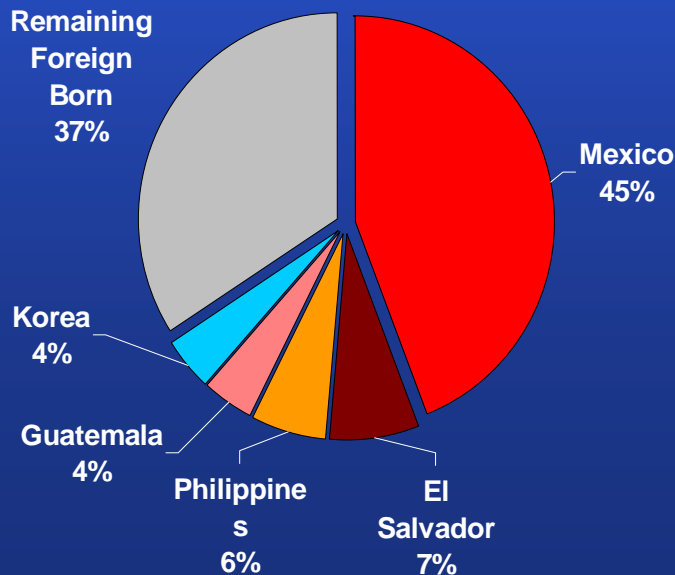
CHICAGO

Total Foreign Born = 1,425,978



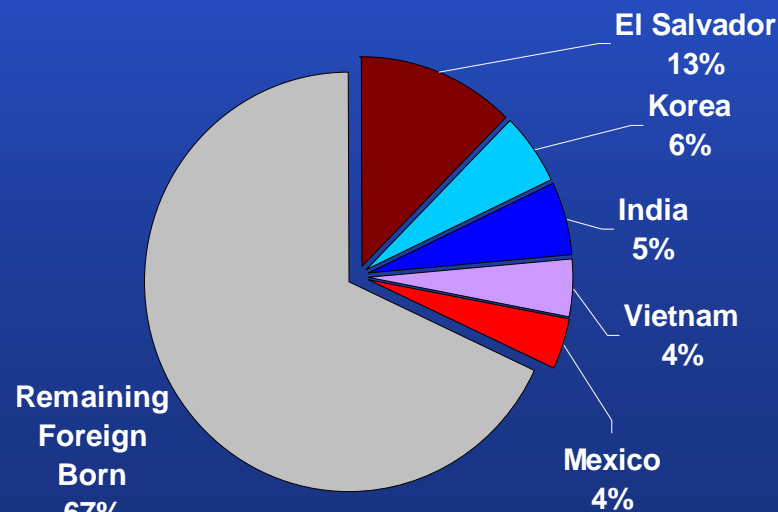
LOS ANGELES

Total Foreign Born = 3,449,444

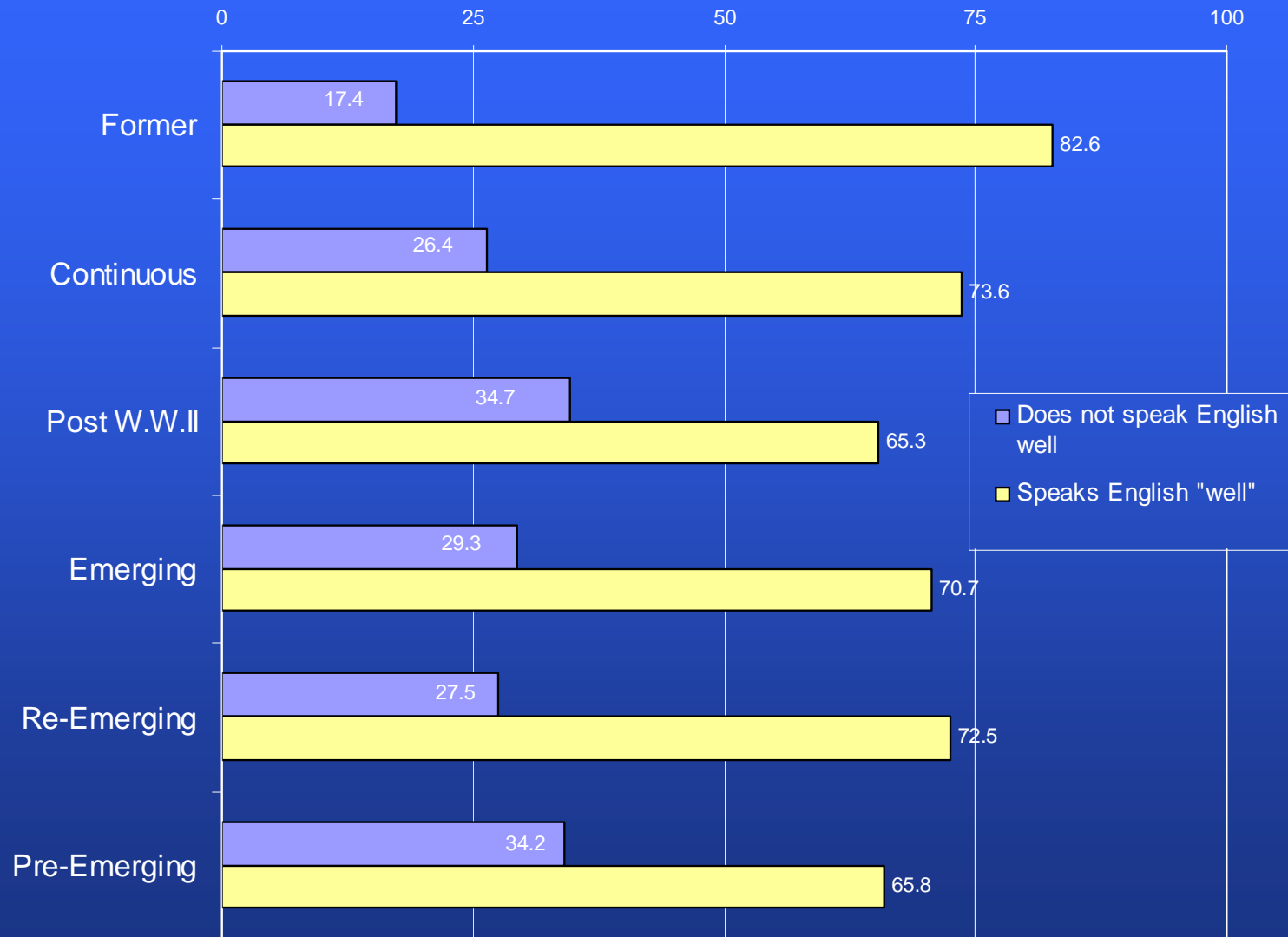


WASHINGTON

Total Foreign Born = 832,016




English language skills are most limited in *Post-WWII* and *Pre-Emerging* Gateways



Six Implications for Local Leaders



Understand local immigration dynamics



Bring cultural and language sensitivity to service delivery



Build English language capacity



Provide workforce support



Create linkages to mainstream institutions



Encourage civic engagement



CENTER ON URBAN AND METROPOLITAN POLICY

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Findings

An analysis of immigration to metropolitan areas during the 20th century using U.S. Census data reveals that:

- The U.S. foreign-born population grew 57.4 percent in the 1990s; by 2000 nearly one-third of U.S. immigrants resided outside established settlement states. Thirteen states primarily in the West and Southeast—including many that had not previously been major destinations for immigrants—saw foreign-born growth rates more than double the national average. These states included, Colorado, Georgia, Nevada, and North Carolina.
- Historical settlement patterns along with recent influxes of immigrants have produced six major types of U.S. immigrant “gateways.” *Former gateways*, like Cleveland and Buffalo, attracted immigrants in the early 1900s but no longer do. *Continuous gateways* such as New York and Chicago are long-established destinations for immigrants and continue to receive large numbers of the foreign-born. *Post-World War II gateways* like Los Angeles and Miami began attracting immigrants on a grand scale during the past 50 years. Atlanta, Dallas, and Washington, D.C., meanwhile, stand out as *emerging gateways* with fast immigrant growth during the past 20 years. Seattle and the Twin Cities—places that began the 20th century with strong immigrant pulls—waned as destinations during the middle of the century, but are now *re-emerging* as important immigrant gateways. Finally, Salt Lake City and Raleigh-Durham are very recent immigrant destinations, having attracted significant numbers of immigrants in the 1990s alone. These are the *pre-emerging gateways*.
- Newly emerging immigrant gateways experienced rapid growth of both the foreign- and native-born between 1980 and 2000, while the more established gateways experienced slower percentage growth of both—albeit from a larger base population. The continuous gateways, for example, would have lost population or stagnated absent the arrival of the foreign-born. By contrast, emerging and pre-emerging gateways exhibited strong population growth while also watching their foreign-born populations surge by as much as 817 percent (Atlanta) and 709 percent (Raleigh-Durham) over the two decades.
- By 2000 more immigrants in metropolitan areas lived in suburbs than cities, and their growth rates there exceeded those in the cities. Most notably, immigrants in emerging gateways are far more likely to live in the suburbs than in central cities.
- Recent arrivals to the newest immigrant gateways tend to come from Asia or Mexico, are poorer than the native-born population, and have low English proficiency and lower rates of U.S. citizenship. By contrast, continuous and post-World War II gateways have longer-residing immigrant populations, immigrant poverty rates similar to those of the native population, and relatively higher rates of naturalization, although English proficiency remains low.

“Traditional gateways have become former gateways; new gateways have emerged; and even newer ones may still develop.”

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