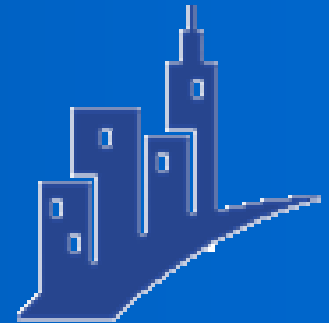


# The Brookings Institution


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



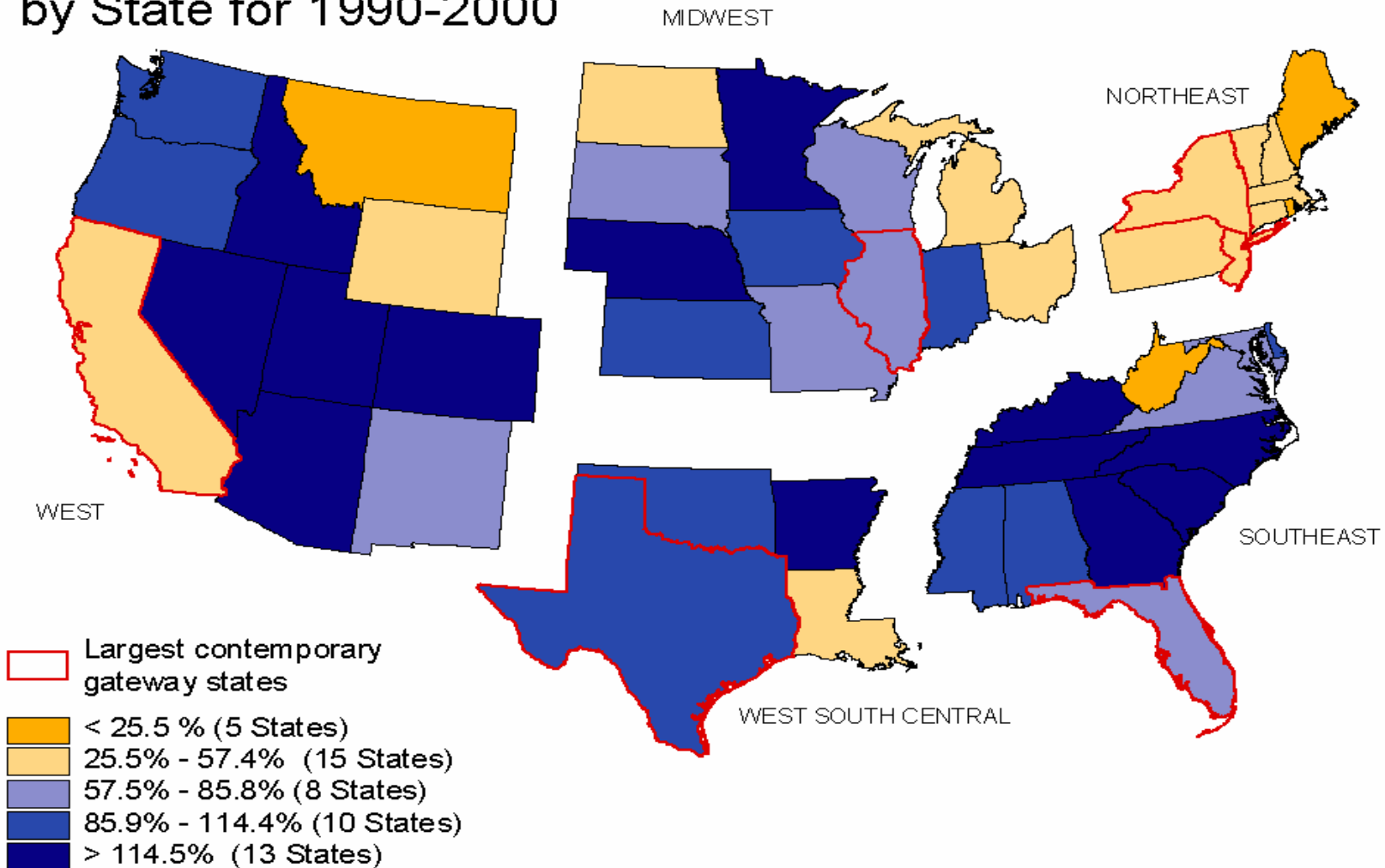
Immigrants are settling in many new places with little history of immigration



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

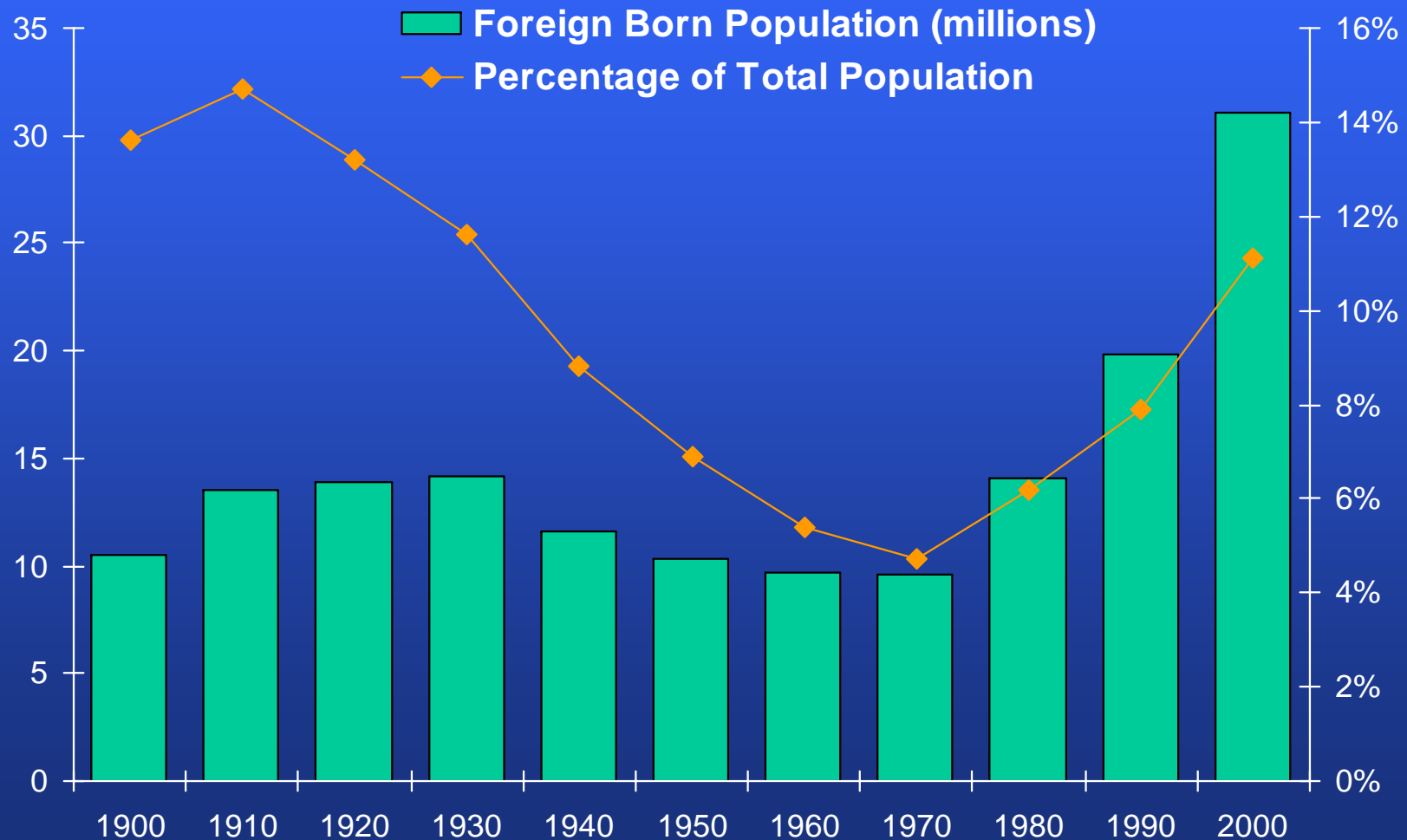
		NUMBER	PERCENT
1	Los Angeles	3,449,444	36.2
2	New York	3,139,647	33.7
3	Chicago	1,425,978	17.2
4	Miami	1,147,765	50.9
5	Houston	854,669	20.5
6	Orange County	849,899	29.9
7	Washington DC	832,016	16.9
8	Riverside-San Bernardino	612,359	18.8
9	San Diego	606,254	21.5
10	Dallas	591,169	16.8

Source: US Census Bureau

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# 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

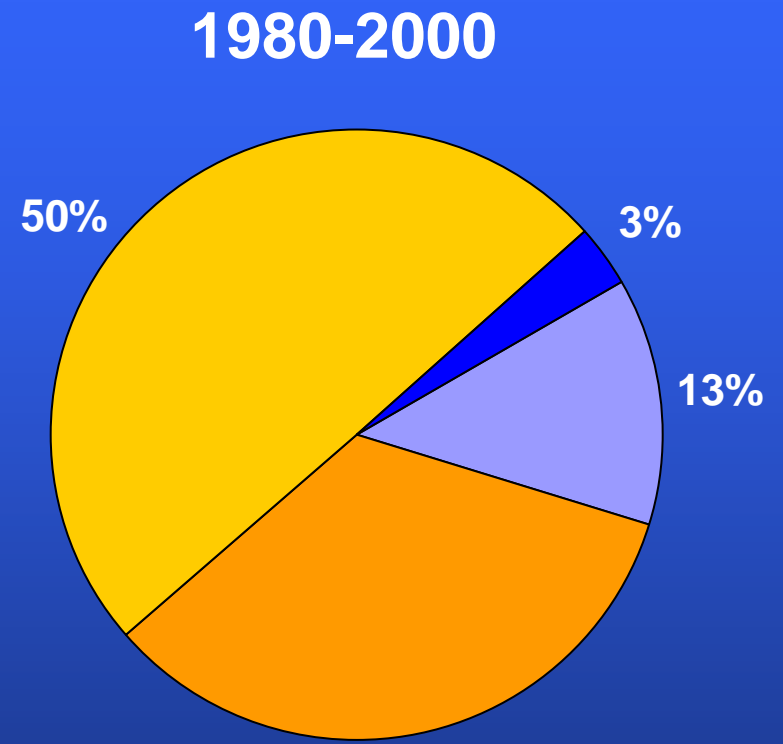
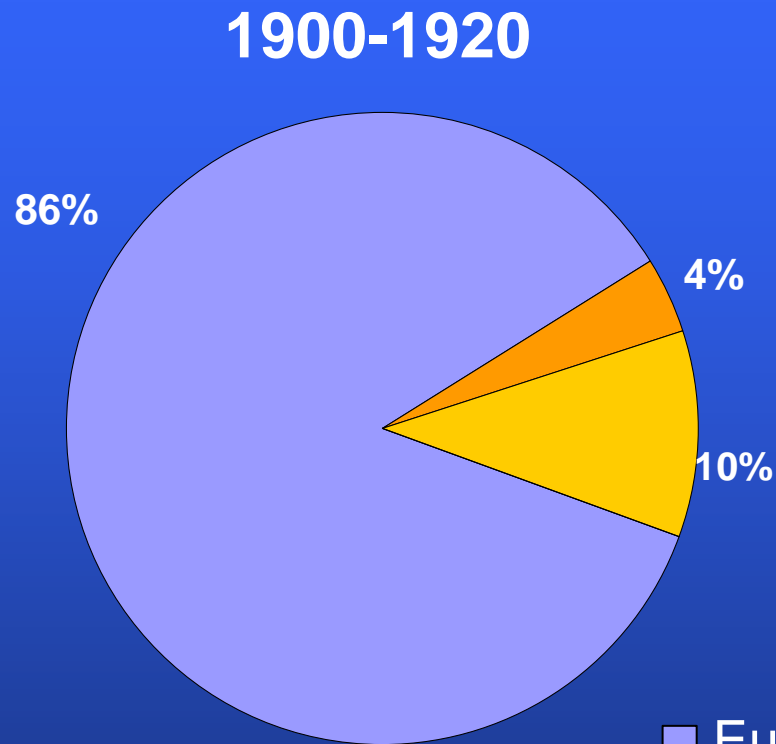
## 1900

		Foreign Born Population	Share Foreign Born
1	<b>New York</b>	<b>1,270,080</b>	<b>37.0</b>
2	<b>Chicago</b>	<b>587,112</b>	<b>34.6</b>
3	Philadelphia	295,340	22.8
4	Boston	197,129	35.1
5	Cleveland	124,631	32.6
6	<b>San Francisco</b>	<b>116,885</b>	<b>34.1</b>
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

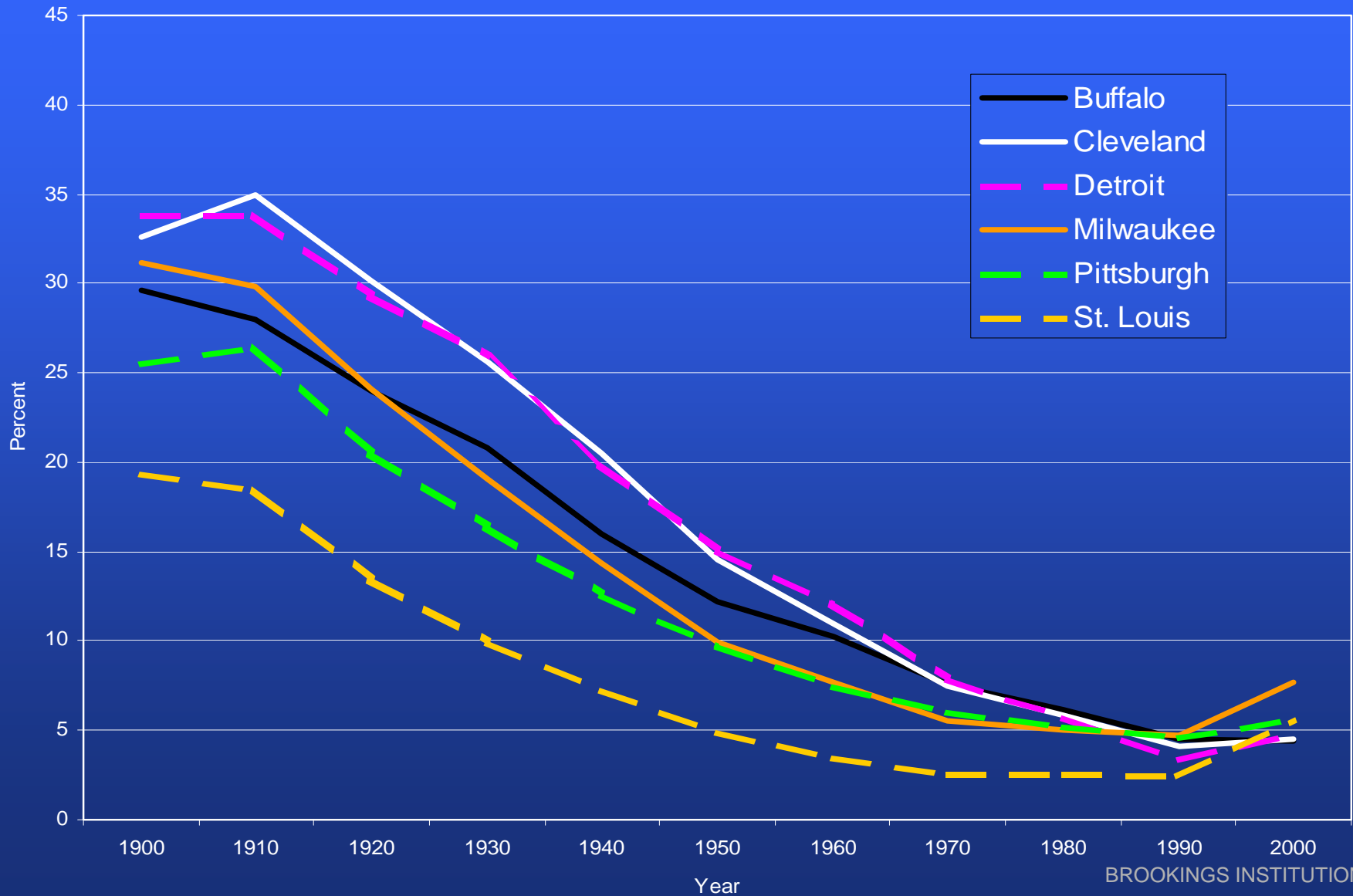
		Foreign Born Population	Share Foreign Born
1	<b>New York</b>	<b>2,871,032</b>	<b>35.9</b>
2	Los Angeles	1,512,720	40.9
3	<b>Chicago</b>	<b>628,903</b>	<b>21.7</b>
4	Houston	516,105	26.4
5	San Jose	329,757	36.8
6	San Diego	314,227	25.7
7	Dallas	290,436	24.4
8	<b>San Francisco</b>	<b>285,541</b>	<b>36.8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

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



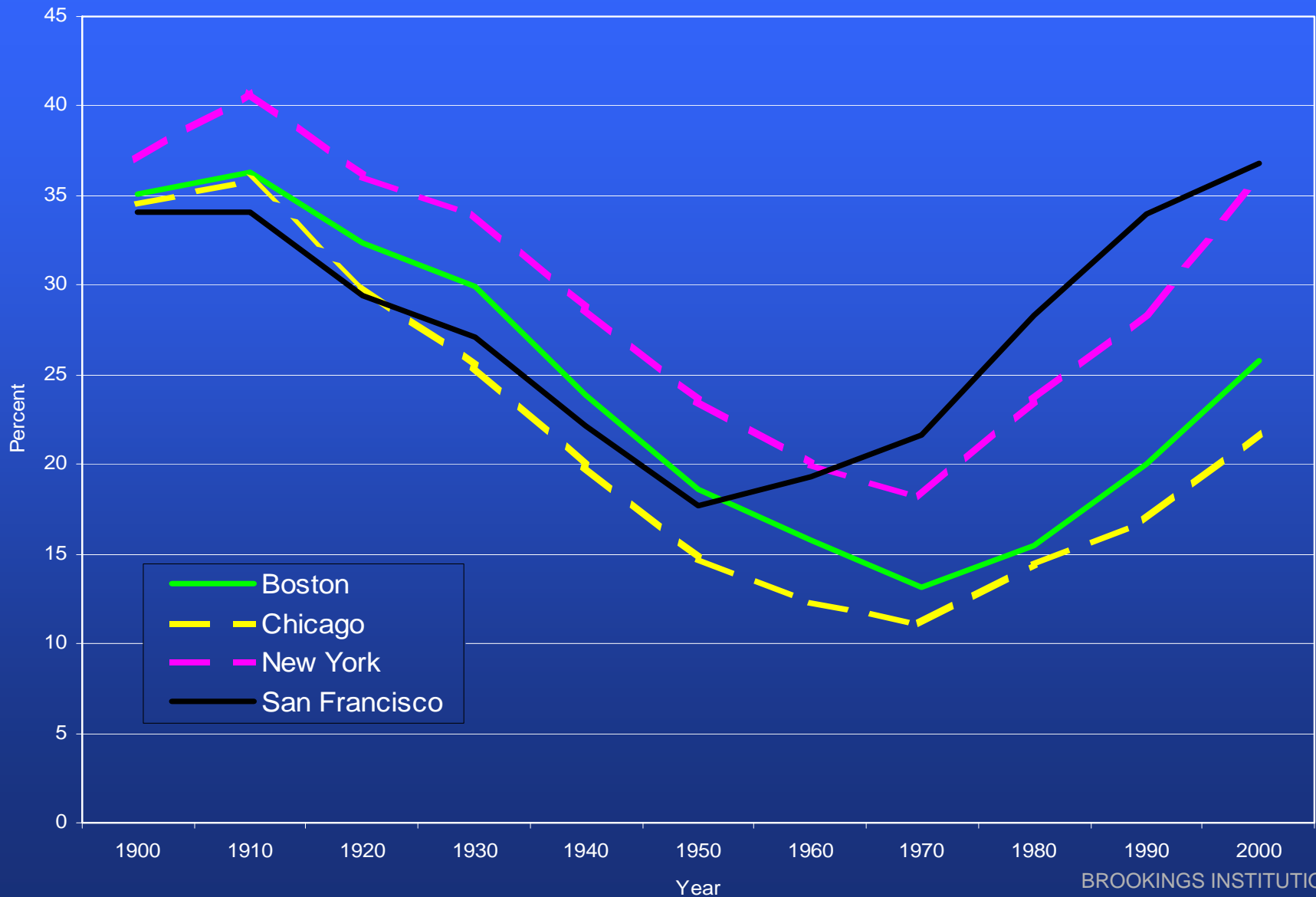
- Europe
- Asia
- Latin America
- Africa

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

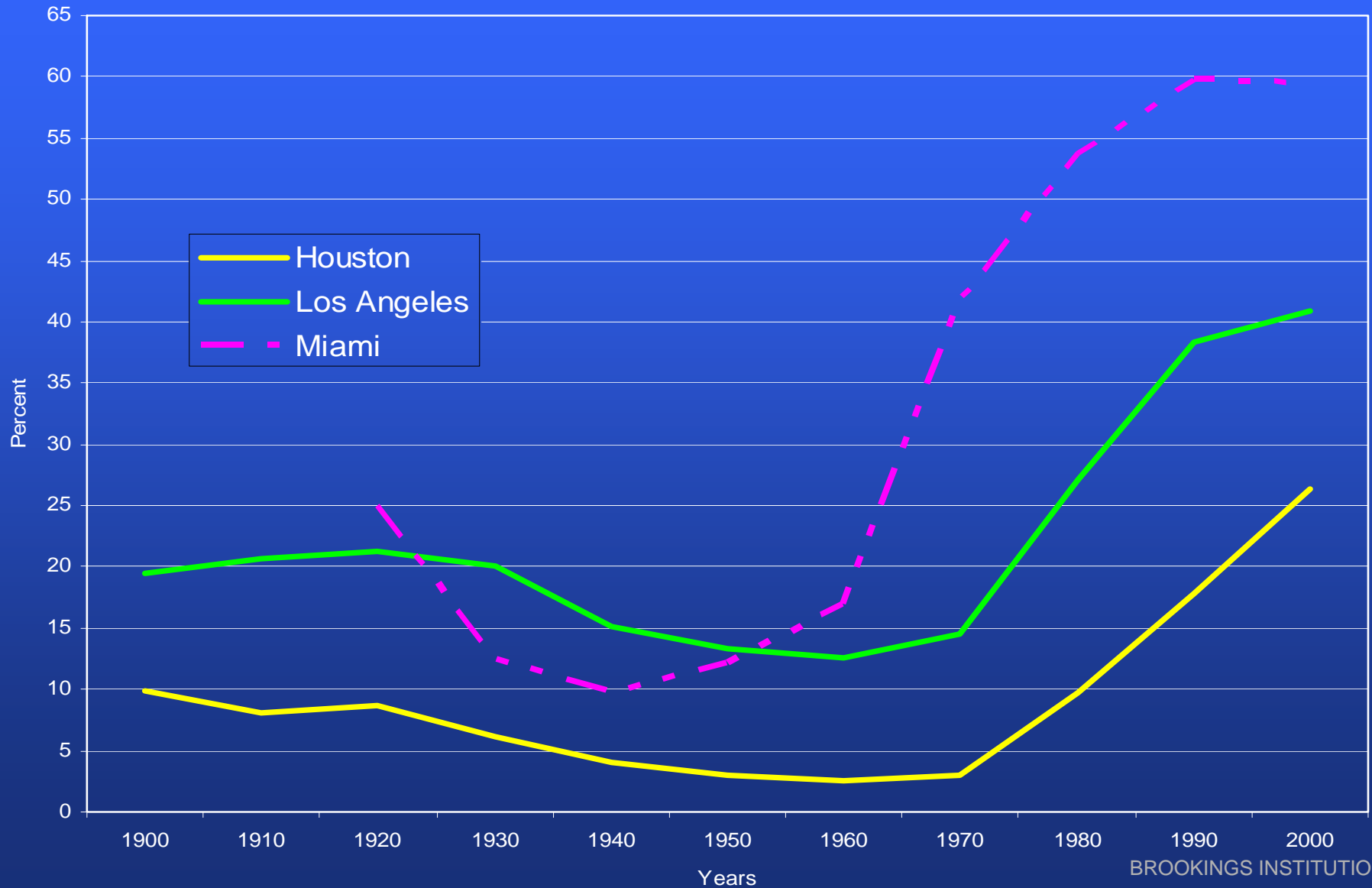




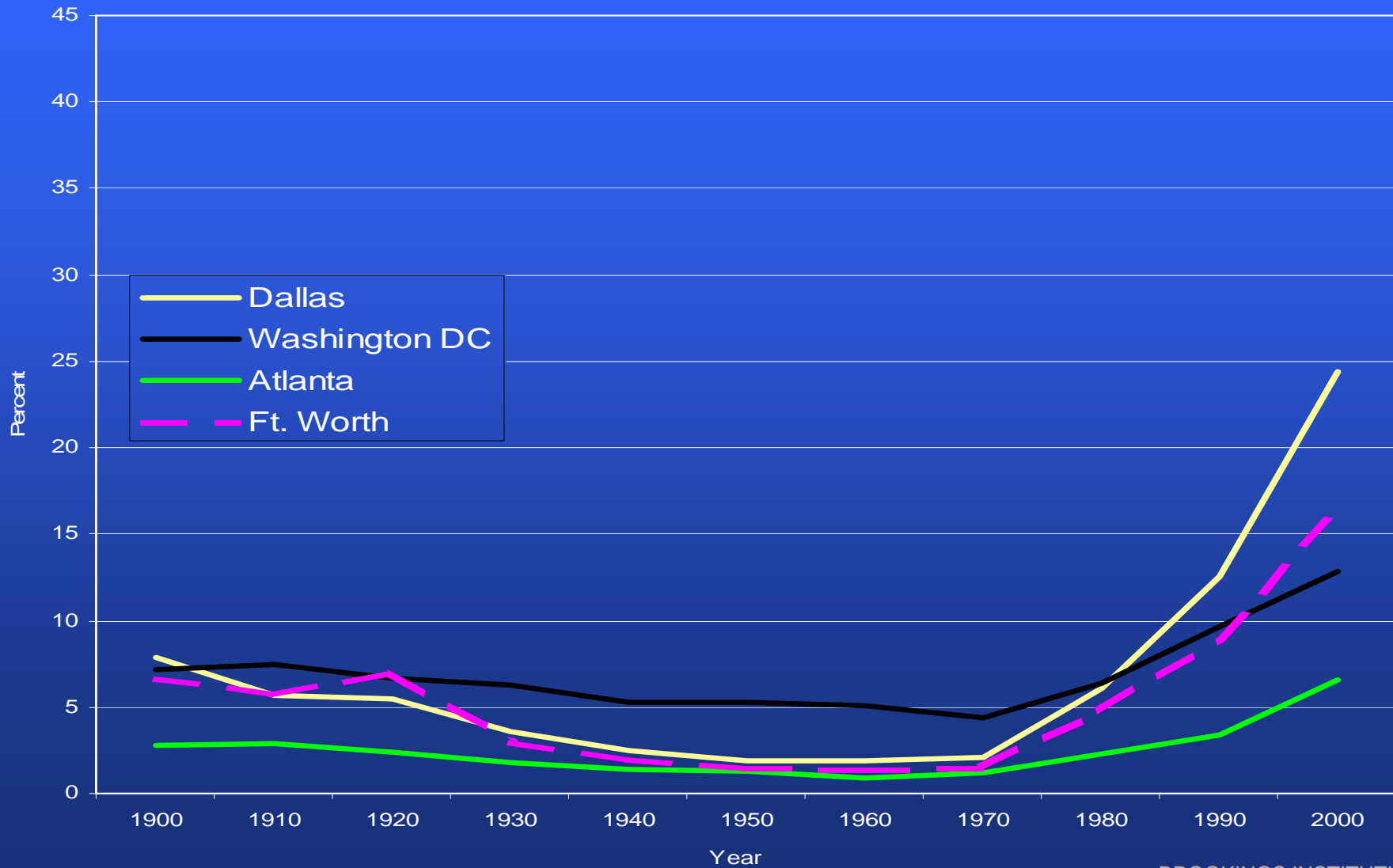
# Continuous Gateways are long-established and continuing destinations for immigrants



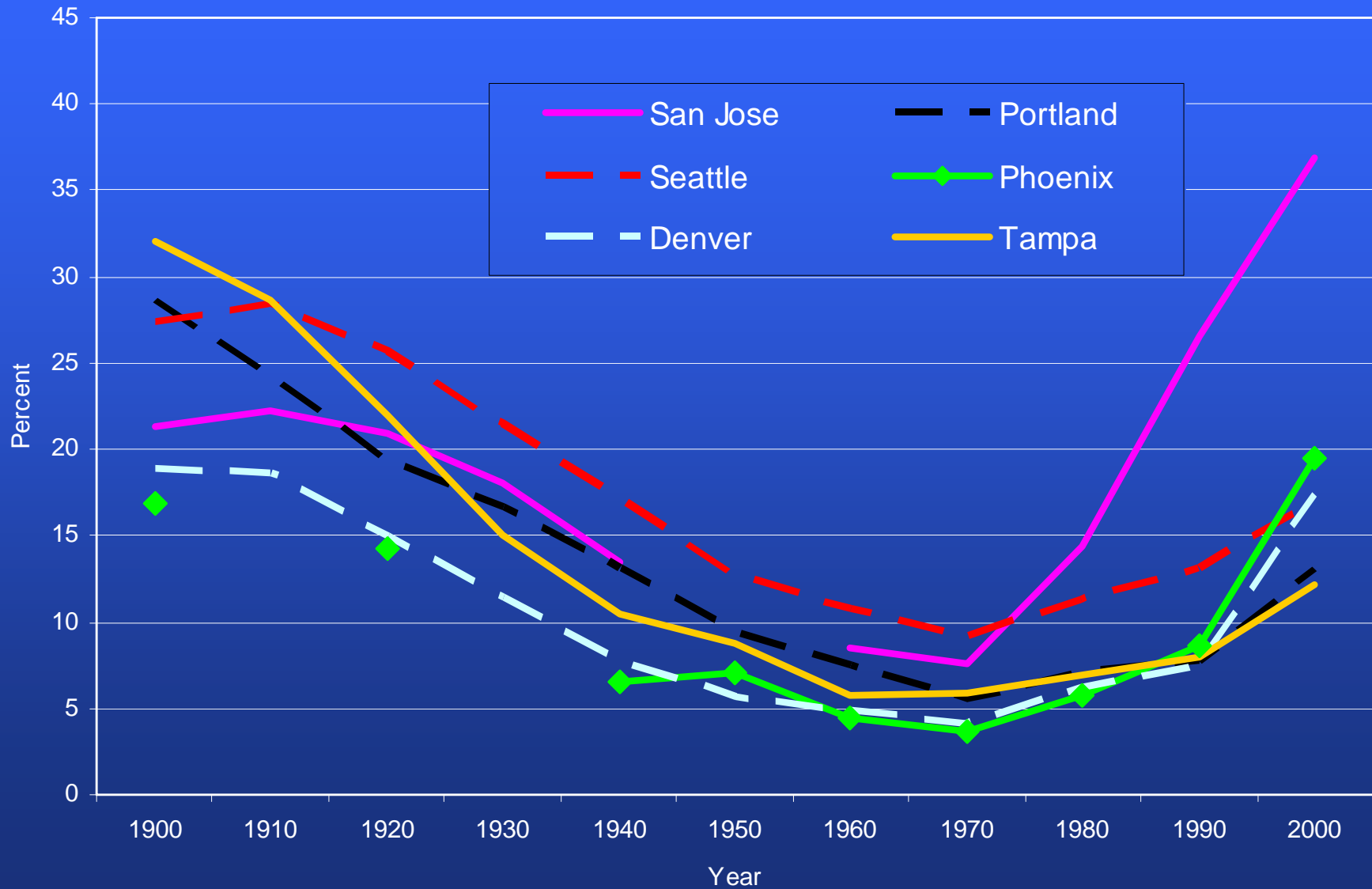
# Post-World War II Gateways began attracting immigrants during the second half of the 20th century




# 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, PERSISTENCE, 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

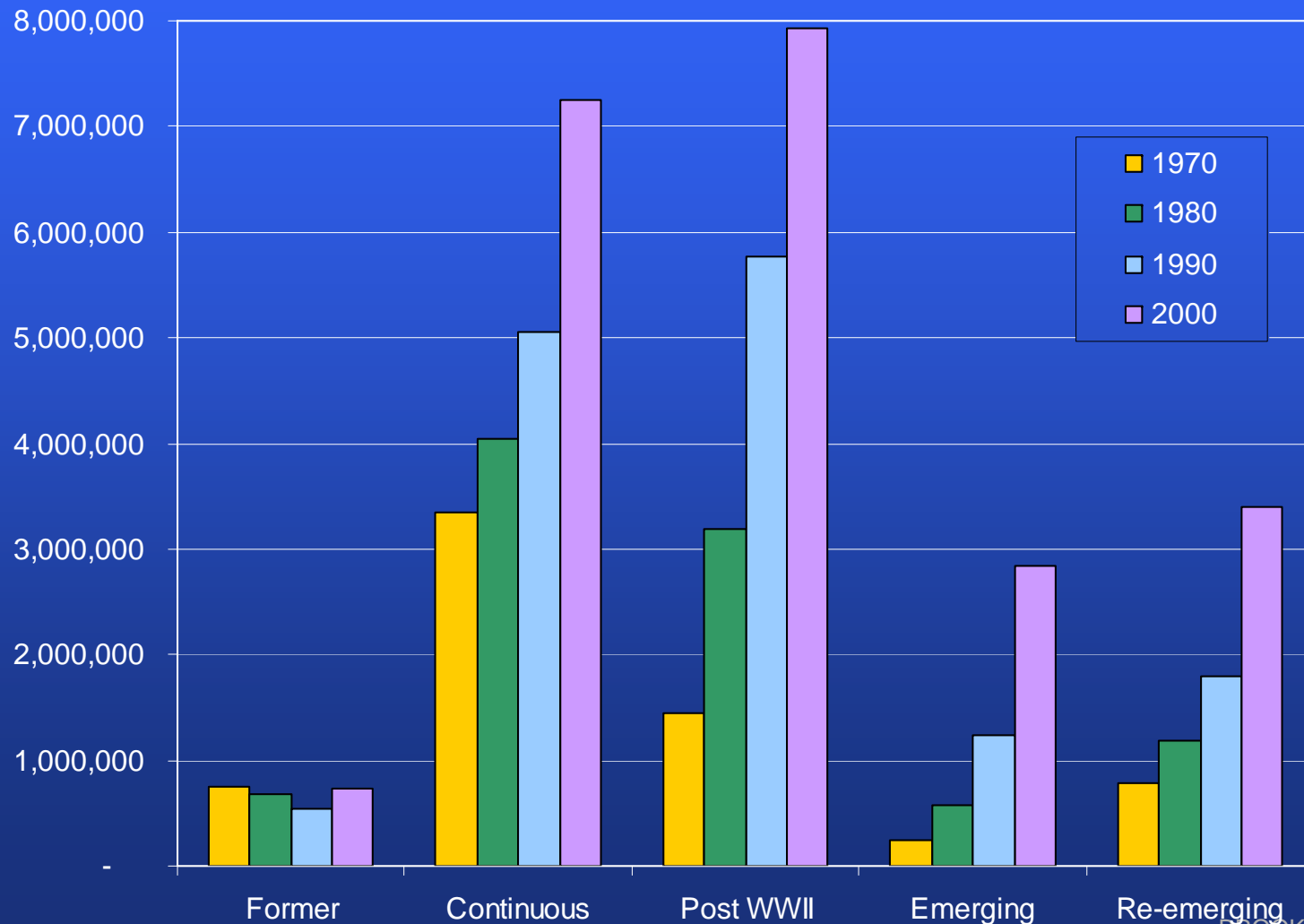
## Emerging (7)

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

## Re-Emerging (9)

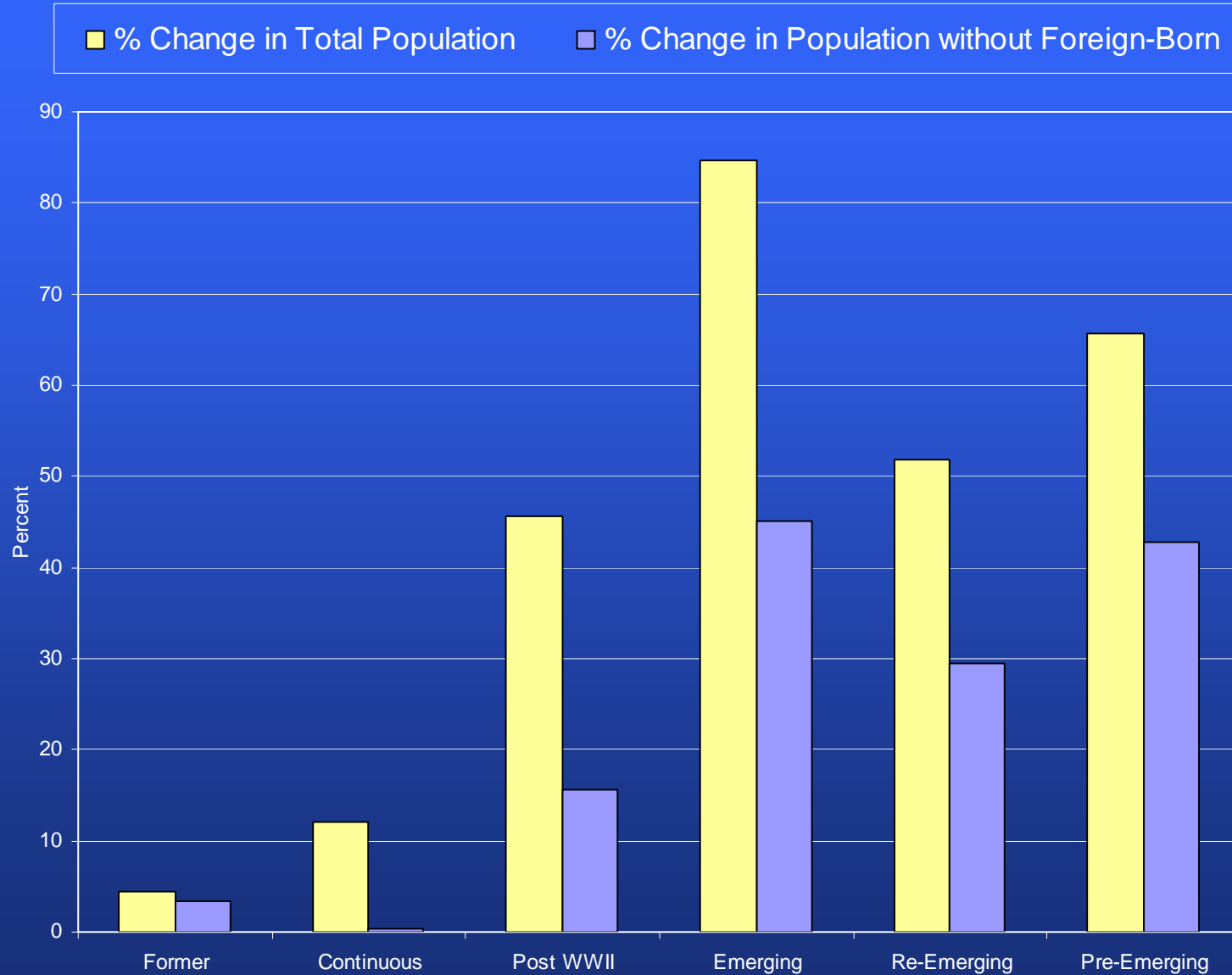
Denver  
Minneapolis-St. Paul  
Oakland  
Philadelphia  
Phoenix  
Portland  
Sacramento  
San Jose  
Seattle  
Tampa

# 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



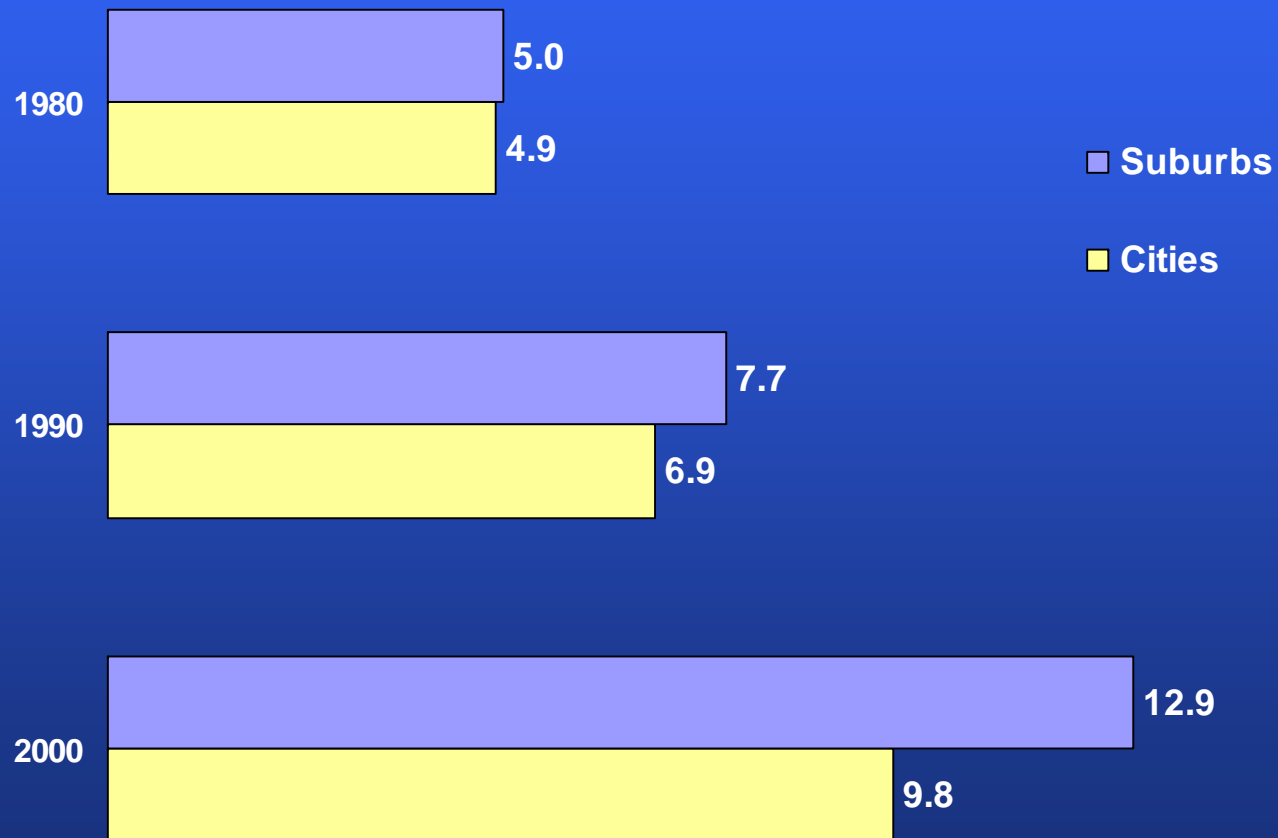
English language proficiency

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

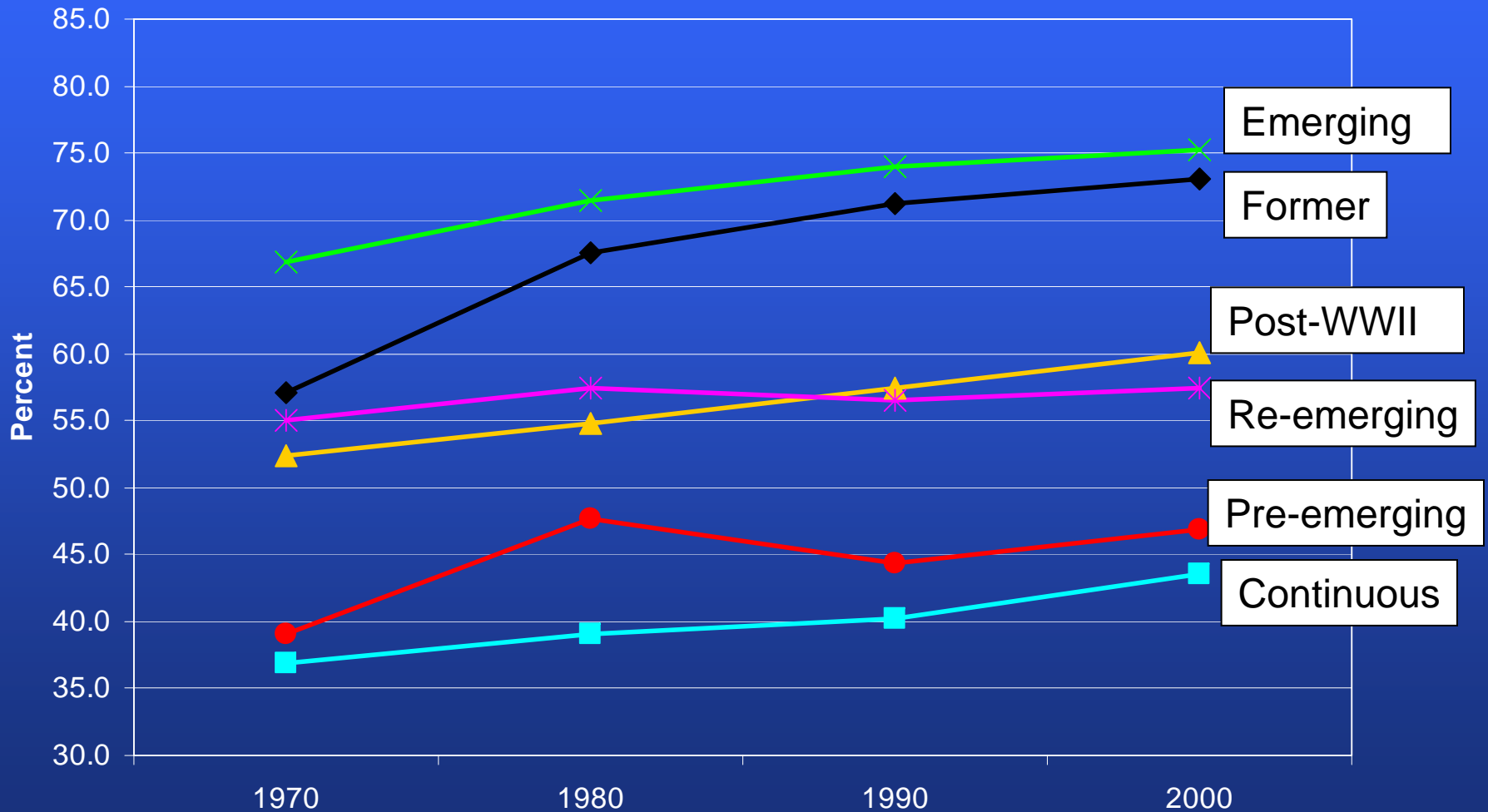
...but growth during the 1980s and 1990s was greater in suburban areas, yielding more immigrants in absolute terms

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



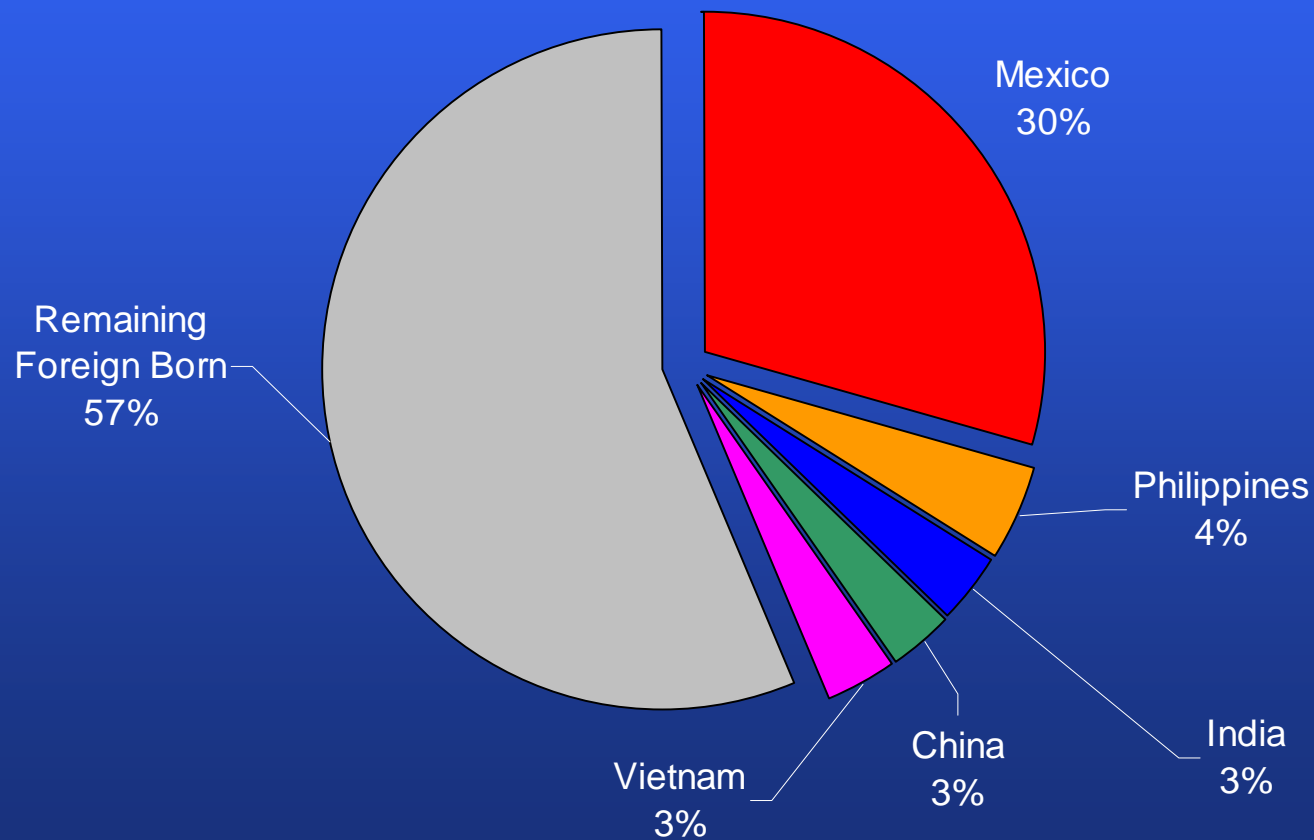
# Immigrants in *Emerging Gateways* are more likely to live in the suburbs

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

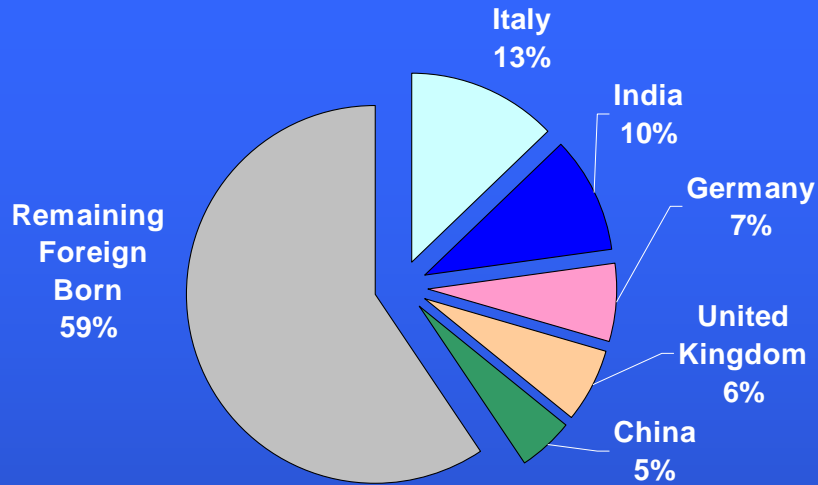




**National origins also vary by gateway type...**

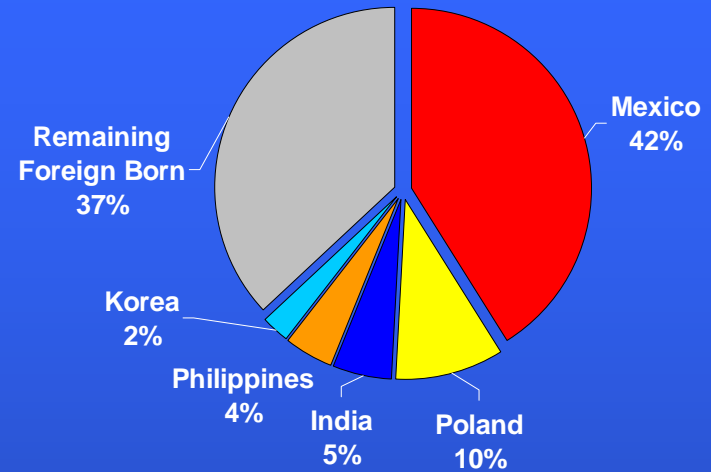
### PITTSBURGH

Total Foreign Born = 62,286



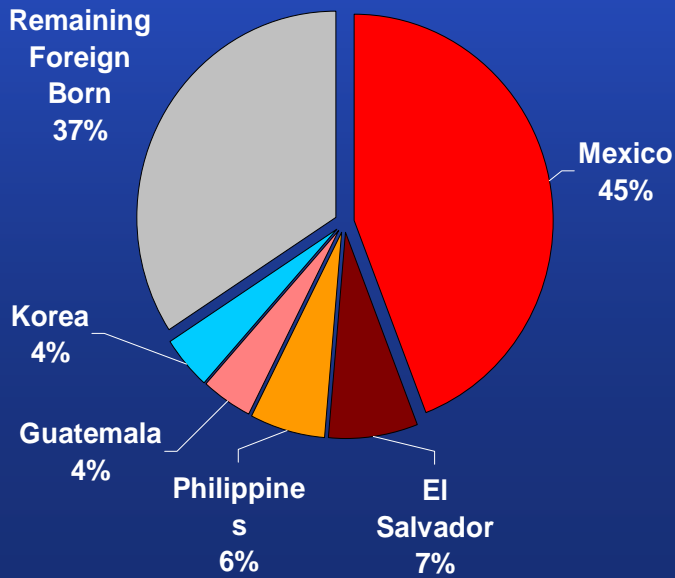
### CHICAGO

Total Foreign Born = 1,425,978



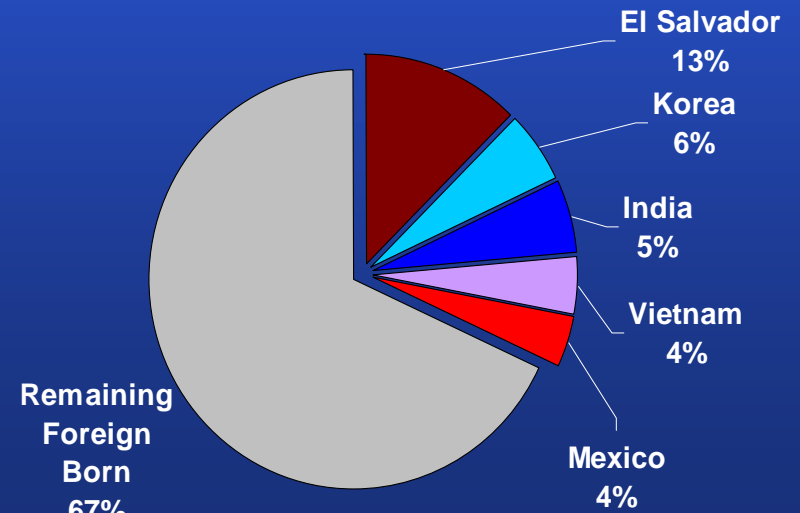
### LOS ANGELES

Total Foreign Born = 3,449,444



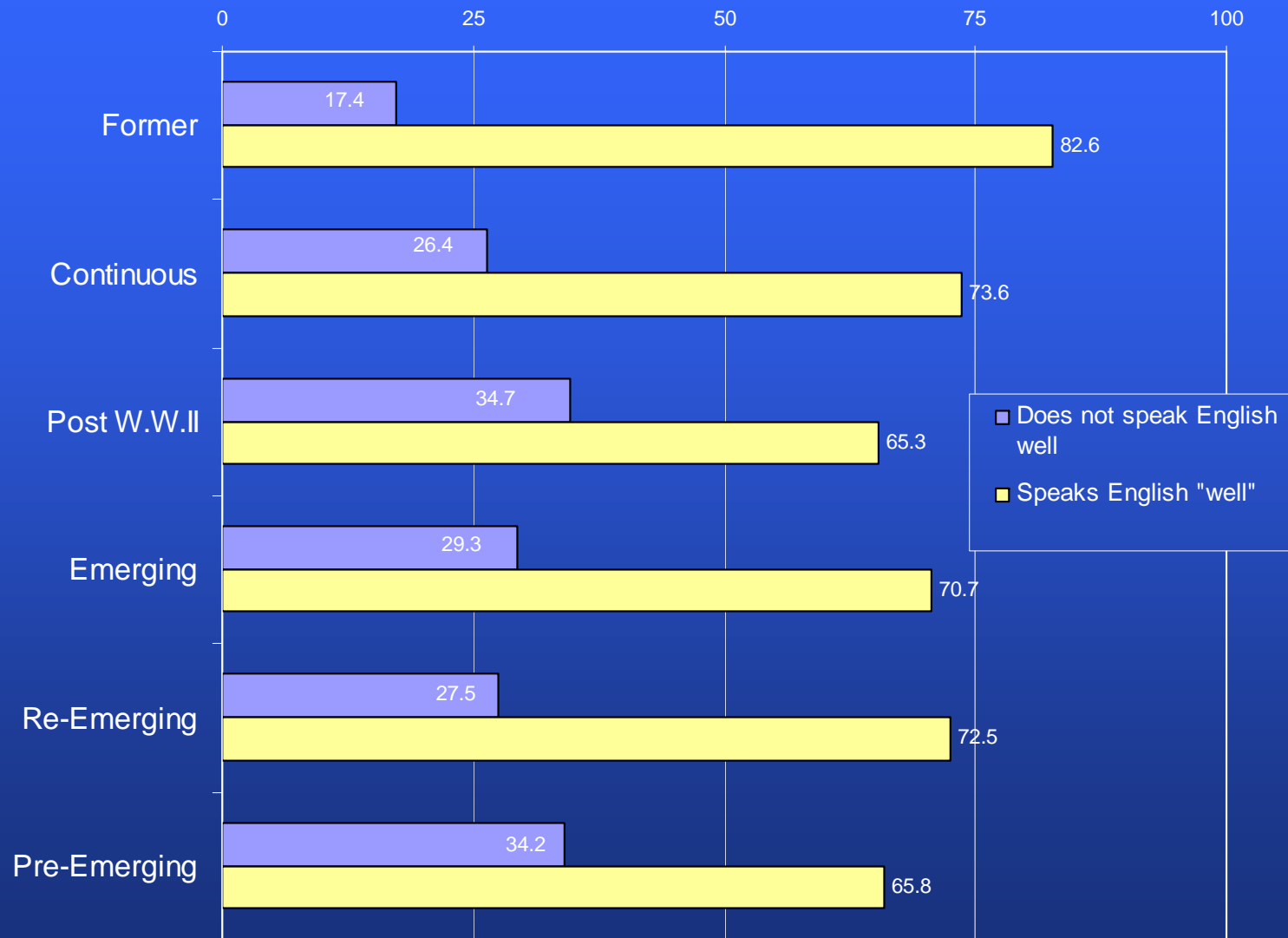
### WASHINGTON

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

For more information:

[www.brookings.edu/urban](http://www.brookings.edu/urban)



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## The Rise of New Immigrant Gateways

Audrey Singer

### Findings

An analysis of immigration to metropolitan areas during the 20<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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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