CITY IS A MAGNET FOR IMMIGRANTS NEARLY 3 MILLION N.Y.ERS FOREIGN-BORN

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Body

More than 1 *million* new *immigrants* have moved to the *city* since 1990.

More than a third of New Yorkers are <u>foreign-born</u> - 2.9 <u>million</u> people, more than the entire population of Utah.

The economic gap between Manhattan and the other boroughs is growing.

These and other profound changes in the *city*'s population are documented in data from the 2000 census released yesterday.

The new data found that 36% of New Yorkers were born in another country - the highest proportion since 1910 - up from 28% in 1990.

In Queens alone, there are more than 1 *million* people who were born abroad - 46% of the borough's population, up from 36% a decade before.

Those new arrivals are reviving neighborhoods, replenishing the labor supply and placing new strains on schools and government services.

A majority of people 5 or older in Queens and the Bronx said they speak a language other than English at home. Citywide, *nearly* a quarter of the population of that age said they speak English "less than very well."

Limited boom

The new census figures also show a huge gap between the fortunes of Manhattan and the other boroughs during the economic boom of the past decade.

Since 1990, median household income dropped between <u>3</u>% and 4% in every borough except Manhattan, where stratospheric Wall Street salaries helped boost the median income 12%, when adjusted for inflation.

"The other boroughs are a <u>magnet</u> for new <u>immigrants</u>, which is why you may have a reduction in median income there," said Rae Rosen, a senior economist with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Citywide, the number of New York families living in poverty increased to 18.5% from 16.**3**%. The number remained unchanged in Manhattan, but the number of families living below the poverty line in the other boroughs increased 2% to 4%.

All that indicates the gap between rich and poor expanded during a decade in which throngs of struggling *immigrants* landed in Brooklyn and Queens and Manhattan's white-collar professionals enjoyed flush times.

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"To various degrees, it's been a tale of two <u>cities</u> for a long time," said Marcia Van Wagner, chief economist of the Citizens Budget Commission.

Previously released 2000 census data showed Puerto Ricans are no longer the <u>city</u>'s majority Hispanic group and that immigration from Asian countries is rising. Income data questioned The new figures show that the number of those claiming Irish, German and Italian ancestry fell by more than 100,000 each, while the biggest gains came from those claiming West Indian and sub-Saharan African ancestry.

<u>City</u> officials questioned the accuracy of figures showing a drop in median income - the point at which half of households make more and half make less.

Their concern is that the census figures don't match state income tax data. They wonder if too few people may have responded to the income questions - the most touchy subject - to yield accurate numbers.

"What we are concerned about is maybe we have partial data," said Joseph Salvo, director of the population division of the *city* Planning Department.

During a news conference at New York University yesterday, a Census Bureau official said the data would be checked.

"We don't have any particular reason to think there are any problems with the data for New York State," said Campbell Gibson, director of the Census Bureau's population division.

Still, Salvo said, the growing gap between rich and poor seems clear.

"We don't take issue with the income disparity," he said. "The economic expansion did not benefit everyone equally."

NEW YORK'S FOREIGN ACCENT

PERCENTAGE OF NEW YORKERS WHO ARE FOREIGN BORN

WHERE **FOREIGN-BORN** NEW YORKERS COME FROM

SOURCE: 2000 CENSUS

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

1989 figures adjusted for inllation

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