

# Data 3:2 Snapshots

Series 3 No. 2 | July 2013

**IMMIGRATION:**  
Municipalities with High  
Numbers of Foreign-Born  
Residents:

*Philadelphia, Upper Darby,  
and East Windsor*

DELAWARE  
VALLEY

**data**



DELAWARE VALLEY  
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REGIONAL  
PLANNING COMMISSION





*The Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission is dedicated to uniting the region's elected officials, planning professionals, and the public with a common vision of making a great region even greater. Shaping the way we live, work, and play, DVRPC builds consensus on improving transportation,*

*promoting smart growth, protecting the environment, and enhancing the economy. We serve a diverse region of nine counties: Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia in Pennsylvania; and Burlington, Camden, Gloucester, and Mercer in New Jersey. DVRPC is the federally designated Metropolitan Planning Organization for the Greater Philadelphia Region — leading the way to a better future.*



The symbol in our logo is adapted from the official DVRPC seal and is designed as a stylized image of the Delaware Valley. The outer ring symbolizes the region as a whole while the

diagonal bar signifies the Delaware River. The two adjoining crescents represent the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey.

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# Executive Summary

The United States prides itself on being a nation filled with talented, hard-working, entrepreneurial immigrants. This Data Snapshot is the second in a series of Data Snapshots on Immigration in Greater Philadelphia, building on Data Snapshot No. 1, which focused primarily on immigration at the county level, and provides a detailed look at immigrants in several communities in the Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission (DVRPC) region.

The first Data Snapshot in this series included a table listing the 15 municipalities in the Greater Philadelphia area with the greatest number of immigrants, as well as another table listing the 15 municipalities with the greatest percentage of immigrants. This Data Snapshot profiles three of these communities in greater detail: Philadelphia, Upper Darby, and East Windsor. DVRPC's Long-Range Plan, *Connections 2035: The Regional Plan for a Sustainable Future*, divides the region's municipalities into four categories: core cities, developed communities, growing suburbs, and rural areas. In order to study a cross-section of communities, we selected one community in each of these categories; a rural area was not included because of insufficient data. We selected Philadelphia, which is both a city and a county, as the core city profile because it has the largest number of immigrants in our region. The developed community is Upper Darby in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, which has the third greatest number of foreign-born, behind Philadelphia and Trenton. The growing suburb is East Windsor in Mercer County, New Jersey, which was the only growing suburb represented on either list. East Windsor has both a high number of foreign-born (ranking 8th), as well as a high percentage of foreign-born (ranking 6th). Washington Township in Burlington County was the only rural area that made either one of the lists, but, unfortunately, its population was so small that detailed data about its foreign-born population was not available from the U.S. Census Bureau in a format consistent with the other case study communities.

Of the three communities in this report, Philadelphia had the highest number of foreign-born, followed by Upper Darby, and then East Windsor. Of the three municipalities, East Windsor had the highest percentage of foreign-born (41.1 percent), followed by Upper Darby (22.6 percent) and Philadelphia (12.9 percent). In all three communities, the number of foreign-born who entered in both the 1990s and 2000s was larger than the number of foreign-born who entered in the 1980s. The percentage of foreign-born with a bachelor's degree or higher was larger than the percentage of native-born with a bachelor's degree or higher in all three communities. In Upper Darby and Philadelphia, the percentage of foreign-born who are self-employed is slightly higher than the percentage of native-born who are self-employed; in East Windsor, the percentage of native-born who are self-employed is slightly more than the percentage of foreign-born who are self-employed.



# Introduction

## Background

This Data Snapshot is the second in a series of Data Snapshots on Immigration in Greater Philadelphia. This report builds on Data Snapshot No. 1, which focused primarily on immigration at the county level, and provides a more detailed look at immigrants in several communities in the DVRPC region. DVRPC's Long-Range Plan, *Connections 2035: The Regional Plan for a Sustainable Future*, divides the region's municipalities into four planning areas: core cities, developed communities, growing suburbs, and rural areas. In order to study a cross-section of communities, we selected one community in each of these categories except rural area to examine in greater detail. The core city is Philadelphia, which is both a city and a county. The developed community is Upper Darby in Delaware County, Pennsylvania. The growing suburb is East Windsor in Mercer County, New Jersey.

Greater Philadelphia's foreign-born population reached 563,603 (with a margin of error of +/- 6,022) in 2010, an increase of 159,143 (39 percent) since 2000. Approximately 10 percent of the Greater Philadelphia region's population is foreign-born.

## Definitions

**DVRPC Region:** DVRPC covers 352 municipalities in nine counties: Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia in Pennsylvania; and Burlington, Camden, Gloucester, and Mercer in New Jersey. This term is used interchangeably with *Greater Philadelphia*, but is not the same as the U.S. Census Bureau's Metropolitan Statistical Area.

**Foreign-born:** The foreign-born population includes anyone who is not a U.S. citizen at birth, including those who have become U.S. citizens through naturalization. All immigrants are foreign-born, but not all foreign-born are immigrants. The foreign-born population includes nonimmigrants, such as students, business personnel, and diplomats, who have been admitted to the United States temporarily. Not all foreign-born arrived in the United States recently; some have spent many years in the country and are naturalized U.S. citizens.

**Native:** The native population includes anyone who is a U.S. citizen at birth, including those who were born in the United States, Puerto Rico, a U.S. Island Area (American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the U.S. Virgin Islands), or abroad of a U.S. citizen parent or parents.

**Refugee:** This is a person who is unable or unwilling to return to his or her country of nationality because of persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution based on the person’s race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion. See The Refugee Act of 1980.

**Margin of Error:** A margin of error (MOE) describes the precision of the estimate at a given level of confidence. The confidence level associated with the MOE indicates the likelihood that the sample estimate is within a certain distance (the MOE) from the population value. The U.S. Census Bureau statistical standard for published data is a 90-percent confidence level.

## How Were the Case Study Communities Selected?

Data Snapshot No. 1 included several tables listing the towns in Greater Philadelphia with the greatest number and highest percentage of foreign-born residents. The case study communities were selected from these lists. We selected Philadelphia as the core city case study because it has the largest number of immigrants in our region. East Windsor Township was the only growing suburb represented on either list, so it was selected. Since East Windsor was in New Jersey, we decided to select the remaining case study community from the Pennsylvania side of the Greater Philadelphia region; thus, Upper Darby was selected as the developed community case study. Washington Township was the only rural area that made either one of the lists, but, unfortunately, its population was so small that detailed data about its foreign-born population was not available from the U.S. Census Bureau in a format consistent with the other case study communities. Each case study community is profiled in its own chapter.

Table 1: Case Study Communities

2035 Planning Area	Case Study Community
Core City	Philadelphia, PA
Developed Community	Upper Darby, Delaware County, PA
Growing Suburb	East Windsor, Mercer County, NJ

Source: DVRPC Connections 2035

Table 2: Basic Characteristics of Case Study Communities

Case Study Community	2010 Population	Housing Units	Land Area in Square Miles	Population Density per Square Mile of Land Area	Housing Unit Density per Square Mile of Land Area
Philadelphia, PA	1,526,006	670,171	134.10	11,379.5	4,997.5
Upper Darby, Delaware County, PA	82,795	34,133	7.83	10,580.3	4,361.8
East Windsor, Mercer County, NJ	27,190	10,851	15.65	1,737.6	639.4

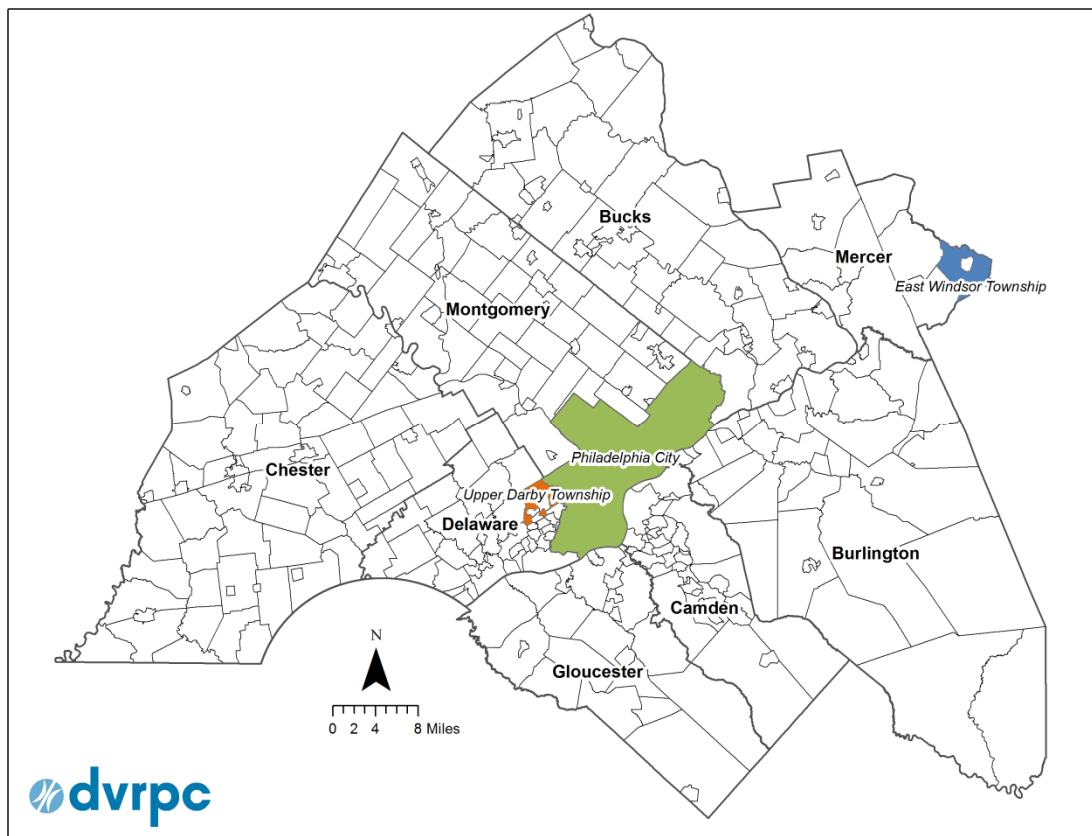
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, GCT-PH1: Population, Housing Units, Area, and Density: 2010 - County -- County Subdivision and Place, 2010 Census Summary File 1 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012d).

Table 3: Native and Foreign-born Population of Case Study Communities, 2006–2010

Case Study Community	Native-born (Estimate)	Native-born (Margin of Error)	Foreign-born (Estimate)	Foreign-born (Margin of Error)	Total Population (Estimate)
Philadelphia, PA	1,332,535	3,826	172,415	3,826	1,504,950
Upper Darby, Delaware County, PA	67,206	1,076	15,164	1,073	82,370
East Windsor, Mercer County, NJ	19,004	682	7,813	688	26,817

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

Figure 1: Location of Case Study Municipalities



## Findings

- ▶ Immigrants are increasingly settling in the suburbs. Across the nation, 51 percent of immigrants lived in suburbs of large metropolitan areas in 2010.<sup>1</sup> The percentage is even

<sup>1</sup> Jill H. Wilson and Audrey Singer, *Immigrants in 2010 Metropolitan America: A Decade of Change* (Washington, DC: Brookings Policy Program, October 2011).



higher in the Greater Philadelphia region; 63.8 percent of immigrants in Greater Philadelphia live outside of the core cities of Philadelphia, Chester, Trenton, and Camden.

- ▶ Of the three communities in this report, Philadelphia had the highest number of foreign-born, followed by Upper Darby, and then East Windsor.
- ▶ Of the three municipalities, East Windsor had the highest percentage of foreign-born (41.1 percent), followed by Upper Darby (22.6 percent) and Philadelphia (12.9 percent).
- ▶ In all three communities, the number of foreign-born who entered in both the 1990s and 2000s was larger than the number of foreign-born who entered in the 1980s.
- ▶ The percentage of foreign-born with a bachelor's degree or higher was larger than the percentage of native-born with a bachelor's degree or higher in all three communities.
- ▶ In Upper Darby and Philadelphia, the percentage of foreign-born who are self-employed is slightly higher than the percentage of native-born who are self-employed; in East Windsor, the percentage of native-born who are self-employed is slightly higher than the percentage of foreign-born who are self-employed.
- ▶ Median household income for both native-born and foreign-born was higher in East Windsor than in Upper Darby and Philadelphia. In both Philadelphia and East Windsor, the median household income for foreign-born naturalized citizens was higher than for native-born citizens. In Upper Darby, native-born citizens had higher median household incomes than both foreign-born naturalized citizens and foreign-born who were not U.S. citizens.
- ▶ In both East Windsor and Upper Darby, foreign-born were less likely to commute to work alone in a car, truck, or van. Carpooling to work was higher among the foreign-born population than native-born population in all three communities. In Philadelphia, the percentage of native-born and foreign-born who commute to work alone by car is equivalent. Interestingly, fewer foreign-born than native-born commute to work by public transit in Philadelphia.

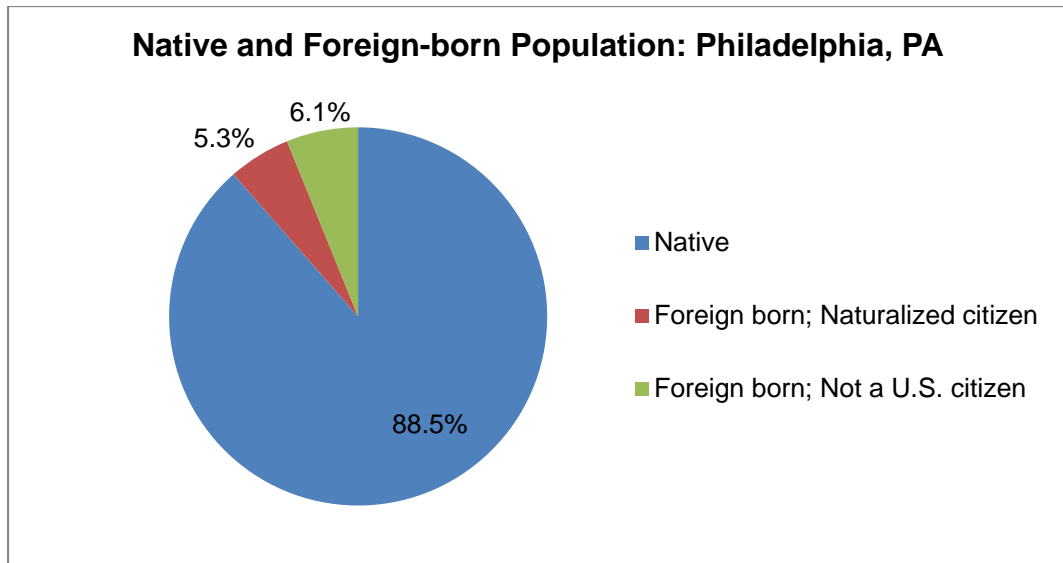
# Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

## Introduction

With approximately 172,415 foreign-born residents, the City of Philadelphia has the greatest number of foreign-born people of any municipality in the Greater Philadelphia region. It has nearly seven times as many foreign-born as Trenton, New Jersey, which is the municipality with the second highest number of immigrants. Foreign-born make up approximately 11 percent of Philadelphia’s total population (Figure 2), which is slightly lower than the national percentage of 12.9 percent, and much lower than other periods of history, such as the 1850s, when 3 out of 10 Philadelphians were foreign-born.<sup>2</sup> The percentage of foreign-born also lags behind other major metropolitan areas, such as Los Angeles, where one in three residents is foreign-born.

Today, foreign-born in the City of Philadelphia constitute roughly 30 percent of the foreign-born in the Greater Philadelphia region as a whole.

Figure 2: Native and Foreign-born Population: Philadelphia, PA



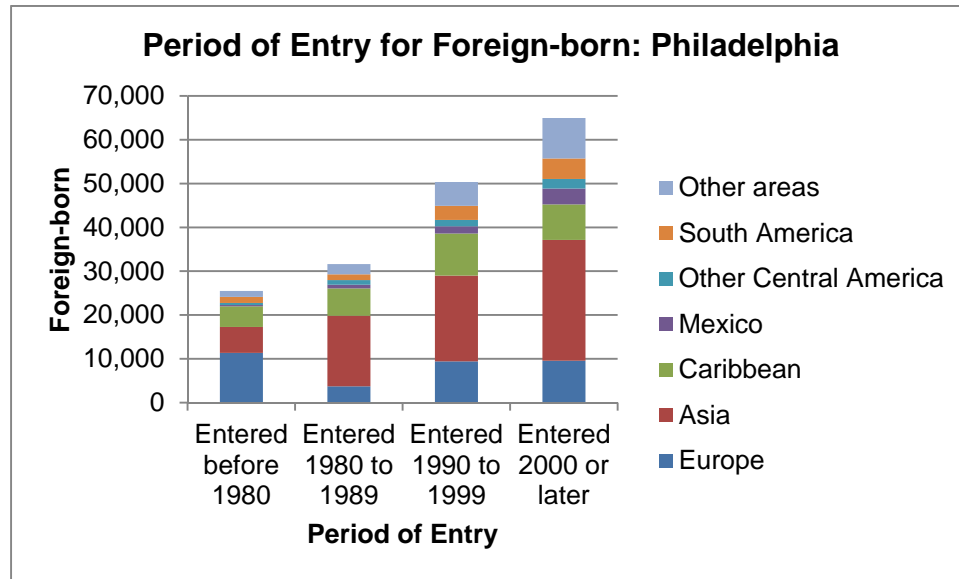
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012d).

<sup>2</sup> Ayumi Takenaka and Mary Johnson Orisim, "Philadelphia's Immigrant Communities in Historical Perspective," in *Global Philadelphia: Immigrant Communities New and Old*, ed. Ayumi Takenaka and Mary Johnson Orisim (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 2010), 1–22, [http://www.temple.edu/tempres/chapters\\_1800/2029\\_ch1.pdf](http://www.temple.edu/tempres/chapters_1800/2029_ch1.pdf).

## Period of Entry

The City of Philadelphia experienced a net loss of foreign-born in the 1970s and 1980s but has seen a surge in immigration in the past several decades (Figure 3).<sup>3</sup> The number of immigrants who entered in the 1990s was over 50 percent more than the previous decade. Over one-third (37.7 percent) of the city's immigrants arrived in the United States in 2000 or later. These rapid increases have caused the Brookings Institute to categorize Philadelphia as a re-emerging gateway for immigration.<sup>4</sup>

Figure 3: Period of Entry for Foreign-born: Philadelphia



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, B05007 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012b).

## Place of Origin

Philadelphia has a diverse mix of immigrants and refugees. Philadelphia saw an increase in the number of immigrants from Asia, Mexico, and South America after 2000 compared to the 1990s. The top three countries sending immigrants to Philadelphia are China, India, and Vietnam (Table 4).

<sup>3</sup> Christopher Patusky and Johnny Ceffalio, *Recent Trends in Immigration to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Who Came and Where Do They Live?* (Philadelphia: Fels Institute of Government, 2004).

<sup>4</sup> Matthew Hall et al., *The Geography of Immigrant Skills: Educational Profiles of Metropolitan America* (Washington, DC: Metropolitan Policy Program at Brookings, June 2011).

Table 4: Top Ten Places of Origin: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Rank	Country	Number of Immigrants
1	China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan	13,924
2	India	13,869
3	Vietnam	12,864
4	Dominican Republic	8,993
5	Jamaica	6,735
6	Haiti	6,406
7	Mexico	6,396
8	Ukraine	6,359
9	Cambodia	5,296
10	Liberia	4,655

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates*, B05006 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012a).

## Educational Attainment and School Enrollment

Many immigrants come to the Philadelphia region for the educational opportunities. Greater Philadelphia universities grant more first professional degrees, such as MDs, JDs, and MBAs, per 10,000 residents than those in any other metropolitan region in the country. Greater Philadelphia, Salem County (New Jersey), and New Castle County (Delaware) are home to a combined 101 colleges and universities that offer an associate's degree or higher. These colleges and universities educated 295,603 full-time equivalent college and graduate students in 2010, which places the region fifth in the nation in terms of number of students per 10,000 residents.<sup>5</sup> Many of these students are international students.

Educational attainment is a strong predictor of employment, job stability, and wages. Philadelphia is one of 44 of the nation's 100 largest metropolitan areas that are high-skill immigrant destinations, where the number of college-educated immigrants exceeds that of the immigrants without a high school diploma by at least 25 percent. As Figures 4 and 5 illustrate, a higher percentage of foreign-born over the age of 25 in Philadelphia have either a bachelor's or graduate degree than the native-born population over the age of 25. At the same time, however, a higher percentage of foreign-born over the age of 25 have less than a high school education compared to the native population.

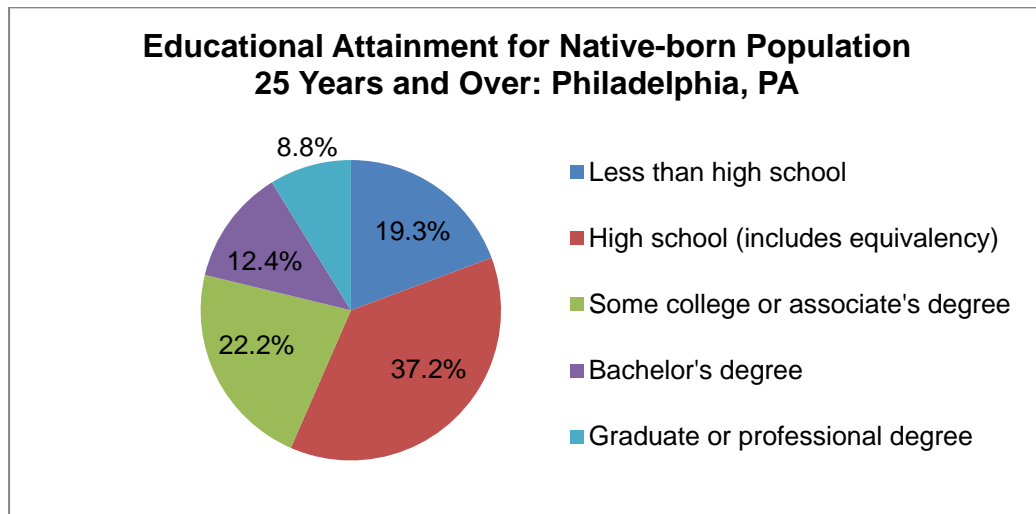
According to a 2010 Campus Philly report, 48 percent of students from outside the region chose to stay in Philadelphia after graduation.<sup>6</sup> Unfortunately, U.S.-educated international students often

<sup>5</sup> Select Greater Philadelphia, *The Impact of Higher Education in the Greater Philadelphia Region* (Philadelphia: Select Greater Philadelphia, 2010), accessed June 24, 2013, <http://www.selectgreaterphiladelphia.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/impact-higher-education-greater-phila-region.pdf>.

<sup>6</sup> Campus Philly, *From Student to Resident: Findings from Campus Philly's 2010 Student Retention Survey* (Philadelphia: Campus Philly, 2010), accessed June 24, 2013, <http://campusphilly.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/10/fromstudenttoresident.pdf>.

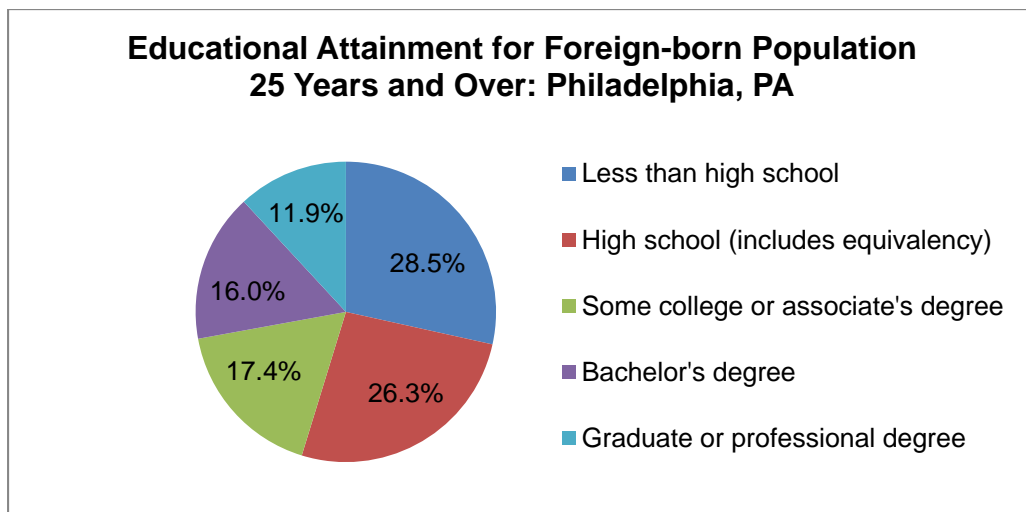
have difficulty staying in the United States after graduation due to U.S. immigration policies, which favor family reunification over skills-based immigration. In contrast, in Canada, citizenship applicants accrue points based on field of study, educational attainment, and employment experience. Thirty-six percent of Canadian immigrant visas are “skilled-worker,” as opposed to 6.5 percent in the United States.<sup>7</sup>

Figure 4: Educational Attainment for Native-born Population 25 Years and Over: Philadelphia, PA



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

Figure 5: Educational Attainment for Foreign-born Population 25 Years and Over: Philadelphia, PA

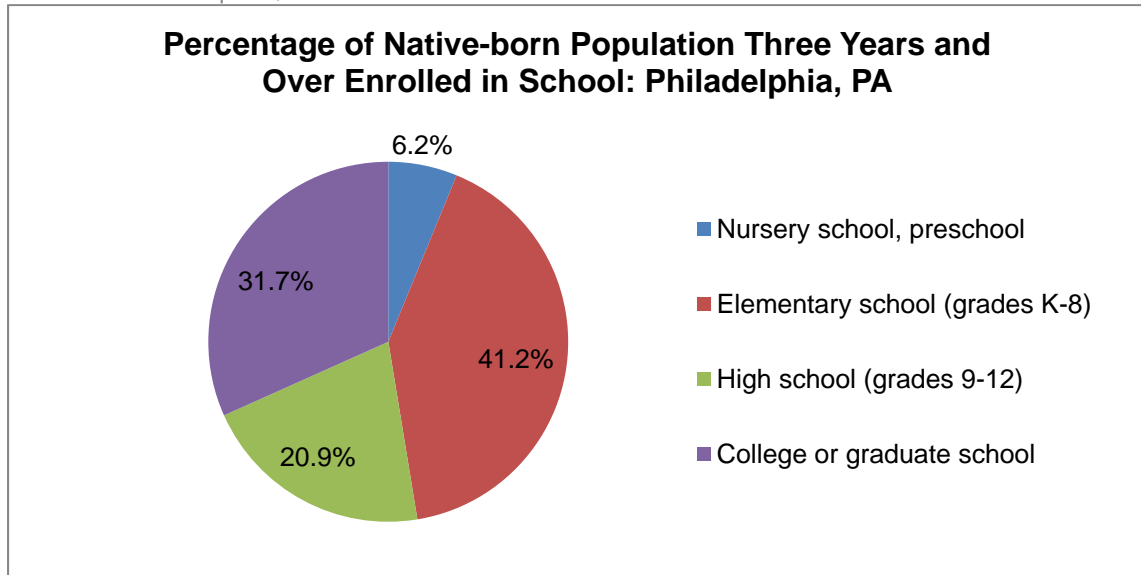


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

<sup>7</sup> Darrell M. West, *Creating a “Brain Gain” for U.S. Employers: The Role of Immigration*, Brookings Policy Brief No. 178 (Washington, DC: The Brookings Institution, January 2011).

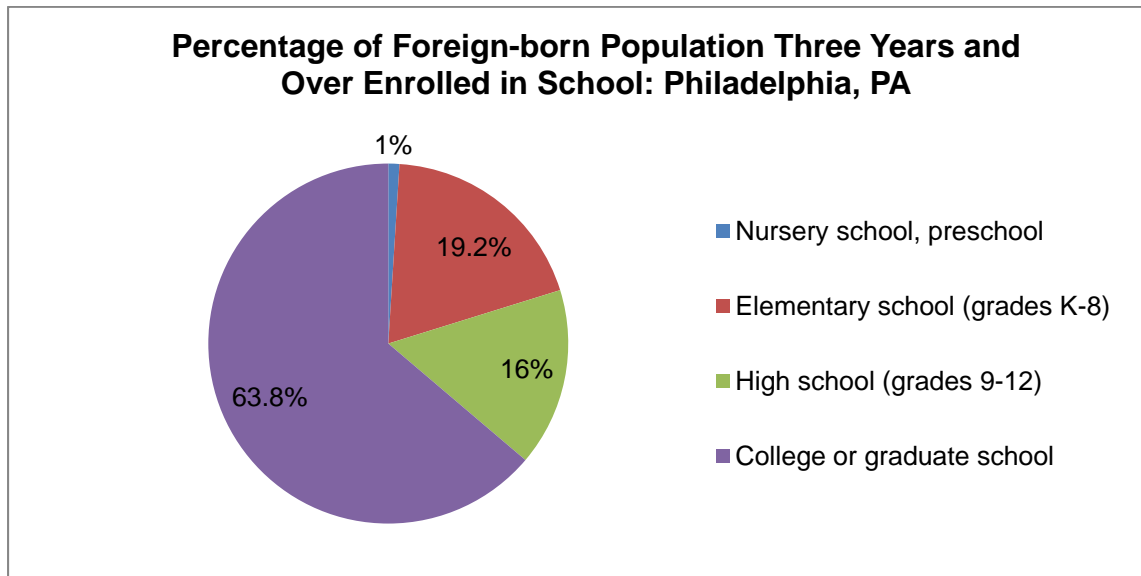
The trend is similar for school enrollment (Figures 6 and 7). Because most foreign-born tend to come as adults rather than as children, there are significantly more foreign-born in college and graduate school, and significantly fewer foreign-born in nursery school, preschool, and elementary school.

Figure 6: Percentage of Native-born Population Three Years and Over Enrolled in School: Philadelphia, PA



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

Figure 7: Percentage of Foreign-born Population Three Years and Over Enrolled in School: Philadelphia, PA

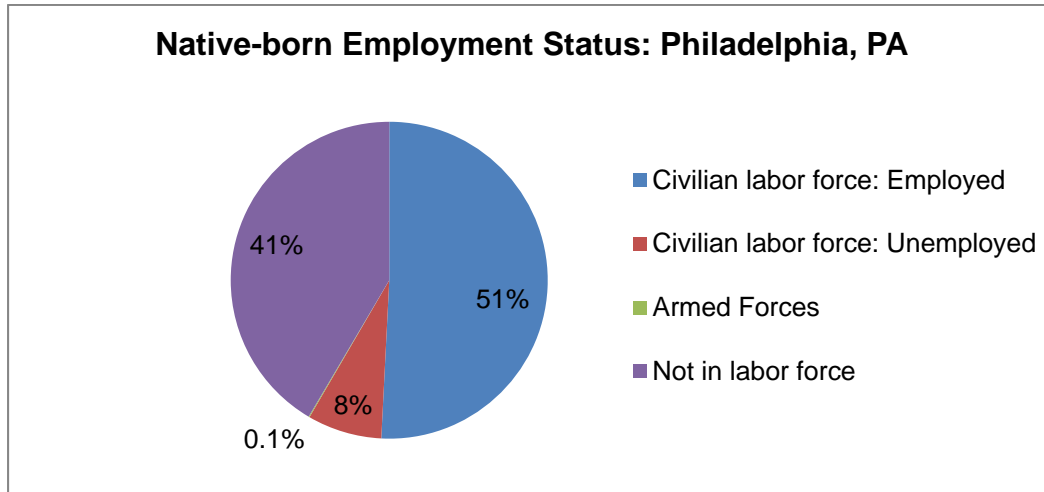


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

## Employment

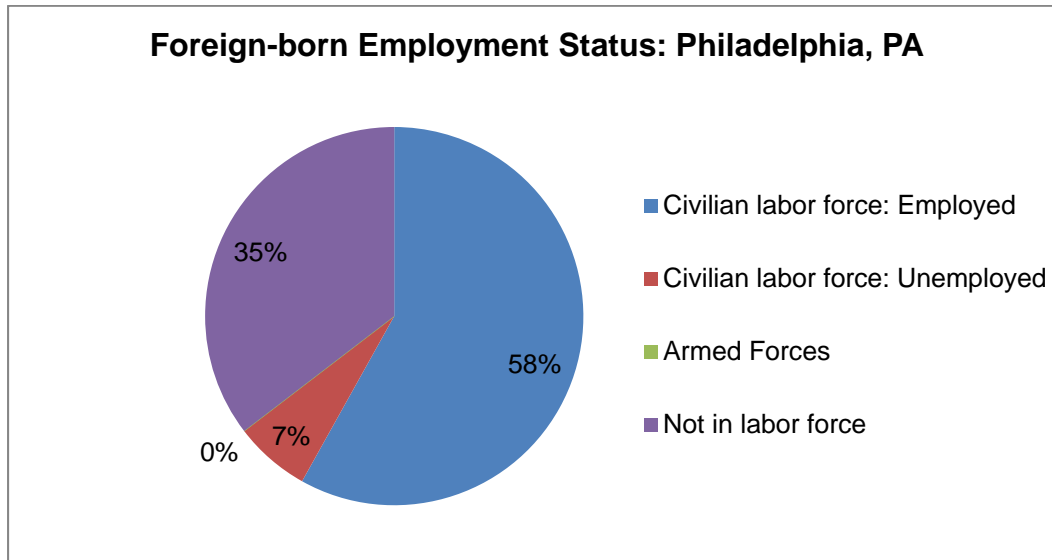
Nearly 75 percent of Greater Philadelphia’s labor force growth since 2000 is attributable to immigrants.<sup>8</sup> Immigrants are more likely to be employed in the civilian labor force and less likely to not be in the labor force compared to the native-born population (Figures 8 and 9).

Figure 8: Native-born Employment Status: Philadelphia, PA



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

Figure 9: Foreign-born Employment Status: Philadelphia, PA



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

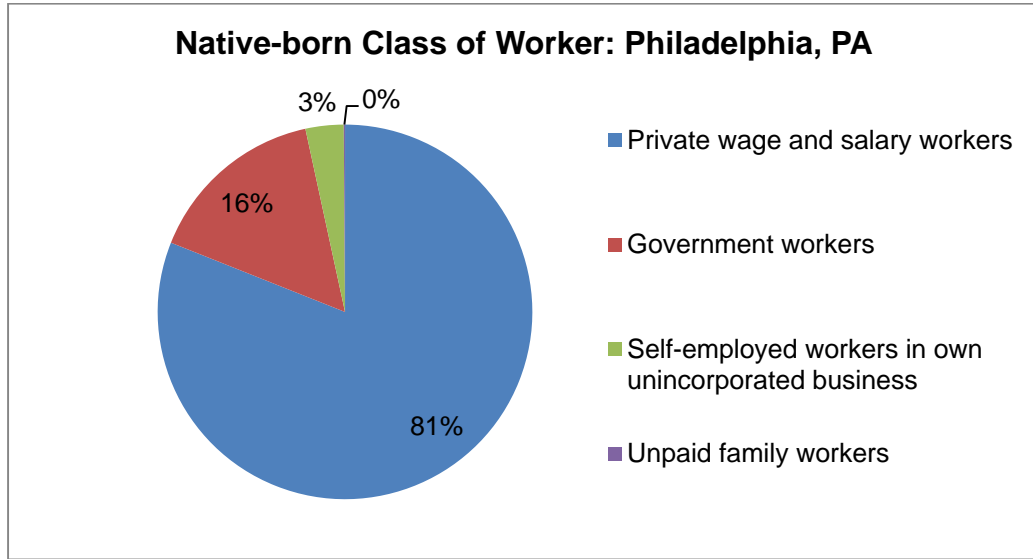
Many foreign-born residents choose to start their own businesses. Nationally, more than a quarter of technology and engineering businesses launched between 1995 and 2005 had a foreign-born

<sup>8</sup> Audrey Singer et al., *Recent Immigration to Philadelphia: Regional Change in a Re-Emerging Gateway* (Washington, DC: Metropolitan Policy Program at Brookings, November 2008).



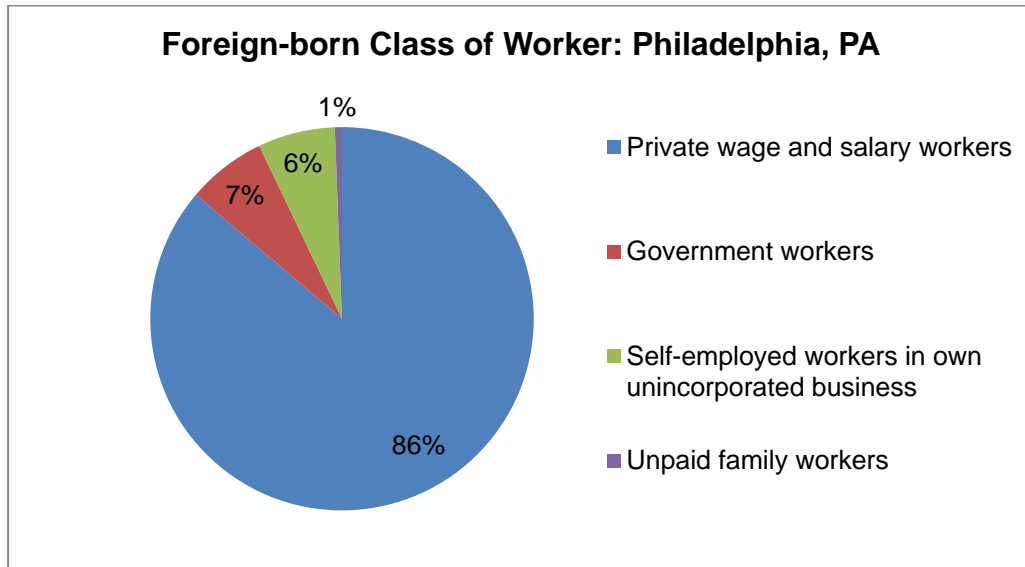
founder.<sup>9</sup> Figures 10 and 11 show that foreign-born workers in Philadelphia are more likely to be self-employed workers in their own unincorporated businesses than native-born workers.

Figure 10: Native-born Class of Worker: Philadelphia, PA



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

Figure 11: Foreign-born Class of Worker: Philadelphia, PA



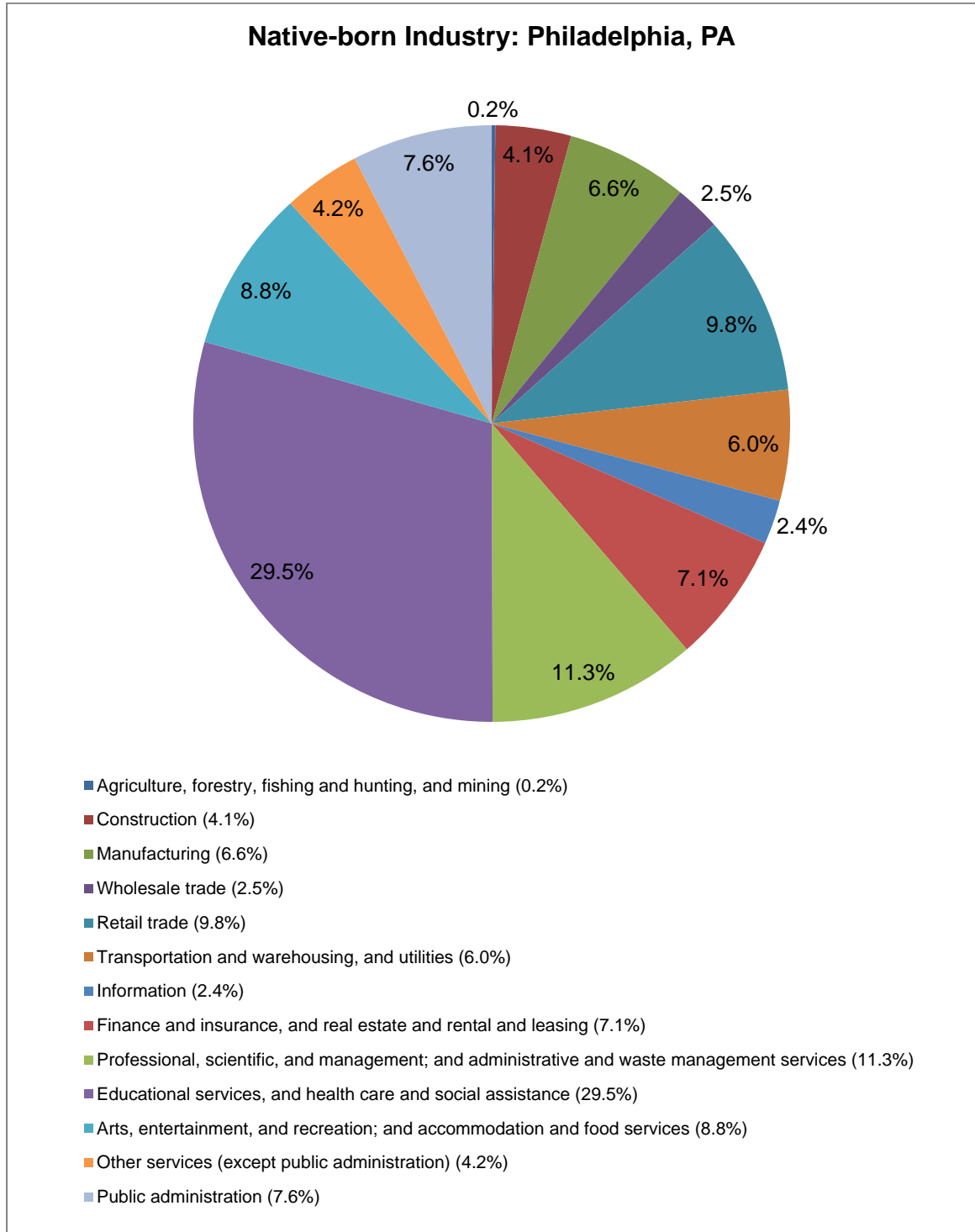
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

Figures 12 and 13 show that foreign-born are more likely to work in manufacturing than native-born, while native-born Philadelphians are more likely to work in the finance, insurance, and real

<sup>9</sup> West, *Creating a "Brain Gain" for U.S. Employers*.

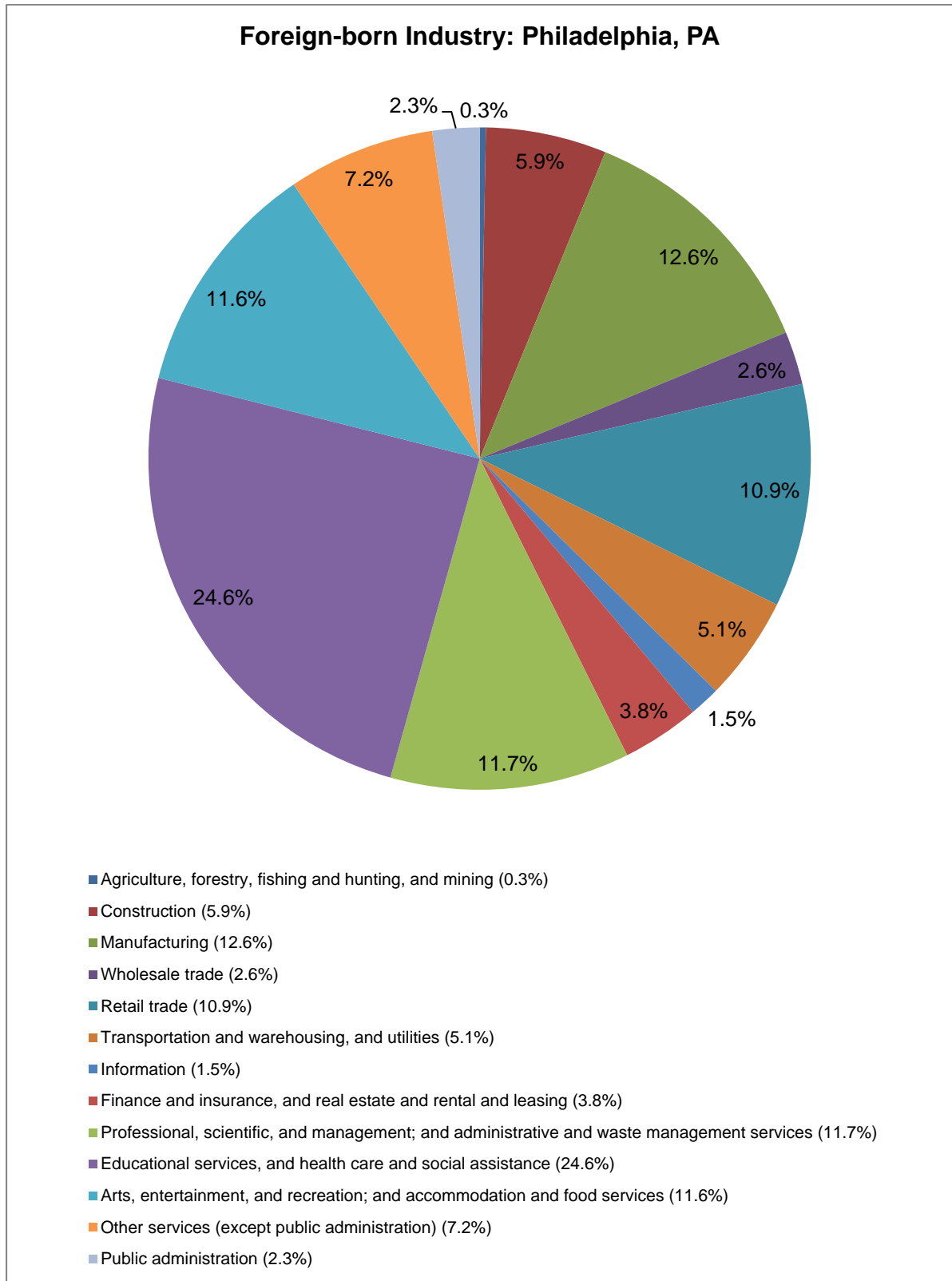
estate fields. More foreign-born work in the arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food service industries than the native-born population. Foreign-born are more likely to work in other services and less likely to work in public administration.

Figure 12: Native-born Industry: Philadelphia, PA



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

Figure 13: Foreign-born Industry: Philadelphia, PA

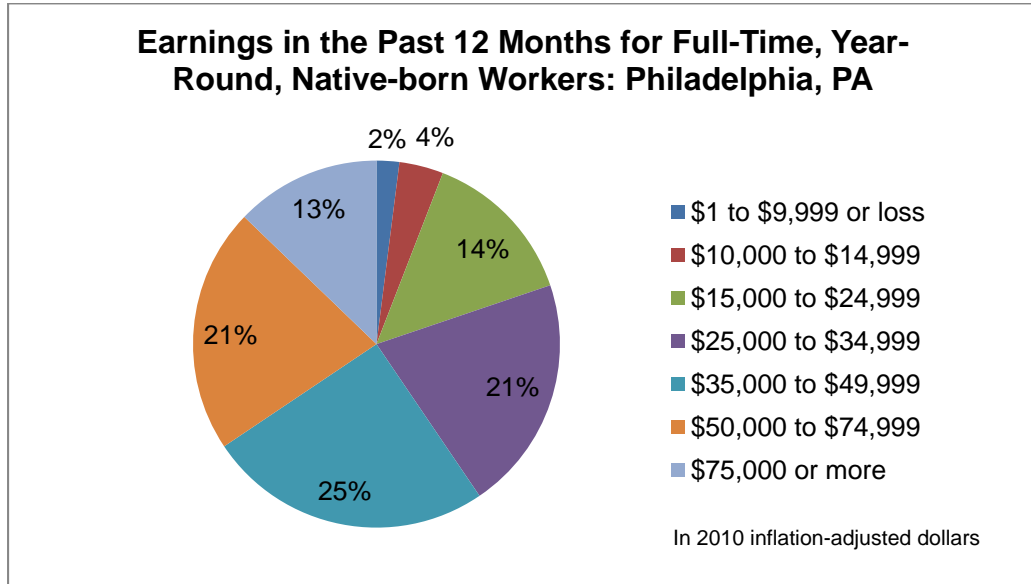


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

## Earnings, Income, and Poverty Status

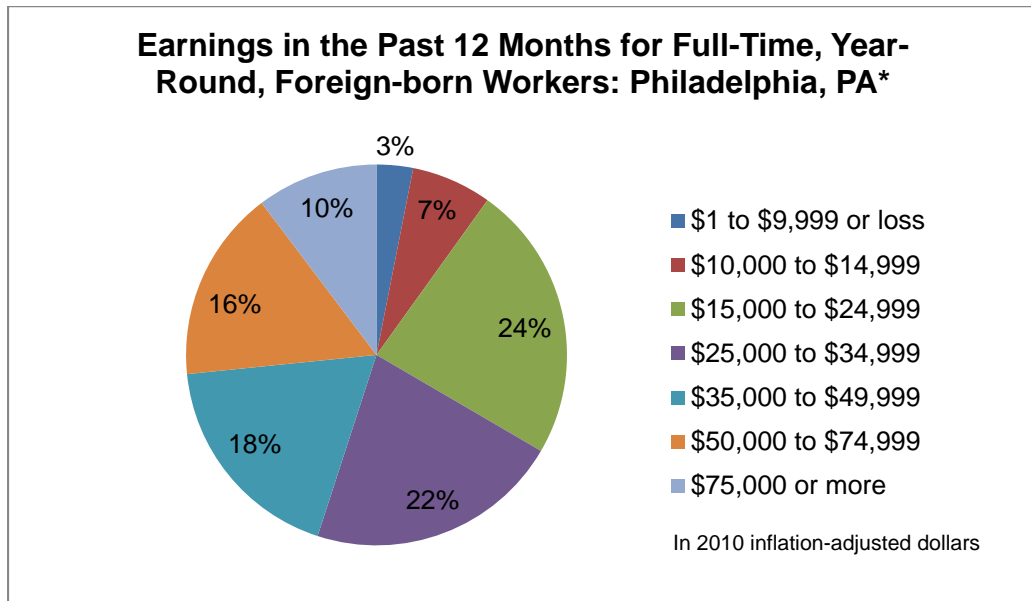
Nearly three-quarters of foreign-born workers in Philadelphia earn less than \$50,000, while nearly two-thirds of native-born workers earn less than \$50,000 (Figures 14 and 15).

Figure 14: Earnings in the Past 12 Months for Full-Time, Year-Round, Native-born Workers: Philadelphia, PA



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

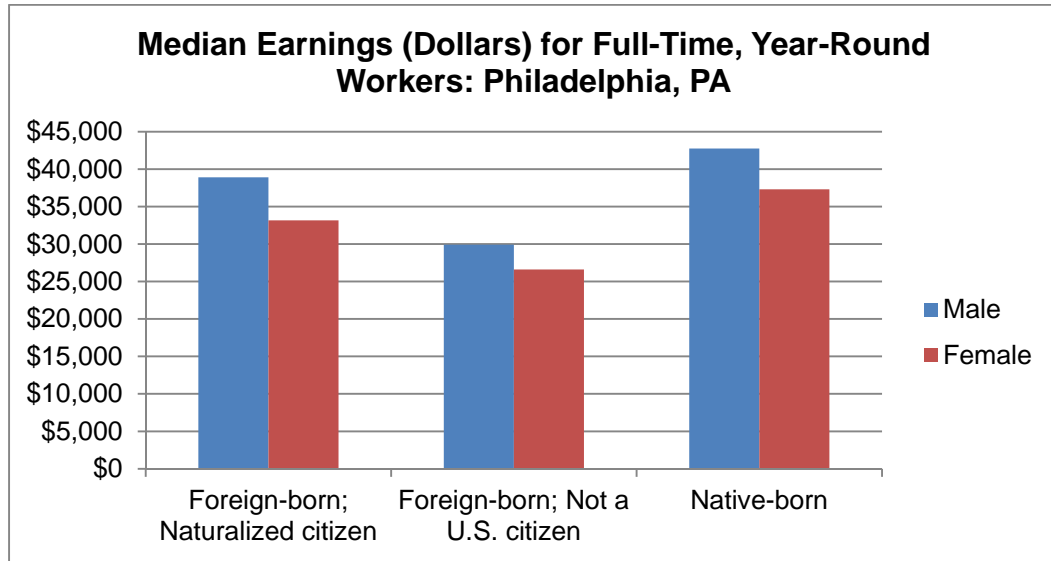
Figure 15: Earnings in the Past 12 Months for Full-Time, Year-Round, Foreign-born Workers: Philadelphia, PA



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

In Philadelphia, foreign-born workers who are not U.S. citizens tend to earn less than both naturalized citizens and native-born workers. Regardless of citizenship status, females tend to earn less than males (Figure 16).

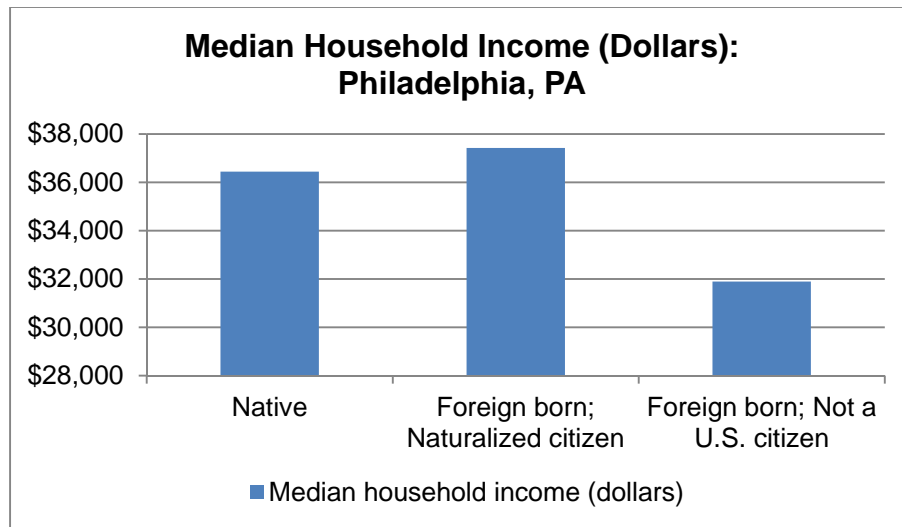
Figure 16: Median Earnings (Dollars) for Full-Time, Year-Round Workers: Philadelphia, PA



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

While individual foreign-born workers tend to have lower earnings than native-born workers, naturalized citizens tend to have higher median household incomes compared to native-born households (Figure 17). This could be due to the fact that people must wait several years before applying for citizenship; naturalized citizens have a higher median age than native-born citizens.

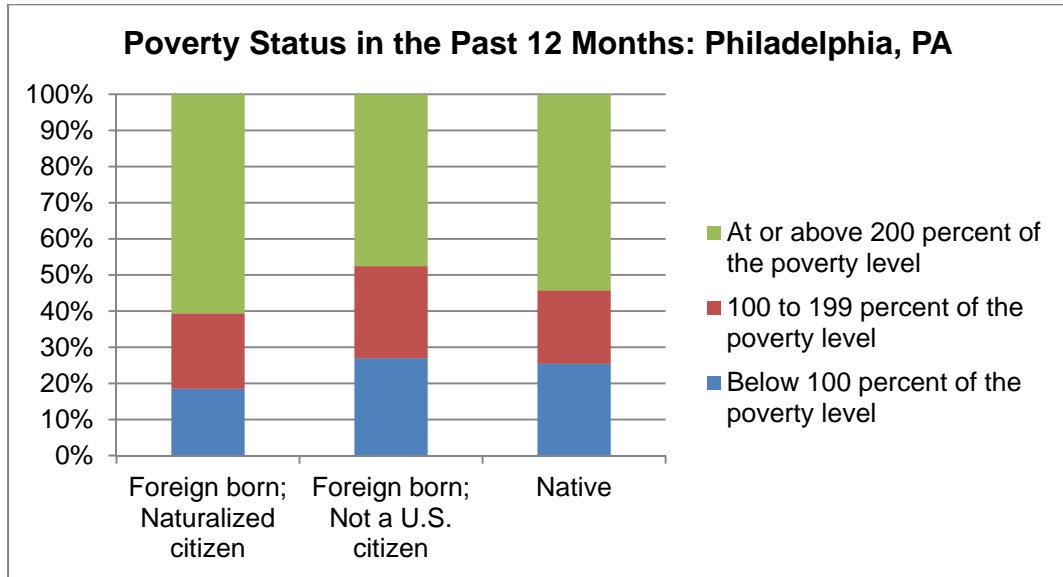
Figure 17: Median Household Income (Dollars): Philadelphia, PA



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

The higher median household income of foreign-born naturalized citizens also influences poverty status. Foreign-born naturalized citizens are more likely to be at or above 200 percent of the poverty level than native-born or foreign-born who are not U.S. citizens (Figure 18).

Figure 18: Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months: Philadelphia, PA

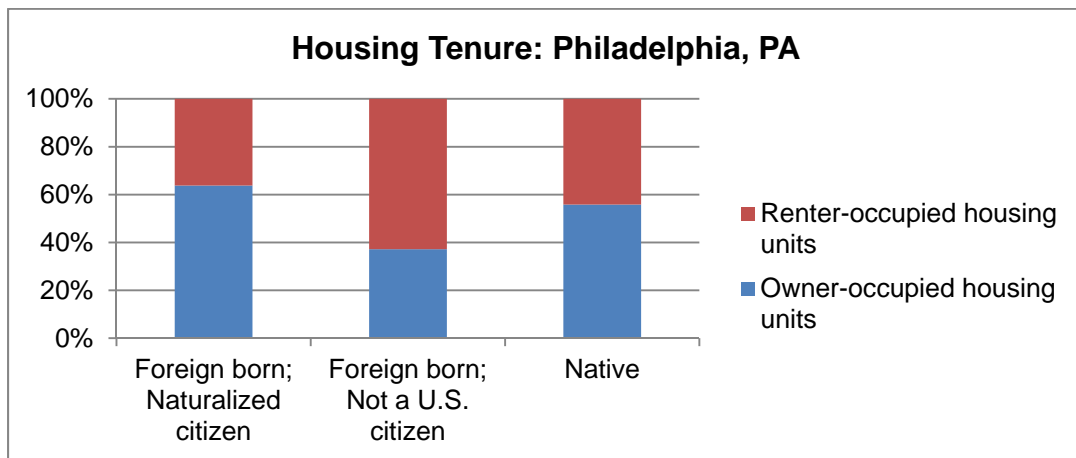


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

## Housing

Foreign-born people residing in Philadelphia are more likely to be renters if they are not U.S. citizens, while naturalized citizens are more likely to be homeowners (Figure 19).

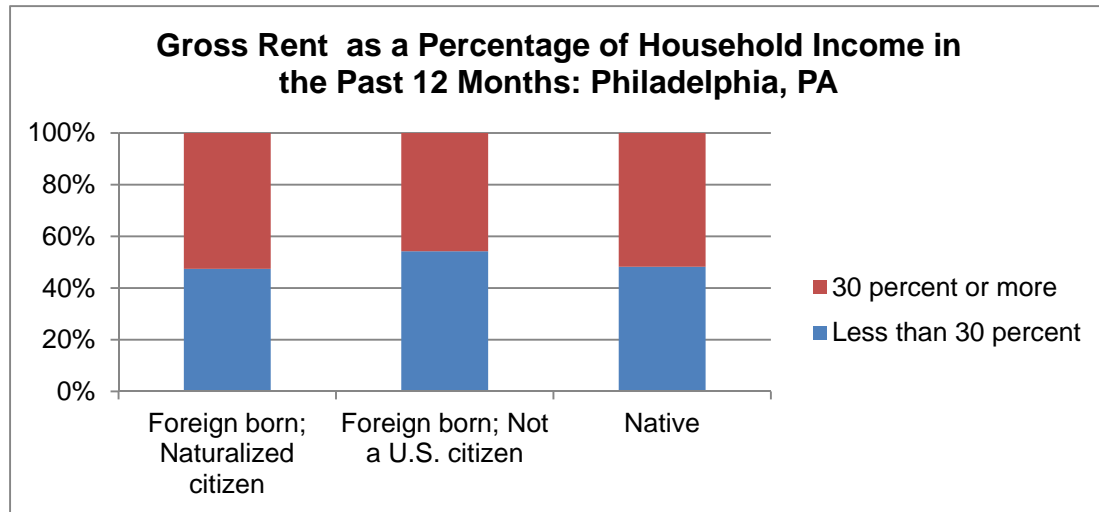
Figure 19: Housing Tenure: Philadelphia, PA



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

The percentage of household income spent on rent does not vary significantly by citizenship status. Regardless of citizenship status, approximately 50 percent of households pay less than 30 percent of their household income towards rent, while the other half pays 30 percent or more (Figure 20).

Figure 20: Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in the Past 12 Months: Philadelphia, PA

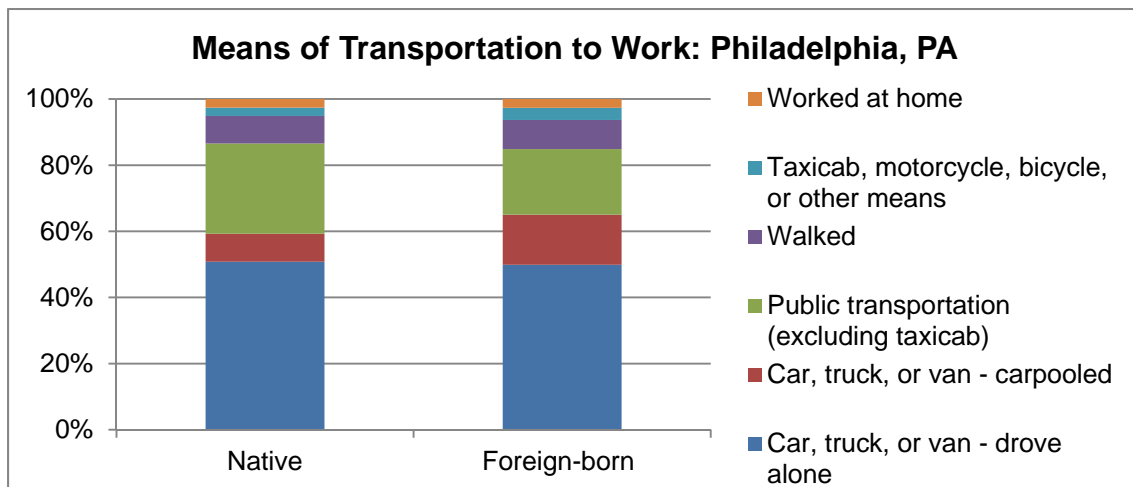


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

## Transportation

The transportation patterns of foreign-born in Philadelphia mirror those of the native-born population (Figure 21). Approximately half of both groups drive to work alone. Foreign-born in Philadelphia are slightly more likely to carpool and slightly less likely to take public transit.

Figure 21: Means of Transportation to Work: Philadelphia, PA



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).



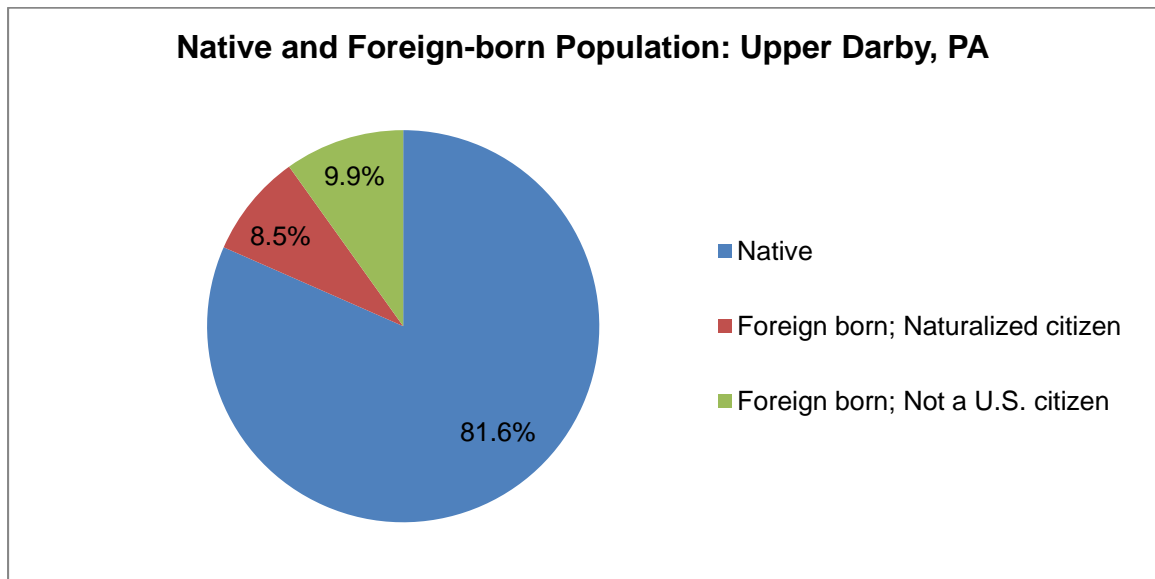


# Upper Darby, Pennsylvania

## Introduction

Upper Darby is an eight-square-mile developed community of over 80,000 people in the northeastern part of Delaware County along the border of Philadelphia. With approximately 15,000 foreign-born, Upper Darby ranks as the municipality with the third highest number of foreign-born in the Greater Philadelphia region (Figure 22); only Philadelphia and Trenton have more foreign-born. In fact, Upper Darby has a higher proportion of foreign-born population than neighboring Philadelphia.

Figure 22: Native and Foreign-born Population: Upper Darby, PA

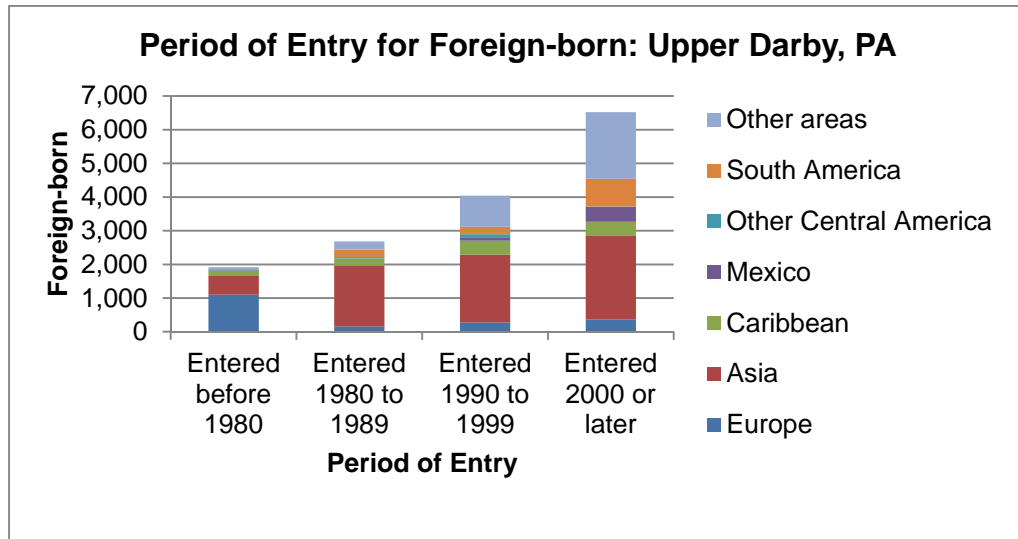


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012d).

## Period of Entry

Almost half of Upper Darby's foreign-born arrived after 2000 (Figure 23). While Asians have traditionally made up the majority of the foreign-born population in Upper Darby, there are growing numbers of Mexicans, South Americans, Central Americans, and Africans.

Figure 23: Period of Entry for Foreign-born: Upper Darby, PA



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, B05007 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012b).

## Place of Origin

Upper Darby’s immigrant population is very diverse; Upper Darby has foreign-born from over 80 countries (Table 5). Approximately 50 percent of the foreign-born come from Western Africa, Southeastern Asia, and South Central Asia. Approximately 37 percent of Upper Darby’s foreign-born residents come from four countries: Vietnam, India, Liberia, and Ecuador.

Table 5: Top Ten Places of Origin: Upper Darby, Pennsylvania

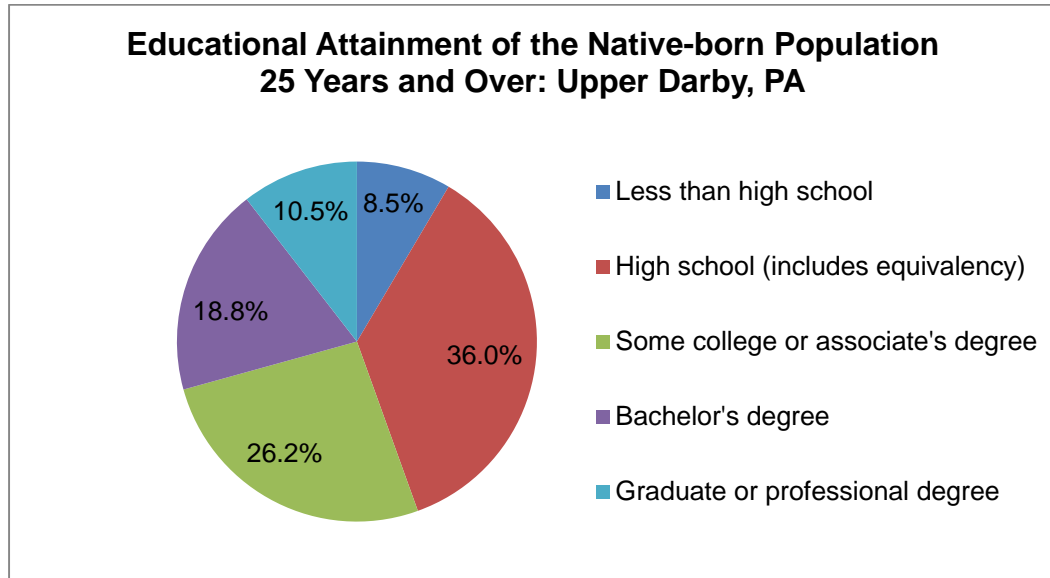
Rank	Country	Number of Immigrants
1	Vietnam	1,814
2	India	1,504
3	Liberia	1,264
4	Ecuador	1,024
5	Bangladesh	668
6	Pakistan	591
7	China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan	578
8	Mexico	568
9	Jamaica	532
10	Greece	499

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, B05006 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012a).

## Educational Attainment and School Enrollment

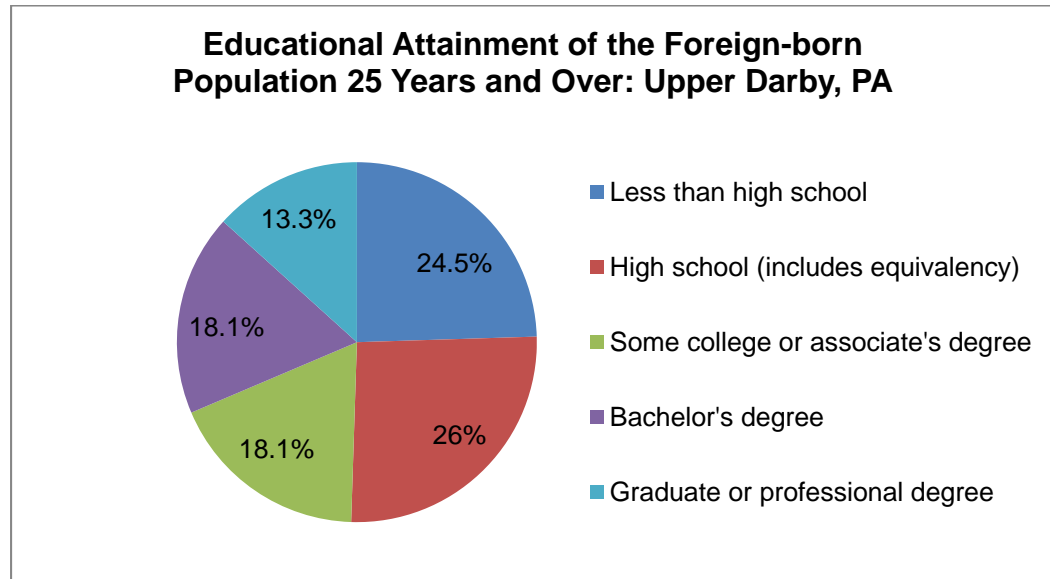
Upper Darby's foreign-born population is slightly more likely to have a bachelor's degree or a graduate/professional degree than the native population, but they are also more likely to have less than a high school diploma (Figures 24 and 25).

Figure 24: Educational Attainment of the Native-born Population 25 Years and Over: Upper Darby, PA



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

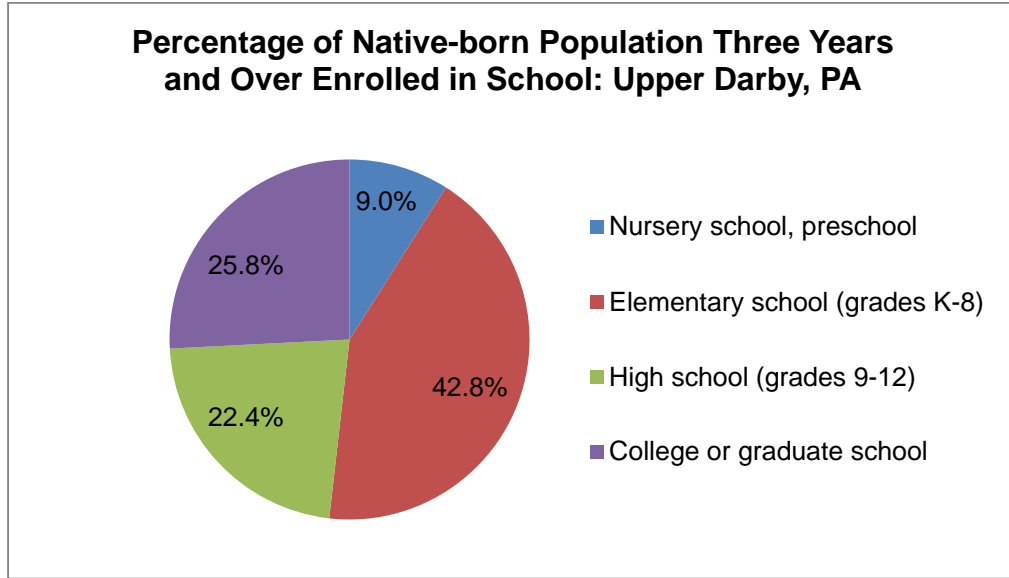
Figure 25: Educational Attainment of the Foreign-born Population 25 Years and Over: Upper Darby, PA



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

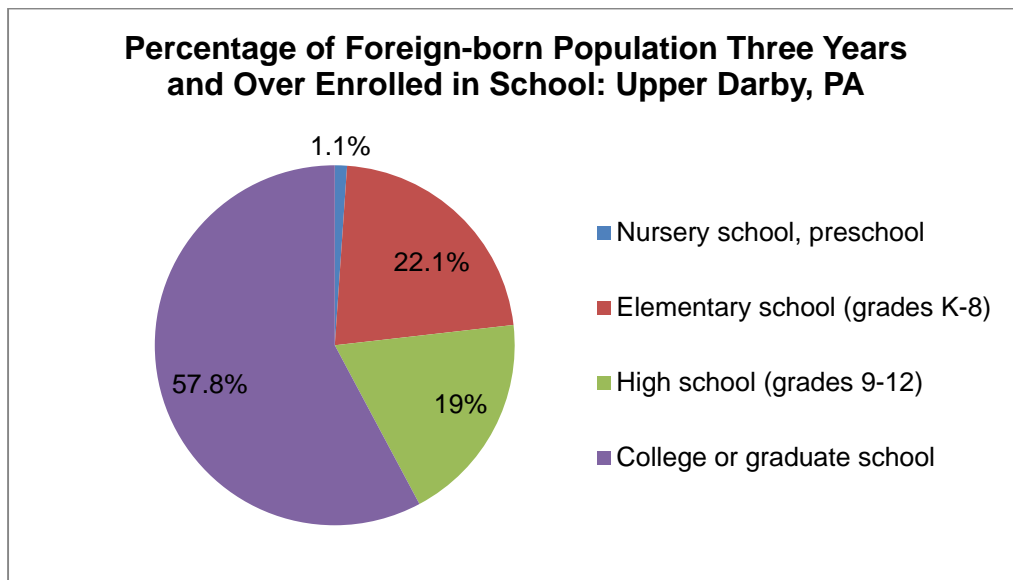
As was the case in Philadelphia, there are proportionally more foreign-born than native-born in college or graduate school, and proportionally fewer foreign-born than native born in pre-school and elementary school (Figures 26 and 27).

Figure 26: Percentage of Native-born Population Three Years and Over Enrolled in School: Upper Darby, PA



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

Figure 27: Percentage of Foreign-born Population Three Years and Over Enrolled in School: Upper Darby, PA

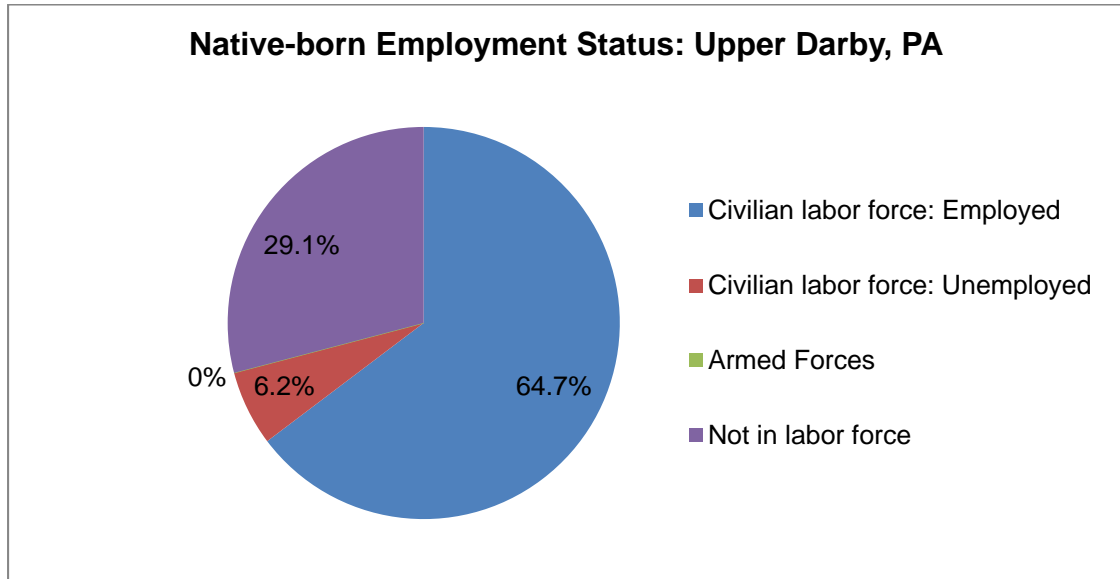


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

## Employment

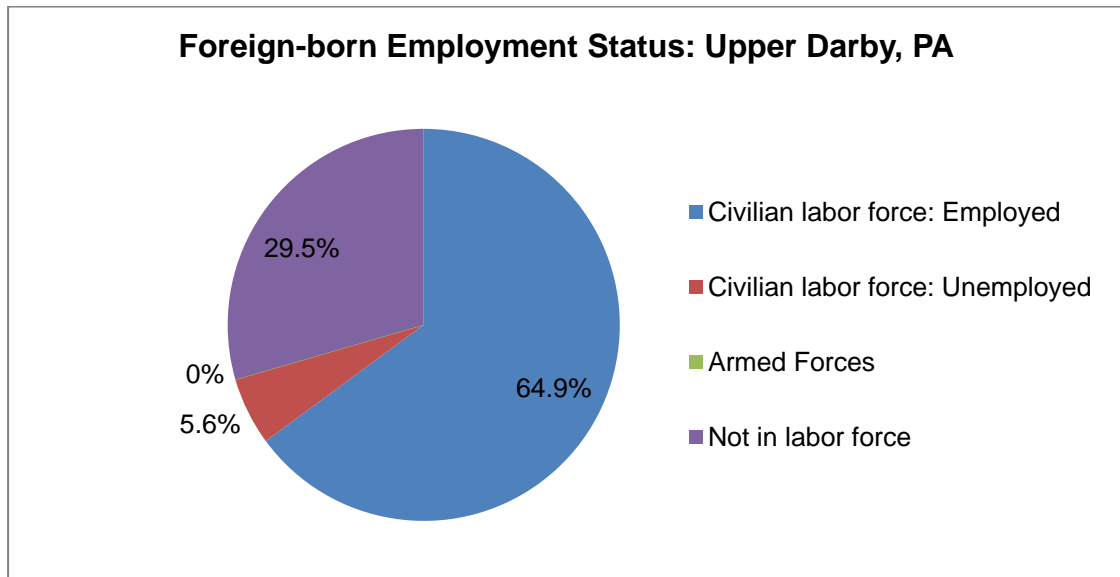
Employment status and worker class for native- and foreign-born people in Upper Darby is nearly identical (Figures 28 to 31).

Figure 28: Native-born Employment Status: Upper Darby, PA



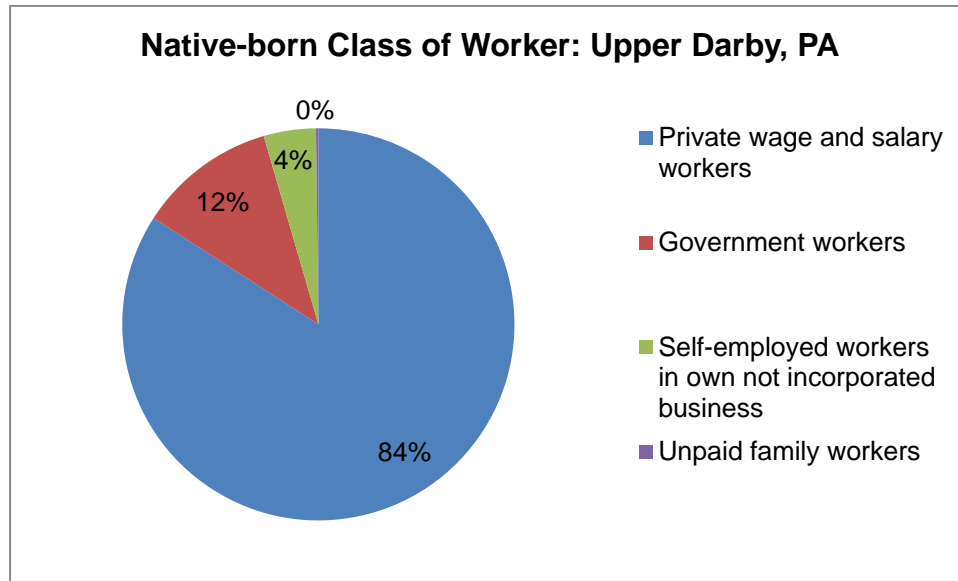
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

Figure 29: Foreign-born Employment Status: Upper Darby, PA



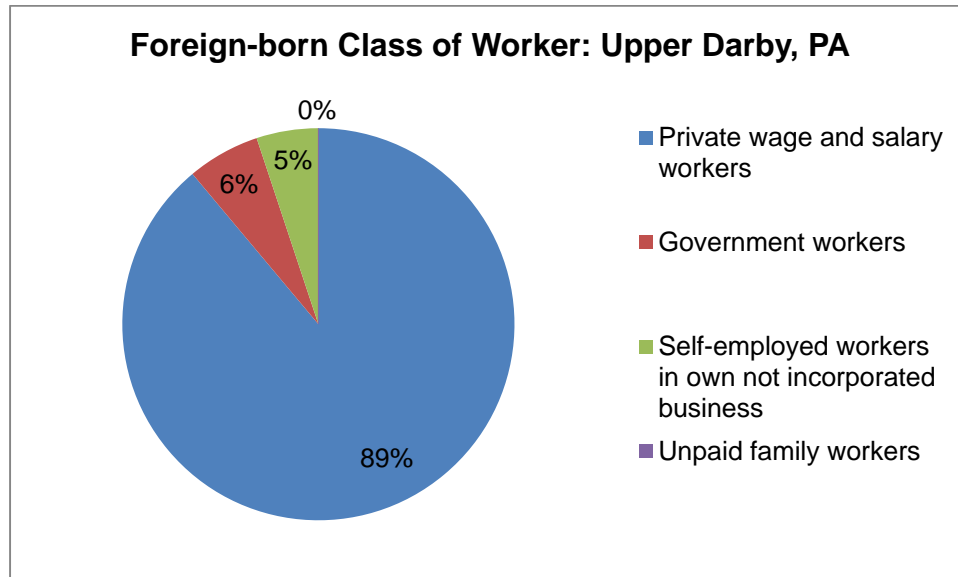
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

Figure 30: Native-born Class of Worker: Upper Darby, PA



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

Figure 31: Foreign-born Class of Worker: Upper Darby, PA

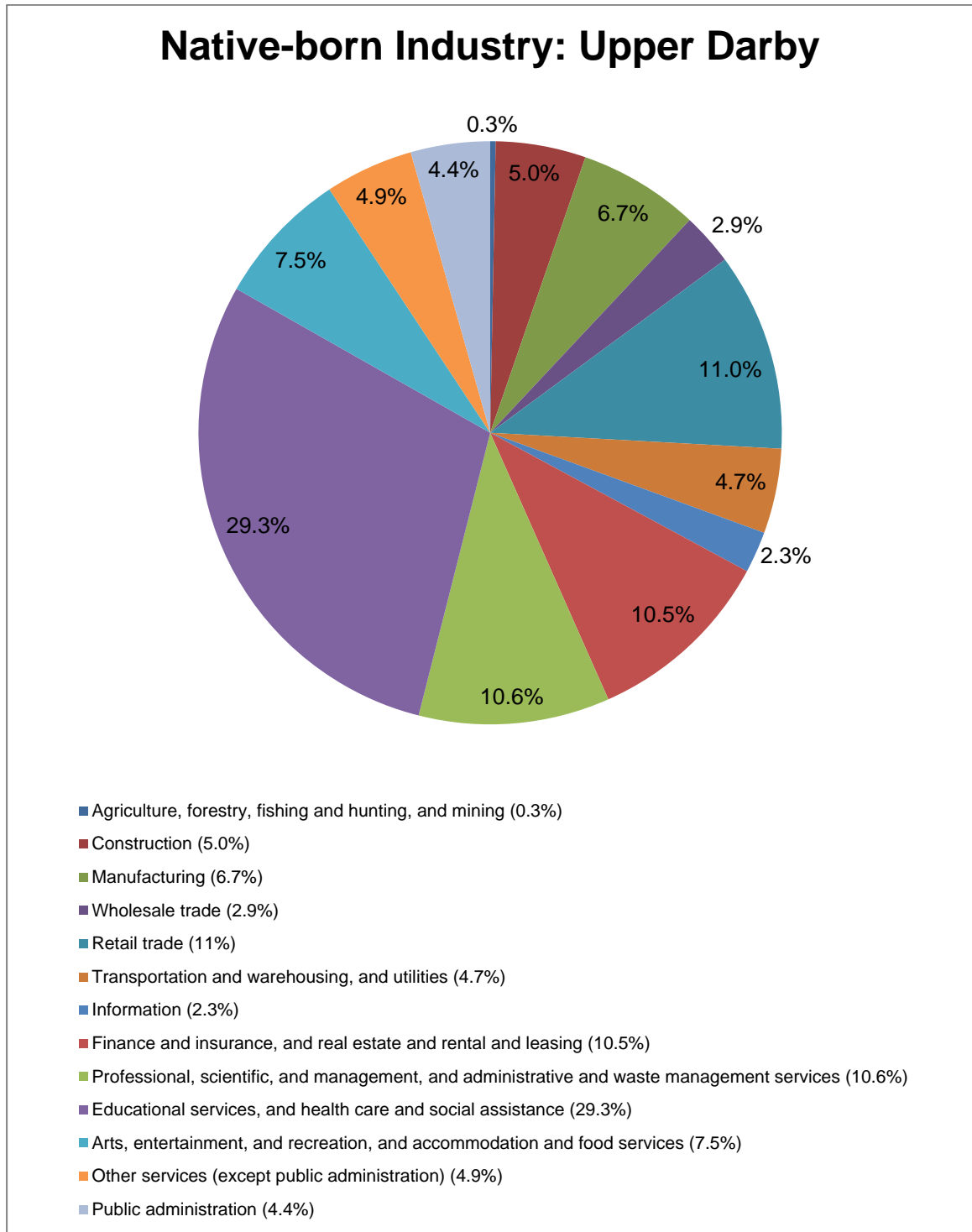


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

The top industries for Upper Darby's native-born are educational services; health care and social assistance; retail trade; professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services; and finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing (Figure 32). These fields represent just over 60 percent of the total. The top industries for Upper Darby's foreign-born are educational services; health care and social assistance; arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services; retail trade; professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services; and manufacturing (Figure 33).

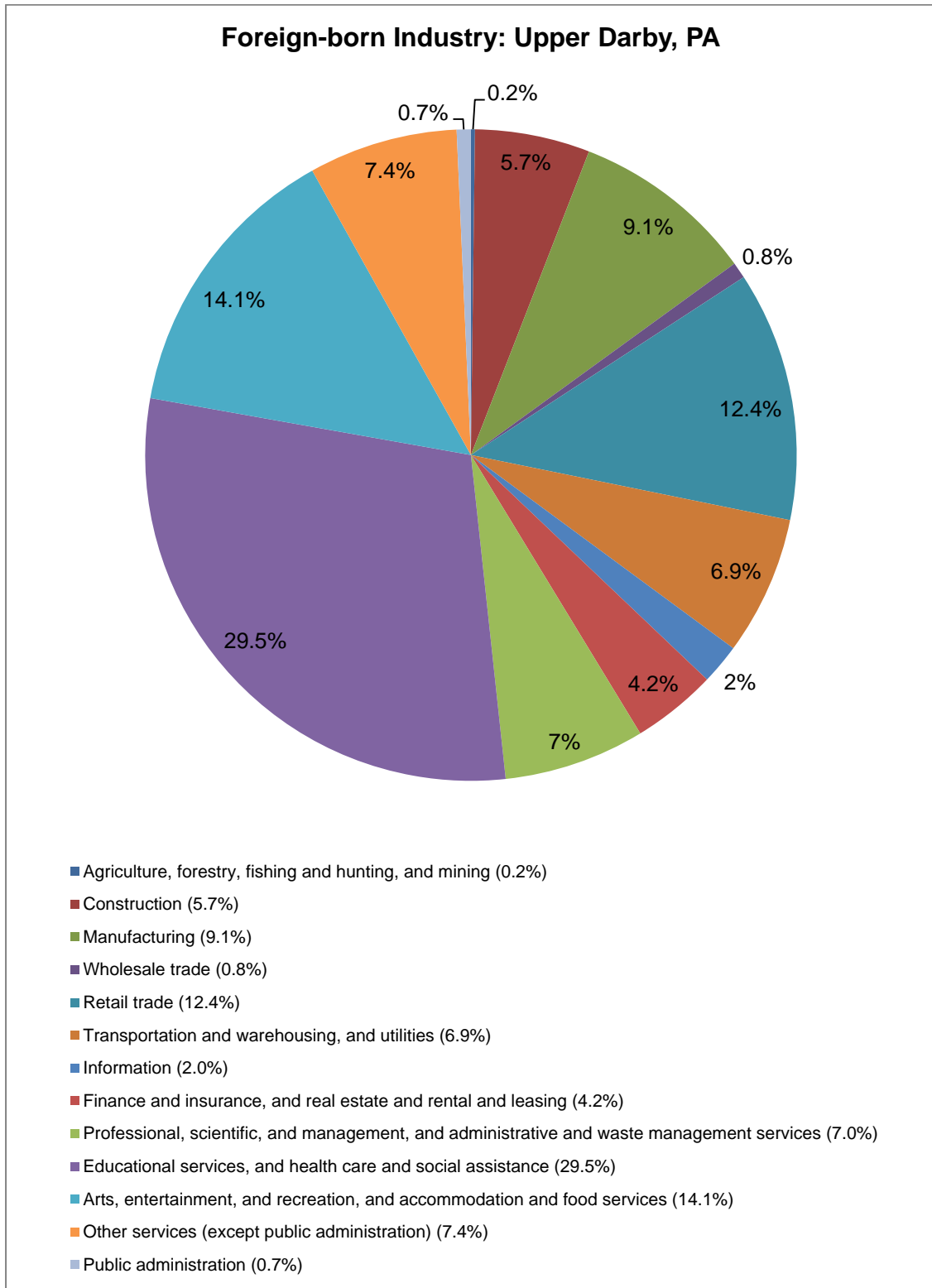


Figure 32: Native-born Industry: Upper Darby, PA



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

Figure 33: Foreign-born Industry: Upper Darby, PA

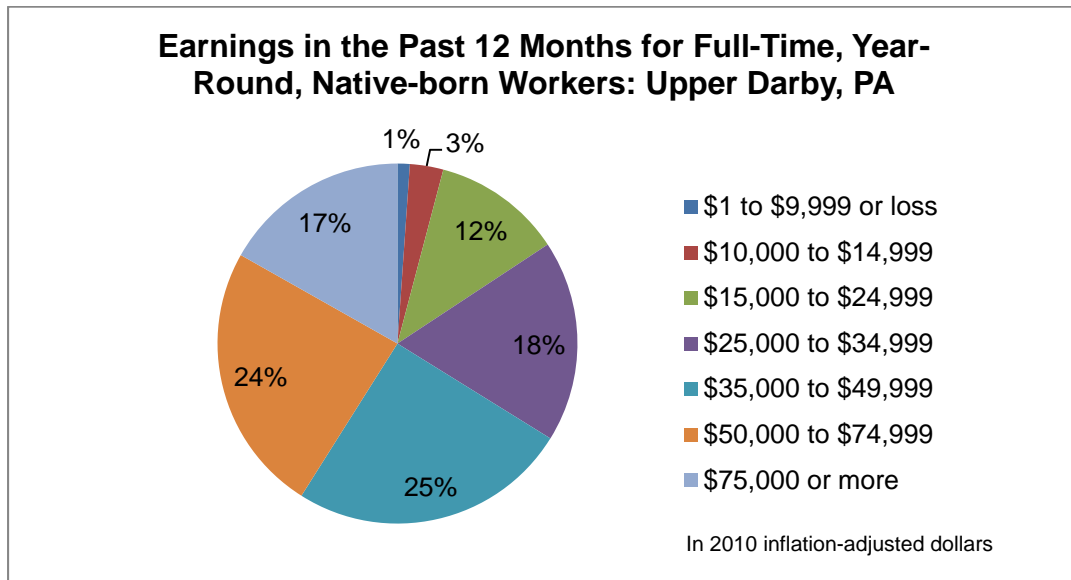


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

## Earnings, Income, and Poverty Status

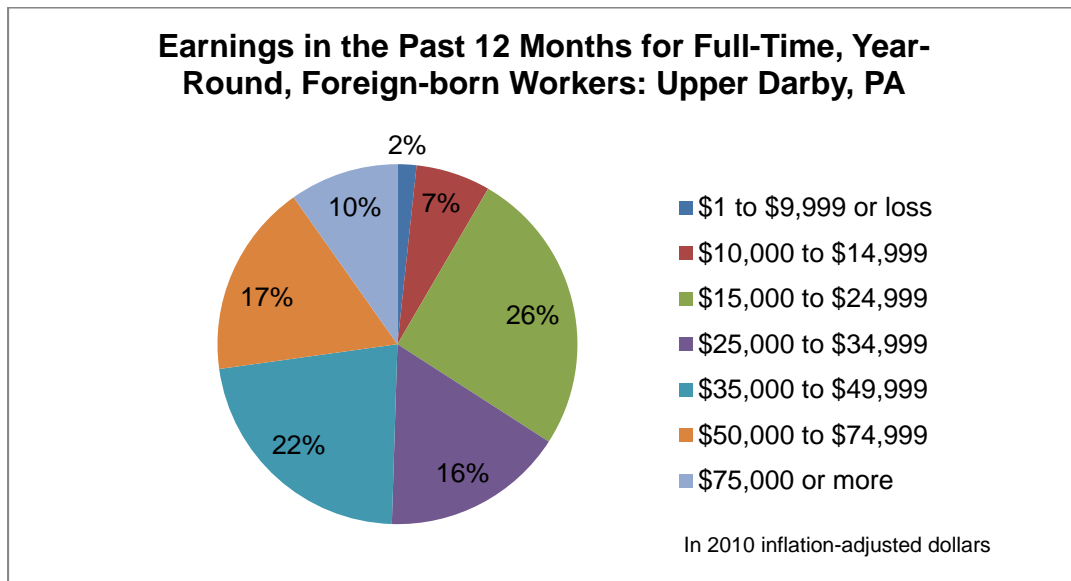
Since more foreign-born in Upper Darby work in food service, which is a notoriously low-paid industry, it should come as no surprise that foreign-born workers in Upper Darby earn less than their native counterparts (Figures 34 and 35).

Figure 34: Earnings in the Past 12 Months for Full-Time, Year-Round, Native-born Workers: Upper Darby, PA



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates*, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

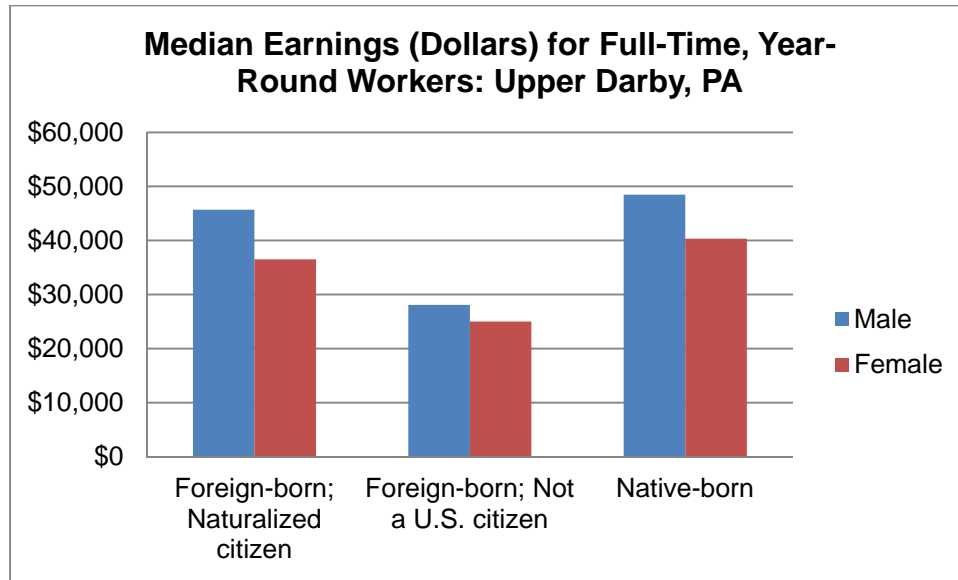
Figure 35: Earnings in the Past 12 Months for Full-Time, Year-Round, Foreign-born Workers: Upper Darby, PA



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates*, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

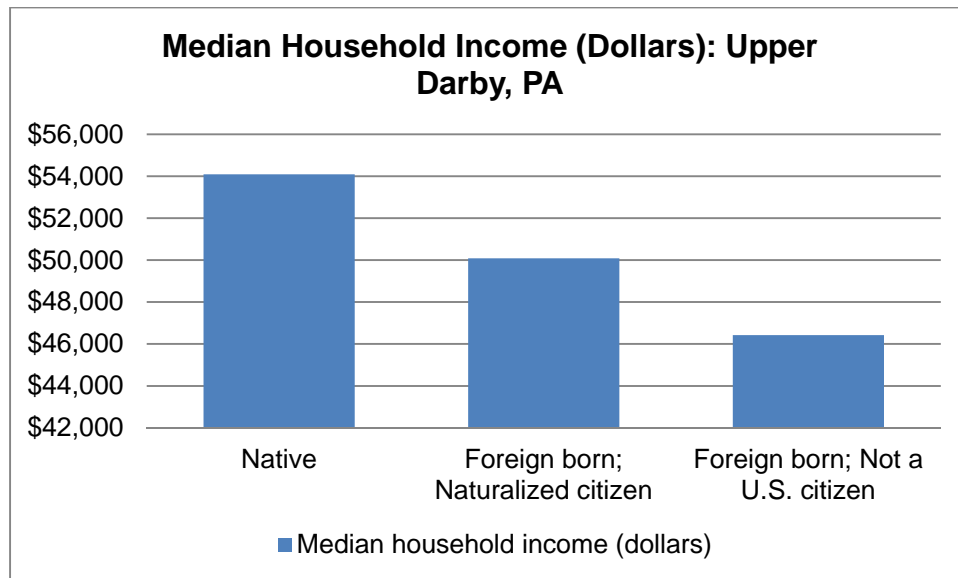
In Upper Darby, naturalized citizens and native-born citizens have slightly higher median earnings than those in Philadelphia as well as higher median household income than in Philadelphia (Figure 36). Interestingly, while naturalized citizens earned more than native-born citizens in Philadelphia, native-born citizens in Upper Darby have higher median household incomes than both naturalized citizens and foreign-born who are not U.S. citizens (Figure 37).

Figure 36: Median Earnings (Dollars) for Full-Time, Year-Round Workers: Upper Darby, PA



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

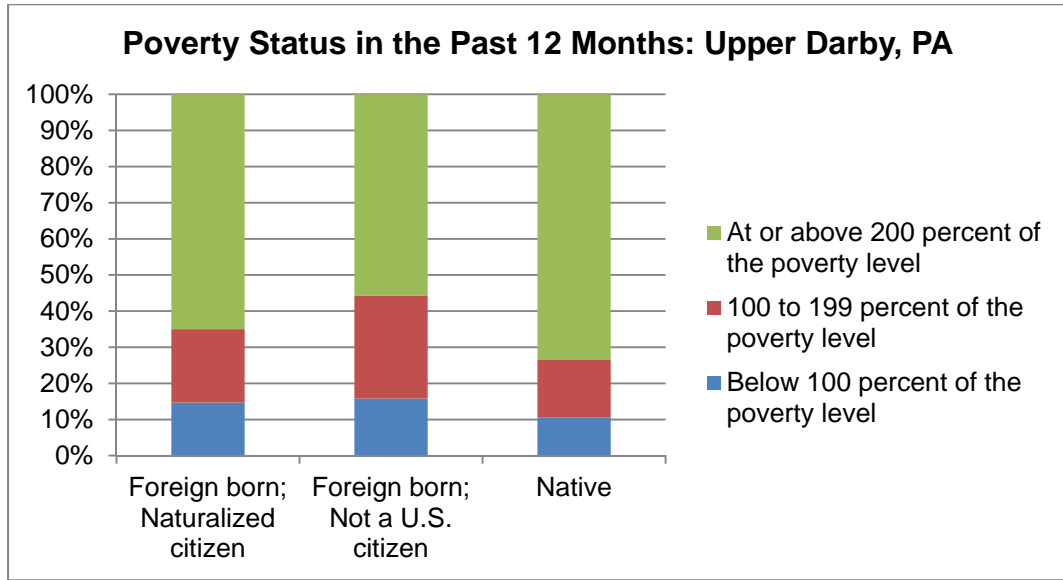
Figure 37: Median Household Income (Dollars): Upper Darby, PA



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

Proportionally, there are more people at or above 200 percent of the poverty level in Upper Darby than there are in Philadelphia (Figure 38). The percentage of foreign born below 100 percent of the poverty level is roughly equal for naturalized citizens and foreign-born who are not U.S. citizens.

Figure 38: Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months: Upper Darby, PA

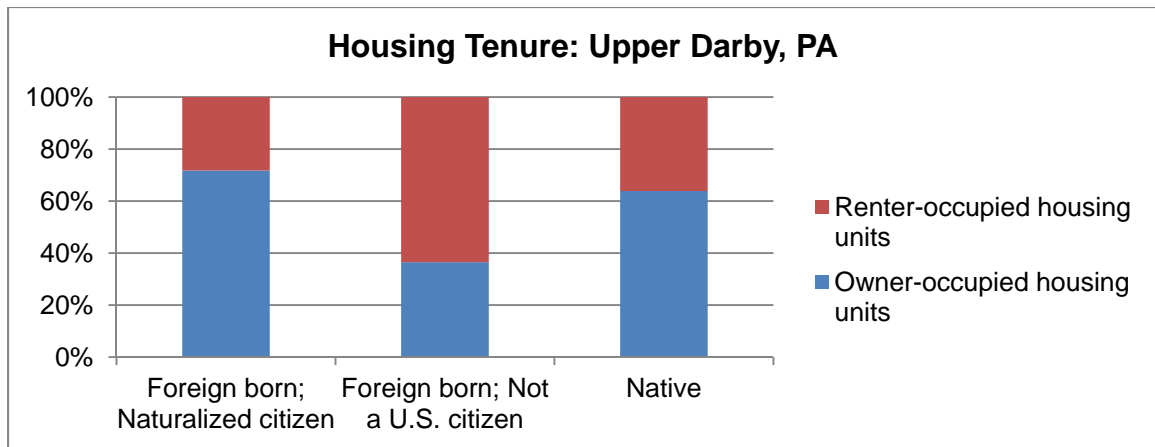


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

## Housing

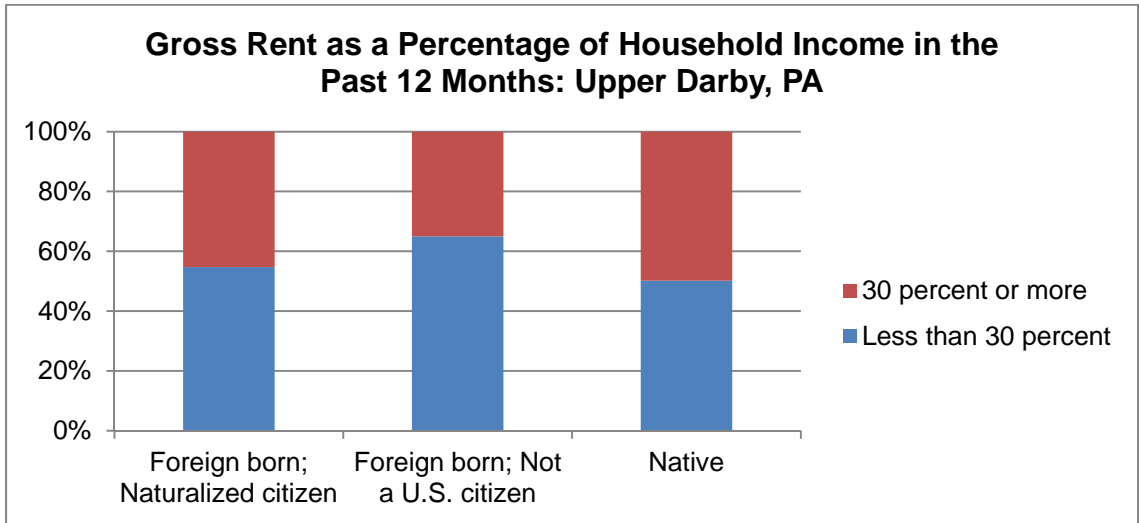
The pattern of housing tenure in Upper Darby strongly mirrors the trends in Philadelphia (Figure 39). Foreign-born who have not become U.S. citizens are much more likely to rent than both naturalized citizens and native-born citizens (Figure 40).

Figure 39: Housing Tenure: Upper Darby, PA



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

Figure 40: Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in the Past 12 Months: Upper Darby, PA

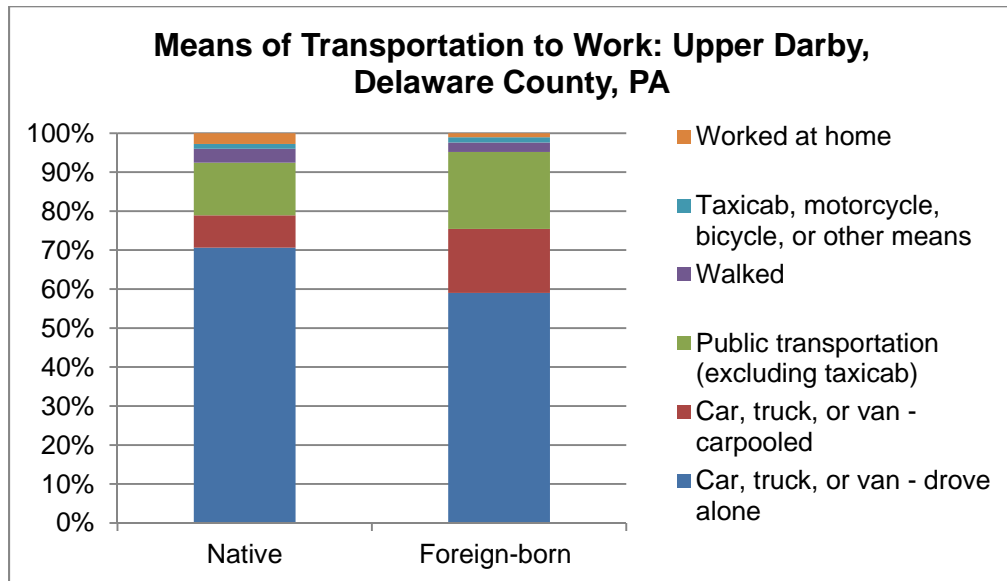


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

## Transportation

The Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority's (SEPTA) 69th Street Station is located in the heart of Upper Darby's principal business district. This station is the western terminus of SEPTA's Market-Frankford Line and is also served by buses, trolleys, and the Norristown High Speed Line. Upper Darby's foreign-born are more likely to take public transportation or carpool than the native-born population (Figure 41).

Figure 41: Means of Transportation to Work: Upper Darby, PA



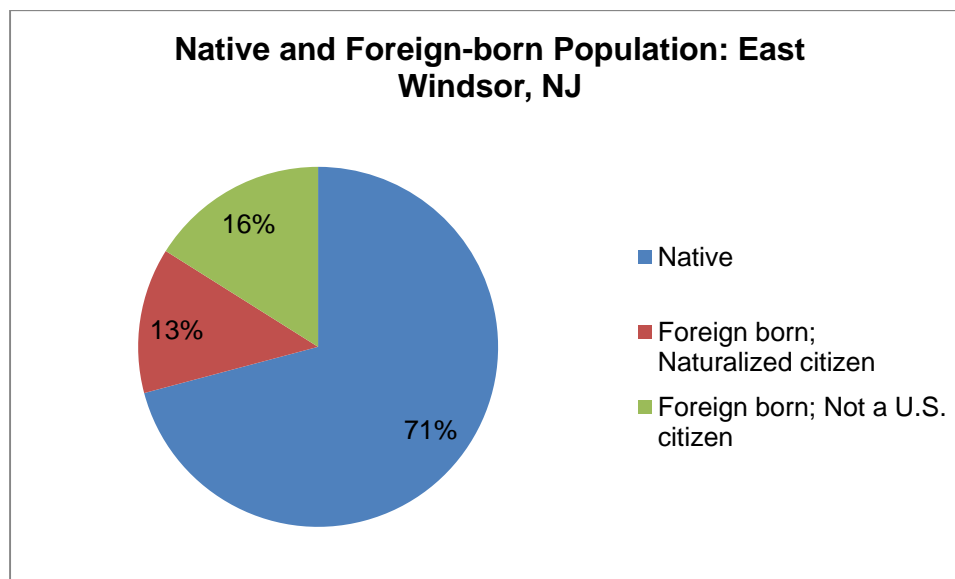
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

## East Windsor, New Jersey

### Introduction

East Windsor is a 15.7-square-mile, growing suburb in eastern Mercer County, New Jersey. The township surrounds the borough of Hightstown. East Windsor Township is in the top 10 municipalities in Greater Philadelphia both in its number of foreign-born (7,813) and its percentage of foreign-born (29.2 percent). The vast majority of the community’s immigrants—72.9 percent—come from Asia. Approximately 45 percent have naturalized, while 55 percent are not U.S. citizens (Figure 42).

Figure 42: Native and Foreign-born Population: East Windsor, NJ

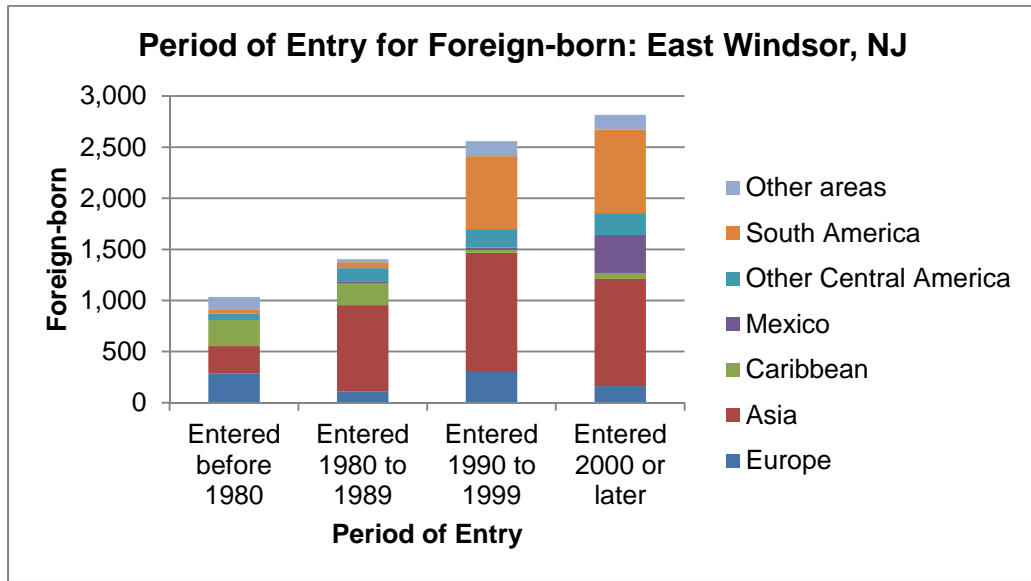


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates*, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012d).

### Period of Entry

As Figure 43 shows, there was a sharp increase in the number of immigrants to East Windsor Township in the 1990s, while the 2000s had even more immigrants than the previous decade. The 2000s also had more Mexican immigrants than the 1990s.

Figure 43: Period of Entry for Foreign-born: East Windsor, NJ



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, B05007 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

## Place of Origin

The country sending the most immigrants to East Windsor is India, followed by Ecuador and Mexico (Table 6).

Table 6: Top Ten Places of Origin: East Windsor, New Jersey

Rank	Country	Number of Immigrants
1	India	2,009
2	Ecuador	1,358
3	Mexico	411
4	China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan	392
5	Guatemala	257
6	Russia	221
7	Panama	207
8	Korea	163
9	Philippines	161
10	Germany	154

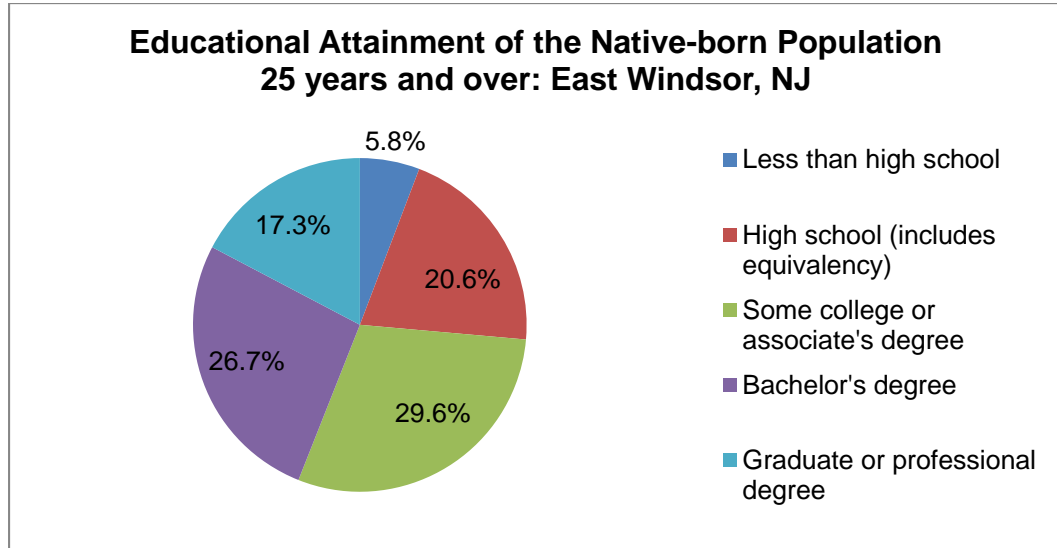
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, B05006 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012b).



## Educational Attainment and School Enrollment

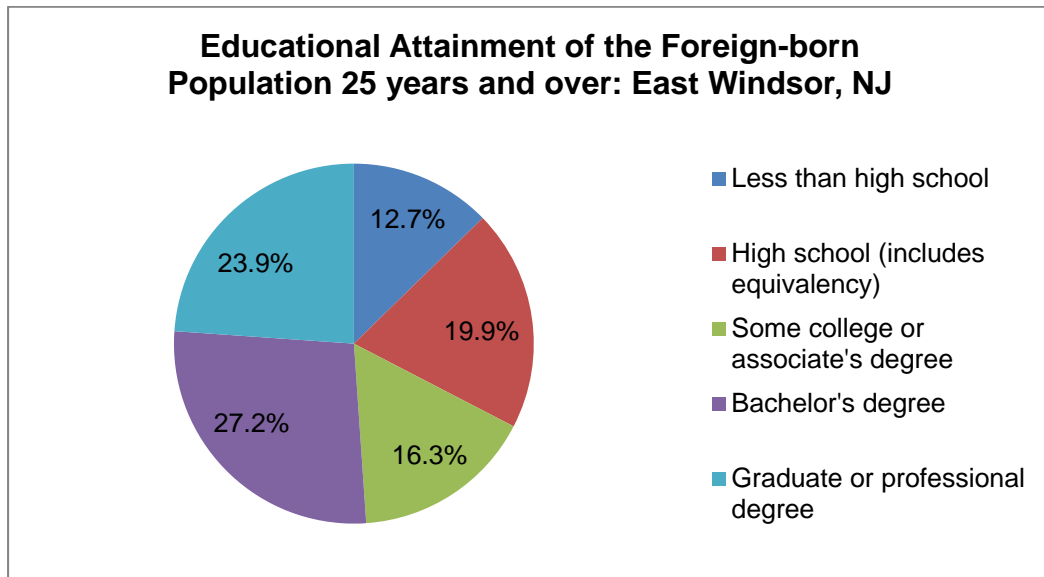
Foreign-born in East Windsor are more likely to have a bachelor's, graduate, or professional degree than the native-born population. In fact, over 50 percent of East Windsor's foreign-born have a bachelor's degree or higher, compared to 44 percent of the native-born population 25 years and over (Figures 44 and 45).

Figure 44: Educational Attainment of the Native-born Population 25 Years and Over: East Windsor, NJ



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012d).

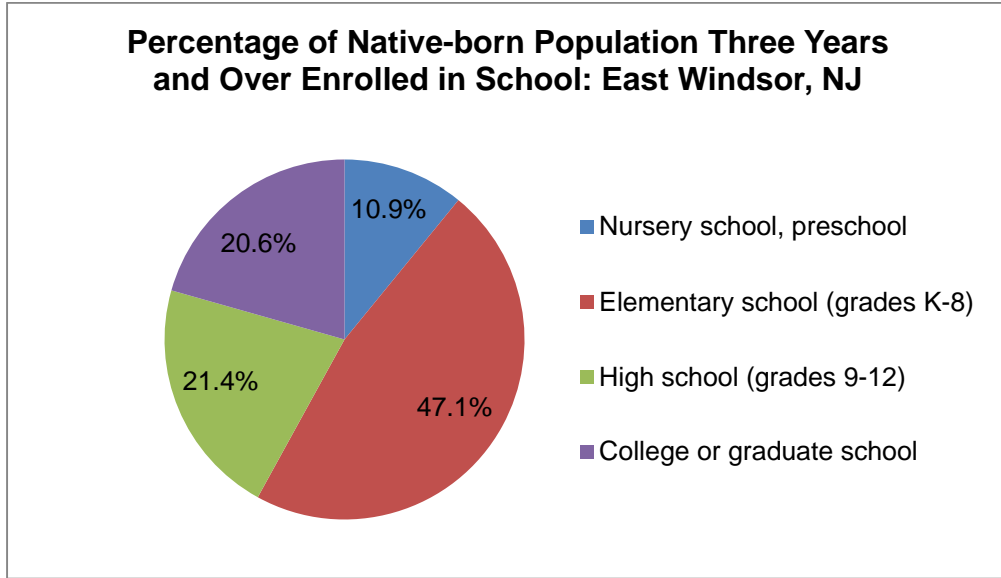
Figure 45: Educational Attainment of the Foreign-born Population 25 Years and Over: East Windsor, NJ



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012d).

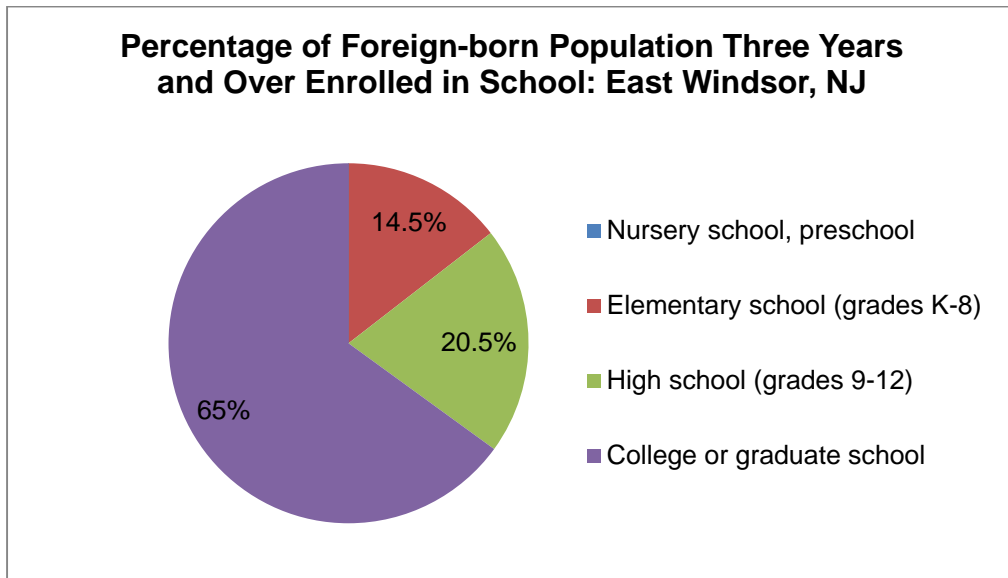
While almost half of East Windsor's native population over the age of three who are enrolled in school are enrolled in elementary school, nearly two-thirds of the foreign-born population who are enrolled in school are enrolled in college or graduate school (Figures 46 and 47).

Figure 46: Percentage of Native-born Population Three Years and Over Enrolled in School: East Windsor, NJ



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012d).

Figure 47: Percentage of Foreign-born Population Three Years and Over Enrolled in School: East Windsor, NJ

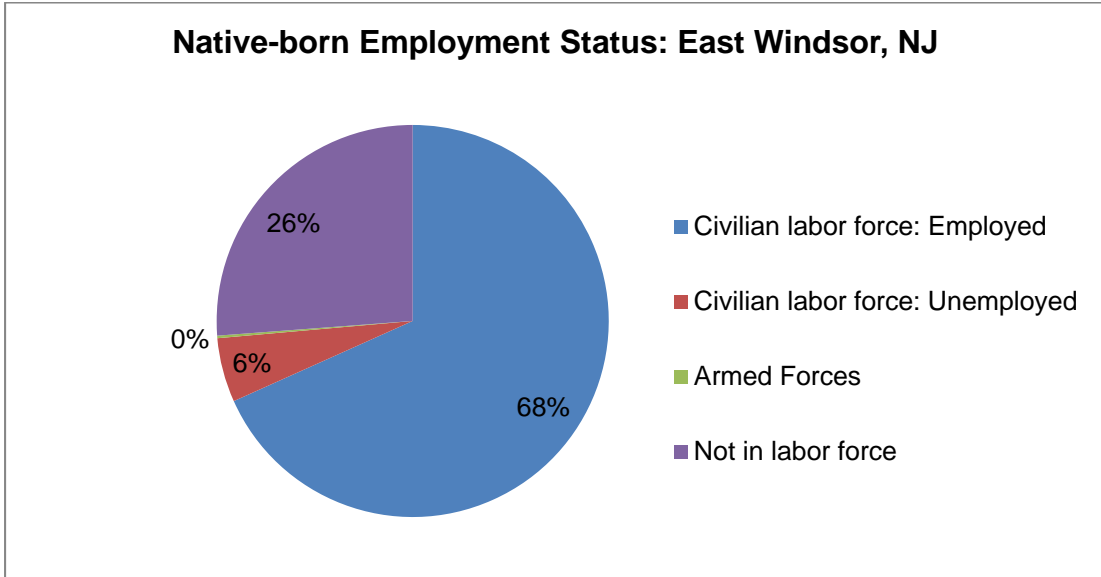


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012d).

## Employment

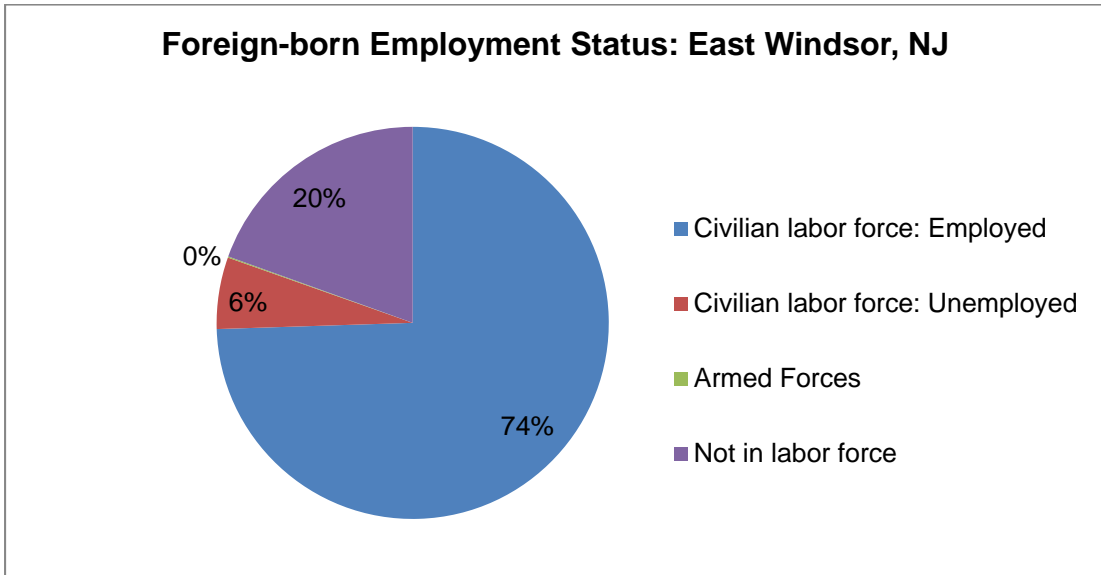
East Windsor's foreign-born are more likely to be employed in the civilian labor force than the native population.

Figure 48: Native-born Employment Status: East Windsor, NJ



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012d).

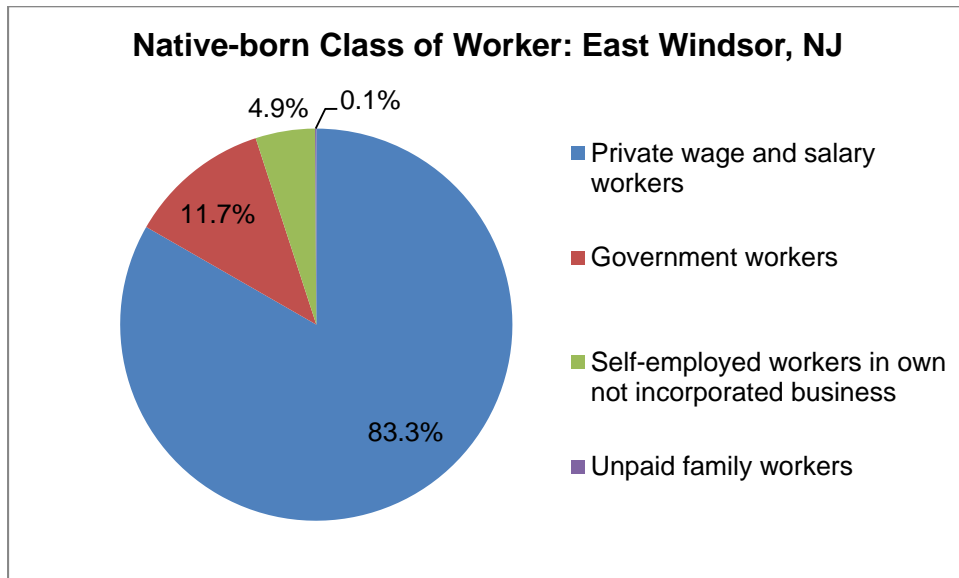
Figure 49: Foreign-born Employment Status: East Windsor, NJ



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012d).

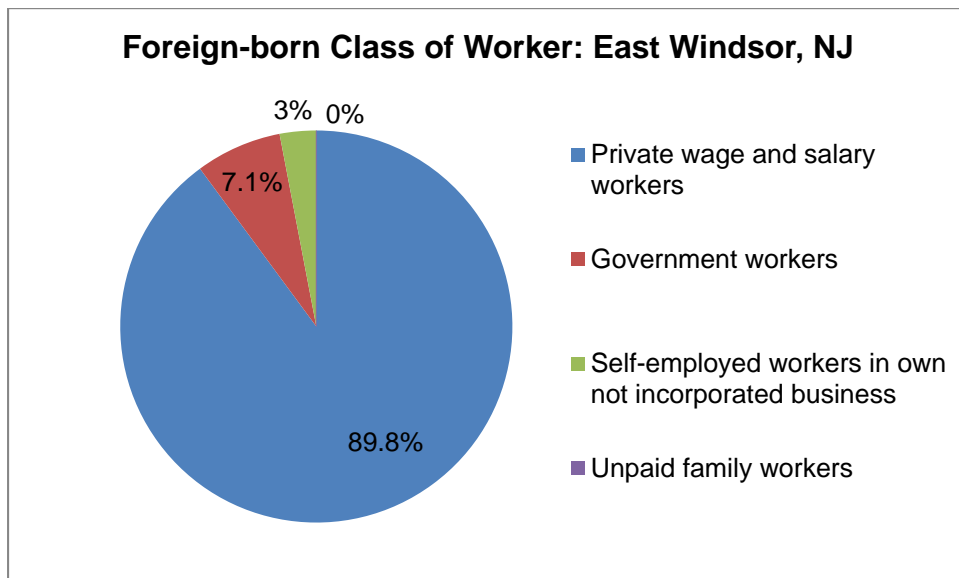
East Windsor's foreign-born are mostly private wage and salary workers (Figures 50 and 51).

Figure 50: Native-born Class of Worker: East Windsor, NJ



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012d).

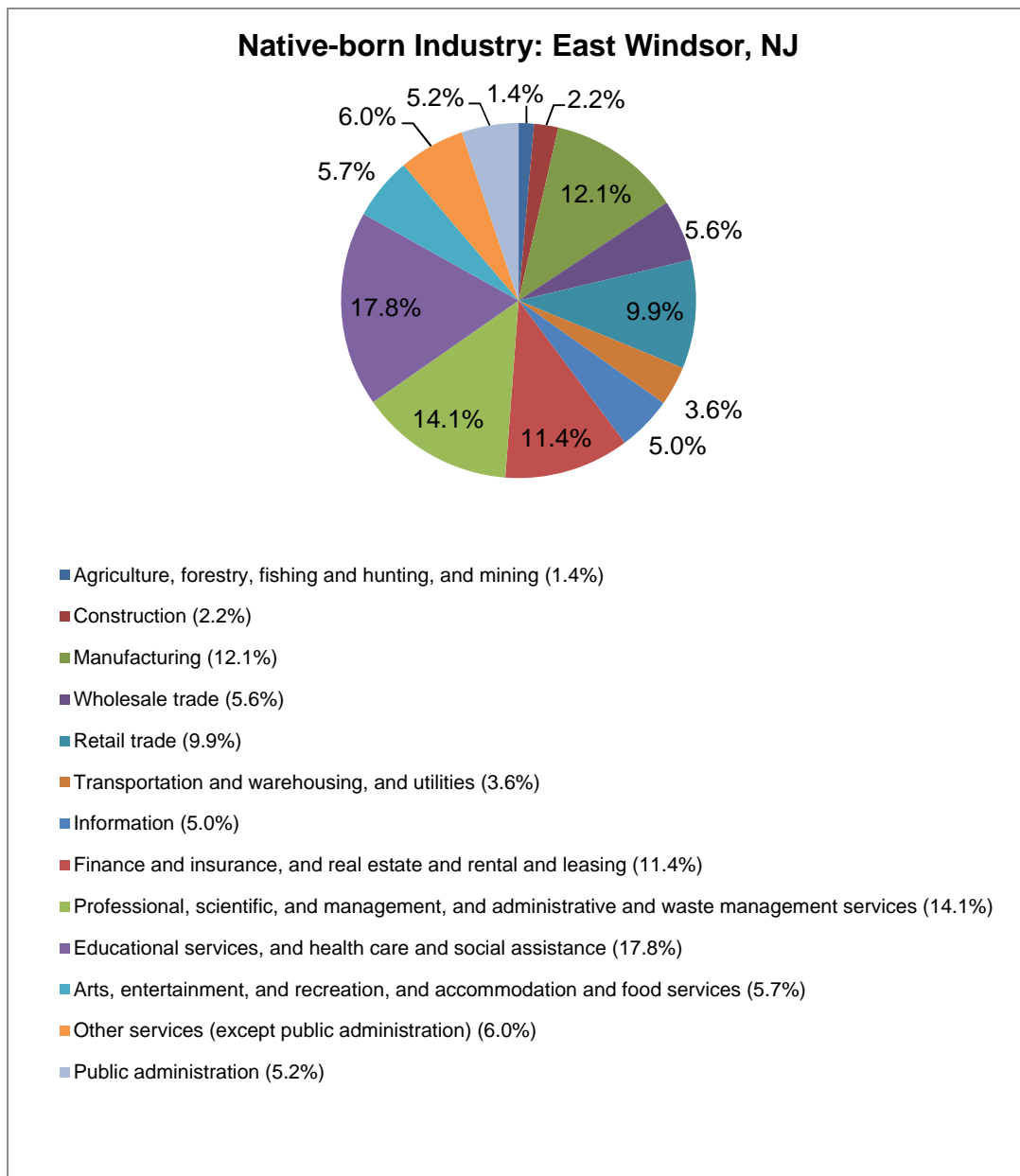
Figure 51: Foreign-born Class of Worker: East Windsor, NJ



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012d).

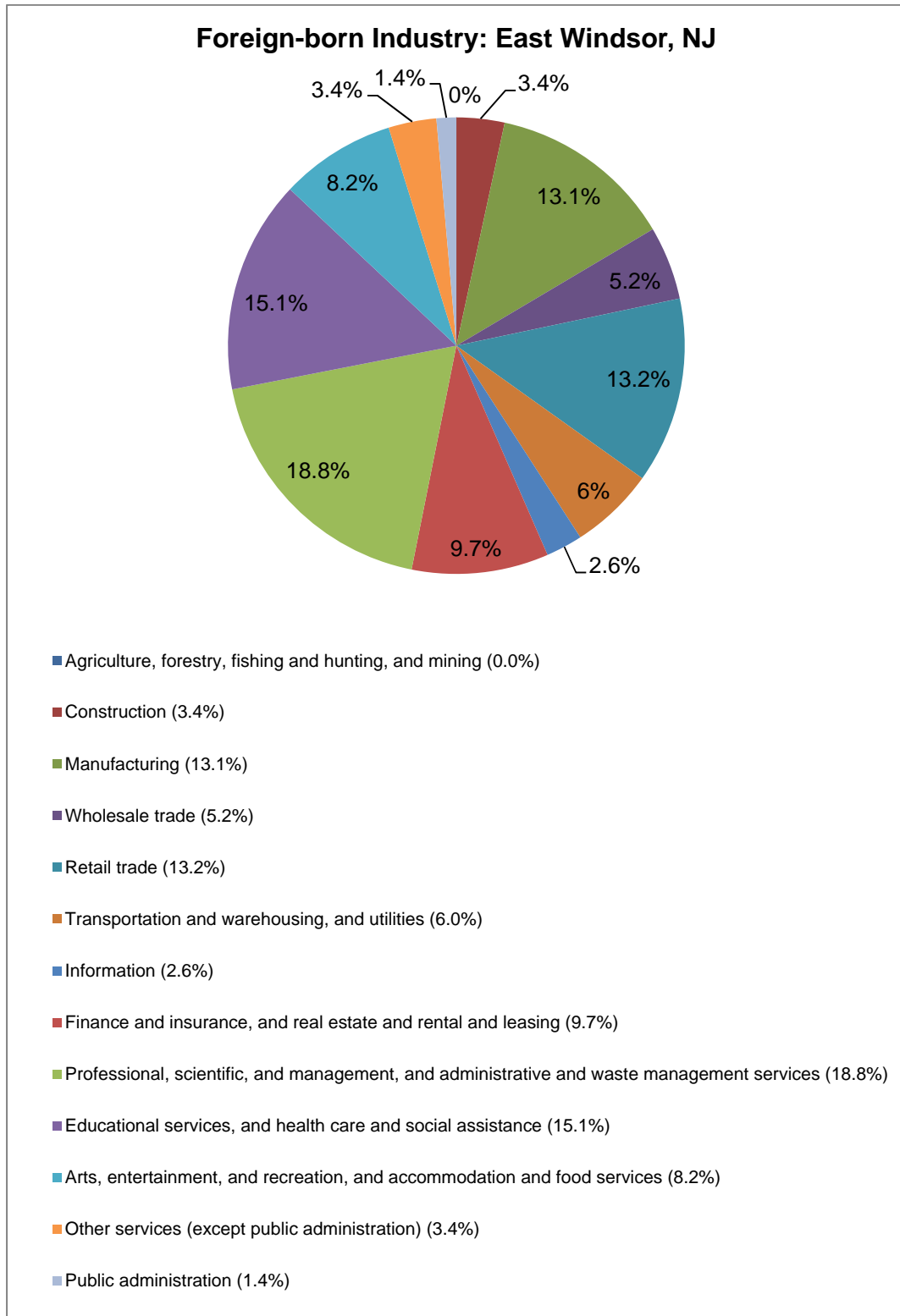
There are six industries that employ a higher percentage of the foreign-born population compared to the native-born population, including: construction; manufacturing; retail trade; transportation and warehousing and utilities; professional, scientific, management, and administrative and waste management services; and arts, entertainment, recreation, and accommodation and food services. For example, 18.8 percent of East Windsor’s foreign-born population works in professional, scientific, management, and administrative and waste management services, while only 14.1 percent of the native-born population does. Similarly, 13.2 percent of East Windsor’s foreign-born population works in retail trade, while only 9.9 percent of the native-born population does (Figures 52 and 53).

Figure 52: Native-born Industry: East Windsor, NJ



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012d).

Figure 53: Foreign-born Industry: East Windsor, NJ

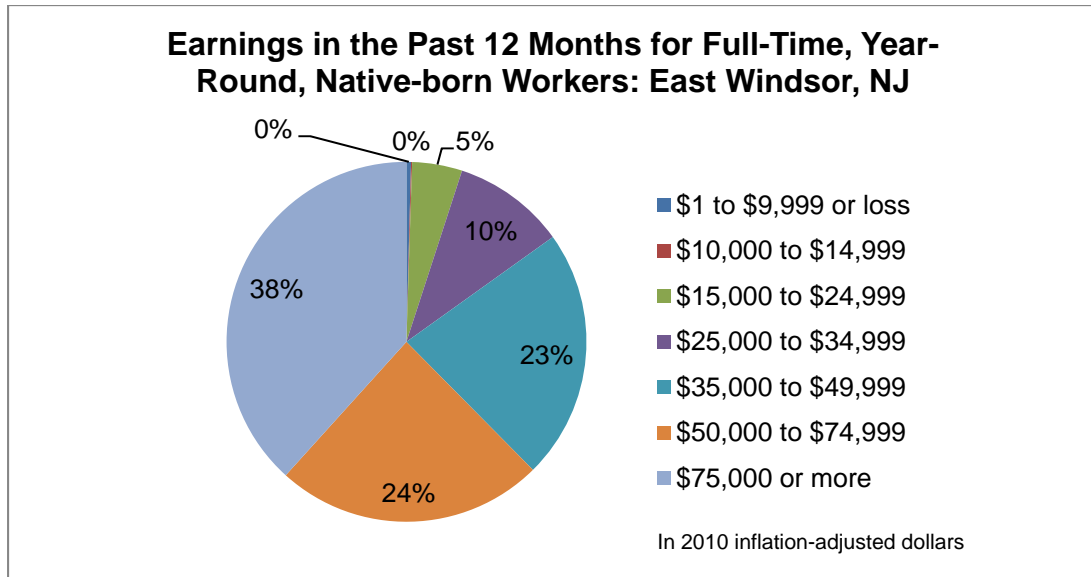


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501(Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012d).

## Earnings, Income, and Poverty Status

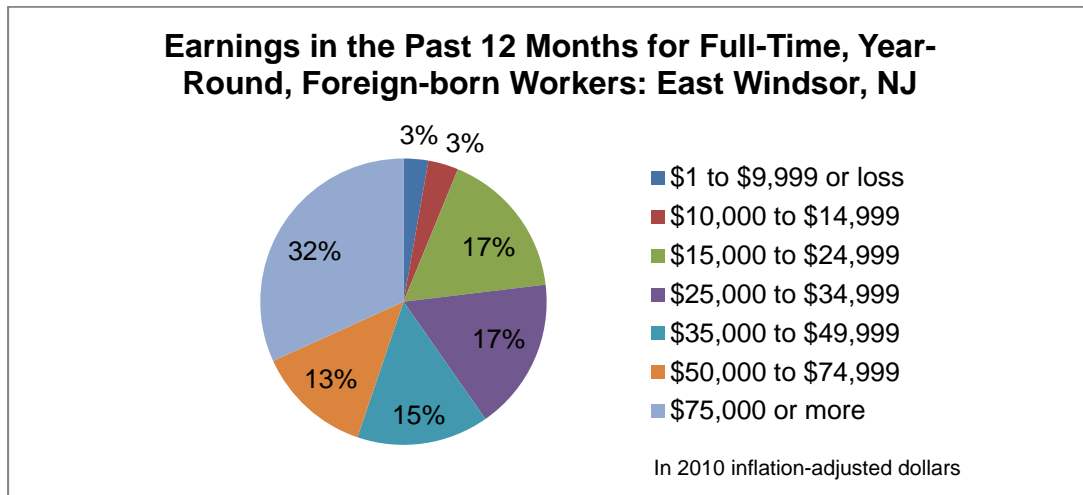
Approximately 62 percent of native-born workers make more than \$50,000 in East Windsor, whereas approximately 45 percent of foreign-born in East Windsor earn more than \$50,000 (Figures 54 and 55).

Figure 54: Earnings in the Past 12 Months for Full-Time, Year-Round, Native-born Workers: East Windsor, NJ



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012d).

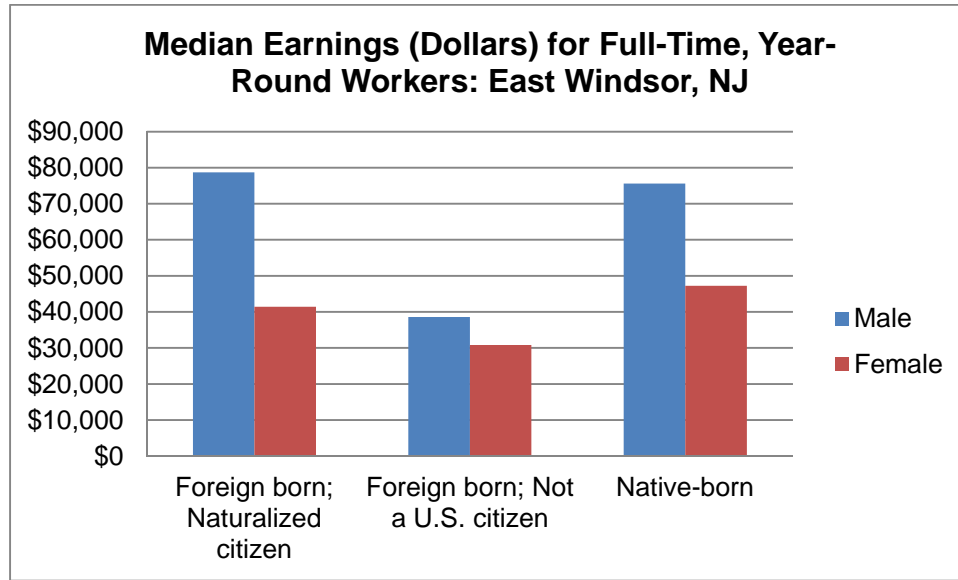
Figure 55: Earnings in the Past 12 Months for Full-Time, Year-Round, Foreign-born Workers: East Windsor, NJ



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012d).

Females earn less than males regardless of their citizenship status in East Windsor. The difference in earnings is most pronounced between male and female foreign-born naturalized citizens (Figure 56).

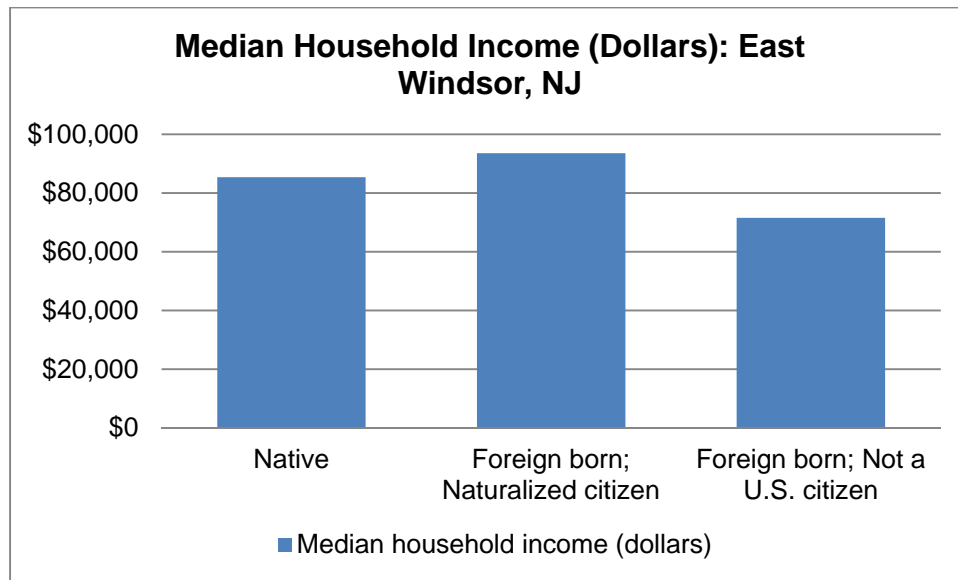
Figure 56: Median Earnings (Dollars) for Full-Time, Year-Round Workers: East Windsor, NJ



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501(Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012d).

Median household income is higher for naturalized citizens than for native-born citizens in East Windsor (Figure 57).

Figure 57: Median Household Income (Dollars): East Windsor, NJ

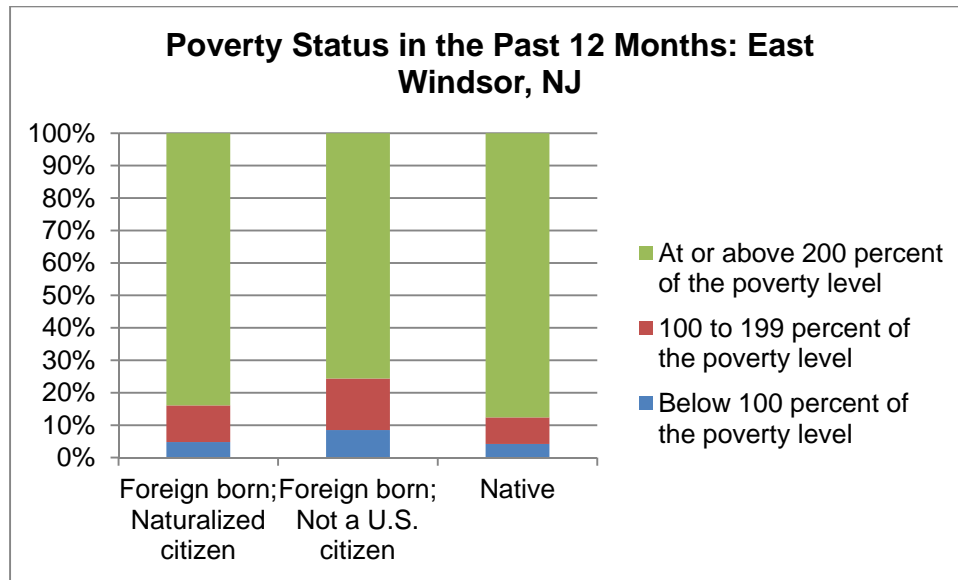


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501(Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012d).



Poverty status in East Windsor is the lowest of the three municipalities studied (Figure 58).

Figure 58: Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months: East Windsor, NJ

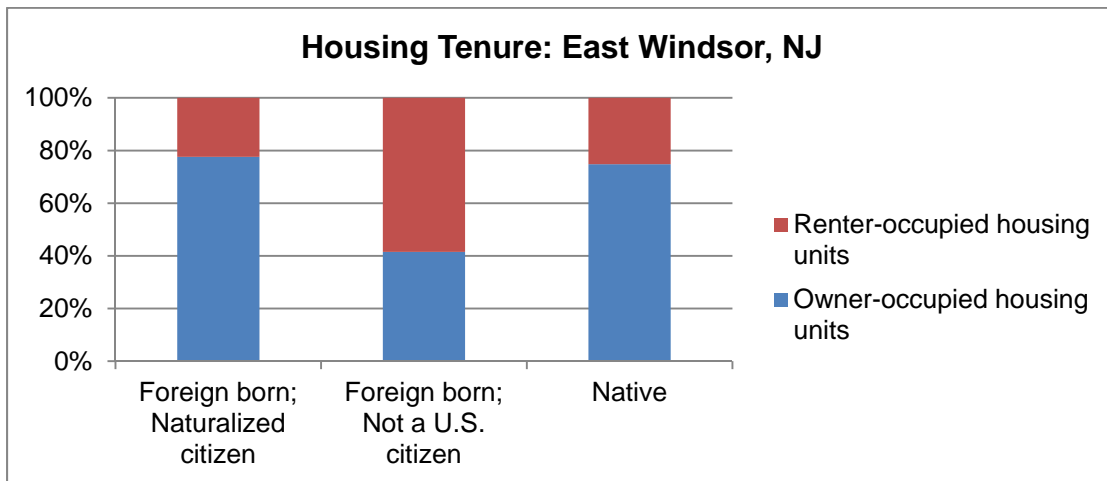


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012d).

## Housing

According to the 2010 Census, East Windsor had 27,190 people living in 10,224 households. Of the community's 10,224 housing units, 69.4 percent were owner-occupied and 30.6 percent were renter-occupied. The breakdown by citizenship status is shown in Figure 59. Foreign-born who are not U.S. citizens are much more likely to rent than are foreign-born naturalized citizens and native-born.

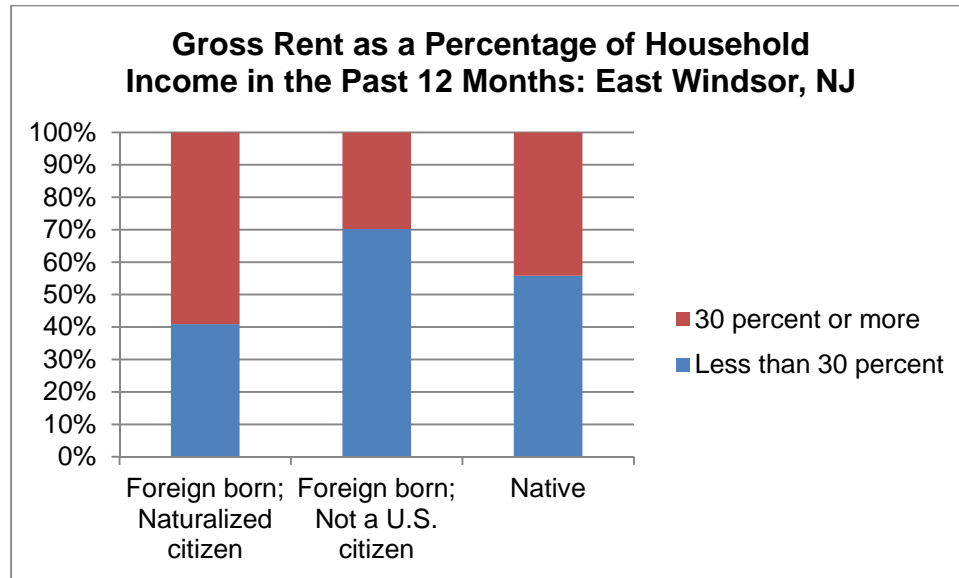
Figure 59: Housing Tenure: East Windsor, NJ



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012d).

Foreign-born who are naturalized citizens are more likely to be paying 30 percent or more of their household income as gross rent in East Windsor (Figure 60).

Figure 60: Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in the Past 12 Months: East Windsor, NJ

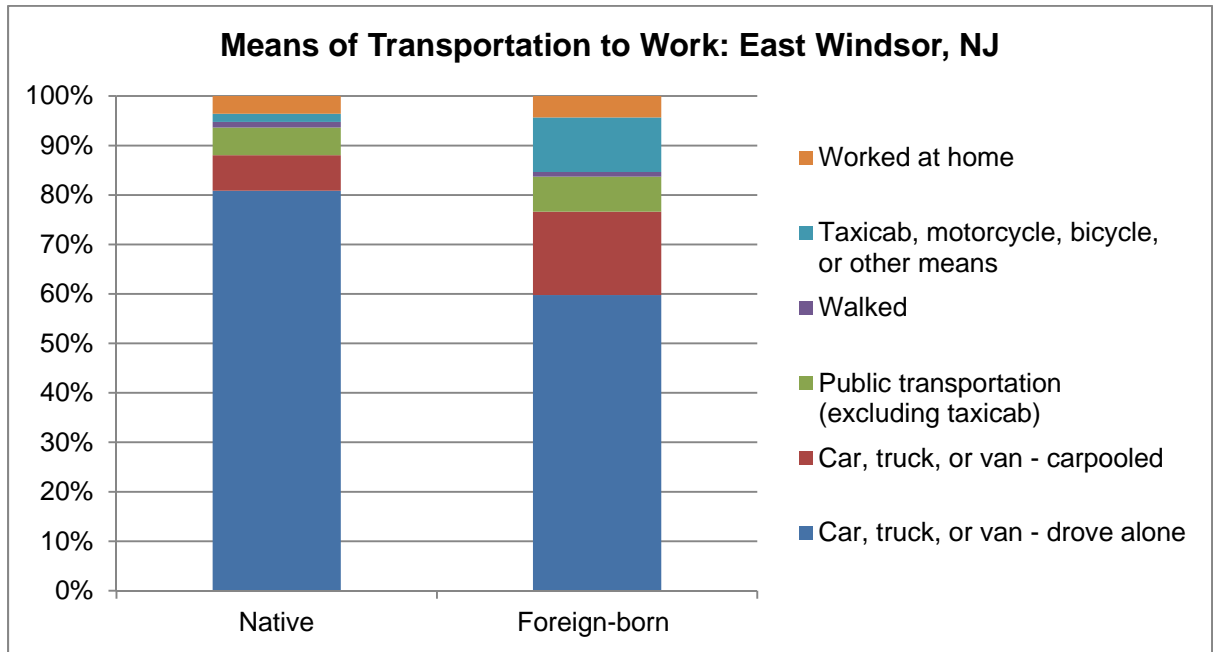


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012d).

## Transportation

Interchange 8 of the New Jersey Turnpike is located in East Windsor. Mercer County's Route 130 Connection shuttle service, which operates between Trenton Station and Monroe Township, passes through East Windsor Township, as does the Princeton Junction Shuttle. Foreign-born are more likely to carpool, or take a taxi, motorcycle, bike, or other means to work than the native-born population. Foreign-born are also less likely to work at home than the native-born (Figure 61).

Figure 61: Means of Transportation to Work: East Windsor, NJ



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012d).

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# Appendix A





# Types of Visas

Foreign-born come to the United States for many reasons. Many come to be reunited with their families. Employers also sponsor visas for foreign-born workers. Some foreign-born, such as students or members of the press, might only come to the United States for a limited period of time. The information below from the U.S. Department of State briefly describes the different types of visas that are available for entering the United States. For online links, please refer to the online version of this publication at:

[http://www.dvrpc.org/asp/pubs/publicationabstract.asp?pub\\_id=DS12080](http://www.dvrpc.org/asp/pubs/publicationabstract.asp?pub_id=DS12080)

## Immediate Relative and Family-Sponsored

- Family Immigration:
  - Marriage to a foreign national
    - [Spouse or Fiancé\(e\) of U.S. Citizen \(IR1, CR1, K-3, K-1\)](#)
    - [Spouse of Lawful Permanent Resident \(LPR\) in U.S.](#)
  - Adopting a child:
    - Under the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), a child who is adopted abroad while under the age of 16 and who has been in the legal custody, and has resided with, his or her adoptive parent(s) for at least two years may be the beneficiary of a [U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services \(USCIS\) I-130](#) petition (*Petition for Alien Relative*) and receive an immigrant visa in the **IR-2** category.
    - Adoption from a member country of the Hague Adoption Convention:
      - **IH-3 visas** are for children who are adopted in a Hague Convention country. Children who are under 18 automatically acquire U.S. citizenship upon entry to the United States on an IH-3 visa. In such cases, USCIS automatically sends Certificates of Citizenship without requiring additional forms or fees.
      - **IH-4 visas** are for children coming from a Convention country who will be adopted in the United States. IH-4 recipients do not automatically acquire U.S. citizenship, but are lawful permanent residents until the adoption is full and final. See our web page on the [Child Citizenship Act](#) for more information.
    - Adoption from a non-Convention country:
      - **IR-3 visas** are issued after a full and final adoption is completed abroad by both adopting parents; both parents physically see the child prior to or during local adoption proceedings; and the country in which the child resides does not require re-adoption in the United States.
      - **IR-4 visas** are issued to children for whom a full and final adoption will be completed in the United States. This classification is used when a foreign country only permits prospective adoptive parents to obtain guardianship of a child, rather than allowing a full and final adoption; and/or the prospective adoptive parent(s) have not seen and observed the child prior to the adoption process.

## Employer-Sponsored

- [Employment Visas:](#)
  - [Employment First Preference \(E1\): Priority Workers;](#)
  - [Employment Second Preference \(E2\): Professionals Holding Advanced Degrees and Persons of Exceptional Ability;](#)
  - [Employment Third Preference \(E3\): Skilled Workers, Professionals, and Unskilled Workers \(Other Workers\);](#)
  - [Employment Fourth Preference \(E4\): Certain Special Immigrants; and](#)
  - [Employment Fifth Preference \(E5\): Immigrant Investors.](#)

## Special Immigrants Visas (SIVs)

- [Employment: Iraqi or Afghan Translators/Interpreters;](#)
- [Employment: Iraqis - Worked for/on behalf of U.S. Government;](#)
- [Employment: Afghans - Worked for/on behalf of U.S. Government; and](#)
- [Employment: Religious Workers](#)
  - Ministers of Religion (**SD**-category); and
  - Certain Religious Workers (**SR**-category).

## Diversity Visa Program

- Visas provided are drawn from countries with low rates of immigration to the United States. Unlike other immigrant types, Diversity Visas (**DV**) do not require a U.S. sponsor.

## Other Visas

- ["A" Visa – Officials in Foreign Governments;](#)
- ["B" Visa – \(Temporary\) Visitor Visa;](#)
- ["E-1/E-2" Visas – Treaty Traders and Treaty Investors;](#)
- ["E-3" Visa – Australian in Specialty Occupation - Australian Consulate Website;](#)
- ["F" Visa – Academic Students;](#)
- ["G" Visa – International Organizations & NATO;](#)
- ["H" Visa – Temporary Workers;](#)
- ["I" Visa – Journalist, Media, Press;](#)
- ["J" Visa – Exchange Visitor;](#)
- ["L" Visa – Intracompany Transferee - Temporary Worker;](#)
- ["M" Visa – Nonacademic Student;](#)
- ["O" Visa – Foreign workers with Extraordinary Ability \(Temporary Workers\);](#)
- ["P" Visa – Athletes, Artists, Entertainers \(Temporary Workers\); and](#)
- ["Q" Visa – International Cultural Exchange Visitor \(Temporary Workers\)](#)

Source: Bureau of Consular Affairs, "Visa Types for Immigrants." *U.S. Department of State*, accessed June 20, 2012, [http://travel.state.gov/visa/immigrants/types/types\\_1326.html](http://travel.state.gov/visa/immigrants/types/types_1326.html).



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Key Words: Immigrants, immigration, foreign-born, native, citizenship, naturalized, Upper Darby, East Windsor, Philadelphia

Abstract: Greater Philadelphia's population is becoming more diverse. Immigration has helped many communities in the region replenish population losses. Greater Philadelphia's foreign-born population has grown and changed rapidly since 1990. This Data Snapshot examines the foreign-born population in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Upper Darby, Pennsylvania; and East Windsor, New Jersey using *2010 American Communities Survey 5-year Estimates* from the U.S. Census Bureau. We selected Philadelphia as the core city case study because it has the largest number of immigrants in our region. The developed community is Upper Darby in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, which is the municipality with the third greatest number of foreign-born in Greater Philadelphia. The growing suburb is East Windsor in Mercer County, New Jersey, which was the only growing suburb represented on either list. East Windsor ranks 8th in number of foreign-born, and 6th in percentage of foreign-born.

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