

Data Snapshots

3:3

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IMMIGRATION:

Municipalities with High
Numbers of Foreign-Born
Residents:

*Trenton, Cherry Hill,
Bensalem, and Lower Merion*

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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 third 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 Data Snapshot No. 2, which provided a detailed look at several communities with high numbers of foreign-born residents in the region, including Philadelphia, Upper Darby, and East Windsor.

This Data Snapshot profiles four more communities with high numbers and/or percentages of foreign-born residents: Bensalem, Pennsylvania; Cherry Hill, New Jersey; Lower Merion, Pennsylvania; and Trenton, New Jersey. We selected communities that had a large enough immigrant population to have detailed data from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey at the municipal level.

Of the four communities in this report, Trenton had the highest number of foreign-born (19,683). Trenton also had the highest percentage of foreign-born (23.1 percent) of the four municipalities profiled in this Data Snapshot, though it only has half the percentage of immigrants as Millbourne, Pennsylvania, the community with the highest percentage of immigrants in Greater Philadelphia.¹

Selected Findings

- Trenton has the highest number of immigrants of the four communities profiled (19,683), followed by Cherry Hill (10,735), Bensalem, (9,207), and Lower Merion (7,019).
- Trenton also has the highest percentage of immigrants of the four communities profiled (23.1 percent), while Lower Merion has the lowest percentage (12.1 percent), though Lower Merion still has a higher percentage than the region as a whole (10 percent).
- In the three developed communities, the percentage of foreign-born who have naturalized is approximately 60 percent. In the core city of Trenton, the percentage of foreign-born who have naturalized is significantly lower—around 25 percent.
- Of the four communities profiled, Trenton has the highest percentage of immigrants who came in 2000 or later, while Lower Merion has the highest percentage of immigrants who came before 1980.
- In Trenton, Cherry Hill, and Bensalem, over 80 percent of foreign-born population over the age of five speak a language other than English at home. In Lower Merion about 65 percent of foreign-born speak a language other than English at home.
- Most foreign-born are working age.
- There is remarkable similarity between native-born and foreign-born within each community and more differences between the four communities than within.

¹ Millbourne does not have a large enough population for the American Community Survey to provide detailed information about immigration at the municipal level.

Introduction

Background

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. Greater Philadelphia is classified as a re-emerging immigrant gateway by the Brookings Institution. In fact, nearly 75 percent of Greater Philadelphia's labor force growth since 2000 is attributable to immigrants.²

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.

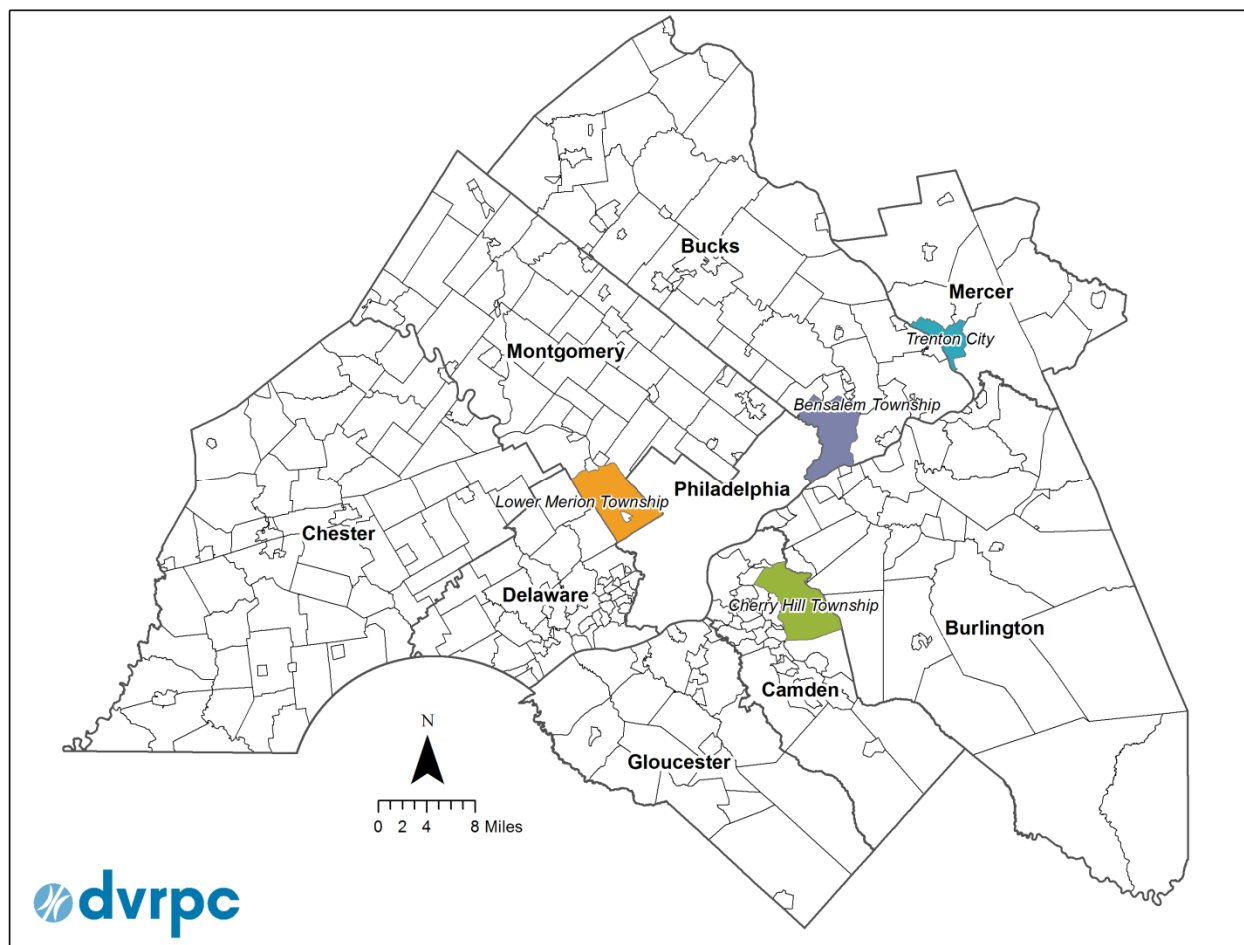
Margin of Error: A margin of error (MOE) describes the precision of the estimate at a given level of confidence. The confidence level associated with the MOE indicates the likelihood that the sample estimate is within a certain distance (the MOE) from the population value. The U.S. Census Bureau statistical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

Location of Profiled Communities

Only 11 communities in the DVRPC region have enough immigrants for the U.S. Census Bureau to provide detailed immigration statistics in the 5-year American Community Survey at the municipal level. These communities are: in Pennsylvania—Bensalem, Lower Merion, Philadelphia, and Upper Darby, and in New Jersey—Camden, Cherry Hill, East Windsor, Hamilton, Lawrence, Trenton, and West Windsor. Since three of these communities—Philadelphia, Upper Darby, and East Windsor—were profiled in Data Snapshot No. 2, four new communities are profiled in this Data Snapshot No. 3: Trenton, Cherry Hill, Bensalem, and Lower Merion.

² Audrey Singer et al., *Recent Immigration to Philadelphia: Regional Change in a Re-Emerging Gateway* (Washington, DC: Metropolitan Policy Program at Brookings, November 2008).

Figure 1: Location of Profiled Communities



Source: DVRPC 2013.

Basic Characteristics of Profiled Communities

DVRPC categorizes communities into four Planning Areas: core cities, developed communities, growing suburbs, and rural areas. Trenton is considered a core city, while Cherry Hill, Bensalem, and Lower Merion are considered developed communities. Of the four communities in this report, Trenton had the highest total population in 2010 (84,913), followed by Cherry Hill (71,045), Bensalem (60,427), and Lower Merion (57,825). Cherry Hill has the largest land area of the four communities (24.10 square miles), while Trenton has the least (7.65 square miles). Trenton has the highest population density (11,101.9 people per square mile of land area), while Lower Merion has the lowest population density (2,442.9 people per square mile of land area).

Table 1: Population, Housing Units, Area, and Density of Profiled Communities

Geographic area	County	Population	Housing units	Area in square miles			Density per square mile of land area	
				Total area	Water area	Land area	Population	Housing units
Trenton City	Mercer	84,913	33,035	8.16	0.51	7.65	11,102	4,319
Cherry Hill Township	Camden	71,045	28,452	24.24	0.15	24.1	2,948	1,181
Bensalem Township	Bucks	60,427	25,246	20.93	1.09	19.84	3,046	1,273
Lower Merion Township	Montgomery	57,825	24,095	23.83	0.16	23.67	2,443	1,018

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, 2012e).

As seen in Table 2, Trenton has the highest number of immigrants of the four communities profiled (19,683), followed by Cherry Hill (10,735), Bensalem, (9,207), and Lower Merion (7,019).

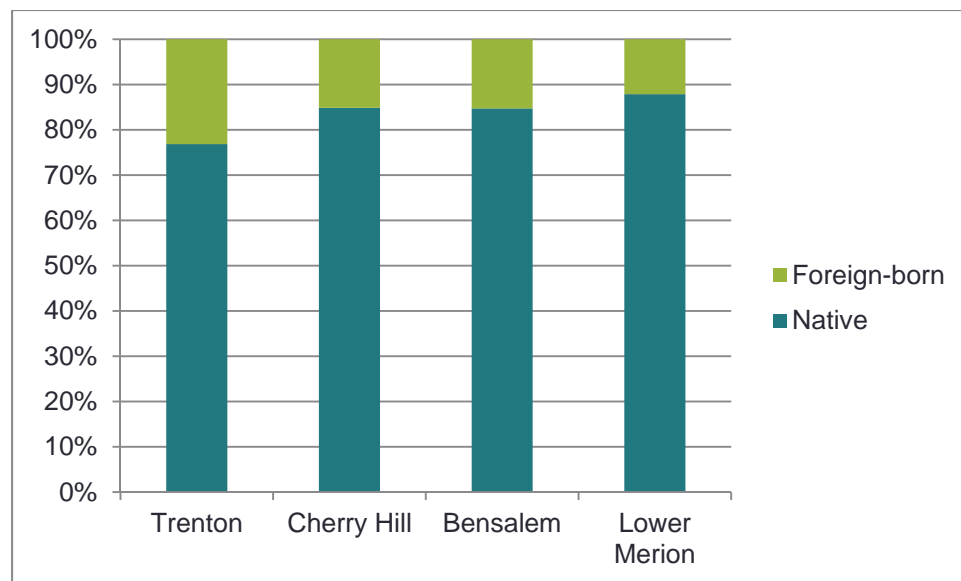
Table 2: Native-born and Foreign-born Population in Profiled Communities

Profiled Community	Native-born	Native-born (Margin of Error)	Foreign-born	Foreign-born (Margin of Error)	Total	Total (Margin of Error)
Trenton	65,361	+/-1,176	19,683	+/-1,179	85,044	+/-38
Cherry Hill	60,268	+/-891	10,735	+/-890	71,003	+/-29
Bensalem	51,164	+/-951	9,207	+/-950	60,371	+/-79
Lower Merion	50,969	+/-577	7,019	+/-581	57,988	+/-34

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

As seen in Figure 2, Trenton also has the highest percentage of immigrants of the four communities profiled (23.1 percent), while Lower Merion has the lowest percentage (12.1 percent), though Lower Merion still has a higher percentage than the region as a whole (10 percent).

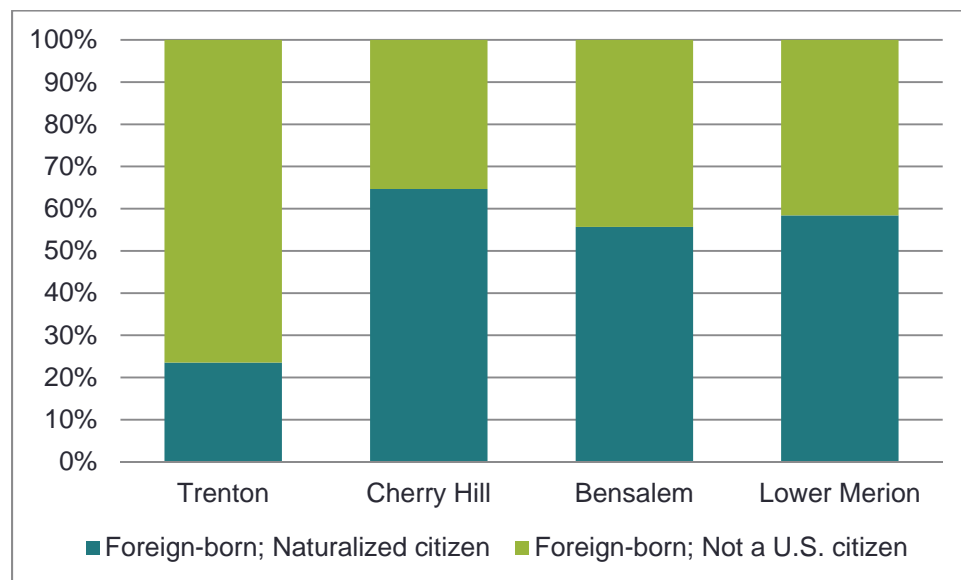
Figure 2: Percentage of Native and Foreign-born in Profiled Communities



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

In the three developed communities, the percentage of foreign-born who have naturalized is approximately 60 percent. In the core city of Trenton, the percentage of foreign-born who have naturalized is significantly lower—around 25 percent. This could be because a greater percentage of Trenton’s immigrants are younger (see Appendix A); foreign-born tend to naturalize the longer they stay in the United States (Figure 3).

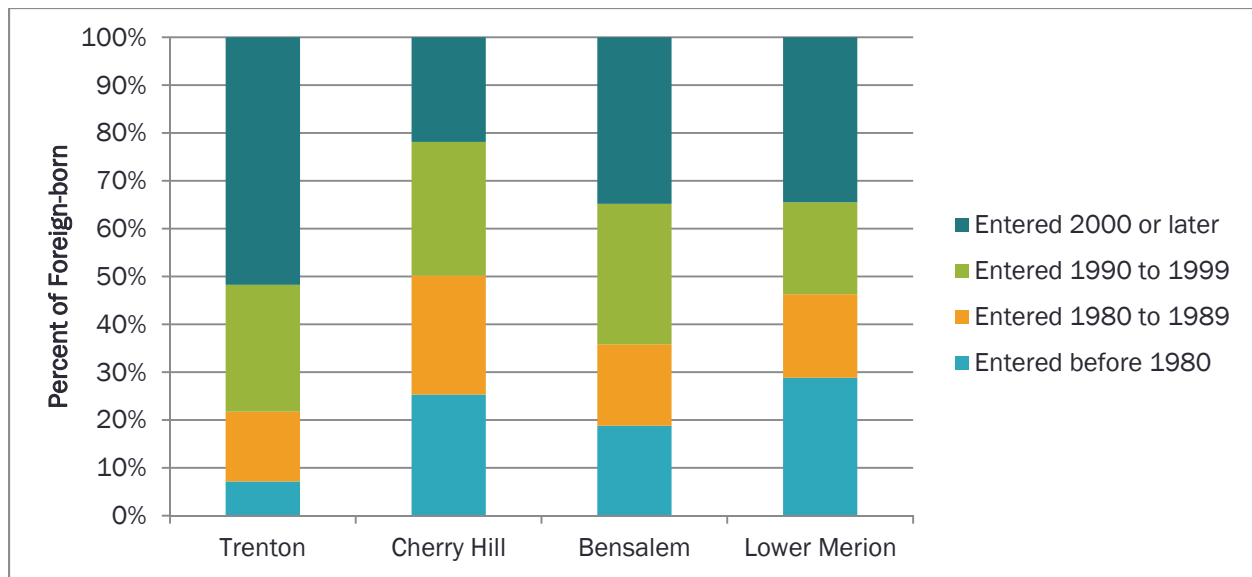
Figure 3: Citizenship Status in Profiled Communities



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

Of the four communities profiled, Trenton has the highest percentage of immigrants who came in 2000 or later, while Lower Merion has the highest percentage of immigrants who came before 1980 (Figure 4).

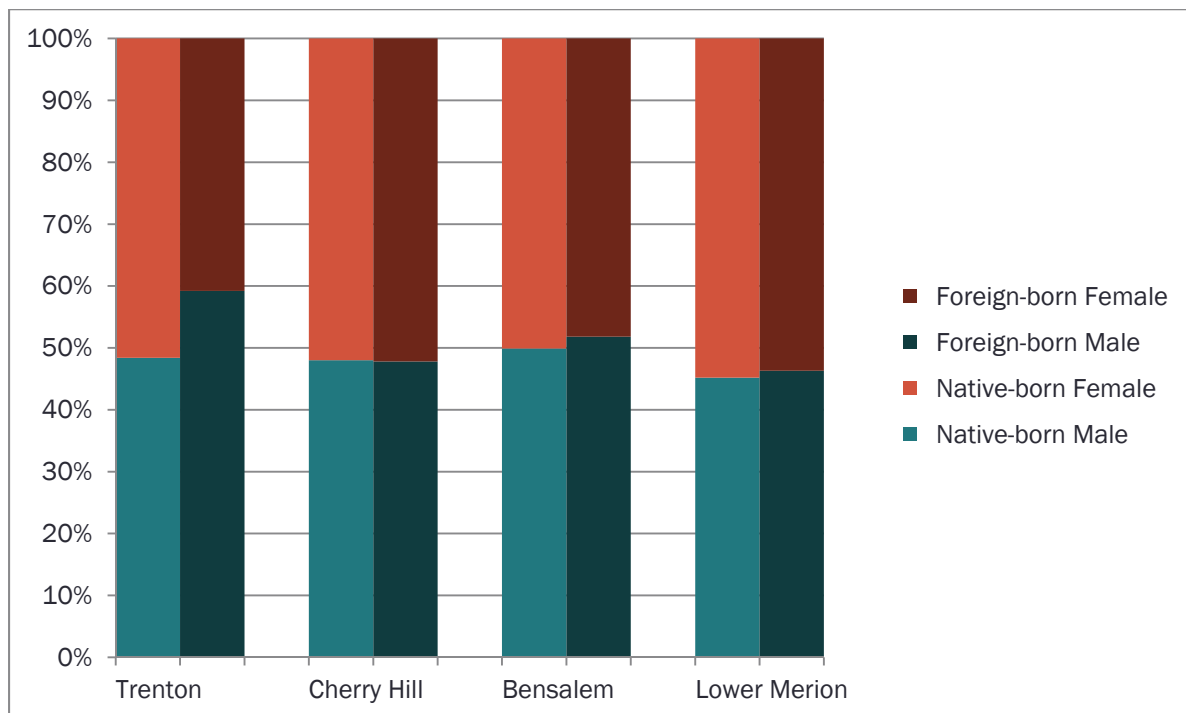
Figure 4: Year of Entry for Foreign-born



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, B05005 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012b).

Figure 5 indicates, for the most part, the distribution of male versus females is fairly similar in all four communities, with the exception of Trenton, where there are significantly more foreign-born males than there are foreign-born females.

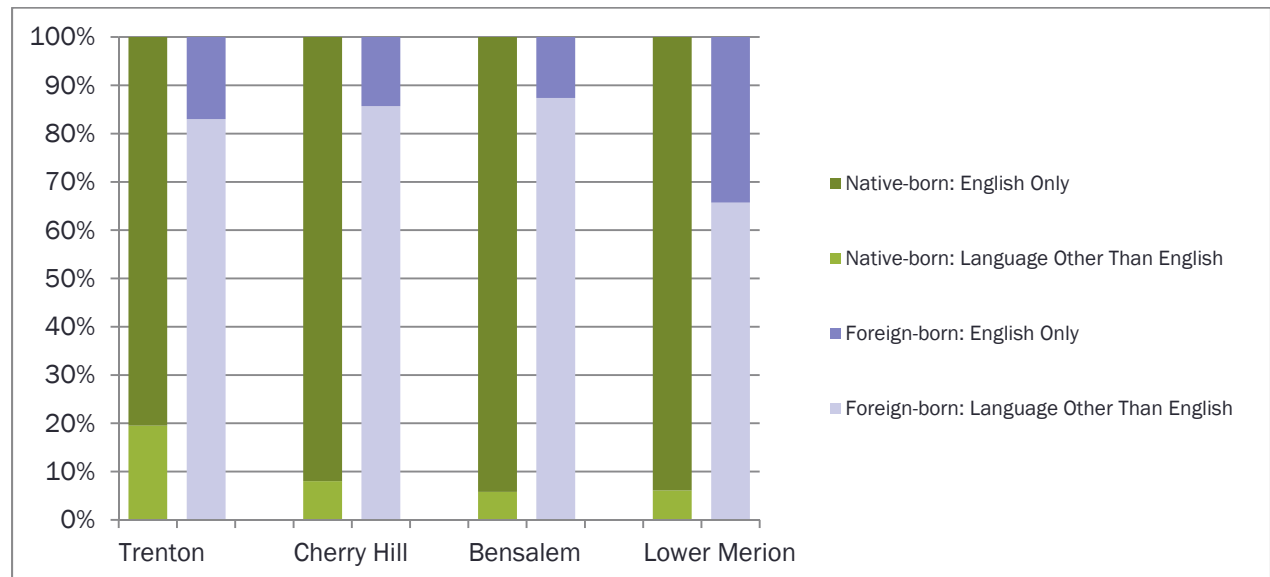
Figure 5: Percentage of Male and Female in Profiled Communities



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

As might be expected, foreign-born are more likely than native-born to speak a language other than English at home. In Trenton, Cherry Hill, and Bensalem, over 80 percent of foreign-born population over the age of five speak a language other than English at home. In Lower Merion about 65 percent of foreign-born speak a language other than English at home. Conversely, in Trenton, close to 20 percent of native-born over the age of five speak a language other than English at home (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Language Spoken at Home for the Population Five Years and Older



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

Findings

- Trenton's foreign-born over the age of 16 are more likely to be in the civilian labor force than the native-born population over the age of 16, and less likely to be either unemployed or not in the labor force. There is a significant difference in employment status between native-born and foreign-born in Trenton compared to the other three communities.
- As the state capital, Trenton has a higher percentage of government workers in comparison to the other communities profiled in this report. Native-born are more likely to be government workers than foreign-born. Trenton's foreign-born are overwhelmingly private wage and salary workers.
- Trenton's foreign-born workers are more likely to work in service occupations compared to native-born workers.
- Thirty-two percent of Trenton's native-born population earns \$50,000 or more, while only 11 percent of its foreign-born population does.
- Cherry Hill has a very educated populace; less than 10 percent of the native and foreign-born have not graduated from high school. Nearly half of the native-born population has a bachelor's degree or higher, while slightly more than half of the foreign-born population has a bachelor's degree or higher.
- In Cherry Hill, the percentage of the foreign-born population who are enrolled in college or graduate school is more than double the percentage of the native-born population enrolled in college or

graduate school, while the percentage of foreign-born enrolled in elementary school is approximately half of the native-born population enrolled in elementary school.

- While half of the foreign-born full-time year-round workers in Cherry Hill earn less than \$50,000, only 34 percent of native-born full-time year-round workers earn less than \$50,000.
- Cherry Hill and Bensalem's foreign-born were slightly more likely to rent than native-born.
- Foreign-born renters are slightly less likely to spend more than 30 percent of their income on rent than native-born renters in all four communities.
- Cherry Hill, Bensalem, and Lower Merion have more naturalized foreign-born, while Trenton has more foreign-born who are not U.S. citizens.
- Both native-born and foreign-born in Bensalem overwhelmingly have one or more vehicles available; however, Bensalem's foreign-born are more likely to be transit-dependent compared to the native-born population.
- Lower Merion's educational attainment for native-born and foreign-born is very similar. Although Lower Merion's foreign-born are slightly more likely than the native-born to have a graduate or professional degree, the percentage of native-born and foreign-born who have a bachelor's degree or higher is roughly similar (73 percent and 75 percent, respectively).
- Lower Merion's foreign-born are more likely to work in management, business, science, and arts occupations compared to native-born, while native-born are more likely than foreign-born to work in sales and office occupations.
- Over half of Lower Merion's native-born and foreign-born earn \$75,000 or more. Twenty-six percent of the native-born population earns less than \$50,000, while only 20 percent of the foreign-born population earns less than \$50,000.
- The median earnings for both native-born and foreign-born males in Lower Merion is over \$100,000. The median income for native-born females is close to \$65,000, while the median earnings for foreign-born females is closer to \$75,000. Lower Merion is the only community profiled in this report where the median earnings for foreign-born females is greater than that of native-born females.
- Most foreign-born are working age.

CHAPTER 2:

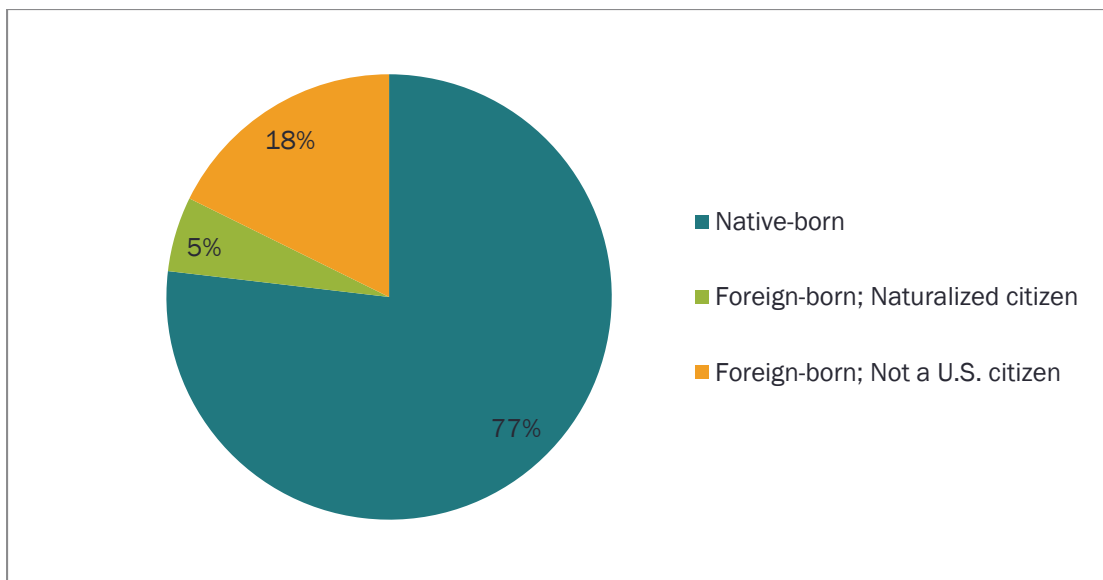
Trenton, New Jersey

Introduction

Trenton City is located in Mercer County and is the state capital of New Jersey. Mercer County is the county in the DVRPC region with the highest percentage of immigrants. Of the four communities profiled in this Data Snapshot, Trenton has the largest population (85,044), the highest number of immigrants (19,683), and the highest percentage of immigrants (23.1 percent).

Trenton is also unique among the four communities in this report in that its foreign-born are mostly non-U.S. citizens; there are approximately three foreign-born who have not naturalized for every one foreign-born who has naturalized in Trenton. Foreign-born tend to naturalize the longer they stay in the United States. It could be that Trenton's foreign-born have not naturalized because they are relatively young; a higher percentage of them are in the 25–44 year old age bracket compared to the other three profiled communities (see Appendix A and Figure 7).

Figure 7: Citizenship Status: Trenton

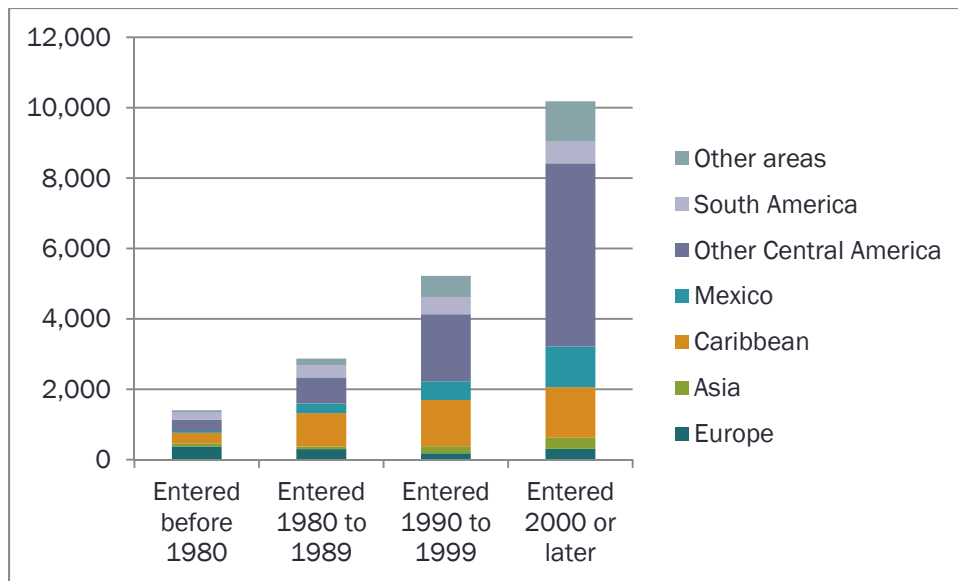


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

Period of Entry

Immigration in Trenton has increased over the past three decades. The number of Trenton immigrants who entered the United States in the 1990s was nearly double the number who entered in the 1980s, and the number who entered after 2000 was nearly double that of the 1990s. Place of birth data shows an increasing number of immigrants were born in Mexico and other Central American countries. A large number of Trenton's immigrants also come from the Caribbean.

Figure 8: Period of Entry: Trenton



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, B05007 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012b).

Place of Origin

Trenton's immigrants are overwhelmingly from Central America, particularly Guatemala and Mexico, and the Caribbean, including the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, and Haiti.

Figure 9: Top Countries of Origin: Trenton

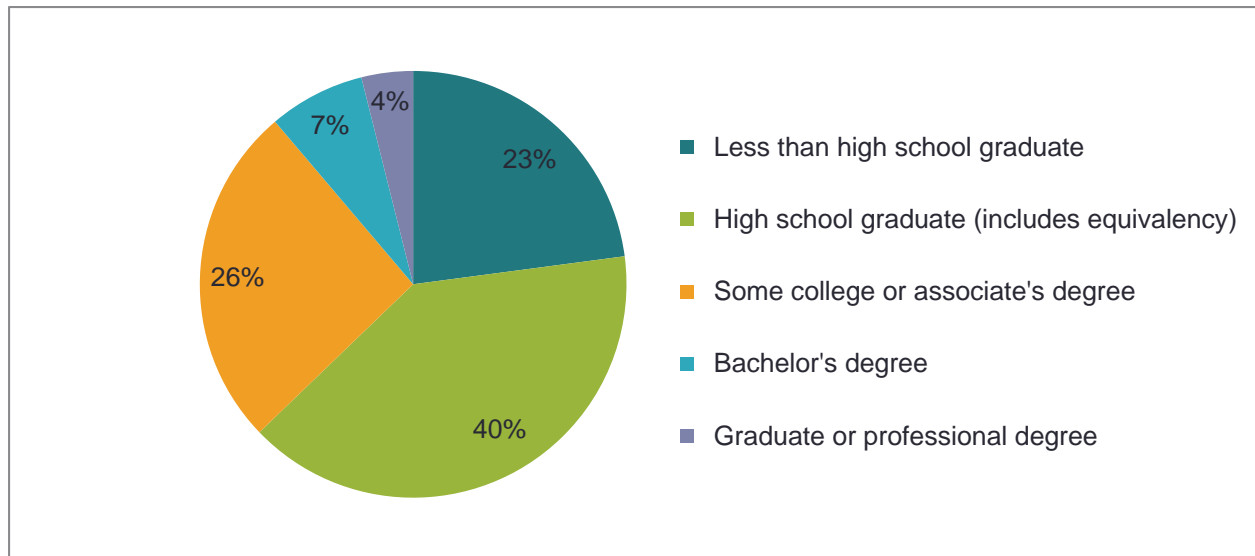
Country	Number of Immigrants
Guatemala	6,220
Mexico	2,006
Dominican Republic	1,331
Jamaica	1,249
Liberia	1,141
Haiti	1,115

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, B05006 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012a).

Educational Attainment and School Enrollment

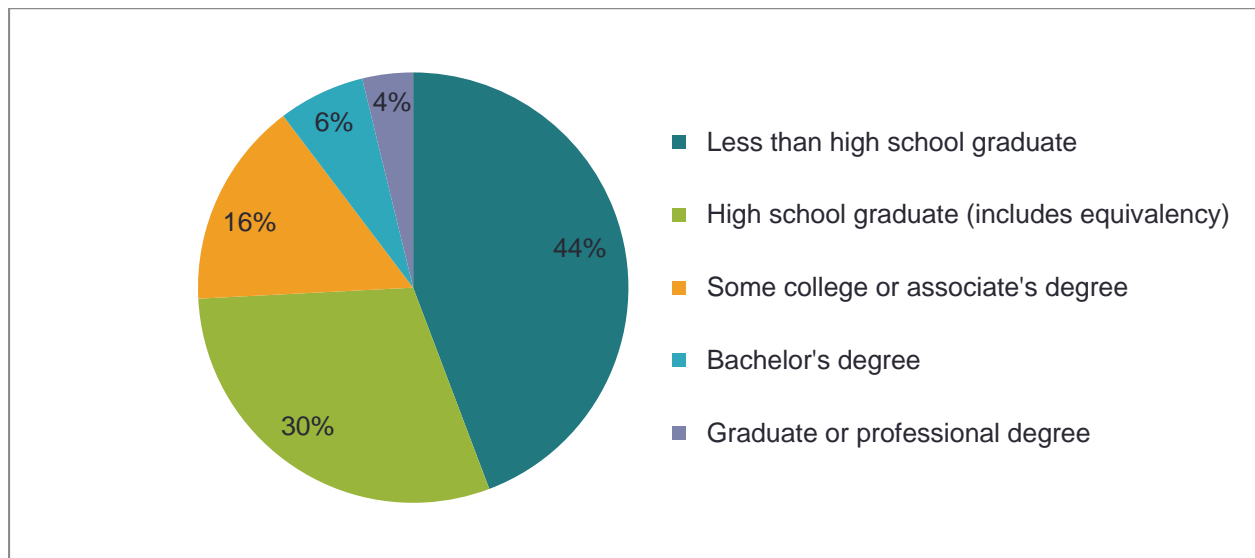
While the percentage of Trenton's native-born and foreign-born population who have a bachelor's degree or higher is approximately equal (11 percent and 10 percent, respectively), Trenton has significantly more foreign-born who have not graduated from high school (44 percent) compared to native-born who have not graduated from high school (23 percent) (Figures 10 and 11).

Figure 10: Native-born Educational Attainment: Trenton



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

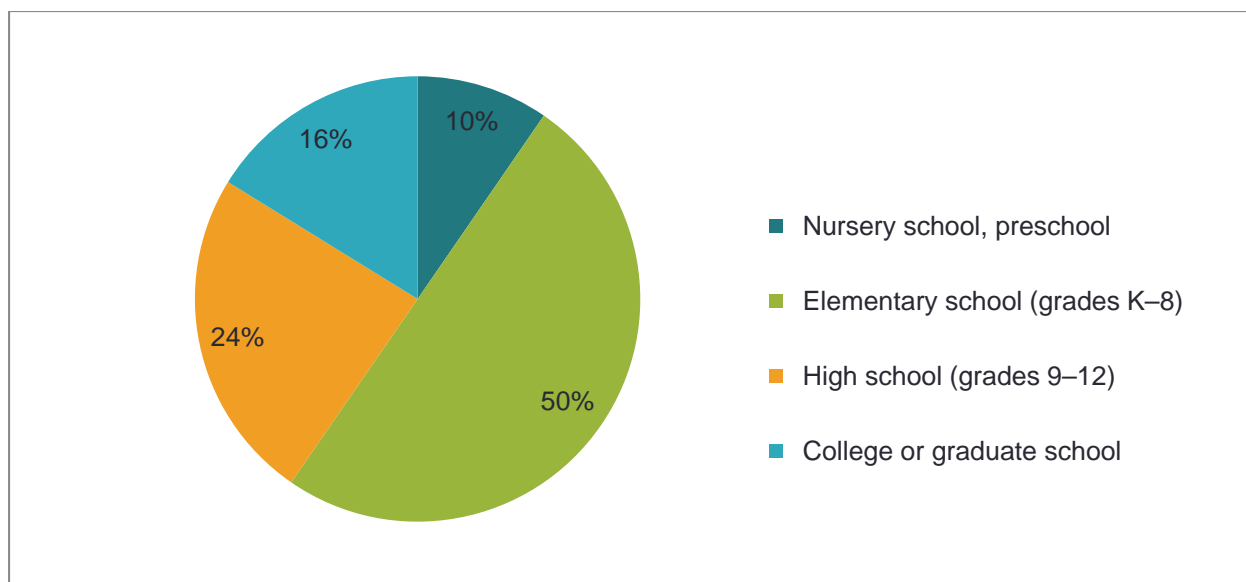
Figure 11: Foreign-born Educational Attainment: Trenton



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

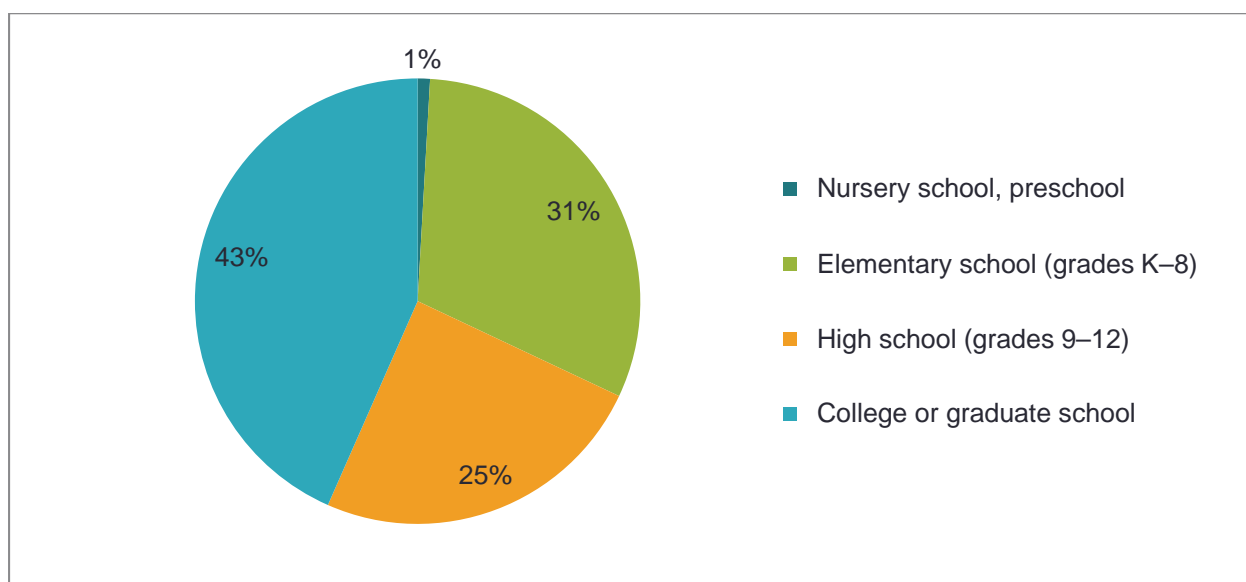
Of the population over the age of three who are enrolled in school, there is a significantly higher percentage of the foreign-born population in college or graduate school, and a significantly lower percentage of the foreign-born population enrolled in elementary school (Figures 12 and 13). The percentage of the foreign-born population enrolled in elementary school is lower than the percentage of the native-born population enrolled in elementary school. This could be due to the fact that many foreign-born arrive in the United States as adults, rather than small children.

Figure 12: Native-born School Enrollment: Trenton



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

Figure 13: Foreign-born School Enrollment: Trenton

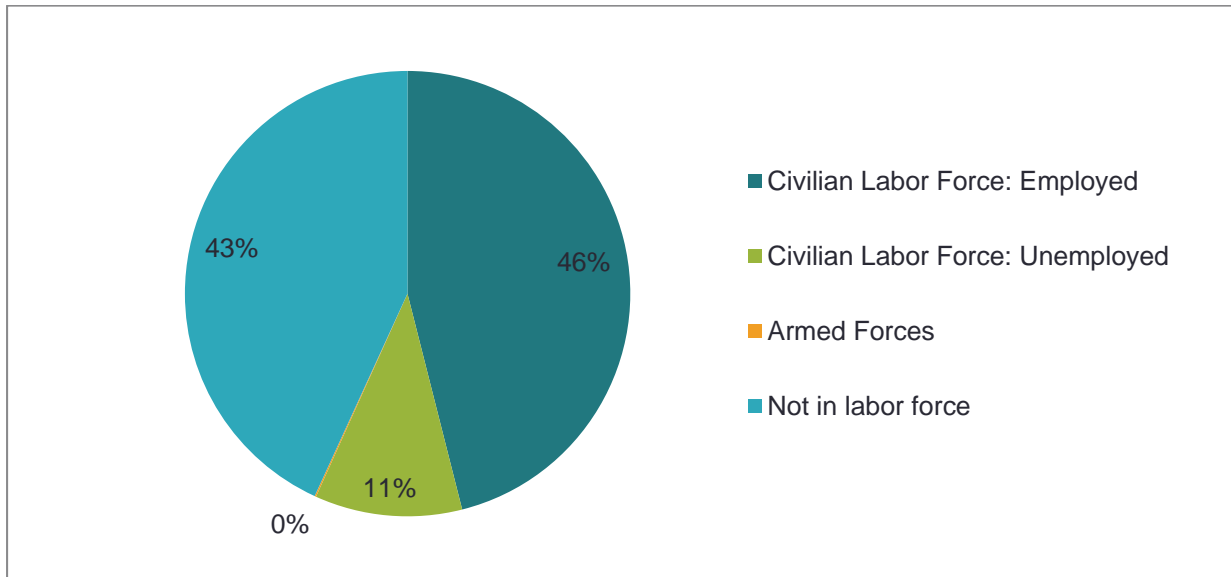


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

Employment

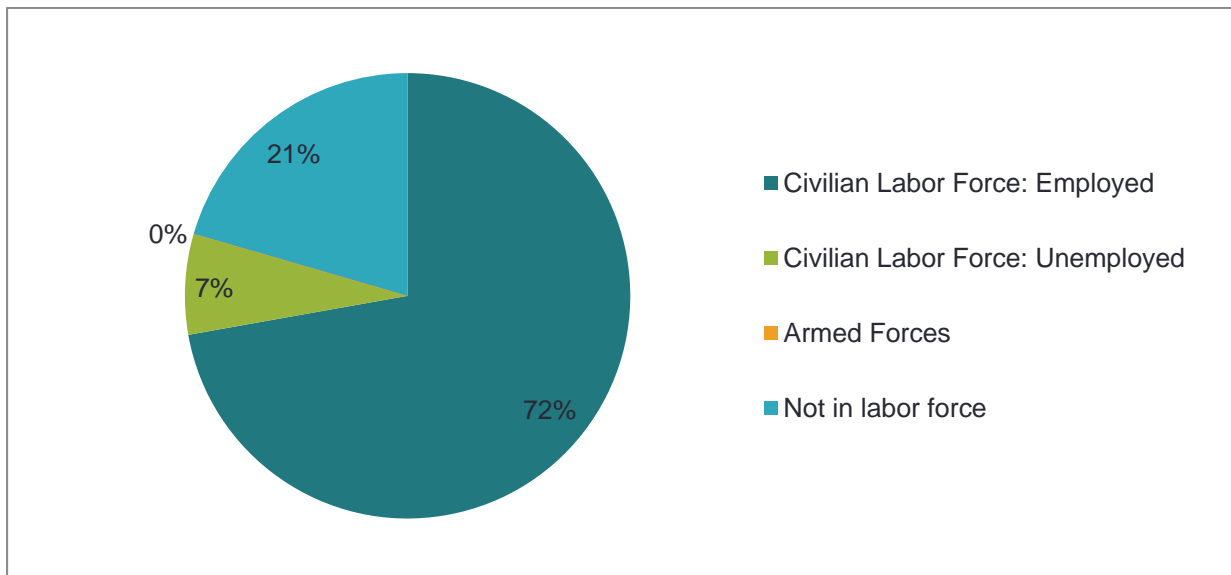
Trenton's foreign-born over the age of 16 are more likely to be in the civilian labor force than the native-born population over the age of 16, and less likely to be either unemployed or not in the labor force (Figures 14 and 15).

Figure 14: Native-born Employment Status: Trenton



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

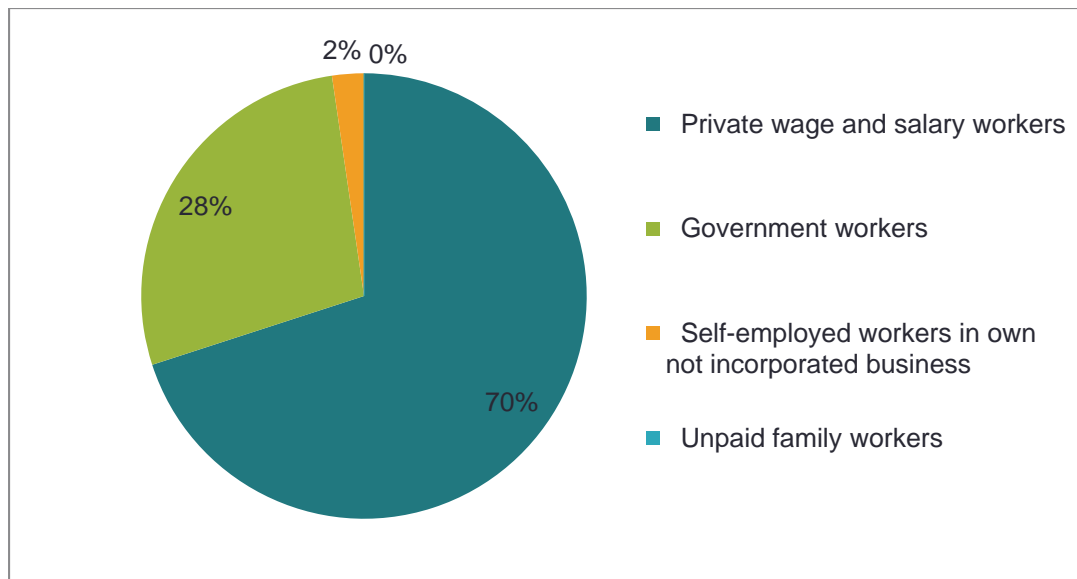
Figure 15: Foreign-born Employment Status: Trenton



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

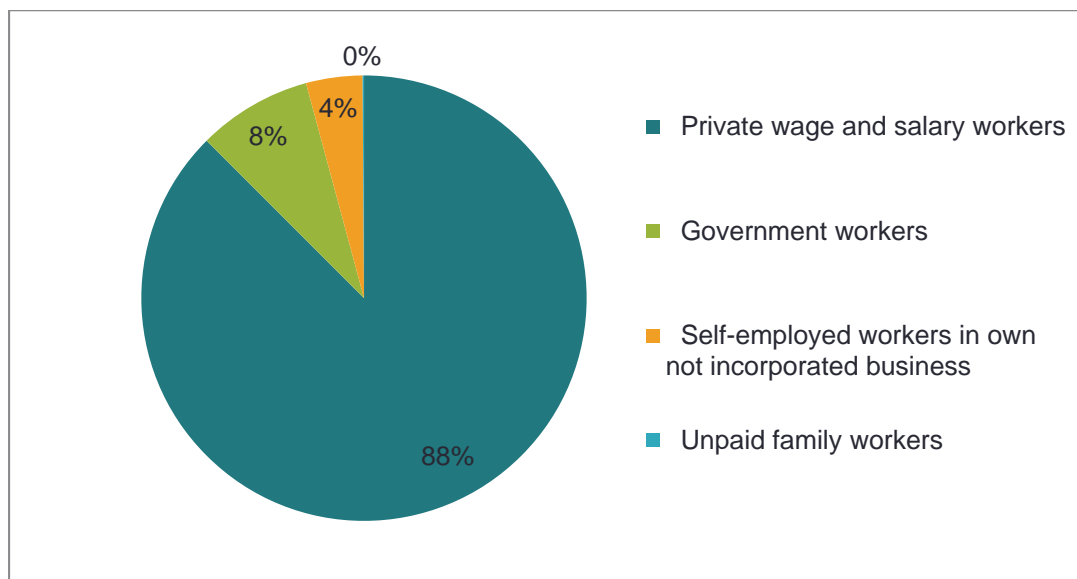
As the state capital, Trenton has a higher percentage of government workers in comparison to the other communities profiled in this report. Native-born are more likely to be government workers than foreign-born. Trenton's foreign-born are overwhelmingly private wage and salary workers (Figures 16 and 17).

Figure 16: Native-born Worker Class: Trenton



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

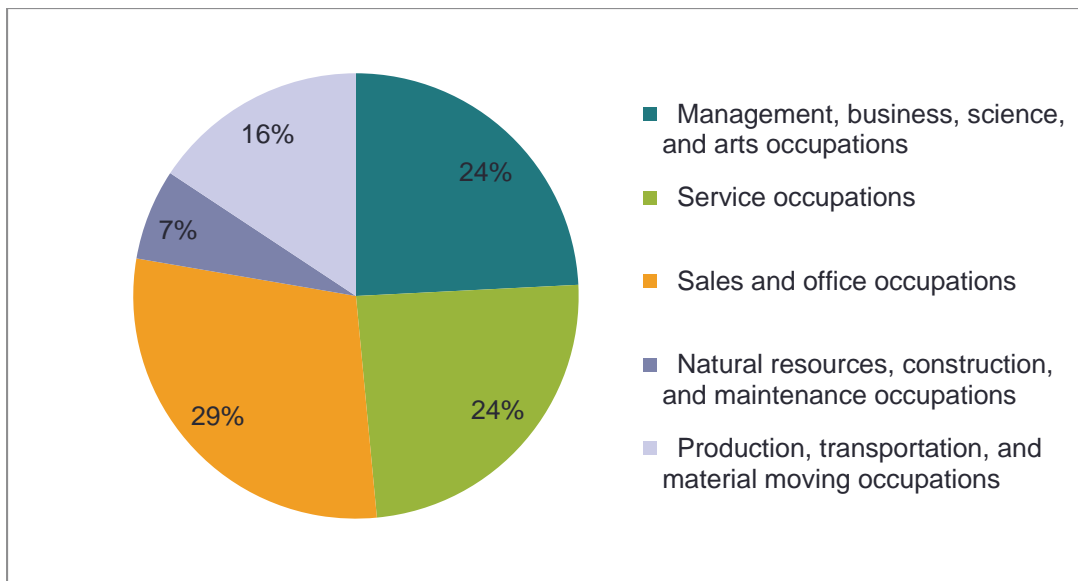
Figure 17: Foreign-born Worker Class: Trenton



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

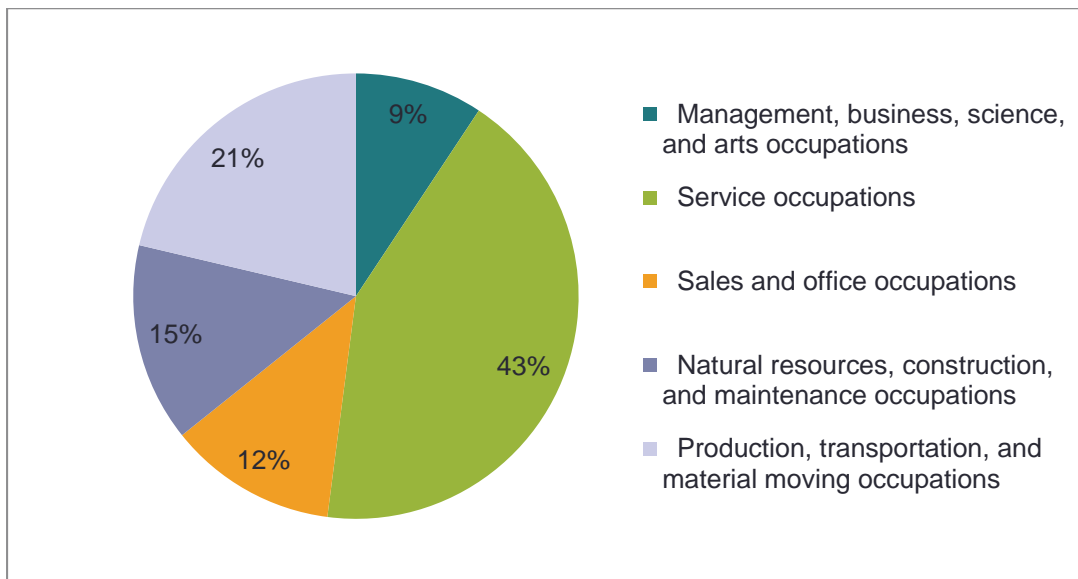
Trenton's foreign-born workers are more likely to work in service occupations compared to native-born workers (Figures 18 and 19).

Figure 18: Native-born Occupation: Trenton



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

Figure 19: Foreign-born Occupation: Trenton

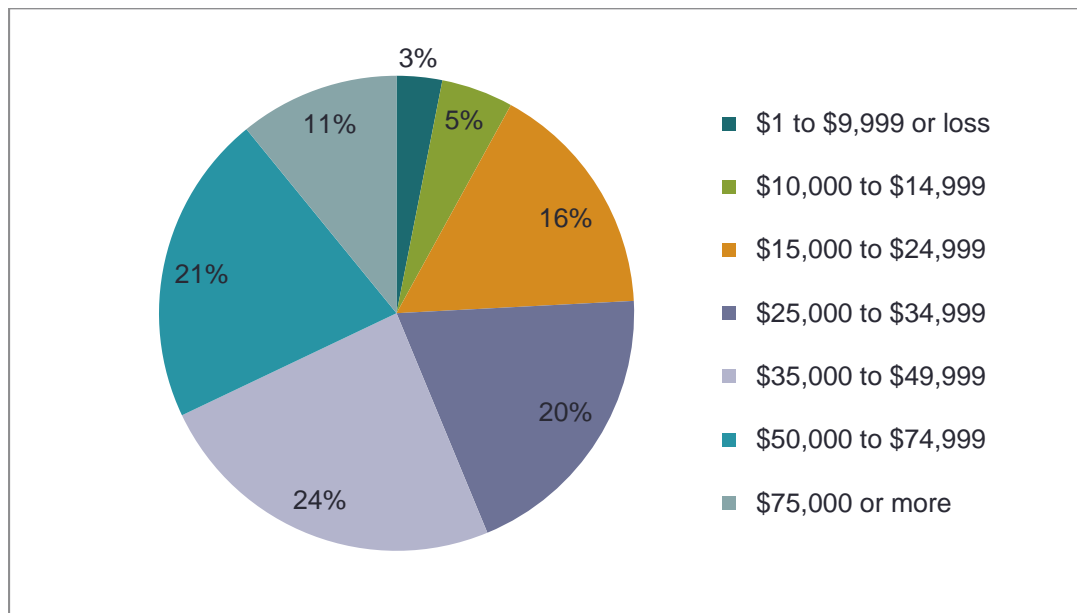


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

Earnings, Income, and Poverty Status

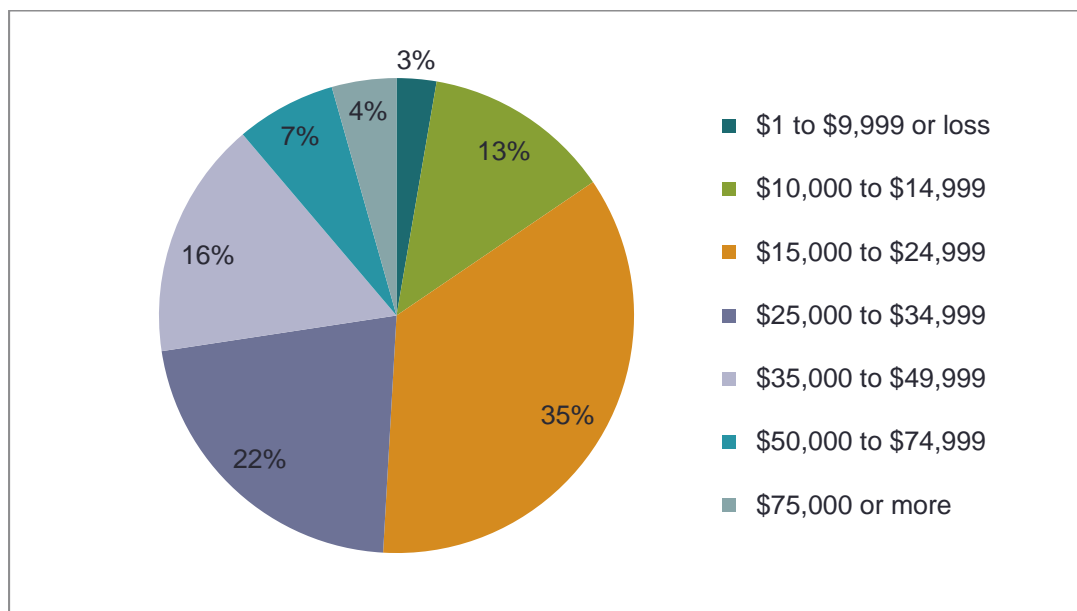
Thirty-two percent of Trenton's native-born population earns \$50,000 or more, while only 11 percent of its foreign-born population does (Figures 20 and 21).

Figure 20: Native-born Earnings in the Past 12 Months: Trenton



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

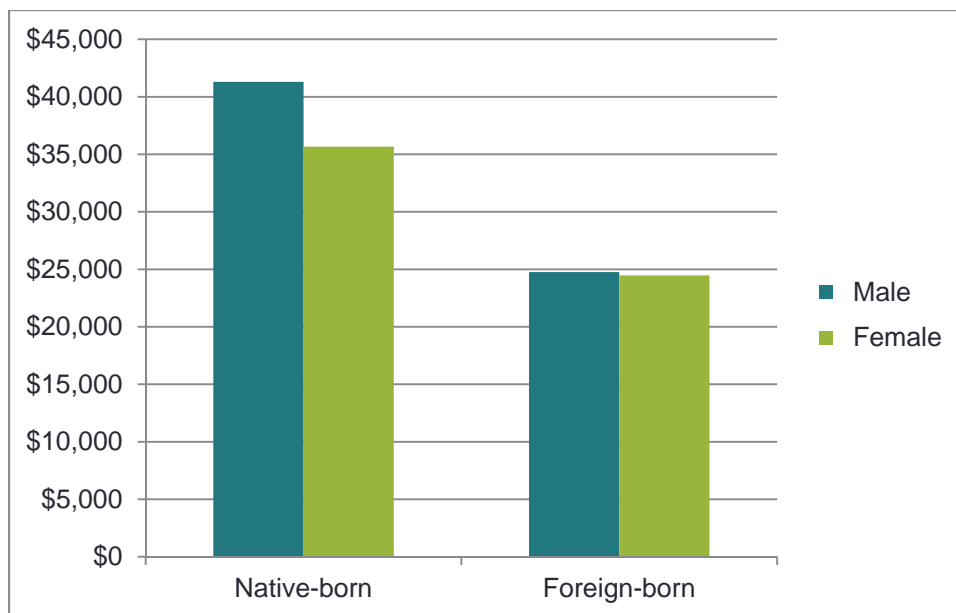
Figure 21: Foreign-born Earnings in the Past 12 Months: Trenton



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

Median earnings for foreign-born are lower than for native-born. Median earnings for females are lower than for males for both native-born and foreign-born (Figure 22).

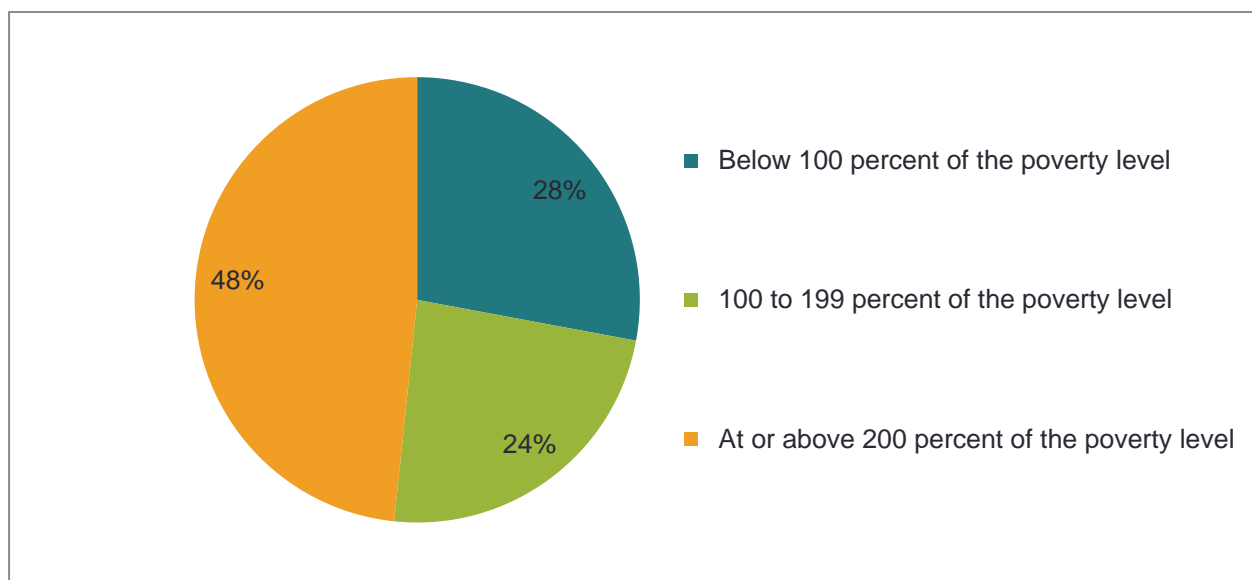
Figure 22: Median Earnings: Trenton



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

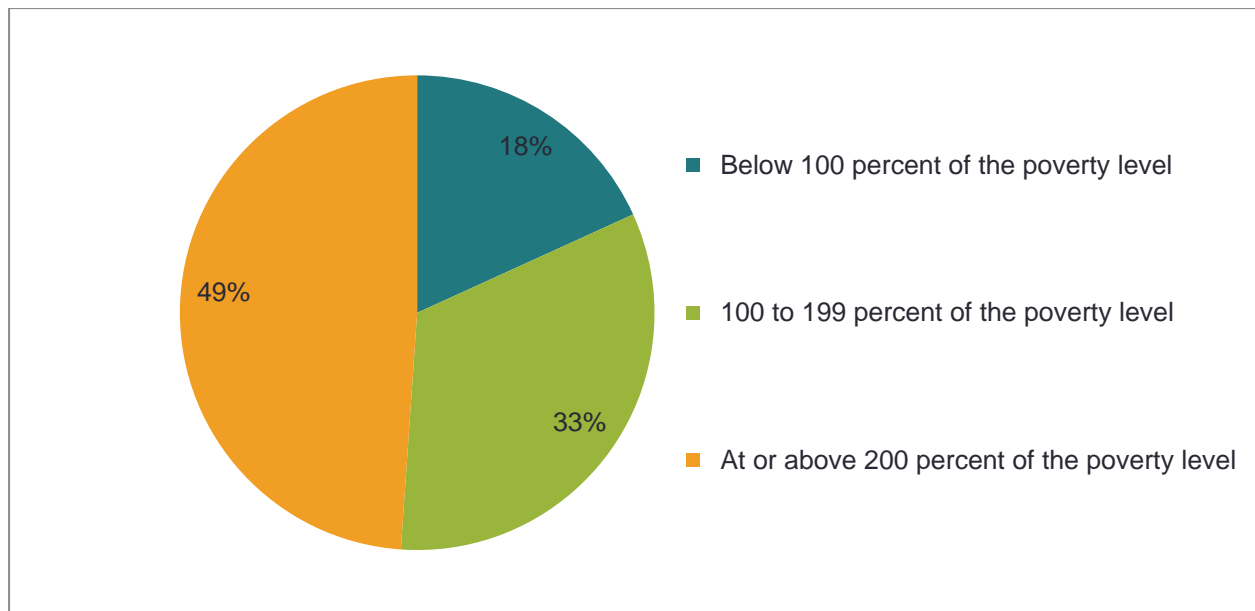
The U.S. Census Bureau's 2011 American Community Survey determined poverty status for 61,959 native-born and 19,345 foreign-born in Trenton. The percentage in both groups at or above 200 percent of the poverty level was roughly equal; however, there was a greater percentage of foreign-born between 100 to 199 percent of the poverty level than there were native-born. Conversely, a greater percentage of native-born were below 100 percent of the poverty level than there were foreign-born (Figures 23 and 24).

Figure 23: Native-born Poverty Status: Trenton



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

Figure 24: Foreign-born Poverty Status: Trenton

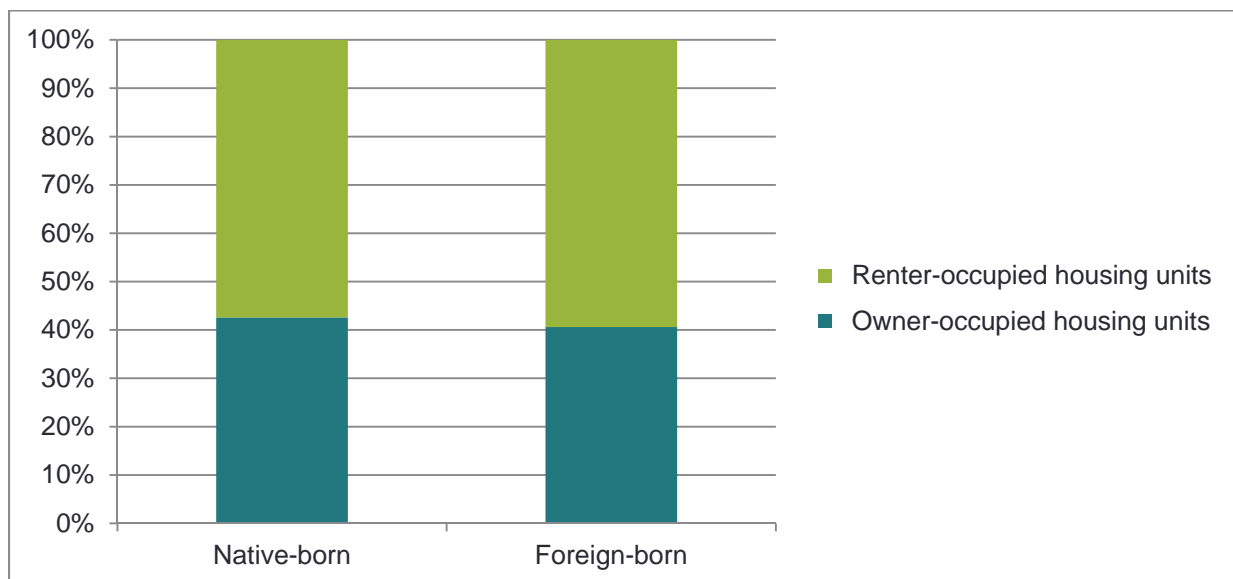


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

Housing

Trenton had 33,035 housing units as of the 2010 Census. Of these, 86.5 percent were occupied, and 13.5 percent were vacant. Of the 28,578 occupied housing units, 38.3 percent were owner-occupied, while 61.7 percent were renter-occupied. There was little discernible difference in housing tenure patterns between native-born and foreign-born; slightly more than 40 percent of each group own, while the remainder rent (Figure 25).

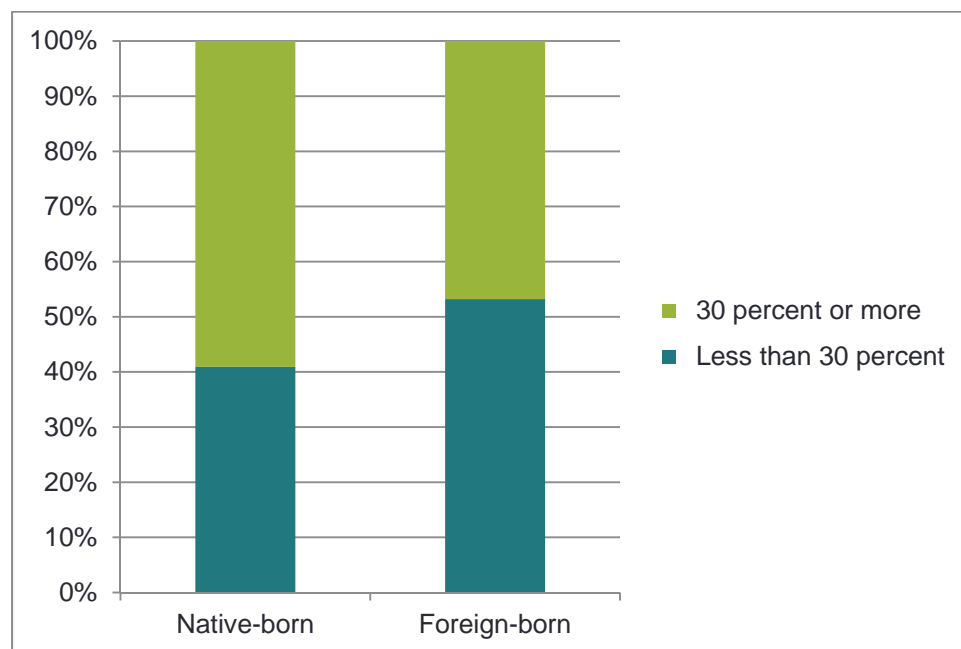
Figure 25: Housing Tenure: Trenton



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

Foreign-born were slightly less likely to spend more than 30 percent of their income on rent in the past 12 months (Figure 26).

Figure 26: Gross Rent as a Percentage of Income in Past 12 Months: Trenton

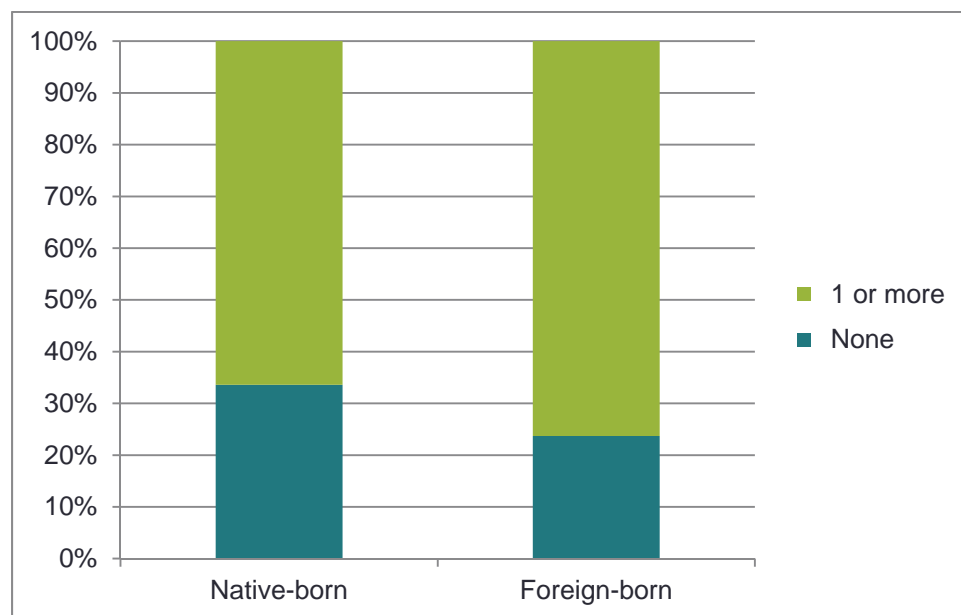


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

Transportation

Foreign-born are slightly more likely than the native-population to have one or more cars (Figure 27).

Figure 27: Vehicle Availability: Trenton



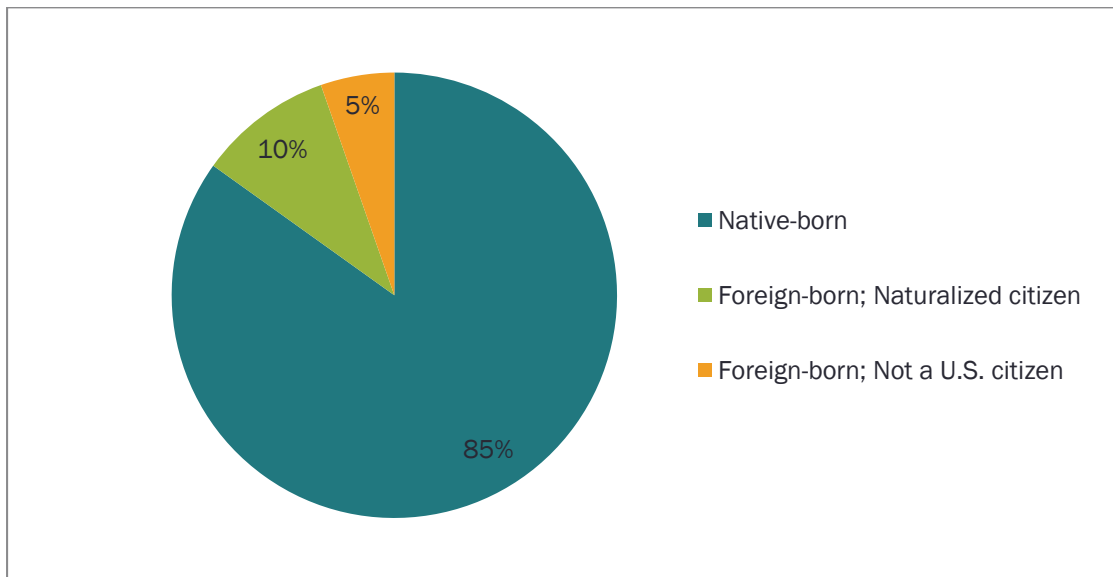
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

Cherry Hill, New Jersey

Introduction

Cherry Hill is located in Camden County, New Jersey, east of Philadelphia. The 2010 Census counted 71,045 residents in Cherry Hill in 2010. The township ranks in the top 10 percent of communities in terms of land area in the Greater Philadelphia region. Approximately 15 percent of Cherry Hill's population is foreign-born. Nearly twice as many of Cherry Hill's immigrants are naturalized compared to those who are not U.S. citizens (Figure 28).

Figure 28: Citizenship Status: Cherry Hill

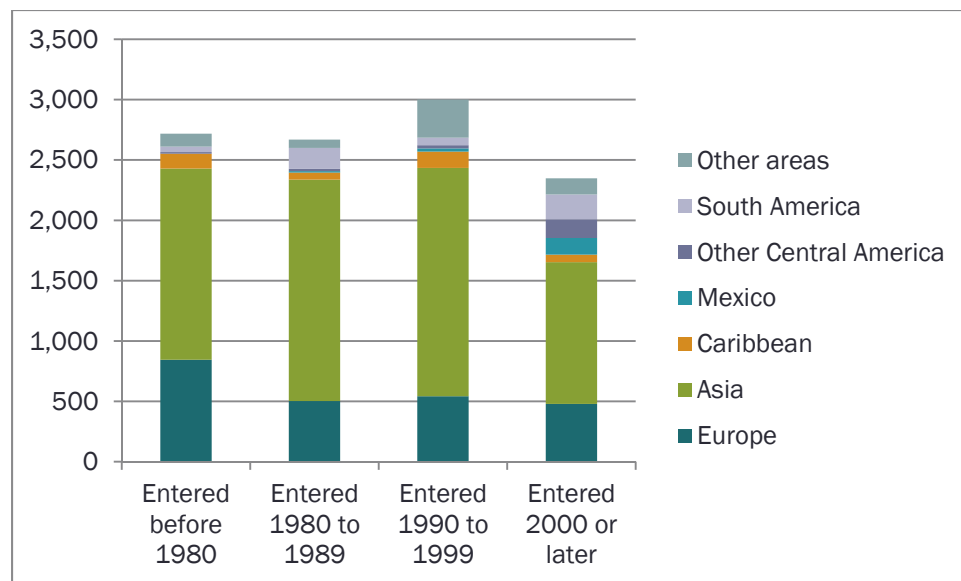


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

Period of Entry

Cherry Hill has between 2,000 and 3,000 immigrants who entered the U.S. in each decade of the 1980s, 1990s, and 2000s. Immigration increased between the 1980s and 1990s, but it was lower after 2000 than it was in the 1990s. The majority of Cherry Hill's immigrants come from Asia. There was an increase in the number of immigrants from Mexico and Central America after 2000 compared to the 1990s (Figure 29).

Figure 29: Period of Entry: Cherry Hill



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, B05007 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012b).

Place of Origin

Cherry Hill's immigrants are predominantly from Asia, including Korea, China, and India (Figure 30).

Figure 30: Top Countries of Origin: Cherry Hill

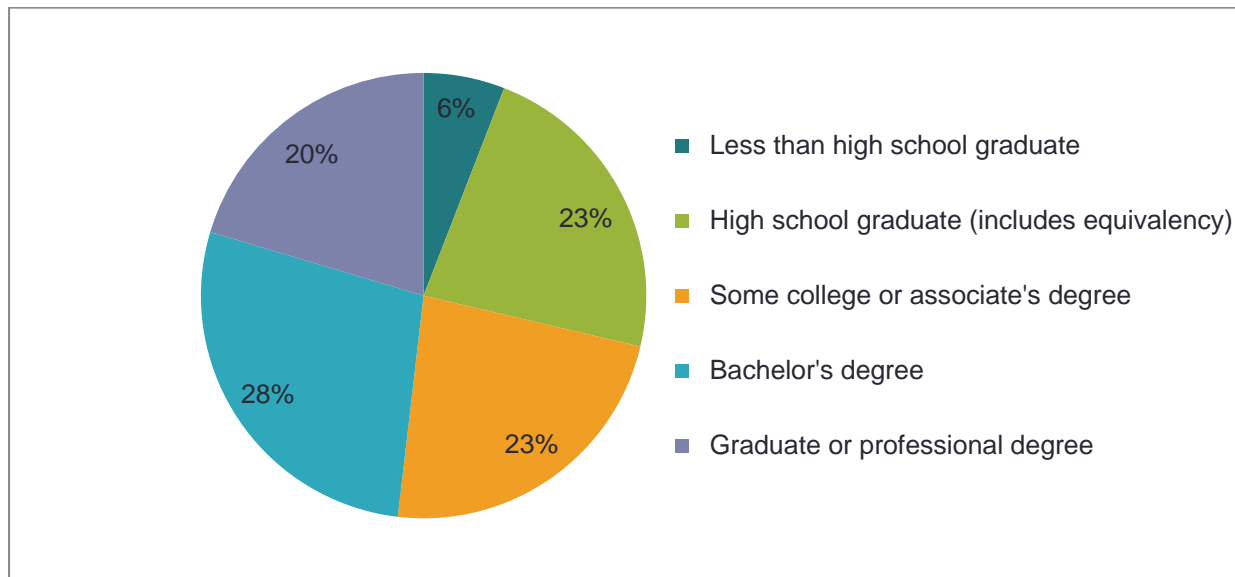
Country	Number of Immigrants
Korea	1,360
China	1,300
India	1,239
Philippines	1,143
Poland	477
Vietnam	427

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, B05006 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012a).

Educational Attainment and School Enrollment

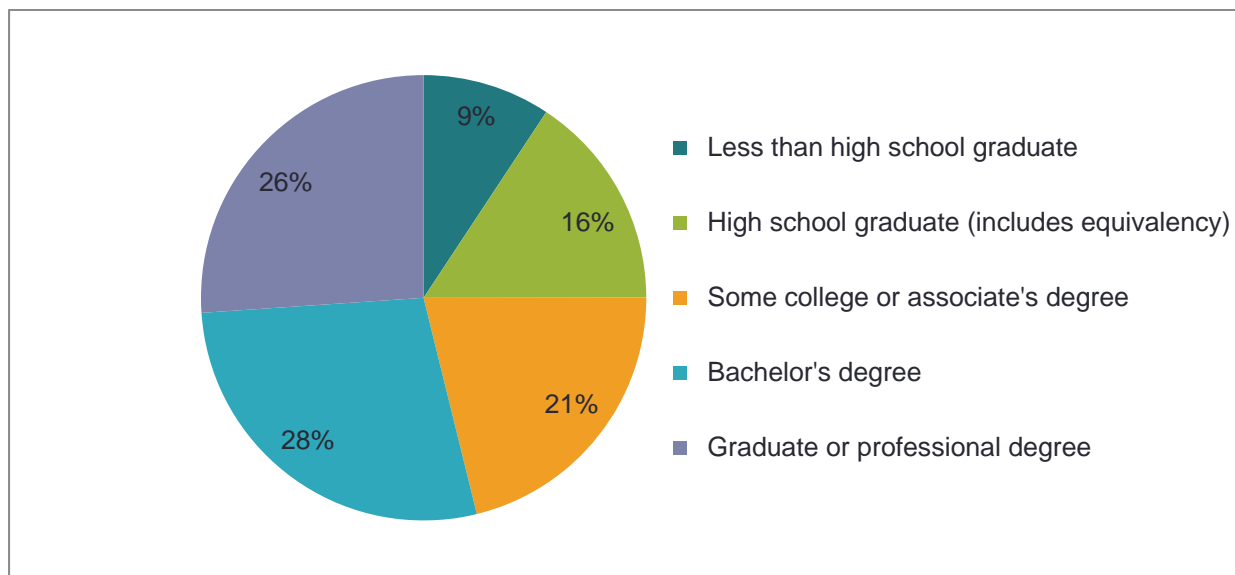
Cherry Hill has a very educated populace; less than 10 percent of the native and foreign-born have not graduated from high school. Nearly half of the native-born population has a bachelor's degree or higher, while slightly more than half of the foreign-born population has a bachelor's degree or higher (Figures 31 and 32).

Figure 31: Native-born Educational Attainment: Cherry Hill



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

Figure 32: Foreign-born Educational Attainment: Cherry Hill

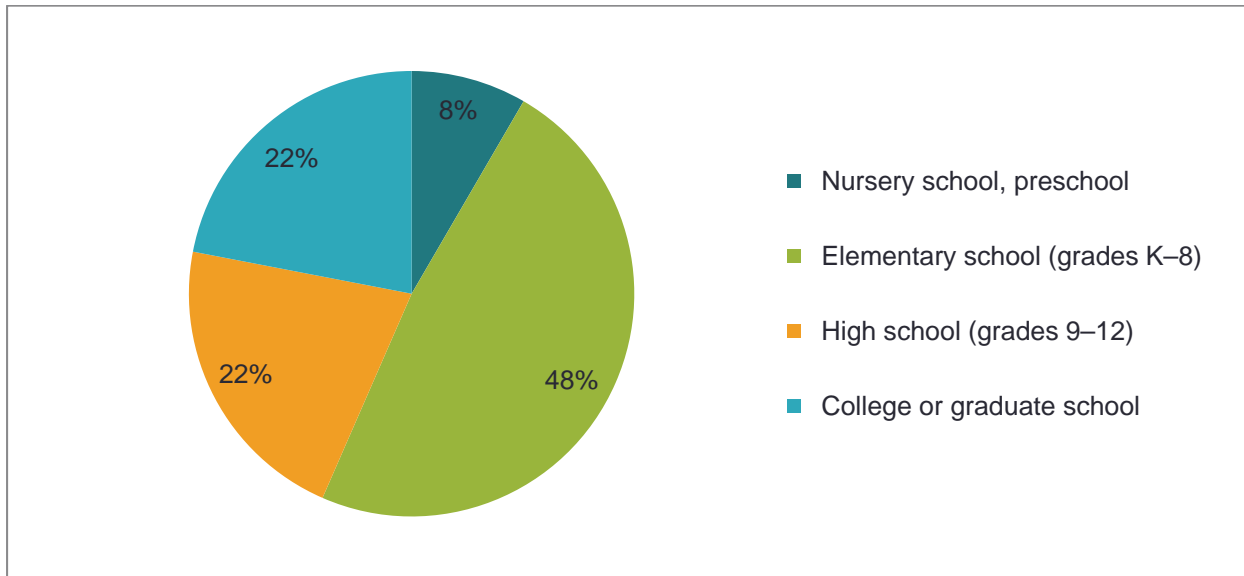


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

The percentage of the foreign-born population who are enrolled in college or graduate school is more than double the percentage of the native-born population enrolled in college or graduate school, while the

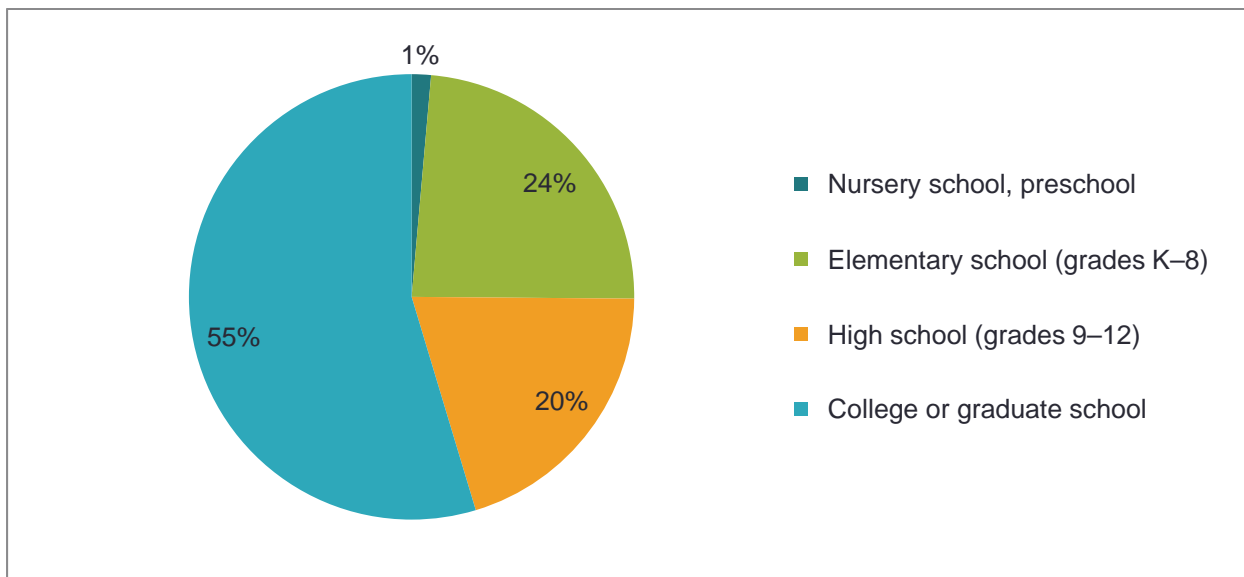
percentage of foreign-born over the age of three enrolled in elementary school is approximately half of the native-born population over the age of three enrolled in elementary school (Figures 33 and 34).

Figure 33: Native-born School Enrollment: Cherry Hill



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

Figure 34: Foreign-born School Enrollment: Cherry Hill

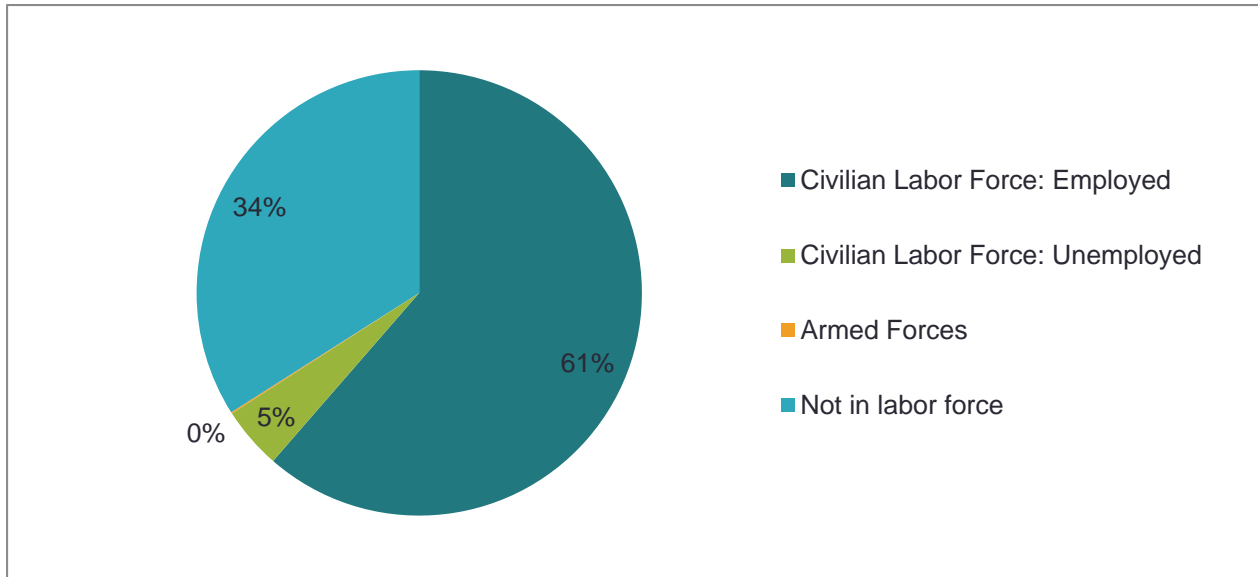


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

Employment

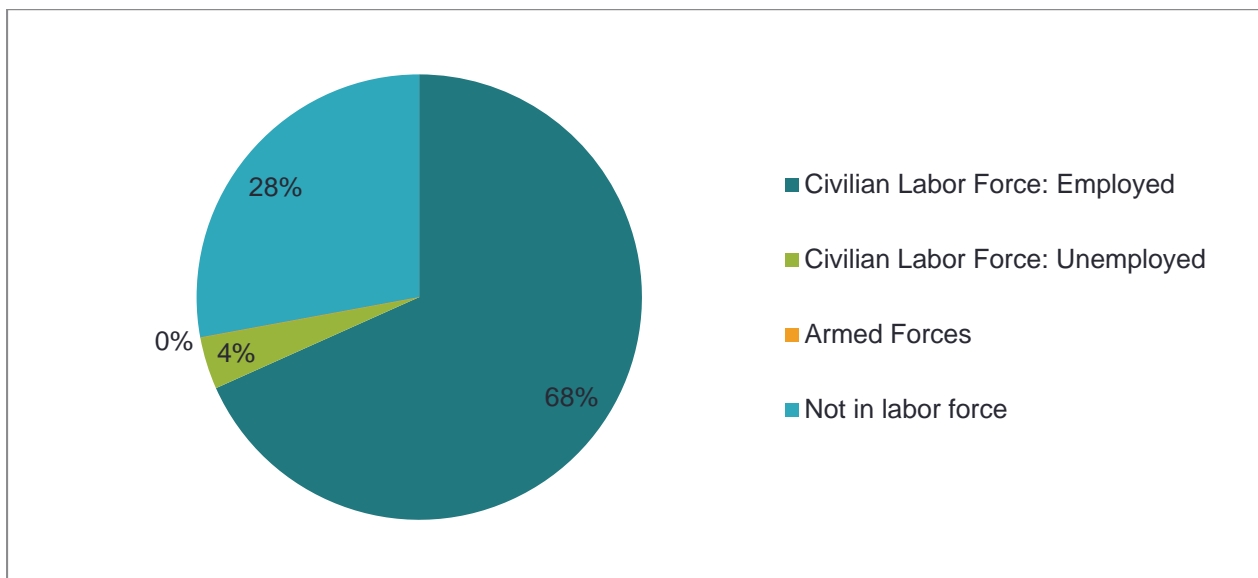
Employment status among the foreign-born and native-born population over the age of 16 is very similar in Cherry Hill. Approximately two thirds of the population over the age of 16 is employed in the civilian labor force, approximately 5 percent are unemployed, and approximately one third are not in the labor force (Figures 35 and 36).

Figure 35: Native-born Employment Status: Cherry Hill



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

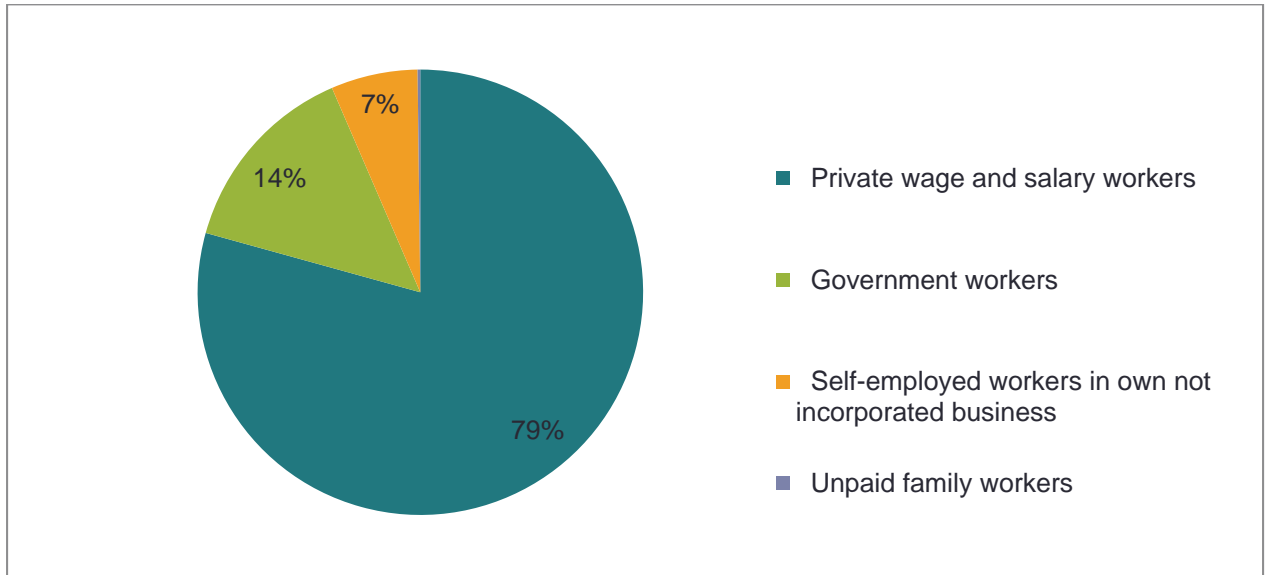
Figure 36: Foreign-born Employment Status: Cherry Hill



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

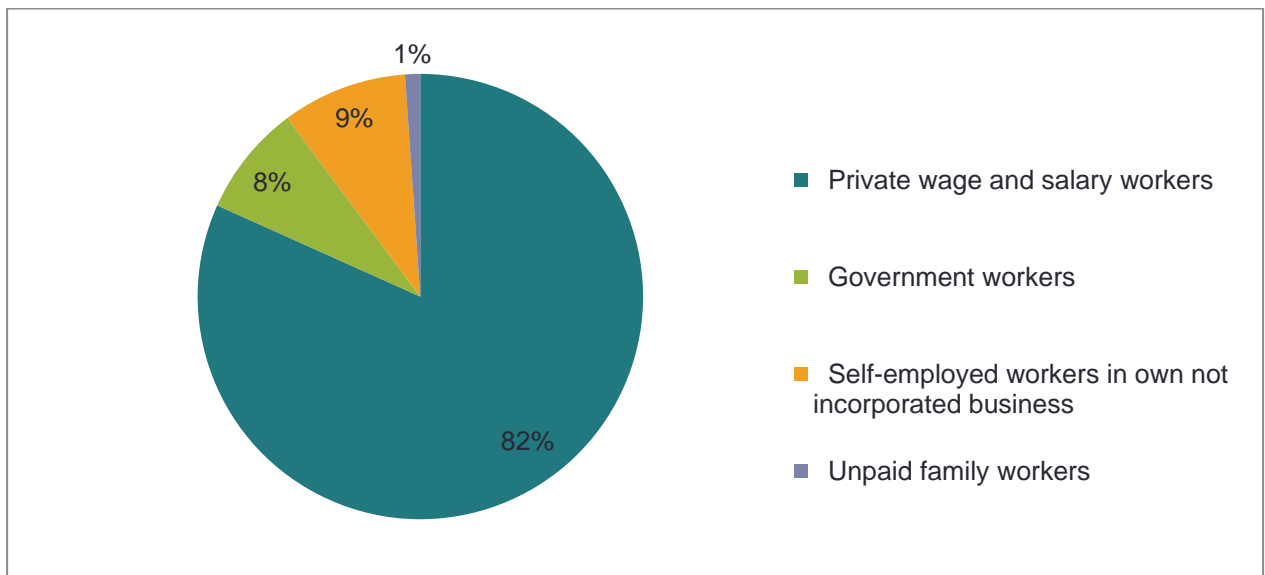
More than three quarters of the native-born and foreign-born civilian employed population over the age of 16 are private wage and salary workers. Foreign-born are less likely to be government workers, and slightly more likely to be unpaid family workers (Figures 37 and 38).

Figure 37: Native-born Worker Class: Cherry Hill



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

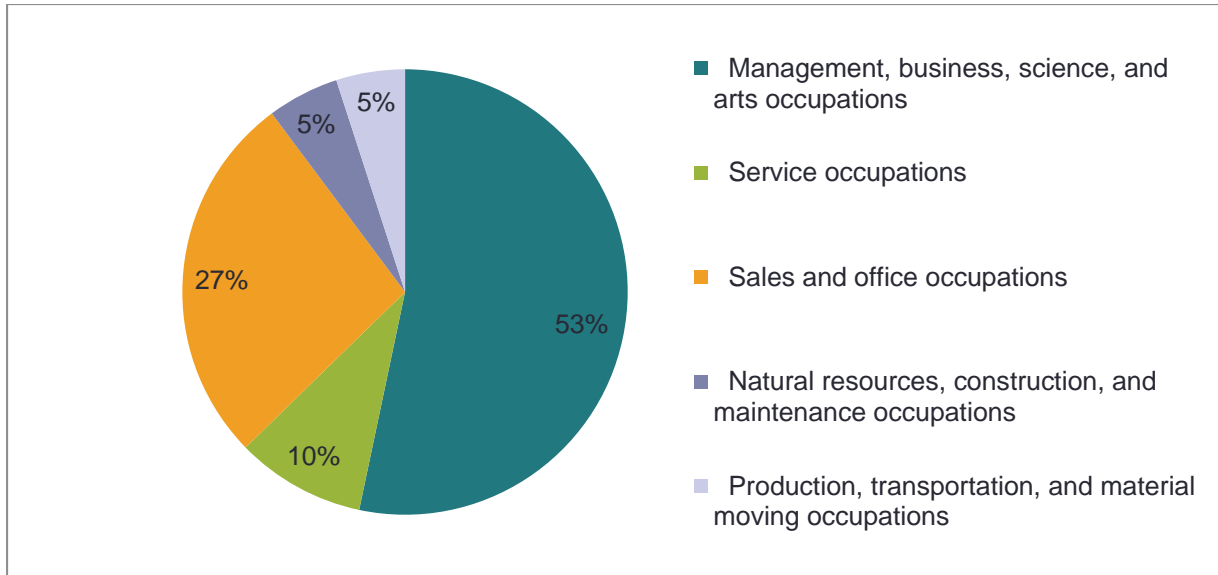
Figure 38: Foreign-born Worker Class: Cherry Hill



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

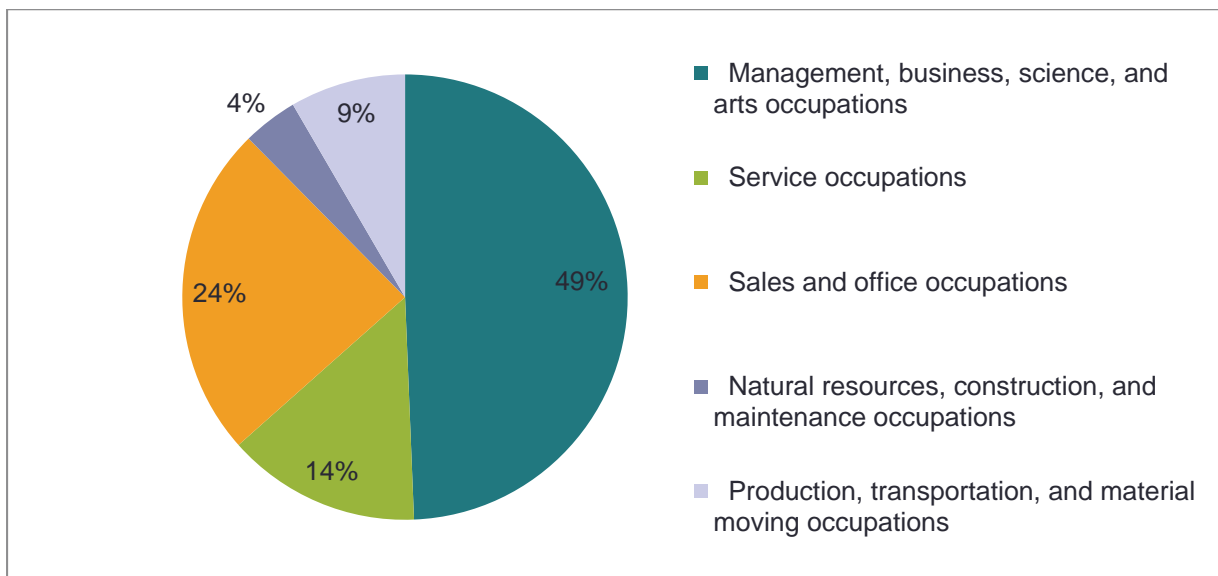
In terms of occupation, the native-born and foreign-born populations are very similar: approximately half are involved in management, business, sciences, and arts occupations, followed by sales and office occupations, and service occupations. While both groups have roughly the same percentage of people involved in natural resources, construction, and maintenance operations, foreign-born are slightly more likely to work in production, transportation, and material moving occupations (Figures 39 and 40).

Figure 39: Native-born Occupation: Cherry Hill



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

Figure 40: Foreign-born Occupation: Cherry Hill

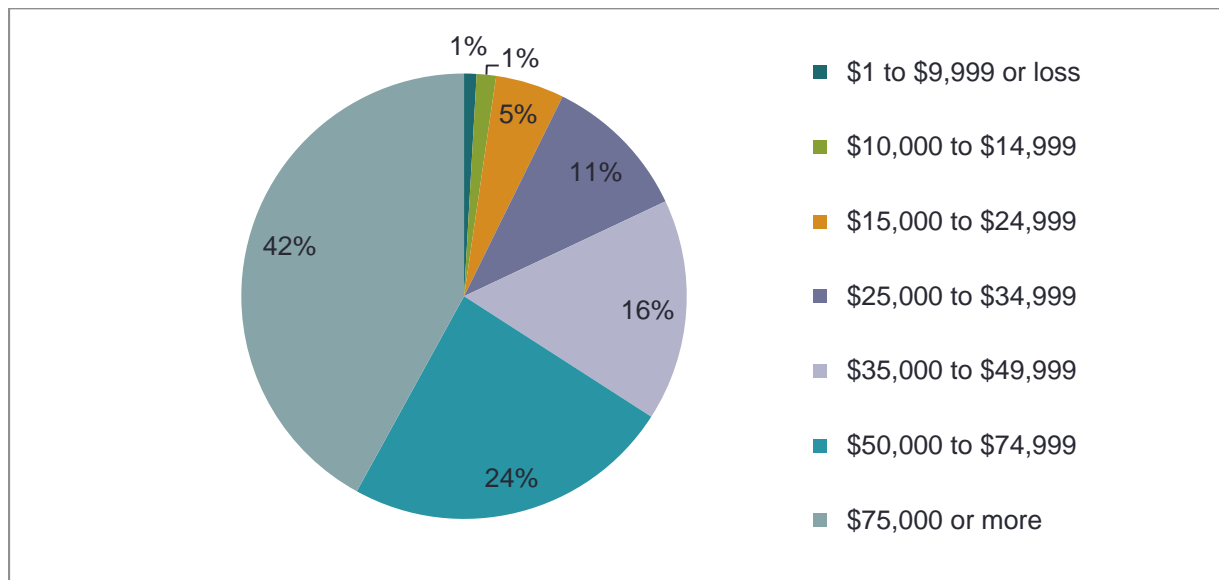


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

Earnings, Income, and Poverty Status

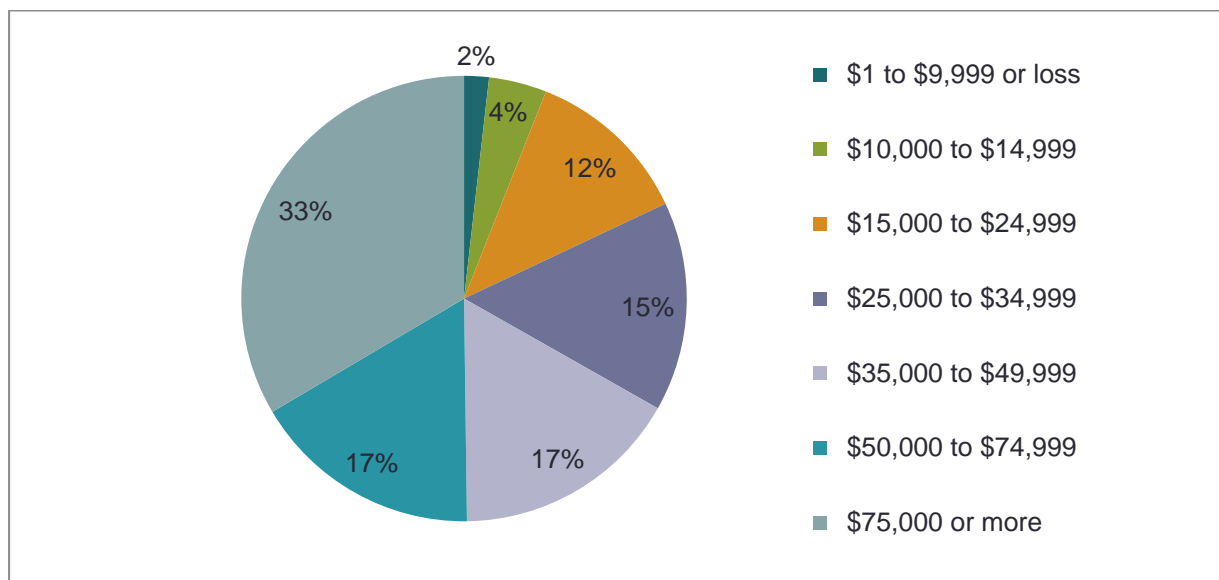
While half of the foreign-born full-time year-round workers in Cherry Hill earn less than \$50,000, only 34 percent of native-born full-time year-round workers earn less than \$50,000 (Figures 41 and 42).

Figure 41: Native-born Earnings in the Past 12 Months: Cherry Hill



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

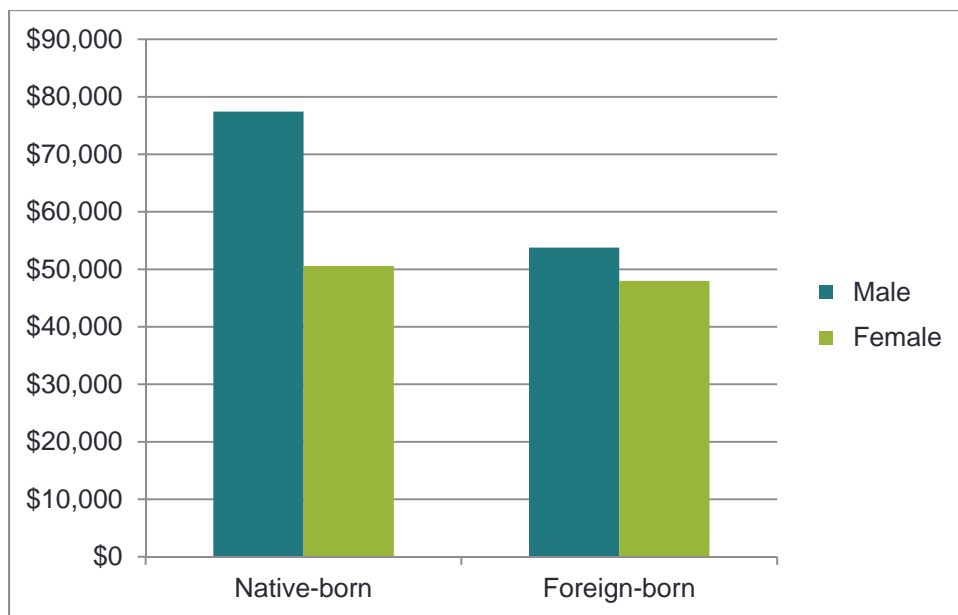
Figure 42: Foreign-born Earnings in the Past 12 Months: Cherry Hill



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

In the same way that foreign-born residents of Trenton earned less than their native-born counterparts, foreign-born in Cherry Hill also earn less than the native-born population. Females of both groups earn less than males (Figure 43).

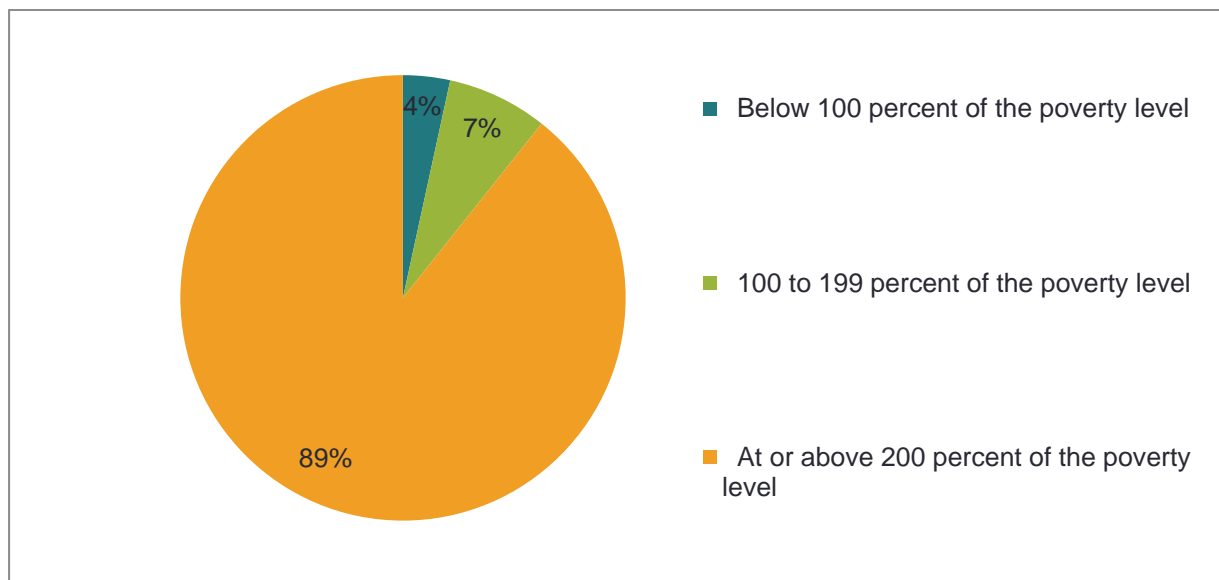
Figure 43: Median Earnings: Cherry Hill



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

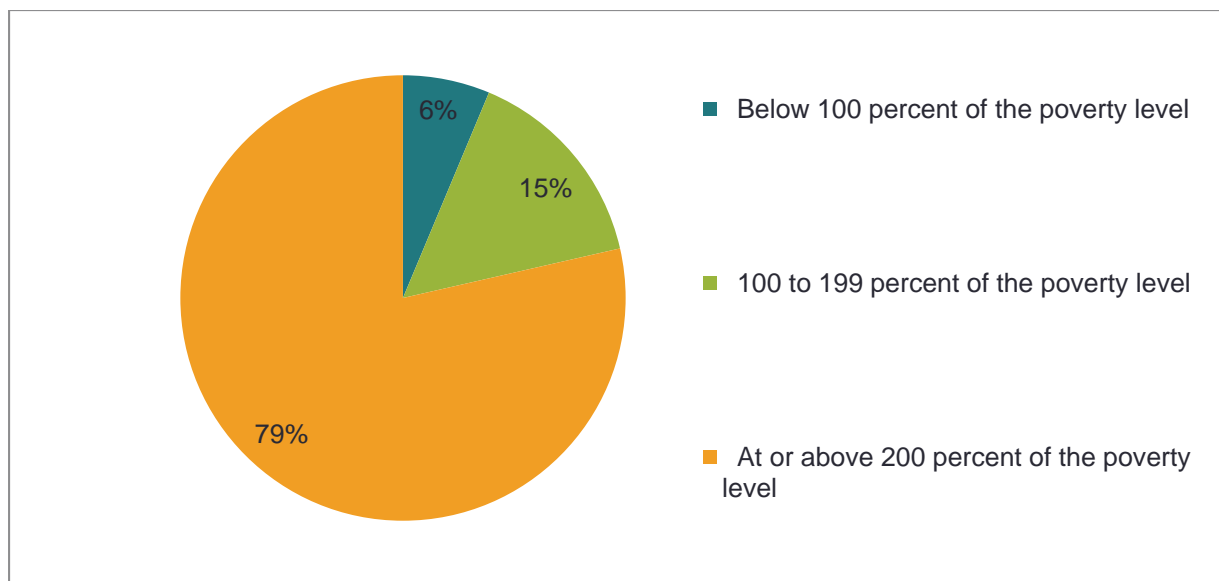
The majority of Cherry Hill residents are at or above 200 percent of the poverty level—regardless of whether they are native or foreign-born (Figures 44 and 45).

Figure 44: Native-born Poverty Status: Cherry Hill



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

Figure 45: Foreign-born Poverty Status: Cherry Hill

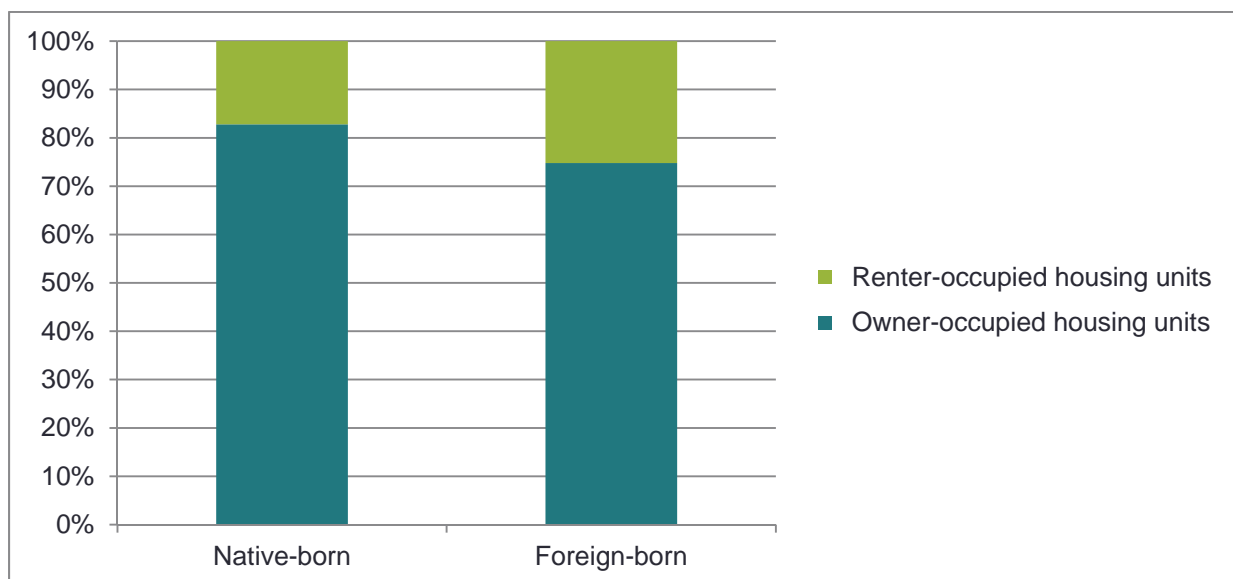


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

Housing

Cherry Hill Township had 5,941 housing units as of the 2010 Census. Of these, 93.6 percent were occupied and only 6.4 percent were vacant. Of the 5,563 occupied housing units, 70 percent were owner occupied and 30 percent were renter occupied. Foreign-born were slightly more likely to rent than native-born (Figure 46).

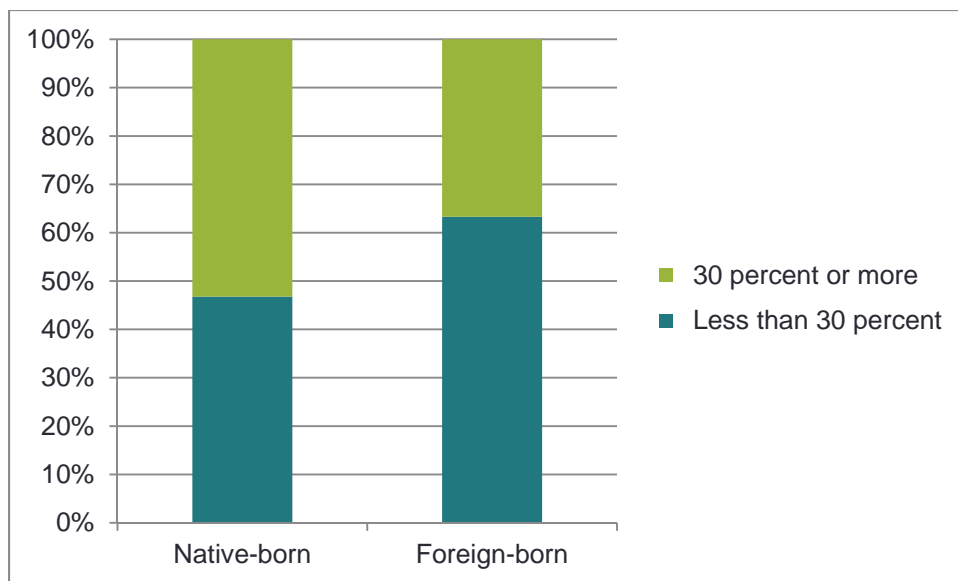
Figure 46: Housing Tenure: Cherry Hill



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

Foreign-born are slightly more likely to spend less than 30 percent of their income in the past 12 month on rent (Figure 47).

Figure 47: Gross Rent As A Percentage of Income in Past 12 Months: Cherry Hill

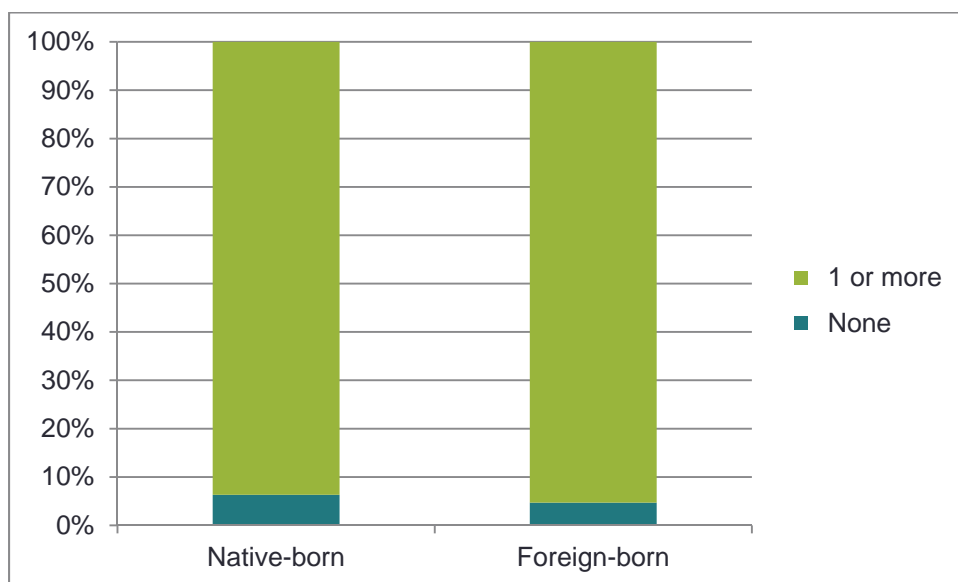


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

Transportation

As Cherry Hill is an auto-oriented suburb, a car is a necessity to commute to work and run errands. Over 90 percent of the native and foreign-born populations own one or more cars (Figure 48).

Figure 48: Vehicle Availability: Cherry Hill



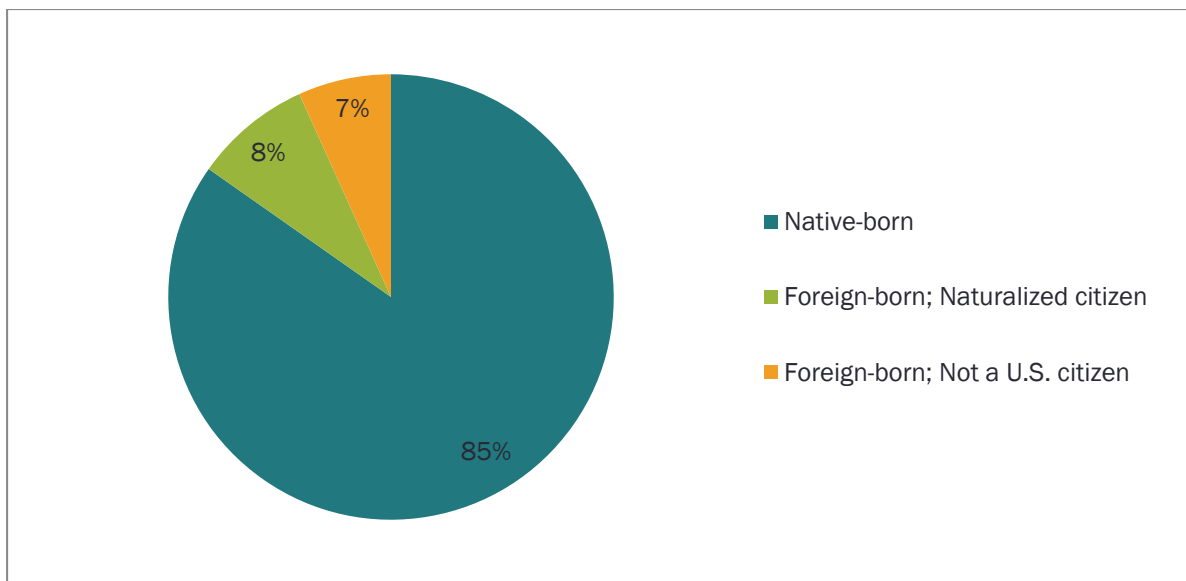
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

Bensalem, Pennsylvania

Introduction

Bensalem is in lower Bucks County, Pennsylvania along the Delaware River. It is a developed community located at the intersection of I-95 and the Pennsylvania Turnpike. According to the 2011 American Community Survey, Bensalem had 60,371 residents, of which 9,207, or 15.25 percent, were foreign-born. Slightly more than half of Bensalem's foreign-born are naturalized citizens.

Figure 49: Citizenship Status: Bensalem

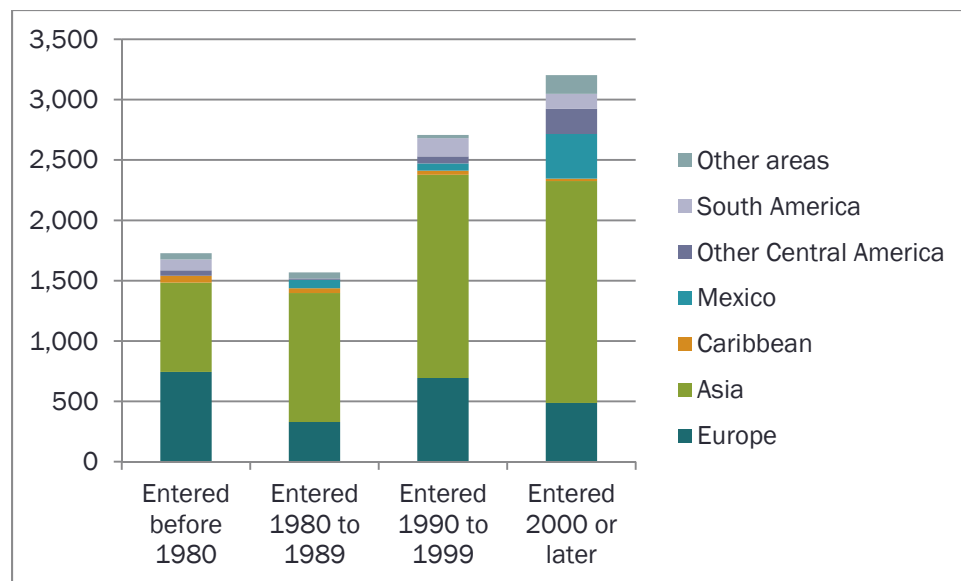


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

Period of Entry

Immigration to Bensalem increased in each of the past three decades. The rate of immigration increased dramatically in the 1990s compared to the 1980s, as it did in Bucks County overall. Bensalem's immigration trends diverged from Bucks County's after 2000; Bucks County had fewer immigrants in the 2000s compared to the 1990s, while Bensalem had more immigrants who entered in the 2000s compared to the 1990s. Asians make up the majority of Bensalem's immigrants; however, there was an increase in the number of immigrants from Mexico and Central America after 2000 (Figure 50).

Figure 50: Period of Entry: Bensalem



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, B05007 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012b).

Place of Origin

Bensalem has a large number of immigrants from India, as well as Eastern Europe, particularly the Ukraine and Russia. There are also immigrants from Mexico and Asian countries, such as Korea and China (Figure 51).

Figure 51: Top Countries of Origin: Bensalem

Country	Number of Immigrants
India	3,181
Ukraine	643
Mexico	501
Russia	478
Korea	442
China	424

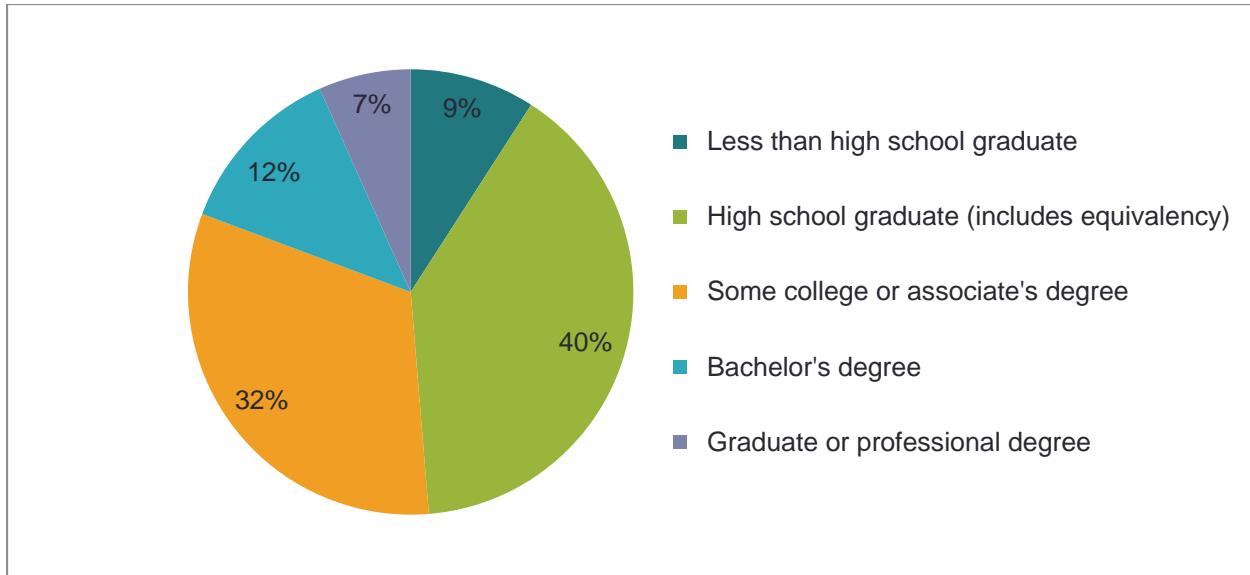
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, B05006 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012a).

Educational Attainment and School Enrollment

In Bensalem, the foreign-born population over the age of 25 is roughly evenly split between less than high school graduate, high school graduate, some college or associate's degree, bachelor's degree, and graduate or professional degree. Bensalem illustrates a classic example of the bifurcation of foreign-born into two educational attainment groups: those who are highly educated (bachelor's degree or higher) and those with lower levels of educational attainment (less than high school graduate). In Bensalem, the percentage of the

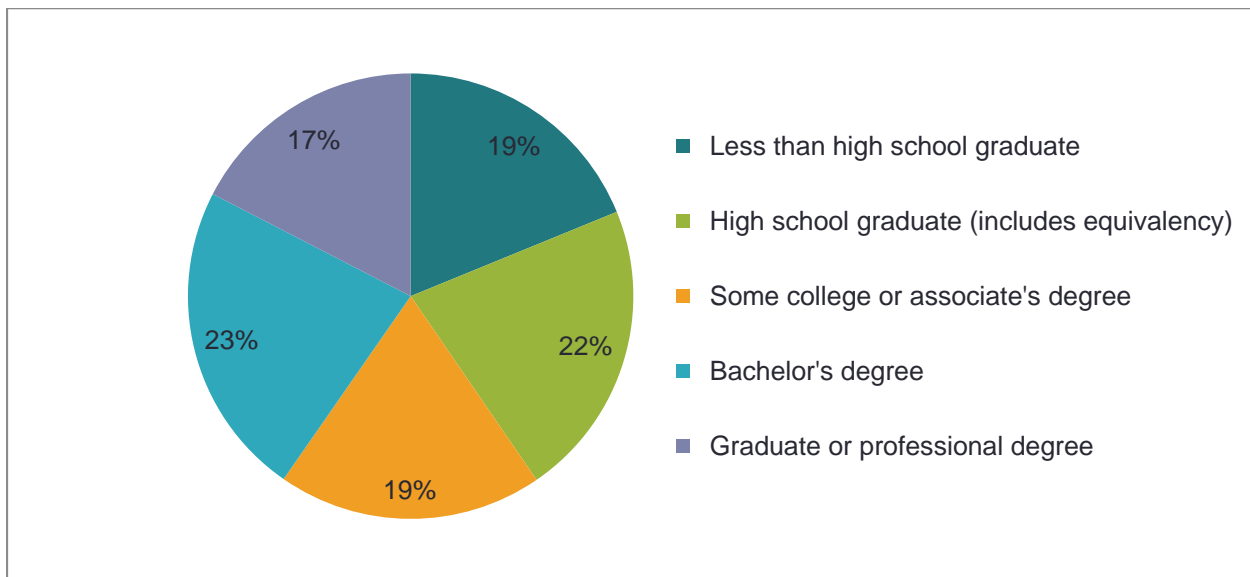
foreign-born population with a bachelor's degree or higher is double that of the native population, but the percentage of foreign-born with less than a high school diploma is also double that of the native-born population over the age of 25 (Figures 52 and 53).

Figure 52: Native-born Educational Attainment: Bensalem



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

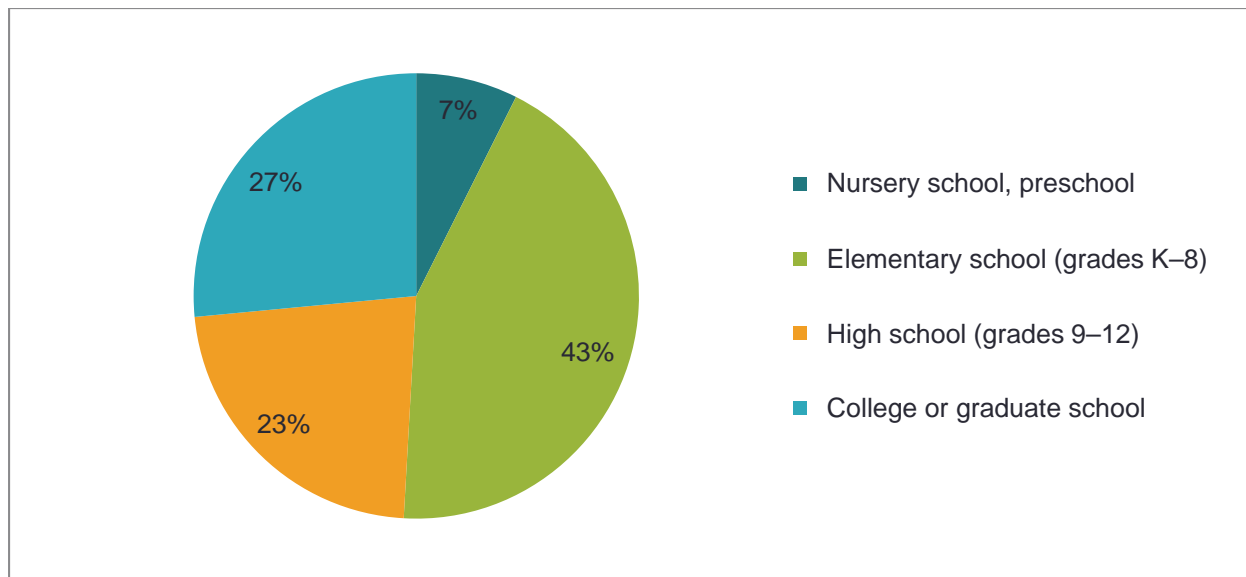
Figure 53: Foreign-born Educational Attainment: Bensalem



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

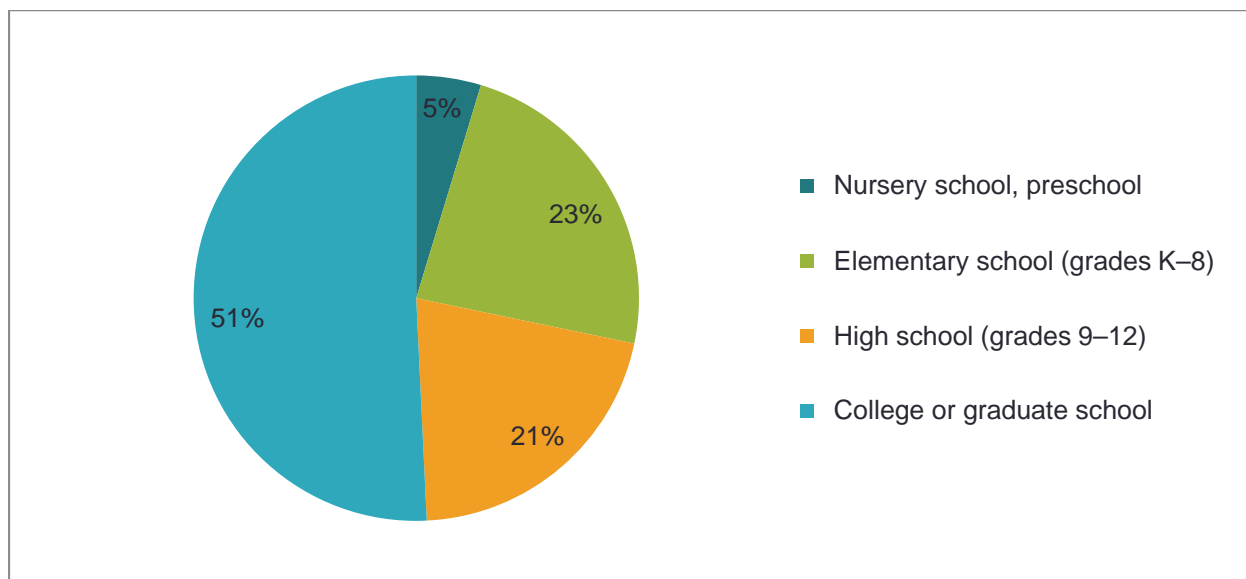
Of the population over the age of three enrolled in school, the percentage of foreign-born in college or graduate school is nearly double the percentage of the native-born, while the percentage of foreign-born in kindergarten through eighth grade is approximately half of the native-born (Figures 54 and 55).

Figure 54: Native-born School Enrollment: Bensalem



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

Figure 55: Foreign-born School Enrollment: Bensalem

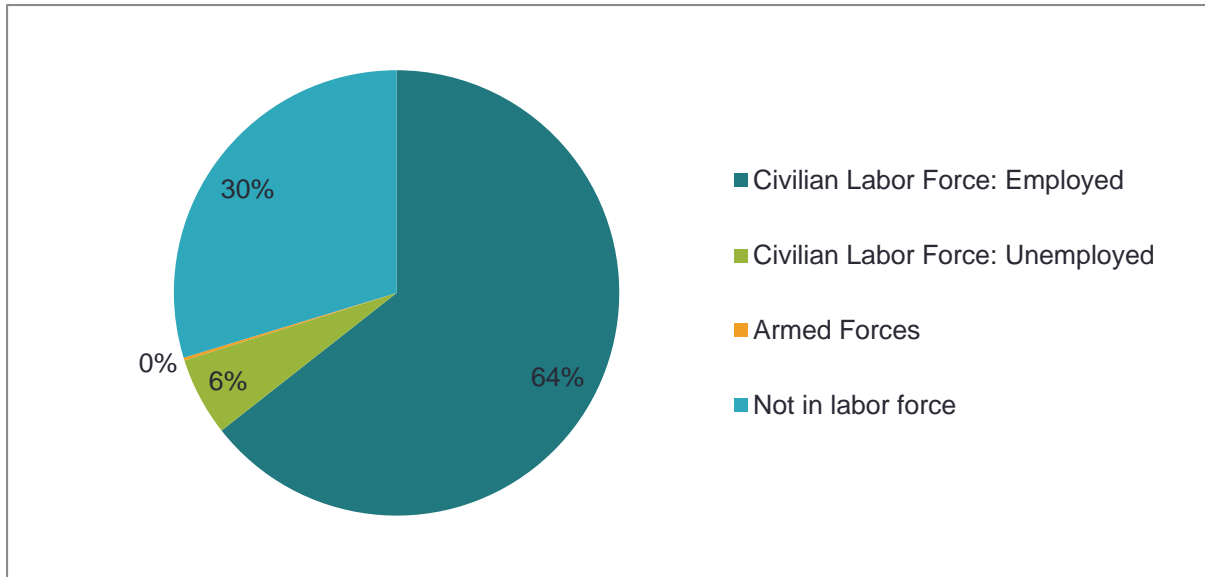


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

Employment

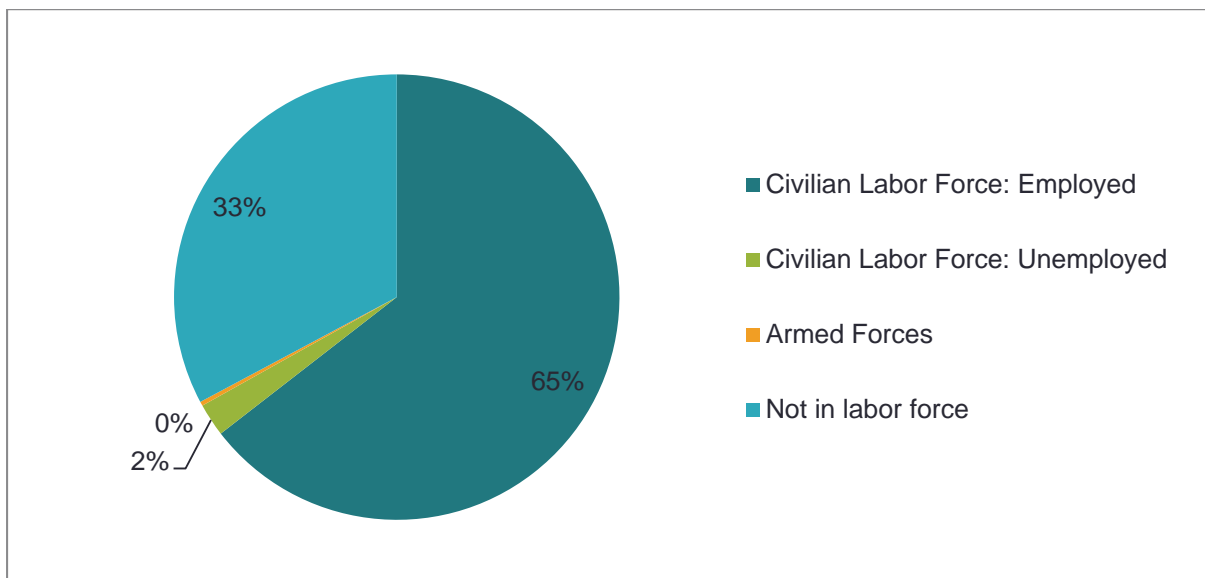
Employment status among the foreign-born and native-born population over the age of 16 is very similar in Bensalem. Approximately two thirds of the population over the age of 16 is employed in the civilian labor force, less than 6 percent are unemployed, and approximately one third are not in the labor force (Figures 56 and 57).

Figure 56: Native-born Employment Status: Bensalem



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

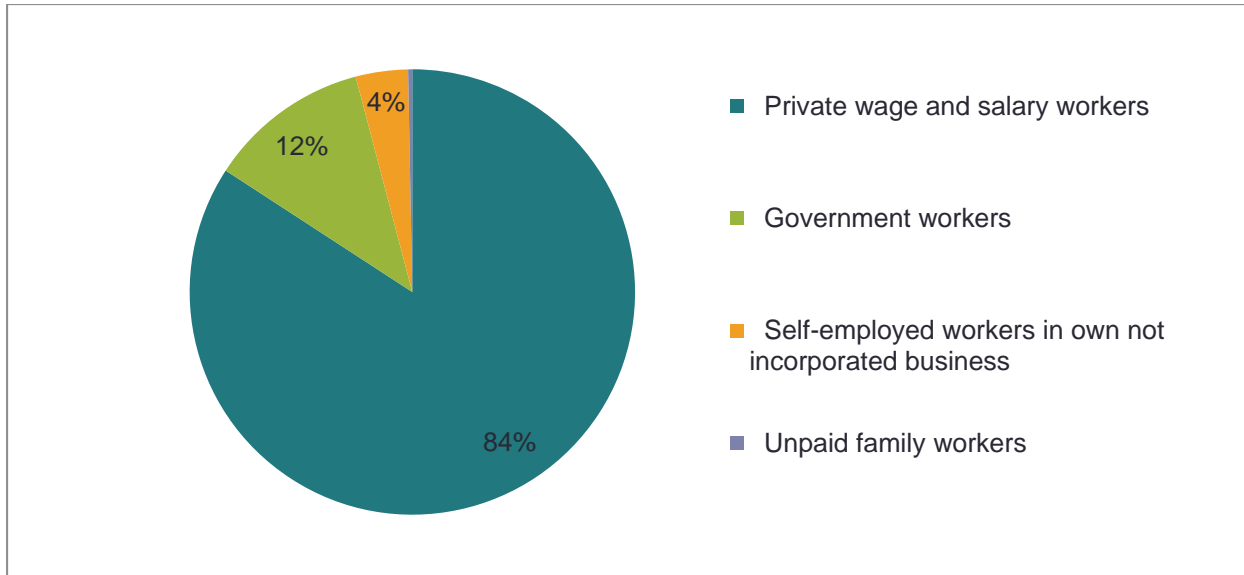
Figure 57: Foreign-born Employment Status: Bensalem



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

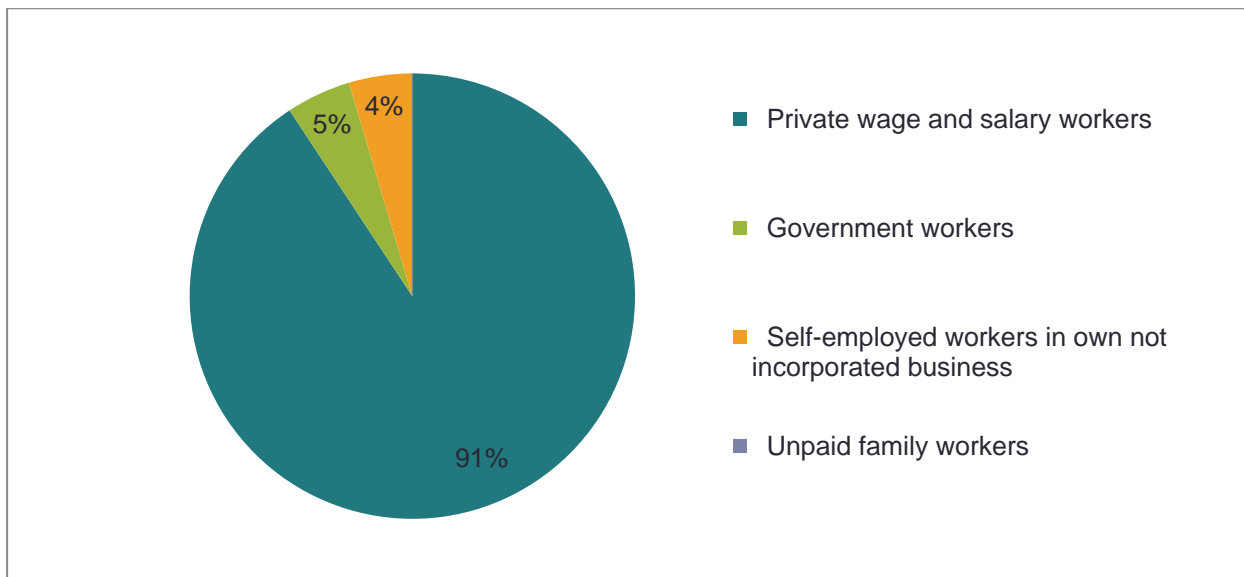
The majority of both the native-born and foreign-born working population are classified as private wage and salary workers. Bensalem's native-born workers are more likely to work as government workers (Figures 58 and 59).

Figure 58: Native-born Worker Class: Bensalem



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

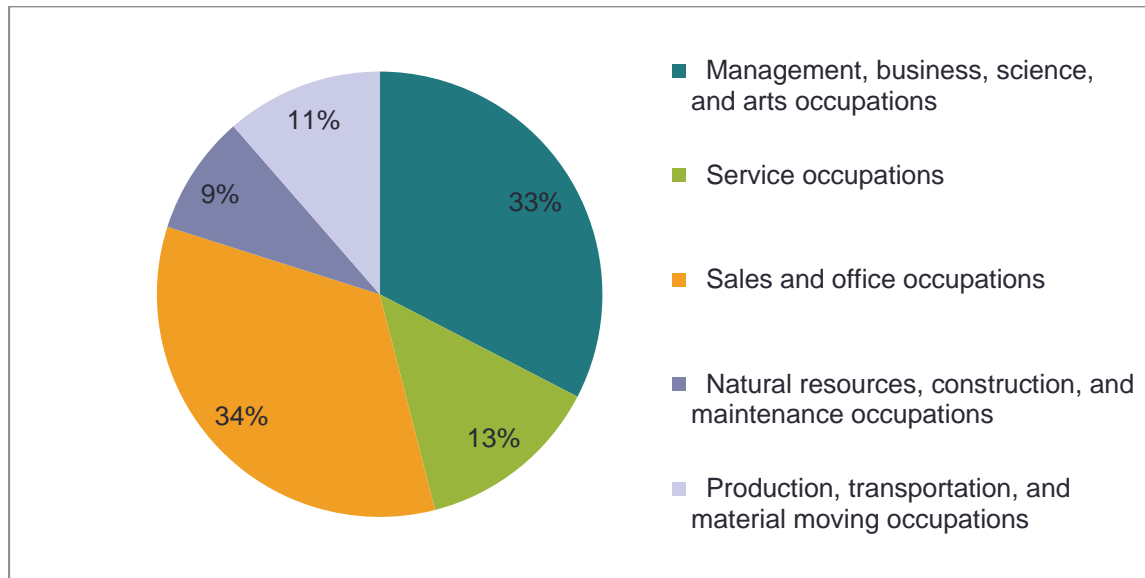
Figure 59: Foreign-born Worker Class: Bensalem



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

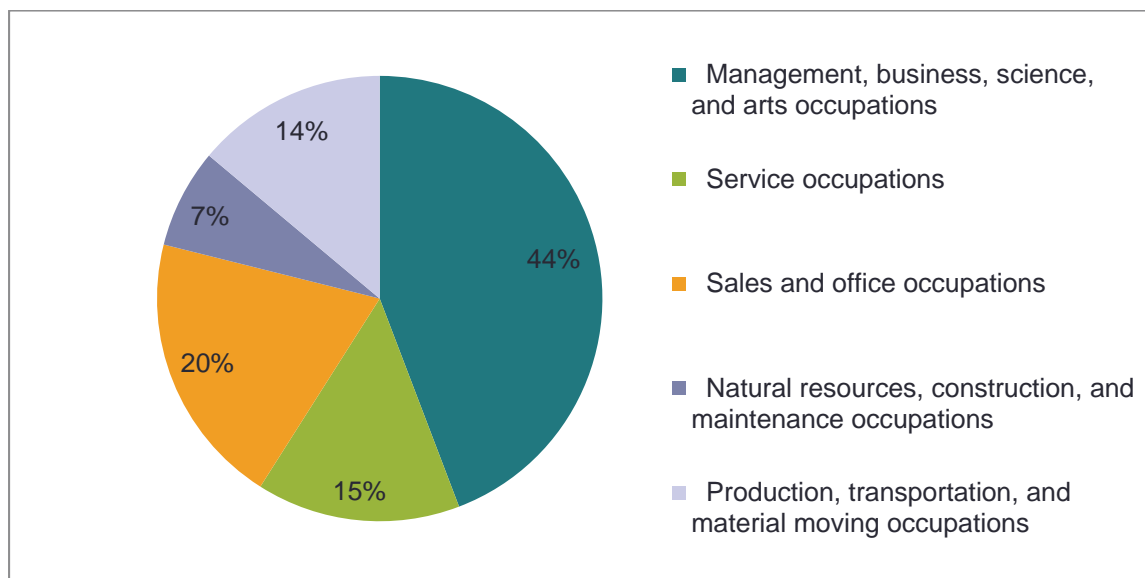
The plurality of Bensalem's native-born and foreign-born work in management, business, science, and arts occupations (33 percent and 44 percent, respectively). The second largest occupation sector is sales and office occupations (34 percent and 20 percent, respectively), followed by service occupations (13 percent and 15 percent, respectively) (Figures 60 and 61).

Figure 60: Native-born Occupation: Bensalem



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

Figure 61: Foreign-born Occupation: Bensalem

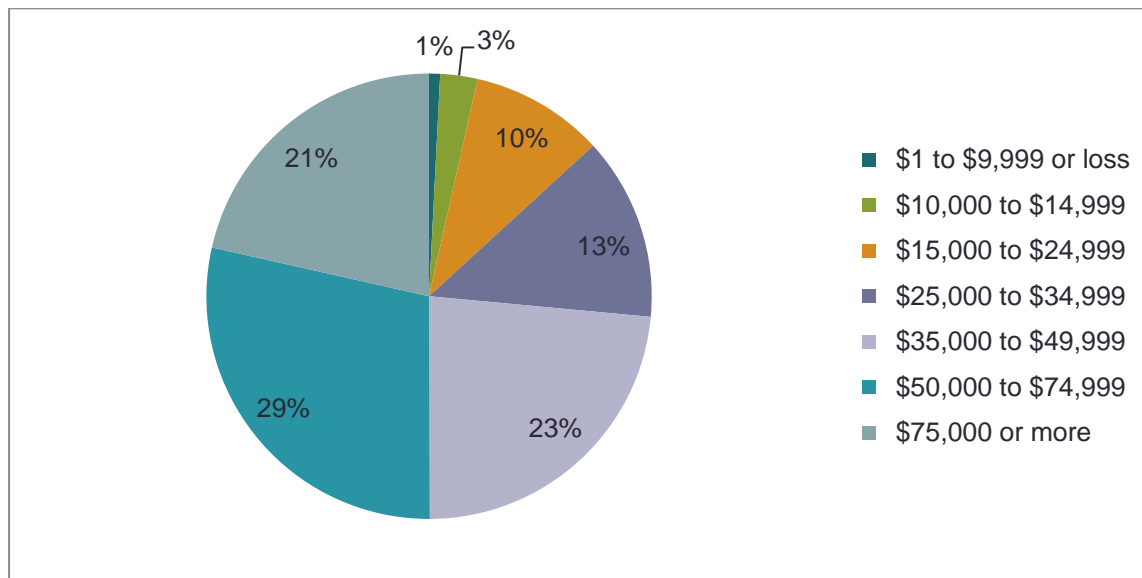


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

Earnings, Income, and Poverty Status

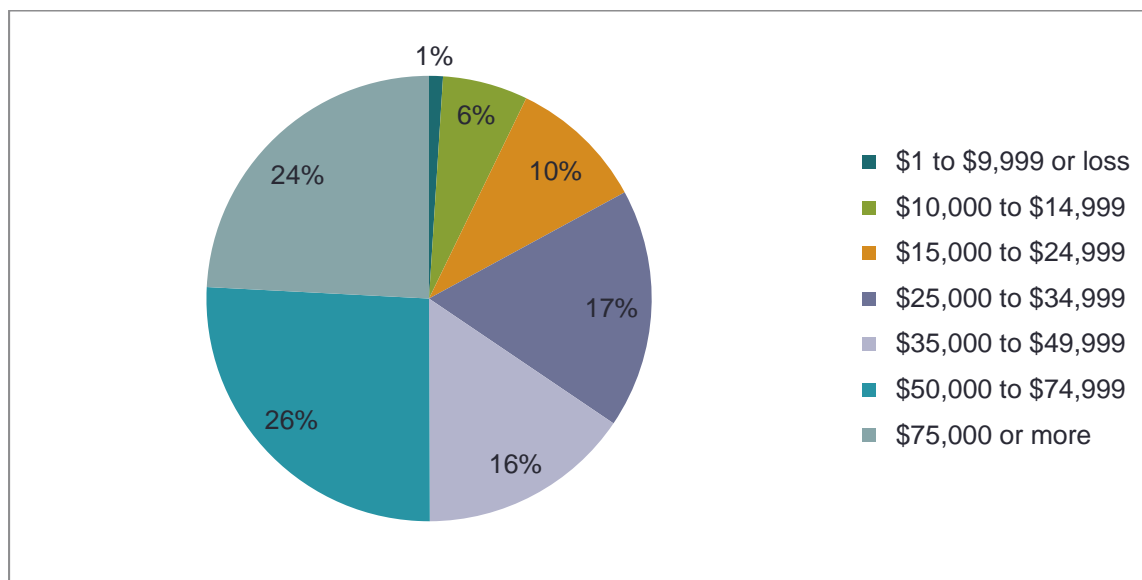
The earnings for Bensalem's native-born and foreign-born look nearly identical. Approximately half of each group earns \$50,000 or more, while the other half earns less (Figures 62 and 63).

Figure 62: Native-born Earnings in the Past 12 Months: Bensalem



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

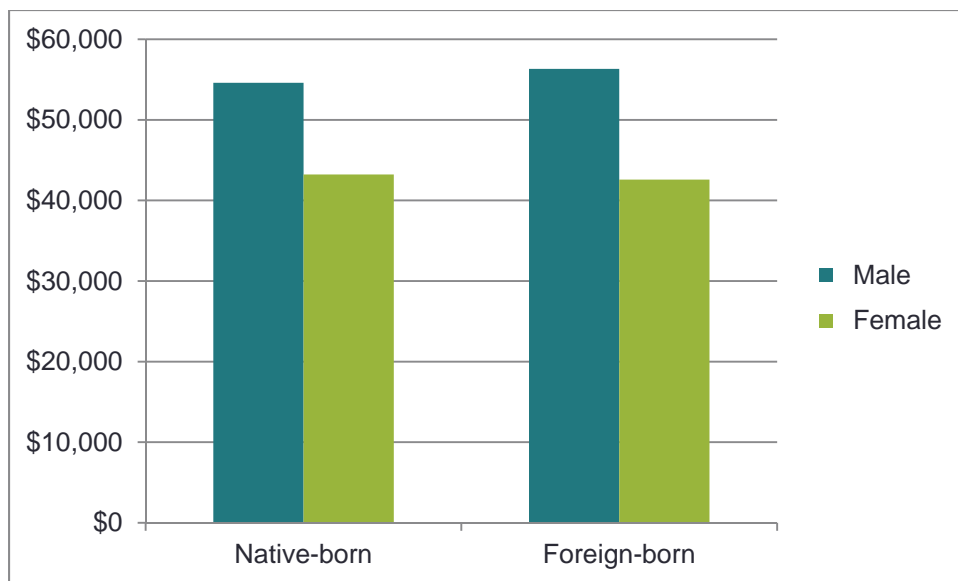
Figure 63: Foreign-born Earnings in the Past 12 Months: Bensalem



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

Foreign-born males have slightly higher median earnings compared to native-born males. Females of both groups earn approximately the same, though it is approximately \$10,000 less than their male counterparts (Figure 64).

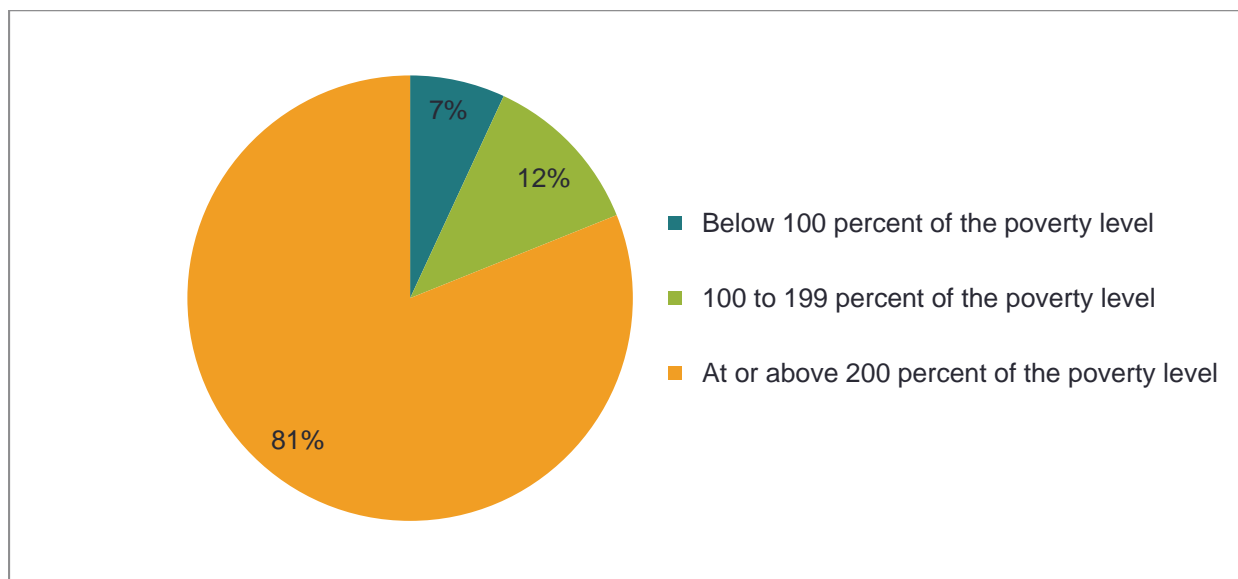
Figure 64: Median Earnings: Bensalem



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

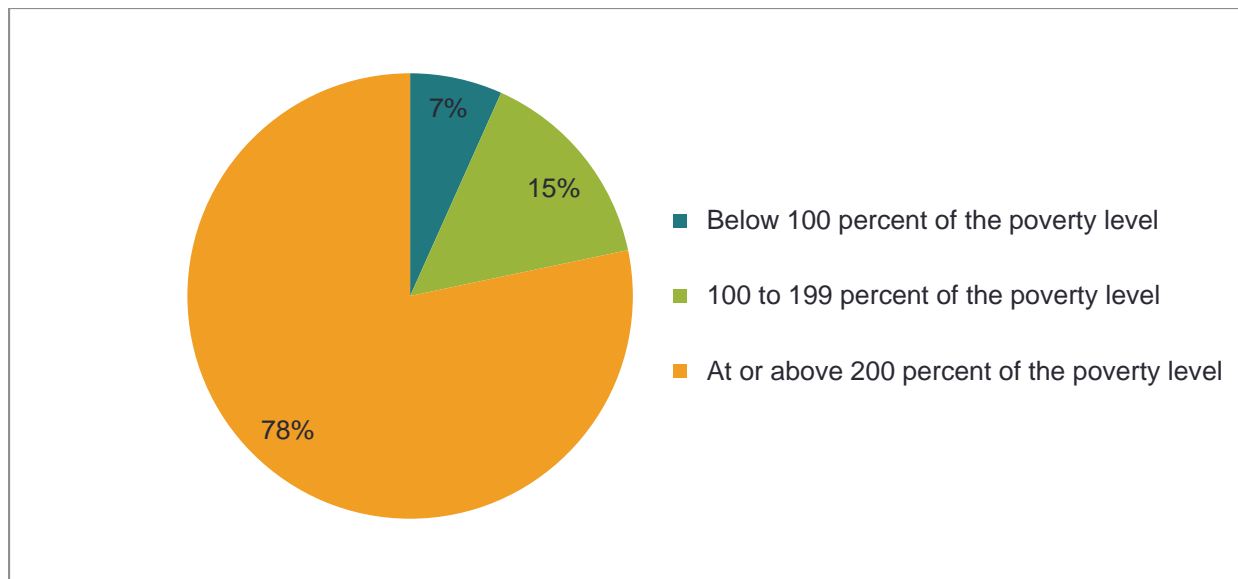
Poverty status is very similar for the native and foreign-born populations in Bensalem. The majority are at or above 200 percent of the poverty level, while 7 percent are below 100 percent of the poverty level (Figures 65 and 66).

Figure 65: Native-born Poverty Status: Bensalem



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

Figure 66: Foreign-born Poverty Status: Bensalem

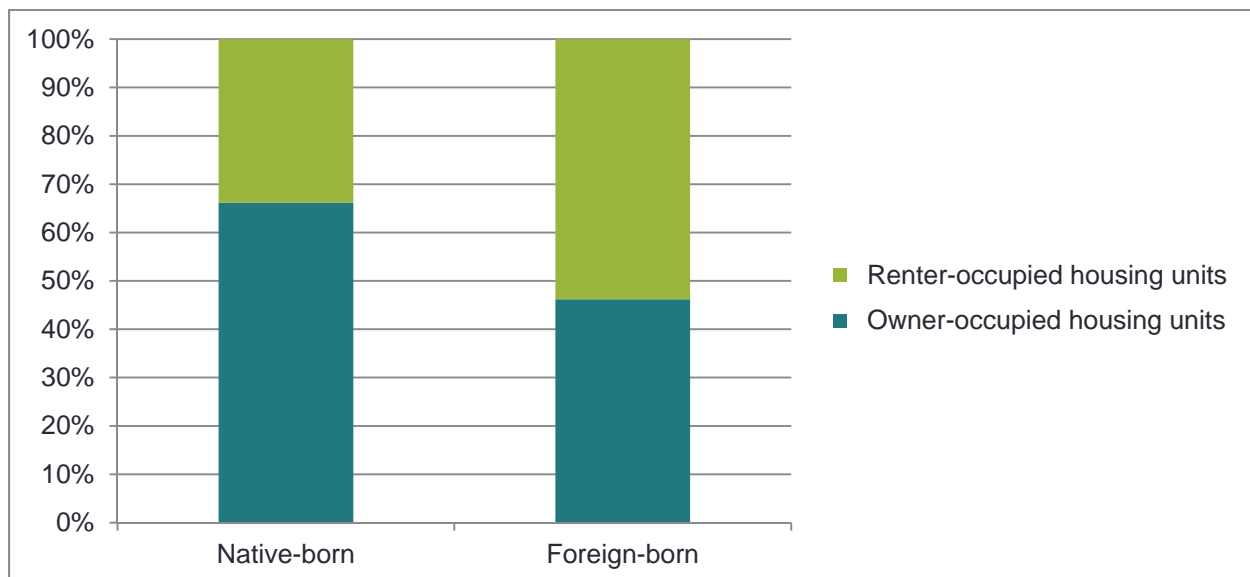


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

Housing

Bensalem has 23,599 housing units as of the 2010 Census, of which 58.6 percent were owner-occupied and 41.4 percent were renter-occupied. Bensalem's native-born are more likely to be homeowners compared to the foreign-born (Figure 67).

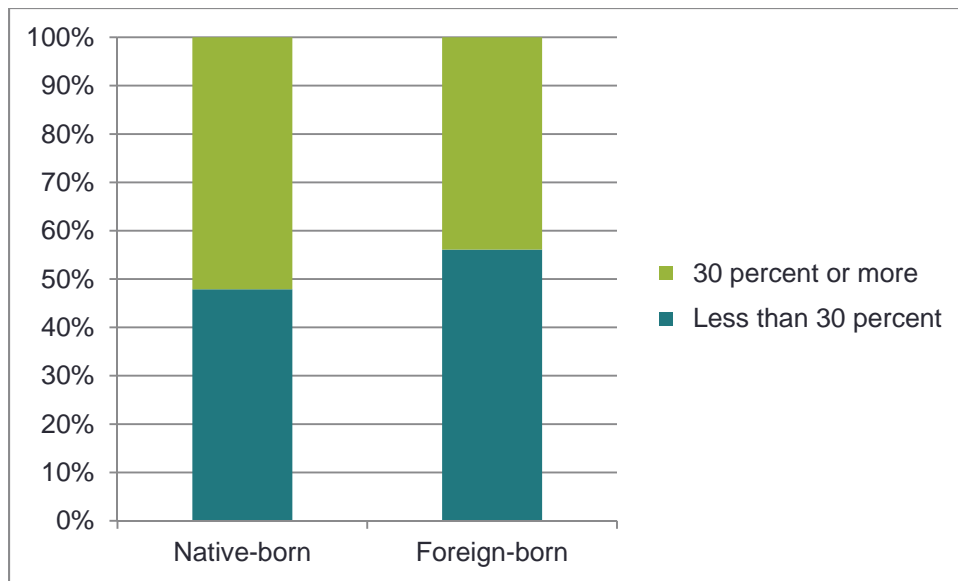
Figure 67: Housing Tenure: Bensalem



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

The percentage of native-born who pay 30 percent or more of their income in the past 12 months towards gross rent is higher than the percentage of foreign-born who do the same (Figure 68).

Figure 68: Gross Rent as a Percentage of Income in Past 12 Months: Bensalem

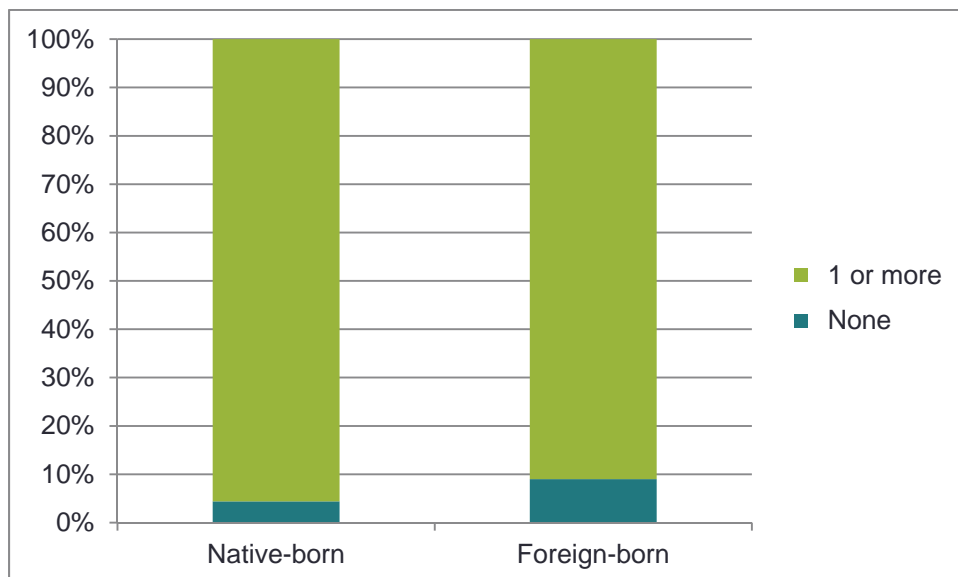


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

Transportation

Both native-born and foreign-born in Bensalem overwhelmingly have one or more vehicles available; however, Bensalem's foreign-born are more likely to be transit-dependent compared to the native-born population (Figure 69).

Figure 69: Vehicle Availability: Bensalem



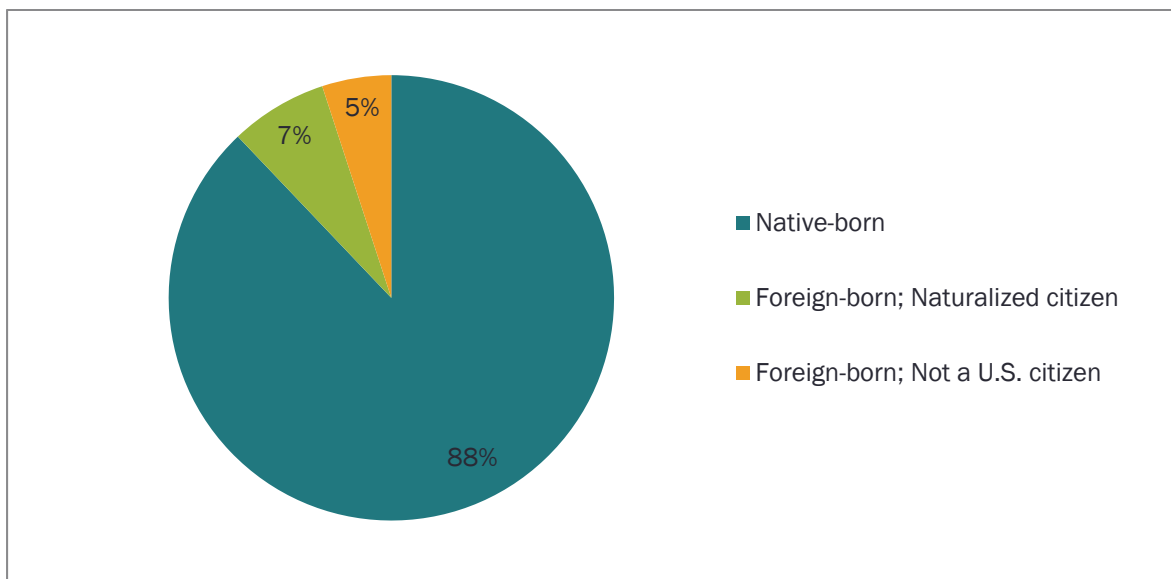
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

Lower Merion, Pennsylvania

Introduction

Lower Merion is a first-class township located in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, across the Schuylkill River from northwest Philadelphia. The Main Line community is one of the wealthiest in the state of Pennsylvania. The population is approximately 58,000, of which 12 percent are foreign-born (Figure 70).

Figure 70: Citizenship Status: Lower Merion

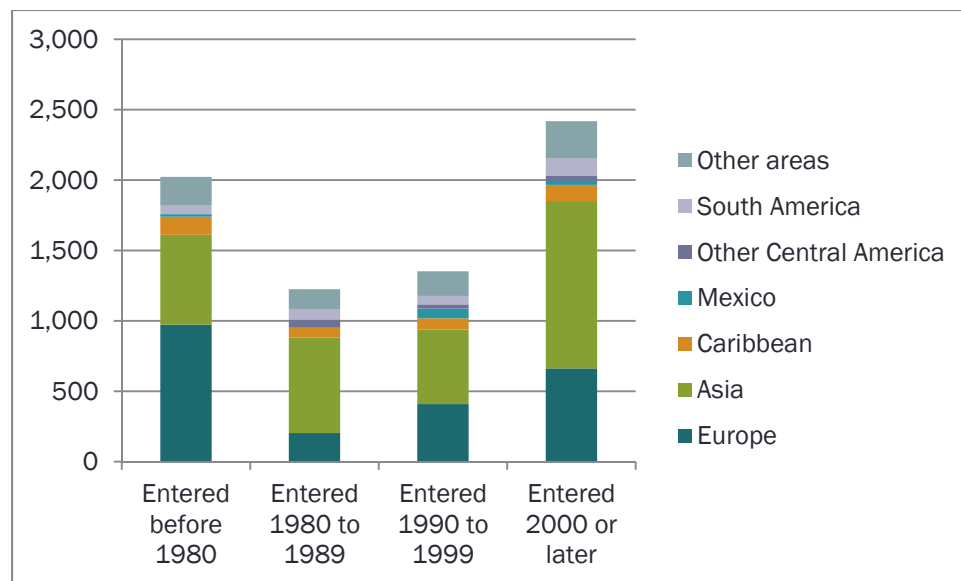


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

Period of Entry

The majority of Lower Merion's immigrants arrived either before 1980 or after 2000. Immigration increased slightly in the 1990s compared to the 1980 levels, and then jumped dramatically after 2000. There were fewer immigrants from Asia in the 1990s than there were in the 1980s, but immigration from Asia increased again after 2000. Although many of Lower Merion's European immigrants arrived before 1980, the number of European immigrants to Lower Merion has increased in each decade since 1980 (Figure 71).

Figure 71: Period of Entry: Lower Merion



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, B05007 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012b).

Place of Origin

Lower Merion has a diverse group of immigrants from countries such as China, India, the United Kingdom, Korea, Canada, and Israel (Figure 72).

Figure 72: Top Countries of Origin: Lower Merion

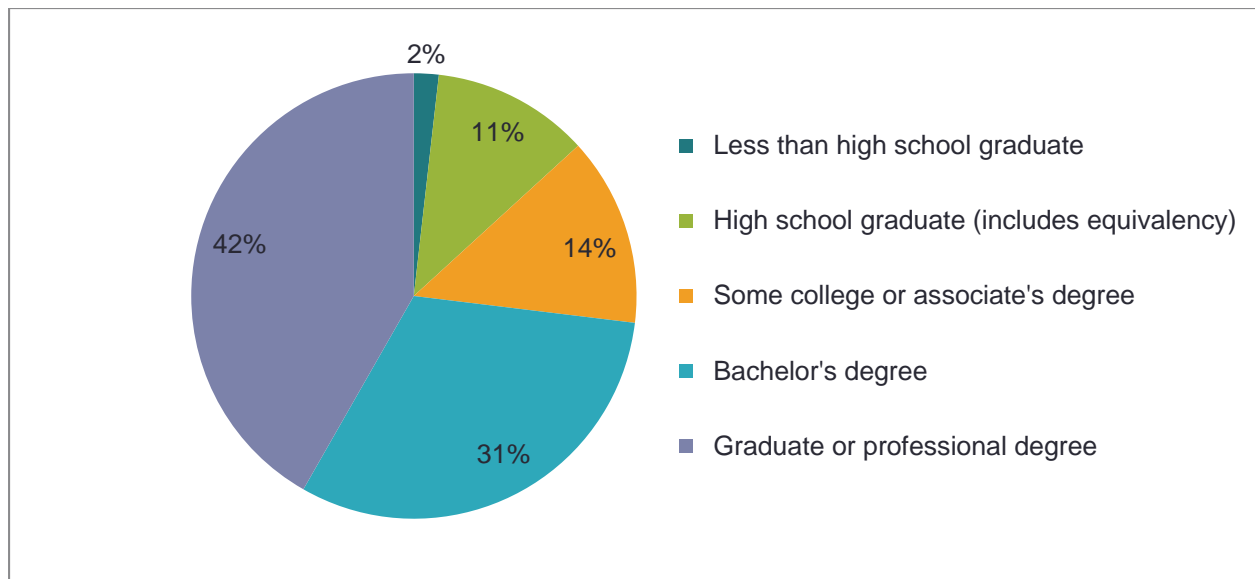
Country	Number of Immigrants
China	820
India	564
United Kingdom (inc. Crown Dependencies)	551
Korea	443
Canada	353
Israel	308

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, B05006 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012b).

Educational Attainment and School Enrollment

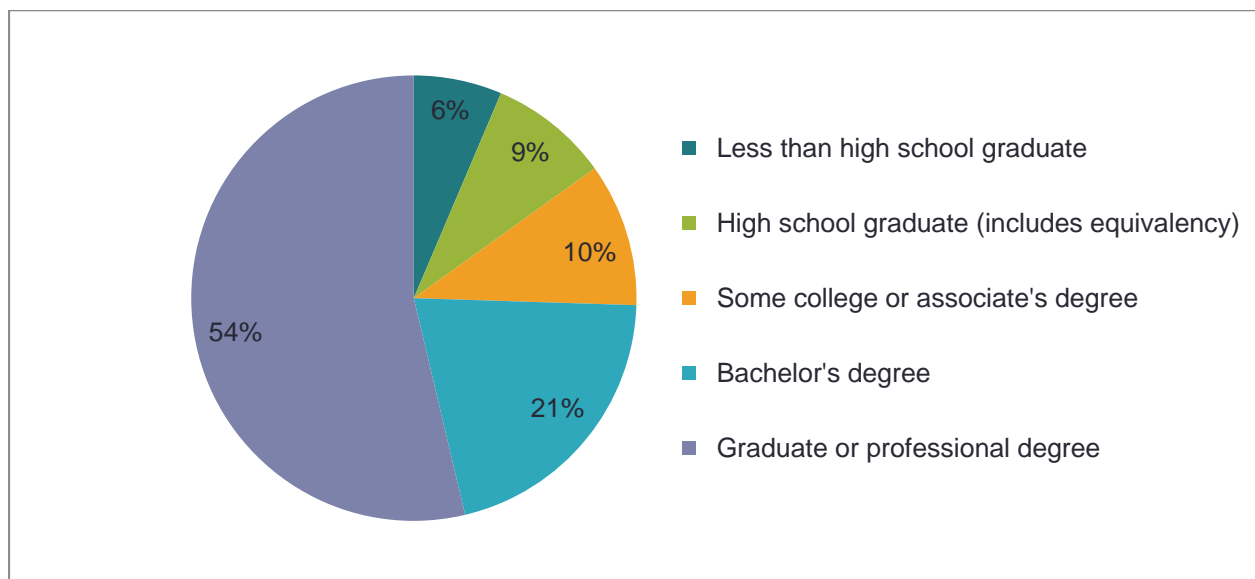
In contrast to many other communities where foreign-born tend to either be more educated or less educated than the native population, Lower Merion's educational attainment for native-born and foreign-born is very similar. Although Lower Merion's foreign-born are slightly more likely than the native-born to have a graduate or professional degree, the percentage of native-born and foreign-born who have a bachelor's degree or higher is roughly similar (73 percent and 75 percent, respectively) (Figures 73 and 74).

Figure 73: Native-born Educational Attainment: Lower Merion



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

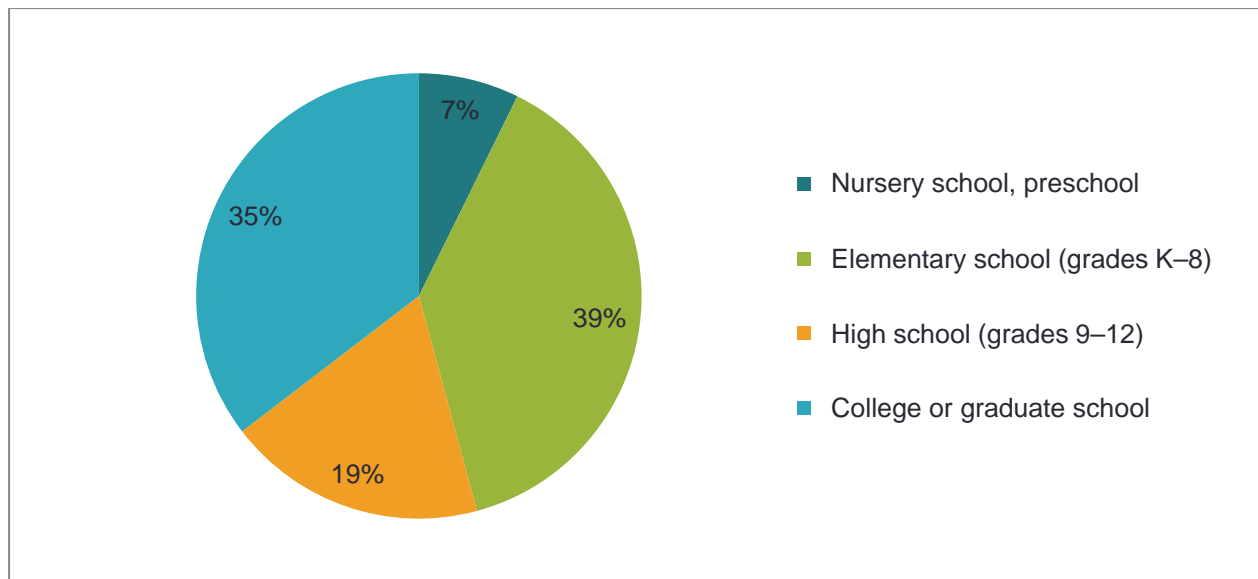
Figure 74: Foreign-born Educational Attainment: Lower Merion



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

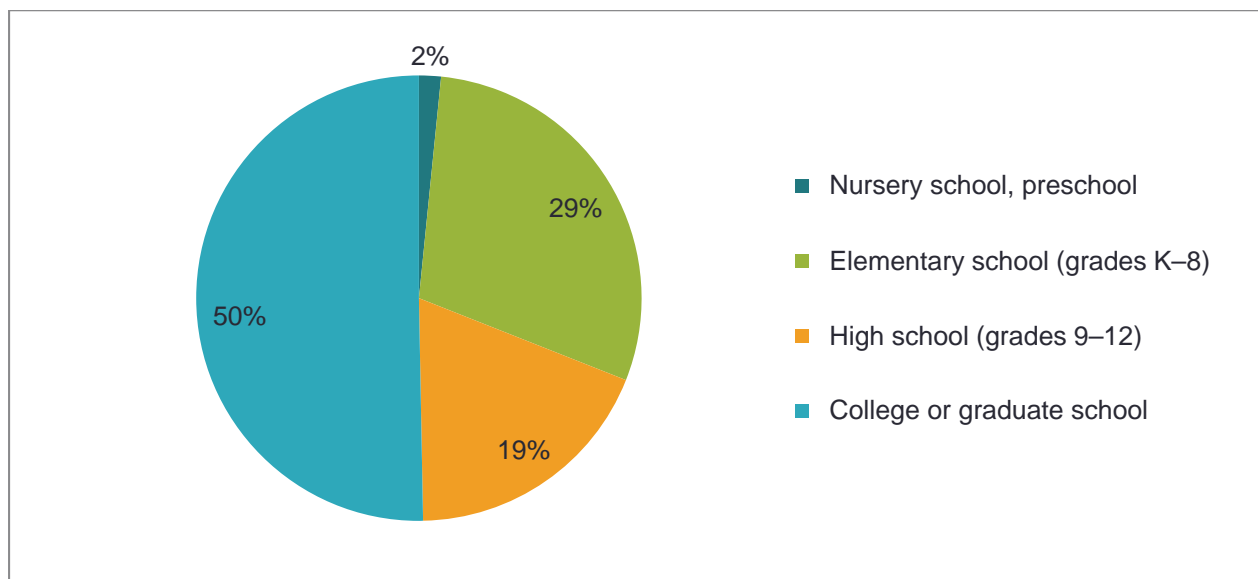
The largest group of Lower Merion's native-born population over the age of three who are enrolled in school are enrolled in elementary school. The percentage of foreign-born who are enrolled in elementary school is smaller. Conversely, nearly half of Lower Merion's foreign-born population over the age of three who are enrolled in school are in college or graduate school; only 35 percent of Lower Merion's native-born population in school are enrolled in college or graduate school (Figures 75 and 76).

Figure 75: Native-born School Enrollment: Lower Merion



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

Figure 76: Foreign-born School Enrollment: Lower Merion

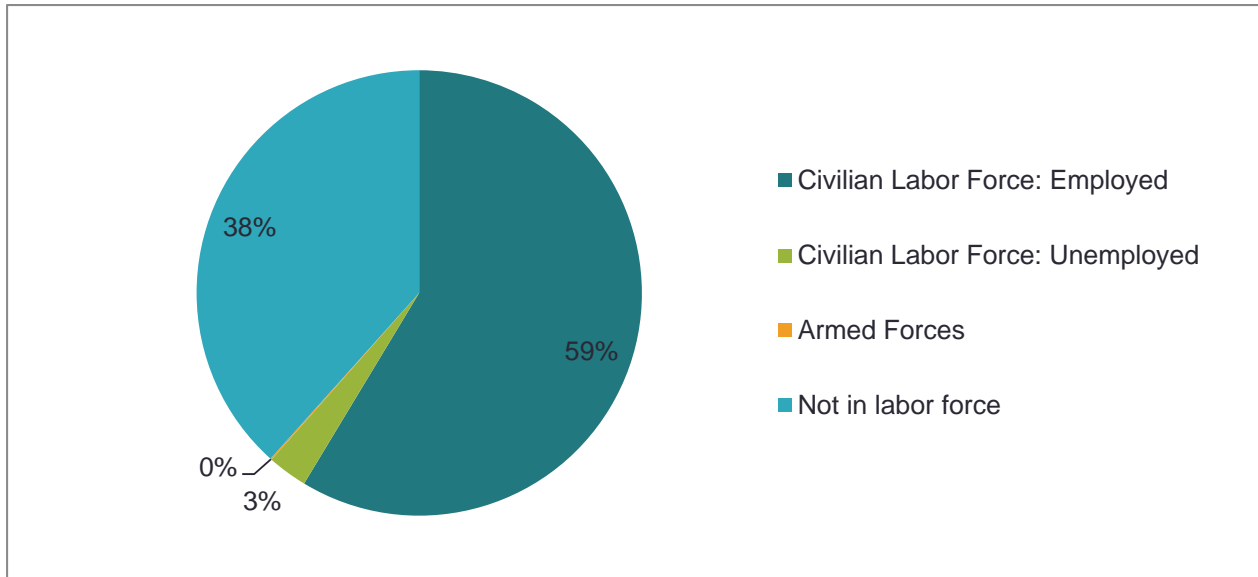


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

Employment

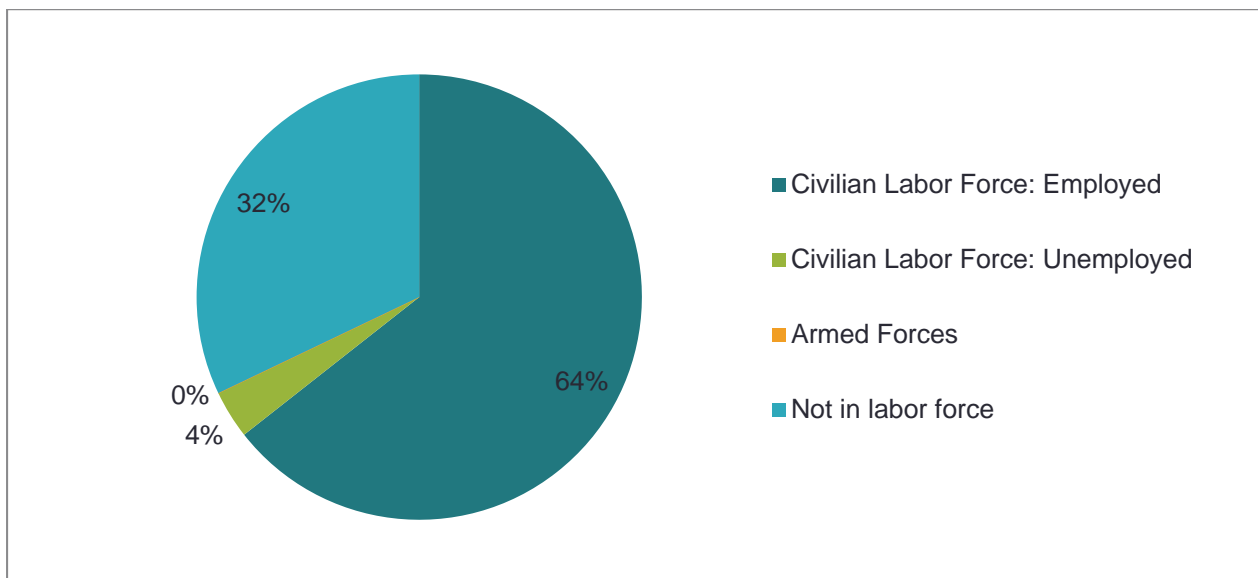
Slightly more of Lower Merion's foreign-born than native-born are employed in the civilian labor force, while slightly fewer foreign-born than native born are not in the labor force. Civilian labor force unemployment is roughly identical: 3 percent of the native-born population and 4 percent of the foreign-born population over the age of 16.

Figure 77: Native-born Employment Status: Lower Merion



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

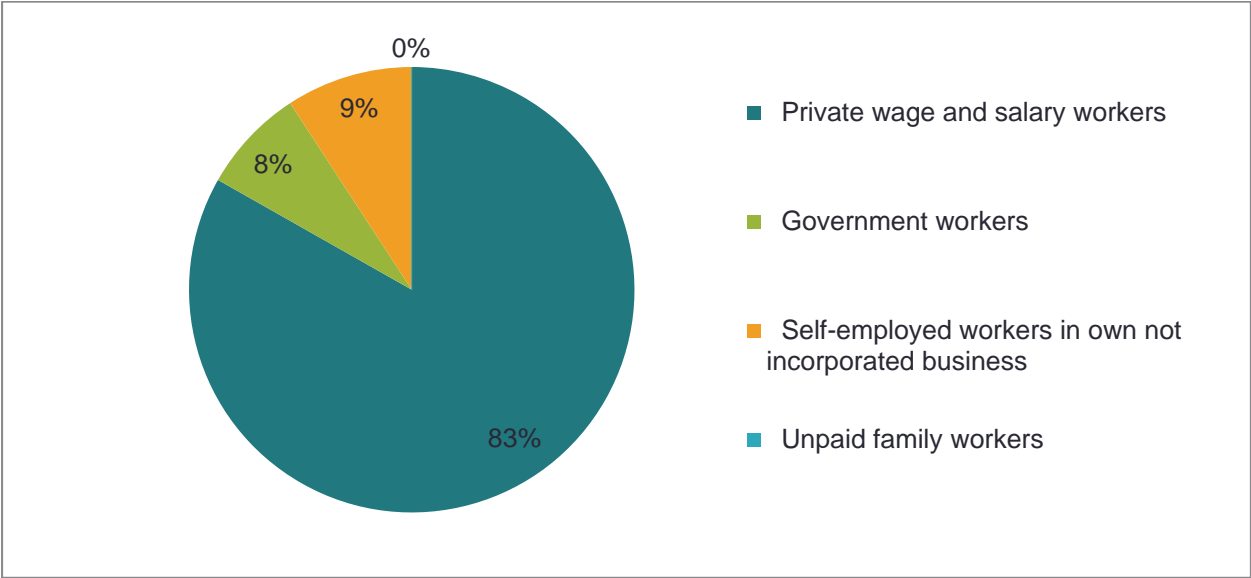
Figure 78: Foreign-born Employment Status: Lower Merion



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

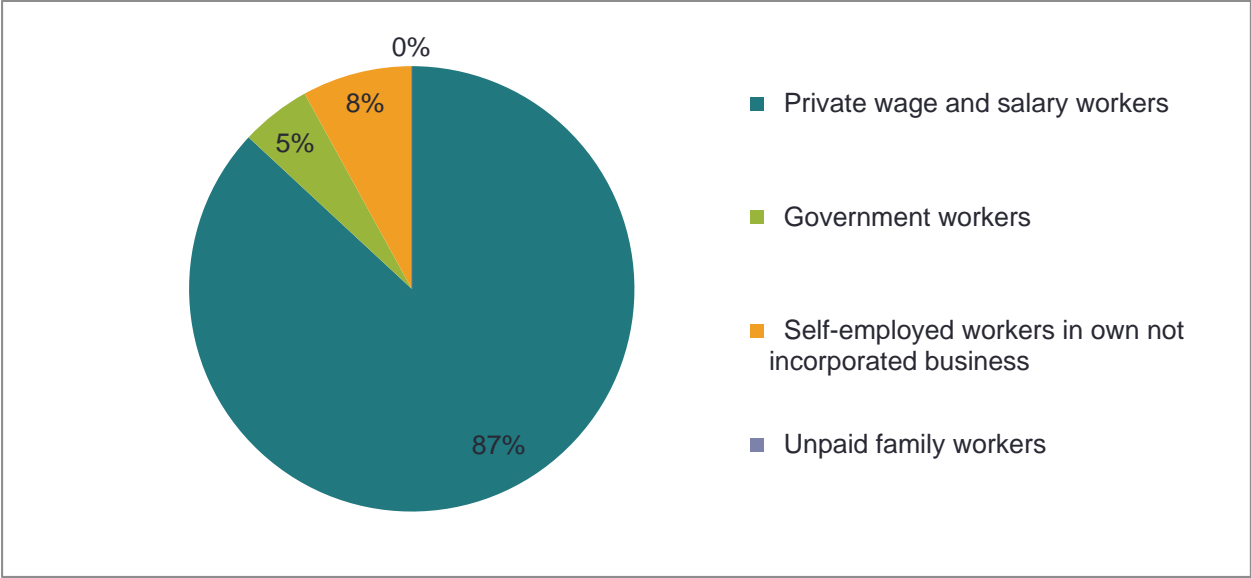
Lower Merion’s native-born and foreign-born are mostly private wage and salary workers, followed by self-employed workers in own not-incorporated businesses, and government workers (Figures 79 and 80).

Figure 79: Native-born Worker Class: Lower Merion



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

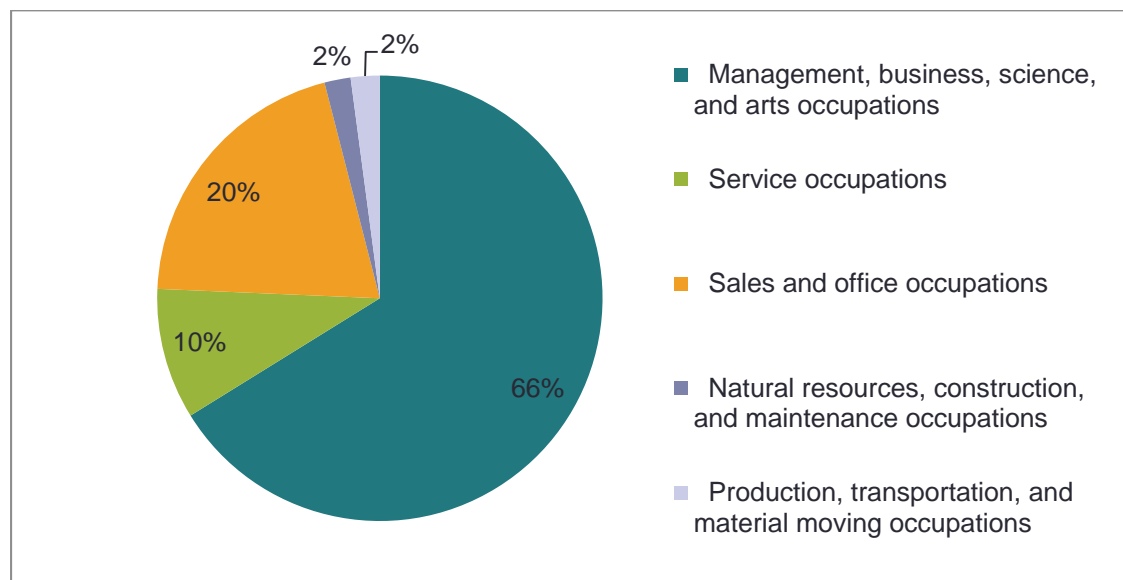
Figure 80: Foreign-born Worker Class: Lower Merion



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

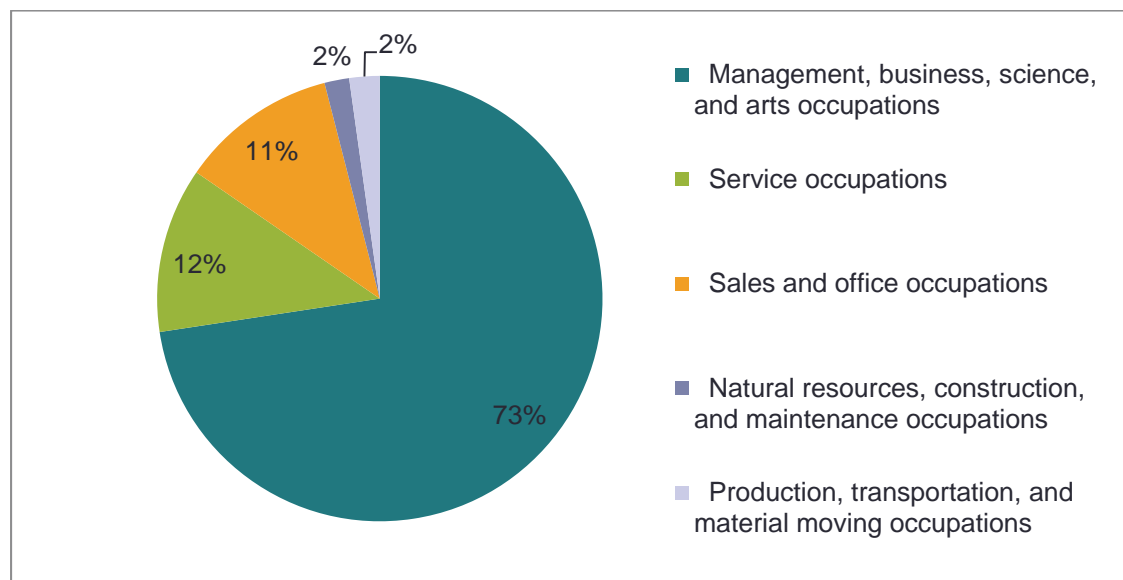
Lower Merion's foreign-born are more likely to work in management, business, science, and arts occupations compared to native-born, while native-born are more likely than foreign-born to work in sales and office occupations. Less than 5 percent of both groups work in natural resources, construction and maintenance occupations, or production, transportation, and material moving occupations (Figures 81 and 82).

Figure 81: Native-born Occupation: Lower Merion



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

Figure 82: Foreign-born Occupation: Lower Merion

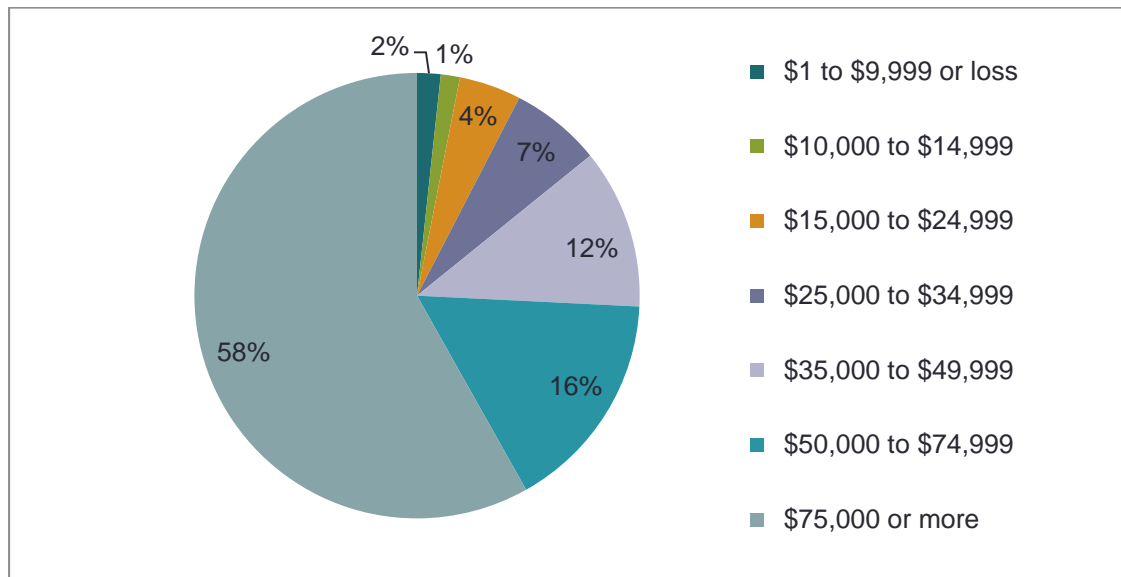


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

Earnings, Income, and Poverty Status

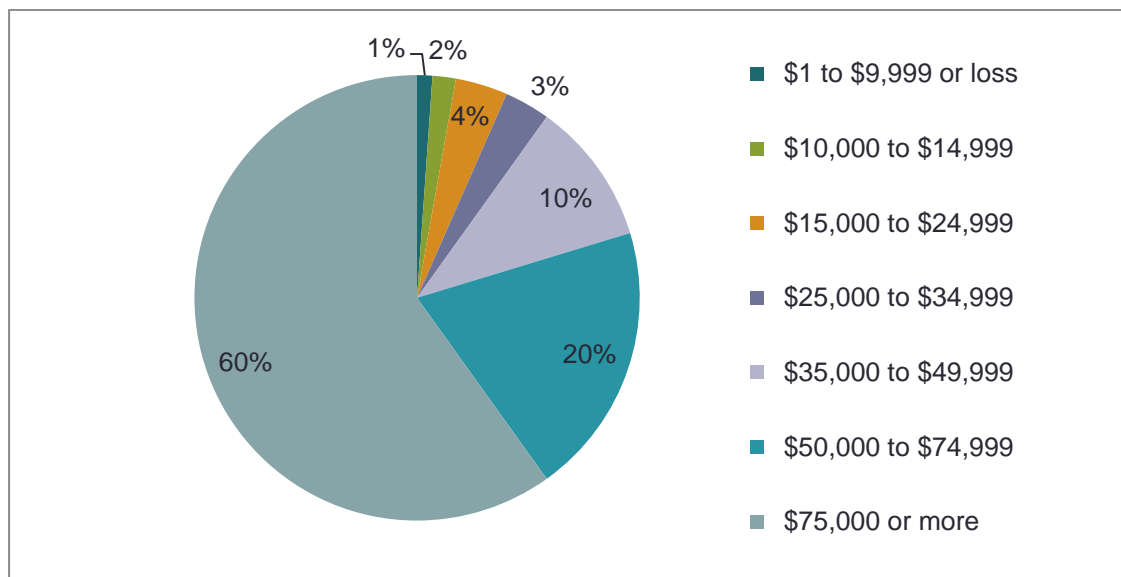
Over half of Lower Merion's native-born and foreign-born earn \$75,000 or more. Twenty-six percent of the native-born population earns less than \$50,000, while only 20 percent of the foreign-born population earns less than \$50,000 (Figures 83 and 84).

Figure 83: Native-born Earnings in the Past 12 Months: Lower Merion



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

Figure 84: Foreign-born Earnings in the Past 12 Months: Lower Merion

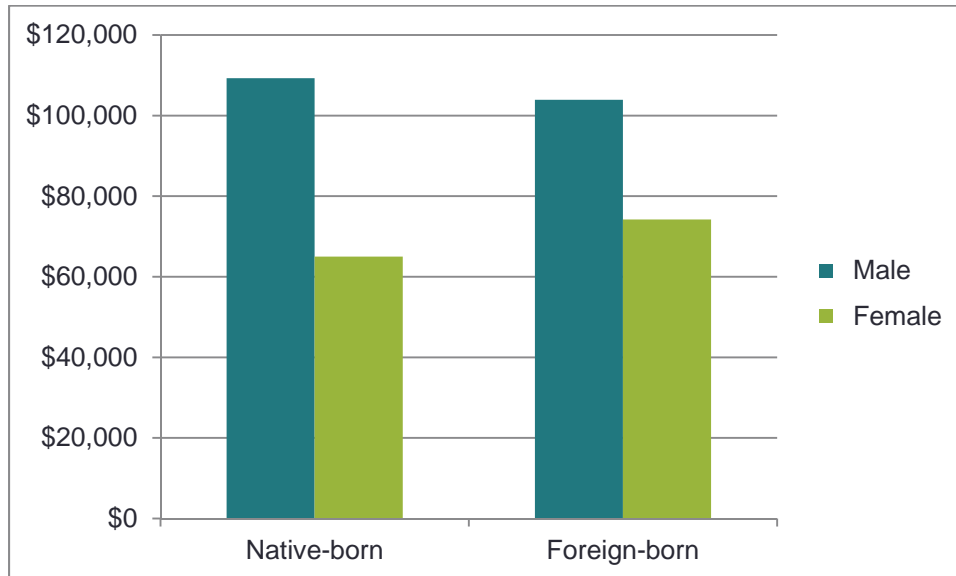


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

The median earnings for both native-born and foreign-born males in Lower Merion is over \$100,000. The median income for native-born females is close to \$65,000, while the median earnings for foreign-born

females is closer to \$75,000. Lower Merion is the only community profiled in this report where the median earnings for foreign-born females is greater than that of native-born females (Figure 85).

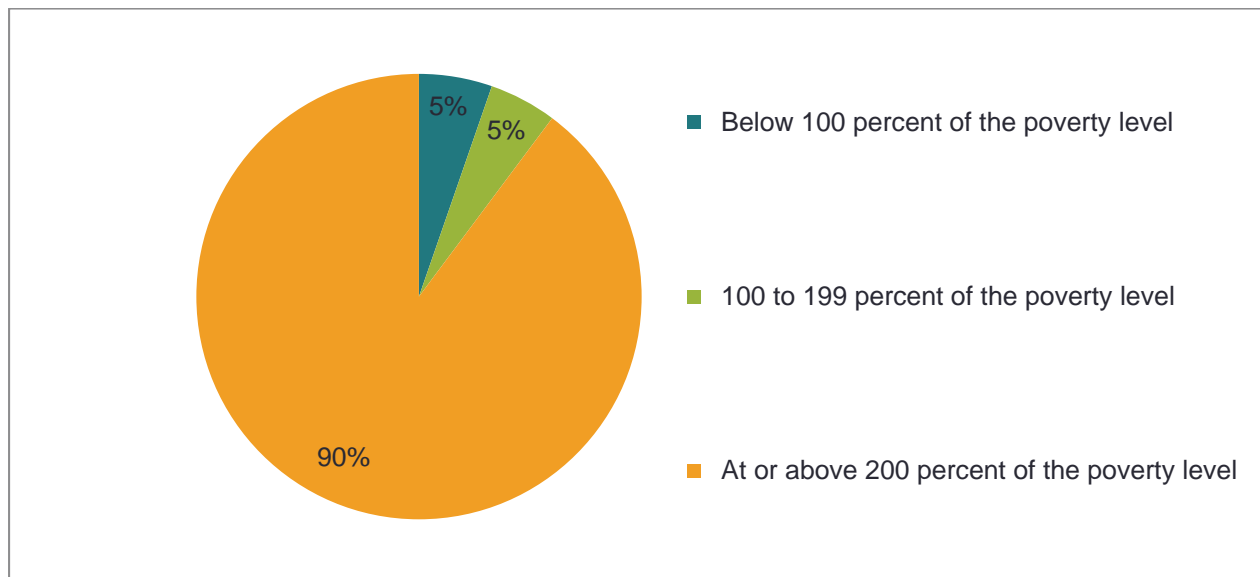
Figure 85: Median Earnings: Lower Merion



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

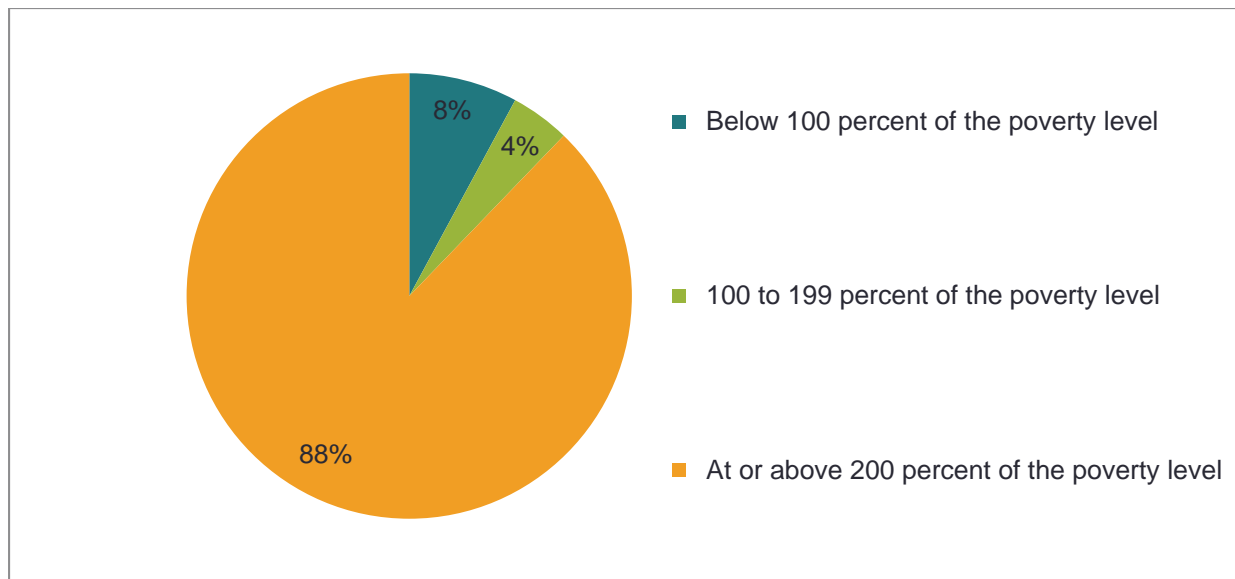
As might be expected in a community with such high median earnings, there are few people at or below the poverty level in Lower Merion (Figures 86 and 87).

Figure 86: Native-born Poverty Status: Lower Merion



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

Figure 87: Foreign-born Poverty Status: Lower Merion

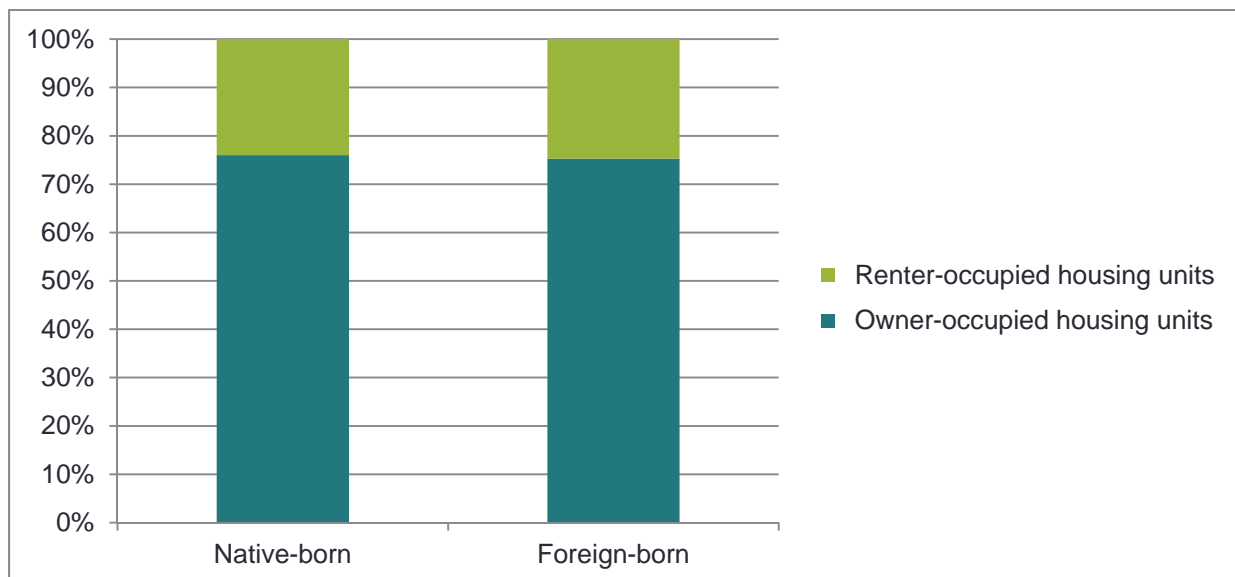


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

Housing

Lower Merion had 22,473 occupied housing units as of the 2010 Census, approximately three quarters of which were owner-occupied and one quarter of which were renter-occupied. The housing tenure for native-born and foreign-born mirrors the percentage of the community overall (Figure 88).

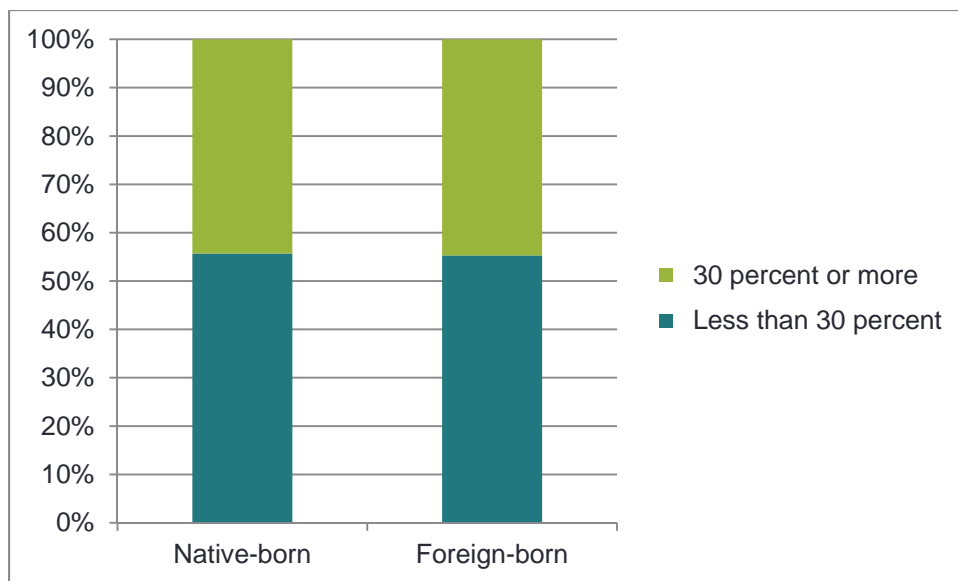
Figure 88: Housing Tenure: Lower Merion



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

Approximately 55 percent of both native-born and foreign-born pay less than 30 percent of their income toward gross rent (Figure 89).

Figure 89: Gross Rent as a Percentage of Income in Past 12 Months: Lower Merion

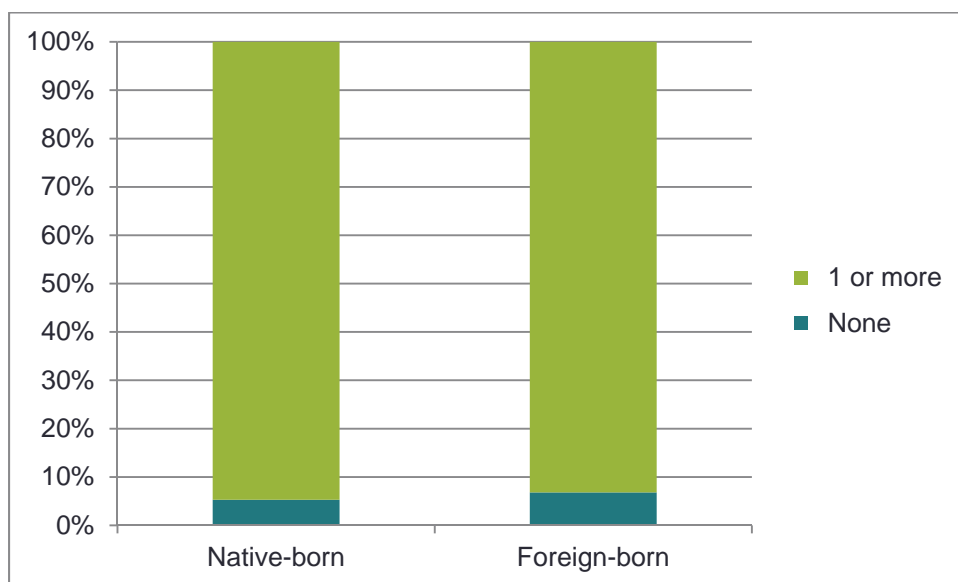


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

Transportation

The majority of both native-born and foreign-born have access to one or more vehicles. Foreign-born are slightly more likely than native-born to not have access to a vehicle (Figure 90).

Figure 90: Vehicle Availability: Lower Merion



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, S0501 (Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census, 2012c).

CHAPTER 6: Sources

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Appendix A



Appendix A. Age Distribution of Native and Foreign-born

The population pyramids below compare the age distribution of native and foreign-born populations in Trenton, Cherry Hill, Bensalem, and Lower Merion. The graphs show that there are fewer foreign-born children than there are native-born children. Most foreign-born are working age.

Figure A-01: Trenton

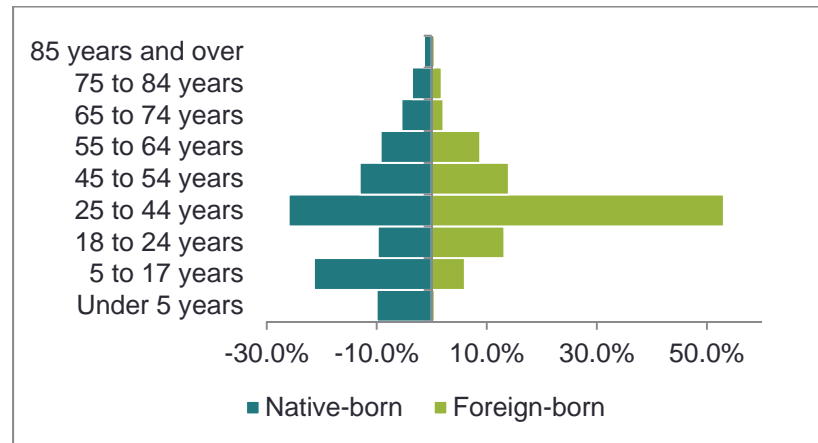


Figure A-03: Bensalem

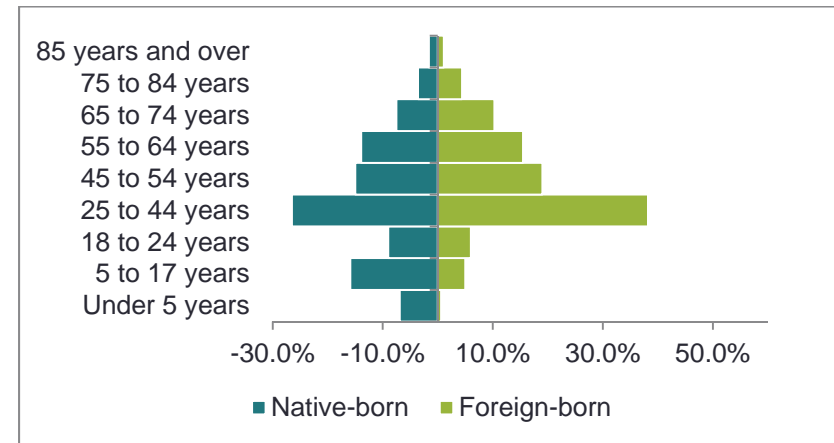


Figure A-02: Cherry Hill

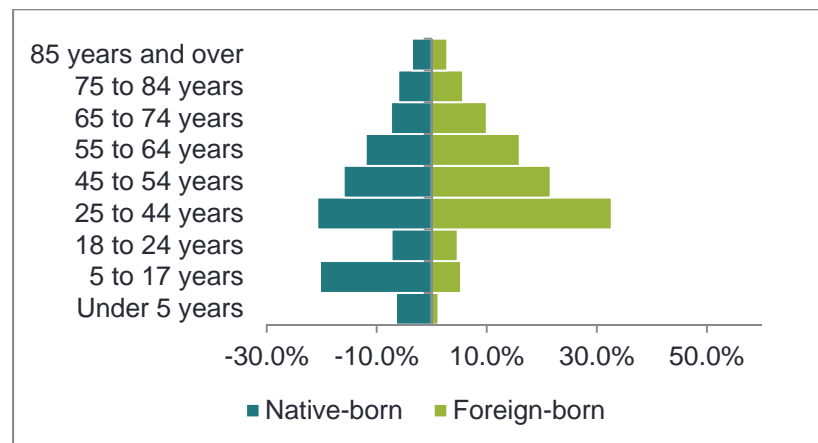
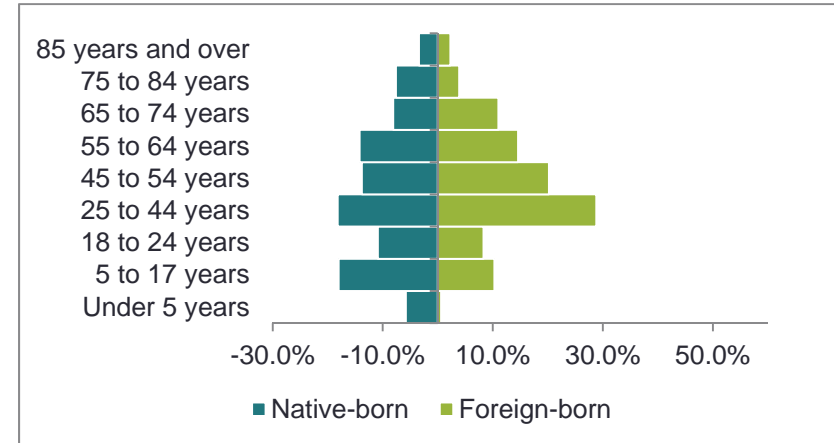


Figure A-04: Lower Merion



Data Snapshots Series 3, No. 3: Immigration: Municipalities with High Numbers of Foreign-Born Residents: Trenton, Cherry Hill, Bensalem, and Lower Merion

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Key Words:


Immigrants, immigration, foreign-born, native, citizenship, naturalized, Trenton, Cherry Hill, Bensalem, Lower Merion

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 Trenton, New Jersey; Cherry Hill, New Jersey; Bensalem, Pennsylvania; and Lower Merion, Pennsylvania using 2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau.

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