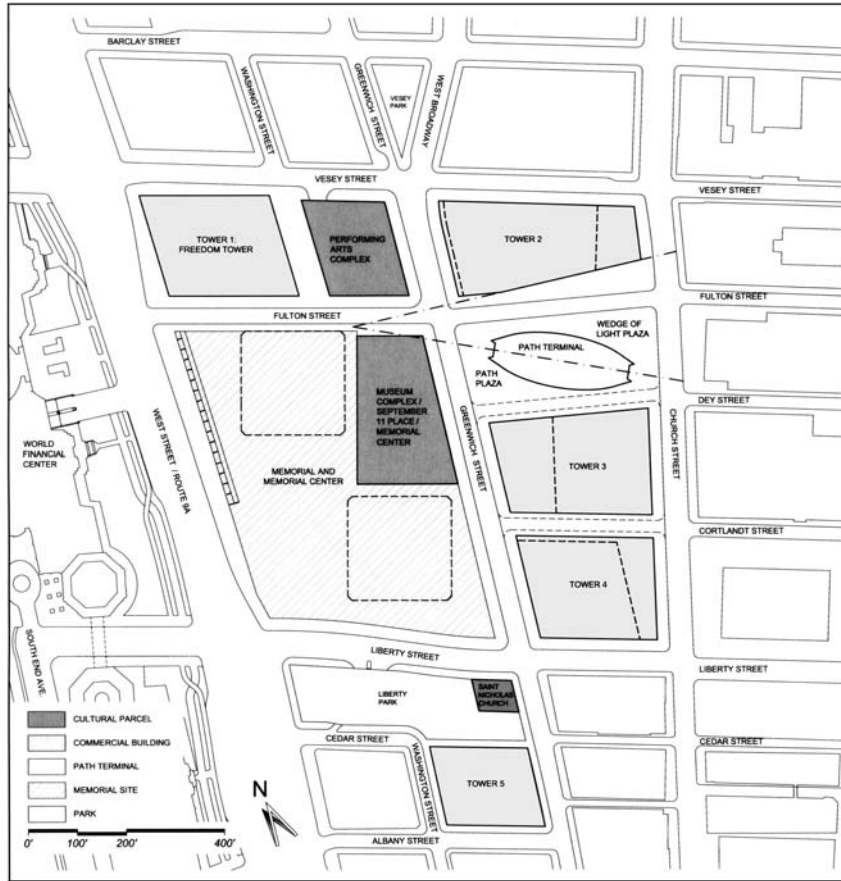
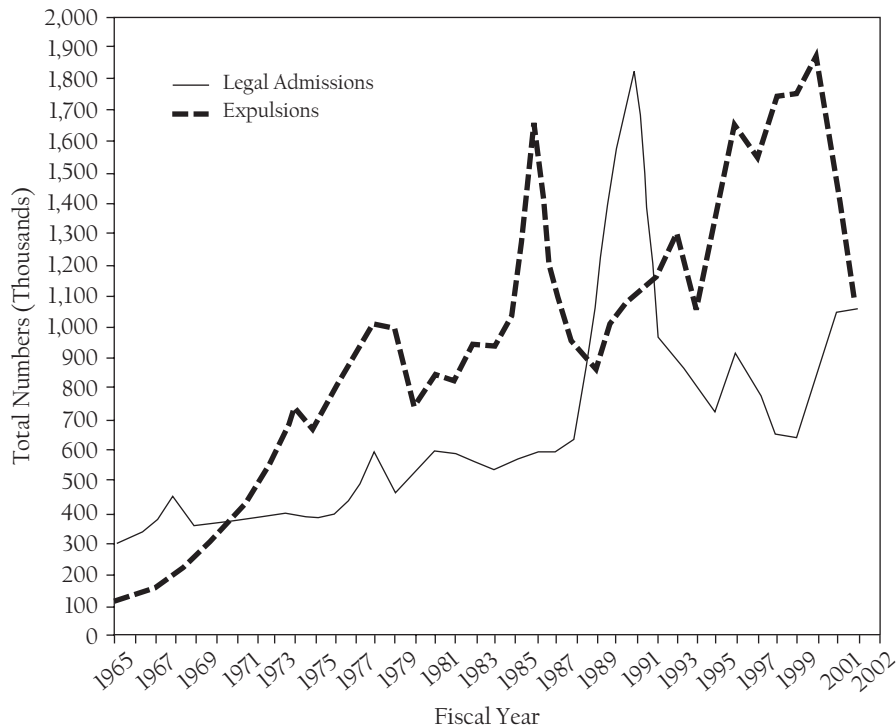


FIGURE 2.1 WORLD TRADE CENTER MEMORIAL AND REDEVELOPMENT PLAN:  
PROPOSED SITE PLAN AS OF DECEMBER, 2002 (EXHIBIT A)



Source: Lower Manhattan Development Corporation. Reprinted with permission.

FIGURE 7.1 LEGAL MIGRATION FLOWS IN AND OUT OF THE UNITED STATES:  
TOTAL ALIENS ADMITTED AND EXPELLED, 1965 TO 2002



Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics, *Yearbook of Immigration Statistics*, 2002, Tables 1 and 43.

Note: The sharp increase in legal admissions at the end of the 1980s is anomalous: it reflects the onetime legalization features of the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act, which legalized certain agricultural workers and undocumented aliens who had been continuously present unlawfully in the United States since 1982.

An *alien* is any person not a citizen or a national of the United States. *Legal admissions* refers to aliens admitted as legal permanent residents (LPRs). LPRs are legally accorded the privilege of residing permanently in the United States. They may be issued immigrant visas by the Department of State overseas or adjusted to permanent resident status by the Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS), formerly the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Adjustments are allowed for aliens who are already in the United States on non-immigrant visas (tourist, temporary worker, and student visas) or were admitted as refugees or parolees. *Parolees* are aliens who appear to be inadmissible to the inspecting officer but are allowed into the United States for urgent

(Figure continues on p. 184)

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Figure 7.1 (Continued)

humanitarian reasons or when his or her entry is determined to be of significant public benefit. Parolees are not considered formally admitted to the United States, and they are given temporary status only; they are required to leave when the conditions supporting their parole cease to exist. Examples include parents in search of urgent medical care for a child, aliens who enter to take part in legal proceedings, and people who arrive at a port of entry with papers but for whom questions about their admissibility still remain. Non-immigrant aliens may change their status to legal permanent resident if they are eligible to receive an immigrant visa and one is immediately available. Under certain circumstances, undocumented immigrants, otherwise known as aliens entering without inspection (EWIs), may also adjust their status to LPR.

*Expulsions* take two basic forms, voluntary departure and formal removal. *Voluntary departure* is the departure of an alien from the United States without an order of removal. It may or may not have been preceded by a hearing before an immigration judge. An alien allowed to voluntarily depart concedes removability but is not barred from seeking admission at a port of entry at any time. Failure to leave within the time granted results in a fine and a ten-year bar to several forms of relief from deportation. *Formal removal* is otherwise known as deportation. Aliens who are found to have violated the immigration laws may be formally removed. Deportation is ordered by an immigration judge without any punishment being imposed or contemplated. Before 1997 and the passage of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act (IIRIRA), there was a distinction in the law between deportation and exclusion, or inadmissibility at the point of entry. The decision to exclude an alien was made by an immigration judge after an exclusion hearing. IIRIRA consolidated these procedures to allow for “expedited removal” authorizing the INS to quickly remove certain inadmissible aliens from the United States. The authority covers aliens who are inadmissible because they have no entry documents or because they have used counterfeit, altered, or otherwise fraudulent or improper documents. In the majority of cases, expedited removal removes the immigration judge from the process of reviewing the removal or deportation of undocumented aliens, except where the alien makes a claim to lawful permanent residence or can demonstrate a “credible fear” of persecution if returned to the home country. “Administrative reasons for (formal) removal” applies to aliens deemed in violation of the immigration laws who are apprehended at the border or in the interior. By far the largest operation is border patrol. Interior apprehensions occur through the BCIS, which investigates criminal cases, usually fraud investigations (most often the misrepresentation of one’s status). Mexican nationals dominate formal removals, over 100,000 Mexicans were deported in 2002. The next largest national group were Guatemalans, at 4,790.

TABLE 7.1 YEAR OF ENTRY FOR THE FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION OF NEW YORK CITY, 2000

	Total	Total Foreign-born	Recently Arrived, 1990 to 2000						
			Total	1995 to March 2000	1990 to 1994	1980 to 1989	1970 to 1979	1965 to 1969	Before 1965
New York City	8,008,278	2,871,032	1,224,524	616,769	607,755	831,758	417,348	157,856	239,546
Bronx	1,332,650	385,827	167,666	80,917	86,749	119,950	48,760	20,349	29,102
Brooklyn	2,465,326	931,769	411,103	197,205	213,898	270,382	135,656	46,485	68,133
Manhattan	1,537,195	452,440	190,381	106,356	84,025	112,302	72,170	28,662	48,925
Queens	2,229,379	1,028,339	429,294	219,492	209,802	310,722	148,138	57,213	82,972
Staten Island	443,728	72,657	26,080	12,799	13,281	18,402	12,624	5,147	10,404

Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce (2002).

TABLE 7.2 TOP TWENTY SENDING COUNTRIES OF LEGALLY ADMITTED IMMIGRANTS TO THE NEW YORK CITY PMSA, FISCAL YEARS 1992 TO 2002

Rank	Sending Countries	Number of Immigrants	Rank	New Arrivals	Number of Immigrants	Rank	Adjustments	Number of Immigrants
1	Dominican Republic	179,596	1	Dominican Republic	156,922	1	Former Soviet Union	121,705
2	Former Soviet Union	140,016	2	China	71,043	2	China	31,261
3	China	102,304	3	Jamaica	51,000	3	Dominican Republic	22,674
4	Jamaica	68,070	4	Guyana	45,283	4	Jamaica	17,070
5	Guyana	54,488	5	Haiti	29,693	5	Trinidad and Tobago	14,992
6	India	39,382	6	Bangladesh	29,122	6	Philippines	14,099
7	Haiti	38,885	7	India	28,663	7	India	10,719
8	Ecuador	38,064	8	Ecuador	28,627	8	Korea	9,640
9	Poland	32,981	9	Poland	24,786	9	Ecuador	9,437
10	Bangladesh	32,828	10	Pakistan	23,106	10	Colombia	9,260
11	Trinidad and Tobago	32,173	11	Colombia	18,497	11	Guyana	9,205
12	Philippines	29,047	12	Former Soviet Union	18,311	12	Haiti	9,192
13	Pakistan	27,849	13	Trinidad and Tobago	17,181	13	Poland	8,195
14	Colombia	27,757	14	Philippines	14,943	14	Mexico	8,342
15	Korea	16,606	15	Ireland	13,875	15	Former Yugoslavia	6,820
16	Mexico	15,570	16	Peru	11,307	16	United Kingdom	5,360
17	Peru	15,509	17	Ghana	9,185	17	El Salvador	5,185
18	Ireland	14,897	18	El Salvador	8,246	18	Pakistan	4,743
19	El Salvador	13,431	19	Honduras	8,112	19	Israel	4,442
20	Ghana	12,519	20	Mexico	7,228	20	Peru	4,202
Total		931,972			615,130			326,543

Source: U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (1993, 1997, 1998, 2000a, 2000b, 2002a, 2002b); U.S. Department of Homeland Security (2004a, 2004b); author's calculations.

Note: The INS legal immigrant standard public use files measure the "flow" of legal immigrants in a single fiscal year. They contain records for newly arriving immigrants who, while living abroad, obtained visas for legal permanent residence from the U.S. Department of State and immigrants already living in the United States who have adjusted their status to legal permanent residency. These files record the intended place of residence of new legal immigrants. Beginning with the fiscal year 2000 file, the Department of Homeland Security stopped releasing the data by zip code, making this and subsequent files incompatible with previous files (available through the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research [ICPSR] until 2000). Instead, at the lowest level the data are now aggregated for primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs). The New York City PMSA includes the five counties of New York City and neighboring suburban Westchester, Putnam, and Rockland Counties. Immigrants from the top twenty sending countries represent 78 percent of all legally admitted immigrants for the fiscal years 1992 to 2002. The federal government no longer releases this data series to the public.

TABLE 7.3 PLACE OF BIRTH FOR THE FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION OF NEW YORK CITY, 1990 TO 2000

	1990	2000	Percentage Change
South Asia			
Bangladesh	8,748	41,428	373.6
India	42,674	70,598	65.4
Pakistan	14,450	40,496	180.3
Other South Asia	11,015	10,588	-3.9
Arab Middle East/North Africa	29,009	43,155	52.6
Caribbean			
Dominican Republic	226,560	375,420	65.7
Guyana	73,846	130,496	76.7
Haiti	70,987	97,847	37.8
Jamaica	116,100	176,906	52.4
Other Caribbean	192,548	226,704	17.8
Central and South America			
Mexico	34,856	126,115	261.8
Other Central America	88,420	112,734	27.5
Colombia	68,787	84,491	22.8
Ecuador	60,119	112,661	87.4
Other South America	65,041	84,016	29.2
Africa	28,750	71,361	148.2
China and Southeast Asia			
China and Hong Kong	145,361	241,929	66.4
Taiwan	19,842	22,458	13.2
Korea	57,555	74,731	29.8
Philippines	37,307	48,507	30.0
Other Southeast Asia	38,151	68,481	79.5
Europe			
Former Soviet Union	80,333	207,209	157.9
Other Europe	432,967	416,057	-3.9
Canada	15,974	19,588	22.6
Other	171,546	58,032	-66.2
Total	2,130,946	2,932,992	37.7

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce (1995, 2002); author's calculations.

Note: The "Arab Middle East/North Africa" category includes Algeria, Egypt, and Morocco in North Africa and Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Yemen, and "other" in the Middle East. Israel is included in the "other" category at the bottom of the table. "Africa" excludes Algeria, Egypt, and Morocco. The countries included in the "former Soviet Union" category are Russia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Belarus, Moldova, Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Armenia. Guyana, which is in South America, is included in the "Caribbean" category because of Guyana's British colonial past and the identification of Guyanese immigrants with their Caribbean rather than South American Spanish-speaking co-ethnics.

TABLE 7.4 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE NEW YORK CITY ELECTORATE, 2000, 2002, AND 2004, STATE AND FEDERAL ELECTIONS

	2000 Presidential			2002 State and Federal			2004 Presidential		
	Total	Native-born	Foreign-born	Total	Native-born	Foreign-born	Total	Native-born	Foreign-born
<b>Race</b>									
White	39.1%	49.4%	22.4%	38.2%	48.3%	22.2%	34.6%	43.4%	20.4%
Black	28.0	28.6	27.0	25.1	25.2	24.6	27.1	29.5	22.9
Latino	20.3	16.5	26.5	24.6	20.9	30.6	25.0	19.9	33.4
Asian	7.2	1.9	15.8	8.7	2.5	18.5	8.5	2.8	17.3
Other	5.4	3.7	8.3	3.5	3.1	4.2	4.9	4.3	5.7
<b>Education</b>									
Less than high school	6.9	4.1	11.5	8.1	4.6	13.3	7.0	4.3	11.2
High school graduate	17.4	15.3	20.8	17.8	15.9	20.4	18.8	17.7	20.5
Some college	21.5	22.8	19.5	21.4	23.0	20.3	22.6	22.8	22.6
College graduate	33.6	32.1	35.9	30.1	27.5	34.0	33.3	32.1	35.0
Postgraduate	20.6	25.6	12.4	22.1	29.1	12.0	18.4	23.1	10.6

Annual family income									
Less than \$15,000	14.7	10.5	21.8	14.9	9.1	23.9	15.4	9.9	24.7
\$15,000 to \$29,999	18.2	16.3	21.5	17.1	14.5	21.1	19.0	18.0	20.9
\$30,000 to \$49,999	24.2	25.7	21.6	26.6	27.5	25.1	24.9	24.6	25.4
\$50,000 to \$74,999	22.3	23.3	20.5	18.8	20.8	15.7	20.4	22.8	16.3
\$75,000 to \$99,999	10.3	11.4	8.6	10.8	13.0	7.4	8.9	10.5	6.0
\$100,000 or more	10.3	12.8	6.1	12.0	15.2	6.9	11.5	14.3	6.8
Family composition									
Married	46.5	37.7	60.8	49.3	40.4	61.7	42.6	35.7	54.2
Child under eighteen	37.1	33.1	43.9	33.0	26.6	43.2	30.3	26.1	37.8
Gender									
Male	44.7	44.6	44.8	46.2	45.9	46.7	43.5	45.5	40.3
Female	55.3	55.4	55.2	53.8	54.1	53.3	56.5	54.5	59.7
Age									
Eighteen to twenty-four	9.4	12.0	5.0	7.1	9.8	3.1	15.0	18.4	9.2
Twenty-five to thirty-nine	37.3	42.0	29.2	31.0	33.9	26.3	37.1	42.4	28.2
Forty to forty-nine	20.4	19.0	22.8	21.6	20.4	23.7	18.2	15.9	22.2
Fifty to sixty-five	24.3	19.8	32.1	25.8	23.1	30.1	19.8	16.9	24.7
Over sixty-five	8.6	7.2	10.9	13.4	12.8	16.9	9.8	6.4	15.7

Source: New Americans Exit Polls (2001, 2003, 2005).



TABLE 7.5 VOTING PROFILE OF THE NEW YORK CITY ELECTORATE, 2000, 2002, AND 2004, STATE AND FEDERAL ELECTIONS

	2000 Presidential			2002 State and Federal			2004 Presidential		
	Total	Native-born	Foreign-born	Total	Native-born	Foreign-born	Total	Native-born	Foreign-born
Voter registration									
Democrat	77.1%	75.3%	80.0%	73.0%	74.4%	69.6%	74.1%	74.3%	73.5%
Republican	8.4	8.4	8.4	12.6	11.2	14.7	10.5	9.5	12.1
Other party	4.1	5.5	1.9	3.1	4.4	2.0	3.0	3.6	1.9
No party	10.4	10.8	9.7	11.3	10.0	13.6	12.5	12.6	12.5
First-time voter	19.6	10.8	34.4	8.1	4.2	14.6	21.8	17.2	29.8
Vote for president									
Al Gore/John Kerry	82.1	78.0	88.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	81.7	82.8	79.9
George W. Bush	11.1	12.4	9.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16.3	15.0	18.3
Other	6.5	9.3	2.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.7	1.9	1.3
Vote for governor									
George Pataki	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	37.9	31.8	46.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Carl McCall	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	51.0	55.1	44.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Stanley Aronowitz	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.5	3.6	.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Thomas Golisano	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.5	6.4	4.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Someone else	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.6	2.0	1.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Vote for U.S. House									
Democrat	84.8	82.7	88.2	73.8	74.8	72.2	81.8	83.2	79.1
Republican	10.0	10.4	9.2	17.8	16.5	20.1	12.6	10.8	15.6
Someone else	2.5	3.2	1.5	4.5	4.6	4.3	2.0	1.8	2.3
Problems at the polls									
Required to show ID	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	24.9	18.8	34.6	2.0	1.3	3.2
Name not in book	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.3	3.5	13.2	8.4	5.4	13.7
Machine broken	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.2	1.0	1.7	1.6	2.2	.6
Needed language help	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	.6	.4	1.0	.5	.3	.9
Other problem	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.0	6.5	2.7	3.8	4.4	2.7
Support Bush on Iraq	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	29.2	26.1	34.7	13.6	12.3	15.6

*Source:* New Americans Exit Polls (2001, 2003, 2005).

*Note:* See appendix for question wordings. n.a. = no data available.

TABLE 7.6 MOBILIZATION PROFILE OF THE NEW YORK CITY ELECTORATE, 2000, 2002, AND 2004, STATE AND FEDERAL ELECTIONS

	2000 Presidential			2002 State and Federal			2004 Presidential		
	Total	Native-born	Foreign-born	Total	Native-born	Foreign-born	Total	Native-born	Foreign-born
Finances compared to four years ago									
Better today	57.8%	56.5%	59.9%	25.2%	26.8%	22.9%	20.0%	21.1%	18.1%
Worse today	6.4	7.2	5.2	28.1	27.6	28.7	38.4	36.9	41.1
About the same	35.8	36.3	34.9	46.6	45.6	48.3	41.6	42.0	40.8
Labor union household	40.3	39.8	41.1	44.2	46.1	41.0	37.6	41.0	32.7
Internet access	73.1	80.1	61.8	72.6	79.7	62.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Contacted to vote in last month	49.0	52.1	43.9	41.8	48.5	31.8	37.7	40.7	33.3
Attended meeting on voting in last year	16.0	15.7	16.3	13.2	13.8	12.0	13.4	14.4	11.9
Membership									
Political club	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6.3	6.4	5.9	4.8	6.7	1.7
Neighborhood group	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13.0	15.5	8.8	10.3	12.4	7.2
Tenants association	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6.2	7.8	3.8	4.6	5.9	2.5
Parent-Teacher Association	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8.6	10.2	6.1	7.3	8.0	6.2
Church, synagogue, mosque, or temple	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	36.5	39.8	31.2	26.5	27.1	25.9

Source: New Americans Exit Polls (2001, 2003, 2005).

Note: See appendix for question wordings. n.a. = no data available.