

The Dominican Population in the United States: Growth and Distribution

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Colleen Coffey, Communications Coordinator
Migration Policy Institute
1400 16th Street NW, Suite 300
Washington, DC 20036-2257
Phone: 202-266-1940
E-mail: ccoffey@migrationpolicy.org

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For additional information about AERODOM, contact:

Ken Hassard, Commercial Director
Aeropuertos Dominicanos Siglo XXI, S.A.
Av. Sarasota No. 20
Torre Empresarial AIRD, Piso 10, La Julia
Santo Domingo, Republica Dominicana
Phone: 809-421-5888 Ext. 2216
E-mail: khasard@aerodom.com

Craig Jenks, President
Airline/Aircraft Projects Inc.
6th Floor
115 Fourth Avenue
New York, New York 10003
Phone: 212-475-3449
E-mail: cj@aap.aero

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This study summarizes the growth and distribution of the Dominican population in the United States and discusses some of the unique characteristics of this community. The Dominican population experienced considerable growth between the census years of 1990 and 2000, fueled by high immigration in the early-to-mid 1990s. Immigration will continue to play a key role in the growth of the Dominican community for the foreseeable future.

SIZE AND GROWTH

- In 2000, the Dominican population was 1.1 million.
- Between 1990 and 2000, the Dominican population grew by 89 percent.
- The Dominican population is projected to be 1.3 million in 2004, 1.4 million in 2006, and 1.6 million in 2010.
- Approximately two-thirds of the Dominican population is foreign born.
- Immigration has been – and will continue to be in the near future – the driving force of growth in the Dominican population.

IMMIGRANT INFLOW

- The Dominican immigrant population was established through three types of migration: 1) permanent, 2) temporary, and 3) unauthorized or illegal.
- Between 1998 and 2002, an average of 20,000 permanent immigrants were admitted each year to the United States from the Dominican Republic.
- Between 1998 and 2002, an average of over 200,000 temporary immigrants were admitted each year to the United States from the Dominican Republic. The majority of those admissions were for tourism and business.
- Research suggests that approximately 13 to 15 percent of immigrants from the Dominican Republic, or about 109,000 Dominican foreign born in the United States, are undocumented.
- Over 40 percent of all Dominican foreign born in the United States in 2000 arrived between 1990 and 2000, with almost one-fourth (24 percent) arriving between 1990 and 1995.
- Approximately one-third (37 percent) of all Dominican foreign born have naturalized while about two-thirds (63 percent) remain non-citizens.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

- There are more women than men in the Dominican population, primarily because there are more female than male immigrants.
- The average age of the entire Dominican population in the United States in 2000 was 29 years, while the average age of the Dominican foreign born was 37 years.
- The majority (82 percent) of Dominicans under the age of 15 were born in the United States, while the majority (80 percent) of Dominicans age 15 to 64 were born abroad.
- The majority (68 percent) of all Dominicans were between 15 and 64 years of age.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: REGIONS, STATES, AND METROPOLITAN AREAS

- The majority (82 percent) of all Dominicans in the United States live in the Northeast.
- The three states with the largest Dominican populations are New York, New Jersey, and Florida.
- Among the five states with Dominican populations over 20,000, Rhode Island and Florida experienced the most rapid growth between 1990 and 2000.
- States with Dominican populations under 20,000 in 2000 that experienced rapid growth include Pennsylvania and Connecticut, among others.
- While the Dominican population in New York increased numerically between 1990 and 2000, the proportion of all Dominicans living in this state declined. The proportion of Dominicans living in other states in the Northeast increased during this period.
- Over half of all Dominicans live in the New York metropolitan area.
- While the Dominican population in the New York metropolitan area increased numerically between 1990 and 2000, the proportion of all Dominicans living in this metropolitan area declined. The proportion of Dominicans living in other metropolitan areas in the Northeast increased during this period.
- As in the case in New York, the Dominican population appears to be leaving the Miami metropolitan area for other cities in Florida.

SIZE AND GROWTH

KEY POINTS

- In 2000, the Dominican population was 1.1 million.
- Between 1990 and 2000, the Dominican population grew by 89 percent.
- The Dominican population is projected to be 1.3 million in 2004, 1.4 million in 2006, and 1.6 million in 2010.
- Approximately two-thirds of the Dominican population is foreign born.
- Immigration has been – and will continue to be in the near future – the driving force of growth in the Dominican population.

SIZE OF THE DOMINICAN POPULATION

For this report, the Dominican population includes people 1) who were born in the Dominican Republic and 2) who define themselves as Dominican through origin or ancestry (*see* Box 1). In 1990, the size of the Dominican population was 586,700. By 2000, the Dominican population had increased to over 1.1 million.ⁱ Between 1990 and 2000, the Dominican population grew by 89 percent.

Box 1. Defining the Dominican Population

In the United States, the term “Dominican” can refer to a person’s place of birth, origin, or ancestry. This broad definition simply reflects the composition of the Dominican community, which consists of both immigrants and United States natives who can trace their heritage to the Dominican Republic. To best reflect the characteristics and distribution of this population in its broadest sense, this report defines as part of the Dominican community anyone who 1) was born in the Dominican Republic and 2) self-reported Dominican as their origin or ancestry. This includes immigrants who were born in other countries, such as Mexico, Cuba, or Haiti.

THE DOMINICAN FOREIGN BORN

The bulk of the increase in the Dominican population between 1990 and 2000 was the result of immigration. Of the total Dominican population of 1.1 million, 36 percent were U.S. nativesⁱⁱ while 64 percent were born abroad (*see* Table 1). Most foreign-born Dominicans were born in the Dominican Republic, but a small percentage were born in other countries, such as Mexico, Cuba, or Haiti. Of the 710,921 Dominican foreign born,

In 1990, the Dominican population in the United States numbered 586,700, but by 2000, it was over 1.1 million.



Between 1990 and 2000, the Dominican population grew by 89 percent.



Two out of every three Dominicans are foreign born. Immigration is the driving force of Dominican population growth.

less than 4 percent were born outside of the Dominican Republic (see Box 2).

Table 1.
The Dominican Population, by Nativity: 2000

Nativity	Number	Percent
Total	1,111,142	100.0
Native	400,221	36.0
Foreign born	710,921	64.0

Note: The Dominican population includes anyone who was born in the Dominican Republic or is of Dominican origin or ancestry. U.S. natives of Dominican descent include 13,585 who were born abroad of American parents. The Dominican foreign born includes those foreign born who were born in the Dominican Republic as well as those immigrants who were born in other countries and are of Dominican origin or ancestry. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, 5% PUMS File.

Box 2. Defining the Dominican Foreign Born

In this report, the term “Dominican foreign born” is used to define any immigrant who is of Dominican origin or descent. This includes those foreign born who were born in the Dominican Republic as well as those immigrants who were born in other countries. When necessary, terms such as “Dominican-born immigrants” or “immigrants from the Dominican Republic” are used to separate Dominican immigrants born in the Dominican Republic from other immigrants of Dominican origin or descent.

GROWTH OF THE DOMINICAN POPULATION BETWEEN 1990 AND 2000

The total Dominican population increased from 586,700 in 1990 to 1.1 million in 2000, representing an 89 percent growth rate (see Table 2).

The native population grew faster than the Dominican foreign born between 1990 and 2000. The native population nearly doubled, increasing from 203,723 in 1990 to 400,221 in 2000, or by 97 percent. The Dominican foreign born increased from 382,977 in 1990 to 710,921 in 2000, or by 86 percent.

While the native population grew at a faster rate than the Dominican foreign born, the bulk of the growth between 1990 and 2000 was due to immigration. Between 1990 and 2000, the Dominican population as a whole increased by 524,442 persons, while the immigrant population increased by 327,944. The growth in the immigrant population represents 63 percent of the total growth. Clearly, immigration is the driving force of Dominican population growth.

The term *nativity* refers to a person’s citizenship at birth. A *native* is someone who was a United States citizen at birth. The term *foreign born* refers to those who were not United States citizens at birth.



Between 1990 and 2000, the number of Dominicans born in the United States nearly doubled in size, from 204,000 to over 400,000.



While the native population grew at a faster rate than the foreign-born population, the bulk of the growth in the Dominican population between 1990 and 2000 was due to immigration.

Table 2.
The Dominican Population, by Nativity, Showing Percent Growth: 1990 and 2000

Place of birth	1990	2000	Numeric difference, 1990 to 2000	Percent change, 1990 to 2000
Total	586,700	1,111,142	524,442	89.4
Native	203,723	400,221	196,498	96.5
Foreign born	382,977	710,921	327,944	85.6

Note: The Dominican population includes anyone who was born in the Dominican Republic or is of Dominican origin or ancestry. The Dominican foreign born includes those foreign born who were born in the Dominican Republic *as well as* those immigrants who were born in other countries and are of Dominican origin or ancestry. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census of Population and Housing and Census 2000, 5% PUMS Files.

PROJECTED GROWTH OF THE DOMINICAN POPULATION, 2000 TO 2010

Between 1990 and 2000, the Dominican population increased from 586,700 to 1.1 million, or by 524,442 persons. Over the following decade, the Dominican population is projected by the Migration Policy Institute to grow by an additional 454,433 persons, reaching 1.6 million in 2010 (*see* Table 3 and Figure 1). This suggests a population growth rate of 41 percent over the next decade.

Table 3.
Size of the Dominican Population in 1990 and 2000, Showing Projected Population Size in 2004, 2007, and 2010.

Year	Population size
Census	
1990	586,700
2000	1,111,142
Projected population size in:	
2004	1,289,945
2006	1,380,683
2010	1,565,575

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 Census, 5% PUMS Files; population projections by the Migration Policy Institute.

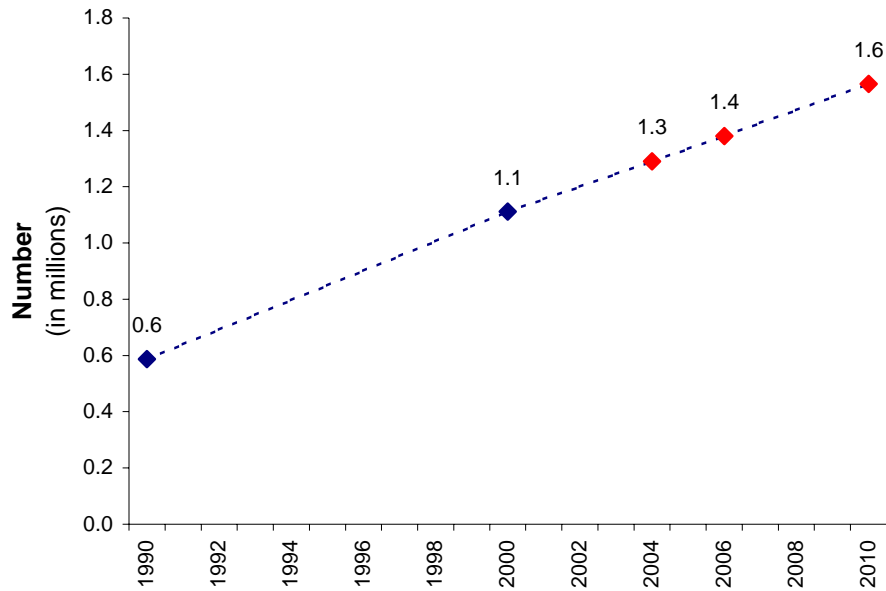
See Appendix C for additional information on methodologies used to generate the Dominican population projections.

The size of the Dominican population is projected to be 1.3 million in 2004, 1.4 million in 2006, and 1.6 million in 2010.



These projections suggest the Dominican population will increase by 41 percent over the 2000 to 2010 decade.

Figure 1.
Size of the Dominican Population in 1990 and 2000,
Showing Projected Population Size in
2004, 2006, and 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 Census, 5% PUMS Files; population projections by the Migration Policy Institute.

During the 2000 to 2010 decade, the Dominican population is projected to increase by over 454,00 persons.



IMMIGRANT INFLOW

KEY POINTS

- The Dominican immigrant population was established through three types of migration: 1) permanent, 2) temporary, and 3) unauthorized or illegal.
- Between 1998 and 2002, an average of 20,000 permanent immigrants were admitted each year to the United States from the Dominican Republic.
- Between 1998 and 2002, an average of over 200,000 temporary immigrants were admitted each year to the United States from the Dominican Republic. The majority of those admissions were for tourism and business.
- Research suggests that approximately 13 to 15 percent of immigrants from the Dominican Republic, or about 109,000 Dominican foreign born in the United States, are undocumented.
- Over 40 percent of all Dominican foreign born in the United States in 2000 arrived between 1990 and 2000, with almost one-fourth (24 percent) arriving between 1990 and 1995.
- Approximately one-third (37 percent) of all Dominican foreign born have naturalized while about two-thirds (63 percent) remain non-citizens.

TYPES OF IMMIGRATION

The Dominican immigrant population is made up of three types of migrants: 1) permanent, 2) temporary, and 3) the unauthorized or illegal. *Permanent immigrants* are admitted into the United States for permanent settlement. *Temporary immigrants* are admitted for a specific purpose, such as tourism, business, to study, or for temporary employment. Although temporary immigrants are permitted to stay only for a defined period of time, many often change their status once in the United States (e.g., by obtaining a “green card,” through marriage, etc.). *Unauthorized immigrants* are those foreign-born persons who entered the United States illegally or who entered legally as temporary immigrants but remained in the United States after their visas had expired. There is a fourth type of migrant: *refugees and asylees*. However, only a very small number of Dominican foreign born (less than 200 between 1990 and 2000) became legal permanent residents as refugees and asylees.

Permanent immigrants are admitted into the United States for permanent settlement.



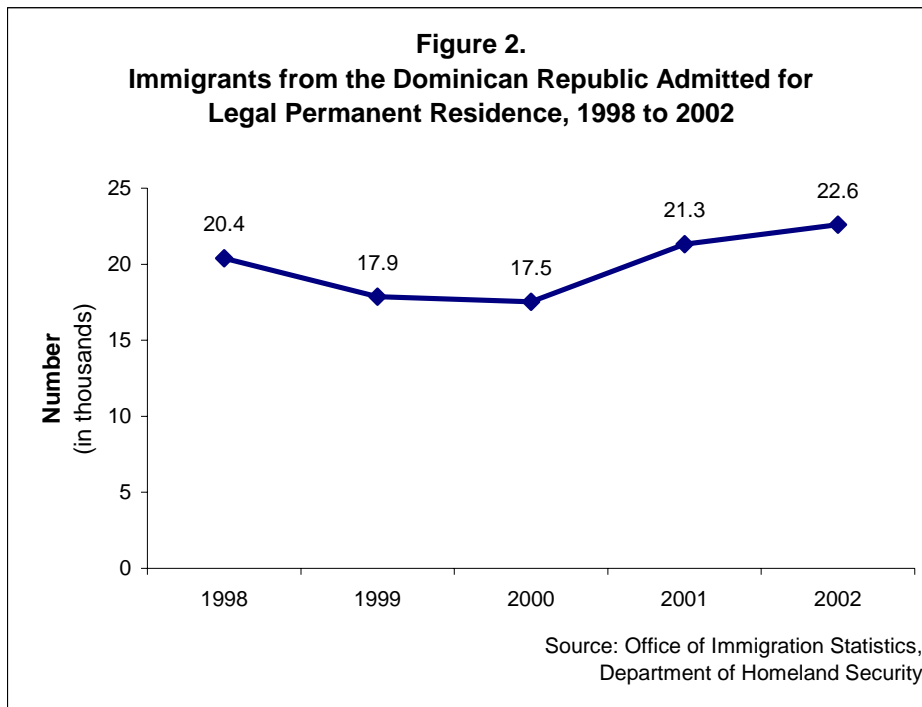
Temporary immigrants are admitted for a specific purpose, such as tourism, temporary employment, or to study.



Unauthorized immigrants are foreign-born persons who entered the United States illegally or entered legally but then remained after their visas had expired.

PERMANENT IMMIGRATION

An average of 20,000 immigrants from the Dominican Republic became permanent residents each year between 1998 and 2002 (see Figure 2). Between 1998 and 2000, the number of permanent immigrants declined slightly, from 20,387 in 1998 to 17,536 in 2000. Between 2000 and 2002, however, the number of permanent immigrants increased steadily, reaching 22,604 in 2002. Future levels of immigration are difficult to predict, but if recent trends continue, the number of permanent immigrants from the Dominican Republic should be about 20,000 to 25,000 annually during the 2003 to 2010 period.



In general, the foreign born can become permanent immigrants in two ways: 1) by obtaining permanent immigrant visas while in their country of origin (i.e., “new arrivals”) and 2) by obtaining permanent immigrant visas after arriving in the United States (i.e., “adjustments”).

In 1998, of the 20,387 immigrants from the Dominican Republic who became permanent immigrants, 76 percent were new arrivals while 24 percent adjusted their status while already in the United States (see Figure 3). Between 2000 and 2002, the number increased from 17,536 to 22,604. However, the proportion of new arrivals declined relative to adjustments. In 2000, 71 percent were new arrivals and 29 percent were adjustments. In 2002, 67 percent were new arrivals and 33 percent were adjustments.

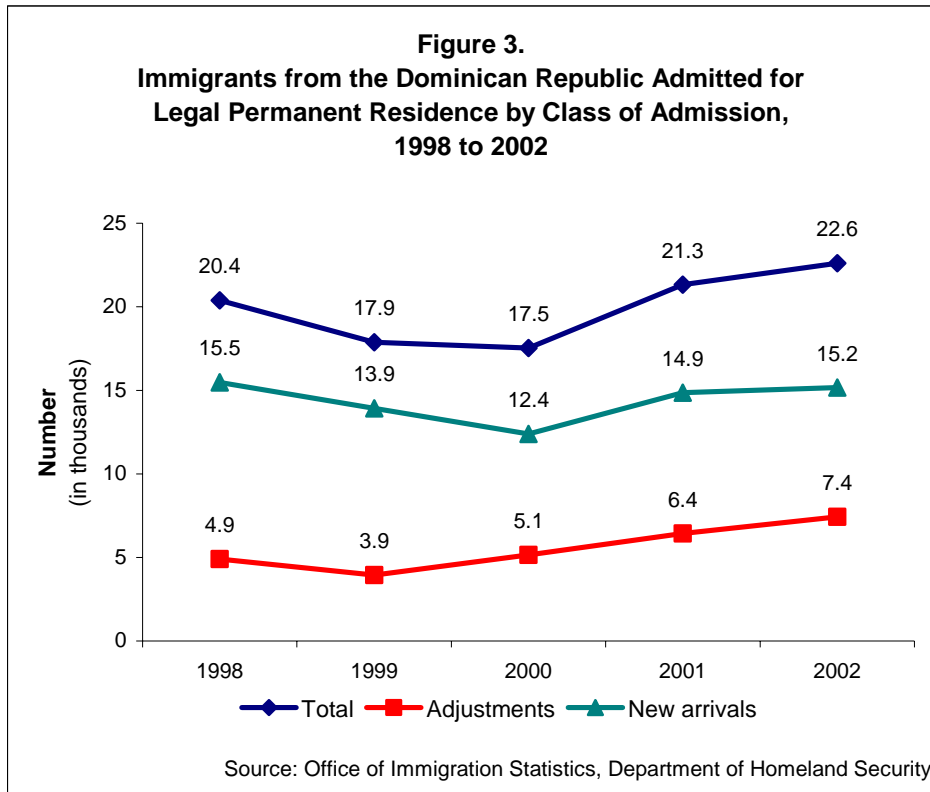
Between 1998 and 2000, an average of 20,000 immigrants each year from the Dominican Republic became permanent residents.



New arrivals are permanent immigrants who obtained their permanent immigrant visas while in their country of origin.



The term *adjustments* refers to those immigrants who obtained their permanent immigrant visas after arriving in the United States.



Growth in the total number of permanent immigrants between 2000 and 2002 was largely due to the increase in the number of adjustments during those years rather than the number of new arrivals. This suggests that an increasing number of temporary immigrants, who may have initially envisioned their stay in the United States as short-term, decided to make their migration permanent.

TEMPORARY IMMIGRATION

An average of over 200,000 temporary immigrants from the Dominican Republic were admitted each year between 1998 and 2002 (see Figure 4). The majority were tourists and business travelers. For example, in 2002, of the 186,800 temporary immigrant admissions, 86 percent were for tourism or business.

The number of temporary immigrant admissions declined after 2001, in part due to the repercussions of the terrorist attacks of September 11th. As future data releases may show,ⁱⁱⁱ a small depression in the number of temporary immigrants may continue through 2003 and into 2004.

The majority of permanent immigrants arriving between 1998 and 2002 were new arrivals, although the number of immigrants who adjusted their status while in the United States increased.

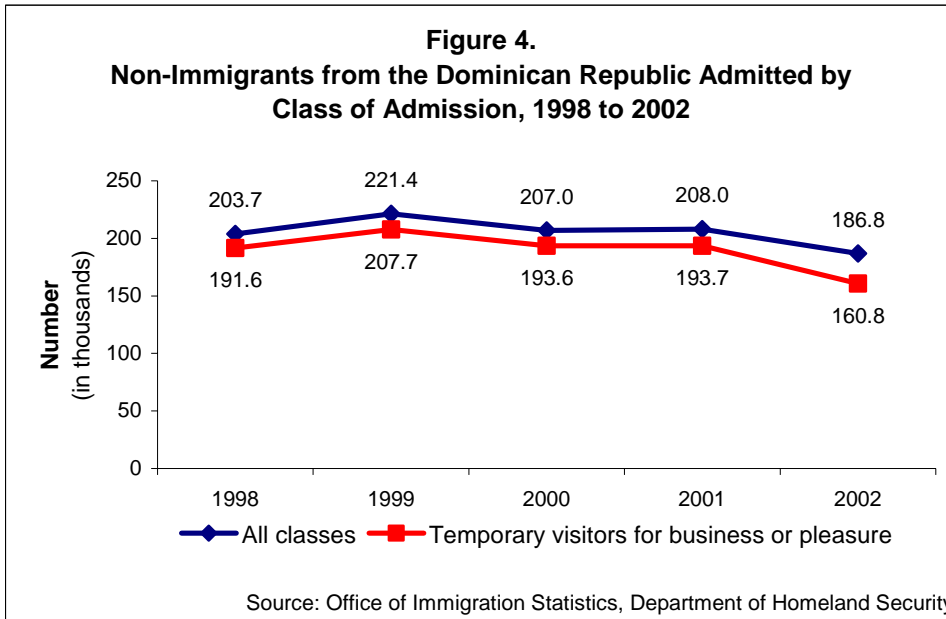


Between 1998 and 2000, an average of over 200,000 temporary immigrants each year were admitted to the United States from the Dominican Republic.



The majority of all temporary immigrant admissions were for tourism and business travel.

However, if the trends throughout the 1990s are any indication of future patterns, it is likely that the number of temporary immigrants coming to the United States will return to 190,000 to 200,000 admissions annually.



ESTIMATES OF THE SIZE OF THE DOMINICAN UNDOCUMENTED POPULATION

Definitive counts of the undocumented population from the Dominican Republic are not available because there are no federally funded, nationally representative surveys that include a question on immigrant status (other than citizenship/non-citizenship).

However, both the Department of Homeland Security’s Office of Immigration Statistics and the Urban Institute have generated estimates of the size of the undocumented population by country of origin based on census and survey data (*see* Table 4). These estimates suggest that in 2000 there were between 90,000 and 100,000 undocumented immigrants from the Dominican Republic. Given that there were approximately 690,000 Dominican-born immigrants in the United States in 2000, these numbers suggest that between 13 and 15 percent were undocumented.

The proportion of Dominican foreign born who are undocumented is estimated to be lower than that of other Latin American immigrant groups. Research by Jeffery Passel (2002) suggests that, in 2000, over half of all foreign born from Mexico were undocumented. For the rest of Latin

Data on undocumented immigrants in the United States are based on estimates, not on actual counts.



Research suggests that, in 2000, between 13 and 15 percent of all immigrants from the Dominican Republic were undocumented.



The proportion of Dominican foreign born who are undocumented is lower than that for other Latin American immigrant groups.

America (excluding Mexico), approximately 25 percent of all foreign born were undocumented.

Table 4.
Estimated Number of Unauthorized Immigrants from the Dominican Republic: 1990 and 2000

Origin	INS 1990	INS 2000	Urban Institute 2002
Total undocumented	3,500,000	7,000,000	8,500,000
Undocumented from the Dominican Republic	46,000	91,000	100,000
Undocumented from the Dominican Republic as a percent of total undocumented	1.3	1.3	1.2

Source: Office of Policy and Planning, Department of Homeland Security (formerly the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service) (January 2003) *Estimates of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population Residing in the United States: 1990 and 2000*. Jeffrey Passel of the Urban Institute estimates approximately 15 percent of all Dominican foreign born are undocumented (personal communication with author).

YEAR OF ARRIVAL

Approximately 43 percent of all Dominican foreign born arrived in the United States between 1990 and 2000, with the majority (62 percent) arriving after 1985, according to the results of Census 2000 (see Table 5 and Figure 5). Inflow peaked between 1990 and 1994, when almost one-fourth of all Dominican foreign born arrived. Between 1995 and 2000, 18 percent of all Dominican foreign born came to the United States.

Table 5.
The Dominican Foreign Born, by Year of Arrival: 2000

Year of arrival	Dominican foreign born	
	Number	Percent
Total	710,921	100.0
1995 to 2000	130,375	18.3
1990 to 1994	173,181	24.4
1985 to 1989	134,756	19.0
1980 to 1984	94,043	13.2
1975 to 1979	55,959	7.9
1970 to 1974	48,324	6.8
Before 1970	74,283	10.4

Note: The Dominican foreign born includes those foreign born who were born in the Dominican Republic as well as those immigrants who were born in other countries and are of Dominican origin or ancestry. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, 5% PUMS File.

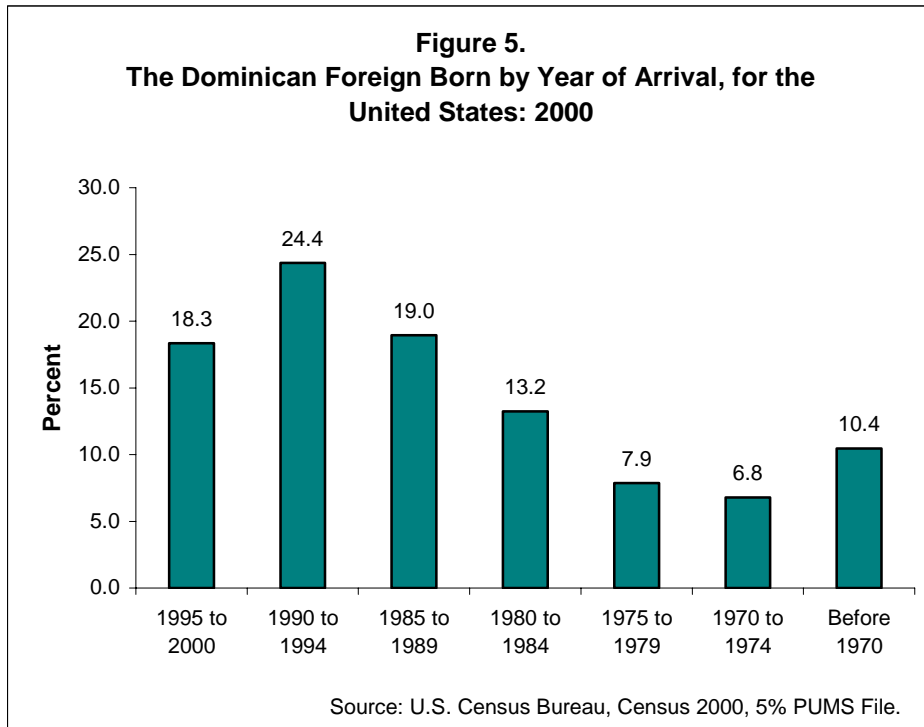
Over 40 percent of all Dominican foreign born in 2000 arrived in the United States between 1990 and 2000.



Approximately one-fourth of all Dominican foreign born in 2000 arrived in the United States between 1990 and 1995.



Over 60 percent of all Dominican foreign born in the United States in 2000 arrived after 1985.



Almost two-thirds (62 percent) of the Dominican foreign born arrived within the last 20 years.



About one in every three Dominican foreign born is an American citizen.



CITIZENSHIP

The Dominican foreign born demonstrate similar rates of citizenship as other foreign born groups in the United States. Of the 710,921 Dominican foreign born in 2000, 37 percent were naturalized citizens while 63 percent were non-citizens (*see* Table 6). In other words, only about one out of every three foreign-born Dominican is an American citizen. For all foreign born in the United States, 40 percent have naturalized.

Table 6.
Citizenship Status of the Dominican Foreign Born: 2000

Citizenship status	Number	Percent
Total	710,921	100.0
Naturalized citizen	261,159	36.7
Not a citizen	449,762	63.3

Note: The Dominican foreign born includes those foreign born who were born in the Dominican Republic *as well as* those immigrants who were born in other countries and are of Dominican origin or ancestry. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, 5% PUMS File.

The Dominican foreign born demonstrate similar rates of citizenship as other foreign-born groups in the United States.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

KEY POINTS

- There are more women than men in the Dominican population, primarily because there are more female than male immigrants.
- The average age of the entire Dominican population in the United States in 2000 was 29 years, while the average age of the Dominican foreign born was 37 years.
- The majority (82 percent) of Dominicans under the age of 15 were born in the United States, while the majority (80 percent) of Dominicans age 15 to 64 were born abroad.
- The majority (68 percent) of all Dominicans were between 15 and 64 years of age.

MALE-TO-FEMALE RATIO

There are more women than men in the Dominican population. The male-to-female ratio for the total Dominican population is 90, indicating 90 males to every 100 females (*see* Table 7). When the population is divided by nativity, the male-to-female ratios of the native and foreign born are quite different. The native male-to-female ratio is 101, indicating an approximately equal sex ratio (about 101 males to 100 females). The foreign born male-to-female ratio of 84 indicates more females than males (about 84 males to every 100 females).

Table 7.
Male-to-Female Ratios of the Dominican Population, by Nativity: 2000

Population	Total	Males	Female	Male-to-female ratio
Total	1,111,142	524,935	586,207	89.5
Native	400,221	201,342	198,879	101.2
Foreign born	710,921	323,593	387,328	83.5

Note: The Dominican population includes anyone who was born in the Dominican Republic or is of Dominican origin or ancestry. The Dominican foreign born includes those foreign born who were born in the Dominican Republic *as well as* those immigrants who were born in other countries and are of Dominican origin or ancestry. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, 5% PUMS File.

AVERAGE AGE AND AGE DISTRIBUTION

The average age of the total Dominican population in 2000 was 29 years. However, when the population is divided by nativity, the average age of the Dominican foreign born was considerably higher than that of natives

A male-to-female ratio indicates the number of males per 100 females in a population.

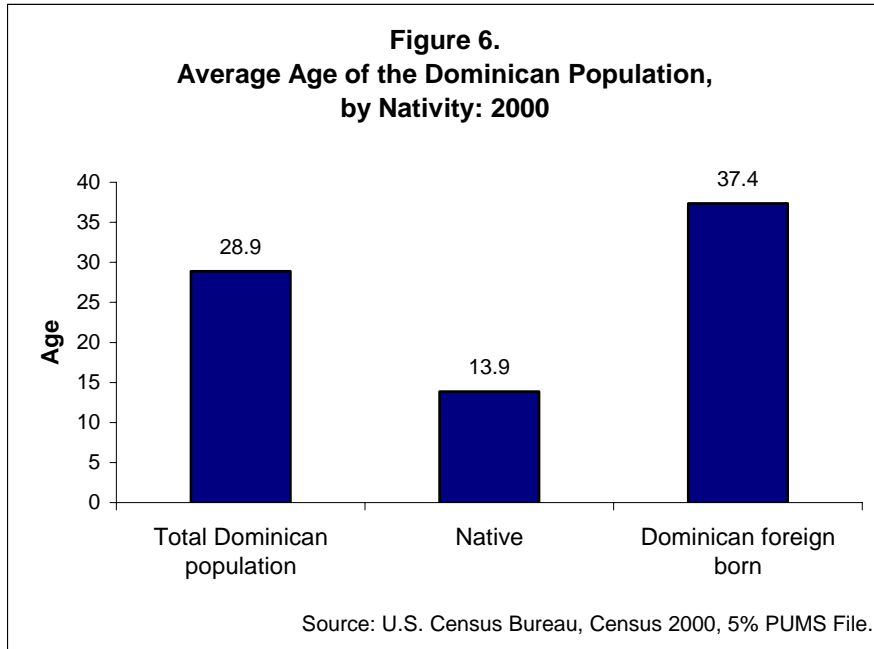


There are more women than men in the Dominican population.



The higher number of women relative to men in the Dominican population is due to the higher number of female immigrants.

(see Figure 6). For the Dominican foreign born, the average age was 37, while the average age for natives was 14.



The average age of the Dominican foreign born was higher because a higher percentage of immigrants were in the older age groups. Among the Dominican foreign born, 89 percent were 18 years of age or older in 2000, compared with only 30 percent of natives (see Table 8). By comparison, the average age of Dominicans who were U.S. natives was younger than the average for the Dominican foreign born because a higher percentage was under the age of 18. For Dominicans who were natives, 70 percent were under the age of 18 compared with 11 percent of the Dominican foreign born.

Like most immigrant groups in the United States, the majority of the Dominican foreign born are in the economically active age groups. In 2000, over 85 percent of all Dominican foreign born were between the ages of 15 and 64, with only 7 percent under the age of 15 and 7 percent age 65 and over. By comparison, only 37 percent of Dominicans who were U.S. natives were age 15 to 64, with 62 percent under the age of 15 and less than 1 percent age 65 and over. Overall, 68 percent of the total Dominican population was between ages 15 and 64.

The average age of the Dominican population in 2000 was 29 years.



The average age of the Dominican foreign born in 2000 was 37 years, while the average age for natives was 14.



The average age of the Dominican foreign born was higher because a higher percentage of immigrants were in the older age groups. Almost 89 percent of all Dominican foreign born were 18 years of age or older, compared with 30 percent of natives.

Table 8.
Distribution of the Dominican Population, by Nativity, Showing Major Age Groupings: 2000

Age	Total Dominican population		U.S. native		Dominican foreign born	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,111,142	100.0	400,221	100.0	710,921	100.0
0 to 14	305,493	27.5	249,233	62.3	52,260	7.4
15 to 64	755,042	68.0	148,093	37.0	606,949	85.4
65 and over	50,607	4.6	2,895	0.7	47,712	6.7
Under 18	361,563	32.5	280,557	70.1	81,006	11.4
18 and over	749,579	67.5	119,664	29.9	629,915	88.6

Note: The Dominican population includes anyone who was born in the Dominican Republic or is of Dominican origin or ancestry. The Dominican foreign born includes those foreign born who were born in the Dominican Republic *as well as* those immigrants who were born in other countries and are of Dominican origin or ancestry. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, 5% PUMS File.

The majority of the Dominican population under the age of 15 were born in the United States (*see* Figure 7). Of the 305,493 Dominicans under age 15, 82 percent were born in the United States. In each age group over age 15, however, the proportion of native born declines as the proportion of foreign born increases. Of the 755,042 Dominicans age 15 to 64, 80 percent were foreign born while only 20 percent were United States natives.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF DOMINICANS BORN IN THE UNITED STATES

The education attainment of Dominicans born in the United States is high relative to other native Hispanics (*see* Table 9). Approximately 80 percent have at least a high school degree, compared with 68 percent of other Hispanics. Approximately one in three (36 percent) native Dominicans has some college or an associate’s degree, while over one in five (22 percent) has at least a Bachelor’s degree. Among other native Hispanics, 28 percent have some college or an associate’s degree, while 13 percent have a Bachelor’s degree or higher.

In a study on the socio-economic characteristics of Dominicans in the United States by Ramona Hernandez, Director of the CUNY Dominican Studies Institute, and Francisco Rivera-Batiz (2003), they also found that native Dominicans were much more likely to obtain a college education than other native Hispanic groups, including Mexicans and Puerto Ricans. The authors conclude that, while the educational attainment of the Dominican foreign born remains relatively low, Dominicans born in the United States have made remarkable educational progress, especially over the last 20 years.

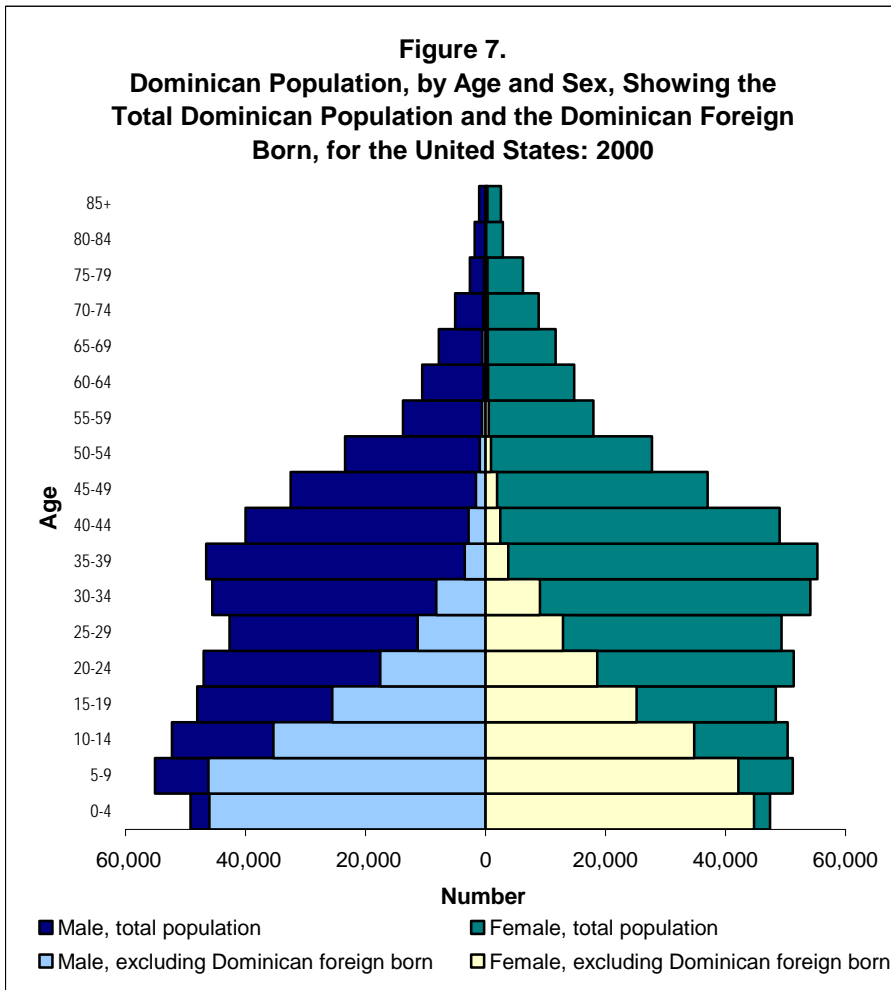
The majority of Dominicans under the age of 15 were born in the United States, while the majority of Dominicans age 15 to 64 were born abroad.



Approximately 80 percent of all Dominicans born in the United States have at least a high school degree.



One in five of all Dominicans born in the United States has at least a Bachelor’s degree.



Dominicans born in the United States represented the majority in the younger age groups while the Dominican foreign born were the majority in the older age groups.



Dominicans born in the United States achieve a higher level of education, on average, than other native Hispanic groups.

Table 9.
Educational Attainment of Native Hispanics and Dominicans in the United States, Age 25 and Over: 2000

Educational attainment	Hispanics (excluding Dominicans)		Dominicans	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	7,907,651	100.0	59,439	100.0
No schooling completed	234,152	3.0	1,253	2.1
Less than high school	2,261,232	28.6	10,680	18.0
Some grade school	788,737	10.0	2,637	4.4
Some high school	1,472,495	18.6	8,043	13.5
High school diploma	2,176,489	27.5	12,955	21.8
Some college/associate's degree	2,198,544	27.8	21,379	36.0
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,037,234	13.1	13,172	22.2
Bachelor's degree	705,428	8.9	9,290	15.6
Graduate degree	331,806	4.2	3,882	6.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, 5% PUMS File.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION: REGIONS, STATES, AND METROPOLITAN AREAS

KEY POINTS

- The majority (82 percent) of all Dominicans in the United States live in the Northeast.
- The three states with the largest Dominican populations are New York, New Jersey, and Florida.
- Among the five states with Dominican populations over 20,000, Rhode Island and Florida experienced the most rapid growth between 1990 and 2000.
- States with Dominican populations under 20,000 in 2000 that experienced rapid growth include Pennsylvania and Connecticut, among others.
- While the Dominican population in New York increased numerically between 1990 and 2000, the proportion of all Dominicans living in this state declined. The proportion of Dominicans living in other states in the Northeast increased during this period.
- Over half of all Dominicans live in the New York metropolitan area.
- While the Dominican population in the New York metropolitan area increased numerically between 1990 and 2000, the proportion of all Dominicans living in this metropolitan area declined. The proportion of Dominicans living in other metropolitan areas in the Northeast increased during this period.
- As in the case in New York, the Dominican population appears to be leaving the Miami metropolitan area for other cities in Florida.

REGIONS

The Northeast of the United States remains the center of the Dominican population. In 2000, over 82 percent of all Dominicans lived in the Northeast, with 14 percent in the South, 2.0 percent in the West, and 1.7 percent in the Midwest (*see* Table 10).

While the Northeast remains dominant, there is some indication that the population is shifting to other regions, especially to the South. Between 1990 and 2000, the Dominican populations of all four regions increased numerically. However, the proportion of all Dominicans living in the Northeast declined, from 86 percent in 1990 to 82 percent in 2000. In

The majority of all Dominicans live in the Northeast.



There is some evidence to suggest that the population is shifting out of the Northeast to other regions, especially the South.



New York, New Jersey, and Florida are the states with the largest number of Dominicans.

Table 10.
The Dominican Population, by Regions^{iv} in the United States: 1990 and 2000

Area	1990		2000		1990 v. 2000	
	Total	Percent of total	Total	Percent of total	Numeric difference	Percent growth
United States	586,700	100.0	1,111,142	100.0	524,442	89.4
Northeast	505,289	86.1	912,010	82.1	406,721	80.5
Midwest	6,905	1.2	19,304	1.7	12,399	179.6
South	61,505	10.5	157,672	14.2	96,167	156.4
West	13,001	2.2	22,156	2.0	9,155	70.4

Note: The Dominican population includes anyone who was born in the Dominican Republic or is of Dominican origin or ancestry. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census of Population and Housing and Census 2000, 5% PUMS Files.

1990, 14 percent of all Dominicans lived in the South, West, and Midwest. By 2000, this proportion had risen to 18 percent.

STATES

The ten states with the largest number of Dominicans in 2000 were New York, New Jersey, Florida, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, California, Texas, and Maryland (*see* Table 11 and the map entitled “The Dominican Population in the United States”). Over 57 percent of the Dominican population lived in New York, with 12 percent in New Jersey, 10 percent in Florida, and 7 percent in Massachusetts. Combined, the eight contiguous states of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Maryland account for 83 percent of the Dominican community.

Table 11.
States with the Largest Dominican Populations: 2000

State	Number	Percent of total
Total	1,111,142	100.0
New York	638,578	57.5
New Jersey	134,421	12.1
Florida	109,705	9.9
Massachusetts	75,986	6.8
Rhode Island	26,254	2.4
Pennsylvania	19,556	1.8
Connecticut	15,261	1.4
California	12,118	1.1
Texas	8,986	0.8
Maryland	8,947	0.8

Note: The Dominican population includes anyone who was born in the Dominican Republic or is of Dominican origin or ancestry. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, 5% PUMS File.

Over half of all Dominicans live in the state of New York.



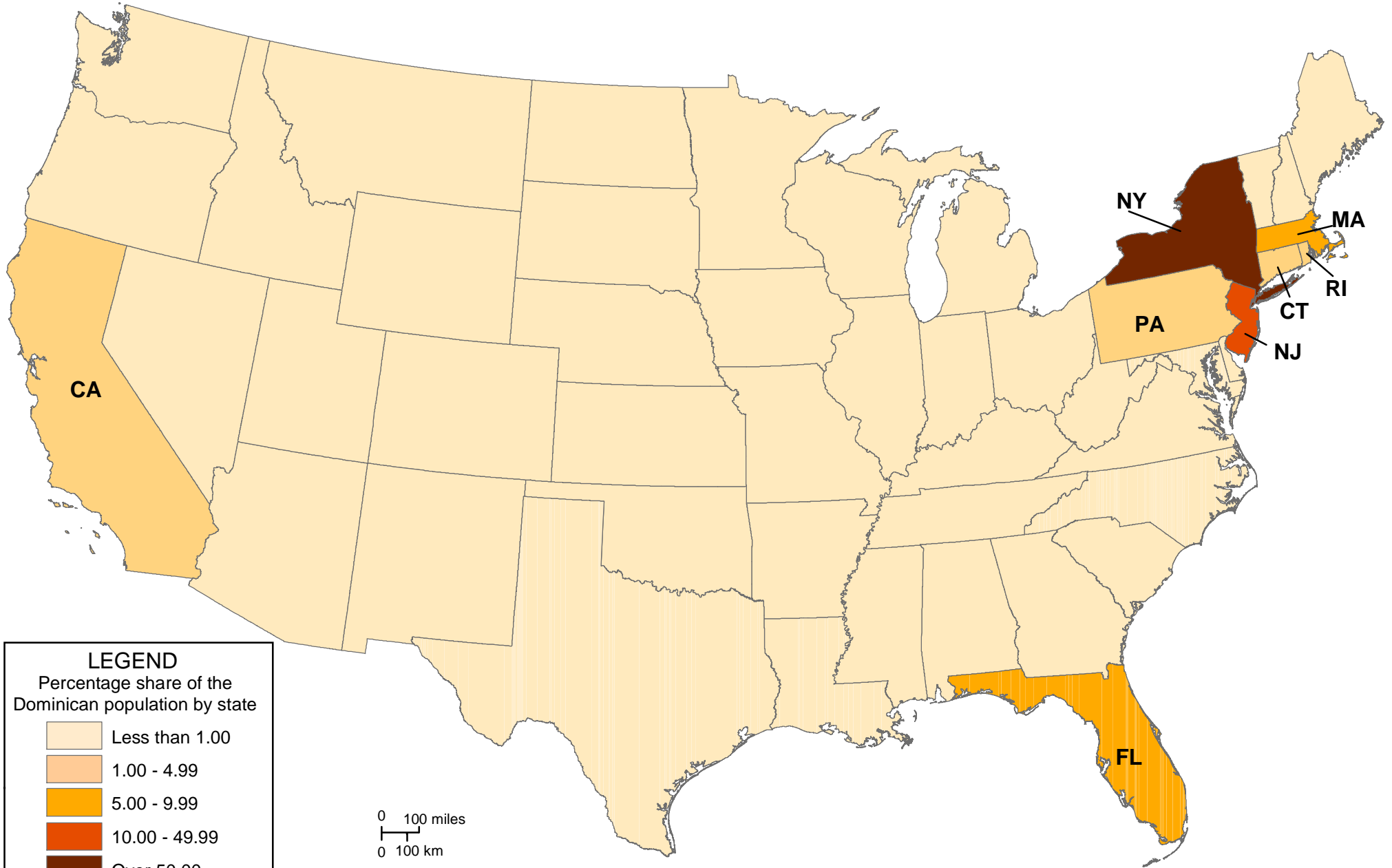
Between 1990 and 2000, the proportion of all Dominicans living in the state of New York declined.



Combined, the eight contiguous states of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Maryland account for 83 percent of the Dominican population.

The Dominican Population in the United States*

including the foreign born and those of Dominican origin and ancestry



LEGEND

Percentage share of the Dominican population by state

- Less than 1.00
- 1.00 - 4.99
- 5.00 - 9.99
- 10.00 - 49.99
- Over 50.00

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, 5% PUMS file.

0 100 miles
0 100 km

*The states of Alaska and Hawaii each represented less than 1 percent of the total Dominican population in 2000.

Between 1990 and 2000, the proportion of all Dominicans living in New York declined significantly. While in 2000 over half (57 percent) of all Dominicans lived in New York, in 1990 67 percent did so. States that experienced notable increases in their proportions between 1990 and 2000 include: Florida (from 7.0 percent to 9.9 percent), New Jersey (10.4 percent to 12.1 percent), Massachusetts (5.7 percent to 6.8 percent), Pennsylvania (0.7 percent to 1.8 percent), Rhode Island (1.7 percent to 2.4 percent), and Connecticut (0.8 percent to 1.4 percent).

See Appendix A for information on all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

STATES OF GROWTH

The states with the largest numeric increases in their Dominican populations between 1990 and 2000 were, not surprisingly, New York, New Jersey, Florida, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island (*see* Table 12). The Dominican populations of each of these states – with the exception of New York – more than doubled in size. Rhode Island had the fastest growing Dominican population, with a 168 percent increase, followed by Florida with a 167 percent increase.

Table 12.
States with the Largest Numeric Increases in Their Dominican Populations: 1990 and 2000

State	1990	2000	Numeric increase, 1990 to 2000		Percent increase, 1990 to 2000	
	Dominican population	Dominican population	Number	Rank	Percent	Rank
New York	391,040	638,578	247,538	1	63.3	37
New Jersey	60,894	134,421	73,527	2	120.7	32
Florida	41,125	109,705	68,580	3	166.8	22
Massachusetts	33,436	75,986	42,550	4	127.3	30
Rhode Island	9,787	26,254	16,467	5	168.3	21
Pennsylvania	4,232	19,556	15,324	6	362.1	8
Connecticut	4,560	15,261	10,701	7	234.7	14
Maryland	3,568	8,947	5,379	8	150.8	24
Texas	4,088	8,986	4,898	9	119.8	33
North Carolina	1,656	5,889	4,233	10	255.6	10
Illinois	3,000	7,200	4,200	11	140.0	26
Georgia	2,123	5,983	3,860	12	181.8	20
Virginia	2,634	6,145	3,511	13	133.3	29
California	8,680	12,118	3,438	14	39.6	39
Ohio	1,140	3,755	2,615	15	229.4	15

Note: The Dominican population includes anyone who was born in the Dominican Republic or is of Dominican origin or ancestry. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census of Population and Housing and Census 2000, 5% PUMS Files.

The states with the largest numeric increases in their Dominican populations between 1990 and 2000 were New York, New Jersey, and Florida.



Among the five states with the largest Dominican populations, Rhode Island and Florida experienced the most rapid growth between 1990 and 2000.



States with Dominican populations under 20,000 in 2000 that experienced rapid growth include Pennsylvania and Connecticut, among others.

Among states with Dominican populations of less than 20,000 in 2000, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, North Carolina, and Ohio ranked among the top 15 with both the largest numeric increases and the largest percent increases between 1990 and 2000.

METROPOLITAN AREAS

There were eight metropolitan areas with Dominican populations over 20,000 in 2000 (see Table 13). The largest among these was New York, with a Dominican population of 597,918, followed by Miami (54,969), Bergen-Passaic (45,180), Boston (39,063) and Jersey City (38,454). Over half (54 percent) of all Dominicans in the United States in 2000 lived in the New York metropolitan area.

Appendix B lists the 40 metropolitan areas with the largest Dominican populations in 2000.

Table 13.
Metropolitan Areas with the Largest Dominican Populations: 2000

Metropolitan area	Total population	Percent of total
Total	1,111,142	100.0
New York-Northeastern NJ	597,918	53.8
Miami-Hialeah, FL	54,969	4.9
Bergen-Passaic, NJ	45,180	4.1
Boston, MA	39,063	3.5
Jersey City, NJ	38,454	3.5
Nassau County, NY	27,538	2.5
Lawrence-Haverhill, MA/NH	27,323	2.5
Providence-Fall River-Pawtucket, MA/RI	26,275	2.4
Newark, NJ	22,636	2.0
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ	17,272	1.6
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL	15,646	1.4
Orlando, FL	14,559	1.3

Note: The Dominican population includes anyone who was born in the Dominican Republic or is of Dominican origin or ancestry.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, 5% PUMS File.

METROPOLITAN AREAS: THE NORTHEAST

Of the over 900,000 Dominicans living in the Northeast in 2000, 66 percent lived in the New York metropolitan area (see Table 14 and the map entitled “The Dominican Population in the Northeastern United States”), followed by 5 percent in Bergen-Passaic, and 4 percent each in Boston and Jersey City.

New York, with over a half million Dominicans, had the largest Dominican population of any metropolitan area in 2000.



Over half of all Dominicans lived in the New York metropolitan area in 2000.



While the number of Dominicans living in the Northeast is increasing, the proportion living in the New York metropolitan area is declining.

Table 14.
Metropolitan Areas in the Northeast with the Largest Dominican Populations in 2000: 1990 and 2000

Area	1990		2000		1990 v. 2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Numeric difference	Percent growth
Northeast	484,517	100.0	912,010	100.0	427,493	88.2
New York-Northeastern NJ	373,066	77.0	597,918	65.6	224,852	60.3
Bergen-Passaic, NJ	20,149	4.2	45,180	5.0	25,031	124.2
Boston, MA	17,060	3.5	39,063	4.3	22,003	129.0
Jersey City, NJ	19,421	4.0	38,454	4.2	19,033	98.0
Nassau County, NY	11,658	2.4	27,538	3.0	15,880	136.2
Lawrence-Haverhill, MA/NH	13,131	2.7	27,323	3.0	14,192	108.1
Providence-Fall River-Pawtucket, MA/RI	9,035	1.9	26,275	2.9	17,240	190.8
Newark, NJ	8,373	1.7	22,636	2.5	14,263	170.3
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ	9,601	2.0	17,272	1.9	7,671	79.9
Philadelphia, PA/NJ	3,023	0.6	10,827	1.2	7,804	258.2

Note: The Dominican population includes anyone who was born in the Dominican Republic or is of Dominican origin or ancestry. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, 5% PUMS File.

As with the state of New York, there is evidence to suggest that, while the number of Dominicans living in the Northeast is increasing, the proportion of all Dominicans residing in the New York metropolitan area is declining. In 1990, 77 percent of Dominicans in the Northeast lived in New York, but by 2000, 66 percent did so. During the same period, the proportion of Dominicans living in Northeastern metropolitan areas around New York, including Bergen-Passaic, Jersey City, Nassau County, and Newark, increased (*see* map entitled “The Dominican Population in the New York Metropolitan Area”), as did other metropolitan areas, including Boston, Lawrence-Haverhill, Providence (*see* map entitled “The Dominican Population in the Boston Area”), and Philadelphia.

METROPOLITAN AREAS: FLORIDA

The three metropolitan areas in Florida with the largest Dominican populations include Miami, Fort Lauderdale, and Orlando (*see* Table 15 and the map entitled “Dominican population in Florida”). Half of all Dominicans in Florida live in the Miami metropolitan area, with 14 percent in Fort Lauderdale and 13 percent in Orlando.

Over half of all Dominicans in Florida live in the Miami metropolitan area.



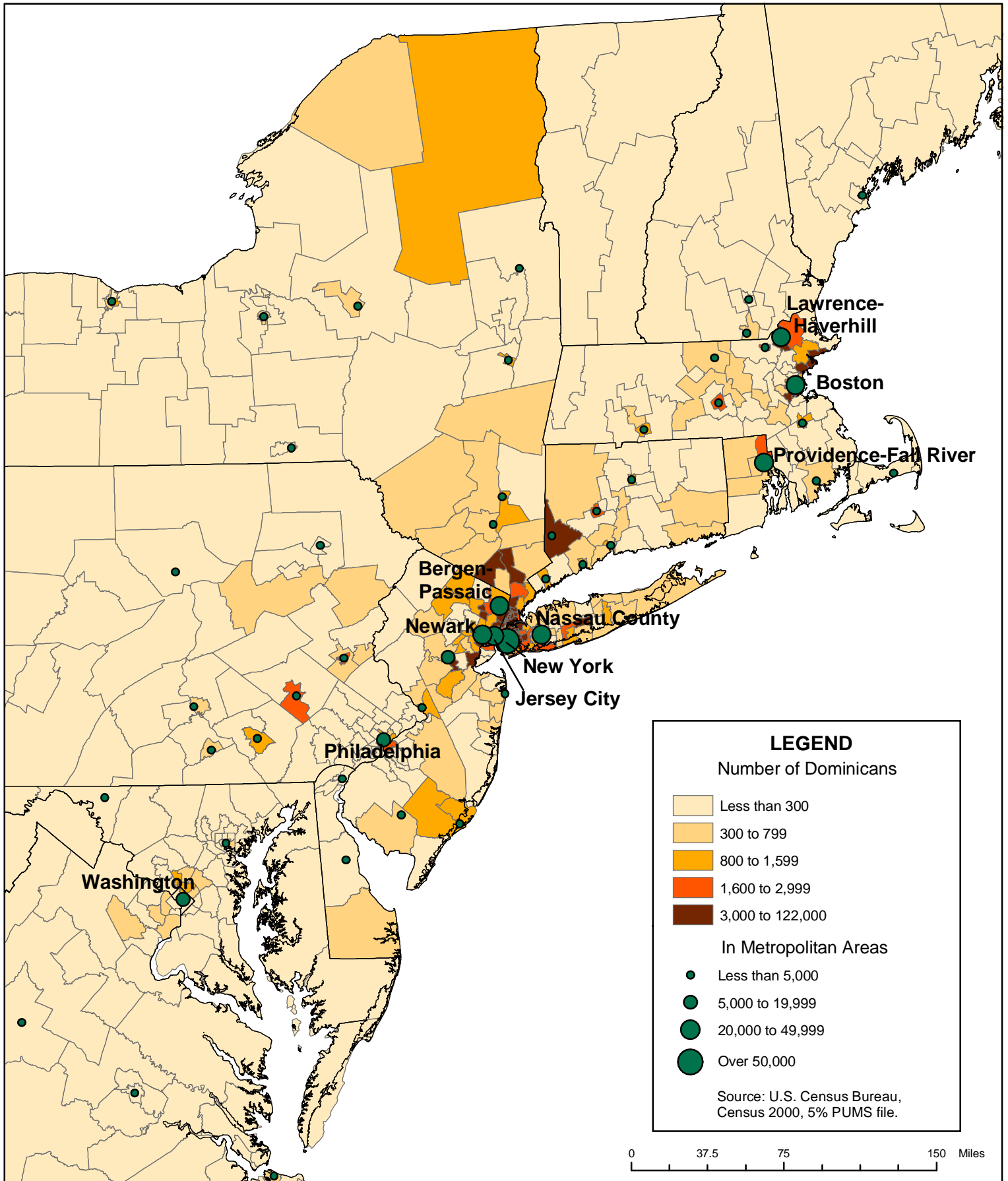
There is evidence to suggest that the proportion of Dominicans in Florida living in Miami is declining.



Between 1990 and 2000, the proportion of Dominicans in Florida living in Fort Lauderdale, Orlando, Tampa, and West Palm Beach increased.

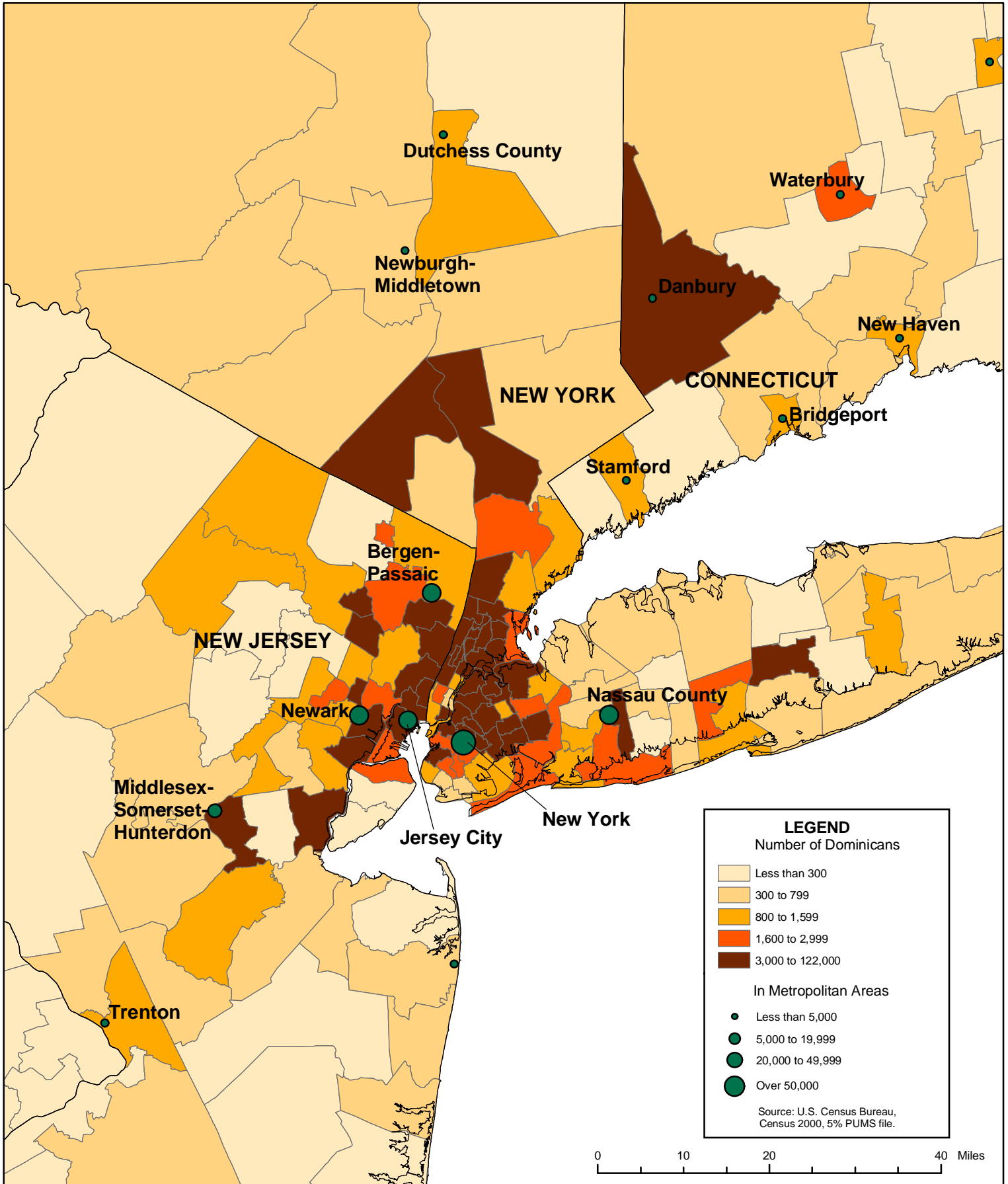
The Dominican Population in the Northeastern United States

including the foreign born and those of Dominican origin and ancestry



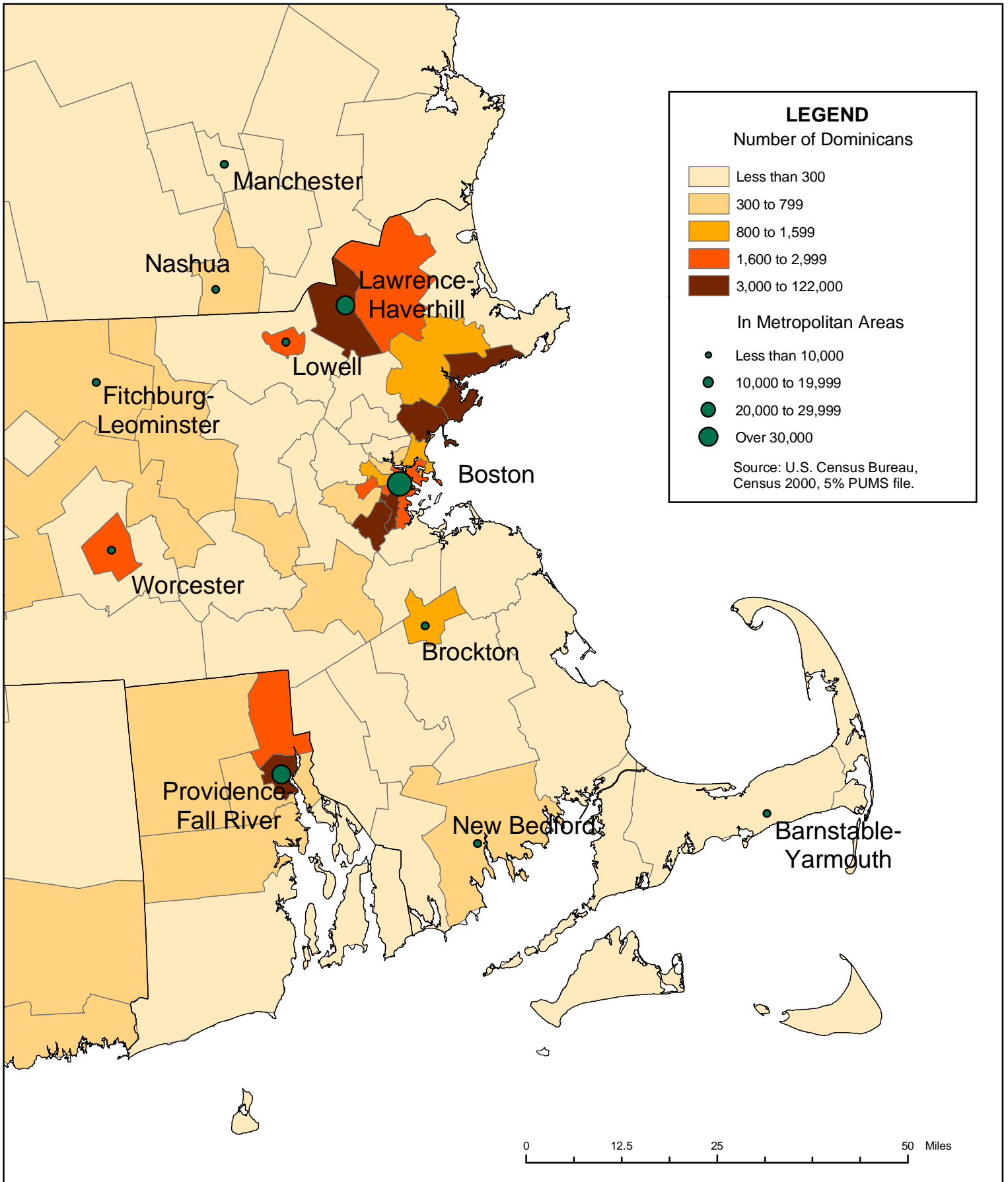
The Dominican Population in the New York Metropolitan Area

including the foreign born and those of Dominican origin and ancestry



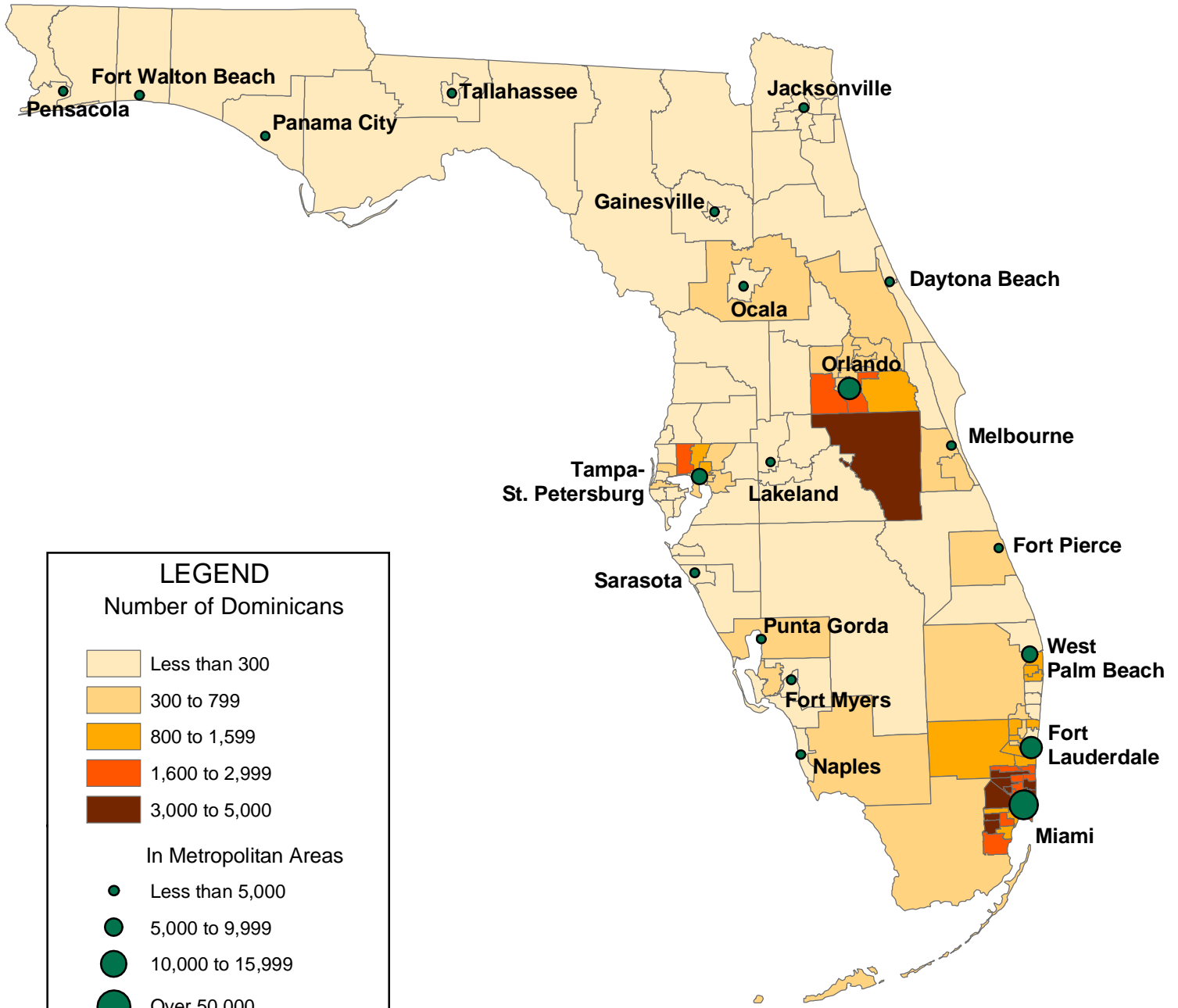
The Dominican Population in the Boston Area

including the foreign born and those of Dominican origin and ancestry



The Dominican Population in Florida

including the foreign born and those of Dominican origin and ancestry



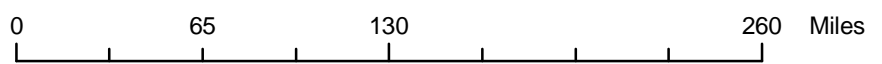
LEGEND
Number of Dominicans

Lightest yellow	Less than 300
Light yellow	300 to 799
Yellow-orange	800 to 1,599
Orange	1,600 to 2,999
Dark orange	3,000 to 5,000

In Metropolitan Areas

Small green dot	Less than 5,000
Medium green dot	5,000 to 9,999
Large green dot	10,000 to 15,999
Very large green dot	Over 50,000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, 5% PUMS file.



As with the New York metropolitan area, there is some evidence to suggest that the proportion of Dominicans living in Miami is declining, even though the number of Dominicans in Florida is increasing. In 1990, 67 percent of the Dominican population in Florida lived in the Miami metropolitan area, but by 2000, just over half did. By comparison, the proportion of the population living in Fort Lauderdale, Orlando, Tampa, and West Palm Beach increased.

Table 15.
Metropolitan Areas in Florida with the Largest Dominican Populations: 2000

Metropolitan area	1990		2000		1990 v. 2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Numeric difference	Percent growth
Florida	41,125	100.0	109,705	100.0	68,580	166.8
Miami-Hialeah	27,610	67.1	54,969	50.1	27,359	99.1
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach	4,322	10.5	15,646	14.3	11,324	262.0
Orlando	3,558	8.7	14,559	13.3	11,001	309.2
Tampa-St. Petersburg Clearwater	1,804	4.4	8,292	7.6	6,488	359.6
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach	1,353	3.3	6,341	5.8	4,988	368.7

Note: The Dominican population includes anyone who was born in the Dominican Republic or is of Dominican origin or ancestry. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, 5% PUMS File.

METROPOLITAN AREAS: FUTURE GROWTH

Between 2000 and 2010, the Dominican population is projected to increase from 1.1 million to 1.3 million in 2004, to 1.4 million in 2006, and then to 1.6 million in 2010 (*see* Table 16 and Table 17). Separate projections for the Northeast suggest the population will increase from 912,000 in 2000 to 1.1 million in 2004, remain at 1.1 million through 2006, and increase to 1.3 million in 2010. For the South, the Dominican population is expected to increase from 158,000 in 2000 to 183,000 in 2004, 196,000 in 2006, and 221,000 in 2010. Note that these projections assume there is no movement by Dominicans among any of the regions.

The estimated population totals shown in Table 16 for selected states and metropolitan areas use the growth rates derived from the regional projections to generate the values for 2004, 2006, and 2010. For example, the growth rates suggested by the population projection for the South as a whole was used for the Florida projection, while the growth rates suggested by the Northeast were used for Boston, New York, and other Northeastern metropolitan areas.

The Dominican population in the Northeast is projected to increase from 912,000 in 2000 to 1.1 million in 2004, remain at 1.1 million through 2006, and increase to 1.3 million by 2010.



The Dominican population in the South is projected to increase from 158,000 in 2000 to 183,000 in 2004, 196,000 in 2006, and 221,000 in 2010.

While this method likely provides reasonable estimates of future populations over the next ten years, especially for areas with large Dominican communities, it assumes a) an equivalent growth rate for all metropolitan areas within a region and b) no movement of Dominicans among metropolitan areas. Ultimately, the accuracy of these projections will depend on how these assumptions hold up through time.

For example, research by Ramona Hernandez, Director of the CUNY Dominican Studies Institute, suggests that an increasing number of Dominican immigrants are moving from the Dominican Republic directly to Boston. She has also found that many Dominicans are migrating internally, moving from New York and other areas to Boston.^v This research suggests that the growth rate of the Boston metropolitan area is likely to be higher than the growth rate for the Northeast region as a whole. This may mean that the Boston projection underestimates the future size of the Dominican population.

Table 16.
The Dominican Population in Selected Regions, States, and Metropolitan Areas in 2000, Showing Projected Population Totals for 2004, 2006, and 2010

Area	2000	Projected population size in:		
		2004	2006	2010
Total	1,111,142	1,289,925	1,380,705	1,565,599
Northeast	912,010	1,059,605	1,134,518	1,287,403
<i>Connecticut</i>	15,261	17,731	18,984	21,543
Danbury	3,086	3,585	3,839	4,356
Hartford-Bristol-Middleton-New Britain	2,751	3,196	3,422	3,883
Waterbury	2,123	2,467	2,641	2,997
Bridgeport	1,568	1,822	1,951	2,213
Stamford	1,475	1,714	1,835	2,082
New Haven-Meriden	1,309	1,521	1,628	1,848
<i>Massachusetts</i>	75,986	88,283	94,525	107,263
Boston	39,063	45,385	48,593	55,142
Lawrence-Haverhill	27,323	31,745	33,989	38,569
Worcester	2,806	3,260	3,491	3,961
Lowell	1,989	2,311	2,474	2,808
Springfield-Holyoke-Chicopee	1,494	1,736	1,858	2,109
<i>New Jersey</i>	134,421	156,175	167,216	189,750
Bergen-Passaic	45,180	52,492	56,203	63,777
Jersey City	38,454	44,677	47,836	54,282
Newark	22,636	26,299	28,159	31,953
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon	17,272	20,067	21,486	24,381
Atlantic City	2,880	3,346	3,583	4,065
Monmouth-Ocean	2,298	2,670	2,859	3,244
Trenton	1,849	2,148	2,300	2,610
<i>New York</i>	638,578	741,922	794,375	901,424
New York-Northeastern New Jersey	597,918	694,682	743,795	844,028
Nassau County	27,538	31,995	34,257	38,873
Rochester	1,898	2,205	2,361	2,679
Newburgh-Middletown	1,486	1,726	1,849	2,098
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	1,364	1,585	1,697	1,925
Dutchess County	1,147	1,333	1,427	1,619
Buffalo-Niagara Falls	1,042	1,211	1,296	1,471
<i>Pennsylvania</i>	19,556	22,721	24,327	27,605
Philadelphia	10,827	12,579	13,469	15,284
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	3,838	4,459	4,774	5,418
Reading	2,772	3,221	3,448	3,913
Lancaster	1,167	1,356	1,452	1,647
<i>Rhode Island</i>	26,254	30,503	32,659	37,060
Providence-Fall River-Pawtucket	26,275	30,527	32,685	37,090

Table 16 (continued).
The Dominican Population in Selected Regions, States, and Metropolitan Areas in 2000, Showing Projected Population Totals for 2004, 2006, and 2010

Area	2000	Projected population size in:		
		2004	2006	2010
<i>South</i>	157,672	182,930	195,683	221,436
<i>District of Columbia</i>	11,823	13,717	14,673	16,604
Washington, DC	11,823	13,717	14,673	16,604
<i>Florida</i>	68,580	79,566	85,113	96,314
Miami-Hialeah	54,969	63,775	68,221	77,199
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach	15,646	18,152	19,418	21,973
Orlando	14,559	16,891	18,069	20,447
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	8,292	9,620	10,291	11,645
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach	6,341	7,357	7,870	8,905
Melbourne-Titusville-Cocoa-Palm Bay	1,130	1,311	1,402	1,587
Jacksonville	1,124	1,304	1,395	1,579
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	1,070	1,241	1,328	1,503
<i>Maryland</i>	5,379	6,241	6,676	7,554
Baltimore	1,712	1,986	2,125	2,404
<i>Virginia</i>	6,145	7,129	8,848	12,426

Note: The Dominican population includes anyone who was born in the Dominican Republic or is of Dominican origin or ancestry. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, 5% PUMS File.

Table 17.
The Dominican Population in Selected States and State Clusters in 2000, Showing Projected Population Totals for 2004, 2006, and 2010

Area	2000	Projected population size in:		
		2004	2006	2010
Massachusetts <i>plus</i>				
Rhode Island	102,240	118,786	127,184	144,323
Connecticut <i>plus</i>				
New York	653,839	759,653	813,359	922,967
New Jersey	134,421	156,175	167,216	189,750
Pennsylvania	19,556	22,721	24,327	27,605
Maryland <i>plus</i>				
Virginia <i>plus</i>				
the District of Columbia	23,347	27,087	30,197	36,584
Florida	68,580	79,566	85,113	96,314

Note: The Dominican population includes anyone who was born in the Dominican Republic or is of Dominican origin or ancestry. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, 5% PUMS File.

APPENDIX A

The Dominican Population, for the United States, Regions, and States: 1990 and 2000

Area	1990		2000		1990 v. 2000	
	Total	Percent of total	Total	Percent of total	Numeric difference	Percent growth
United States	586,700	100.0	1,111,142	100.0	524,442	89.4
Region						
Northeast	505,289	86.1	912,010	82.1	406,721	80.5
Midwest	6,905	1.2	19,304	1.7	12,399	179.6
South	61,505	10.5	157,672	14.2	96,167	156.4
West	13,001	2.2	22,156	2.0	9,155	70.4
State						
Alabama	453	0.1	1,280	0.1	827	182.6
Alaska	546	0.1	1,206	0.1	660	120.9
Arizona	465	0.1	1,579	0.1	1,114	239.6
Arkansas	320	0.1	407	--	87	27.2
California	8,680	1.5	12,118	1.1	3,438	39.6
Colorado	828	0.1	1,432	0.1	604	72.9
Connecticut	4,560	0.8	15,261	1.4	10,701	234.7
Delaware	227	--	1,113	0.1	886	390.3
District of Columbia	1,842	0.3	2,153	0.2	311	16.9
Florida	41,125	7.0	109,705	9.9	68,580	166.8
Georgia	2,123	0.4	5,983	0.5	3,860	181.8
Hawaii	342	0.1	453	--	111	32.5
Idaho	68	--	221	--	153	225.0
Illinois	3,000	0.5	7,200	0.6	4,200	140.0
Indiana	620	0.1	1,455	0.1	835	134.7
Iowa	240	--	274	--	34	14.2
Kansas	335	0.1	280	--	-55	-16.4
Kentucky	451	0.1	1,105	0.1	654	145.0
Louisiana	897	0.2	1,946	0.2	1,049	116.9
Maine	88	--	438	--	350	397.7
Maryland	3,568	0.6	8,947	0.8	5,379	150.8
Massachusetts	33,436	5.7	75,986	6.8	42,550	127.3
Michigan	1,236	0.2	3,591	0.3	2,355	190.5
Minnesota	32	--	1,024	0.1	992	3,100.0
Mississippi	180	--	515	--	335	186.1
Missouri	155	--	847	0.1	692	446.5
Montana	27	--	92	--	65	240.7
Nebraska	9	--	197	--	188	2,088.9
Nevada	669	0.1	1,692	0.2	1,023	152.9
New Hampshire	1,132	0.2	1,432	0.1	300	26.5
New Jersey	60,894	10.4	134,421	12.1	73,527	120.7
New Mexico	507	0.1	781	0.1	274	54.0
New York	391,040	66.7	638,578	57.5	247,538	63.3
North Carolina	1,656	0.3	5,889	0.5	4,233	255.6
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--

Appendix A (continued).

**The Dominican Population, for the United States, Regions, and States:
1990 and 2000**

Area	1990		2000		1990 v. 2000	
	Total	Percent of total	Total	Percent of total	Numeric difference	Percent growth
Ohio	1,140	0.2	3,755	0.3	2,615	229.4
Oklahoma	252	--	877	0.1	625	248.0
Oregon	152	--	647	0.1	495	325.7
Pennsylvania	4,232	0.7	19,556	1.8	15,324	362.1
Rhode Island	9,787	1.7	26,254	2.4	16,467	168.3
South Carolina	852	0.1	1,102	0.1	250	29.3
South Dakota	--	--	5	--	5	--
Tennessee	600	0.1	1,410	0.1	810	135.0
Texas	4,088	0.7	8,986	0.8	4,898	119.8
Utah	106	--	667	0.1	561	529.2
Vermont	120	--	84	--	-36	-30.0
Virginia	2,634	0.4	6,145	0.6	3,511	133.3
Washington	582	0.1	1,268	0.1	686	117.9
West Virginia	237	--	109	--	-128	-54.0
Wisconsin	138	--	676	0.1	538	389.9
Wyoming	29	--	--	--	-29	-100.0

-- Figure is zero or rounds to 0.0. Notes: 1. The Dominican population includes anyone who was born in the Dominican Republic or is of Dominican origin or ancestry. 2. The Northeast region includes the states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The South region includes the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia, and the District of Columbia. The West region includes the states of Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The Midwest region includes the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census of Population and Housing and Census 2000, 5% PUMS Files.

APPENDIX B

The 40 Metropolitan Areas with the Largest Dominican Populations: 2000

Metropolitan area	Total population	Percent of total
Total	1,111,142	100.0
New York-Northeastern NJ	597,918	53.8
Miami-Hialeah, FL	54,969	4.9
Bergen-Passaic, NJ	45,180	4.1
Boston, MA	39,063	3.5
Jersey City, NJ	38,454	3.5
Nassau Co, NY	27,538	2.5
Lawrence-Haverhill, MA/NH	27,323	2.5
Providence-Fall River-Pawtucket, MA/RI	26,275	2.4
Newark, NJ	22,636	2.0
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ	17,272	1.6
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL	15,646	1.4
Orlando, FL	14,559	1.3
Washington, DC/MD/VA	11,823	1.1
Philadelphia, PA/NJ	10,827	1.0
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	8,292	0.7
Chicago-Gary-Lake, IL	6,807	0.6
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL	6,341	0.6
Atlanta, GA	3,936	0.4
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	3,900	0.4
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA/NJ	3,838	0.3
Houston-Brazoria, TX	3,632	0.3
Danbury, CT	3,086	0.3
Atlantic City, NJ	2,880	0.3
Worcester, MA	2,806	0.3
Reading, PA	2,772	0.2
Hartford-Bristol-Middleton-New Britain, CT	2,751	0.2
Monmouth-Ocean, NJ	2,298	0.2
Norfolk-VA Beach-Newport News, VA	2,125	0.2
Waterbury, CT	2,123	0.2
Lowell, MA/NH	1,989	0.2
Rochester, NY	1,898	0.2
Trenton, NJ	1,849	0.2
San Diego, CA	1,750	0.2
Baltimore, MD	1,712	0.2
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, SC	1,593	0.2
Bridgeport, CT	1,568	0.1
Detroit, MI	1,554	0.1
Grand Rapids, MI	1,541	0.1
Riverside-San Bernadino, CA	1,532	0.1
Springfield-Holyoke-Chicopee, MA	1,494	0.1

Note: The Dominican population includes anyone who was born in the Dominican Republic or is of Dominican origin or ancestry. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, 5% PUMS File.

APPENDIX C: DATA SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY

DATA

This report is based on U.S. Census Bureau data, including the 1990 Census of Population and Housing and Census 2000.

The 1990 and 2000 data were derived from the 5 percent public use micro-sample (PUMS) files available from the University of Minnesota's IPUMS site (see <http://www.ipums.umn.edu/usa/> for more information).

All data refer to the Dominican population in the United States.

DEFINING THE DOMINICAN POPULATION

In this report, the Dominican population includes all those who were born in the Dominican Republic as well as those who define themselves as Dominican through origin or ancestry. This includes immigrants who were born in countries other than the Dominican Republic who reported their origin or ancestry as Dominican.

CENSUS 2000 AND THE HISPANIC UNDERCOUNT

The Hispanic population experienced considerable growth between 1990 and 2000, increasing from 22.4 million to 35.3 million. In spite of this growth, many experts felt that the 2000 counts for the smaller Hispanic origin groups, such as the Dominicans, were too low. There is evidence to suggest that this may be the case (see Cresce, Schmidley, and Ramirez 2004). The undercount was partly due to changes to the Hispanic origin question on the Census 2000 questionnaire, which no longer provided examples of specific groups (e.g., Colombian, Dominican, Salvadoran) as the questionnaire did in 1990. As a result, many respondents reported a general term, such as Hispanic or Latino, rather than a specific origin group, resulting in lower numbers for some Hispanic communities.

The impact of the changes to the Hispanic origin question can be seen when the numbers of Dominican Hispanics, as enumerated by the 1990 and 2000 censuses, are compared with the numbers derived using a broader definition combining Hispanic origin, ancestry, and place of birth. The 1990 census enumerated 520,151 Dominican Hispanics. Using the broader definition, this report counted 586,700 persons as Dominican, a

difference of less than 50,000. In 2000, the census enumerated 764,945 Dominican Hispanics. Using the broader definition, this report counted 1,111,142 persons as Dominican, a difference of close to 350,000.

DOMINICAN POPULATION PROJECTIONS

The population projections included in this report use the component method and account for mortality, fertility, immigration and emigration by single year age-sex groups.

The age-sex distribution for the total Dominican population and the Dominican foreign born were derived from the Census 2000 5% PUMS file.

The age-specific death rates and age-specific fertility rates were derived from the “Population Projections of the United States by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, and Nativity: 1999 to 2100” (middle series, for 2000) published by the Population Projections Program, Population Division of the U.S. Census Bureau. For more information, see:

<http://www.census.gov/population/projections/nation/detail/np-dl-b.txt>.

The age-specific fertility and mortality rates were held constant for the 2000 to 2010 period, although the number of births and deaths fluctuated as a result of changes in the age-sex distribution each year, which was aged. The same fertility and mortality rates were used for native and foreign-born Dominicans.

The total annual number of legal immigrant arrivals was estimated at 22,800. This number was based on the average number of permanent immigrant arrivals between 1997 and 1999 and includes an estimated 600 Dominicans from countries other than the Dominican Republic. The 22,800 arrivals were imputed an age and sex based on the age-sex distribution of the Dominican foreign born. The number of legal arrivals was held constant between 2000 and 2010.

The total annual number of undocumented was estimated at 4,025. Work by Jeff Passel of the Urban Institute suggests that 15 percent of all immigrants from the Dominican Republic are undocumented. Assuming the 22,000 legal Dominican immigrants represent about 85 percent of all immigrants, approximately 3,885 undocumented immigrants represent the remaining 15 percent. Because about 4 percent of all Dominican immigrants were born in countries other than the Dominican Republic, an additional 140 undocumented were added, making a total of 4,025. The undocumented were imputed an age favoring age groups under 35. They were also imputed a sex based on the sex distribution of the Dominican

foreign born by age. The number of undocumented was held constant between 2000 and 2010.

Rates of emigration were derived from Ahmed and Robinson (1994) and were annualized by Jeff Passel of the Urban Institute (personal communication). Emigration rates were held constant between 2000 and 2010 and were applied to the age-sex distribution of the total Dominican foreign born, which was aged through time.

The population projections for the Northeast and South regions were completed in essentially the same manner. The only difference was that the distribution of permanent immigrants and the undocumented was based on the regional distribution of the total Dominican foreign-born population. Because 82 percent of all Dominican foreign born live in the Northeast, the Northeast was allotted 82 percent of all permanent and undocumented immigrants. The South, which has 13 percent of all Dominican foreign born, was allotted 13 percent of all permanent and undocumented immigrants. Internal immigration of Dominicans among regions was assumed to be negligible.

The estimated population totals for selected states and metropolitan areas use the growth rates derived from the regional projections to generate the values for 2004, 2006, and 2010. For example, Florida uses the growth rates suggested by the population projection for the South as a whole, while Massachusetts uses the growth rates suggested by the Northeast. While this method likely provides reasonable estimates of future populations over the next ten years, especially for areas with large Dominican communities, it assumes a) an equivalent growth rate for all metropolitan areas within a region and b) no movement among metropolitan areas. Ultimately, the accuracy of these projections will depend on how these assumptions hold up through time.

ENDNOTES

ⁱ Specifically, the Dominican population (1,111,142) includes those who were 1) born in the Dominican Republic (698,106), 2) not born in the Dominican Republic *and* reported Dominican as their Hispanic origin (261,688), 3) not born in the Dominican Republic *and* reported “Hispanic” or another general term (e.g., Latino) as their Hispanic origin *and* reported Dominican as one of their ancestries (93,830), and 4) not born in the Dominican Republic *and* reported Dominican as one of their ancestries, regardless of their Hispanic origin (57,518).

ⁱⁱ A *native* is someone who was a United States citizen at birth. This includes 1) people born in one of the 50 states and the District of Columbia; 2) people born in the United States Insular Areas, such as Puerto Rico or Guam; and 3) people who were born abroad to at least one parent who was a United States citizen. By comparison, the term *foreign born* refers to those who were not United States citizens at birth.

ⁱⁱⁱ As of the writing of this report, the Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics has not released immigration data for the years 2003 and 2004.

^{iv} The Northeast region includes the states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The South region includes the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia, and the District of Columbia. The West region includes the states of Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The Midwest region includes the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

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