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TABLE 1
 ... , 2005-2007

Classification	Frequency	Percentage
ES	56,761	13%
Int	29,746	7%
I	24,597	5%
D	21,540	5%
J	20,965	5%
H	18,002	4%
E	13,721	3%
P	13,410	3%
C	12,920	3%
K	12,200	3%
H	10,632	2%
P	10,480	2%
C	10,414	2%
G	10,289	2%
P	9,712	2%
P	9,098	2%
G	9,091	2%
M	8,502	2%
T	7,599	2%
I	7,294	2%
O	132,039	29%
All	449,012	100%

FPI ... of 2005-07 ACS.



T 2
1 0-2007

	Change, 1990 2005/07			
	1990	2005/07	\$	%
Immigrant Share of LI	11.0%	16.0%	—	—
Immigrant Share of LI	12.0%	21.0%	—	—
LI total output (in \$2000)	\$110.8	\$150.9	\$40.1	36.0%
Immigrant LI total output (in \$2000)	\$12.9	\$26.6	\$13.7	107.0%
Immigrant Share of LI	12.0%	18.0%	—	—

FPI in U.S. Census, ACS and BEA. Note: LI total output is \$110.8 b. in 2000. In 2007, LI total output is \$171 b., of which the immigrant share is \$30 b.

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	From From	From From	From From
N	28%	28%	1.00
L	16%	18%	1.10
L A	35% 34%	21,540	5%
C	18%	18%	1.02
D	18%	16%	0.91
P	9%	10%	1.11
H	21%	21%	0.99
M	37%	38%	1.03
W	20%	20%	0.98
A	13%	13%	1.03
D	9%	11%	1.30
B	16%	16%	0.99
S	30%	29%	0.98
P	17%	15%	0.89
R	22%	25%	1.15
S	15%	16%	1.02
M	9%	8%	0.88
S	23%	23%	0.98
S.L	4%	5%	1.22
T	12%	13%	1.08
B	8%	9%	1.24
D	13%	10%	0.82
P	3%	4%	1.47
P	12%	12%	0.98
C	3%	5%	1.39
C	6%	7%	1.26
	20%	20%	1.02
	12%	14%	1.12



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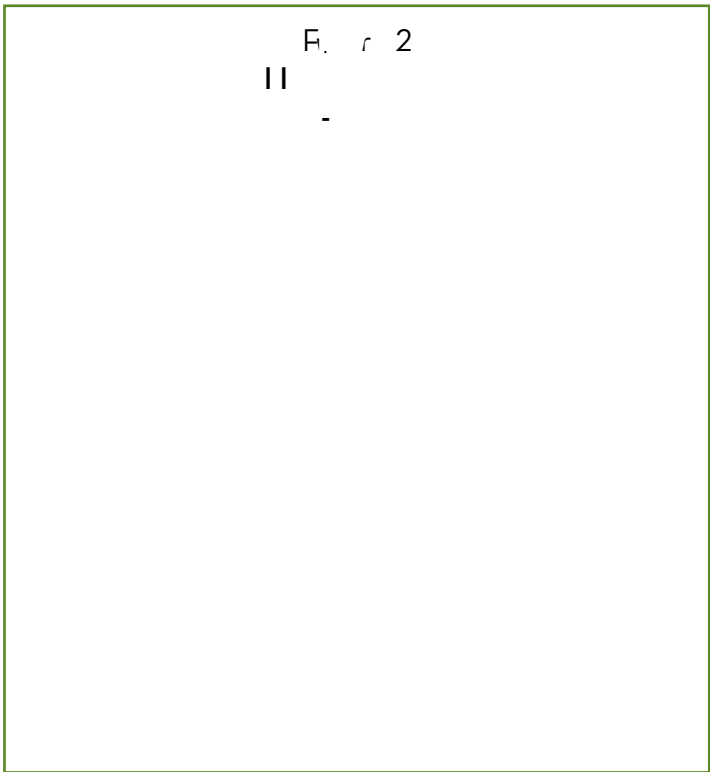
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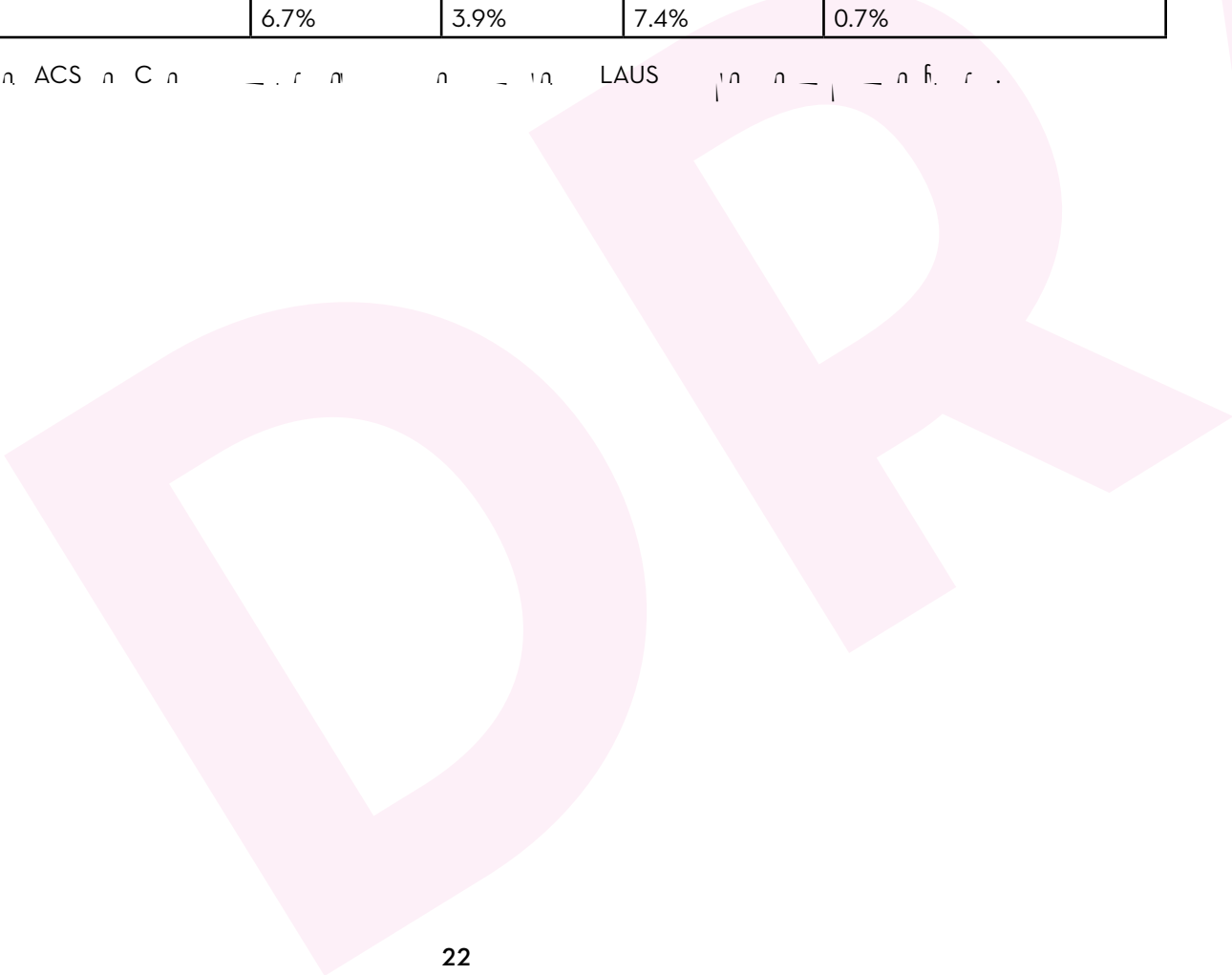


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T 4
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Line Item	1990	2000	2005-07	Change
	4.2%	3.3%	4.0%	-0.2%
Wn	3.8%	2.9%	3.7%	-0.1%
B	7.3%	6.6%	5.5%	-1.8%
H n /L n	7.0%	5.1%	4.2%	-2.8%
	3.9%	3.4%	4.2%	0.3%
Wn	3.5%	3.0%	3.6%	0.1%
B	8.5%	8.2%	8.3%	-0.2%
H n /L n	6.7%	3.9%	7.4%	0.7%

FPI n , n ACS n C n LAUS n n - n f. r .





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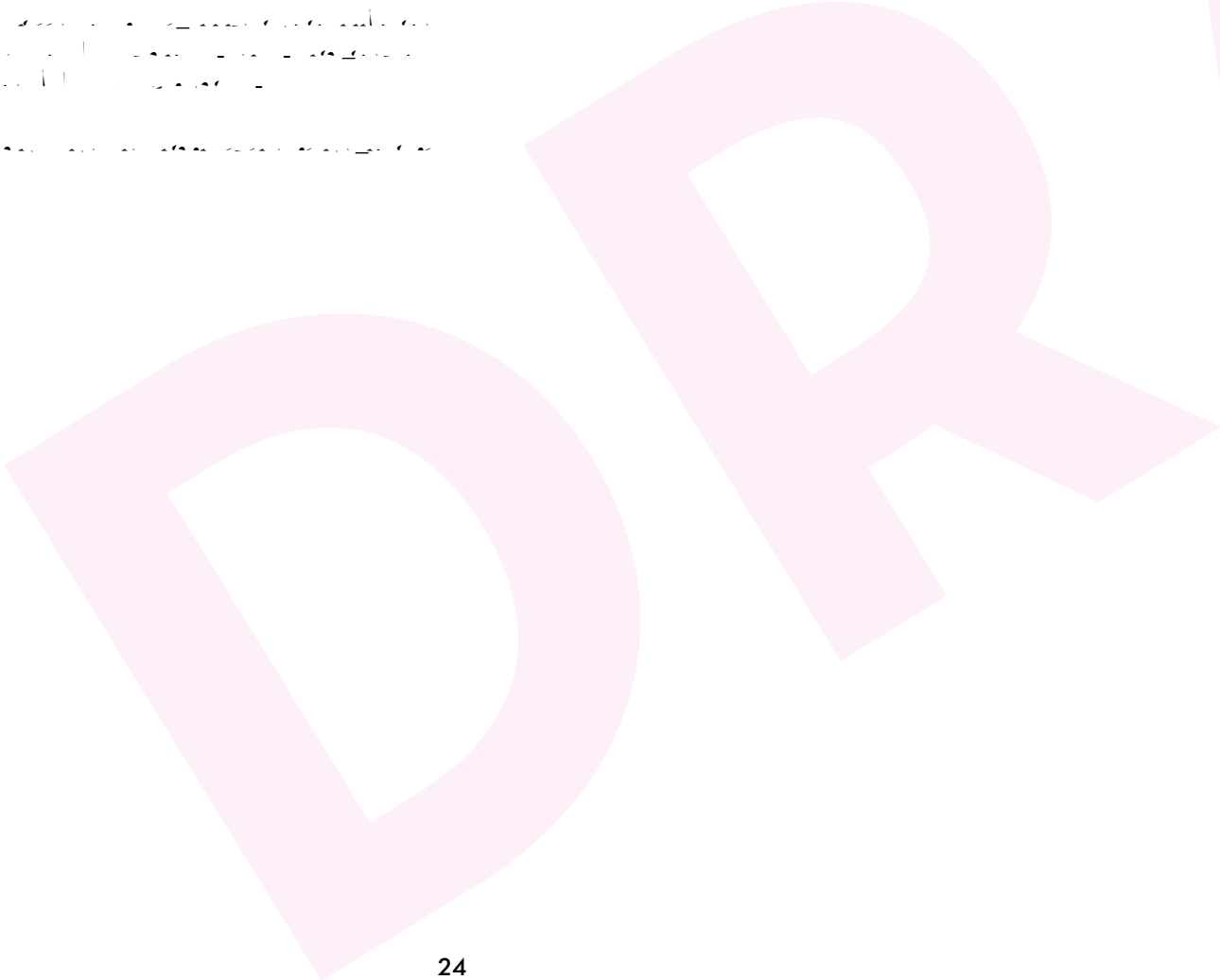
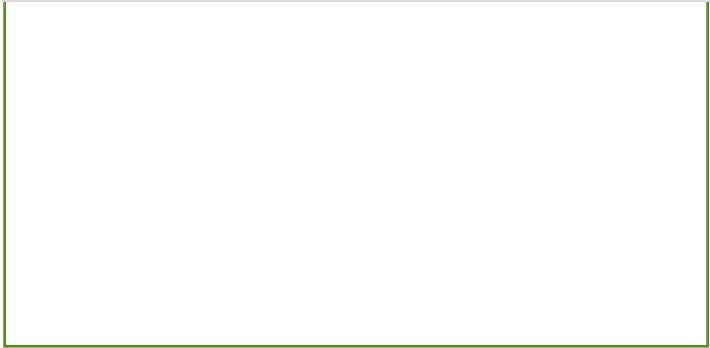




Figure 6
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FPI n, fC n ACS, LAUS.



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	1990	2000	2005-07	% 1990 2005-07
	61,480	66,220	72,432	18%
US-B n	61,480	67,424	73,570	20%
F n, n-B n	61,480	66,220	67,258	9%
	38,425	42,381	45,440	18%
US-B n	38,425	43,344	45,536	19%
F n, n-B n	38,425	39,250	40,355	5%
	36,888	38,528	33,732	-9%
US-B n	39,962	44,548	40,476	1%
F n, n-B n	26,129	26,488	26,903	3%
	46,110	48,160	46,548	1%
US-B n	46,550	51,772	52,619	13%
F n, n-B n	36,888	31,304	32,457	-12%
	31,509	28,174	25,868	-18%
US-B n	32,277	38,528	36,216	12%
F n, n-B n	23,055	19,264	21,250	-8%

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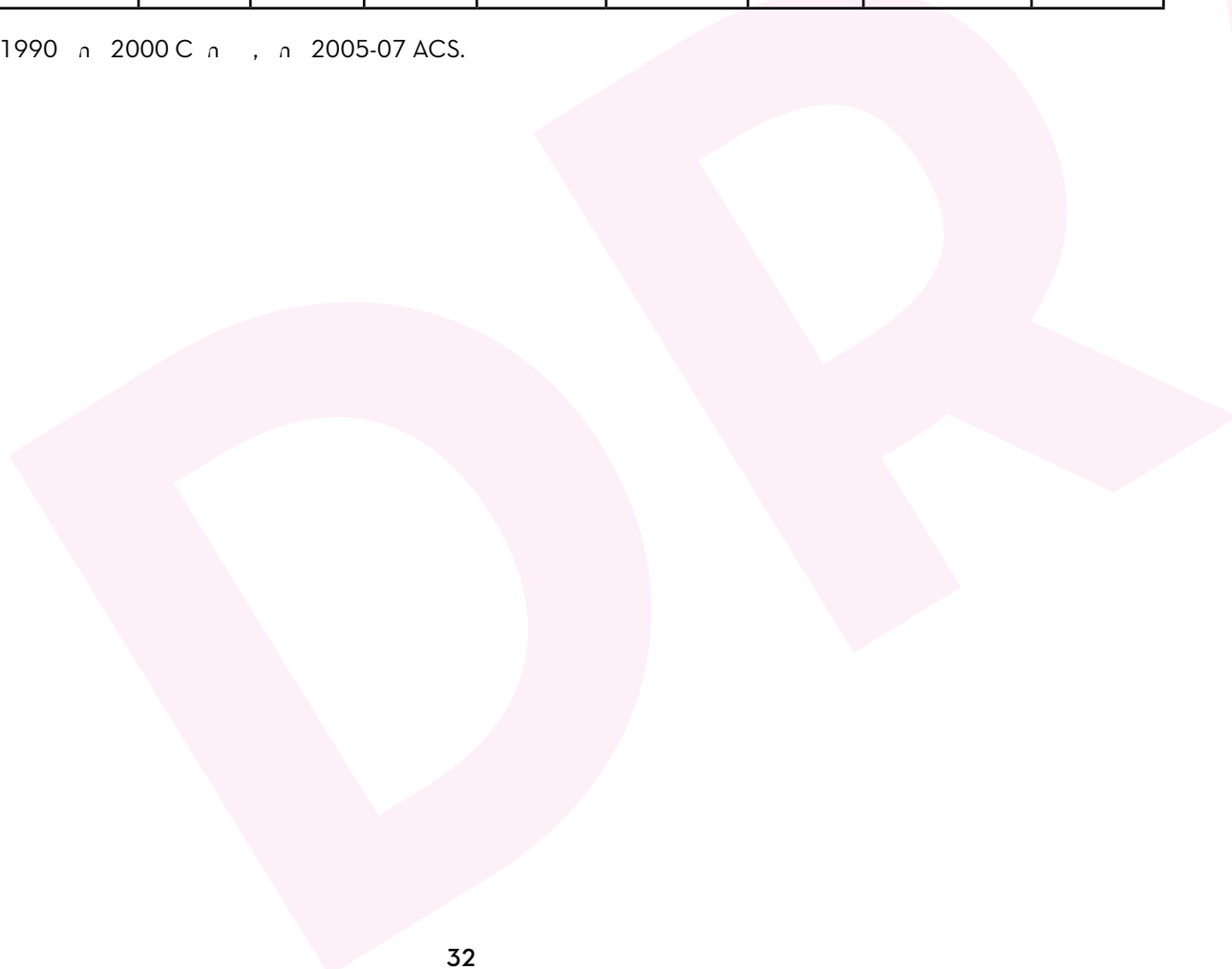


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F r t. n-B r n	1,153	6,251	-110	-53	138	203	3,200	10,782	136%
US-B r n	1,628	-2,649	-854	-211	-253	-528	1,881	-986	-2%
F r t. n-B r n	-114	-286	-527	2,187	224	201	1,159	2,844	17%
US-B r n	-3,087	-1,306	-7,038	-9,091	-8,082	-1,032	-1,351	-30,987	-60%

FPI n 1 f 1990 n 2000 C n , n 2005-07 ACS.



immigrants and native-born workers in the Long Island economy. The research shows that the growth of the Long Island economy has been largely driven by immigrants, particularly those born in other parts of the United States. This growth has been concentrated in the service and manufacturing sectors, which have both seen significant increases in employment over the past few decades. The study also found that immigrants have a higher rate of entrepreneurship than native-born workers, which has helped to drive the economic growth of Long Island.

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1. Staff, Fiscal Policy Institute, "2009 Report on Immigrants and the Economy," [www.fiscalpolicy.org](#).
2. Peter J. Hoff, "Socioeconomic Differences in the Long Island Economy," *Long Island University Student Publications*, vol. 14, no. 14, 2009, pp. 1-11.
3. The Long Island economy has been largely driven by immigrants, particularly those born in other parts of the United States. This growth has been concentrated in the service and manufacturing sectors, which have both seen significant increases in employment over the past few decades. The study also found that immigrants have a higher rate of entrepreneurship than native-born workers, which has helped to drive the economic growth of Long Island.

David Dyssegaard Kallick directs the Immigration Research Initiative at the Fiscal Policy Institute. This article was adapted from FPI's longer report: "The Changing Profile of Long Island's Economy: How US-born Workers Have Fared as Immigration Has Grown" ([www.fiscalpolicy.org](#)), released at the Hofstra University forum on "Immigration's Impacts on Long Island" (11/17/2010). The forum was organized by the Center for Study of Labor & Democracy and the National Center for Suburban Studies.

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