

V I S I O N S + D E C I S I O N S

Ethnic Profile  
Haitians  
Fort Lauderdale, FL

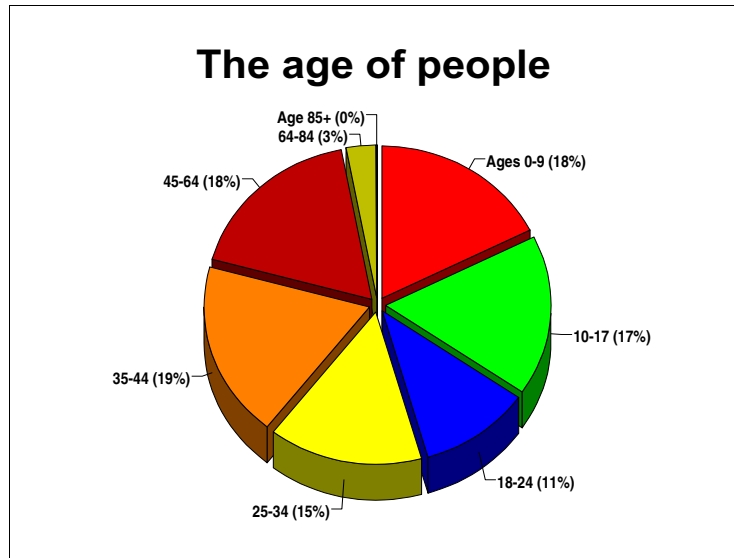
# Ethnic Profile: Haitian

**THIS PROFILE** covers Haitians in the Fort Lauderdale, FL area. On this page and the next are a short narrative and pie tables that highlight key data about that ethnic group. On the third page are more extensive tables of data about that ethnic group for your local area and nationally. Finally, on the fourth page is a map showing the location of Haitians by Census Tract around your congregation or proposed new mission.

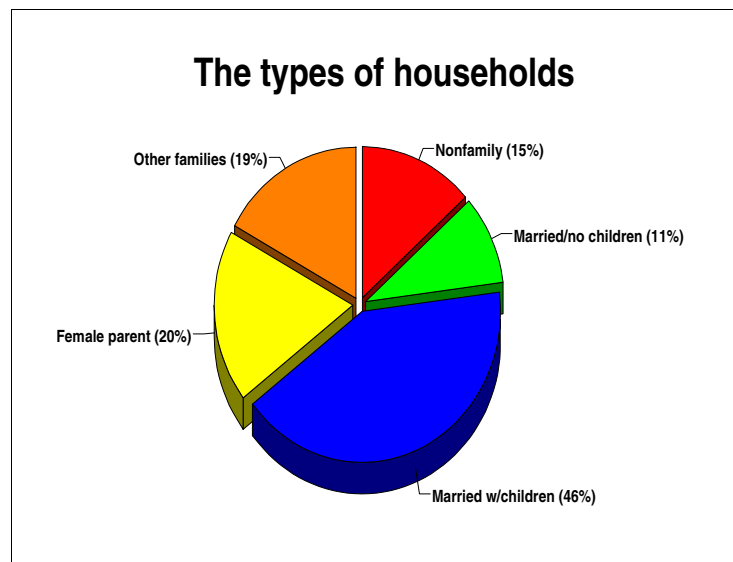
**POPULATION:** Your area contained about 20,839 people who in the 2000 Census identified themselves as Haitian. That number represented about 7.2% of the total population in the area around your church or proposed mission, compared with about 0.2% of the U.S. population.

**AGES:** In the Fort Lauderdale area, Haitians are younger than they are in other parts of the country. (See pie chart to the right.) Children under age 18 make up about 35% of the Haitian population. About 34% of the local Haitian population in the 2000 Census were young adults

ages 25 to 44, compared with about 33% in the rest of the United States. Another 18% were middle-aged persons between ages 45 to 64. About 3% of the local Haitian population were older adults age 65 and over. Compared with Haitians nationally, the Fort Lauderdale area has proportionally less children, proportionally more middle-aged and proportionally less older adults.



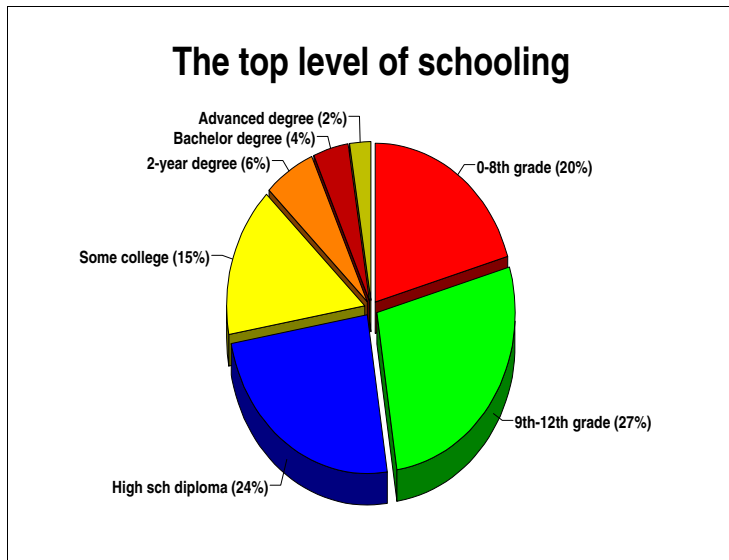
SOURCE: Census Bureau.



SOURCE: Census Bureau.

**FAMILIES:** About 85% OF Haitian households locally live in family households, that is, households where people are related by blood or marriage. Of local Haitian households, nearly 57% were married couples. (See pie chart to the left). About 46% of the married couples had children under age 18 living at home. Female single-parent households made up about 20% of Haitian households. Compared with Haitian households nationally, a smaller proportion of Haitian households locally are married couples with children living at home. A smaller

proportion locally are living in non-family households. The average size of Haitian households locally is about 3.93 persons, compared with about 3.66 persons nationally among Haitians.



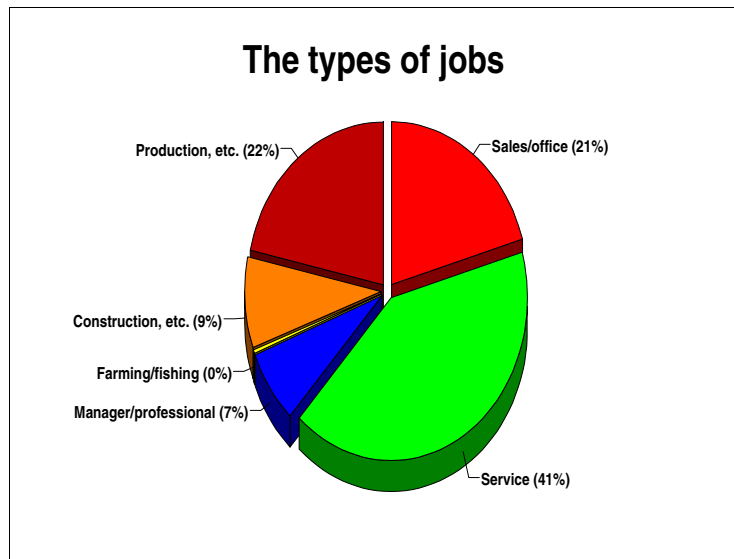
SOURCE: Census Bureau.

**SCHOOLING:** The Haitian population age 25 and over locally was less educated than their co-ethnics nationally. About 48% of local Haitians did not have high school diplomas, which is more than the percentage among Haitians nationally. (See pie chart to the left.) The proportion of Haitians with a college degree -- bachelors or advanced -- is less than the proportion nationally among Haitians, too. A smaller proportion of Haitians locally have at least a year or so of college classes or have earned a two-year degree, compared with 38% of Haitians nationally.

employed in service jobs, with about 41% locally working in those jobs compared with 34% nationally. (See pie chart to the right.) In fact, the proportion of Haitians locally working in white-collar jobs is smaller than the proportion among Haitians in the nation. The proportion in blue-collar jobs is greater than nationally.

The average annual income for a Haitian household locally was about \$32,124, compared with about \$45,425 nationally. The average income for a Haitian family locally was about \$30,932, compared to about \$46,518 nationally. About 34% of Haitian households locally live in housing they own, a smaller proportion than among Haitian households nationally. The average home value was \$80,740 and the average rent was \$599.

**JOBS:** Haitians locally were mostly



SOURCE: Census Bureau.

**ORIGINS:** About 72% of the Haitian population locally was foreign-born, that is, born outside the United States. That figure compares with about 66% of Haitians nationally who were foreign-born. Of

foreign-born local Haitians, about 53% of them entered the United States between 1990 and 2000, compared with about 39% of Haitians nationally. About 50% of Haitians locally had lived elsewhere in the United States five years before, compared with 43% nationally. About 19% of all Haitians over age 5 locally came from somewhere abroad since 1995, compared with about 12% nationally. About 5% of Haitians locally who were ages 5 and over spoke only English at home, meaning that they generally used their native language as their regular language. About 24% of the local Haitian population ages 5 and over speaks English not well or does not speak English at all.

**Questions? Call us at 1-800-524-1445 or e-mail us at [info@visions-decisions.com](mailto:info@visions-decisions.com)  
VISIONSDECISIONS, Inc., PO Box 94144, Atlanta, GA 30377**

# 2000 Census Data

## HOUSEHOLD TYPE

Households	Local	Pct.	U.S.	Pct.
Households	5,827	--	164,320	--
Families	4,964	85%	135,200	82%
Non-Families	863	15%	29,120	18%
Married couple family/no children	616	11%	21,748	13%
Married-couple family with	2,677	46%	77,698	47%
Male single-parent family with	418	7%	8,079	5%
Female single-parent with children	1,190	20%	27,699	17%
Other family with other relatives	679	12%	21,724	13%

SOURCE: 2000 Census. Data is for all households

## AGE

Population	Local	Pct.	U.S.	Pct.
Ages 0-4	1,750	8%	42,458	8%
Ages 5-9	1,919	9%	46,696	9%
Ages 10-14	2,180	10%	51,017	9%
Ages 15-17	1,363	7%	30,671	6%
Ages 18-20	1,205	6%	29,940	5%
Ages 21-24	1,071	5%	35,806	7%
Ages 25-29	1,506	7%	41,049	7%
Ages 30-34	1,637	8%	41,346	8%
Ages 35-39	2,016	10%	47,692	9%
Ages 40-44	1,869	9%	50,618	9%
Ages 45-49	1,876	9%	42,135	8%
Ages 50-54	919	4%	26,596	5%
Ages 55-59	500	2%	18,431	3%
Ages 60-64	411	2%	15,500	3%
Ages 65-69	248	1%	11,018	2%
Ages 70-74	255	1%	8,152	1%
Ages 75-79	53	0%	4,598	1%
Ages 80-84	38	0%	2,341	0%
Age 85+	23	0%	1,941	0%

SOURCE: 2000 Census.

## RESIDENCE 5 YEARS AGO

Population	Local	Pct.	U.S.	Pct.
Same house	7,626	50%	241,123	57%
Elsewhere, same county	4,037	26%	65,851	16%
Elsewhere, same state	383	3%	32,352	8%
Other state, Northeast	333	2%	20,030	5%
Other state, Midwest	16	0%	1,670	0%
Other state, South	20	0%	8,964	2%
Other state, West	14	0%	1,688	0%
Puerto Rico	0	0%	147	0%
Abroad	2,836	19%	52,901	12%

SOURCE: 2000 Census.

Data is for persons 5+years lived 5 years before.

## PERIOD OF ENTRY TO U.S. FOR FOREIGN-BORN

Population	Local	Pct.	U.S.	Pct.
Entry 1995 to 2000	3,986	27%	70,974	20%
Entry 1990 to 1994	3,987	27%	68,326	19%
Entry 1980 to 1989	5,451	36%	136,827	38%
Entry before 1979	1,571	10%	85,604	24%

SOURCE: 2000 Census. Data is for foreign-born

## HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Households	Local	Pct.	U.S.	Pct.
Less than \$10,000	823	14%	19,796	12%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	597	10%	10,863	7%
\$15,000 to \$19,999	671	12%	12,507	8%
\$20,000 to \$24,999	616	11%	12,570	8%
\$25,000 to \$29,999	574	10%	13,599	8%
\$30,000 to \$34,999	465	8%	11,689	7%
\$35,000 to \$39,999	394	7%	11,144	7%
\$40,000 to \$44,999	329	6%	10,381	6%
\$45,000 to \$49,999	315	5%	8,404	5%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	412	7%	13,373	8%
\$60,000 to \$74,999	353	6%	14,741	9%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	167	3%	12,911	8%
\$100,000 to \$124,999	49	1%	5,808	4%
\$125,000 to \$149,999	35	1%	2,694	2%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	5	0%	2,197	1%
\$200,000 or more	22	0%	1,643	1%
Average Household Income	\$32,124	--	\$45,425	--
Average Family Income	\$30,932	--	\$46,518	--

SOURCE: 2000 Census.

Data is for income in 1999.

## OCCUPATION

Population	Local	Pct.	U.S.	Pct.
Professional and managerial	634	7%	50,762	22%
Services	3,587	41%	78,124	34%
Sales and office	1,783	21%	49,242	21%
Farming, fishing, forestry	31	0%	1,823	1%
Construction, maintenance,	782	9%	13,687	6%
Production, transportation,	1,876	22%	37,878	16%

SOURCE: 2000 Census. Data is for employed persons age 16

## HOUSING OWNERSHIP, YEAR BUILT, AND COST

Households	Local	Pct.	U.S.	Pct.
Occupied units	5,834	--	163,751	--
Owner occupied	1,965	34%	64,663	39%
Renter occupied	3,869	66%	99,088	61%
Owned unit built after 1990	212	4%	14,740	9%
Owned unit built 1980-1989	810	14%	19,229	12%
Owned unit built 1970-1979	1,837	31%	28,687	18%
Owned unit built before 1970	2,975	51%	101,095	62%
Average Rent	\$599	--	\$676	--
Average Home Value	\$80,740	--	\$113,324	--

SOURCE: 2000 Census. Data is for all housing

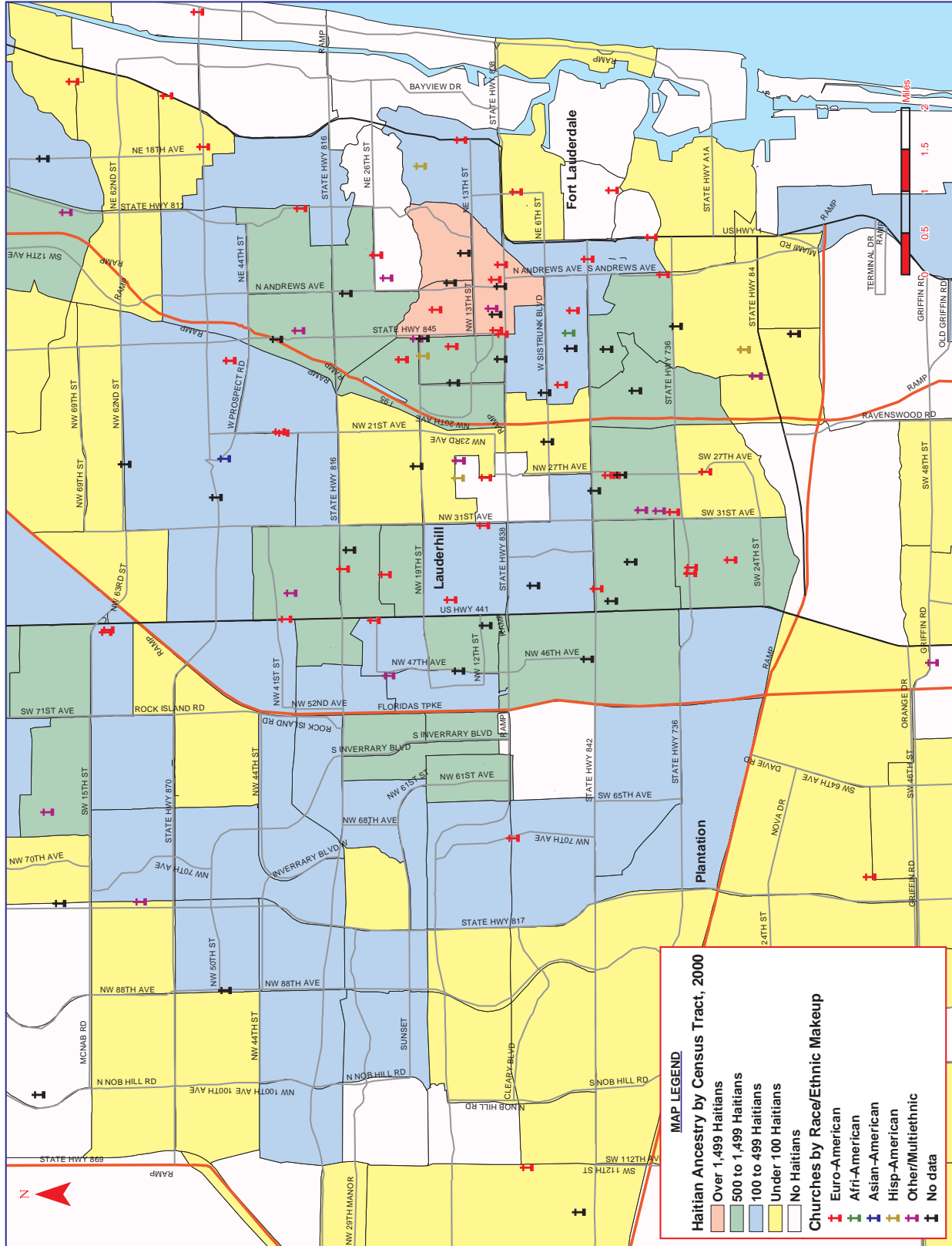
## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Population	Local	Pct.	U.S.	Pct.
Less than 9th grade	1,358	20%	18,530	9%
9th thru 12th grade, no	1,825	27%	31,469	15%
High school	1,628	24%	42,033	20%
Some college, no degree	1,019	15%	55,763	26%
Two-year associate degree	402	6%	23,873	11%
Bachelor's degree	275	4%	32,064	15%
Graduate or professional	165	2%	8,544	4%

SOURCE: 2000 Census.

Data is for persons age 25 and over.

# Location of Haitians by Census Tract, 2000



SOURCE: 2000 Census; VisionsDecisions, Inc., Church Database.

# Ethnic and immigrant missions and ministries

*Here are suggestions for ethnic and immigrant missions and ministries:*

■ **Establishing new congregational missions.**

New missions can be in existing churches or be new churches. In starting new missions among immigrants, you should be aware that immigrants today retain strong ties to their home place. What this means is that the new church's ministry is both local and global. It includes where ethnics now live as well as the place where they originally came from and are still in contact with. New missions may be made up of a single place of origin. They may integrate the ethnic culture. Some congregations may be pan-ethnic, and forgo any specific ethnic culture. Other new missions may be generation-specific, focusing on second or third generation immigrants.

■ **Holding language services.** A new mission is not formed, but the existing congregation adds a worship service in an ethnic language. These services may be designed for particular groups, such as young adults and students. In some instances, these services may be bilingual.

■ **Conducting Bible studies.** Held in the native language with native language Bibles, Bible studies can be an eventual step to a new mission or worship service. Or they may stay just an important program for ethnic populations who, because of their religious background, have not previously done Bible study. The studies should be basic, and focus on everyday issues of life. They may be combined with other events, such as meals and other activities specific to the ethnic group.

■ **Sharing community space.** Less religiously directed is the use of space within the church as a place of gathering for the local ethnic community. These may include dinners and talks on relevant subjects. A church may act as a gathering place with sponsored programs for immigrant males who are a long way from their families, a group which does not regularly attend church.

■ **Emergency assistance services.** Though immigrant communities often provide their own assistance in emergencies because of their tight

ethnic and families ties, churches with existing programs such as food pantries, rent and utility intervention, clothing closets, and so forth, can expand these efforts with native speaking volunteers and by working through existing ethnic associations in the community.

■ **Educational and tutoring assistance.** Some ethnic groups may have large numbers of people without a high school diploma. In order to get ahead in a post-industrial economy, immigrant children have to leap frog their parents in schooling. Churches may want to consider adapting tutoring and GED programs to ethnic languages. Other programs might include SAT preparation and help with college admissions. Churches may want to work with schools to see that they get the volunteers and financial support needed to deal with an ethnic student body.

■ **Language services.** Some places may have large numbers of linguistically isolated households or native-speaking persons with poor English ability. Besides English as a second language, churches might offer translation services for documents and other materials, and with dealing with non-ethnic-speaking government offices.

■ **Legal and immigration services.** Churches may provide programs to deal with legal and immigration problems and volunteers to act as intermediaries in immigration and legal disputes between immigrants and government agencies.

■ **Counseling services.** Immigrants face considerable stress as individuals and families. Counseling services directed toward the problems of immigrants may be an important ministry.

■ **Political and social action.** The particular nature of the local immigrant population may raise issues that should be dealt with on the local, state, and federal administrative and legislative level. These include the status of refugees as well as a wide range of issues dealing with the treatment of immigrant populations. These activities could include the identification and public highlighting of commercial and business operations which exploit immigrant labor or abuse immigrant customers.