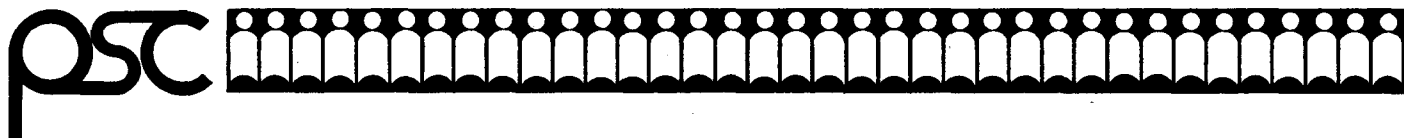


William H. Frey

**Interstate Migration and Immigration for Whites and Minorities, 1985-90:
The Emergence of Multi-ethnic States**

No. 93-297

Research Reports



Population Studies Center
University of Michigan

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**Research Report
October 1993**

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For presentation at the Annual Meeting of the Southern Demographic Association, New Orleans, October 22, 1993. The migration data for this presentation were prepared at the Population Studies Center, University of Michigan from 1990 Census files. The author acknowledges Cathy Sun for computer programming assistance and Ron Lue-Sang for preparing maps and graphics.

ABSTRACT

Recent large waves of predominantly minority immigrants have exerted strong impacts upon the handful of States which represent the dominant destinations for these immigrants. At the same time, different internal migration streams appear to be redistributing large numbers of whites to other States--away from immigrant impacted areas. The continuation of these processes--a minority-dominated immigration coupled with an internal migration "white flight"--could lead to sharply divergent race and socio-demographic structures across broad regions and States. This paper examines 1990 US census migration data to evaluate these patterns and their implications for specific States.

On the premise that immigration-driven population change exerts far different consequences on a State's race and class composition than internal migration-driven change, the paper introduces a classification of States based on their dominant migration patterns. It distinguishes States growing primarily from immigration (e.g., California, Texas) from those whose growth accrues primarily from internal migration (e.g., Florida, Georgia, Washington). A final category of States that sustained heavy out-migration (e.g., Louisiana, Michigan, Iowa), is also identified.

The first part of the paper points up the disparity in race compositions between migration from abroad, and migration with other States. The second part of the paper looks at the selective nature of white internal migration for each of these three classes of States. These selectivity dynamics are evaluated on measures of: poverty status, education attainment, and for the elderly population. The concluding section of the paper focuses on the impact of these evolving migration patterns for the demographic structure of California. The race and status dynamics of recent immigration and internal migration flows are evaluated for a variety of social, economic and demographic measures. These findings, in the context of those shown for other States, suggest a continued polarization across State populations by race and class.

The data for this study draw from tabulations of the 1990 Census 5% Public Use Microsample (PUMS) files based on the "residence 5-years ago" question which was used to identify migrants from abroad and net inter-state migration (in-migration from other States minus out-migration to other States) over the 1985-90 period. A variety of maps, tables and figures in the text and Appendix detail the interstate migration patterns for this period.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	1
A Migration Classification of States	2
Migration Selectivity by Poverty, Education and Age	4
National Patterns	4
High Immigration States	5
High Internal Migration States	7
High Out-Migration States	9
Migration Impacts: California	10
References	
Tables and Figures	
Appendix Tables	

LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES

Tables

- Table 1:** Classification of States by Dominant Immigration and Interstate Migration Contributions to Population Change, 1985-90
- Table 2:** List of States with Greatest Internal Migration Gains and Losses According to Selected Socio-Demographic Categories
- Table 3:** Largest 1985-90 Interstate Migration Exchanges* of Migration Streams by Selected Socio-Demographic Categories
- Table 4:** Migration from Abroad and Net Internal Migration by Poverty Status for Whites and Minorities, High Immigration States
- Table 5:** Migration from Abroad and Net Internal Migration by Education Attainment for Whites and Minorities, High Immigration States
- Table 6:** Migration from Abroad and Net Internal Migration by Age for Whites and Minorities, High Immigration States
- Table 7:** Migration from Abroad and Net Internal Migration by Poverty Status for Whites and Minorities, High Internal Migration States
- Table 8:** Migration from Abroad and Net Internal Migration by Education Attainment for Whites and Minorities, High Internal Migration States
- Table 9:** Migration from Abroad and Net Internal Migration by Age for Whites and Minorities, High Internal Migration States
- Table 10:** Migration from Abroad and Net Internal Migration by Poverty Status for Whites and Minorities, High Out-Migration States
- Table 11:** Migration from Abroad and Net Internal Migration by Education Attainment for Whites and Minorities, High Out-Migration States
- Table 12:** Migration from Abroad and Net Internal Migration by Age for Whites and Minorities, High Out-Migration States
- Table 13:** Impact of Migration on California's White-Minority Composition by Socio-Demographic Categories

Figures

- Figure 1:** Maps of 1985-90 Migration from Abroad and Net Interstate Migration for U.S. States
- Figure 2:** 1985-90 Migration from Abroad and Net Interstate Migration by Race: High Immigration States

- Figure 3: 1985-90 Migration from Abroad and Net Interstate Migration by Race: High Internal Migration States
- Figure 4: 1985-90 Migration from Abroad and Net Interstate Migration by Race: High Out-Migration States
- Figure 5: Maps of 1985-90 Interstate Migration: Whites and Minorities
- Figure 6-A,B: Maps of 1985-90 Interstate Migration: Poverty Whites, Non-Poverty Whites, White College Graduates, and White Elderly
- Figure 7-A,B,C: Maps of Migration Exchanges with Other States: California
- Figure 8-A,B,C: Maps of Migration Exchanges with Other States: New York
- Figure 9-A,B,C: Maps of Migration Exchanges with Other States: Florida
- Figure 10-A,B,C: Maps of Migration Exchanges with Other States: Georgia
- Figure 11-A,B,C: Maps of Migration Exchanges with Other States: Michigan

Appendix Tables

- Table A: 1985-90 Migration from Abroad and Internal Migration for Whites and Minorities: U.S. States Sorted by Migration from Abroad (Data used for Maps in Figures 1 and 5)
- Table B: 1985-90 Net Internal Migration for U.S. States by Race-Ethnicity
- Table C: Net Internal Migration for High Immigration States by Poverty Status and Race-Ethnicity
- Table D: Net Internal Migration for High Internal Migration States by Poverty Status and Race-Ethnicity
- Table E: Net Internal Migration for High Out-Migration States by Poverty Status and Race-Ethnicity
- Table F: Net Internal Migration for High Immigration States by Education Attainment and Race-Ethnicity
- Table G: Net Internal Migration for High Internal Migration States by Education Attainment and Race-Ethnicity
- Table H: Net Internal Migration for High Out-Migration States by Education Attainment and Race-Ethnicity
- Table I: Net Internal Migration for High Immigration States by Age and Race-Ethnicity
- Table J: Net Internal Migration for High Internal Migration States by Age and Race-Ethnicity
- Table K: Net Internal Migration for High Out-Migration States by Age and Race-Ethnicity
- Table L: 1985-90 Net Interstate Migration: Poverty Whites, Non-Poverty Whites, White College Graduates and White Elderly (Data used for Maps in Figures 6-A,B)

**Table M: California Migration Exchanges with Other States by Selected Socio-Demographic Categories
(Data used for Maps in Figures 7-A,B,C)**

**Table N: New York Migration Exchanges with Other States by Selected Socio-Demographic Categories
(Data used for Maps in Figures 8-A,B,C)**

**Table O: Florida Migration Exchanges with Other States by Selected Socio-Demographic Categories
(Data used for Maps in Figures 9-A,B,C)**

**Table P: Georgia Migration Exchanges with Other States by Selected Socio-Demographic Categories
(Data used for Maps in Figures 10-A,B,C)**

**Table Q: Michigan Migration Exchanges with Other States by Selected Socio-Demographic Categories
(Data used for Maps in Figures 11-A,B,C)**

INTERSTATE MIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION FOR WHITES AND MINORITIES, 1985-90: THE EMERGENCE OF MULTI-ETHNIC STATES

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Introduction

Recent large waves of predominantly minority immigrants have exerted particularly strong impacts upon the handful of States which represent the dominant destinations for these immigrants (Fix and Passel, 1991; Frey, 1991; 1993a). At the same time, different internal migration streams appear to be redistributing large numbers of whites to other States--away from immigrant impacted areas (Tilove and Hallinan, 1993; Frey, 1993c; Vobejda, 1993). The continuation of these processes--a minority-dominated immigration coupled with an internal migration "white flight"--could lead to sharply divergent race and socio-demographic structures across broad regions and States. This paper examines 1990 US census migration data to evaluate these patterns and their implications for specific States.

On the premise that immigration-driven population change exerts far different consequences on a State's race and class composition than internal migration-driven change, this paper introduces a classification of States based on their dominant migration patterns. It distinguishes States growing primarily from immigration (e.g., California, Texas) from those whose growth accrues primarily from internal migration (e.g., Florida, Georgia, Washington). A final category of States that sustained heavy out-migration (e.g., Louisiana, Michigan, Iowa), is also identified. The first part of the paper points up the disparity in race compositions between migration from abroad, and migration with other States. The contrast is most striking in each of the six "High Immigration States." In five of these States, a substantial, predominantly minority immigration stream is displacing a significant, largely white net out-flow of internal migrants to other States.

The second part of the paper looks at the selective nature of white internal migration for each of these three classes of States. Are High Immigration States more likely to lose their most or least able white residents? Are they headed directly to the high "white magnet" States or to other destinations? How do these patterns differ with other out-migration States that do not receive large numbers of immigrants?

The conventional wisdom about internal migration deems it a "circulation of elites" (Taeuber and Taeuber, 1964; Frey, 1979). That is, internal migration tends to select on the "best and the brightest" to and from all areas--where States with high out-migration will lose disproportionately from their most educated and talented ranks. Likewise, States with large internal in-migration will receive a disproportionate number of these high skilled migrants (Lansing and Mueller, 1967; Long, 1988; Frey and Speare, 1988).

Yet, this conventional wisdom may not apply to internal migration away from High Immigration States. In these States, the less-skilled, low and middle income white population might be most prone to move out. Reasons for this include: the heavy competition from immigrants for low-skilled jobs, indirect social costs associated with increased population and

density levels, and a negative reaction of whites to an increasingly diverse population (See Filer, 1992; Barff and Walker, 1992; and White and Hunter, 1993 for earlier evidence from the 1980 Census). Moreover, because "dual economies" are known to operate in most of these High Immigration States (Mollenkopf and Castells, 1991), they may continue to attract highly educated whites as internal in-migrants to fill professional niches that are far removed from the less skilled positions now unavailable to native-born whites in these States.

The latter scenario suggests that both race and status selective demographic shifts may be occurring in High Immigration States due to minority immigration and internal migration "white flight" among the lower and middle socio-economic ranks. These selectivity dynamics, as well as those occurring in the other broad classes of States, are evaluated on measures of: poverty status, education attainment, and for the elderly population. As the results reveal, the latter white elderly group exerts a significant impact on overall internal migration patterns which is often overlooked in conventional labor market explanations.

The concluding section of the paper focuses on the impact of these evolving migration patterns for the demographic structure of California. The race and status dynamics of recent immigration and internal migration flows are evaluated for a variety of social, economic and demographic measures. These findings, in the context of those shown for other States, suggest a continued polarization across State populations by race and class.

The data for this study draw from tabulations of the 1990 Census 5% Public Use Microsample (PUMS) files based on the "residence 5-years ago" question which was used to identify migrants from abroad and net inter-state migration (in-migration from other States minus out-migration to other States) over the 1985-90 period. Because this paper is primarily concerned with the migration patterns of whites (Non-Latino whites), racial comparisons contrast whites with all minorities combined (persons other than Non-Latino whites). Specific attention to the internal migration patterns of Blacks, Latinos, and Asians will be presented in Frey (1993d, forthcoming). Also, the separate contributions of Blacks, Latinos and Asians to each State's 1985-90 net migration total are shown in Appendix Table B.

A Migration Classification of States

The effect of migration on a State's population depends not only on its size and direction (in or out) but also on its source. A significant distinction is whether the State's dominant migration flow is comprised of immigration from abroad, or internal migration from other States. As the maps in Figure 1 reveal, the geographic patterns of gains from these two sources, by and large, do not overlap. Led by California and New York, States which are the dominant destinations for abroad migrants tend to be those with large existing settlements of earlier immigrants from Latin America and Asia (Bean and Tienda, 1987; Bartel, 1989; McHugh, 1989; Barringer, et al., 1993). A somewhat different grouping of States constitutes the greatest internal migrant "magnets"--which are located, largely, in the South Atlantic and the Pacific and Mountain regions. These maps also point up an overlap that does exist between States that lose large numbers of internal migrants and those that gain significantly from immigration.

[Figure 1 here]

To clarify these distinctions, we propose a typology of States based on their dominant migration sources of change. (See Table 1). States classed as "High Immigration States" include the six States with largest 1985-90 migration from abroad, where the immigration component overwhelms net internal migration (California, New York, Texas, New Jersey, Illinois, Massachusetts). In fact, all of these States, except California, lost internal migrants to other States during the 1985-90 period. (Note: although California ranked seventh, among States, in

attracting internal migrants during this period, its growth dynamics are clearly dominated by migration from abroad.)

[Table 1 here]

The six States classed as "High Internal Migration States" (Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, Washington, Arizona) displayed greatest net increases in their migration exchanges with other States over the 1985-90 period. Moreover, in each case, these net internal migration gains significantly exceeded those of the immigration component. (This is the case for Florida, as well, despite its strong attraction for immigrants.) The attraction of these States for internal migrants is their growing economies and, in most cases, climatic and other amenities that serve as additional "pulls" for elderly retirees (Taeuber, 1992; Frey, 1992).

The third class of States shown in Table 1 are five "High Out-Migration States"--Louisiana, Michigan, Ohio, Oklahoma, Iowa. These are States that displayed the greatest net out-migration in their exchanges with other States and were not recipients of large immigration from abroad. Although several of the High Immigration States displayed greater levels of net internal out-migration (e.g., New York, Illinois, Texas, and New Jersey) than some of these, their demographic dynamics are much more influenced by the immigration component. Moreover, as argued above, the nature of their out-migration selectivity patterns should be influenced by immigration considerations. In contrast, internal movement away from the five High Out-Migration States appears to be prompted by the declining economies in the "oil patch," rust belt and "farm belt" regions over the 1985-90 period (Frey, 1993b), and they should display the more conventional out-migration selectivity patterns discussed earlier.

Although this migration classification of States is based on the dominant immigration/internal migration component of population change, it is intended to serve as a vehicle for characterizing the race and status selectivity associated with these distinct migration dynamics. Sharp differences in the race-migration dynamics are depicted in Figures 2, 3, and 4 for each class of States. The characteristic dynamic for most High Immigration States is a large, primarily minority immigration stream--coupled with a significant, largely white net internal out-migration. (See Figure 2). Although California's internal migration is positive, it, too, sustained selective net out-migration of important white population segments (discussed below). Clearly, the substantial minority immigrant flows dominate demographic change in all of these States. In most, these are roughly the same magnitude as white net out-migration to other States. (Appendix Table A shows the numeric values of each migration component by minority-white status for each State.)

[Figure 2 here]

The characteristic-migration dynamics for the High Internal Migration States contrast sharply with those just reviewed. (See Figure 3) Here, the strong white internal migration gains dominate growth over the 1985-90 period. Whites are particularly dominant among net migration to Florida, Washington, and Arizona. Minorities (especially Blacks) make up a more sizeable portion of the net in-migration flows to Georgia, Virginia, and, to a lesser extent, North Carolina. While both Florida and Virginia attract significant numbers of migrants from abroad, their demographic gain, like those of the other four States in this class, are influenced strongly by white migration gains from other States.

[Figure 3 here]

Almost the reverse pattern characterizes the race-migration dynamic in High Out-Migration States (See Figure 4). Here, it is a large net out-migration of whites that dominates migration over the 1985-90 period. In fact, with the exception of Louisiana, the minority

component of total net out-migration from these States is extremely small. They are losing large numbers of whites which are not being compensated for by immigration from abroad and, as is discussed below, these out-migrants come disproportionately from the States' most talented population segments.

[Figure 4 here]

Migrant Selectivity by Poverty, Education and Age

The characteristic race-migration dynamics just associated with States of different migration "types" can also be linked to characteristic selectivity patterns on the measures of poverty status, education attainment and, to a lesser extent, age. These patterns follow from the earlier discussion suggesting that the links between high immigration and internal migration may lead to different selectivity patterns for High Immigration States than those which typically characterize long-distance migration in the United States. Before proceeding with this review of characteristic migration patterns for the States in our typology, we begin with a national overview of internal migration patterns for these key social and demographic groups.

National Patterns An overview of internal migration selectivity for US States (including the District of Columbia) can be gleaned from Tables 2 and 3 and the maps in Figures 5, 6-A and 6-B. Table 2 displays the ten States with greatest net in-migration and those with greatest net out-migration for the population subgroups: whites, minorities, poverty whites, nonpoverty whites, white college graduates, and the white elderly. The maps complement these lists by depicting each State's net in- or out-migration on these dimensions. Finally, Table 3 lists the greatest migration exchanges between pairs of States on each of these dimensions. (That is, it lists two-way exchanges of migrants which lead to the greatest net transfer of people from one State to the other.)

[Tables 2 and 3, and Figures 5, 6-A and 6-B here]

These net migration data make clear that white patterns of migration gains and losses across States closely follow the total net migration patterns discussed above. (See Table 2 and upper map on Figure 5). That is, white gains are largely concentrated in the South Atlantic, Pacific and Mountain regions of the country and white losses concentrated in States with high immigration levels and those with declining economies. The broad patterns, across States, suggest an "emptying out" of whites from the upper Midwest and North Central regions of the country as well as several of the interior Mountain States which sustained economic downturns during the 1985-90 period (Frey, 1993a). Minorities replicate this national pattern, to some degree (See lower map on Figure 5). Their South Atlantic region gains are more heavily concentrated in Florida, Georgia and, to a lesser extent, Virginia and Maryland. As well, their Pacific region gains are most dominant in California where Asians contribute substantially to internal migration (See Appendix Table B). Minorities, like whites, show high levels of net out-movement from New York, Illinois, Texas and other States with declining economies. Unlike whites, they are also moving away from several southern States, Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas -- and filtering into the Midwest States of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Kansas. It is noteworthy that all of the New England States (including Massachusetts) sustained a net in-migration of minorities through internal migration during this period.

The migration exchange data shown in Table 3 make plain that the State of Florida benefits from extremely one-sided exchanges with several northern States, especially New York. Strong "spill over" white migration also occurs between New York and New Jersey as well as

between Massachusetts and New Hampshire. It is noteworthy that California gains a significant number of whites in a fairly one-sided exchange with Texas.

Among minorities, five of the ten greatest exchanges originate from a common "losing" State--New York. As with whites, the largest exchange occurs between New York and Florida. However, New York also comes up on the short end of one-sided minority exchanges with New Jersey, North Carolina, Virginia and California. While New York appears to be the greatest "sender" of minorities in one-sided exchanges with other States, both Florida and California are prominent "receivers" in such exchanges. One further strong one-sided exchange is evident between the District of Columbia and Maryland, which represents a general suburbanization of minorities within the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area. In short, the greatest exchanges of minorities occur between States that already house large numbers of Blacks, Latinos and Asians -- with dominant streams away from a common northern origin (New York) toward faster growing, or more economically vibrant South and West destinations.

Because the tracking of selective white internal migration patterns is emphasized in this study, our further review of national patterns will focus on key social and demographic subgroups within the white population. To assess the extent to which low income whites display distinct internal migration patterns, we contrast the net migration of poverty whites with nonpoverty whites. (See Table 2 and Figure 6-A). These data reveal that patterns of gains and losses for the white poverty population are distinct. For this group alone, New York's out-migration losses are overshadowed by those from Texas, New Jersey, and California. As well, States in close proximity to California and Texas (Washington, Arizona, Oregon, Utah, and Arkansas) are among the top gainers in poverty whites. A large number of States in the Midwest are gaining white poverty migrants at the same time they are losing whites, overall. The pattern suggests a "spreading out" of the white poverty population away from the High Immigrant States just mentioned, as well as from Illinois. (These tendencies are also suggested in the Table 3 migration exchanges for poverty whites.) Yet, despite these distinct patterns, Florida leads all States in gaining net poverty migrants, as it does for most other population groups.

To assess the migration of whites with highest skills, we evaluate net migration patterns for white college graduates (Table 2 and upper map in Figure 6-B). The most interesting finding here is that California ranks second among all States in attracting white college graduates despite ranking ninth in attracting all whites, and registering losses in its white poverty population. This reinforces the "dual economy" characterization of this High Immigration State that was discussed earlier. Another noteworthy result is the heavy net out-migration of college graduates from northern industrial and Midwest States such as Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin--in addition to the other High Out-Migration States in this region. Strong one-sided exchanges appear to be directing college graduate whites from these States to both Florida and California (See Table 3). The attraction of educated whites to distinct regions, largely on the Coasts is even more distinct than for the white population in general. For the U S, as a whole, college graduates show a clear pattern of "bi-coastal--interior" migration gain and loss.

If a "bi-coastal--interior" pattern characterizes white college graduate migration, then "snowbelt-to-sunbelt" is a more apt description of white elderly migration (See Table 2 and the lower map in Figure 6-B). With the notable exceptions of California and Louisiana, a solid block of southern and western States received a net in-migration of white elderly. Not surprisingly, Florida and Arizona lead the list of white gainers with the list of elderly "losers" dominated by large northern States. Again, California shows up as a significant anomaly in this pattern. While once a strong magnet for the elderly, it ranks third among all States for losses of this population. The higher cost of living in California may make it a less desirable State to move toward or stay in, among fixed-income elderly whites. There is a strong one-sided redistribution of elderly migrants from California to Oregon (See Table 3), and to other surrounding States. However, the

most dominant national exchanges of elderly migrants are those directed to Florida from large northern States.

High Immigration States Our review of each broad class of States will focus on net internal migration selectivity patterns on the dimensions of poverty status, education attainment, and for the elderly population. Because whites dominate these internal migration streams, we will emphasize white selectivity patterns and their potential implications for these States' white populations. However, we will also present data for the combined minority population to permit comparisons. We begin by reviewing the selectivity patterns for the High Immigration States shown in Tables 4, 5 and 6.

[Tables 4, 5 and 6 here]

As suggested in the Introduction, we anticipate that white selective out-movement from these States will be higher for lower income and less-educated segments of the population that may be responding to job competition, as well as indirect social or economic costs associated with large, new waves of immigrants. This assertion was reinforced in the earlier review of white poverty migration which showed high levels of net out-migration for poverty whites from most of these States. The white rates in Table 4 further confirm this view, such that it is the poverty population that exhibits higher out-migration rates than the nonpoverty population in all States except one, New York, where the out-migration of both poverty and nonpoverty whites is relatively high. California stands out because nonpoverty whites register a negligible net migration gain as its poverty whites display significant net out-migration. New Jersey's pattern is also noteworthy for the exceptionally high rate of white poverty net out-migration. Minority migration patterns are less clear cut across the six States. Only in California, New Jersey and Illinois is the minority out-migration rate higher for the poverty population. In Massachusetts, poverty minorities register a significantly higher net in-migration than nonpoverty minorities. Finally, it should be noted that in each State, migrants from abroad comprise a higher share of the State's poverty population than of their nonpoverty population.

As with the poverty patterns, white net out-migration by education attainment in these States leads to a selective retention of the "best and brightest" segments of the population. (See Table 5). In each State, except New York, college graduates are less prone to out-migrate than high school graduates. It should be noted that persons who did not graduate from high school are less prone to migrate than high school graduates. This observation may simply be a function of age structure differences in the less than high school population. That is, older cohorts who typically have lower levels of education attainment are also at the ages where migration rates are lower (Long, 1988) and, therefore, increase the immobility of this education category. The most general exception to the overall pattern occurs for New York which, again, shows high rates of white net out-migration for all categories but especially high rates for college graduates.

Yet it is California which best embodies the white internal migration rates most consistent with a "dual economy" that is expected to attract the most educated white workers while losing unskilled whites because of competition for less demanding jobs. During the 1985-90 period, California attracted over 100,000 white college graduates. At the same time, it was losing white high school graduates and those with less than high school educations to other States. Not only did California attract educated whites through internal migration, but minority college graduates as well. It should also be noted that immigration from abroad to each of these States disproportionately increased their populations of both extremes of the education distribution. Yet in terms of "raw numbers" (columns 4 and 5 in Table 5) proportions of immigrants with high school educations or less dominated the overall flows.

Lastly, we review the net internal migration patterns for elderly vis-a-vis non-elderly white populations of these High Immigration States (See Table 6). Although the causal links between

the volume of immigration and a State's elderly internal migration patterns are less well tied to labor market considerations, five of the six States (Texas excepted) display greater levels of net out-migration for elderly whites than among whites under 65 years of age. The reasons for these patterns might be best attributed to factors unrelated to immigration such as: the strong "sunbelt pull" of northern retirees and relatively high cost of living for fixed-income retirees in California. In fact, the draw of the sunbelt probably accounts for the net in-migration of elderly whites to Texas. Yet once again, the largest differential in this dimension is displayed for California which attracts white migrants under age 65 while losing its white elderly to other States. Its impact on the State's white population decline is not trivial as the 45,678 elderly whites, lost to net migration, represent 13 percent of the total white net out-migration for the State.

To get a better sense of geography of these migration patterns we have tracked selective migration exchanges for representative States. Those for California appear in the maps of Figures 7-A, 7-B and 7-C. What these maps make clear is that for almost all of the groups studied--whites, minorities, poverty and nonpoverty whites, white college graduates and the white elderly--California loses in its exchange with close-by States: Washington, Oregon, Nevada and Arizona. This clearly represents a "spreading out" of its native-born white and minority populations to closely proximate areas. In this respect, it is atypical of traditional long-distance migration patterns which form a patchwork of streams to particular States that hold strong economic attractions for highly mobile segments of the population. Hence, the "spreading out" pattern would appear to result from a regional deconcentration in response to demographic, economic and social pressures exerted by continuing large waves of immigrants into the State.

[Figures 7-A, 7-B and 7-C here]

The migration selectivity patterns observed in Tables 4, 5 and 6 are less attributable to movement to the surrounding States than to selective gains and losses to States beyond California's perimeter. For example, the higher out-migration rates shown for California's poverty whites than for its nonpoverty whites (Table 4) is accounted for by exchanges with States other than Washington, Oregon, Nevada and Arizona. California lost both poverty and nonpoverty whites in its exchanges with these States. Yet in addition, lost poverty whites in exchanges with 30 other States, but gained nonpoverty whites in its exchanges with 31 other States. (See maps in Figures 7-B). By the same token, California gained white college graduates in its exchanges with 40 States (including Arizona, the only exception to its pattern of losses to peripheral States), but lost white elderly populations to 28 other States in addition to States on its immediate periphery. (See maps on Figure 7-C). These maps make plain that California lost internal migrants in two separate realms: 1) the States on its immediate periphery for a broad spectrum of its population; and 2) a patchwork of States across the country selective on different social and economic subgroups. The only States among the latter group which are consistent gainers with California subgroups are Florida, Georgia, and North Carolina--the three largest internal migration "magnets" among the 50 States.

A similar set of maps is shown in Figures 8-A, 8-B and 8-C for the migration exchanges of New York. As New York displays significant levels of net out-migration for virtually all race and socio-economic status groups, it is not surprising that New York shows net migration losses than the majority of States in each of these comparisons. On most dimensions, New York's gains occur with Texas (for whites) and selected other interior-region States. Its greatest losses occur in exchanges with California, Florida, North Carolina and New Jersey with a broad pattern of negative exchanges with its surrounding States. A major exception to the latter (in contrast to California) occurs with the white poverty population. Here, New York displays positive gains with New Jersey and Connecticut. A final noteworthy pattern is the State's negative exchange of white elderly population with all States except Michigan and the District of Columbia.

[Figures 8-A, 8-B and 8-C here]

High Internal Migration States The white net migration selectivity patterns for High Internal Migration States are shown in Tables 5, 6 and 7. As discussed earlier, these States should attract the "best and brightest" segments of the white labor-force aged population as well as a fair number of retirees. They are located in the fastest-growing regions of the country, continue to attract new employers and possess a variety of amenities that appeal to the elderly population. With the exception of Miami, Florida and to a lesser degree, Seattle, Washington, these States do not constitute traditional ports-of-entry for large waves of immigrants.

[Tables 7, 8 and 9 here]

White migration-rate differences by poverty selectivity (Table 7) are not totally consistent with the view just presented. In Florida, Georgia, and Virginia white net in-migration is greater for the nonpoverty population than for the poverty population. However, these differences are smaller in North Carolina and Arizona, and the pattern is reversed for Washington. White in-migration to Washington and Arizona may be influenced by unique selectivity patterns of California out-migration to these States. North Carolina patterns may be influenced by unsuccessful "return" migrants from the North as well as those in quest of newly-emerging "Old South" economic opportunity. A similar mix of patterns is shown in minority migration rates by poverty status. Here, both Washington and North Carolina have higher rates of minority poverty migrants than those with incomes above the poverty line.

In contrast to these inconsistencies on poverty in-migration, white in-migration by education attainment follows the conventional selectivity rule. For five of the six States in Table 8, white in-migration rates are directly associated with education attainment level. Only Arizona deviates slightly from this pattern as its college graduate white in-migration rate is slightly lower than that for high school graduates. All six of these High Internal Migration States are "creaming" the national migration pool, particularly in their attraction of white college graduates.

Lastly, we evaluate white migration selectivity for the elderly vis-a-vis nonelderly population of these States. What is clear from the rates shown in Table 9 is that these States are not just elderly magnets. In fact, only Florida, Arizona and, to a somewhat lesser extent, North Carolina show significant rates of white elderly net in-migration. Yet even of these States, only Arizona exhibits an appreciably higher elderly than nonelderly net in-migration rate. Florida's white net in-migration is high for both the older and younger age categories. North Carolina's under 65 net in-migration rate is even higher than its elderly rate. Each of the remaining States draws significantly greater numbers (and rates) of nonelderly whites than whites in their retiree years. This is not surprising in light of the strong economic gains that all of the States in this classification have sustained over the 1985-90 period.

Again we present maps depicting selective migration exchanges for illustrative States in this class. The maps in Figures 9-A, 9-B and 9-C depict such exchanges between Florida and the remaining 50 States (including the District of Columbia). The contrast that is apparent from these maps is that Florida gains from positive associations from a majority of States on every social and economic dimension that is displayed. Specifically, its white population gains from exchanges with 44 States, its minority population gains with 40 States, its white college graduate and white nonpoverty populations gain from 45 States, and its white elderly population gains from 38 States. Only Florida's white poverty population falls below these levels--while still gaining in exchanges with 30 of the States. Clearly Florida is attracting the "best and the brightest" in large patches of the national territory. Ironically, it is losing white elderly population to the western retirement magnets of Arizona and Nevada. Moreover, all categories of Florida's population are losing in their exchanges with Georgia, North Carolina and, to a lesser extent, Oregon. This suggests that Florida's dominance of the growing South Atlantic region is being challenged--at least demographically--by Georgia and North Carolina.

[Figures 9-A, 9-B and 9-C here]

This being the case, we also present maps of migration selectivity exchanges for the State of Georgia. (See Figures 10-A, 10-B and 10-C). Like Florida, Georgia receives positive exchanges with the majority of States for each of these socio-demographic dimensions. Forty-five positive exchanges for whites, 41 for minorities, 48 for the white nonpoverty population, 40 for white college graduates, 36 for white elderly. Again, the white poverty population shows fewer positive exchanges--only 31. Georgia's positive exchanges are particularly strong for the populous northern States, New York, Illinois and Ohio. However, Georgia is also a regional draw with consistently strong positive exchanges vis-a-vis Florida and Texas. There is no consistent State or set of States that registered negative migration exchanges with Georgia. These are fairly scattered around the country for different social and demographic subgroups.

[Figures 10-A, 10-B and 10-C here]

High Out-Migration States Because these States possess relatively small in-flows from immigration, their out-migration patterns are more heavily influenced by local and regional economic trends rather than from the competitive "push" of immigrants. They are expected to display more conventional selectivity patterns for out-migration States where the most talented and skilled segments of the population are prone to move. This is clearly the case for both whites and minorities in these five States on dimensions of poverty status, and education attainment (See Tables 10 and 11). The highest out-migration rates observed among nonpoverty and college graduate populations are in the "oil patch" States of Louisiana and Oklahoma, and in the farm region State of Iowa. Over the 1985-90 period, these States lost over 10 percent of their white and minority college graduate populations due to internal migration. Similar patterns are observed for Michigan and Ohio. Though numerically, their out-migration levels were high (See columns 6 and 7 in Tables 10 and 11), their rates are somewhat smaller than in the previous three States. Because the source of this selective out-migration is tied to the economy--period-specific impacts on the demand for oil (affecting Louisiana and Oklahoma), farming products (affecting Iowa), and industrial restructuring (affecting Michigan and Ohio), these net out-migration levels should become reduced when local economies improve. This differs from the cases of California, Texas, New York and the other High Immigration States where the pressure of continued migration from abroad affects their internal out-migration levels.

[Tables 10 and 11 here]

The elderly-nonelderly migration patterns, for these States, are also affected by their declining economies over this period (See Table 12). That is, it is the labor force-aged population whose migration is much more responsive to declining employment opportunities in these States. Elderly net out-migration patterns, therefore, are relatively small in comparison. The highest elderly out-migration, among these States, is observed for Michigan, perhaps attributable to its "snowbelt" location rather than to its economy per se. In each of the remaining States, the elderly net out-migration rate is of lower magnitude than for the under-65 population. These differences are most distinct for Louisiana and Oklahoma.

[Table 12 here]

In Figures 11-A, 11-B, and 11-C, we present maps that depict selective migration exchanges between other States and Michigan. Michigan's inter-state migration results in negative exchanges with a majority of States on most socio-demographic dimensions. The greatest number of negative exchanges occur for the white elderly (36), and white college graduates (34). For the white poverty population, Michigan exhibits positive migration exchanges with a slight majority (27) of States. Michigan's positive migration exchanges generally come

from "interior" States, especially Texas and other "oil patch" region areas. The latter represent some "return" migration of Michiganders who moved to these States during the early 1980s when jobs were plentiful in these areas. Net out-migration from Michigan is most heavily concentrated on the two coasts, especially in the fast-growing States of the South Atlantic region and California.

[Figures 11-A, 11-B and 11-C here]

Migration Impacts: California

Recent sharply-directed flows of immigration to selected States have altered the migration dynamics and their impact on the race and socio-economic structures of different kinds of areas. Population change in the High Immigration States, identified in this paper, have been dominated by the largely minority immigrant flows coupled with a white-dominated out-migration to other States. In contrast to earlier out-migration patterns, this immigration-induced out-movement is proportionately selective on least-skilled, lower income segments of these States' white populations. The impact of these two processes, if continued, will eventually lead to minorities in these States. In the interim, however, white minorities are already emerging among key strata of these States' populations.

As an illustration, we present statistics for the State of California. The last two columns of Table 13 show California's population according to categories of education attainment, poverty status, age, occupation and household income, along with the percentage of those populations that were minority in 1990. These statistics make plain that "majority minorities" already exist among the following sub-populations: those with less than a high school education, those with incomes below twice the nation's poverty income, persons under age 24, service workers, operators and laborers, and farmers. The first four columns of this Table delineate the two migration sources that are contributing to these patterns. That is, migration from abroad is dominated by minorities in most categories, and particularly those populations just mentioned. At the same time, net internal migration is dominated by whites and, again, in those categories just mentioned.

[Table 13 here]

The case of California is extreme because of the high volume of immigration currently flowing into the State but the general pattern shown here also exists for Texas, New York, and, to a lesser extent, for the other High Immigration States. At the same time, those States that were classed as High Internal-Migration States are increasing their white populations at all ends of the socio-demographic spectrum and particularly among the most skilled and well-off segments. A continuation of the current immigration and internal migration selectivity pattern should serve to exacerbate these differences across States.

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Table 1: Classification of States by Dominant Immigration and Interstate Migration Contributions to Population Change, 1985-90

Rank	State	Contribution to 1985-90 Change	
		Migration from Abroad	Net Interstate Migration**
<i>I HIGH IMMIGRATION STATES^a</i>			
1	California	1,491,102	186,874
2	New York	607,949	-821,553
3	Texas	371,017	-345,823
4	New Jersey	215,039	-194,909
5	Illinois	200,685	-356,816
6	Massachusetts	155,857	-95,781
<i>II HIGH INTERNAL MIGRATION STATES^b</i>			
1	Florida	390,815	1,075,006
2	Georgia	89,607	306,575
3	North Carolina	63,993	289,939
4	Virginia	149,106	229,313
5	Washington	101,274	220,922
6	Arizona	81,077	210,537
<i>III HIGH OUT-MIGRATION STATES^c</i>			
1	Louisiana	25,953	-264,756
2	Michigan	74,486	-137,447
3	Ohio	69,269	-135,330
4	Oklahoma	32,304	-126,804
5	Iowa	15,647	-100,775

Source: Compiled from 1990 Census files at the Population Studies Center, The University of Michigan

* 1990 State residents who resided abroad in 1985

**1985-90 In-migrants from other States minus 1985-90 Out -migrants to other States

^aStates with largest 1985-90 migration from abroad which exceeds net interstate migration

^bStates with largest 1985-90 net interstate migration and exceeds migration from abroad

^cStates with largest negative net interstate migration and not recipients of large migration from abroad

TABLE 2: List of States with Greatest Internal Migration Gains and Losses According to Selected Socio-Demographic Categories

RANK	GREATEST GAINS DUE TO INTERNAL MIGRATION											
	Whites		Minorities		White Poverty		White Non-Poverty		White College Graduates		White Elderly	
	State	Size	State	Size	State	Size	State	Size	State	Size	State	Size
1.	FL	888,040	FL	186,966	FL	44,218	FL	849,126	FL	164,181	FL	195,245
2.	NC	237,769	GA	107,375	WA	20,312	GA	186,523	CA	112,565	AZ	38,502
3.	GA	199,200	CA	77,777	AZ	17,218	NC	185,791	WA	50,489	NC	22,250
4.	WA	191,988	VA	77,070	NC	16,644	WA	168,632	GA	45,417	OR	15,729
5.	AZ	185,428	MD	73,930	TN	16,336	AZ	165,004	NC	43,942	NV	14,718
6.	VA	152,243	NC	52,170	OR	15,752	NV	130,549	VA	42,240	WA	12,373
7.	NV	138,936	NV	31,250	MO	11,840	VA	128,171	MD	34,094	SC	9,888
8.	TN	109,627	WA	28,934	AR	11,748	CA	115,473	AZ	31,893	TX	9,848
9.	CA	109,097	AZ	25,109	AL	11,025	TN	85,502	NV	16,491	GA	8,345
10.	SC	98,998	MA	17,885	UT	10,436	SC	75,846	SC	13,300	TN	5,798

RANK	GREATEST LOSSES DUE TO INTERNAL MIGRATION											
	Whites		Minorities		White Poverty		White Non-Poverty		White College Graduates		White Elderly	
	State	Size	State	Size	State	Size	State	Size	State	Size	State	Size
1.	NY	-532,794	NY	-288,759	TX	-41,121	NY	-475,681	NY	-133,933	NY	-107,426
2.	TX	-269,435	IL	-93,949	NJ	-39,464	TX	-220,633	OH	-39,828	IL	-41,049
3.	IL	-262,867	TX	-76,388	CA	-38,497	IL	-205,383	LA	-38,838	CA	-35,678
4.	LA	-197,387	LA	-67,369	NY	-32,403	LA	-170,929	IL	-38,804	NJ	-35,102
5.	NJ	-191,490	DC	-48,108	IL	-29,680	OK	-116,822	TX	-37,074	MI	-27,433
6.	OH	-128,709	MI	-21,325	LA	-17,390	MA	-113,449	IA	-34,237	MA	-20,964
7.	MI	-116,122	MS	-18,610	CT	-15,387	OH	-112,810	OK	-29,912	OH	-15,900
8.	OK	-115,354	HI	-13,605	MA	-10,386	NJ	-111,467	MI	-26,835	CT	-14,741
9.	MA	-113,666	NM	-12,630	AK	-8,869	IA	-96,734	PA	-26,026	PA	-12,871
10.	IA	-97,830	OK	-11,450	MD	-5,335	MI	-95,633	WI	-23,256	IA	-6,020

TABLE 3: Largest 1985-90 Interstate Migration Exchanges* of Migration Streams by Selected Socio-Demographic Categories

Rank	State		Migrants	State		Migrants	State		Migrants			
	Losing	Gaining		Losing	Gaining		Losing	Gaining				
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Whites</td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Whites Poverty</td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">White College Graduates</td> </tr> </table>										Whites	Whites Poverty	White College Graduates
Whites	Whites Poverty	White College Graduates										
1.	NY	FL	208,526	NY	FL	14,005	NY	FL	32,978			
2.	NJ	FL	88,681	CA	OR	8,395	NY	NJ	28,116			
3.	NY	NJ	67,041	NJ	PA	8,388	NY	CA	18,231			
4.	OH	FL	62,071	NJ	FL	8,054	TX	CA	16,566			
5.	MI	FL	59,283	CA	WA	7,334	NY	CT	14,774			
6.	IL	FL	58,854	CA	AZ	5,371	OH	FL	12,543			
7.	PA	FL	57,143	IL	WI	5,339	IL	CA	12,069			
8.	MA	FL	53,610	MA	FL	5,309	NJ	FL	11,312			
9.	MA	NH	52,902	CA	NV	5,105	PA	FL	11,312			
10.	TX	CA	48,474	TX	AR	3,871	IL	FL	11,033			
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Minorities</td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Whites Non-Poverty</td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Elderly</td> </tr> </table>										Minorities	Whites Non-Poverty	Elderly
Minorities	Whites Non-Poverty	Elderly										
1.	NY	FL	88,421	NY	FL	192,077	NY	FL	66,582			
2.	NY	NJ	52,692	NJ	FL	79,691	NJ	FL	25,066			
3.	DC	MD	37,840	NY	NJ	72,551	MI	FL	15,694			
4.	NJ	FL	29,784	OH	FL	57,718	MA	FL	14,913			
5.	TX	CA	26,230	MI	FL	56,150	IL	FL	14,003			
6.	NY	NC	20,556	IL	FL	55,202	PA	FL	13,351			
7.	NY	VA	19,947	PA	FL	54,209	CA	OR	12,676			
8.	NY	CA	19,497	MA	FL	48,721	CT	FL	12,101			
9.	TX	FL	17,446	MA	NH	48,498	OH	FL	11,877			
10.	IL	CA	17,119	TX	CA	42,190	NY	NJ	11,547			

* Migration exchanges between each pair of states equals the size of the 1985-90 migration stream from the losing to the gaining state minus the size of the stream in the reverse direction.

Table 4: Migration from Abroad and Net Internal Migration by Poverty Status for Whites and Minorities, High Immigration States.

STATES	RATES *			NUMBER OF MIGRANTS			
	Migration from Abroad	Net Internal Migration		From Abroad		Net Internal	
		Whites	Minorities	Whites	Minorities	Whites	Minorities
CALIFORNIA							
Poverty	12.4	-3.3	-0.1	57,839	387,311	-38,497	-3,335
Non-poverty	4.0	0.7	0.6	212,953	804,376	115,473	58,789
NEW YORK							
Poverty	6.9	-3.6	-4.5	37,489	116,383	-32,403	-59,050
Non-poverty	2.9	-4.2	-5.4	119,022	321,279	-475,681	-215,010
TEXAS							
Poverty	4.1	-4.4	-1.0	11,611	109,047	-41,121	-19,528
Non-poverty	1.8	-2.4	-1.3	81,869	156,888	-220,633	-56,115
NEW JERSEY							
Poverty	6.3	-16.9	-4.2	6,863	28,233	-39,464	-13,683
Non-poverty	2.5	-2.1	1.0	48,335	127,008	-111,467	16,293
ILLINOIS							
Poverty	3.6	-4.9	-4.5	12,816	34,266	-29,680	-31,808
Non-poverty	1.5	-2.7	-2.6	52,083	96,489	-205,383	-53,460
MASSACHUSETTS							
Poverty	8.6	-3.2	4.6	10,451	33,542	-10,386	8,591
Non-poverty	2.0	-2.4	1.1	45,322	59,181	-113,449	5,644

* Net Migrants per 1990 Population for Subgroup X 100

Table 5: Migration from Abroad and Net Internal Migration by Education Attainment for Whites and Minorities, High Immigration States.

STATES	RATES			NUMBER OF MIGRANTS			
	Migration from Abroad	Net Internal Migration		From Abroad		Net Internal	
		Whites	Minorities	Whites	Minorities	Whites	Minorities
CALIFORNIA							
Less than High School	7.3	-1.8	0.0	30,136	295,114	-31,097	-1,072
High School graduate	2.9	-0.9	0.2	90,586	195,062	-58,854	7,398
College graduate	4.4	3.4	2.9	69,070	121,170	112,565	30,199
NEW YORK							
Less than High School	4.1	-3.4	-4.0	17,984	102,330	-58,057	-50,129
High School graduate	2.5	-4.8	-6.2	48,112	105,043	-221,150	-91,816
College graduate	3.9	-6.0	-7.0	44,294	62,254	-133,933	-34,013
TEXAS							
Less than High School	2.3	-2.6	-1.2	4,586	61,538	-33,399	-19,800
High School graduate	1.5	-3.3	-1.2	35,128	46,507	-128,914	-18,294
College graduate	2.5	-2.2	-1.1	23,580	29,559	-37,074	-4,209
NEW JERSEY							
Less than High School	3.1	-2.5	-1.4	6,970	29,764	-19,855	-5,791
High School graduate	1.9	-3.2	0.3	15,303	36,508	-68,207	1,466
College graduate	3.5	-0.3	6.0	14,847	29,614	-3,086	13,185
ILLINOIS							
Less than High School	2.0	-2.5	-2.5	7,779	26,586	-29,097	-14,379
High School graduate	1.2	-3.1	-3.4	23,658	23,784	-100,721	-24,747
College graduate	2.4	-3.0	-3.6	15,393	21,261	-38,804	-8,075
MASSACHUSETTS							
Less than High School	3.3	-2.8	2.0	6,510	19,569	-18,239	2,674
High School graduate	1.5	-3.4	0.2	14,416	17,824	-64,882	315
College graduate	3.0	-2.0	-0.2	18,017	14,763	-19,640	-194

Table 6: Migration from Abroad and Net Internal Migration by Age for Whites and Minorities, High Immigration States.

STATES	RATES			NUMBER OF MIGRANTS			
	Migration from Abroad	Net Internal Migration		From Abroad		Net Internal	
		Whites	Minorities	Whites	Minorities	Whites	Minorities
CALIFORNIA							
Under 65	5.4	1.0	0.6	267,551	1,173,773	144,775	77,540
65 and older	1.6	-1.4	0.0	13,243	36,535	-35,678	237
NEW YORK							
Under 65	3.8	-4.1	-5.3	156,434	431,443	-425,368	-269,743
65 and older	0.9	-5.4	-5.2	6,751	13,321	-107,426	-19,016
TEXAS							
Under 65	2.4	-3.1	-1.2	96,368	266,622	-279,283	-77,134
65 and older	0.5	0.7	0.2	1,929	6,098	9,848	746
NEW JERSEY							
Under 65	3.1	-3.2	0.0	55,076	153,156	-156,388	-80
65 and older	0.7	-3.9	-2.8	2,231	4,576	-35,102	-3,339
ILLINOIS							
Under 65	1.9	-3.0	-3.3	64,980	129,132	-221,818	-89,132
65 and older	0.5	-3.3	-2.8	2,172	4,401	-41,049	-4,817
MASSACHUSETTS							
Under 65	2.9	-2.1	2.7	58,479	92,891	-92,702	18,666
65 and older	0.5	-2.7	-2.2	2,054	2,433	-20,964	-781

Table 7: Migration from Abroad and Net Internal Migration by Poverty Status for Whites and Minorities, High Internal Migration States.

STATES	RATES			NUMBER OF MIGRANTS			
	Migration from Abroad	Net Internal Migration		From Abroad		Net Internal	
		Whites	Minorities	Whites	Minorities	Whites	Minorities
FLORIDA							
Poverty	6.2	5.9	3.7	15,210	83,000	44,218	30,149
Non-poverty	2.6	10.0	6.4	88,219	195,316	849,126	162,075
GEORGIA							
Poverty	1.7	2.2	2.8	3,327	11,755	8,106	14,620
Non-poverty	1.3	4.6	6.5	31,662	38,493	186,523	85,867
NORTH CAROLINA							
Poverty	1.0	4.0	3.7	2,049	5,856	16,644	15,108
Non-poverty	0.9	4.2	2.0	28,098	22,791	185,791	23,093
VIRGINIA							
Poverty	2.8	1.0	3.7	4,572	12,621	3,394	10,350
Non-poverty	2.4	3.0	4.3	61,377	65,121	128,171	49,327
WASHINGTON							
Poverty	5.0	5.5	5.5	6,285	18,822	20,312	7,340
Non-poverty	1.7	4.5	4.3	34,794	37,887	168,632	20,669
ARIZONA							
Poverty	4.7	7.1	2.4	3,472	22,878	17,218	7,490
Non-poverty	1.7	7.1	2.6	24,765	27,493	165,004	17,892

Table 8: Migration from Abroad and Net Internal Migration by Education Attainment for Whites and Minorities, High Internal Migration States.

STATES	RATES			NUMBER OF MIGRANTS			
	Migration from Abroad	Net Internal Migration		From Abroad		Net Internal	
		Whites	Minorities	Whites	Minorities	Whites	Minorities
FLORIDA							
Less than High School	3.4	7.7	5.1	9,558	67,010	109,376	43,514
High School graduate	2.3	10.7	6.8	42,828	69,957	434,601	61,549
College graduate	3.1	12.1	7.3	20,943	29,236	164,181	19,198
GEORGIA							
Less than High School	0.7	2.0	2.6	1,415	6,406	14,673	10,811
High School graduate	1.4	4.4	7.5	13,838	15,406	68,808	37,388
College graduate	2.2	7.1	11.5	8,495	8,668	45,417	15,308
NORTH CAROLINA							
Less than High School	0.4	1.9	2.5	1,062	3,444	16,663	9,391
High School graduate	1.1	4.4	2.9	13,893	9,651	78,036	12,984
College graduate	1.7	6.8	1.5	7,434	5,001	43,942	1,466
VIRGINIA							
Less than High School	1.6	0.7	2.5	2,574	12,867	4,747	7,920
High School graduate	2.1	1.8	5.4	21,060	21,495	29,347	22,571
College graduate	3.6	5.1	7.7	20,520	13,944	42,240	10,465
WASHINGTON							
Less than High School	2.5	3.2	4.5	2,214	10,215	13,343	4,232
High School graduate	1.6	4.3	4.6	16,191	13,398	73,639	8,134
College graduate	2.4	7.8	3.2	9,696	7,263	50,489	1,943
ARIZONA							
Less than High School	2.8	6.0	2.0	1,270	12,434	16,068	4,394
High School graduate	1.6	8.2	3.6	12,540	8,437	90,394	8,669
College graduate	2.2	7.7	3.9	5,801	4,620	31,893	1,831

Table 9: Migration from Abroad and Net Internal Migration by Age for Whites and Minorities, High Internal Migration States.

STATES	RATES				NUMBER OF MIGRANTS			
	Migration from Abroad	Net Internal Migration		From Abroad		Net Internal		
		Whites	Minorities	Whites	Minorities	Whites	Minorities	
FLORIDA								
Under 65	3.5	9.3	5.4	99,923	270,744	692,795	169,444	
65 and older	0.9	9.5	5.8	7,097	13,051	195,245	17,522	
GEORGIA								
Under 65	1.5	4.7	5.9	36,712	51,985	190,855	104,671	
65 and older	0.1	1.6	2.0	486	424	8,345	2,704	
NORTH CAROLINA								
Under 65	1.1	5.0	3.3	33,240	29,724	215,519	48,966	
65 and older	0.1	3.4	2.2	549	480	22,250	3,204	
VIRGINIA								
Under 65	2.7	3.7	5.4	68,616	77,928	151,577	74,507	
65 and older	0.4	0.1	2.2	1,053	1,509	666	2,563	
WASHINGTON								
Under 65	2.3	4.9	4.7	42,288	56,532	179,615	28,341	
65 and older	0.4	2.3	2.0	906	1,548	12,373	593	
ARIZONA								
Under 65	2.5	6.7	2.4	28,347	50,563	146,926	23,405	
65 and older	0.5	9.1	3.2	1,203	964	38,502	1,704	

Table 10: Migration from Abroad and Net Internal Migration by Poverty Status for Whites and Minorities, High Out-Migration States.

STATES	RATES			NUMBER OF MIGRANTS			
	Migration from Abroad	Net Internal Migration		From Abroad		Net Internal	
		Whites	Minorities	Whites	Minorities	Whites	Minorities
LOUISIANA							
Poverty	0.7	-4.9	-1.9	1,818	5,346	-17,390	-11,305
Non-poverty	0.6	-7.3	-7.0	9,198	8,241	-170,929	-54,361
MICHIGAN							
Poverty	1.5	-0.2	0.2	8,472	9,371	-1,502	1,103
Non-poverty	0.7	-1.4	-1.3	30,393	22,850	-95,633	-13,786
OHIO							
Poverty	1.4	0.1	1.7	6,440	11,306	452	6,687
Non-poverty	0.5	-1.4	-0.6	28,232	20,204	-112,810	-5,796
OKLAHOMA							
Poverty	1.3	0.1	0.7	1,417	5,297	391	1,163
Non-poverty	0.9	-5.5	-3.8	14,960	8,770	-116,822	-15,082
IOWA							
Poverty	1.7	0.0	3.3	1,157	3,916	19	1,032
Non-poverty	0.4	-4.2	-2.7	4,401	4,660	-96,734	-2,040

Table 11: Migration from Abroad and Net Internal Migration by Education Attainment for Whites and Minorities, High Out-Migration States.

STATES	RATES			NUMBER OF MIGRANTS			
	Migration from Abroad	Net Internal Migration		From Abroad		Net Internal	
		Whites	Minorities	Whites	Minorities	Whites	Minorities
LOUISIANA							
Less than High School	0.3	-2.9	-2.1	474	1,932	-13,360	-7,274
High School graduate	0.6	-7.5	-6.3	4,383	3,501	-73,762	-20,600
College graduate	1.2	-11.8	-13.3	2,403	2,622	-38,838	-10,396
MICHIGAN							
Less than High School	0.4	-1.3	-0.4	3,171	2,413	-13,469	-1,098
High School graduate	0.5	-1.2	-1.0	12,620	6,246	-37,557	-4,723
College graduate	2.0	-3.0	-3.1	8,669	11,381	-26,835	-3,540
OHIO							
Less than High School	0.3	-0.7	0.1	1,992	3,502	-9,714	244
High School graduate	0.4	-1.0	0.0	11,149	7,117	-34,939	-105
College graduate	1.5	-3.7	-4.7	9,030	8,968	-39,828	-4,541
OKLAHOMA							
Less than High School	0.5	-1.2	-0.2	508	1,823	-4,991	-177
High School graduate	1.0	-4.3	-1.9	7,453	3,942	-40,797	-3,179
College graduate	1.7	-9.6	-10.8	3,028	3,001	-29,912	-4,459
IOWA							
Less than High School	0.3	-0.6	-1.6	109	958	-1,871	-252
High School graduate	0.3	-2.6	-0.4	1,911	1,127	-28,855	-108
College graduate	1.6	-11.9	-16.1	1,814	3,019	-34,237	-1,811

Table 12: Migration from Abroad and Net Internal Migration by Age for Whites and Minorities, High Out-Migration States.

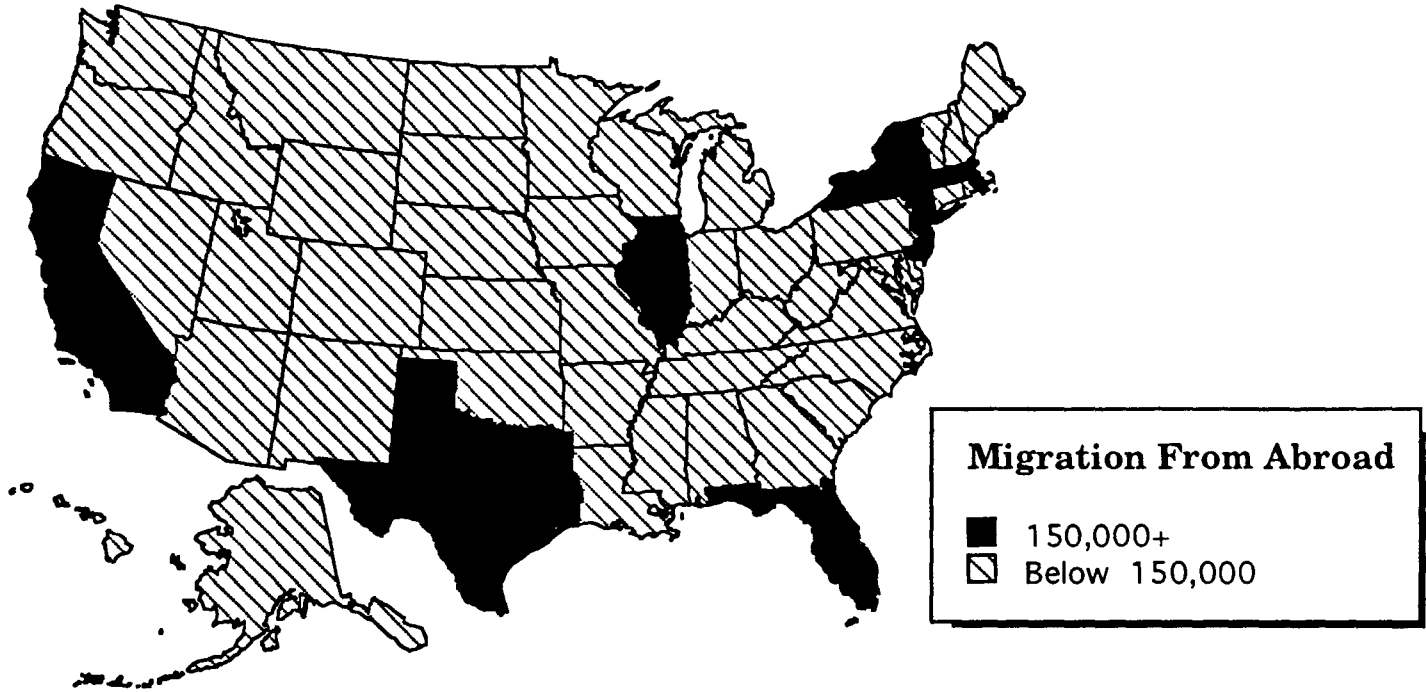
STATES	RATES			NUMBER OF MIGRANTS			
	Migration from Abroad	Net Internal Migration		From Abroad		Net Internal	
		Whites	Minorities	Whites	Minorities	Whites	Minorities
LOUISIANA							
Under 65	0.7	-8.0	-5.1	11,493	14,052	-194,359	-66,296
65 and older	0.1	-0.9	-0.9	45	363	-3,028	-1,073
MICHIGAN							
Under 65	0.9	-1.3	-1.4	39,629	32,607	-88,689	-20,627
65 and older	0.2	-2.8	-0.6	1,193	757	-27,433	-698
OHIO							
Under 65	0.7	-1.4	-0.5	36,391	31,694	-112,809	-6,599
65 and older	0.1	-1.2	0.0	671	513	-15,900	-22
OKLAHOMA							
Under 65	1.2	-5.4	-2.1	17,286	14,505	-116,918	-11,540
65 and older	0.1	0.4	0.2	159	354	1,564	90
IOWA							
Under 65	0.7	-4.1	-2.8	6,236	9,079	-91,810	-2,952
65 and older	0.1	-1.4	0.1	109	223	-6,020	7

Table 13: Impact of Migration on California's White-Minority Composition by Socio-Demographic Categories

CATEGORY	MIGRATION FROM ABROAD		NET INTERNAL MIGRATION		TOTAL 1990 POPULATION	
	Total	%Minority	Total	%Minority	Total	%Minority
EDUCATION ATTAINMENT						
Less than High School	295,069	92	-21,379	7	3,294,217	71
High School graduate	123,342	72	-28,184	4	3,307,236	36
Some College	149,024	65	-1,043	0*	5,038,646	31
College Graduate	183,925	64	145,186	20	3,916,557	25
RATIO OF INCOME TO POVERTY INCOME						
Below Poverty	445,150	87	-41,832	8	3,155,438	66
1.0 to 2.0	410,646	89	-56,996	12	4,570,920	59
2.0 to 3.0	249,631	83	-25,462	0*	4,262,994	48
3.0 to 4.0	140,792	75	28,938	50	3,811,506	39
4.0 to 5.0	82,411	66	38,789	36	3,004,804	33
Greater than 5.0	133,849	54	188,993	16	7,847,398	22
AGE						
5-14	232,076	82	-6,857	0*	4,225,891	54
15-24	457,430	89	134,768	26	4,445,238	53
25-34	417,984	79	112,375	26	5,724,629	45
35-44	187,523	73	17,562	61	4,648,240	39
45-54	88,556	74	-1,327	66	2,957,820	35
55-64	57,297	77	-34,030	7	2,225,967	31
65+	49,778	73	-35,441	0*	3,123,513	21
OCCUPATION OF MALES IN LABOR FORCE						
Managers and Professional	191,318	70	59,897	28	3,983,795	30
Tech., Sales, and Adm. Support	89,620	70	49,936	32	2,186,132	35
Service	99,743	90	-10,331	33	1,070,814	54
Farm and Forestry	48,934	97	-7,623	32	420,915	68
Precision Production	86,380	79	18,667	37	1,750,023	39
Operators, Laborers	135,357	90	-9,548	0*	1,781,819	55
Military	6,047	39	16,499	35	68,730	33
HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
Under \$5,000	44,482	75	-20,974	25	403,571	46
\$5,000-\$10,000	42,899	80	-23,447	17	806,901	39
\$10,000-\$15,000	55,838	82	-26,845	22	751,517	38
\$15,000-\$25,000	124,416	80	-34,180	0*	1,619,193	38
\$25,000-\$35,000	103,976	78	-6,771	0*	1,526,704	35
\$35,000-\$50,000	111,579	75	26,317	40	1,877,151	31
\$50,000-\$75,000	93,272	69	62,193	20	1,897,273	27
\$75,000+	59,956	57	63,411	16	1,476,490	20

* Denotes positive net migration for minorities when total net migration is negative.

Migration From Abroad 1985-90



Net Interstate Migration 1985-90

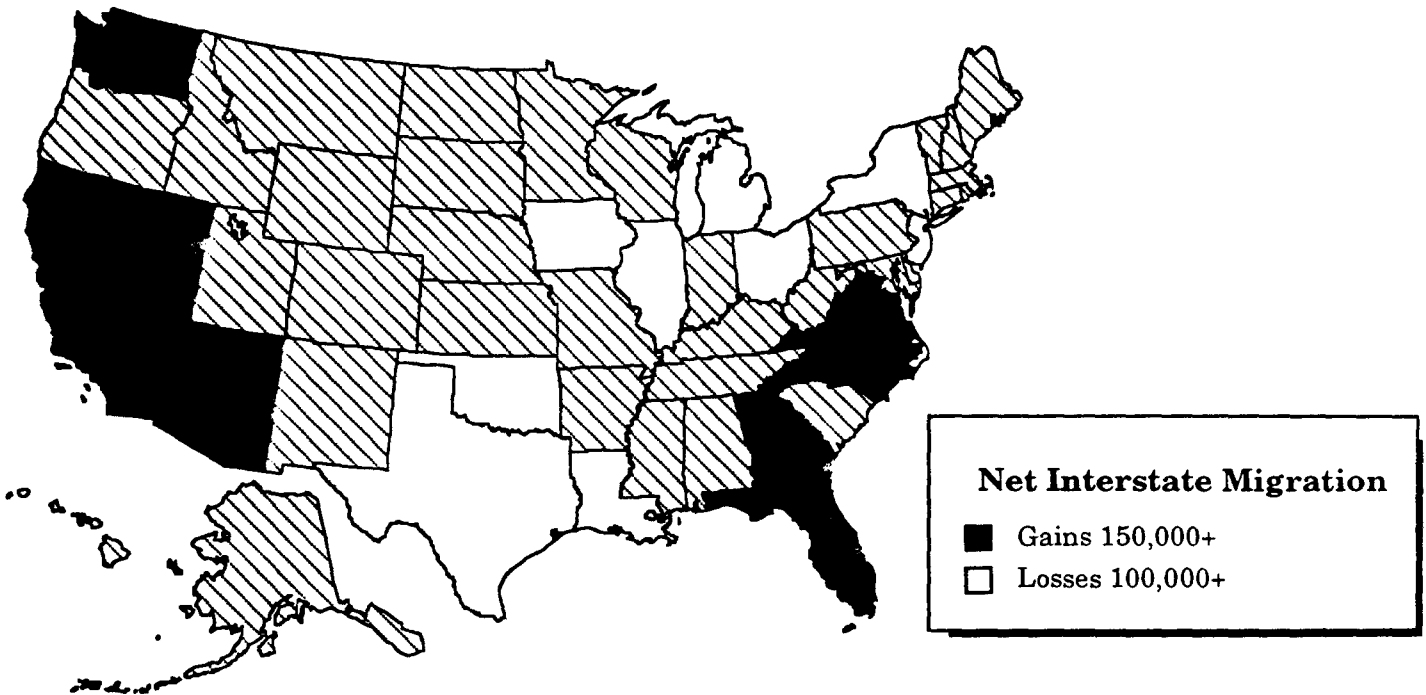


FIGURE 1

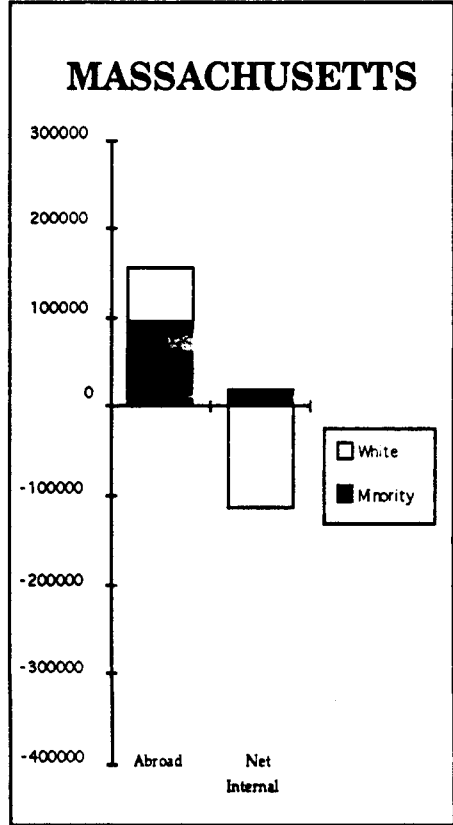
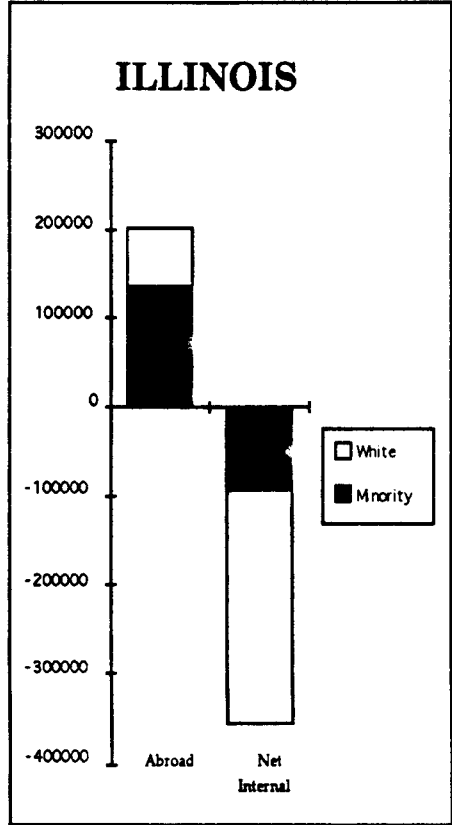
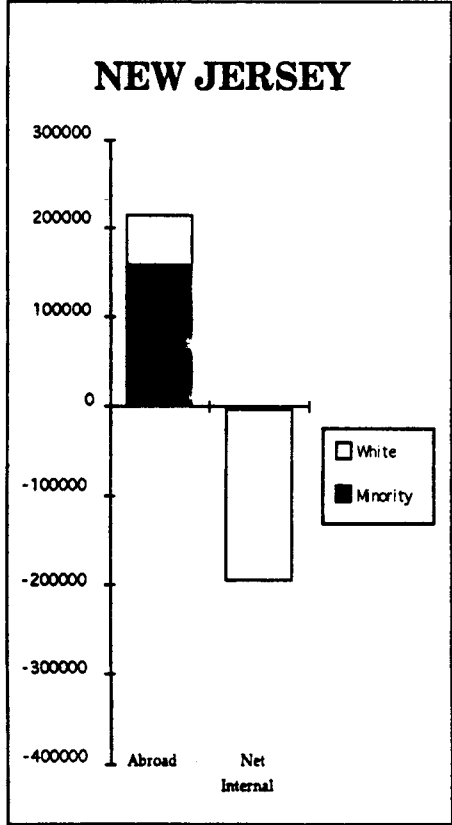
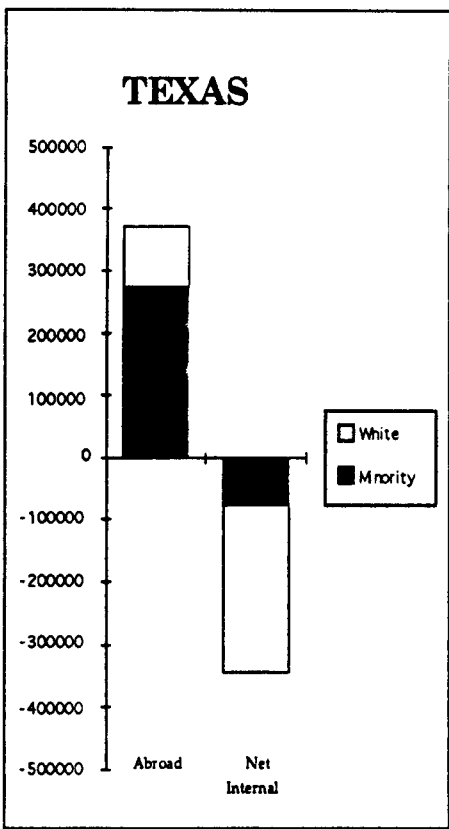
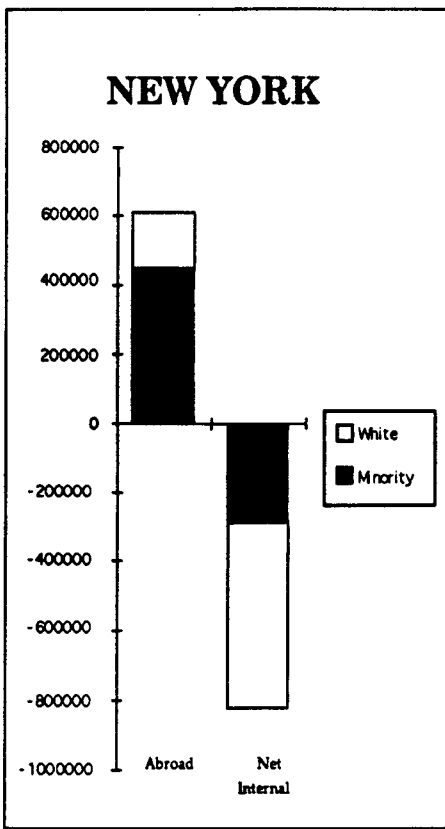
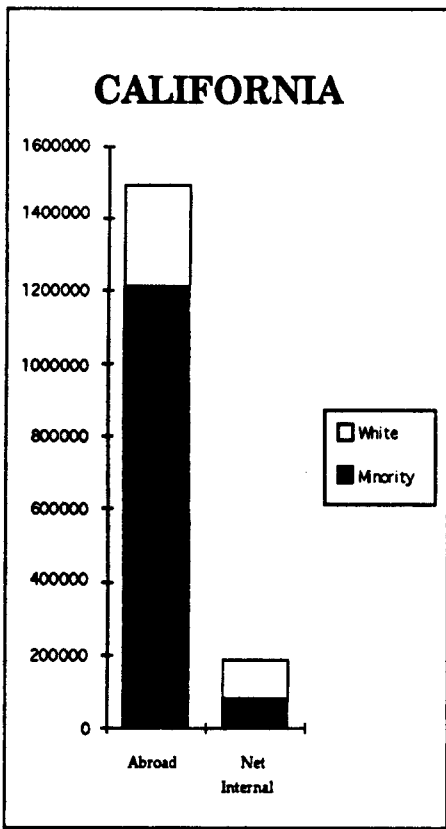


Figure 2: 1985-90 Migration From Abroad and Net Interstate Migration By Race: High Immigration States

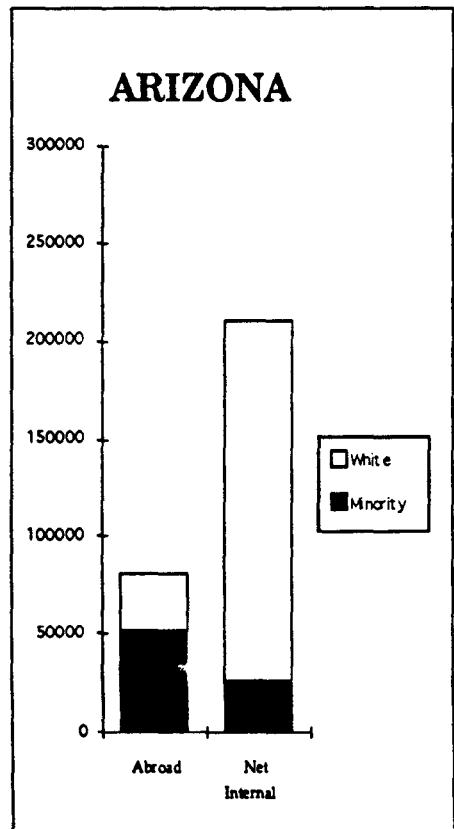
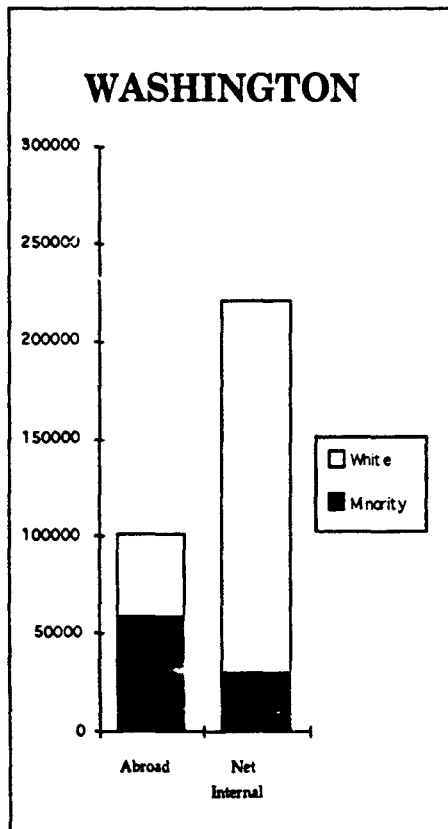
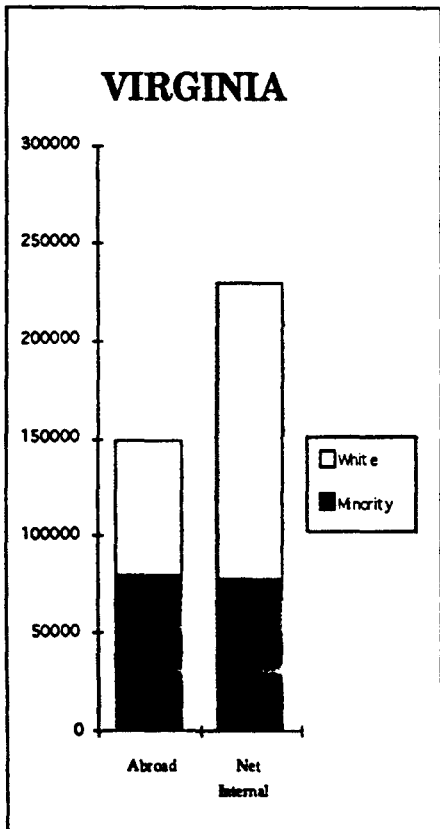
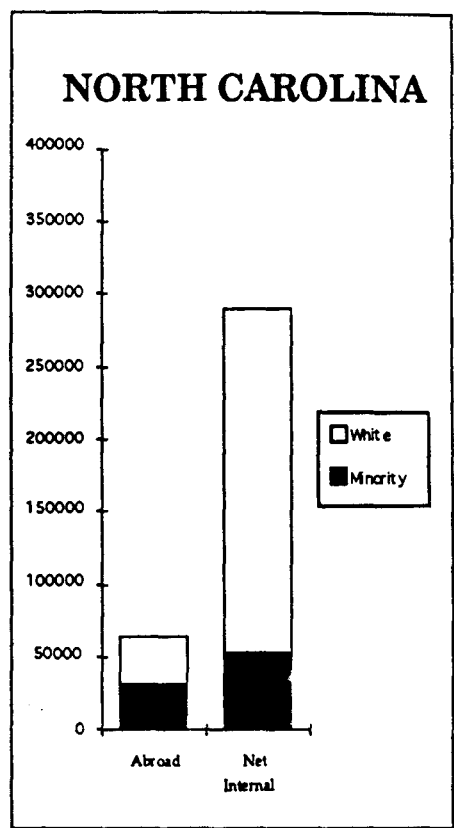
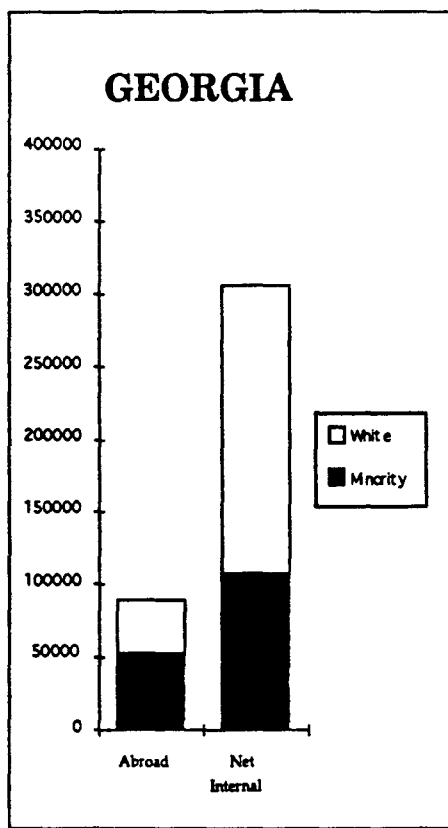
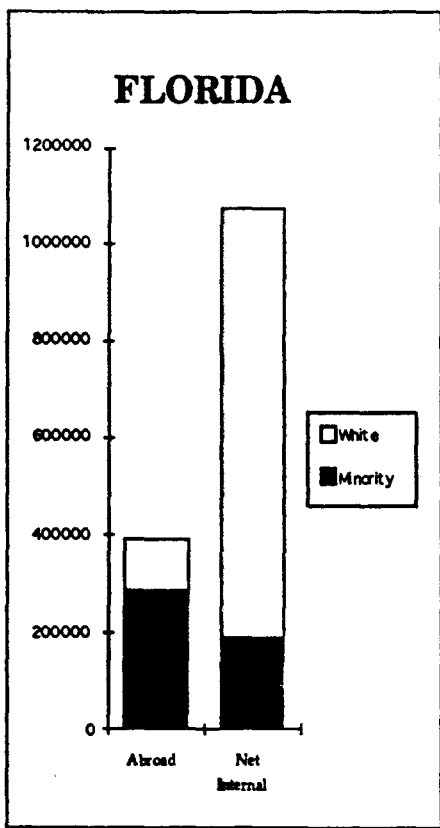


Figure 3: 1985-90 Migration From Abroad and Net Interstate Migration By Race: High Internal Migration States

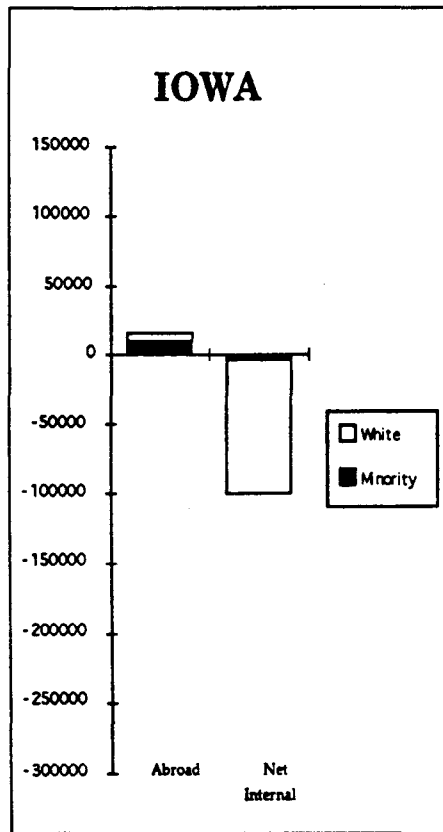
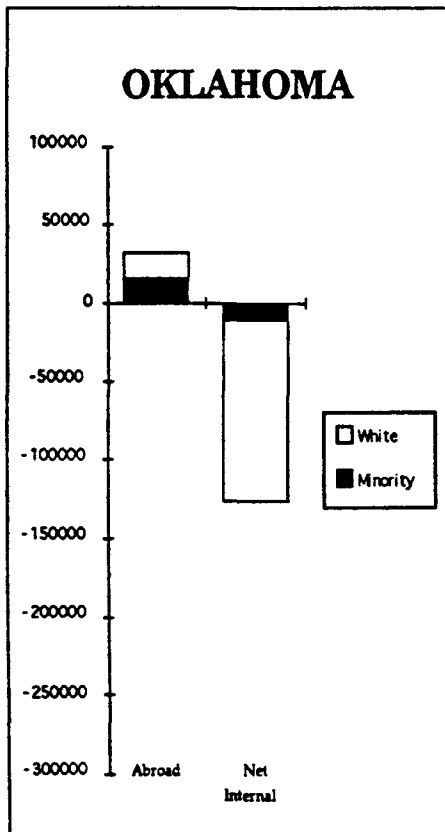
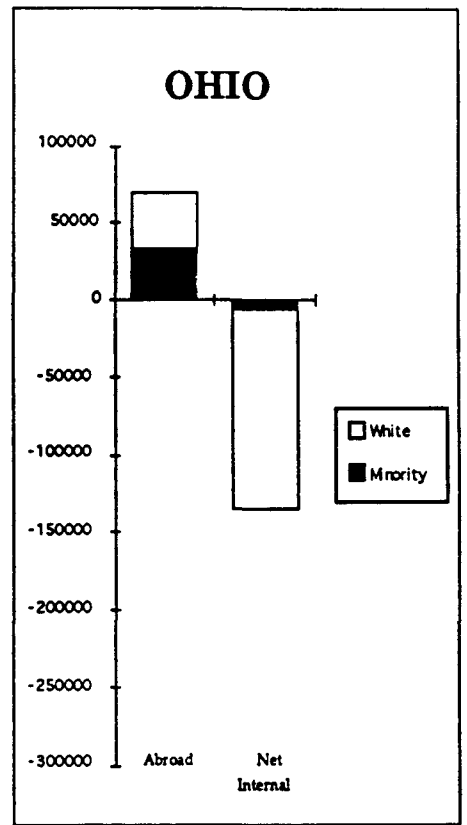
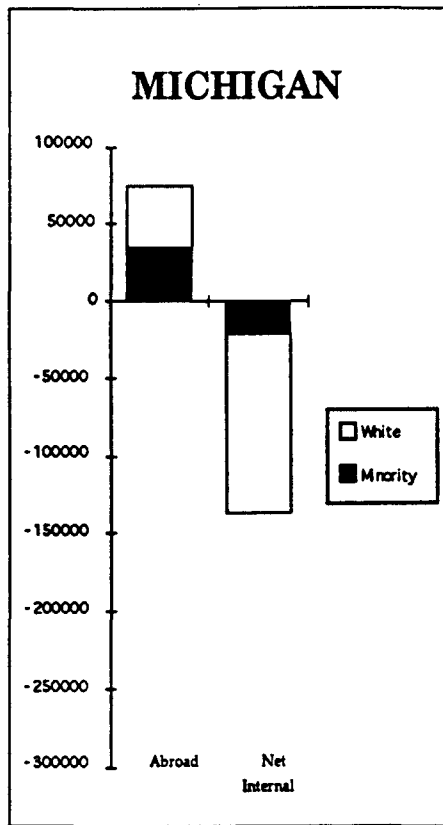
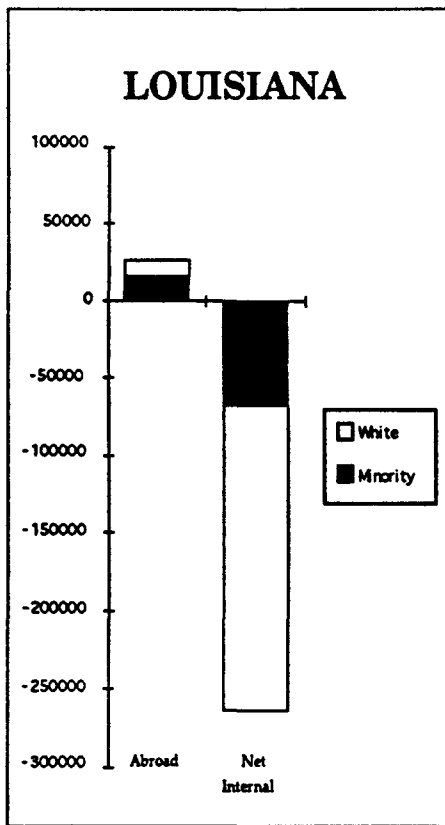
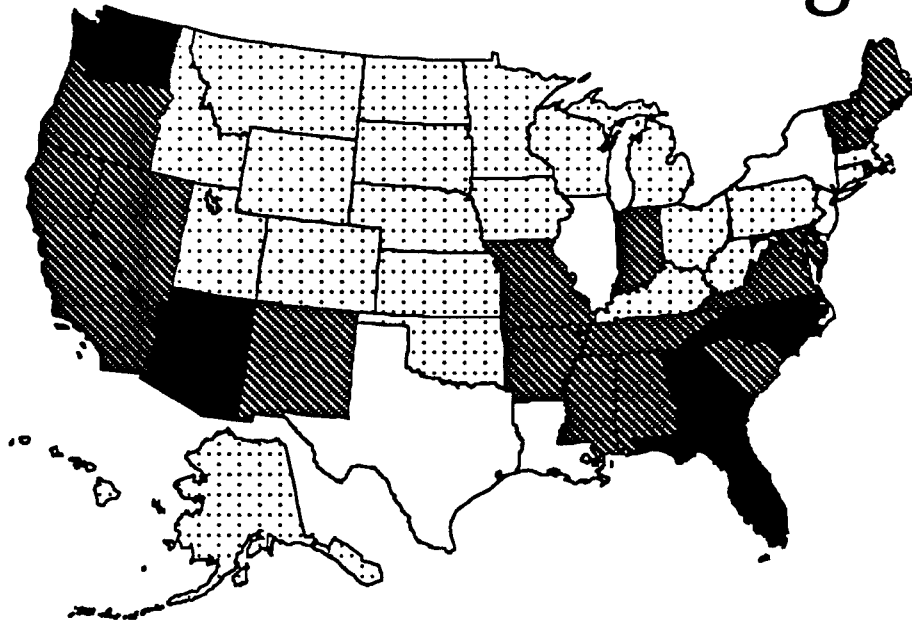


Figure 4: 1985-90 Migration From Abroad and Net Interstate Migration By Race: High Outmigration States

Whites - Net Interstate Migration



Minorities - Net Interstate Migration

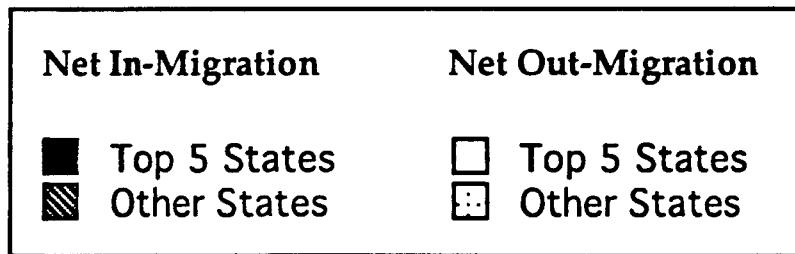
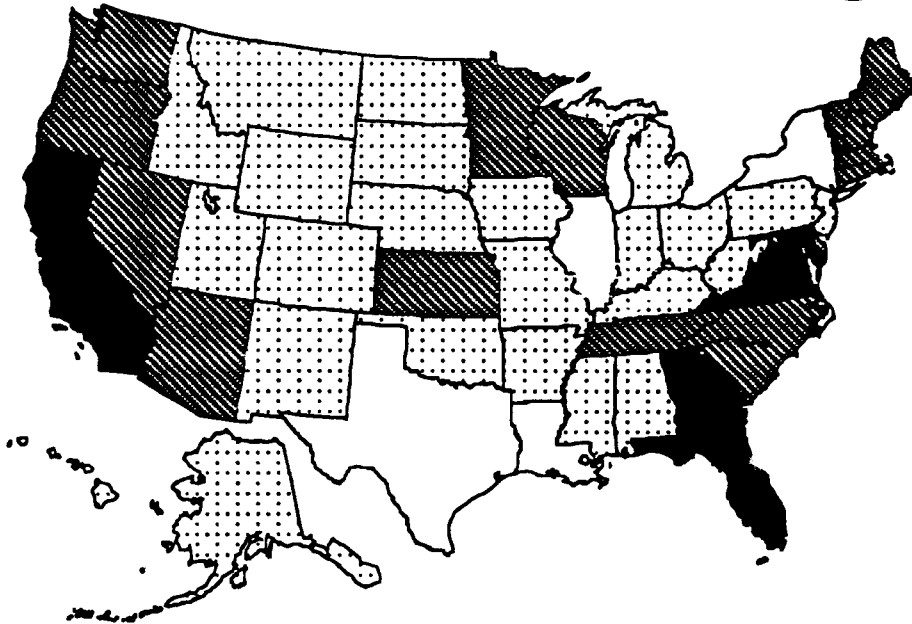
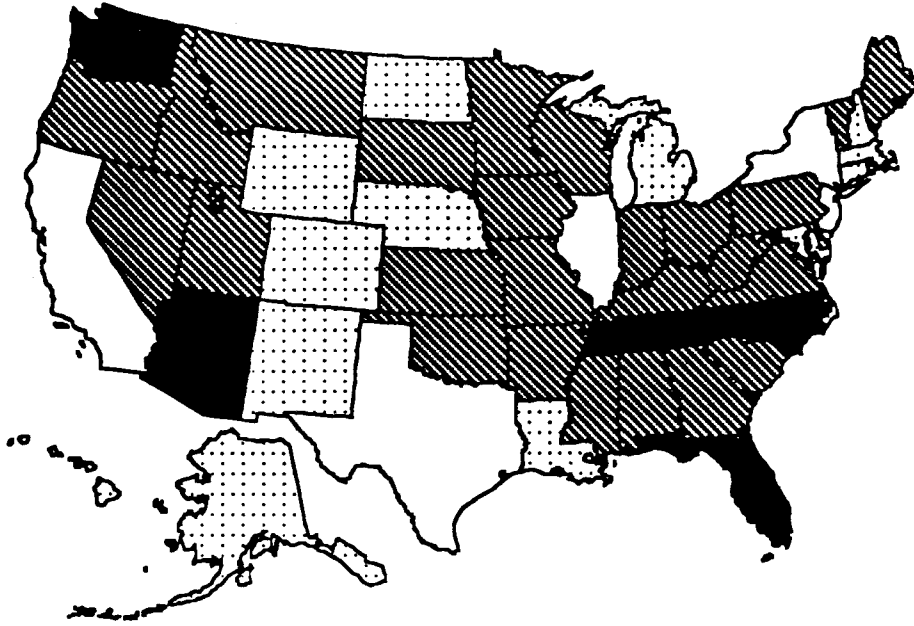


FIGURE 5

Poverty Whites - Net Interstate Migration



Non-Poverty Whites - Net Interstate Migration

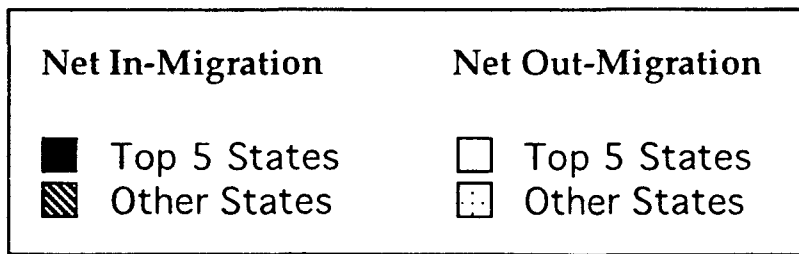
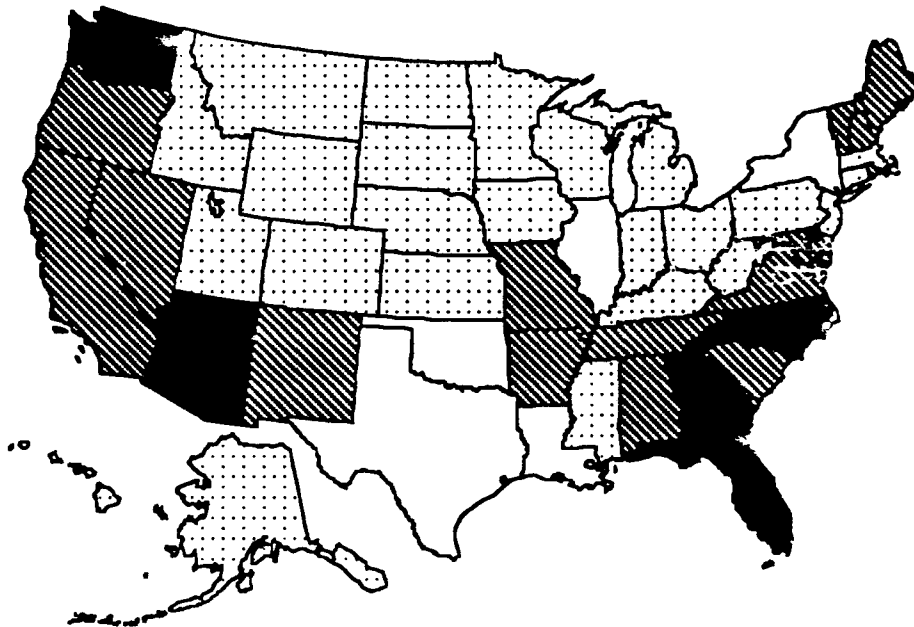
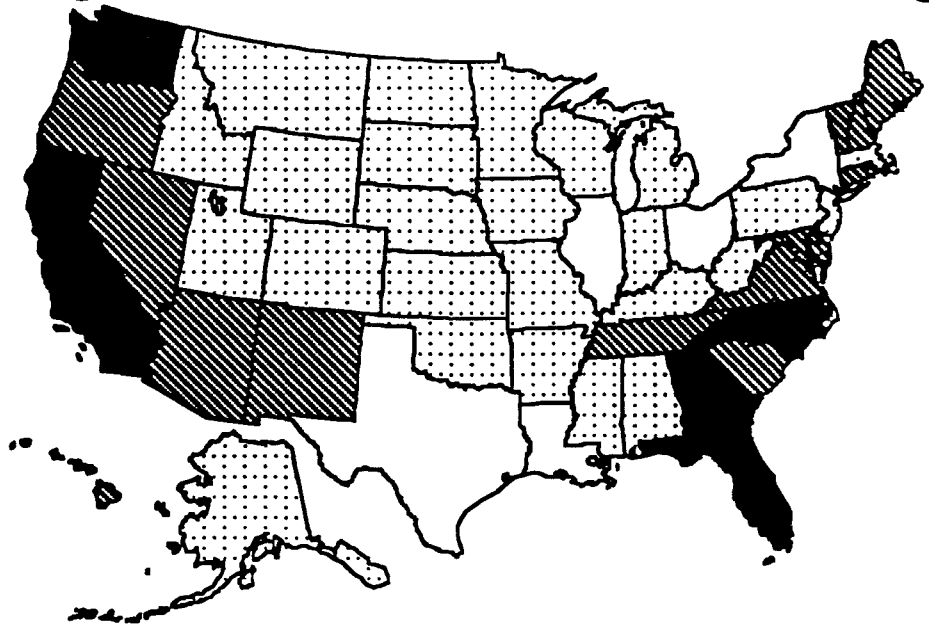
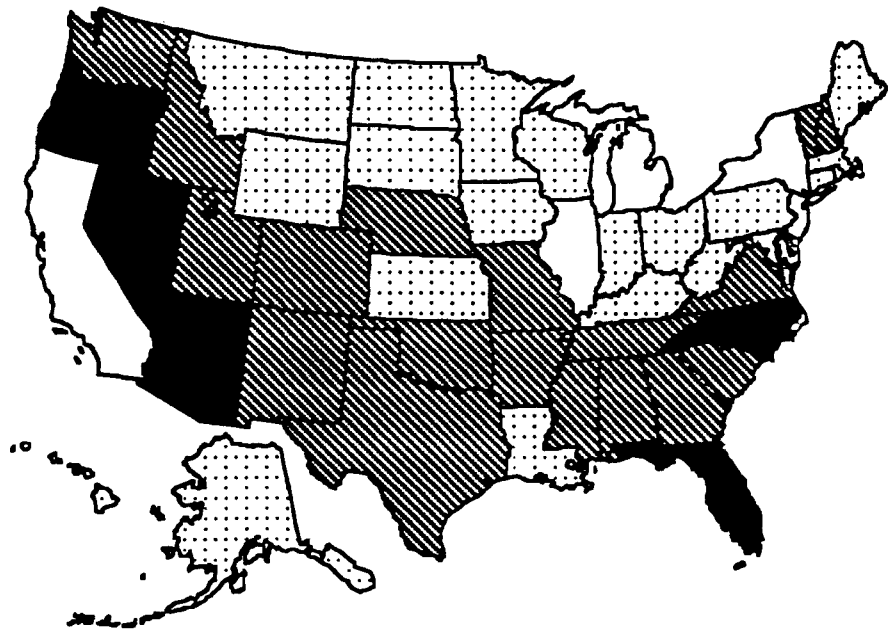


FIGURE 6-A

White College Grads - Net Interstate Migration



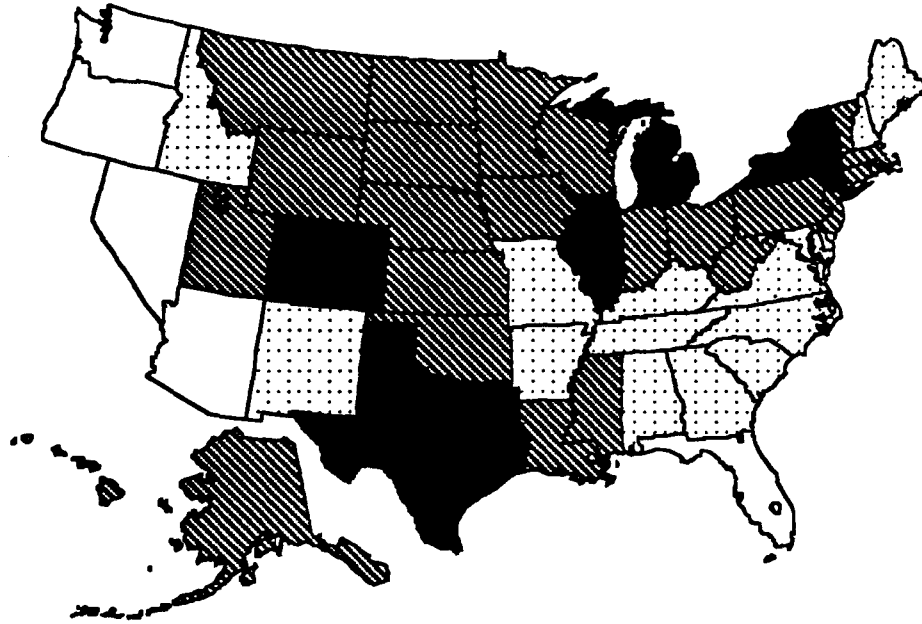
White Elderly - Net Interstate Migration



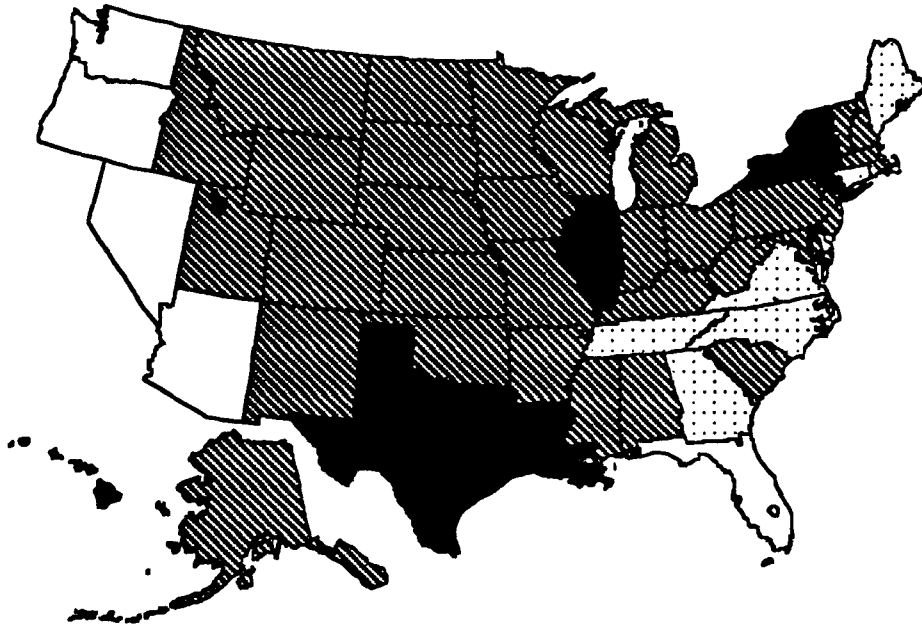
Net In-Migration		Net Out-Migration	
■	Top 5 States	□	Top 5 States
▨	Other States	◻	Other States

FIGURE 6-B

California Exchanges - Whites



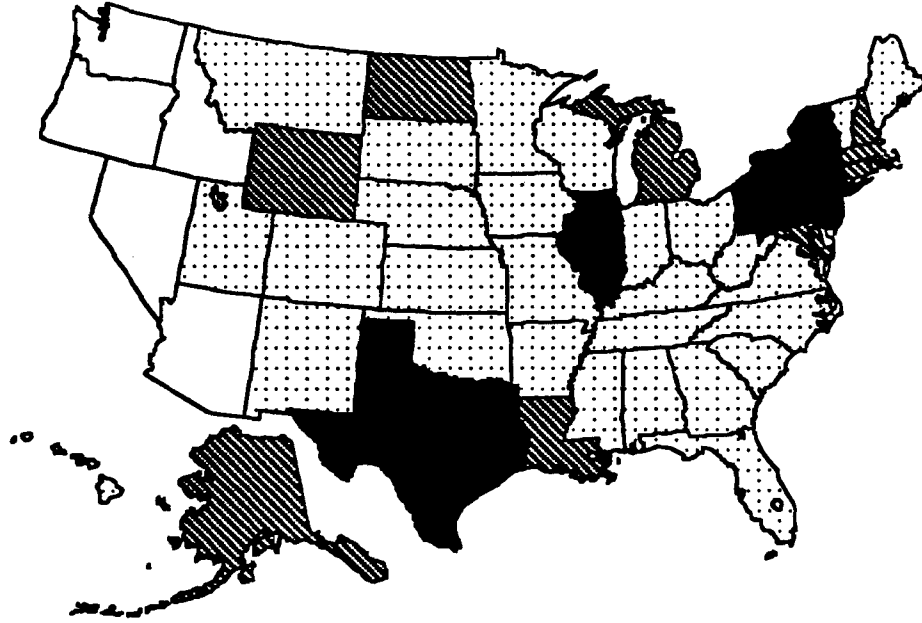
California Exchanges - Minorities



MIGRATION EXCHANGES WITH OTHER STATES			
Positive Exchanges		Negative Exchanges	
■	Top 5 States	□	Top 5 States
▨	Other States	▤	Other States

FIGURE 7-A

California Exchanges - Poverty Whites



California Exchanges - Non-Poverty Whites

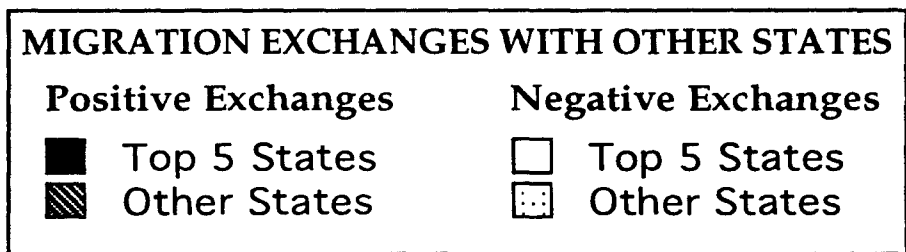
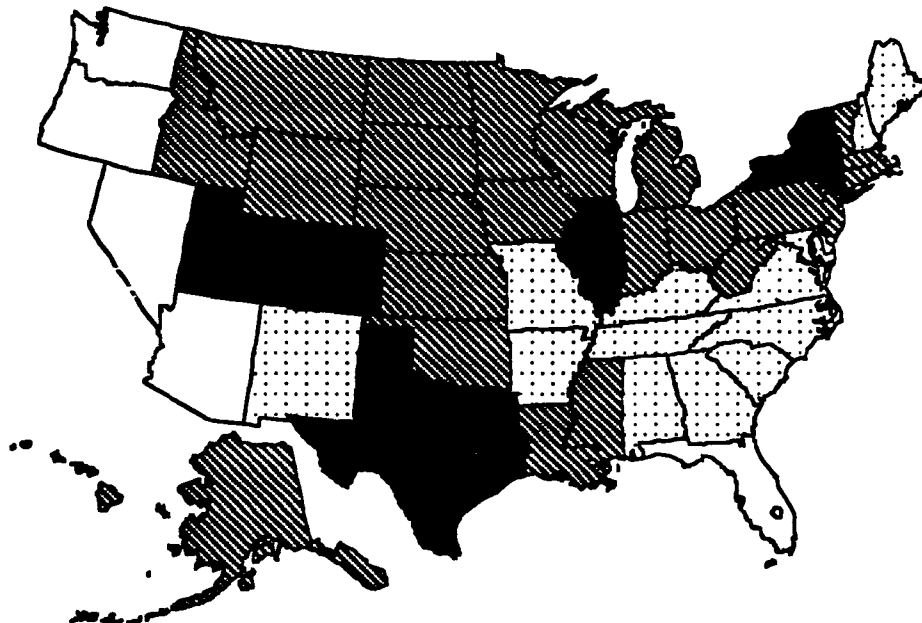
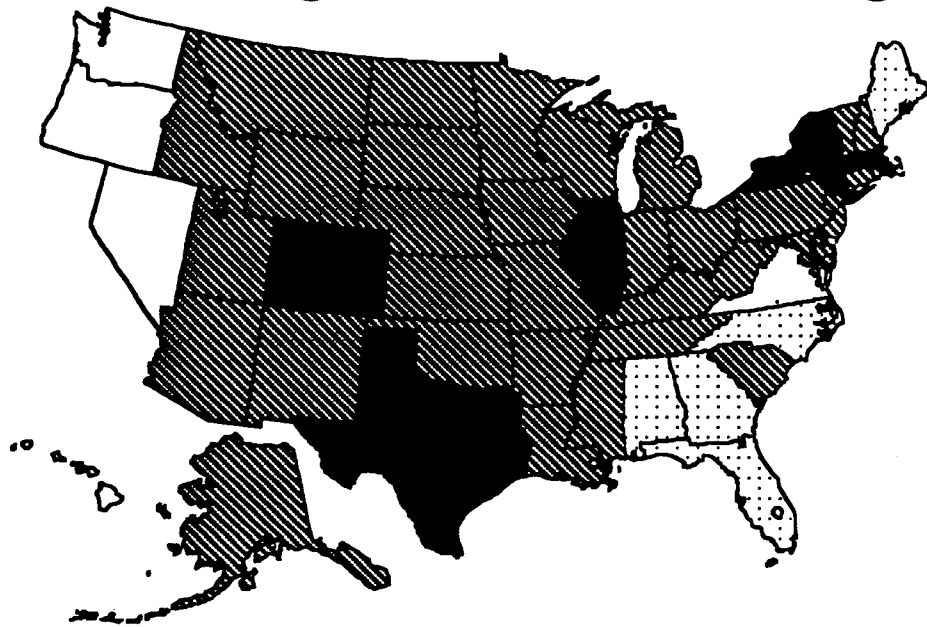
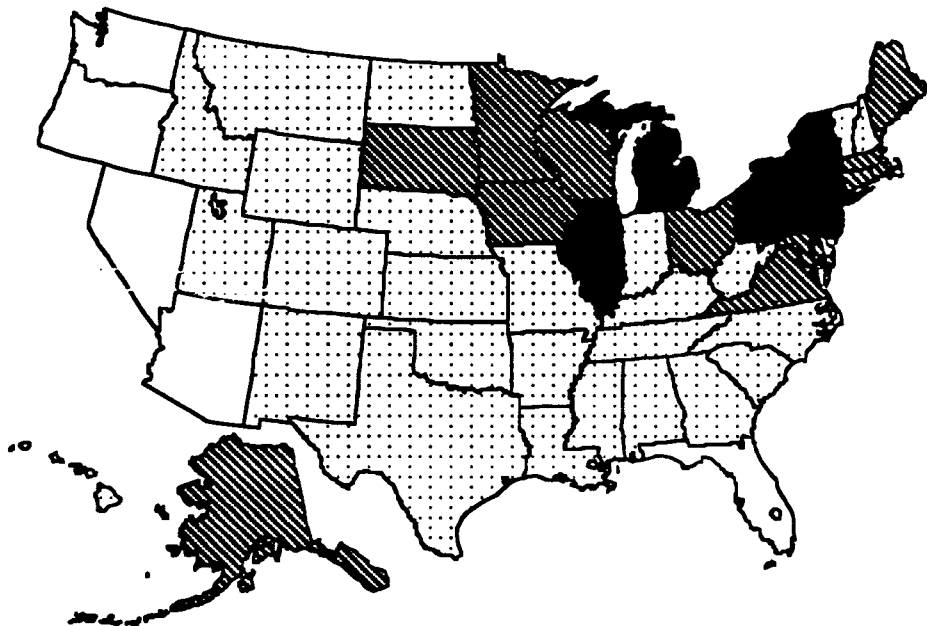


FIGURE 7-B

California Exchanges - White College Grads



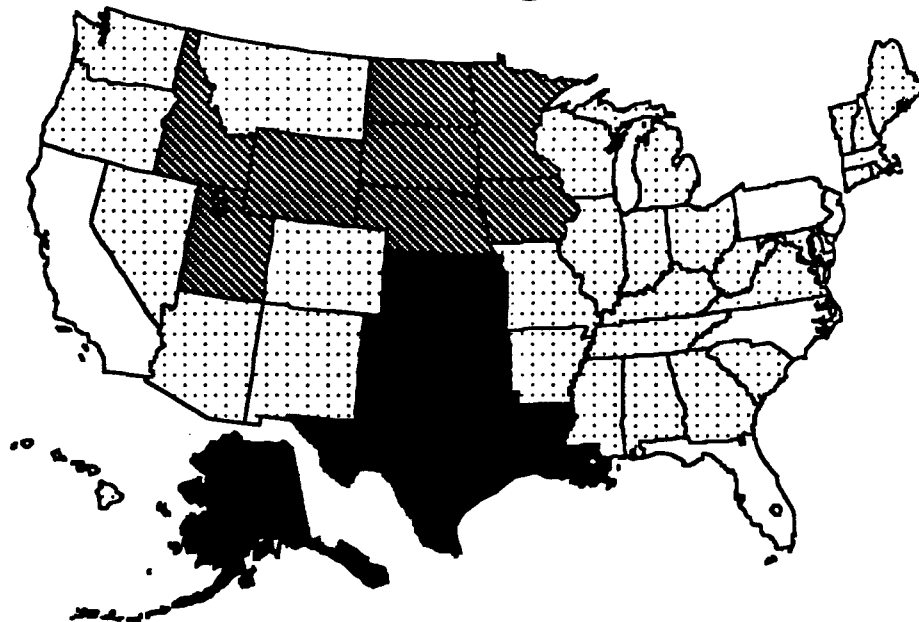
California Exchanges - White Elderly



MIGRATION EXCHANGES WITH OTHER STATES	
Positive Exchanges	Negative Exchanges
■ Top 5 States	□ Top 5 States
▨ Other States	▤ Other States

FIGURE 7-C

New York Exchanges - Whites



New York Exchanges - Minorities

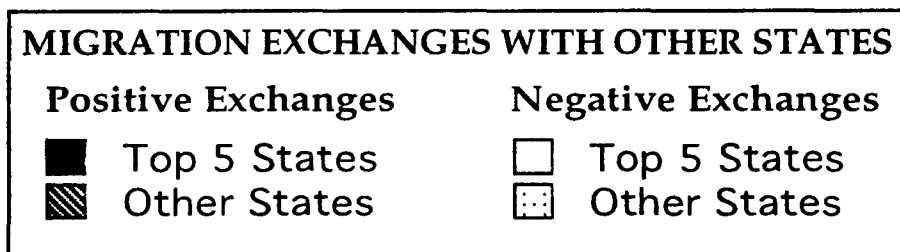
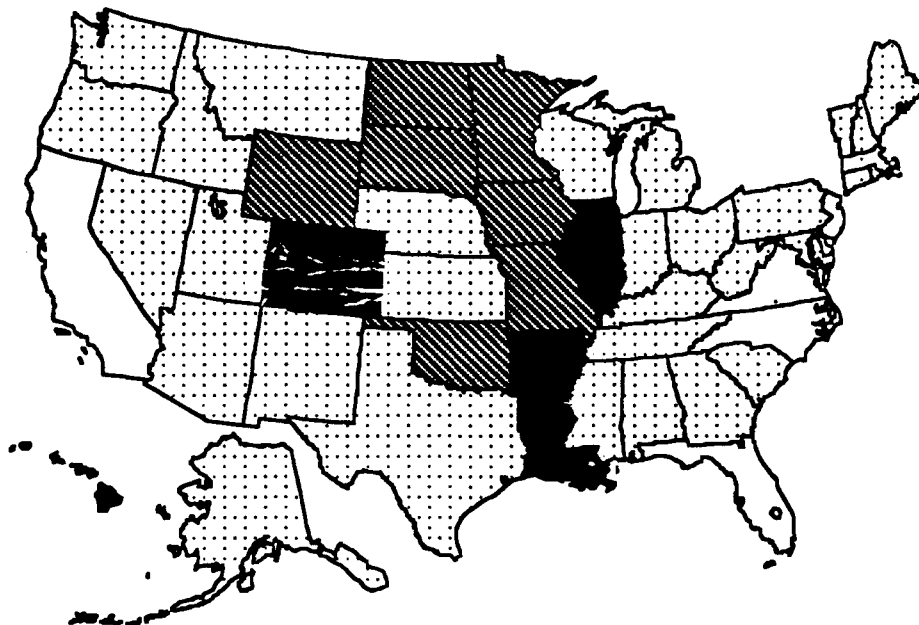
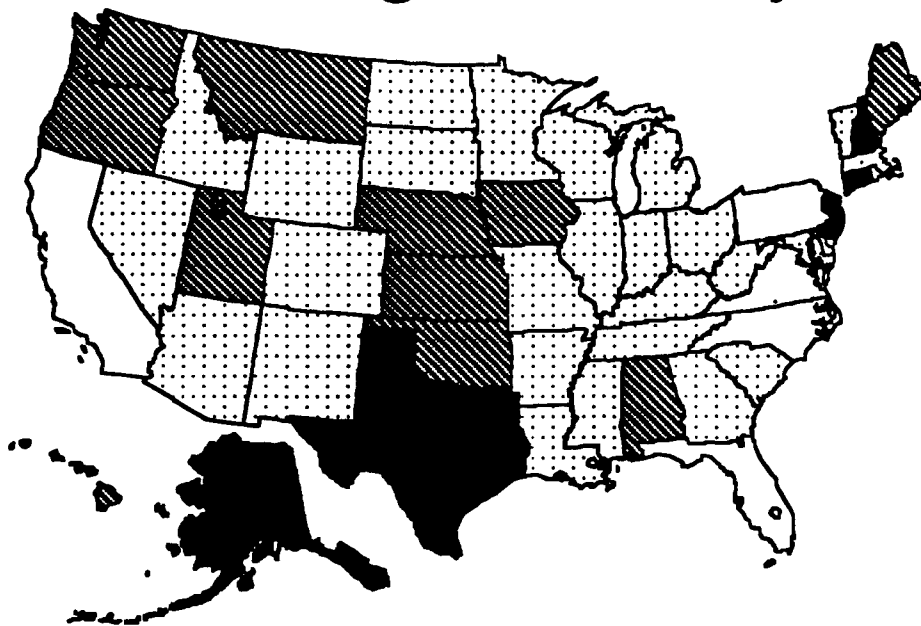
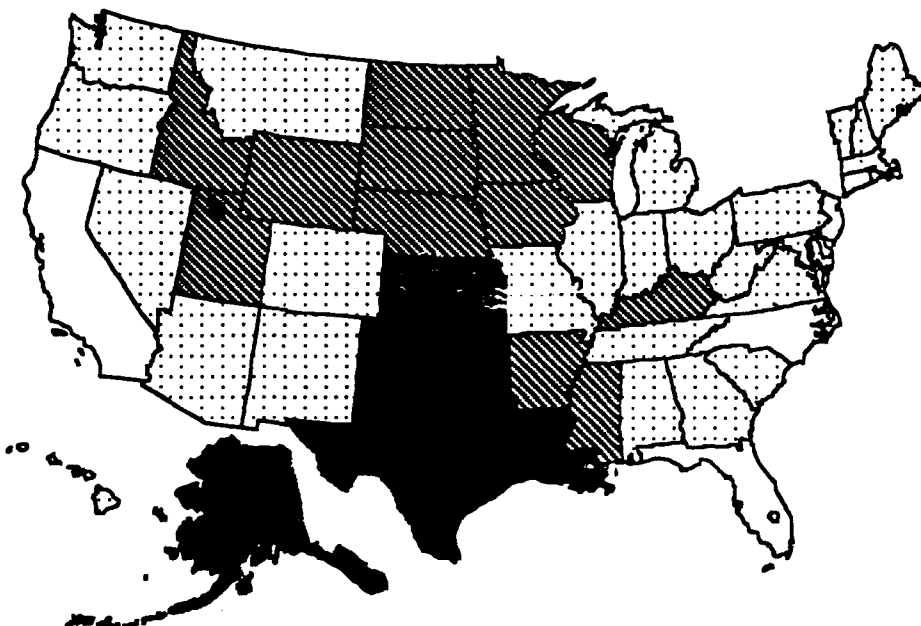


FIGURE 8-A

New York Exchanges - Poverty Whites



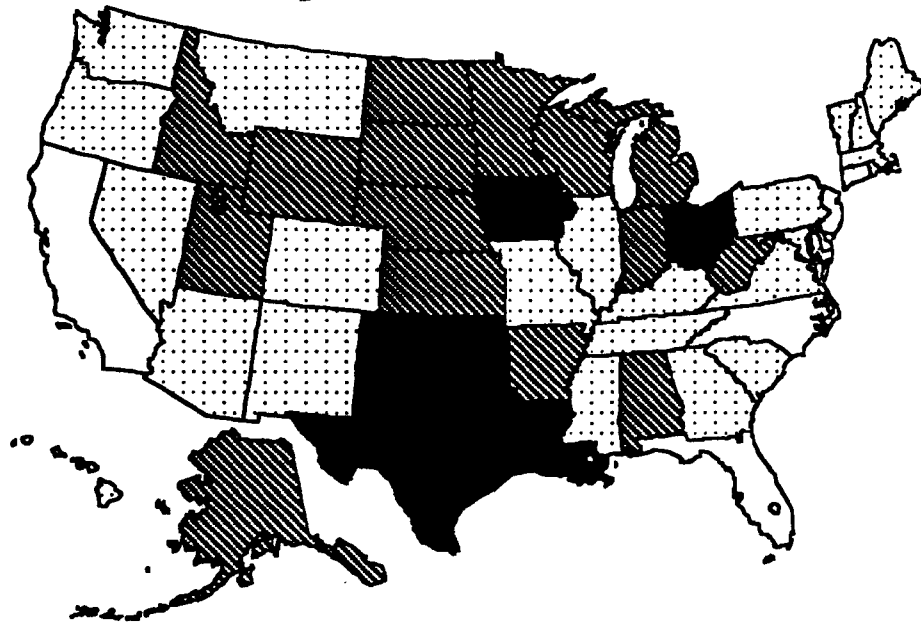
New York Exchanges - Non-Poverty Whites



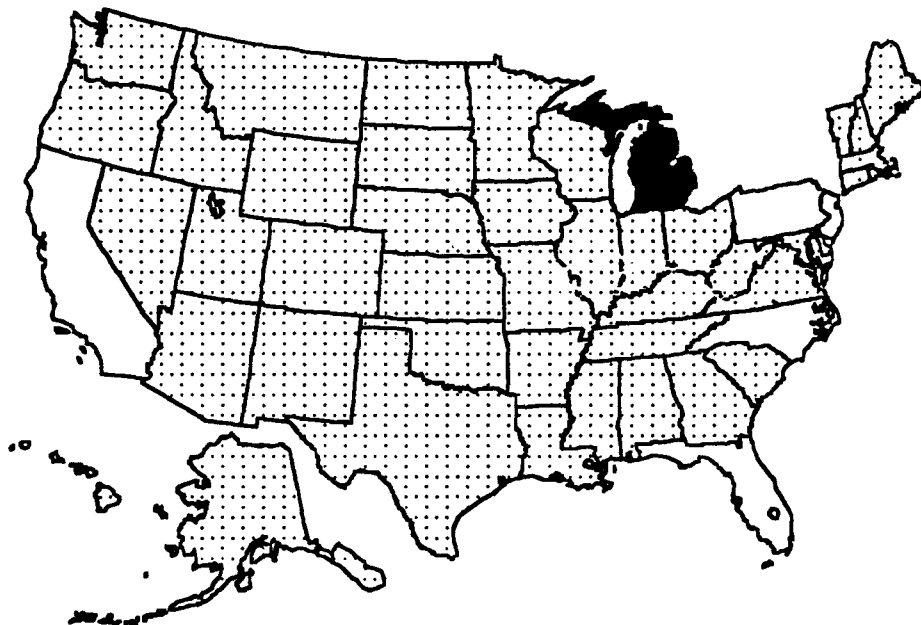
MIGRATION EXCHANGES WITH OTHER STATES			
Positive Exchanges		Negative Exchanges	
■	Top 5 States	□	Top 5 States
▨	Other States	◻	Other States

FIGURE 8-B

New York Exchanges - White College Grads



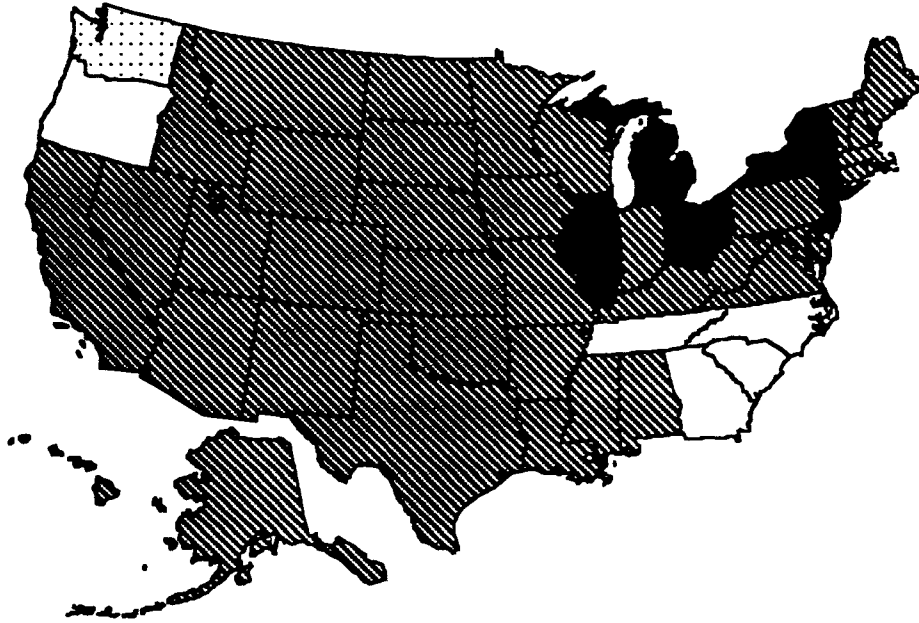
New York Exchanges - White Elderly



MIGRATION EXCHANGES WITH OTHER STATES			
Positive Exchanges		Negative Exchanges	
■	Top 5 States	□	Top 5 States
▨	Other States	▤	Other States

FIGURE 8-C

Florida Exchanges - Whites



Florida Exchanges - Minorities

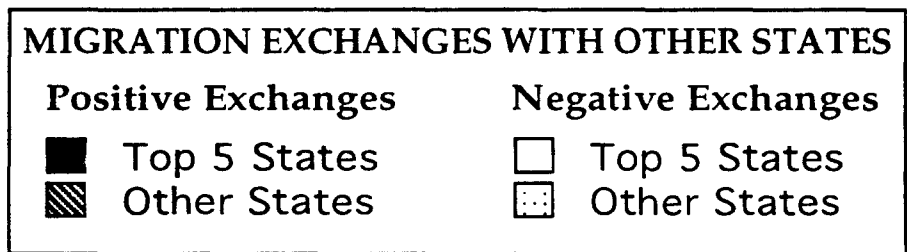
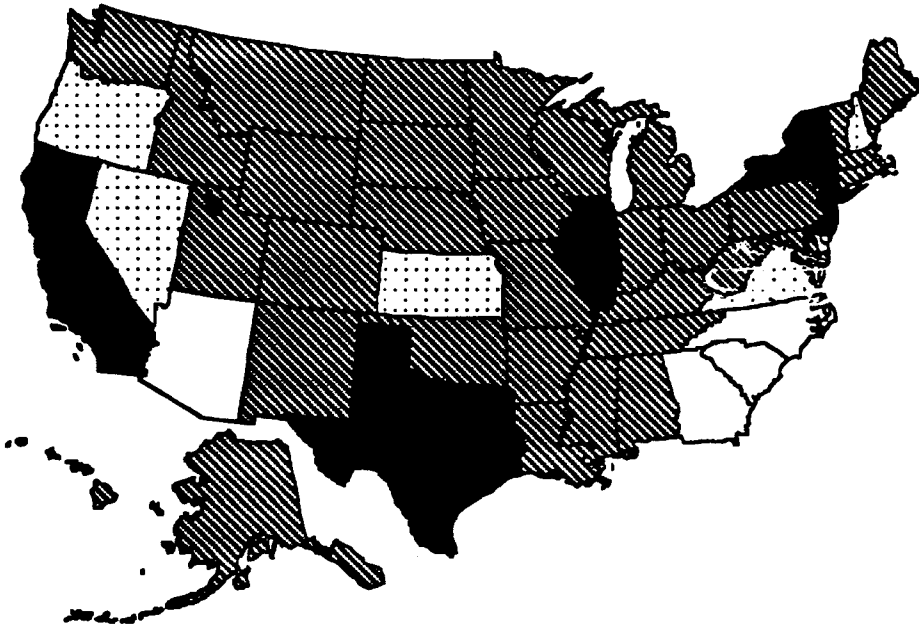
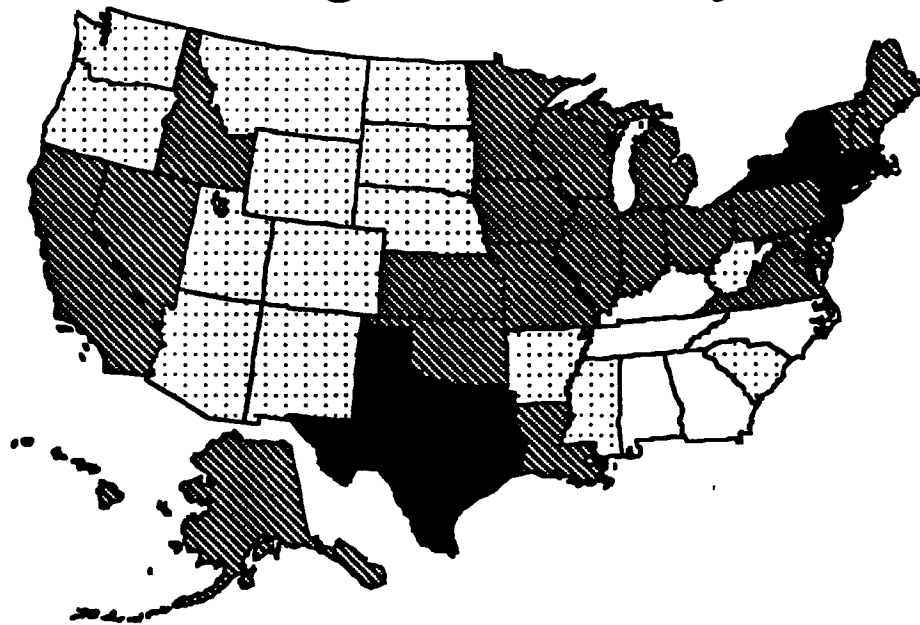


FIGURE 9-A

Florida Exchanges - Poverty Whites



Florida Exchanges - Non-Poverty Whites

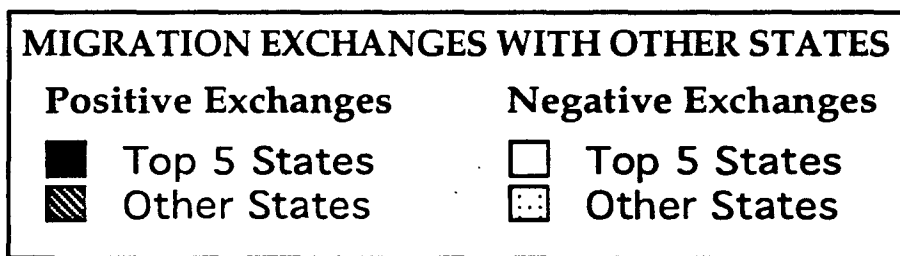
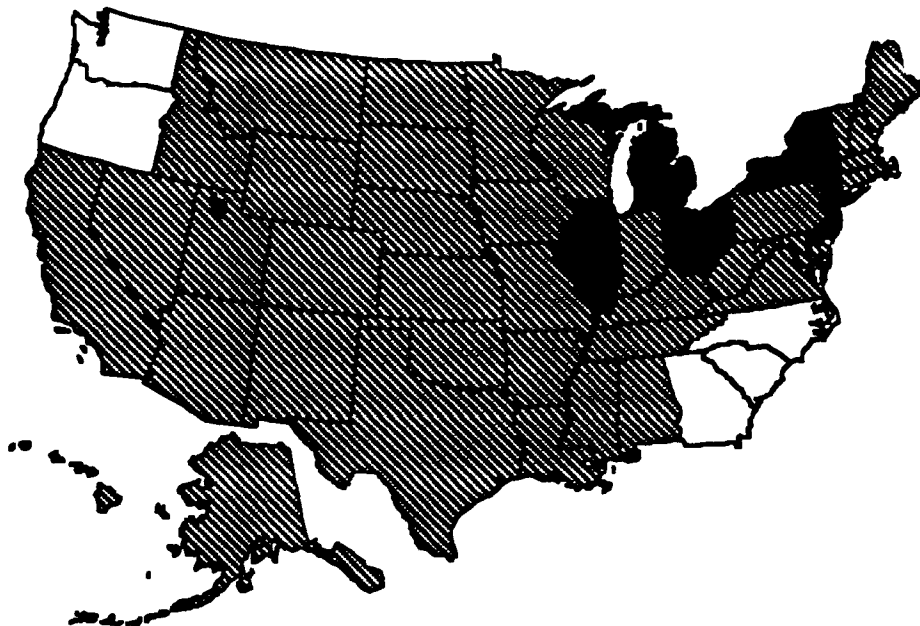
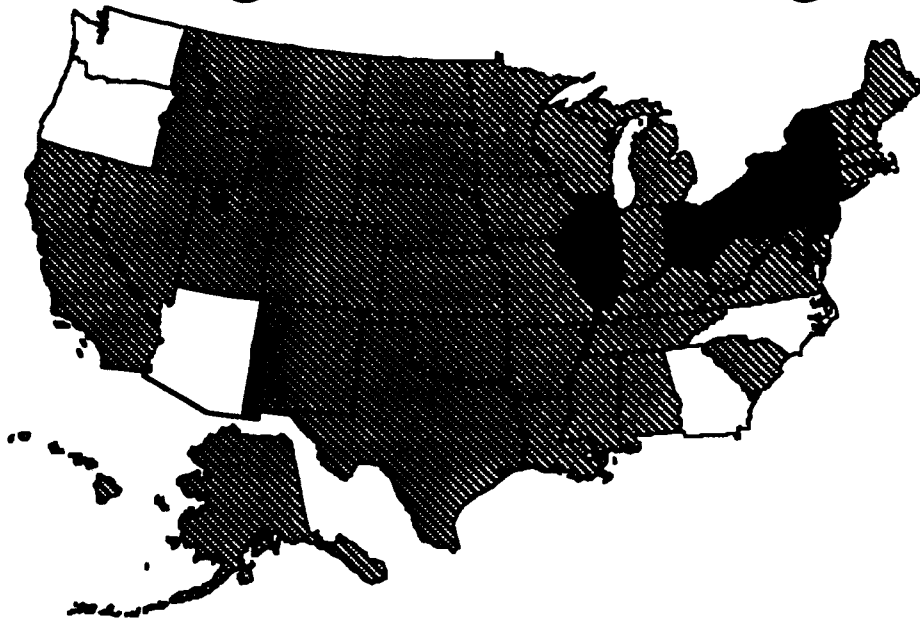


FIGURE 9-B

Florida Exchanges - White College Grads



Florida Exchanges - White Elderly

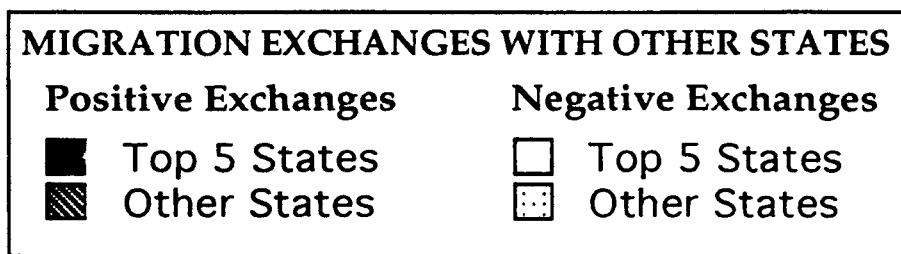
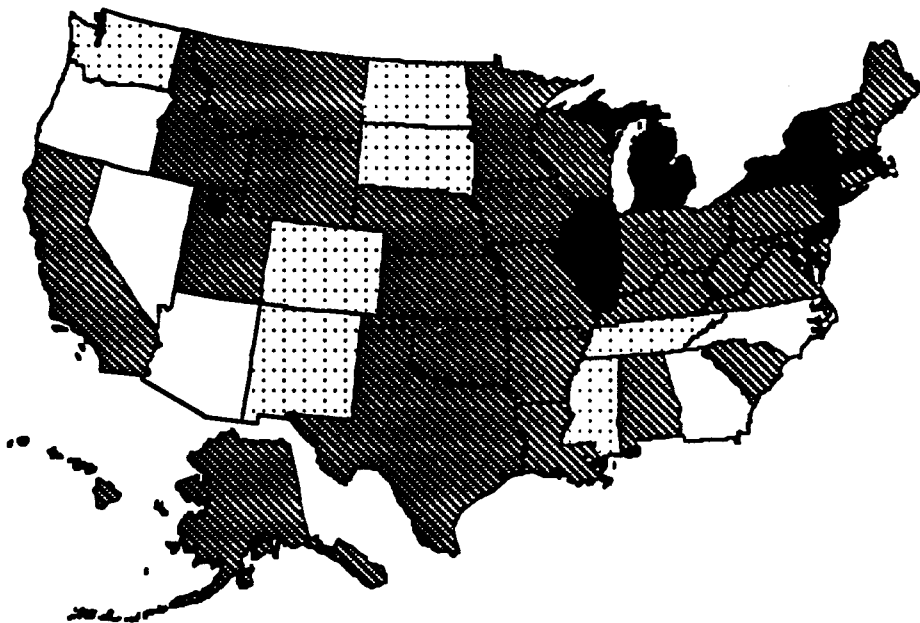
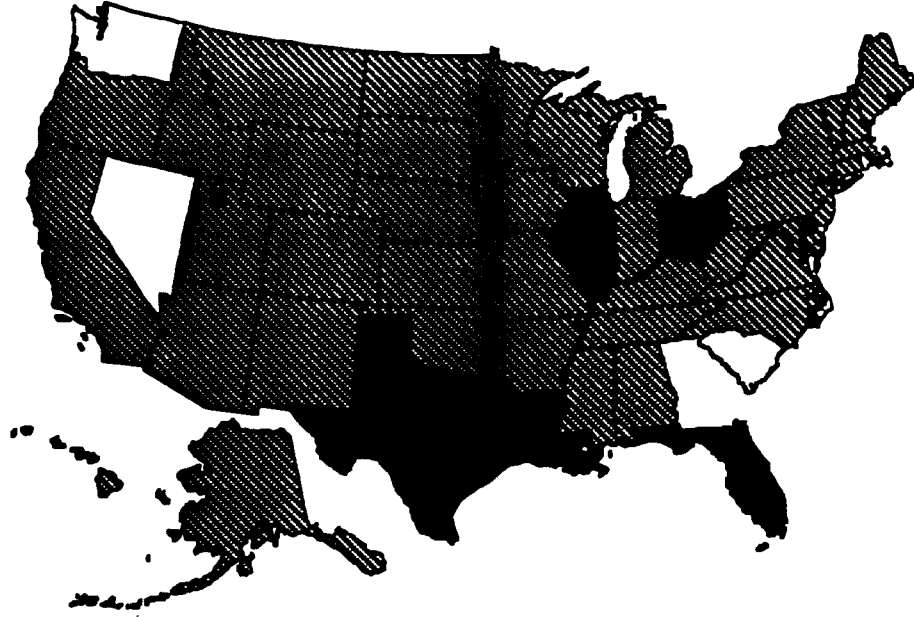


FIGURE 9-C

Georgia Exchanges - Whites



Georgia Exchanges - Minorities

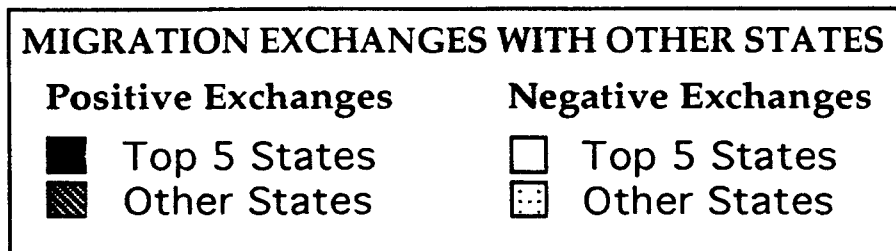
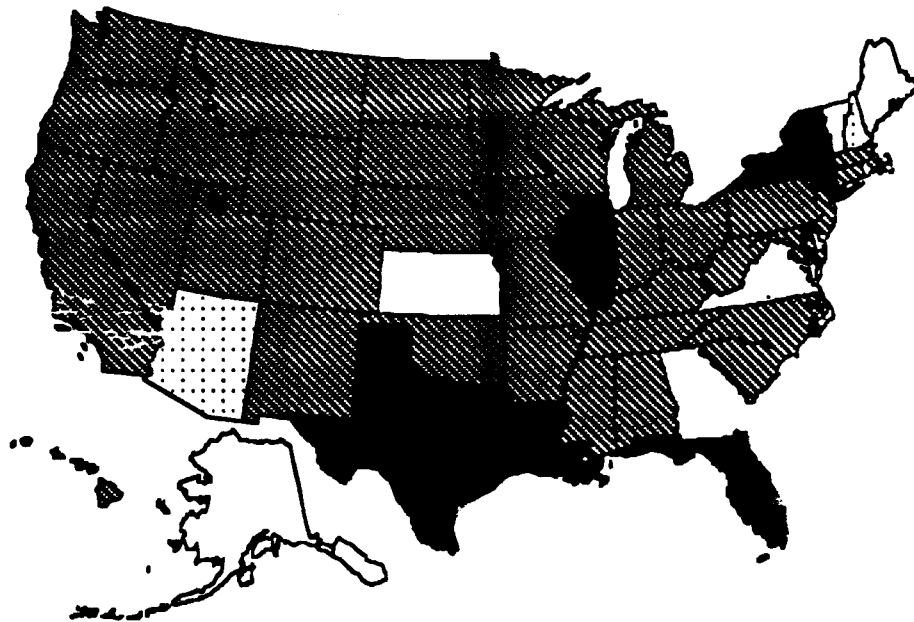
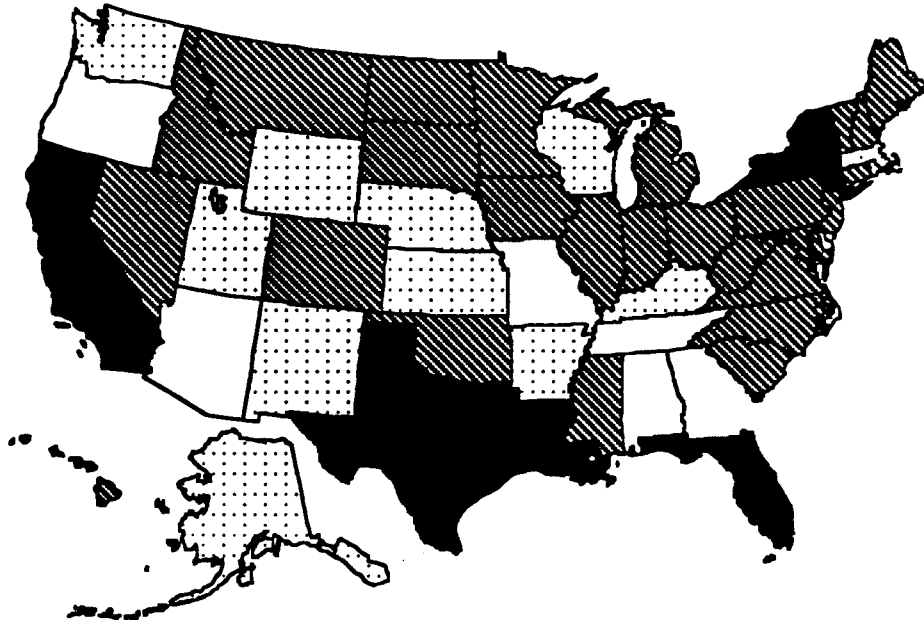
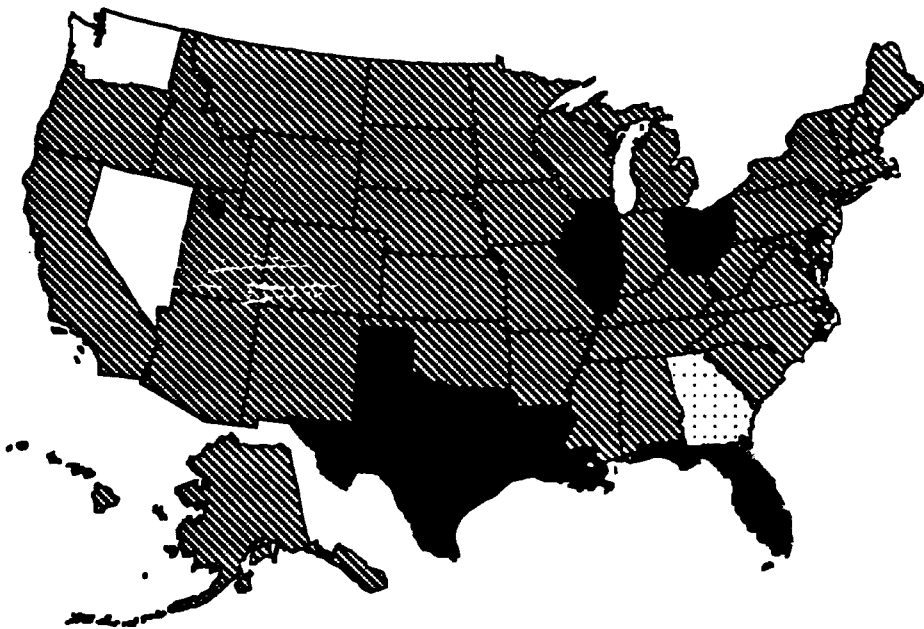


FIGURE 10-A

Georgia Exchanges - Poverty Whites



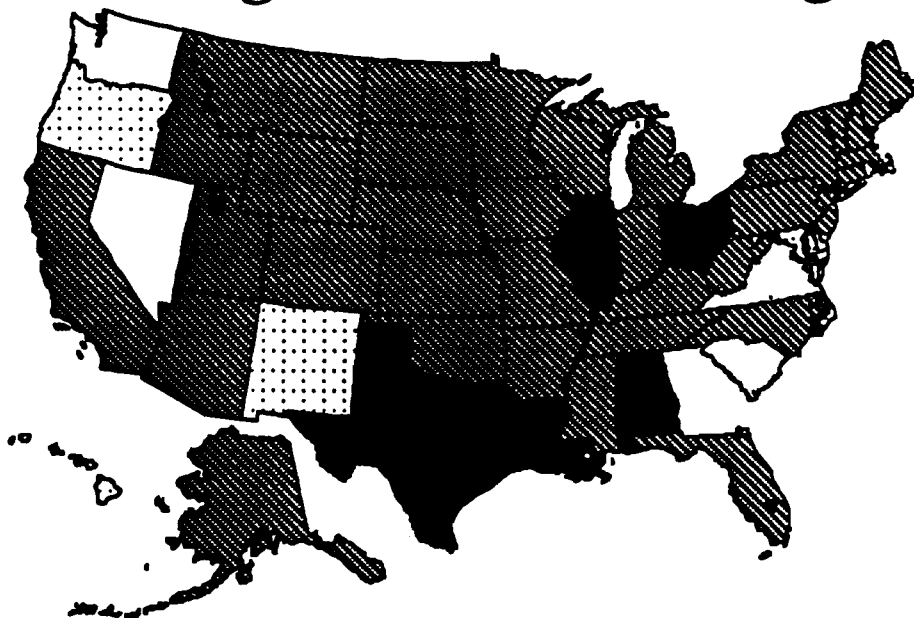
Georgia Exchanges - Non-Poverty Whites



MIGRATION EXCHANGES WITH OTHER STATES			
Positive Exchanges		Negative Exchanges	
■	Top 5 States	□	Top 5 States
▨	Other States	▤	Other States

FIGURE 10-B

Georgia Exchanges - White College Grads



Georgia Exchanges - White Elderly

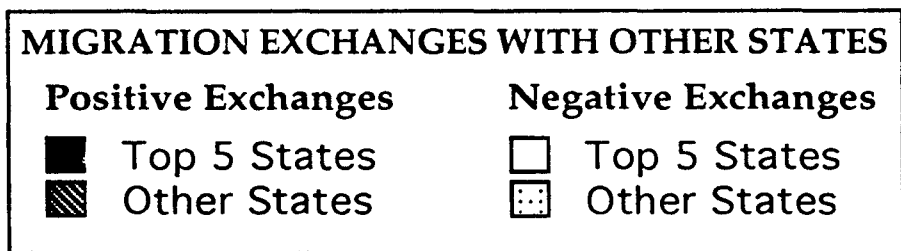
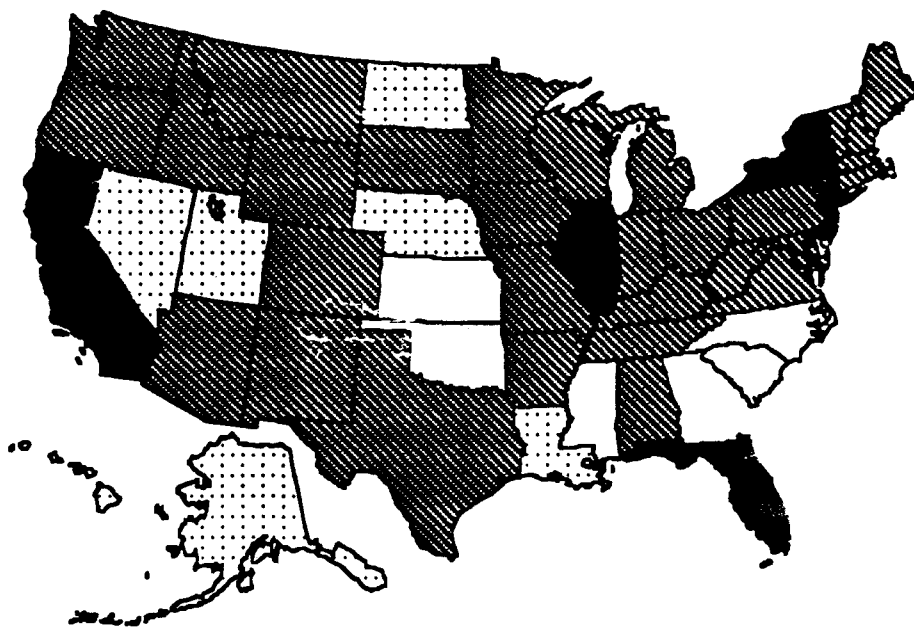
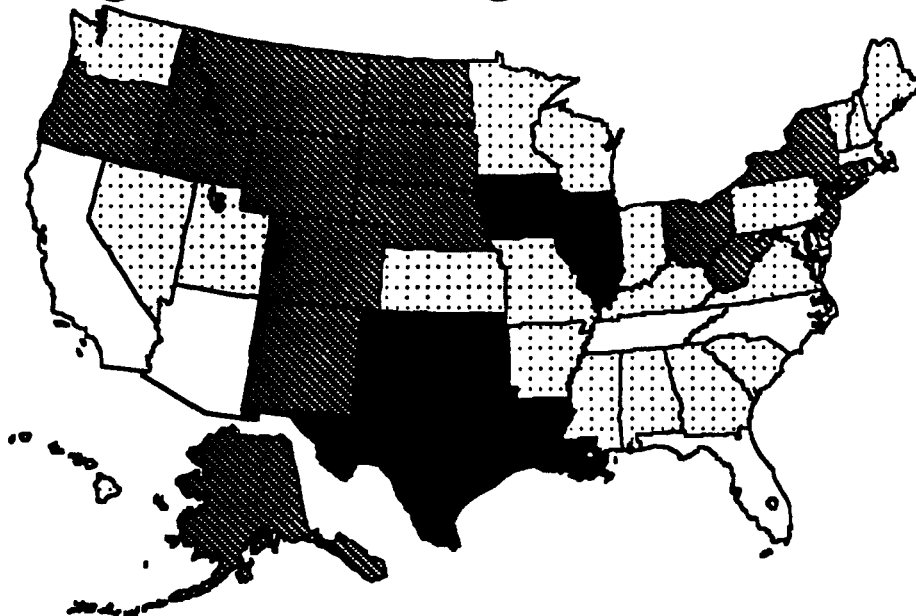


FIGURE 10-C

Michigan Exchanges - Whites



Michigan Exchanges - Minorities

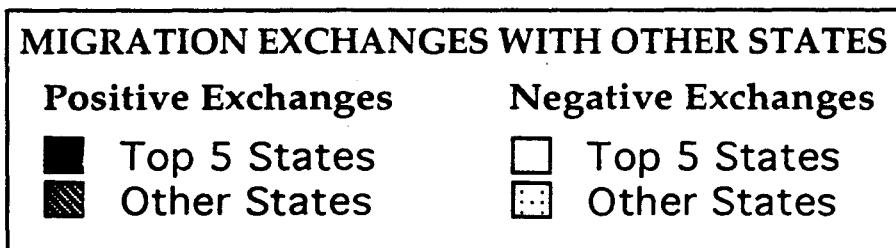
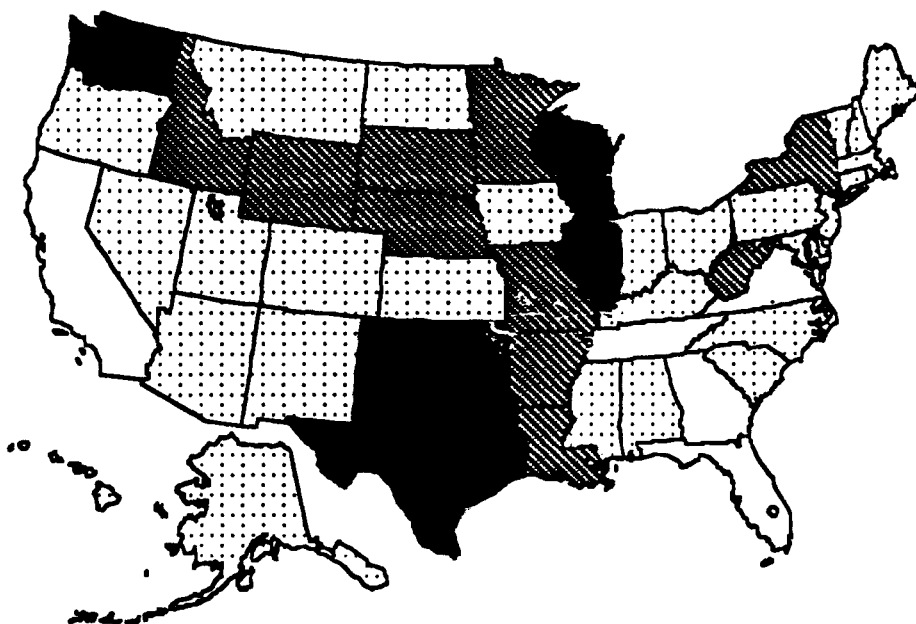
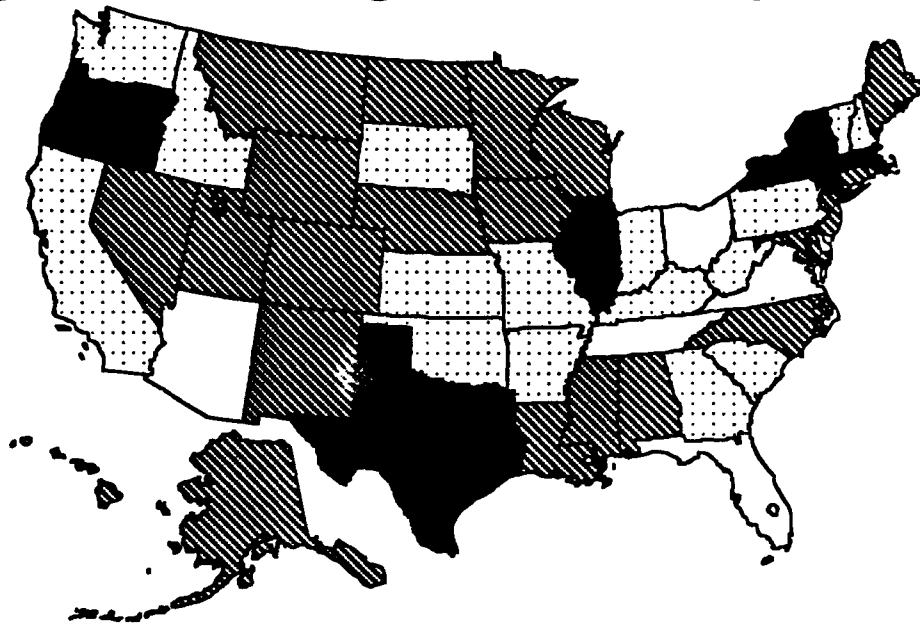
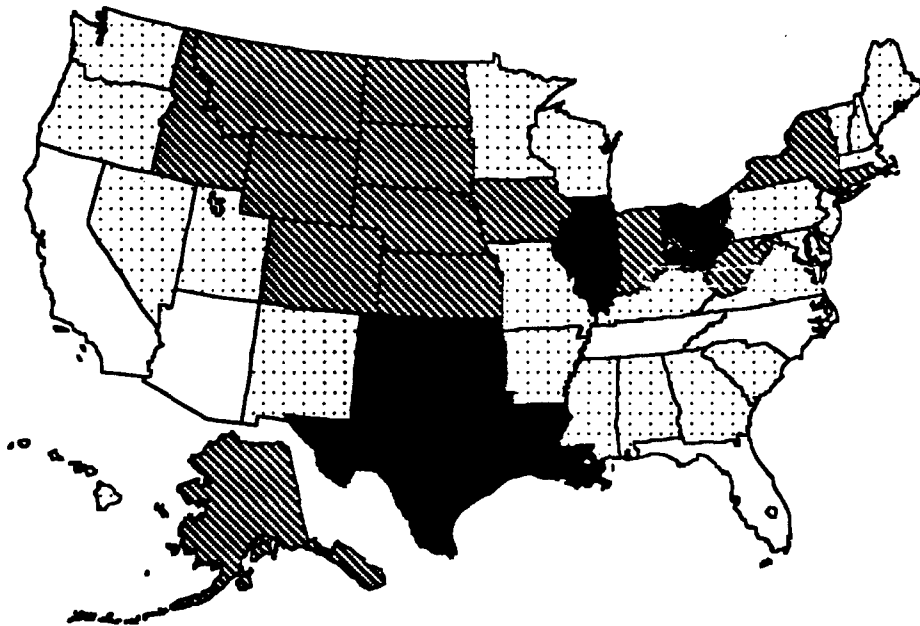


FIGURE 11-A

Michigan Exchanges - Poverty Whites



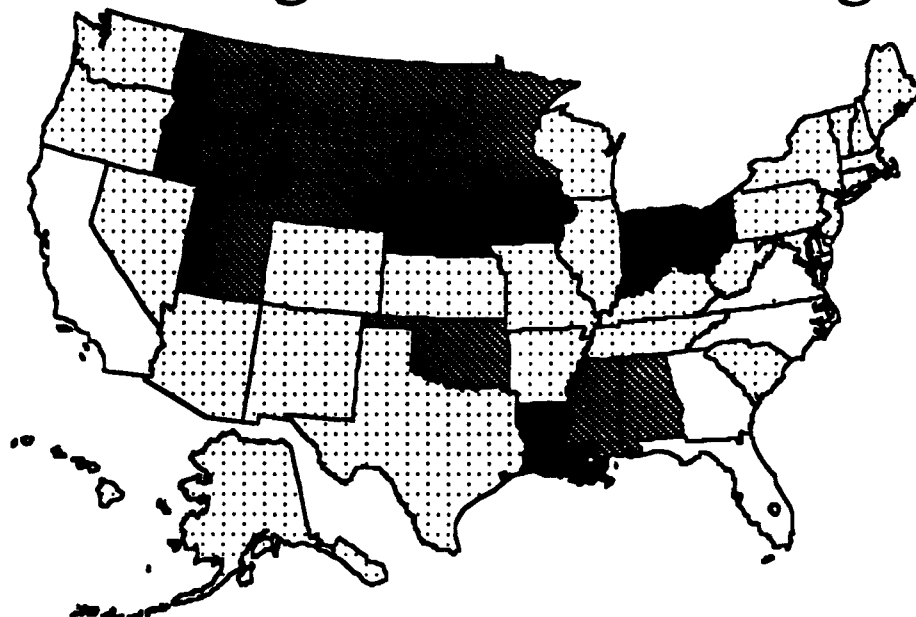
Michigan Exchanges - Non-Poverty Whites



MIGRATION EXCHANGES WITH OTHER STATES	
Positive Exchanges	Negative Exchanges
■ Top 5 States	□ Top 5 States
▨ Other States	▤ Other States

FIGURE 11-B

Michigan Exchanges - White College Grads



Michigan Exchanges - White Elderly

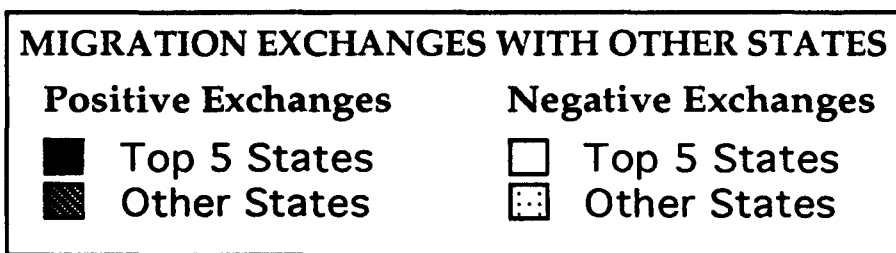
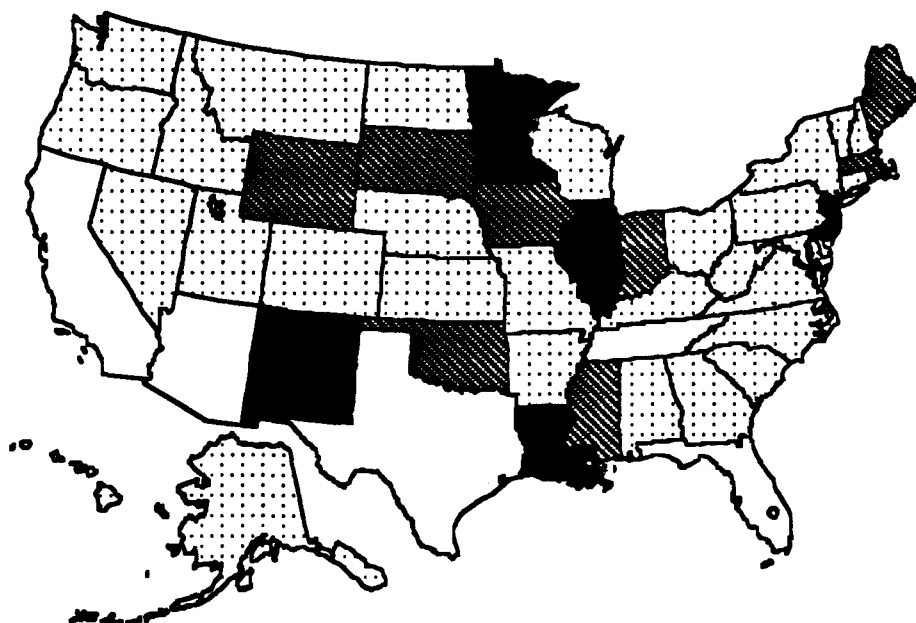


FIGURE 11-C

Table A: 1985-90 Migration from Abroad and Internal Migration for Whites and Minorities. U.S. States sorted by Migration from Abroad

STATE	MIGRATION FROM ABROAD	INTERNAL MIGRATION	MIGRATION FROM ABROAD		INTERNAL MIGRATION	
			Whites	Minorities	Whites	Minorities
CALIFORNIA	1,491,102	186,874	280,794	1,210,308	109,097	77,777
NEW YORK	607,949	-821,553	163,185	444,764	-532,794	-288,759
FLORIDA	390,815	1,075,006	107,020	283,795	888,040	186,966
TEXAS	371,017	-345,823	98,297	272,720	-269,435	-76,388
NEW JERSEY	215,039	-194,909	57,307	157,732	-191,490	-3,419
ILLINOIS	200,685	-356,816	67,152	133,533	-262,867	-93,949
MASSACHUSETTS	155,857	-95,781	60,533	95,324	-113,666	17,885
VIRGINIA	149,106	229,313	69,669	79,437	152,243	77,070
MARYLAND	111,465	108,592	40,974	70,491	34,662	73,930
WASHINGTON	101,274	220,922	43,194	58,080	191,988	28,934
PENNSYLVANIA	96,479	-76,326	42,016	54,463	-67,265	-9,061
GEORGIA	89,607	306,575	37,198	52,409	199,200	107,375
ARIZONA	81,077	210,537	29,550	51,527	185,428	25,109
MICHIGAN	74,186	-137,447	40,822	33,364	-116,122	-21,325
OHIO	69,269	-135,330	37,062	32,207	-128,709	-6,621
CONNECTICUT	68,244	-47,241	26,168	42,076	-48,932	1,691
NORTH CAROLINA	63,993	289,939	33,789	30,204	237,769	52,170
COLORADO	57,285	-67,025	30,231	27,054	-60,996	-6,029
HAWAII	48,577	-17,351	12,566	36,011	-3,746	-13,605
OREGON	39,077	86,323	17,195	21,882	79,004	7,319
MINNESOTA	37,959	5,412	17,476	20,483	-5,361	10,773
MISSOURI	34,786	21,346	19,098	15,688	29,195	-7,849
INDIANA	34,682	9,936	19,589	15,093	13,297	-3,361
KANSAS	32,472	-21,288	16,383	16,089	-23,331	2,043
WISCONSIN	32,418	-40,983	13,479	18,939	-44,653	3,670
OKLAHOMA	32,304	-126,804	17,445	14,859	-115,354	-11,450
ALABAMA	31,141	23,022	17,895	13,246	31,156	-8,134

Table A: (Continued).

STATE	MIGRATION FROM ABROAD	INTERNAL MIGRATION	MIGRATION FROM ABROAD		INTERNAL MIGRATION	
			Whites	Minorities	Whites	Minorities
TENNESSEE	30,717	126,022	17,658	13,059	109,627	16,395
SOUTH CAROLINA	30,432	108,347	17,889	12,543	98,998	9,349
NEVADA	30,316	170,186	9,107	21,209	138,936	31,250
KENTUCKY	26,297	-18,883	17,430	8,867	-13,867	-5,016
LOUISIANA	25,953	-264,756	11,538	14,415	-197,387	-67,369
UTAH	25,173	-36,015	15,127	10,046	-31,299	-4,716
NEW MEXICO	24,582	-11,270	10,767	13,815	1,360	-12,630
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	23,888	-53,197	7,591	16,297	-5,089	-48,108
RHODE ISLAND	21,691	14,609	7,450	14,241	8,579	6,030
IOWA	15,647	-100,775	6,345	9,302	-97,830	-2,945
NEBRASKA	13,017	-35,129	7,584	5,433	-34,837	-292
MISSISSIPPI	12,852	-16,603	7,455	5,397	2,007	-18,610
ARKANSAS	12,051	28,381	6,589	5,462	37,458	-9,077
NEW HAMPSHIRE	11,232	59,807	7,923	3,309	57,169	2,638
ALASKA	9,997	-47,321	5,242	4,755	-45,612	-1,709
MAINE	9,907	35,106	7,835	2,072	34,581	525
IDAHO	9,148	-28,189	4,844	4,304	-25,648	-2,541
DELAWARE	7,931	25,611	3,578	4,353	19,965	5,646
NORTH DAKOTA	6,325	-52,053	4,510	1,815	-49,114	-2,939
MONTANA	5,325	-49,987	3,516	1,809	-46,142	-3,845
VERMONT	4,867	20,286	3,421	1,446	19,859	427
WEST VIRGINIA	4,795	-79,440	3,067	1,728	-72,892	-6,548
SOUTH DAKOTA	4,692	-22,340	3,159	1,533	-19,659	-2,681
WYOMING	2,956	-61,517	2,072	884	-55,521	-5,996

Source: 5% Public Use Microsample, 1990 U.S. Census

Table B: 1985-90 Net Internal Migration for US States by Race-Ethnicity

STATES	TOTAL	WHITE	MINORITY	BLACK	ASIAN	LATINO
Alabama.....	23,022	31,156	-8,134	-6,689	-1,928	791
Alaska	-47,321	-45,612	-1,709	742	-1,345	77
Arizona.....	210,537	185,428	25,109	6,386	963	18,648
Arkansas.....	28,381	37,458	-9,077	-7,738	-2,028	817
California.....	186,874	109,097	77,777	19,680	70,944	-10,729
Colorado.....	-67,025	-60,996	-6,029	470	-2,990	-2,947
Connecticut.....	-47,241	-48,932	1,691	-893	-508	3,959
Delaware.....	25,611	19,965	5,646	4,505	532	636
Dist. of Columbia.....	-53,197	-5,089	-48,108	-41,875	-2,423	-3,878
Florida.....	1,075,006	888,040	186,966	58,002	11,428	120,963
Georgia.....	306,575	199,200	107,375	90,644	4,587	12,170
Hawaii.....	-17,351	-3,746	-13,605	-1,198	-11,503	-1,002
Idaho.....	-28,189	-25,648	-2,541	-686	-1,261	-1,143
Illinois.....	-356,816	-262,867	-93,949	-60,727	-15,706	-16,168
Indiana.....	9,936	13,297	-3,361	-3,077	-1,481	666
Iowa.....	-100,775	-97,830	-2,945	-486	-2,237	-435
Kansas.....	-21,288	-23,331	2,043	2,184	-4,403	4,070
Kentucky.....	-18,883	-13,867	-5,016	-3,646	-1,323	230
Louisiana.....	-264,756	-197,387	-67,369	-47,929	-7,531	-11,455
Maine.....	35,106	34,581	525	-330	32	356
Maryland.....	108,592	34,662	73,930	63,429	3,284	8,139
Massachusetts.....	-95,781	-113,666	17,885	1,769	7,011	9,724
Michigan.....	-137,447	-116,122	-21,325	-18,933	-3,290	-553
Minnesota.....	5,412	-5,361	10,773	9,053	-3,163	3,974
Mississippi.....	-16,603	2,007	-18,610	-15,012	-1,566	-1,623
Missouri.....	21,346	29,195	-7,849	-4,918	-3,274	802
Montana.....	-49,987	-46,142	-3,845	-1,309	-1,105	-1,008
Nebraska.....	-35,129	-34,837	-292	506	-1,251	-531
Nevada.....	170,186	138,936	31,250	9,703	2,671	17,412
New Hampshire.....	59,807	57,169	2,638	490	1,036	1,013
New Jersey.....	-194,909	-191,490	-3,419	-10,715	14,792	-5,325
New Mexico.....	-11,270	1,360	-12,630	-3,769	-2,080	-5,736
New York.....	-821,553	-532,794	-288,759	-149,265	-27,695	-118,888
North Carolina.....	289,939	237,769	52,170	39,898	3,362	6,830
North Dakota.....	-52,053	-49,114	-2,939	-807	-575	-1,004
Ohio.....	-135,330	-128,709	-6,621	-1,690	-4,002	-1,589
Oklahoma.....	-126,804	-115,354	-11,450	-1,946	-4,841	-3,598
Oregon.....	86,323	79,004	7,319	-361	297	5,735
Pennsylvania.....	-76,326	-67,265	-9,061	-12,694	-3,338	6,648
Rhode Island.....	14,609	8,579	6,030	828	1,030	4,151
South Carolina.....	108,347	98,998	9,349	6,701	-444	2,629
South Dakota.....	-22,340	-19,659	-2,681	-964	-813	-297
Tennessee.....	126,022	109,627	16,395	13,103	-53	3,116
Texas.....	-345,823	-269,435	-76,388	7,130	-12,280	-68,429
Utah.....	-36,015	-31,299	-4,716	260	-3,021	-2,285
Vermont.....	20,286	19,859	427	79	453	-220
Virginia.....	229,313	152,243	77,070	58,022	5,308	13,654
Washington.....	220,922	191,988	28,934	5,350	6,473	14,645
West Virginia.....	-79,440	-72,892	-6,548	-4,898	-601	-619
Wisconsin.....	-40,983	-44,653	3,670	5,343	-3,209	786
Wyoming.....	-61,517	-55,521	-5,996	-1,722	-935	-3,179

Source: 5% Public Use Microsample, 1990 U.S. Census

Table C: Net Internal Migration for High Immigration States by Poverty Status and Race-Ethnicity

STATES	TOTAL	WHITE	MINORITY	BLACK	LATINO	ASIAN
CALIFORNIA						
Poverty	-41,832	-38,497	-3,335	-7,965	-9,114	15,366
Non-poverty	174,262	115,473	58,789	18,888	-10,787	51,455
NEW YORK						
Poverty	-91,453	-32,403	-59,050	-29,133	-30,036	-3,040
Non-poverty	-690,691	-475,681	-215,010	-109,033	-86,301	-24,419
TEXAS						
Poverty	-60,649	-41,121	-19,528	-2,260	-15,493	-1,058
Non-poverty	-276,748	-220,633	-56,115	8,737	-52,934	-10,037
NEW JERSEY						
Poverty	-53,147	-39,464	-13,683	-7,765	-3,712	-1,488
Non-poverty	-95,174	-111,467	16,293	18	-512	18,059
ILLINOIS						
Poverty	-61,488	-29,680	-31,808	-23,490	-4,691	-3,008
Non-poverty	-258,843	-205,383	-53,460	-30,318	-10,622	-12,011
MASSACHUSETTS						
Poverty	-1,795	-10,386	8,591	1,127	5,535	1,973
Non-poverty	-107,805	-113,449	5,644	1,786	3,057	1,620

Source: 5% Public Use Microsample, 1990 U.S. Census

Table D: Net Internal Migration for High Internal Migration States by Poverty Status and Race-Ethnicity

STATES	TOTAL	WHITE	MINORITY	BLACK	LATINO	ASIAN
FLORIDA						
Poverty	74,367	44,218	30,149	9,992	20,276	1,031
Non-poverty	1,011,201	849,126	162,075	51,534	101,800	11,022
GEORGIA						
Poverty	22,726	8,106	14,620	12,754	2,835	-550
Non-poverty	272,390	186,523	85,867	71,371	9,424	4,916
NORTH CAROLINA						
Poverty	31,752	16,644	15,108	11,905	1,763	871
Non-poverty	208,884	185,791	23,093	17,123	2,737	1,972
VIRGINIA						
Poverty	13,744	3,394	10,350	10,122	534	-212
Non-poverty	177,498	128,171	49,327	32,536	11,276	5,318
WASHINGTON						
Poverty	27,652	20,312	7,340	1,956	4,450	919
Non-poverty	189,301	168,632	20,669	2,594	10,051	5,490
ARIZONA						
Poverty	24,708	17,218	7,490	1,607	6,494	264
Non-poverty	182,896	165,004	17,892	5,792	11,112	1,191

Source: 5% Public Use Microsample, 1990 U.S. Census

Table E: Net Internal Migration for High Out-Migration States by Poverty Status and Race-Ethnicity

STATES	TOTAL	WHITE	MINORITY	BLACK	LATINO	ASIAN
LOUISIANA						
Poverty	-28,695	-17,390	-11,305	-7,899	-2,291	-743
Non-poverty	-225,290	-170,929	-54,361	-39,583	-8,344	-6,496
MICHIGAN						
Poverty	-399	-1,502	1,103	393	1,413	-1,159
Non-poverty	-109,419	-95,633	-13,786	-12,211	-550	-1,918
OHIO						
Poverty	7,139	452	6,687	5,841	1,406	-666
Non-poverty	-118,606	-112,810	-5,796	-3,564	-800	-2,092
OKLAHOMA						
Poverty	1,554	391	1,163	183	-356	-341
Non-poverty	-131,904	-116,822	-15,082	-4,329	-2,955	-4,460
IOWA						
Poverty	1,051	19	1,032	1,352	247	-623
Non-poverty	-98,774	-96,734	-2,040	-674	100	-1,635

Source: 5% Public Use Microsample, 1990 U.S. Census

Table F: Net Internal Migration for High Immigration States by Education Attainment and Race-Ethnicity

STATES	TOTAL	WHITE	MINORITY	BLACK	LATINO	ASIAN
CALIFORNIA						
Less than High School	-32,169	-31,097	-1,072	-1,164	-10,321	11,362
High School Graduate	-51,456	-58,854	7,398	355	-1,724	10,490
College Graduate	142,764	112,565	30,199	6,395	2,767	20,854
NEW YORK						
Less than High School	-108,186	-58,057	-50,129	-20,929	-26,954	-3,871
High School Graduate	-312,966	-221,150	-91,816	-50,867	-35,747	-6,822
College Graduate	-167,946	-133,933	-34,013	-16,146	-9,622	-9,056
TEXAS						
Less than High School	-53,199	-33,399	-19,800	-1,271	-15,324	-2,661
High School Graduate	-147,208	-128,914	-18,294	641	-14,436	-3,232
College Graduate	-41,283	-37,074	-4,209	1,958	-3,162	-2,480
NEW JERSEY						
Less than High School	-25,646	-19,855	-5,791	-2,825	-3,807	1,256
High School Graduate	-66,741	-68,207	1,466	-1,361	419	3,394
College Graduate	10,099	-3,086	13,185	3,272	985	9,257
ILLINOIS						
Less than High School	-43,476	-29,097	-14,379	-7,724	-4,235	-1,892
High School Graduate	-125,468	-100,721	-24,747	-18,070	-3,291	-2,951
College Graduate	-46,879	-38,804	-8,075	-2,011	-1,212	-4,892
MASSACHUSETTS						
Less than High School	-15,565	-18,239	2,674	-296	1,900	1,110
High School Graduate	-64,567	-64,882	315	-430	713	569
College Graduate	-19,834	-19,640	-194	255	134	-570

Source: 5% Public Use Microsample, 1990 U.S. Census

Table G: Net Internal Migration for High Internal Migration States by Education Attainment and Race-Ethnicity

STATES	TOTAL	WHITE	MINORITY	BLACK	LATINO	ASIAN
FLORIDA						
Less than High School	152,890	109,376	43,514	10,320	32,846	1,419
High School Graduates	496,150	434,601	61,549	18,338	38,954	4,629
College Graduates	183,379	164,181	19,198	7,335	9,539	2,520
GEORGIA						
Less than High School	25,484	14,673	10,811	6,812	4,040	-80
High School Graduates	106,196	68,808	37,388	34,282	980	1,797
College Graduates	60,725	45,417	15,308	13,373	779	1,322
NORTH CAROLINA						
Less than High School	26,054	16,663	9,391	7,035	1,178	520
High School Graduates	91,020	78,036	12,984	12,342	11	125
College Graduates	45,408	43,942	1,466	72	808	493
VIRGINIA						
Less than High School	12,667	4,747	7,920	5,214	2,107	498
High School Graduates	51,918	29,347	22,571	18,866	2,521	1,242
College Graduates	52,705	42,240	10,465	5,082	2,429	3,015
WASHINGTON						
Less than High School	17,575	13,343	4,232	-1	2,973	530
High School Graduates	81,773	73,639	8,134	1,574	3,631	2,152
College Graduates	52,432	50,489	1,943	207	449	942
ARIZONA						
Less than High School	20,462	16,068	4,394	863	3,907	-246
High School Graduates	99,063	90,394	8,669	2,172	5,210	928
College Graduates	33,724	31,893	1,831	1,020	806	-112

Table H: Net Internal Migration for High Out-Migration States by Education Attainment and Race-Ethnicity

STATES	TOTAL	WHITE	MINORITY	BLACK	LATINO	ASIAN
LOUISIANA						
Less than High School	-20,634	-13,360	-7,274	-3,915	-1,986	-1,371
High School Graduates	-94,362	-73,762	-20,600	-15,527	-2,861	-1,691
College Graduates	-49,234	-38,838	-10,396	-8,223	-940	-1,140
MICHIGAN						
Less than High School	-14,567	-13,469	-1,098	-638	-312	-214
High School Graduates	-42,280	-37,557	-4,723	-5,066	376	-567
College Graduates	-30,375	-26,835	-3,540	-1,762	-636	-1,247
OHIO						
Less than High School	-9,470	-9,714	244	749	-213	-668
High School Graduates	-35,044	-34,939	-105	390	-170	-274
College Graduates	-44,369	-39,828	-4,541	-2,531	-563	-1,476
OKLAHOMA						
Less than High School	-5,168	-4,991	-177	-242	-365	-453
High School Graduates	-43,976	-40,797	-3,179	-837	-670	-1,349
College Graduates	-34,371	-29,912	-4,459	-1,262	-700	-1,792
IOWA						
Less than High School	-2,123	-1,871	-252	198	-231	-258
High School Graduates	-28,963	-28,855	-108	192	-69	-430
College Graduates	-36,048	-34,237	-1,811	-485	-215	-980

Source: 5% Public Use Microsample, 1990 U.S. Census

Table I: Net Internal Migration for High Immigration States by Age and Race-Ethnicity

STATES	TOTAL	WHITE	MINORITY	BLACK	LATINO	ASIAN
CALIFORNIA						
Under 65	222,315	144,775	77,540	20,189	-7,473	67,181
65 and older	-35,441	-35,678	237	-509	-3,256	3,763
NEW YORK						
Under 65	-695,111	-425,368	-269,743	-138,394	-112,183	-26,272
65 and older	-126,442	-107,426	-19,016	-10,871	-6,705	-1,423
TEXAS						
Under 65	-356,417	-279,283	-77,134	6,935	-69,598	-11,895
65 and older	10,594	9,848	746	195	1,169	-385
NEW JERSEY						
Under 65	-156,468	-156,388	-80	-10,127	-2,203	14,274
65 and older	-38,441	-35,102	-3,339	-588	-3,122	518
ILLINOIS						
Under 65	-310,950	-221,818	-89,132	-58,673	-14,704	-14,445
65 and older	-45,866	-41,049	-4,817	-2,054	-1,464	-1,261
MASSACHUSETTS						
Under 65	-74,036	-92,702	18,666	2,226	10,021	7,079
65 and older	-21,745	-20,964	-781	-457	-297	-68

Source: 5% Public Use Microsample, 1990 U.S. Census

Table J: Net Internal Migration for High Internal Migration States by Age and Race-Ethnicity

STATES	TOTAL	WHITE	MINORITY	BLACK	LATINO	ASIAN
FLORIDA						
Under 65	862,239	692,795	169,444	53,052	108,626	10,907
65 and older	212,767	195,245	17,522	4,950	12,337	521
GEORGIA						
Under 65	295,526	190,855	104,671	88,212	12,086	4,494
65 and older	11,049	8,345	2,704	2,432	84	93
NORTH CAROLINA						
Under 65	264,485	215,519	48,966	37,061	6,735	3,215
65 and older	25,454	22,250	3,204	2,837	95	147
VIRGINIA						
Under 65	226,084	151,577	74,507	55,948	13,621	4,859
65 and older	3,229	666	2,563	2,074	33	449
WASHINGTON						
Under 65	207,956	179,615	28,341	5,236	14,433	6,353
65 and older	12,966	12,373	593	114	212	120
ARIZONA						
Under 65	170,331	146,926	23,405	5,650	17,865	798
65 and older	40,206	38,502	1,704	736	783	165

Source: 5% Public Use Microsample, 1990 U.S. Census

Table K: Net Internal Migration for High Out-Migration States by Age and Race-Ethnicity

STATES	TOTAL	WHITE	MINORITY	BLACK	LATINO	ASIAN
LOUISIANA						
Under 65	-260,655	-194,359	-66,296	-47,229	-11,239	-7,305
65 and older	-4,101	-3,028	-1,073	-700	-216	-226
MICHIGAN						
Under 65	-109,316	-88,689	-20,627	-18,797	-163	-2,999
65 and older	-28,131	-27,433	-698	-136	-390	-291
OHIO						
Under 65	-119,408	-112,809	-6,599	-1,858	-1,658	-3,675
65 and older	-15,922	-15,900	-22	168	69	-327
OKLAHOMA						
Under 65	-128,458	-116,918	-11,540	-1,967	-3,790	-4,710
65 and older	1,654	1,564	90	21	192	-131
IOWA						
Under 65	-94,762	-91,810	-2,952	-492	-406	-2,253
65 and older	-6,013	-6,020	7	6	-29	16

Source: 5% Public Use Microsample, 1990 U.S. Census

Table L: 1985-90 Net Interstate Migration: Poverty Whites, Non-Poverty Whites, White College Graduates, White Elderly

State	SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CATEGORIES			
	Whites Poverty	Whites Non-Poverty	Whites College Grad.	Whites Elderly
Alabama	11,025	23,128	-4,571	1,984
Alaska	-8,869	-37,895	-5,556	-1,422
Arizona	17,218	165,004	31,893	38,502
Arkansas	11,748	26,854	-136	4,885
California	-38,497	115,473	112,565	-35,678
Colorado	-1,789	-58,404	-13,289	2,277
Connecticut	-15,387	-25,040	6,225	-14,741
Delaware	1,250	15,416	1,475	922
Dist of Columbia	2,383	-15,017	-9,070	-3,143
Florida	44,218	849,126	164,181	195,245
Georgia	8,106	186,523	45,417	8,345
Hawaii	-1,766	-8,410	2,406	-11
Idaho	1,933	-24,892	-4,127	352
Illinois	-29,680	-205,383	-38,804	-41,049
Indiana	5,850	-5,138	-20,593	-4,857
Iowa	19	-96,734	-34,237	-6,020
Kansas	1,188	-25,126	-5,761	-4,586
Kentucky	7,206	-26,664	-5,864	-604
Louisiana	-17,390	-170,929	-38,838	-3,028
Maine	3,961	29,411	10,728	-792
Maryland	-5,335	49,580	34,094	-5,750
Massachusetts	-10,386	-113,449	-19,640	-20,964
Michigan	-1,502	-95,633	-26,835	-27,433
Minnesota	216	-2,610	-1,091	-1,836
Mississippi	4,925	-4,274	-4,496	1,793
Missouri	11,840	19,453	-10,559	698
Montana	882	-44,416	-12,312	-1,317
Nebraska	-50	-33,256	-12,579	251
Nevada	8,487	130,549	16,491	14,718
New Hampshire	-1,156	55,322	13,059	1,840
New Jersey	-39,464	-111,467	-3,086	-35,102
New Mexico	-109	4,055	6,993	1,951
New York	-32,403	-475,681	-133,933	-107,426
North Carolina	16,644	185,791	43,942	22,250
North Dakota	-3,375	-47,776	-12,761	-634
Ohio	452	-112,810	-39,828	-15,900
Oklahoma	391	-116,822	-29,912	1,564
Oregon	15,752	65,855	11,263	15,729
Pennsylvania	4,193	-73,716	-26,026	-12,871
Rhode Island	346	248	998	-2,266
South Carolina	7,342	75,846	13,300	9,888
South Dakota	1,567	-21,533	-6,880	-1,023
Tennessee	16,336	85,502	10,350	5,798
Texas	-41,121	-220,633	-37,074	9,848
Utah	10,436	-44,371	-17,998	2,101
Vermont	3,509	11,696	2,702	73
Virginia	3,394	128,171	42,240	666
Washington	20,312	168,632	50,489	12,373
West Virginia	2,016	-74,001	-13,567	-233
Wisconsin	8,129	-51,008	-23,256	-4,500
Wyoming	-4,995	-48,547	-8,132	-867

Source: 5% Public Use Microsample, 1990 U.S. Census

Table M: California Migration Exchanges with Other States by Selected Socio-Demographic Categories

Net Migration Exchange with State	SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CATEGORIES					
	Whites	Minorities	Whites Poverty	Whites Non-Poverty	Whites College Grad.	Whites Elderly
Alabama	-2,538	585	-309	-3,198	-129	-242
Alaska	11,278	2,147	651	10,509	2,153	251
Arizona	-15,641	-7,413	-5,371	-10,807	2,066	-8,469
Arkansas	-5,752	1,932	-1,502	-4,511	189	-1,681
California	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	30,931	4,714	-23	29,920	10,581	-361
Connecticut	4,794	-521	699	4,177	2,576	676
Delaware	-395	-379	-25	-312	248	-4
Dist of Columbia	1,159	1,090	-193	1,700	1,424	119
Florida	-12,662	-10,235	-1,341	-13,872	-208	-2,043
Georgia	-6,393	-4,841	-1,225	-5,858	-254	-601
Hawaii	1,774	7,457	-83	1,819	-667	-403
Idaho	-181	338	-2,491	2,174	643	-591
Illinois	33,654	17,119	1,943	28,741	12,069	2,996
Indiana	2,283	2,184	-799	2,382	3,620	-573
Iowa	9,486	1,370	-267	8,475	2,946	60
Kansas	2,663	2,750	-517	2,711	1,455	-307
Kentucky	-2,783	870	-1,008	-1,681	541	-528
Louisiana	11,944	11,206	233	9,919	2,615	-45
Maine	-1,899	-261	-552	-1,238	-216	4
Maryland	-1,350	43	581	-1,817	52	295
Massachusetts	8,836	1,081	448	8,864	6,848	896
Michigan	14,149	6,382	679	10,773	6,636	1,440
Minnesota	8,601	1,916	-404	7,275	2,448	612
Mississippi	1,823	2,399	-94	1,459	714	-117
Missouri	-1,948	2,559	-2,192	-1,226	2,859	-1,390
Montana	4,066	793	-1,291	4,957	1,544	-206
Nebraska	4,032	221	-286	3,929	2,256	-316
Nevada	-45,031	-13,553	-5,105	-39,625	-3,403	-8,869
New Hampshire	-1,029	133	186	-1,116	287	-134
New Jersey	12,623	682	1,182	10,953	3,168	2,504
New Mexico	-701	378	-952	-81	190	-981
New York	43,708	19,497	2,714	39,287	18,231	5,281
North Carolina	-7,102	-730	-1,060	-4,754	-274	-945
North Dakota	4,673	942	298	4,467	392	-9
Ohio	8,986	5,168	-1,659	7,965	5,894	575
Oklahoma	9,421	2,314	-1,175	9,788	3,493	-1,094
Oregon	-44,872	-5,597	-8,395	-36,848	-4,800	-12,514
Pennsylvania	10,007	4,110	892	8,713	5,147	980
Rhode Island	290	-7	168	270	569	220
South Carolina	-2,272	642	-101	-2,084	122	-425
South Dakota	3,509	349	-299	3,541	1,426	48
Tennessee	-3,524	-180	-980	-3,087	63	-291
Texas	48,474	26,230	1,686	42,190	16,566	-1,199
Utah	11,999	2,653	-1,656	13,859	5,390	-1,372
Vermont	289	254	-184	466	280	-31
Virginia	-7,678	-2,759	-703	-6,555	-878	19
Washington	-48,322	-11,108	-7,334	-42,024	-9,918	-7,200
West Virginia	367	201	-486	543	225	-66
Wisconsin	8,529	1,751	-925	7,977	4,134	497
Wyoming	6,822	901	130	6,364	1,252	-144

Source: 5% Public Use Microsample, 1990 U.S. Census

Table N: New York Migration Exchanges with Other States by Selected Socio-Demographic Categories

Net Migration Exchange with State	SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CATEGORIES					
	Whites	Minorities	Whites Poverty	Whites Non-Poverty	Whites College Grad.	Whites Elderly
Alabama	-1,163	-1,307	22	-1,047	323	-342
Alaska	1,048	-202	191	1,051	172	-31
Arizona	-10,180	-1,198	-818	-8,940	-2,176	-2,744
Arkansas	-337	228	-292	21	13	-113
California	-43,708	-19,497	-2,714	-39,287	-18,231	-5,281
Colorado	-1,556	220	-682	-458	-453	-714
Connecticut	-26,586	-8,270	807	-27,283	-14,774	-2,416
Delaware	-3,132	-1,036	-149	-2,626	-305	-262
Dist of Columbia	-1,959	-1,336	-620	79	-30	46
Florida	-208,526	-88,421	-14,005	-192,077	-32,978	-57,965
Georgia	-10,856	-13,956	-765	-9,494	-2,482	-1,338
Hawaii	-1,224	262	170	-829	-759	-99
Idaho	300	-24	-91	353	41	-164
Illinois	-946	394	-471	-65	-593	-91
Indiana	-3,567	-276	-895	-2,109	71	-538
Iowa	730	209	43	711	622	-87
Kansas	866	-328	157	953	296	-263
Kentucky	-615	-643	-94	153	-372	-148
Louisiana	1,770	1,289	-412	2,174	830	-128
Maine	-2,977	-248	92	-3,336	-2,210	-438
Maryland	-14,411	-11,641	-1,067	-12,652	-5,701	-1,874
Massachusetts	-14,221	-13,117	-759	-11,712	-5,647	-1,927
Michigan	-1,444	-272	-654	-946	229	43
Minnesota	371	32	-273	350	16	-206
Mississippi	-60	-151	-21	44	-195	-129
Missouri	-1,782	1	-312	-1,164	-13	-185
Montana	-118	-39	52	-108	-95	-13
Nebraska	197	-355	12	310	82	-70
Nevada	-4,555	-1,040	-444	-3,907	-284	-827
New Hampshire	-4,686	-503	228	-4,837	-1,379	-631
New Jersey	-67,041	-52,692	924	-72,551	-28,116	-9,780
New Mexico	-2,483	-574	-362	-1,912	-828	-468
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	-28,206	-20,556	-1,743	-22,954	-7,058	-3,959
North Dakota	341	67	-44	446	176	-40
Ohio	-3,450	-2,750	-1,296	-1,145	1,246	-854
Oklahoma	1,323	167	146	1,285	386	-225
Oregon	-293	-297	8	-492	-245	-113
Pennsylvania	-27,457	-11,270	-1,928	-21,294	-1,738	-4,853
Rhode Island	-3,847	-3,981	-577	-1,631	-390	-491
South Carolina	-8,939	-10,145	-615	-7,257	-1,635	-1,446
South Dakota	136	5	-43	160	26	-10
Tennessee	-5,777	-1,231	-354	-5,014	-941	-525
Texas	3,536	-1,633	687	3,336	798	-1,431
Utah	594	-71	13	523	302	-5
Vermont	-6,571	-606	-929	-4,460	-2,139	-835
Virginia	-26,843	-19,947	-1,987	-22,658	-6,720	-2,459
Washington	-3,200	-959	181	-3,322	-1,480	-525
West Virginia	-1,189	-470	-213	-749	65	-235
Wisconsin	-708	-800	-498	74	337	-197
Wyoming	607	209	-9	612	3	-40

Source: 5% Public Use Microsample, 1990 U.S. Census

Table O: Florida Migration Exchanges with Other States by Selected Socio-Demographic Categories

Net Migration Exchange with State	SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CATEGORIES					
	Whites	Minorities	Whites Poverty	Whites Non-Poverty	Whites College Grad.	Whites Elderly
Alabama	1,045	4,028	-3,394	4,813	2,497	587
Alaska	1,719	246	60	1,848	70	141
Arizona	766	-696	-358	1,285	-2	-938
Arkansas	3,430	862	-527	3,745	1,067	213
California	12,662	10,235	1,341	13,872	208	2,043
Colorado	8,808	919	-44	8,918	2,322	-31
Connecticut	37,362	4,441	3,713	33,351	5,899	11,394
Delaware	2,720	-296	238	2,475	712	944
Dist of Columbia	1,389	493	163	1,449	490	543
Florida	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	-15,931	-9,066	-3,404	-9,802	-448	-1,635
Hawaii	1,795	522	103	1,831	135	288
Idaho	1,485	230	45	1,247	447	89
Illinois	58,854	9,632	2,973	55,202	11,033	13,041
Indiana	26,821	1,652	352	26,339	5,232	5,449
Iowa	9,252	573	569	8,344	2,148	1,128
Kansas	4,943	-267	306	4,507	1,007	248
Kentucky	12,695	480	-693	14,011	2,690	1,692
Louisiana	22,253	6,897	2,725	19,365	4,156	502
Maine	8,798	333	1,196	7,473	1,302	2,752
Maryland	18,769	186	1,018	17,782	3,900	4,285
Massachusetts	53,610	4,157	5,309	48,721	8,674	14,342
Michigan	59,283	2,739	2,412	56,150	8,970	15,484
Minnesota	8,495	145	428	7,786	1,276	1,137
Mississippi	4,811	1,821	-214	5,373	1,197	-19
Missouri	11,857	1,325	193	11,355	3,033	1,474
Montana	1,101	93	-340	1,463	566	68
Nebraska	3,783	492	-174	3,778	673	286
Nevada	317	-222	177	66	307	-303
New Hampshire	10,888	-137	1,464	9,364	1,511	2,799
New Jersey	88,681	29,784	8,054	79,691	11,312	21,339
New Mexico	807	726	-2	597	15	-6
New York	208,526	88,421	14,005	192,077	32,978	57,965
North Carolina	-17,482	-2,686	-1,922	-11,444	-841	-2,124
North Dakota	1,485	103	-167	1,551	354	-33
Ohio	62,071	4,091	2,957	57,718	12,543	11,528
Oklahoma	10,223	1,461	214	10,145	2,258	187
Oregon	-1,152	-180	-21	-1,408	-155	-481
Pennsylvania	57,143	3,926	2,014	54,209	11,312	13,039
Rhode Island	9,334	919	1,010	8,332	1,023	2,560
South Carolina	-1,769	-1,272	-451	-226	478	266
South Dakota	994	159	-127	981	418	-24
Tennessee	-639	92	-1,765	2,152	727	-103
Texas	42,534	17,446	3,190	39,240	8,252	249
Utah	605	226	-134	916	465	37
Vermont	2,632	111	225	2,457	414	1,109
Virginia	15,276	-219	1,522	15,527	4,466	4,870
Washington	-604	221	-309	-309	-353	-287
West Virginia	13,504	486	-132	13,535	2,491	1,365
Wisconsin	20,627	889	545	19,843	4,726	5,644
Wyoming	1,464	445	-125	1,431	226	142

Source: 5% Public Use Microsample, 1990 U.S. Census

Table P: Georgia Migration Exchanges with Other States by Selected Socio-Demographic Categories

Net Migration Exchange with State	SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CATEGORIES					
	Whites	Minorities	Whites Poverty	Whites Non-Poverty	Whites College Grad.	Whites Elderly
Alabama	4,648	6,397	-2,884	7,973	5,064	428
Alaska	849	-69	-88	923	66	0
Arizona	945	-38	-292	1,216	230	29
Arkansas	3,182	529	-9	2,953	783	136
California	6,393	4,841	1,225	5,858	254	601
Colorado	2,622	1,141	229	2,492	894	26
Connecticut	1,867	744	145	1,568	224	78
Delaware	79	-47	-12	162	-74	-18
Dist of Columbia	-6	836	-2	211	181	-21
Florida	15,931	9,066	3,404	9,802	448	1,635
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	166	116	14	312	-1	-17
Idaho	723	37	73	446	216	6
Illinois	12,892	6,443	516	11,908	3,044	1,062
Indiana	5,959	2,520	337	5,427	1,452	99
Iowa	2,666	490	111	2,345	769	31
Kansas	1,278	-108	-13	1,448	650	-47
Kentucky	6,662	2,293	-39	6,298	1,218	113
Louisiana	16,695	8,796	965	15,364	3,101	-8
Maine	359	-147	31	342	16	43
Maryland	1,933	1,295	139	1,306	-2	265
Massachusetts	2,989	609	-90	3,036	646	221
Michigan	7,803	4,422	216	6,864	2,005	455
Minnesota	2,977	268	368	2,474	621	17
Mississippi	3,382	4,041	203	3,029	794	-57
Missouri	4,551	1,889	-109	4,279	1,804	137
Montana	314	17	25	176	128	33
Nebraska	774	148	-36	658	236	0
Nevada	-259	201	17	-393	-108	-8
New Hampshire	1,531	-43	98	1,352	164	143
New Jersey	7,584	5,235	671	6,344	2,201	658
New Mexico	587	632	-10	462	-12	80
New York	10,856	13,956	765	9,494	2,482	1,338
North Carolina	836	2,318	298	2,354	806	-526
North Dakota	678	31	85	517	75	0
Ohio	12,439	3,108	273	11,387	3,447	499
Oklahoma	5,286	1,748	190	5,033	875	-61
Oregon	212	244	-137	287	-22	11
Pennsylvania	6,105	1,572	8	5,782	753	365
Rhode Island	-126	-56	-52	21	-67	25
South Carolina	-260	5,411	10	1,176	-223	-431
South Dakota	329	154	24	337	1	26
Tennessee	7,670	2,804	-509	9,069	2,836	258
Texas	27,390	11,848	1,197	25,413	6,510	180
Utah	1,212	230	-76	1,375	331	-13
Vermont	368	-77	134	272	126	22
Virginia	1,638	-1,278	545	1,941	-527	328
Washington	-721	730	-59	-1,016	-489	42
West Virginia	3,770	476	236	3,384	653	88
Wisconsin	3,162	1,430	-25	2,795	717	24
Wyoming	280	172	-4	267	121	50

Source: 5% Public Use Microsample, 1990 U.S. Census

Table Q: Michigan Migration Exchanges with Other States by Selected Socio-Demographic Categories

Net Migration Exchange with State	SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CATEGORIES					
	Whites	Minorities	Whites Poverty	Whites Non-Poverty	Whites College Grad.	Whites Elderly
Alabama	-810	-1,543	326	-1,143	179	-400
Alaska	741	-60	221	623	-165	-14
Arizona	-9,339	-748	-722	-8,141	-1,455	-2,686
Arkansas	-1,681	113	-620	-850	-49	-177
California	-14,149	-6,382	-679	-10,773	-6,636	-1,440
Colorado	543	-188	119	791	-22	-108
Connecticut	740	-419	217	688	-97	-41
Delaware	-29	-83	-93	116	-46	-11
Dist of Columbia	-559	-61	-39	-240	-213	-39
Florida	-59,283	-2,739	-2,412	-56,150	-8,970	-15,484
Georgia	-7,803	-4,422	-216	-6,864	-2,005	-455
Hawaii	-452	-93	281	-407	-191	-113
Idaho	174	37	-15	164	86	-128
Illinois	4,484	4,392	1,300	2,789	-1,055	472
Indiana	-1,591	-1,182	-20	587	1,352	37
Iowa	2,485	-254	26	2,710	978	41
Kansas	-194	-37	-151	39	-222	-130
Kentucky	-2,898	-626	-372	-1,960	-586	-272
Louisiana	3,570	439	357	3,292	758	46
Maine	-447	-55	23	-179	-166	22
Maryland	-2,657	-256	245	-2,709	-1,343	-54
Massachusetts	-498	-296	561	-348	-423	4
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	-1,181	1	69	-863	156	185
Mississippi	-164	-237	55	-260	37	45
Missouri	-1,587	22	-360	-759	-87	-264
Montana	278	-50	64	218	116	-30
Nebraska	1,680	281	77	1,709	429	-1
Nevada	-1,776	-579	168	-1,924	-174	-224
New Hampshire	-572	-23	-26	-582	-389	-8
New Jersey	69	-353	247	-275	-249	148
New Mexico	25	-126	238	-203	-301	95
New York	1,444	272	654	946	-229	-43
North Carolina	-8,538	-1,065	213	-7,091	-1,899	-912
North Dakota	463	-79	26	525	183	0
Ohio	2,108	-2,613	-694	3,814	553	-871
Oklahoma	2,411	441	-295	3,041	425	20
Oregon	212	-64	370	-87	-171	-61
Pennsylvania	-3,441	-516	-363	-3,059	-1,057	-274
Rhode Island	-64	-118	45	48	42	23
South Carolina	-4,538	-305	-622	-3,015	-531	-582
South Dakota	401	17	-41	479	289	15
Tennessee	-10,587	-2,626	-1,105	-8,883	-1,187	-1,084
Texas	8,542	2,269	2,446	6,755	-206	-921
Utah	-504	-72	1	-318	308	-190
Vermont	-162	0	-44	-152	-36	0
Virginia	-4,341	-2,994	-731	-2,325	-1,460	-425
Washington	-2,908	449	-216	-2,463	-744	-536
West Virginia	70	163	-130	373	-97	-239
Wisconsin	-4,593	970	9	-3,960	-273	-381
Wyoming	784	73	106	643	8	12

Source: 5% Public Use Microsample, 1990 U.S. Census