William H. Frey

Immigration and Internal Migration "Flight" from U.S. Metro Areas: 1990 Census Findings by Race, Poverty and Education

No. 94-304

Research Reports

Population Studies Center
University of Michigan

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Research Report
June 1994

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Presented at the 1994 Annual Meetings of the Population Association of America, Miami, May 7, 1994. The migration data for this presentation were prepared at the Population Studies Center, University of Michigan from 1990 U.S. Census files. The author acknowledges Cathy Sun for computer programming assistance, and Ron Lue-Sang for preparing maps and graphics.

ABSTRACT

This paper presents the first analysis of 1990 census migration data for US metropolitan areas. Its text and Appendix tables provide detailed statistics on immigration and internal migration components of 1985-90 population change for individual metropolitan areas, cross tabulated by race, Latino status, poverty status, education attainment, and age.

The analysis points up emerging race and socio-demographic divisions which cut across metropolitan areas – based on their dominant immigration and internal migration contributions. A metropolitan area typology is presented which draws a distinction between "High Immigration Metro Areas" and other classes of metropolitan areas where population changes are more greatly affected by economic cycles and other forces which determine the ebbs and flows of internal migration streams. To the extent that immigrants continue to flow to traditional "port-of-entry"areas, these High Immigration areas will become more demographically distinct as a result of: (1) the focused arrival of largely minority immigrants; (2) the out-movement of largely white internal migrants, and (3) a "push-pull" relationship between immigration and a uniquely selective out-migration of internal migrants.

The internal out-migration directed away from High Immigration Metropolitan areas is unique in the sense that it does not select out the "best and brightest" of the area's migrants, which is the case with more conventional long-distance migration. Rather, it represents more of a mirror image of the demographic characteristics associated with immigrants to these areas in terms of skills level, education and income. At the local level, this means that immigrant displacement will be most evident among population segments where immigrants and minorities are more greatly represented – low and middle income groups and non-college graduates. On a national scale, it suggests a trend toward demographic balkanization rather than an even increase in racial and ethnic diversity across all regions and metropolitan areas.

Data used: 1990 US census tabulations of full migration ("residence 5-years ago") sample

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IMMIGRATION AND INTERNAL MIGRATION "FLIGHT" FROM US METRO AREAS: 1990 CENSUS FINDINGS BY RACE, POVERTY AND EDUCATION

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Introduction

Larger, more diverse waves of immigration have created new redistribution dynamics within the United States that hold important consequences for broad regions, states and entire metropolitan areas. The minority-dominated immigration to the United States leads to the perception that it is becoming a nationally more diverse population with respect to race, ethnicity and other demographic attributes that are associated with the new immigrants. I have argued elsewhere (Frey, 1993; Frey, 1994a; Frey, 1994c) that rather than leading toward a new national diversity, the new migration dynamics are contributing to a demographic "balkanization" across broad regions and areas of the country. My evidence for this argument is based, largely, on an analysis of recent immigration and internal migration for US States which shows that: (1) most immigrants are directed to a small number of destinations and (2) most recent internal migrants are directed to different destinations than those attracting immigrants; and (3) the appearance of a "push-pull" relationship between immigrant flows and internal out-migration for States receiving the greatest numbers of immigrants.

These dynamics suggest an emerging division across broad areas according to their dominant immigration or internal migration contributions. The most dramatic demographic changes will likely occur in the "high immigration areas" where immigration from abroad represents a much more dominant source of gain than internal migration. Moreover, the additional "flight" of internal migrants from these areas, in response to either economic or social considerations, will contribute even further to their demographic distinctiveness.

The purpose of this paper is to examine these migration dynamics at a different level of geography for metropolitan areas rather than States. The metropolitan area is a more meaningful unit for evaluating this phenomenon because it represents a labor market area that both immigrants and long distance internal migrants will consider as a destination (Frey and Speare, 1988; Long, 1987). Using newly available 1990 census migration census tabulations, this paper evaluates how the nation's metropolitan areas are being impacted by the emerging immigration and internal migration dynamics. It addresses the questions:

1. Is there a distinction emerging between metropolitan areas where population change is dominated by immigration from abroad, and areas where change is dominated by internal migration?

2. Are there unique patterns of internal out-migration from immigrant-dominant metropolitan areas, for Non-Latino whites and other internal migrants?

3. Does immigration exert an independent effect on the magnitude and socio-economic selectivity on internal migration of Non-Latino whites from US metropolitan areas?

The results of the analyses presented in this paper provide affirmative responses to each of these questions. They suggest that the immigration and internal migration processes are leading to a demographic balkanization across metropolitan areas. Before proceeding with the metropolitan area analysis, a brief overview at the State level is presented. The section that follows provides a brief overview of the State-level analysis.

A Migration Classification of States

The evaluation of detailed census migration data for the 1985-90 period makes plain that States can be classified on the basis of their dominant immigration and internal migration dynamics (see Frey 1993, 1994a for a fuller discussion). This typology is presented in Figure 1. It classifies the 17 States that are most dominated by migration into three categories:

High Immigration States (California, New York, Texas, New Jersey, Illinois, Massachusetts). These States have the largest 1985-90 migration from abroad where the immigration component overwhelms net internal migration.

High Internal Migration States (Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, Washington, Arizona). These States showed greatest net increases in their internal exchanges with other States over the 1985-90 period. Also, in each case (including Florida), gains from internal migration significantly exceeded those from immigration.

High Out-migration States (Louisiana, Michigan, Ohio, Oklahoma, Iowa). These States showed greatest net out-migration in their exchanges with other States and did not receive large immigration gains over the 1985-90 period.

(Table 1 and Figure 1 here)

It is not surprising that most immigrants gravitate to only a few "port-of-entry" States (Fix and Passel, 1991). Latin Americans and Asians, among these waves, typically locate in places with existing racial and ethnic enclaves (Bean and Tienda, 1987; Bartel, 1989; Barringer et al., 1993). What is significant about these High Immigration States is that they are not attracting similarly large numbers of internal migrants. In fact, five of the six show a net internal out-migration over the 1985-90 period, and in the remaining State (California), its relatively small net in-migration turned to out-migration since 1990 (Bolton, 1993). The out-migration phenomenon means that internal migrants are far less constrained by social networks and other ties than are immigrants in selecting destinations. Moreover, during the period studied, other parts of the country were economically and socially more attractive to internal migrants than were the High Immigration States.

One implication of these flows for High Immigration States is an increase in their minority populations resulting from minority-dominant immigration and, in some cases, an out-migration that is largely white (See California and New York in Figure 2). This contrasts sharply with the white-dominant internal migration gains (in some cases supplemented by substantial black in-migration) which accrue to High Internal Migration States (See Florida and Georgia in Figure 2).

(Figure 2 here)

In addition to these racial selectivity distinctions in migration, previous research has pointed up that the out-migrants from High Immigration States are also unique in their social and economic selectivity. Typically, long distance migration might be characterized as a "circulation of elites" which proportionately selects on higher income, better educated, and professional migrants. (I borrow this phrase from Taeuber and Taeuber, 1964.) Under this process, losing States tend to show disproportionate losses among these valued demographic groups, while gaining States tend to increase their ranks in these categories. (See Lansing and Mueller, 1967; Long, 1987.) This "circulation of elites" model does not appear to apply to out-migration from the High Immigration States, however. The out-migration from these States tends to select on the lower socio-economic ranks. Their out-migration rates tend to be highest for whites with below poverty incomes, and with low college graduate education attainment levels. These patterns are not consistent with the conventional wisdom on internal migration, nor are they consistent with the movement away from High Out-migration States, which do not have significant immigration (such as, Louisiana, Iowa or Ohio).

This "downwardly-selective" out-migration of whites from High Immigration States may reflect the impact of immigrant competition for low-skilled service or manufacturing jobs, for affordable housing, and perhaps some aversion to the new racial and ethnic diversity on the part of many whites (See interviews with Tilove and Hallinan, 1993; and the results from earlier studies of 1980 census statistics in Filer, 1992; and White and Hunter, 1993). Among other implications of this immigration-internal migration linkage, is an impending sharp increase in the minority compositions and of the less educated, lower income populations of these States. It is the nature of this selective "flight" that questions 2 and 3 (above) will address for metropolitan areas.

A Migration Classification of Metropolitan Areas

A classification of large metropolitan areas according to dominant immigration or internal migration contributions is presented in Table 2. This classification pertains to metropolitan areas with 1990 populations of greater than one million, as well as selected additional metropolitan areas where 1985-90 net internal migration exceeded 50,000. (Note: these definitions are consistent with CMSA, MSA and, in New England, NECMA counterparts as defined on June 30, 1990 by the US Office of Management and Budget). As with the earlier classification of States, High Immigration Metros pertain to those with the greatest numerical 1985-90 immigration from abroad, High Internal Migration Metros display greatest 1985-90 gains from internal migration, and High Out-migration Metros show high levels of out-migration without being compensated by large immigration flows. The residual set of metropolitan areas includes those where immigration and internal migration aren't sufficiently large to warrant placing in any of the three categories.

(Table 2 here)

This classification demonstrates that major metro areas which are significantly affected by migration are dominated by either immigration from abroad or by net internal migration. For the most part, High Immigration Metros show either negative or relatively small gains from net internal migration. Similarly, population gains in High Internal Metros come primarily from the migration exchanges with other parts of the country. The singular exception, among these two categories, is San Diego which gains substantially from both immigration and internal migration sources. While I have arbitrarily placed San Diego in the High Immigration Metro class, this distinction should be recognized.

Not surprisingly, there are strong regional commonalities between the metros in each of the three migration classes and the corresponding States shown in Table 1. That is, most High Immigration Metros are located in the High Immigration States of California, Texas, Illinois, New

York and selected other eastern seaboard States. High Internal Migration Metros are located, largely, in the South Atlantic region of the US, and in selected western States.

The advantage of using metro areas rather than States for this classification scheme is pointed up in the case of Florida. In the earlier scheme, Florida was characterized as a High Internal Migration State. However, the new metro scheme makes a sharper distinction of metro areas within the State. Miami is clearly dominated by migration from abroad, whereas the five Florida areas classed as High Internal Migration Metros are strongly dominated by gains from other parts of the US. In like manner, Sacramento is classed as a High Internal Migration Metro, distinct from the other California immigration magnet areas.

Just as the High Internal Migration Metros are located in parts of the country that prospered economically during this recent migration period, the High Out-migration Metros are located in interior portions of the country which did not do as well. These include metros in the rust belt and Midwest States which were still reeling in the aftermath of the early 1980s deindustrialization phenomenon. Also on the list is New Orleans, located in the economically depressed "oil patch" region and Denver, whose economy slumped somewhat during the late 1980s.

What this scheme makes plain is that some major metro areas will be impacted much more heavily by immigration from abroad, than the rest of the country. This is significant because irrespective of the economic cycles and amenity preferences which serve to drive flows of internal migration, immigration from abroad tends to focus on the same ""port-of-entry"" destinations as in the past. To the extent that these areas continue to attract large immigration flows, their population compositions will become more distinct – reflecting the demographic characteristics of immigrants much more so than other metro areas. Already, the 1990 census statistics show that these areas are much more diverse in terms of their minority population compositions. (See last column of Table 2). Of the eleven High Immigration Metros, only two show minority percentages below the nation's minority percentage (25 percent). (Note: minority population is defined here as all races and ethnicities other than Non-Latino whites.) This is not the case for most of the other large metro areas in the country. Many of these show minority percentages well below the national percent minority. Some of the exceptions to this (e.g., Atlanta, Raleigh-Durham, Detroit, New Orleans) include substantial native born black populations rather than immigrant minorities.

Migrant Selectivity by Social and Economic Characteristics

The different race-migration dynamics that appear to be associated with metro areas of different classes, can also be linked to selectivity patterns on measures of poverty status, education attainment and the migration of the elderly. These patterns follow from the earlier suggestion that high immigration to a metro area may trigger different selectivity patterns of internal out-migration that does not conform to the more typical "circulation of elites" model of long distance migration in the United States. Prior to discussing characteristic internal migration patterns associated with the different metro categories in the typology, a more general national overview of metropolitan area net migration is presented.

National Patterns While the migration statistics in Table 2 point up areas that show the greatest total internal migration gains and losses, these patterns are not replicated by each race and ethnic group, or social and economic category of migrant. To gain some perspective on this, rankings of the greatest gaining and greatest losing metropolitan areas, for different demographic categories, are presented in Tables 3, 4 and 5. These rankings pertain to net internal migration for the demographic subgroups shown.

(Tables 3, 4 and 5 here)

Metro area gainers and losers by broad race and ethnic groups are shown in Table 3. These data make plain that the overall net gains shown for South Atlantic, and some Pacific and Mountain States, mask somewhat different preferences for whites and blacks. Non-Latino whites are most heavily drawn to Florida, and western States whereas black gains are more strongly directed to Atlanta and other South Atlantic metro areas outside of Florida. Net migration loss patterns are also somewhat distinct between these two broad race groups. While New York shows the greatest net out-migration for all racial and demographic categories considered, blacks show a greater outpouring from areas with large black communities that have recently suffered hard times. For example, Detroit, New Orleans, and Cleveland rank higher on the list of black net out-migration than is the case for Non-Latino whites. The five greatest internal out-migration metros for whites are also on the list of High Immigration Metros. The link between immigration and white net out-migration will be explored further below.

Both Asian and Latino internal migration destinations are understandably different from those of whites and the largely, native-born black population. Yet it is important to note that there is a discernable internal migration away from traditional immigration "ports-of-entry" among Asians (e.g., from New York, Honolulu, and Chicago) and Latinos (e.g., New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, and several border metros in Texas). While these internal migration patterns suggest the potential for a greater dispersion of more assimilated Asians and Latinos, the magnitudes of these flows represent but a trickle in comparison with the large immigrant waves which are being directed to High Immigration Metros.

Metropolitan area gainers and losers for categories of poverty status, college graduates and the elderly population are shown in Table 4 for the total population, and in Table 5 for the Non-Latino white population. In general, they make plain that college graduates are directed to a very different set of metros than either the broad non-poverty population, or the poverty population. College graduates tend to locate in large economically dynamic metro areas, including several that are High Immigration Metros such as, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Washington, DC and Dallas. It is not a coincidence that these same immigration magnets are also losing poverty migrants. This is consistent with the literature which shows that new immigrants may be pushing out lower-skilled native born internal migrants, as a result of job and housing competition – at the same time that the presence of a large immigrant population helps to foster a "dual economy" which will attract college graduates and professionals (Mollenkopf and Castells, 1991; White and Hunter, 1993).

Finally, these data point up the very strong elderly movement to retirement centers in various parts of the sunbelt. Tampa-St. Petersburg, West Palm Beach, Phoenix and Las Vegas are the greatest gaining metros for both the total elderly and the Non-Latino white elderly. The greatest origins of elderly net out-migration include the large "Frost Belt" metros of New York, Chicago, Detroit, Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland and Pittsburgh. However, large numbers of elderly are also leaving Los Angeles, San Francisco and Washington, DC – metros in somewhat warmer climates but with high costs and drawing immigrant populations.

High Immigration Metros The analysis now turns to the issue of whether or not there exists a unique pattern of selective out-migration from High Immigration Metros. This can be assessed from an examination of these metro areas' net migration percentages specific to poverty status, education attainment, and elderly status. These statistics are shown in Tables 6-A and 6-B for the eleven High Immigration Metros. (Note: these percentages pertain to 1985-90 net migration as a percent of the subgroup's 1990 population. See footnotes to Table 3 for further details.)

(Tables 6-A and 6-B here)

The unique selectivity pattern of out-migration, anticipated for these areas, is one which accentuates the exodus of the least skilled, and lower income non-minority residents of these areas. These groups, it was argued, are most impacted by the increased competition from immigrants for jobs and housing. "Flight" from foreign immigrants or unfamiliar minorities may also be a consideration to the extent they translate into social costs resulting from increased services, provision for multi-lingual schools, and related issues. Similarly, the "elites" who are known to circulate as a result of more conventional migration patterns may be much less affected by the impact on minorities. For these reasons, college graduates and higher-income individuals may be less likely to move out and more likely to move in, to the extent that prosperous high income, and professional jobs may be available in such areas.

The data in Tables 6-A and 6-B pretty much bear out these assertions. That is, for most High Immigration Areas, poverty internal out-migration is much higher than that for nonpoverty populations, and the net out-movement is somewhat higher for Non-Latino whites than for the total population. With respect to education attainment, several areas (including Los Angeles, San Francisco, Washington, DC, Philadelphia and Dallas) show a pattern of net in-migration of college graduates and a net out-migration of both high school graduates and high school dropouts. Again, these patterns tend to be more accentuated for the Non-Latino white population than for the total population.

Clearly, there are variations across metropolitan areas in these patterns. They are most muted in metros with a positive net migration from other parts of the country (e.g., San Diego, Miami) and in areas where the volume but not the rate of immigration is not large (e.g., Philadelphia, Chicago). New York, also, does not conform entirely to this High Immigration Metro pattern in the sense that it displays significant net out-migration for high as well as low education attainment categories. Also, the out-migration percentage for its non-poverty population is higher than for any of the other metros in this class.

These data also seem to suggest that the elderly population may be more apt to relocate away from High Immigration Metros. It is not surprising to find significant elderly net out-migration from northern metropolitan areas such as New York, Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia. It is noteworthy that the elderly in Los Angeles, San Francisco and Washington, DC show substantially higher out-migration percentages than their total populations. Only Miami and San Diego, two well-known retirement destinations, show positive net in-migration of the total and Non-Latino white elderly populations.

Further confirmation of the view that immigrants are displacing internal migrants at the lower rungs of the socio-economic spectrum are shown with the immigration percentages in the top panels of Tables 6-A and 6-B. In most cases, these selective immigration patterns are a mirror image of internal net out-migration. That is, immigrants tend to be disproportionately concentrated in the poverty population and those with less than high school educations. There is a bimodal distribution of immigrants on educational attainment such that immigrant percentages are higher for college graduates, as well as for those with less than high school educations. Nonetheless, the latter percentage tends to be higher and has a much larger aggregate impact on the local economy and demographic structure.

High Internal Migration and High Out-migration Metros If the internal migration selectivity associated with High Immigration Metros is unique because it selects on the lower rung of the socio-economic scale, then the migration processes affecting these two metro classes should be more typical – reflecting the "circulation of elites" model. Migration percentages shown in Tables 7-A, 7-B and 7-C pretty much confirm that this model is an appropriate characterization of selective net in-migration to High Internal Migration Metros. That is, in most cases, all categories of poverty status and education attainment show net in-migration, and the percentages are greatest for college graduates and the non-poverty populations.

In Orlando, for example, college graduates move in at almost twice the percentage of college dropouts, and among Non-Latino whites, this ratio is 3 to 1. One exception to this is Raleigh-Durham, where poverty migrants move in at a higher rate than those above poverty, and the distinction is not sharp with respect to education attainment. This may be attributable to the return migration of white and black residents from the north, which may take in some elderly migrants as well. Two other areas that deviate from the "circulation of elites" model are also worthy of note. These are Las Vegas and Sacramento which show uniformly high rates of internal in-migration across poverty and education categories. Evidence shown elsewhere (Frey, 1994b) suggests that the college graduate and non-poverty migrants are arriving from other parts of the United States, whereas the poverty and less-educated migrants represent the outflow from High Immigration Metros in California.

(Tables 7-A, 7-B and 7-C here)

Turning now to the other side of the "circulation of elites" equation, it was expected that the selective out-migration from High Out-migration Metros will come disproportionately from the upper socio-economic strata. This expectation is not fully realized, according to the migration percentages shown in Tables 8-A and 8-B. That is, in several metropolitan areas (e.g., Detroit, Denver, St. Louis), percentages of poverty net out-migration and less than college graduate net out-migration are slightly greater than those for the more well-off and better educated population segments. However, these disparities are not nearly as sharp as those shown for the out-migration patterns in High Immigration Metro areas. In addition, areas where the economy is clearly foundering during this period performed much more closely to the "circulation of elites" model. In Pittsburgh, New Orleans, and Buffalo, out-migration was much more pronounced among college graduates and the non-poverty population than for the other population groups. Clearly, the impact of immigration does not weigh heavily on the selective out-migration from these metro areas.

(Tables 8-A and 8-B here)

Immigration Effects on Internal Migration

The evidence presented thus far makes the strong suggestion that immigration exerts a pronounced impact on both the magnitude and the selectivity of out-migration from High Immigration Metro areas. A more formal statistical test of this assertion is conducted here in a series of multivariate regression equations. In these equations, the dependent variable is the internal migration level for the metropolitan area's population or for a specific demographic subgroup of that metropolitan area's population (e.g., by poverty status, education attainment, or the elderly). These regressions are undertaken for the purpose of determining whether immigration over the 1985-90 period exerts an independent negative effect on internal migration when other economic and geographic factors are taken into account.

The other factors included in the analyses are a geographic region classification (dummy variables for the Northeast region, the Midwest region, the South Atlantic division, the Mountain division and the Pacific division, where parts of the South, that are not included in the South Atlantic division, represent the omitted category); four variables reflecting the metropolitan area's economic structure (unemployment rate of 1988, per capita income in 1988, percent of change in manufacturing employment of 1982-87, and the percent of males engaged in professional and managerial employment based on the 1990 census); and the log of the metropolitan area's population size in 1985. In addition, for regression equations pertaining to the Non-Latino white population, a measure of the metropolitan area's 1985 minority percentage (percent of the population other than Non-Latino whites) is included, as well as an adjustment factor to take into account the way Non-Latino whites were estimated from the migration data (a

ratio of the metropolitan area's estimated Non-Latino white population to the actual Non-Latino white population). All of the migration and population data were drawn from the 1980 and 1990 US censuses. The economic characteristics from the State and Metropolitan Area Data Book, 1991, compiled by the US Bureau of the Census.

Consistent with the earlier discussion, it is expected that immigration from abroad will exert an independent effect on net out-migration and that this effect will be most pronounced for the below poverty population, for individuals with less than college degrees, and for the elderly. The first set of equations, shown on Table 9, pertain to the total population (all races and ethnic groups combined). The standardized regression coefficients in the first column show that immigration does indeed exert a significant negative effect on a metropolitan area's net migration. The other significant influences include the positive effect of the area's recent manufacturing growth and the negative effect of its unemployment. On the region variables, there is a general net out-migration from Northeast and Midwest metro areas owing to their economic downturns over the period, as well as the out-migration of the elderly from colder frost belt climates. Metro areas in the Mountain region, especially Phoenix and Las Vegas, have attracted in-migrants both from the eastern part of the country as well as from California.

The remaining equations on Table 9 lend further support regarding immigration's impact on internal out-migration. Contrary to expectations, its effect is not selective on socio-economic subgroups. Only for college graduates does the standardized regression coefficient, associated with immigration, become considerably reduced. Yet its negative effect on the out-migration of college graduates is still significant. Of the other variables in the equation, only manufacturing growth and Mountain region location exert consistent significant impacts among most population groups (the elderly excepted). Among the remaining metropolitan attributes, the unemployment level has its greatest impact on poverty and lesser educated populations while a high per capita income has its only significant positive influence on the migration of college graduates. (The negative impact of income for below poverty migration probably reflects the higher cost of living in high income areas.) Less educated populations also are more prone to leave metro areas where upper white collar occupations are most predominant. Finally, it appears that the negative regional influences associated with the Northeast and Midwest are most important for higher income, well-educated and elderly segments of the population.

(Table 9 here)

A similar set of regressions were conducted for internal net migration of the Non-Latino white populations in these metropolitan areas (see Figure 10). These equations include two additional variables, discussed above. It was anticipated that a metropolitan area's minority percentage might capture the influence that a diverse population might exert on "white flight" from the area. Yet this variable exerts almost a negligible impact on net internal migration for each of the Non-Latino white subgroups examined. Moreover, the results for all of the other variables are not appreciably different than those shown in the analysis for the total population. In sum, the consistent negative effect that immigration exerts on the net internal out-migration for the total population also exists for Non-Latino whites.

(Table 10 here)

While these regression equations present supportive evidence that immigration exerts an independent effect on internal out-migration, this analysis does not permit a specification of precisely why this is occurring. It is likely attributable to some combination of economic, housing, and social considerations. While the equations have incorporated some of the standard economic factors, as well as a measure of an area's racial and ethnic diversity, they have not captured all of the economic or social nuances that can be brought to bear on the explanation. Nonetheless, the equations do establish the overall importance of immigration in affecting

metropolitan area internal migration patterns over the 1985-90 period. Its effect is consistent across all subgroups with the slight diminution for the college graduate population.

Conclusion

This paper analyzes 1990 census migration data for metropolitan areas with an eye toward distinguishing between areas that are impacted most heavily by immigration from abroad; and areas where internal migration represents the greatest component of change. This distinction will be of increasing importance given the focused nature of the larger, more diverse immigrant streams to the United States, and the emerging distinction that is being created across broad areas of the country on the basis of their dominant migration dynamics. The typology presented in this paper suggests that there is a clear distinction between metropolitan areas that can be classed as High Immigration Metros, and other classes of metropolitan areas where population changes are more greatly affected by economic cycles and other forces which determine the ebbs and flows of internal migration streams. To the extent that immigrants continue to flow to traditional "port-of-entry" areas, these areas will become more demographically distinct as a result of: (1) the focused arrival of largely minority immigrants; (2) the out-movement of largely white internal migrants; and (3) a "push-pull" relationship between immigration and a unique selective out-migration of internal migrants.

The results presented here support the existence of a unique internal out-migration directed away from High Immigration Metropolitan areas. It is unique in the sense that they are not selecting out the "best and brightest" of the area's migrants, which is the case with more conventional long distance migration. Rather, it represents more of a mirror image of the demographic characteristics associated with immigrants to these areas in terms of skills level, education and income. At the local level, this means that immigrant displacement will be most evident among population segments, where immigrants and minorities are more greatly represented. Already in 1990, whites constitute a minority of California's population in the following segments: college dropouts, persons living in households with less than twice the nation's poverty income, persons under age 25, and males working in service, farming, and manual occupations (Frey, 1993).

On a national scale, it suggests a pattern of demographic balkanization rather than an even increase in diversity across all regions and metropolitan areas. While the geographic boundaries of what might be considered as "high immigration areas" may not coincide precisely with either states or even metropolitan areas, they appear to be broader than the local neighborhood or city-suburb distinctions which framed our earlier thinking about demographic differences across space. The new "flight" may not conform to old stereotypes with respect to location, selectivity, or even its basic motivation, but it is, nonetheless, a very real phenomenon that will continue to shape new, ongoing changes in the nation's social and political geography.

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Migration Classification of States

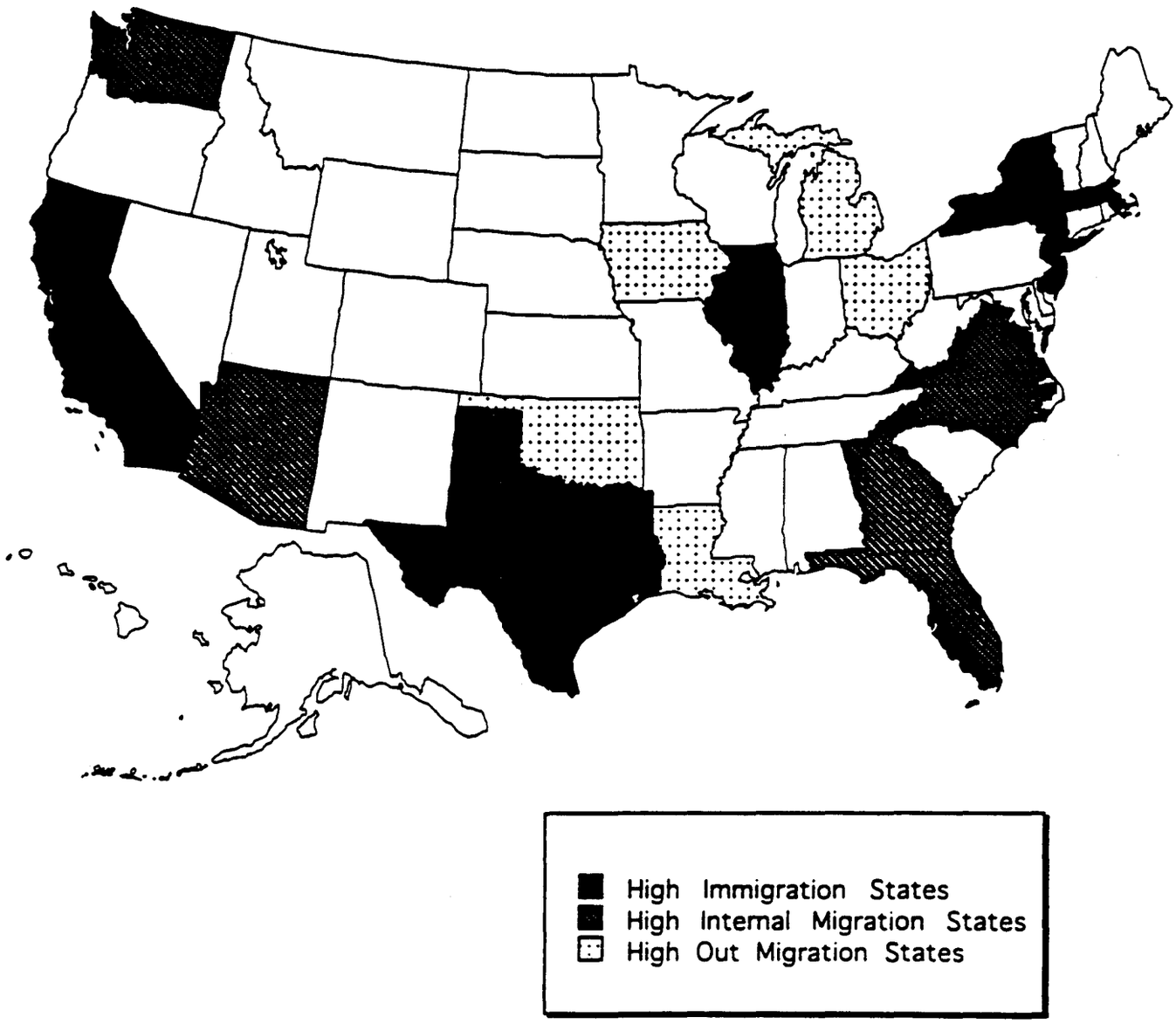

FIGURE 1

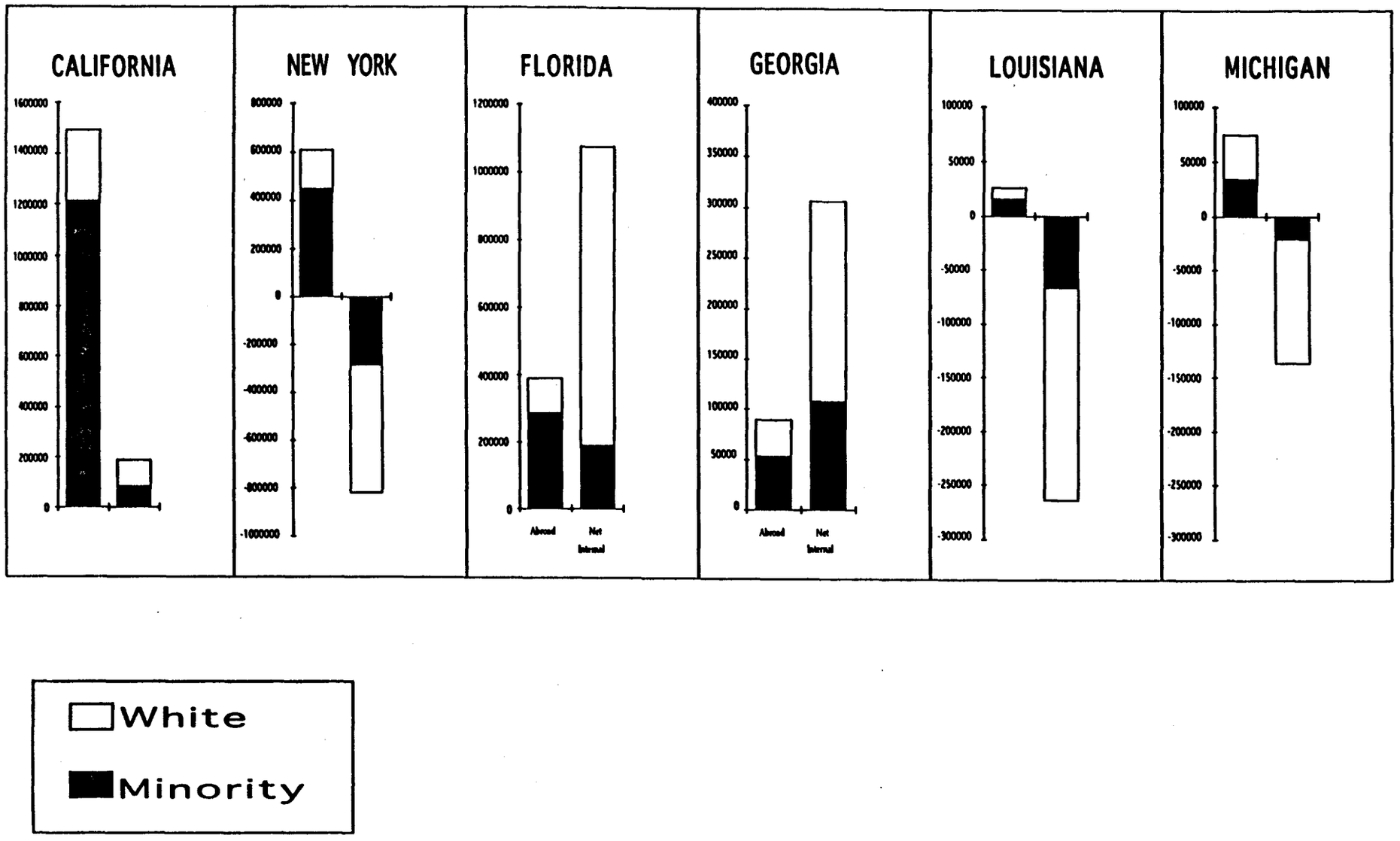

Figure 2: Migration from Abroad and Net Internal Migration by Race.Selected States.

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

Rank	State	Contribution to 1985-90 Change (1000s) Migration from Abroad	Net Interstate Migration**
I HIGH IMMIGRATION STATES[a]			
1	California	1499	174
2	New York	614	-821
3	Texas	368	-331
4	New Jersey	211	-194
5	Illinois	203	-342
6	Massachusetts	156	-97
II HIGH INTERNAL MIGRATION STATES[b]			
1	Florida	390	1071
2	Georgia	92	303
3	North Carolina	66	281
4	Virginia	149	228
5	Washington	102	216
6	Arizona	80	216
III HIGH OUT-MIGRATION STATES[c]			
1	Louisiana	30	-251
2	Ohio	69	-141
3	Michigan	74	-133
4	Oklahoma	32	-128
5	Iowa	17	-94

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

[a]States with largest 1985-90 migration from abroad which exceeds net interstate migration

[b]States with largest 1985-90 net interstate migration and exceeds migration from abroad

[c]States with largest negative net interstate migration and not recipients of large migration from abroad

Source: William H. Frey, "The New White Flight" American Demographics April, 1994

Table 2: Classification of Large Metro Areas by Dominant Immigration and Internal Migration Contributions to Population Change, 1985-90

Metro Areas *	Contribution to 1985-90 Change: Immigration from Abroad	Contribution to 1985-90 Change: Net Internal Migration	Percent Minority 1990
I. HIGH IMMIGRATION METROS			
LOS ANGELES	899,007	-174,673	50
NEW YORK	756,034	-1,065,580	37
SAN FRANCISCO	293,306	-103,498	39
MIAMI	210,609	45,287	52
WASHINGTON DC	190,941	33,634	37
CHICAGO	179,524	-293,185	33
BOSTON	119,646	-116,506	13
SAN DIEGO	115,847	126,855	35
HOUSTON	96,782	-142,227	42
PHILADELPHIA	79,975	-28,400	24
DALLAS	77,301	27,435	30
II. HIGH INTERNAL MIGRATION METROS			
ATLANTA	42,878	192,065	30
TAMPA-ST. PETE	34,623	159,112	17
SEATTLE	63,870	146,026	15
PHOENIX	43,861	139,678	23
ORLANDO	35,153	132,449	23
LAS VEGAS	20,551	128,680	25
SACRAMENTO	36,380	117,732	27
WEST PALM BEACH	21,485	107,940	21
CHARLOTTE	8,926	66,961	22
RALEIGH-DURHRAM	12,451	66,088	28
PORTLAND	24,335	60,733	10
NORFOLK	33,236	59,292	33
NASHVILLE	7,569	57,639	17
FORT MYERS	3,469	57,613	12
DAYTONA BEACH	5,137	55,074	14
III. HIGH OUT-MIGRATION METROS			
DETROIT	45,417	-136,352	25
PITTSBURGH	10,720	-89,759	9
NEW ORLEANS	10,270	-88,356	41
CLEVELAND	20,597	-79,925	19
DENVER	28,127	-61,360	20
ST. LOUIS	19,132	-37,262	20
MILWAUKEE	13,062	-34,801	19
BUFFALO	10,717	-30,572	14
OTHER LARGE METROS			
COLUMBUS, OH	13,933	44,622	14
MINNEAPOLIS-ST.PAUL	28,112	40,277	9
BALTIMORE	33,706	29,566	29
INDIANAPOLIS	8,141	15,278	16
KANSAS CITY	13,962	13,269	17
PROVIDENCE	26,910	11,860	9
CINCINNATI	9,517	9,259	13
HARTFORD	24,628	-5,143	17
SAN ANTONIO	29,372	-11,600	56
ROCHESTER	10,884	-14,691	14
SALT LAKE CITY	14,940	-20,525	10

* Includes all metro areas with 1990 populations exceeding one million, in addition to six smaller areas which registered 1985-90 net internal migration exceeding 50,000. The metropolitan area definitions are consistent with Office of Management and Budget definitions of CMSAs, MSAs and NECMA counterparts as of June 30, 1990.

TABLE 3: List of Metro Areas with Greatest Net Internal Migration Gains and Losses According to Race and Ethnic Status

GREATEST GAINS DUE TO NET INTERNAL MIGRATION

RANK	Whites		NL-Whites*		Blacks		Asians		Latinos	
	Metro Area	Size	Metro Area	Size	Metro Area	Size	Metro Area	Size	Metro Area	Size
1.	TAMPA-ST. PETE	151,550	TAMPA-ST. PETE	141,056	ATLANTA	74,949	LOS ANGELES	31,804	MIAMI	48,270
2.	SEATTLE	133,347	SEATTLE	129,204	NORFOLK	28,909	SACRAMENTO	11,203	ORLANDO	23,701
3.	PHOENIX	121,797	PHOENIX	116,367	WASHINGTON, DC	20,205	SAN FRANCISCO	10,345	SAN DIEGO	19,711
4.	LAS VEGAS	108,193	ATLANTA, GA.	102,297	RALEIGH-DURHAM	17,428	SAN DIEGO	6,355	LAS VEGAS	16,216
5.	ATLANTA	107,635	LAS VEGAS	99,633	DALLAS	16,075	BOSTON	5,364	TAMPA-ST. PETE	13,763
6.	ORLANDO	105,686	WEST PALM BEACH	95,301	ORLANDO	13,836	ATLANTA	4,760	DALLAS	12,271
7.	WEST PALM BEACH	103,139	ORLANDO	90,743	RICHMOND	12,508	SEATTLE	3,990	PHOENIX	11,127
8.	SAN DIEGO	95,831	SAN DIEGO	87,522	SAN DIEGO	12,482	WASHINGTON, DC	3,854	SACRAMENTO	11,053
9.	SACRAMENTO	89,855	SACRAMENTO	83,718	MINNEAPOLIS-ST PAUL	11,506	ORLANDO	3,842	MODESTO	10,072
10.	CHARLOTTE	57,828	CHARLOTTE	57,012	SACRAMENTO	10,848	LAS VEGAS	3,326	WASHINGTON, DC	9,912

GREATEST LOSSES DUE TO NET INTERNAL MIGRATION

RANK	Whites		NL-Whites		Blacks		Asians		Latinos	
	Metro Area	Size	Metro Area	Size	Metro Area	Size	Metro Area	Size	Metro Area	Size
1.	NEW YORK	-800,632	NEW YORK	-705,498	NEW YORK	-191,700	NEW YORK	-18,036	NEW YORK	-147,988
2.	CHICAGO	-202,788	CHICAGO	-191,483	CHICAGO	-69,593	HONOLULU	-15,598	LOS ANGELES	-53,650
3.	LOS ANGELES	-168,419	LOS ANGELES	-136,158	DETROIT	-19,114	CHICAGO	-13,526	SAN FRANCISCO	-24,305
4.	HOUSTON	-125,794	BOSTON	-124,816	NEW ORLEANS	-16,271	HOUSTON	-9,255	CHICAGO	-17,169
5.	BOSTON	-123,922	HOUSTON	-120,151	LOS ANGELES	-11,731	NEW ORLEANS	-4,336	BROWNSVILLE	-10,975
6.	DETROIT	-116,164	DETROIT	-114,684	CLEVELAND	-11,576	DENVER	-2,934	MCALLEN	-9,425
7.	SAN FRANCISCO	-93,688	PITTSBURGH	-83,432	ST. LOUIS	-10,444	OKLAHOMA CITY	-2,426	EL PASO	-7,319
8.	PITTSBURGH	-83,724	SAN FRANCISCO	-79,797	SAN FRANCISCO	-7,078	SALT LAKE CITY	-2,147	HOUSTON	-7,293
9.	CLEVELAND	-67,624	CLEVELAND	-67,278	SHREVEPORT	-5,075	KANSAS CITY	-1,667	CORPUS CHRISTI	-6,865
10.	NEW ORLEANS	-65,217	NEW ORLEANS	-60,727	PITTSBURGH	-4,899	MINNEAPOLIS-ST PAUL	-1,533	NEW ORLEANS	-6,530

*Estimated by: Whites + "Other" races - Latinos. This represents a misestimate of Non-Latino Whites in some areas with large Latino Black, Latino Asian or Non-Latino other race populations.

TABLE 4: List of Metro Areas with Greatest Net Internal Migration Gains and Losses According to Selected Socio-Demographic Categories
TOTAL POPULATION

RANK	GREATEST GAINS DUE TO NET INTERNAL MIGRATION							
	Poverty*		Non-Poverty*		College Grad**		Elderly***	
	Metro Area	Size	Metro Area	Size	Metro Area	Size	Metro Area	Size
1.	SACRAMENTO	16,432	ATLANTA	209,840	ATLANTA	60,020	TAMPA-ST. PETE	33,580
2.	AUSTIN	14,881	TAMPA-ST. PETE	158,318	WASHINGTON DC	50,355	WEST PALM BEACH	27,669
3.	GAINESVILLE	13,947	SEATTLE	140,381	LOS ANGELES	46,998	PHOENIX	20,966
4.	TUCSON	12,655	PHOENIX	136,769	SEATTLE	44,077	LAS VEGAS	14,180
5.	LAS VEGAS	12,184	ORLANDO	118,812	SAN FRANCISCO	37,691	FORT PIERCE	11,362
6.	TALLAHASSEE	11,488	LAS VEGAS	117,446	DALLAS	35,015	FORT MYERS	11,348
7.	BRYAN-C-S	11,282	WEST PALM BEACH	109,895	SAN DIEGO	31,169	MIAMI	11,070
8.	CHICO	10,692	SACRAMENTO	99,966	PHOENIX	29,649	LAKELAND	10,569
9.	TAMPA-ST. PETE	10,556	SAN DIEGO	80,182	WEST PALM BEACH	28,595	SAN DIEGO	10,171
10.	MADISON	10,535	DALLAS	74,523	TAMPA-ST. PETE	27,221	DAYTONA BEACH	9,731

RANK	GREATEST LOSSES DUE TO NET INTERNAL MIGRATION							
	Poverty		Non-Poverty		College Grad		Elderly	
	Metro Area	Size	Metro Area	Size	Metro Area :tro Area	Size	Metro Area	Size
1.	NEW YORK	-166,102	NEW YORK	-751,943	NEW YORK	-122,943	NEW YORK	-156,360
2.	CHICAGO	-81,599	CHICAGO	-145,445	BOSTON	-20,774	LOS ANGELES	-51,949
3.	LOS ANGELES	-74,844	BOSTON	-109,185	PITTSBURGH	-18,328	CHICAGO	-42,981
4.	SAN FRANCISCO	-41,032	HOUSTON	-80,589	NEW ORLEANS,	-15,040	DETROIT	-22,759
5.	HOUSTON	-33,657	LOS ANGELES	-74,763	OKLAHOMA CITY	-13,940	SAN FRANCISCO	-21,883
6.	DALLAS	-25,853	DETROIT	-73,425	BRYAN-C-S	-13,088	BOSTON	-17,132
7.	DETROIT	-23,045	PITTSBURGH	-71,287	AUSTIN	-12,565	WASHINGTON, DC	-12,977
8.	WASHINGTON, DC	-19,247	NEW ORLEANS	-68,421	PROVO	-11,759	PHILADELPHIA	-12,327
9.	PHILADELPHIA	-14,559	SAN FRANCISCO	-62,328	DETROIT	-11,391	CLEVELAND	-9,097
10.	NEW ORLEANS	-13,053	CLEVELAND	-47,295	CLEVELAND	-10,381	PITTSBURGH	-8,103

* Persons aged 5 and over for whom poverty status is determined in the 1990 census

** Persons aged 25 and over who reported graduating from college in the 1990 census

*** Persons aged 65 and above at the 1990 census

TABLE 5: List of Metro Areas with Greatest Net Internal Migration Gains and Losses According to Selected Socio-Demographic Categories
NON-LATINO WHITES*

RANK	GREATEST GAINS DUE TO NET INTERNAL MIGRATION							
	Poverty		Non-Poverty		College Grad		Elderly	
	Metro Area	Size	Metro Area	Size	Metro Area	Size	Metro Area	Size
1.	GAINESVILLE	11,375	TAMPA-ST. PETE	139,976	ATLANTA	43,949	TAMPA-ST. PETE	32,070
2.	AUSTIN	10,630	SEATTLE	128,540	SEATTLE	41,893	WEST PALM BEACH	26,560
3.	BRYAN-C-S	9,736	ATLANTA	125,359	WASHINGTON DC	35,063	PHOENIX, ARI	20,303
4.	STATE COLLEGE	9,512	PHOENIX	119,432	LOS ANGELES	31,550	LAS VEGAS, N	12,886
5.	PROVO-OREM	9,150	WEST PALM BEACH	97,547	SAN FRANCISCO	28,795	FORT PIERCE	11,184
6.	MADISON	9,066	LAS VEGAS	94,424	DALLAS	27,705	FORT MYERS	10,897
7.	ATHENS	9,030	ORLANDO	83,697	PHOENIX	27,579	LAKELAND	10,438
8.	CHICO	8,823	SACRAMENTO	77,089	SAN DIEGO	27,201	DAYTONA BEACH	9,366
9.	TUCSON	8,050	PORTLAND	61,805	WEST PALM BEACH	27,088	SAN DIEGO	9,058
10.	TALLAHASSEE	7,839	SAN DIEGO	58,863	TAMPA-ST. PETE	24,709	MELBOURNE, FL	8,421

RANK	GREATEST LOSSES DUE TO NET INTERNAL MIGRATION							
	Poverty		Non-Poverty		College Grad		Elderly	
	Metro Area	Size	Metro Area	Size	Metro Area	Size	Metro Area	Size
1.	NEW YORK	-82,386	NEW YORK	-543,645	NEW YORK	-105,189	NEW YORK	-133,172
2.	LOS ANGELES	-47,698	BOSTON	-110,346	BOSTON	-19,891	LOS ANGELES	-50,208
3.	CHICAGO	-45,723	CHICAGO	-105,831	PITTSBURGH	-16,590	CHICAGO	-38,696
4.	SAN FRANCISCO	-29,543	LOS ANGELES	-85,354	OKLAHOMA CITY	-12,116	DETROIT	-22,163
5.	HOUSTON	-28,219	HOUSTON	-73,627	BRYAN-C-S	-12,074	SAN FRANCISCO	-20,450
6.	DALLAS	-24,858	DETROIT	-67,314	NEW ORLEANS,	-11,591	BOSTON	-16,444
7.	DETROIT	-21,945	PITTSBURGH	-65,598	PROVO	-11,263	WASHINGTON, DC	-13,528
8.	WASHINGTON, DC	-15,434	SAN FRANCISCO	-55,072	DETROIT	-10,522	PHILADELPHIA	-12,076
9.	PHILADELPHIA	-12,099	NEW ORLEANS	-49,236	AUSTIN	-10,459	CLEVELAND	-8,965
10.	BOSTON	-11,035	CLEVELAND	-42,278	CLEVELAND	-9,121	PITTSBURGH	-8,058

* Estimated by: Total - Blacks - Asian & Pacific Islanders - Latinos

Table 6-A: Immigration and Internal Migration Components of 1985-90 Population Change for Selected Social and Economic Characteristics:
HIGH IMMIGRATION METROS

Rates	LOS ANGELES	NEW YORK	SAN FRANCISC0	MIAMI	WASHINGTON DC	CHICAGO
Immigration from Abroad						
Total	6.7%	4.5%	5.0%	7.1%	5.2%	2.4%
Poverty	17.2%	9.5%	14.0%	14.8%	12.2%	5.4%
Non-Poverty	5.3%	3.9%	4.3%	5.8%	4.8%	2.1%
Less than HS	8.7%	5.1%	7.3%	7.6%	5.9%	2.8%
High School Graduat	4.0%	3.1%	3.3%	4.8%	3.5%	1.5%
College Graduate	5.0%	4.4%	4.6%	6.1%	5.2%	2.7%
Elderly	1.9%	1.1%	1.8%	2.1%	1.2%	0.6%
Net Internal Migration						
Total	-1.3%	-6.4%	-1.8%	1.5%	0.9%	-3.9%
Poverty	-4.6%	-9.0%	-8.7%	0.1%	-8.6%	-10.4%
Non-Poverty	-0.7%	-5.2%	-1.2%	2.6%	2.2%	-2.2%
Less than HS	-2.1%	-5.0%	-3.8%	2.1%	-2.5%	-3.9%
High School Graduat	-3.1%	-6.2%	-4.6%	1.4%	-2.8%	-3.8%
College Graduate	2.4%	-4.0%	2.9%	4.0%	5.1%	-0.2%
Elderly	-3.7%	-6.7%	-3.2%	2.1%	-3.9%	-4.7%
Non-Latino Whites - - Net Internal Migration						
Total	-2.0%	-6.8%	-2.2%	-1.0%	0.0%	-3.8%
Poverty	-11.5%	-17.1%	-15.8%	-8.3%	-20.9%	-19.4%
Non-Poverty	-1.4%	-5.6%	-1.6%	0.3%	1.2%	-2.2%
Less than HS	-5.3%	-5.4%	-6.4%	-2.4%	-7.2%	-4.7%
High School Graduat	-4.3%	-6.7%	-6.0%	-0.3%	-5.5%	-4.0%
College Graduate	2.2%	-4.3%	2.9%	3.3%	4.5%	0.4%
Elderly	-4.7%	-7.0%	-3.9%	0.4%	-5.6%	-5.2%

Table 6-B: Immigration and Internal Migration Components of 1985-90 Population Change for Selected Social and Economic Characteristics

HIGH IMMIGRATION METROS

Rates	BOSTON	SAN DIEGO	HOUSTON	PHILADELPHIA	DALLAS
Immigration from Abroad					
Total	3.1%	5.0%	2.8%	1.5%	2.2%
Poverty	10.7%	14.1%	6.3%	4.0%	5.4%
Non-Poverty	2.4%	4.0%	2.3%	1.2%	1.8%
Less than HS	3.9%	7.4%	3.2%	1.2%	2.8%
High School Gradu:	1.5%	3.3%	1.4%	0.8%	1.1%
College Graduate	3.5%	4.1%	3.1%	2.1%	2.1%
Elderly	0.7%	1.3%	0.9%	0.3%	0.5%
Net Internal Migration					
Total	-3.0%	5.5%	-4.2%	-0.5%	0.8%
Poverty	-2.5%	3.8%	-7.0%	-2.8%	-6.6%
Non-Poverty	-3.2%	4.1%	-2.8%	-0.2%	2.4%
Less than HS	-2.8%	0.8%	-3.4%	-0.9%	-3.0%
High School Gradu:	-4.3%	-0.2%	-4.7%	-1.2%	-1.7%
College Graduate	-2.5%	7.9%	-1.6%	1.4%	5.6%
Elderly	-3.3%	3.7%	-0.8%	-1.6%	0.0%
Non-Latino Whites - - Net Internal Migration					
Total	-3.7%	5.8%	-6.0%	-0.7%	0.0%
Poverty	-5.9%	0.7%	-20.7%	-5.7%	-15.8%
Non-Poverty	-3.6%	4.3%	-4.0%	-0.4%	1.5%
Less than HS	-3.8%	-0.4%	-6.6%	-1.5%	-5.1%
High School Gradu:	-4.7%	-0.9%	-6.8%	-1.5%	-3.2%
College Graduate	-2.6%	8.3%	-1.6%	1.4%	5.2%
Elderly	-3.3%	3.8%	-1.1%	-1.8%	-0.1%

Table 7-A: Immigration and Internal Migration Components of 1985-90 Population Change for Selected Social and Economic Characteristics:
HIGH-INTERNAL MIGRATION METROS

Rates	ATLANTA	TAMPA-ST. PETE	SEATTLE	PHOENIX	ORLANDO
Immigration from Abroad					
Total	1.6%	1.8%	2.7%	2.2%	3.5%
Poverty	3.3%	3.6%	7.6%	6.0%	8.4%
Non-Poverty	1.5%	1.6%	2.3%	1.7%	3.0%
Less than HS	1.2%	1.5%	3.1%	2.9%	3.2%
High School Graduates	1.0%	1.2%	1.9%	1.2%	2.3%
College Graduate	2.1%	1.9%	2.7%	2.1%	3.1%
Elderly	0.2%	0.5%	0.7%	0.4%	1.2%
Net Internal Migration					
Total	7.3%	8.2%	6.2%	7.2%	13.3%
Poverty	-0.3%	5.1%	2.8%	4.1%	9.0%
Non-Poverty	9.0%	9.3%	6.6%	8.1%	13.6%
Less than HS	1.3%	6.3%	1.7%	3.0%	8.7%
High School Graduates	4.5%	9.5%	3.6%	6.7%	11.0%
College Graduate	12.5%	10.7%	9.7%	10.0%	15.0%
Elderly	0.9%	7.5%	1.1%	7.9%	6.1%
Non-Latino Whites - - Net Internal Migration					
Total	5.5%	8.7%	6.4%	7.6%	11.8%
Poverty	-10.1%	5.5%	2.2%	3.8%	5.5%
Non-Poverty	7.2%	9.5%	6.9%	8.5%	11.9%
Less than HS	-0.9%	6.8%	1.7%	3.6%	4.7%
High School Graduates	2.9%	9.9%	3.7%	7.0%	9.2%
College Graduate	11.2%	10.8%	10.3%	10.1%	14.2%
Elderly	0.1%	7.7%	1.0%	8.2%	4.9%

Table 7-B: Immigration and Internal Migration Components of 1985-90 Population Change for Selected Social and Economic Characteristics:
HIGH-INTERNAL MIGRATION METROS

Rates	LAS VEGAS	SACRAMENTO	WEST PALM BEACH	CHARLOTTE	RALEIGH-DURHRAM
Immigration from Abroad					
Total	3.0%	2.7%	2.7%	0.8%	1.8%
Poverty	6.3%	7.6%	7.2%	1.6%	3.7%
Non-Poverty	2.6%	2.0%	2.2%	0.7%	1.6%
Less than HS	3.7%	4.0%	3.8%	0.4%	0.7%
High School Gradua	1.7%	1.5%	1.6%	0.6%	0.8%
College Graduate	3.0%	2.5%	2.1%	1.1%	3.2%
Elderly	0.8%	0.7%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%
Net Internal Migration					
Total	18.8%	8.6%	13.3%	6.2%	9.6%
Poverty	18.0%	11.0%	1.2%	1.4%	15.1%
Non-Poverty	19.4%	8.4%	15.1%	7.1%	7.3%
Less than HS	19.7%	5.1%	8.3%	2.2%	3.8%
High School Gradua	19.4%	7.3%	14.2%	5.1%	4.8%
College Graduate	19.9%	7.8%	20.4%	11.0%	4.9%
Elderly	18.3%	3.8%	13.2%	1.4%	4.9%
Non-Latino Whites - - Net Internal Migration					
Total	19.2%	8.3%	14.7%	6.7%	9.3%
Poverty	17.1%	9.3%	0.3%	0.1%	21.7%
Non-Poverty	19.8%	8.4%	16.1%	7.5%	6.7%
Less than HS	19.8%	4.2%	9.8%	2.3%	1.8%
High School Gradua	19.5%	6.9%	14.8%	5.3%	4.0%
College Graduate	20.4%	8.1%	21.3%	11.4%	5.1%
Elderly	18.5%	3.6%	13.4%	1.5%	4.9%

Table 7-C: Immigration and Internal Migration Components of 1985-90 Population Change for Selected Social and Economic Characteristics:
HIGH-INTERNAL MIGRATION METROS

Rates	PORTLAND	NORFOLK	NASHVILLE	FORT MYERS	DAYTONA BEACH
Immigration from Abroad					
Total	1.8%	2.6%	0.8%	1.1%	1.5%
Poverty	6.2%	1.7%	1.5%	2.6%	3.7%
Non-Poverty	1.3%	2.7%	0.7%	1.0%	1.1%
Less than HS	2.4%	1.1%	0.4%	1.3%	1.3%
High School Graduat	0.9%	2.4%	0.5%	0.9%	0.9%
College Graduate	1.9%	3.4%	1.4%	1.1%	1.5%
Elderly	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%	0.7%
Net Internal Migration					
Total	4.4%	4.6%	6.3%	18.3%	15.8%
Poverty	2.9%	3.0%	2.0%	13.1%	11.7%
Non-Poverty	5.5%	2.5%	6.5%	19.9%	16.2%
Less than HS	1.7%	0.2%	1.5%	14.2%	13.4%
High School Graduat	4.3%	-0.9%	4.8%	18.4%	18.2%
College Graduate	7.6%	2.7%	8.0%	24.3%	10.7%
Elderly	2.8%	2.4%	0.9%	13.7%	11.5%
Non-Latino Whites - - Net Internal Migration					
Total	4.4%	2.9%	6.6%	19.0%	16.5%
Poverty	2.7%	-2.7%	2.0%	13.0%	15.0%
Non-Poverty	5.5%	1.2%	6.8%	20.4%	16.7%
Less than HS	1.5%	-1.5%	1.4%	14.6%	14.7%
High School Graduat	4.1%	-3.0%	5.0%	18.7%	18.5%
College Graduate	7.8%	2.9%	9.0%	24.6%	11.3%
Elderly	2.7%	2.1%	1.0%	13.5%	11.7%

Table 8-A: Immigration and Internal Migration Components of 1985-90 Population Change for Selected Social and Economic Characteristics:
HIGH-OUT MIGRATION METROS

Rates	DETROIT	PITTSBURGH	NEW ORLEANS	CLEVELAND
Immigration from Abroad				
Total	1.1%	0.5%	0.9%	0.8%
Poverty	2.1%	1.1%	1.3%	2.0%
Non-Poverty	0.9%	0.4%	0.8%	0.7%
Less than High School	0.7%	0.1%	0.6%	0.6%
High School Graduates	0.6%	0.2%	0.6%	0.4%
College Graduate	2.3%	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%
Elderly	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Net Internal Migration				
Total	-3.2%	-4.3%	-7.7%	-3.1%
Poverty	-4.5%	-1.1%	-5.7%	-3.2%
Non-Poverty	-2.0%	-3.9%	-7.7%	-2.1%
Less than High School	-2.9%	-1.6%	-4.6%	-2.0%
High School Graduates	-2.9%	-2.2%	-5.7%	-1.8%
College Graduate	-2.0%	-6.3%	-9.9%	-3.0%
Elderly	-4.2%	-2.1%	-2.0%	-2.4%
Non-Latino Whites - - Net Internal Migration				
Total	-3.5%	-4.4%	-8.9%	-3.2%
Poverty	-9.8%	-2.0%	-12.3%	-7.0%
Non-Poverty	-2.2%	-3.9%	-8.1%	-2.2%
Less than High School	-3.9%	-1.7%	-5.7%	-2.2%
High School Graduates	-3.3%	-2.3%	-6.4%	-1.9%
College Graduate	-2.2%	-6.1%	-9.8%	-2.9%
Elderly	-5.0%	-2.2%	-2.5%	-2.7%

Table 9: Net Internal Migration 1985-90 for Metro Areas Greater than 250,000, Regressed on Metro Attributes

TOTAL POPULATION

(Standardized Regression Coefficients)

Metro Attributes[a]	Total	Income		Education			Age 65+
		Below Poverty	Above Poverty	L.T. HS	HS Grad	Coll Grad	
REGION[b]							
Northeast	- .15*	- .02	- .19*	- .10	- .12*	- .26*	- .20*
Midwest	- .14*	- .04	- .15*	- .10*	- .12*	- .17*	- .18*
South Atlantic	.11	.06	.14	.11	.11	.15	.07
Mountain	.18*	.17*	.16*	.14*	.12*	.18*	.09
Pacific	.02	.05	.03	.06	.04	- .02	.05
UNEMPLOYMENT	- .16*	- .15*	- .13	- .12*	- .12*	- .07	- .08
INCOME	.04	- .12*	.12	.03	.06	.23*	.08
MFG GROWTH	.15*	.10*	.17*	.08	.13*	.14*	.07
% UPPER WHITE COLLAR	- .07	.04	- .12	- .12*	- .15*	- .08*	- .10*
IMMIGRATION	- .74*	- .80*	- .71*	- .79*	- .79*	- .36*	- .80*
POP SIZE (LOG)	.08	- .07	.18*	- .01	.04	.26*	.02
R^2	.58	.74	.52	.70	.68	.30	.69

[a]See text for attribute definitions

[b]Omitted category includes the remainder of the South region (other than South Atlantic)

*Significant at .1 level

Table 10: Net Internal Migration 1985-90 for Metro Areas Greater than 250,000, Regressed on Metro Attributes

NON-LATINO WHITES
(Standardized Regression Coefficients)

Metro Attributes[a]	Total	Income		Education			Age 65+
		Below Poverty	Above Poverty	L.T. HS	HS Grad	Coll Grad	
REGION[b]							
Northeast	- .15*	- .01	- .19*	- .10	- .12*	-.24*	-.20*
Midwest	- .14*	- .05	- .15*	- .14*	- .12*	-.15	-.18*
South Atlantic	.11	.04	.13	.09*	.10	.15	.06
Mountain	.19*	.16*	.17*	.12*	.12*	.21 *	.09
Pacific	.01	.04	.02	.06	.03	-.03	.05
UNEMPLOYMENT	-.19*	- .17*	- .15*	- .12*	- .12	-.12	-.08
INCOME	.05	- .19*	.12	.02	.06	.25*	.09
MFG GROWTH	.17*	.11*	.19*	.10*	.14*	.14*	.08
% UPPER WHITE COLLAR	-.10	.07	- .15*	- .15*	- .18*	-.12	-.11*
% MINORITY	.01	-.06	-.01	-.02	-.03	.07	-.01
IMMIGRATION	- .71*	- .67*	- .72*	- .75*	- .75*	-.42*	-.80*
POP SIZE (LOG)	.05	- .22*	.15*	- .11*	.00	.27*	.00
ADJUSTMENT[c]	.06	.03	.07	.01	.05	.10	.03
R^2	.61	.79	.57	.79	.71	.33	.72

[a]See text for attribute definitions
[b]Omitted category includes the remainder of the South region (other than South Atlantic)
[c]Adjustment for estimation on Non-Latino Whites
*Significant at .1 level

Table A: Immigration from Abroad and Net Internal Migration, 1985-90 for All U.S. Metropolitan Areas

Metro Areas	Migration Components (1000's)		Rates per 100 1990 Population	
	Immigration from Abroad	Net Internal Migration	Immigration from Abroad	Net Internal Migration
CMSAs*				
BOSTON	119,646	-116,506	3.1%	-3.0%
BUFFALO	10,717	-30,572	1.0%	-2.8%
CHICAGO-GARY	179,524	-293,185	2.4%	-3.9%
CINCINNATI	9,517	9,259	0.6%	0.6%
CLEVELAND	20,597	-79,925	0.8%	-3.1%
DALLAS-FORT WORTH	77,301	27,435	2.2%	0.8%
DENVER-BOULDER	28,127	-61,360	1.6%	-3.6%
DETROIT-ANN ARBOR	45,417	-136,352	1.1%	-3.2%
HOUSTON	96,782	-142,227	2.8%	-4.2%
LOS ANGELES	899,007	-174,673	6.7%	-1.3%
MIAMI	210,609	45,287	7.1%	1.5%
MILWAUKEE	13,062	-34,801	0.9%	-2.3%
NEW YORK	756,034	-1,065,580	4.5%	-6.4%
PHILADELPHIA	79,975	-28,400	1.5%	-0.5%
PITTSBURGH	10,720	-89,759	0.5%	-4.3%
PORTLAND	24,335	60,733	1.8%	4.4%
PROVIDENCE	26,910	11,860	2.0%	0.9%
SAN FRANCISCO	293,306	-103,498	5.0%	-1.8%
SEATTLE	63,870	146,026	2.7%	6.2%
MSAs**				
ABILENE	3,058	-6,488	2.8%	-5.9%
ALBANY, GA	718	-3,331	0.7%	-3.2%
ALBANY-SCHENECTADY, NY	7,667	5,749	0.9%	0.7%
ALBUQUERQUE	8,512	4,047	1.9%	0.9%
ALEXANDRIA, LA	1,956	-5,555	1.6%	-4.6%
ALLENTOWN	7,989	14,242	1.2%	2.2%
ALTOONA, PA.	376	-4,235	0.3%	-3.5%
AMARILLO, TX	1,787	-8,715	1.0%	-5.1%
ANCHORAGE	5,555	-30,163	2.7%	-14.7%
ANDERSON, IN	347	-949	0.3%	-0.8%
ANDERSON, SC	436	3,412	0.3%	2.5%
ANNISTON, AL	3,017	9	2.8%	0.0%
APPLETON-OSHKOSH, WI	1,405	2,520	0.5%	0.9%
ASHEVILLE, NC	763	8,433	0.5%	5.1%
ATHENS, GA	2,515	15,564	1.7%	10.7%
ATLANTA	42,878	192,065	1.6%	7.3%
ATLANTIC CITY	4,300	12,253	1.4%	4.1%
AUGUSTA, GA	8,578	11,794	2.3%	3.2%
AUSTIN, TX	19,060	12,368	2.6%	1.7%
BAKERSFIELD	15,206	12,960	3.1%	2.6%

Metro Areas	Migration Components (1000's) Immigration from Abroad	Net Internal Migration	Rates per 100 1990 Population Immigration from Abroad	Net Internal Migration
BALTIMORE	33,706	29,566	1.5%	1.3%
BANGOR, ME	1,283	6,090	0.9%	4.4%
BATON ROUGE	4,152	-18,411	0.9%	-3.8%
BATTLE CREEK, MI	805	-2,758	0.6%	-2.2%
BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR, TX	1,884	-19,959	0.6%	-6.0%
BELLINGHAM, WA	2,387	10,732	2.0%	9.0%
BENTON HARBOR, MI	1,509	-5,869	1.0%	-3.9%
BILLINGS	470	-9,781	0.4%	-9.3%
BILOXI-GULFPORT, MS	3,825	-5,074	2.1%	-2.8%
BINGHAMTON, NY	1,851	-6,279	0.8%	-2.6%
BIRMINGHAM, AL	4,064	1,555	0.5%	0.2%
BISMARCK, ND	111	-4,638	0.1%	-6.0%
BLOOMINGTON, IN	2,821	12,844	2.7%	12.5%
BLOOMINGTON-NORMAL, IL	1,219	13,354	1.0%	11.1%
BOISE CITY, ID	1,633	7,675	0.9%	4.0%
BRADENTON, FL	2,462	28,574	1.2%	14.3%
BREMERTON, WA	3,285	14,610	1.9%	8.4%
BROWNSVILLE, TX	9,295	-12,214	3.9%	-5.2%
BRYAN-C-S, TX	4,033	4,777	3.5%	4.2%
BURLINGTON, NC	348	4,504	0.3%	4.4%
BURLINGTON, VT	1,802	5,910	1.5%	4.8%
CANTON, OH	1,388	-10,951	0.4%	-3.0%
CASPER, WY	240	-10,822	0.4%	-19.1%
CEDAR RAPIDS, IA	1,002	-2,687	0.6%	-1.7%
CHAMPAIGN-URBANA	5,480	6,580	3.4%	4.1%
CHARLESTON, SC	6,651	13,198	1.4%	2.8%
CHARLESTON, WV	780	-12,457	0.3%	-5.3%
CHARLOTTE-ROCK HILL, SC	8,926	66,961	0.8%	6.2%
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA	2,067	8,282	1.7%	6.8%
CHATTANOOGA, TN	1,724	6,545	0.4%	1.6%
CHEYENE, WY	1,125	-5,123	1.7%	-7.6%
CHICO, CA	2,777	17,740	1.6%	10.4%
CLARKSVILLE, TN	10,086	7,108	6.5%	4.6%
COLORADO SPRINGS	18,411	-2,910	5.1%	-0.8%
COLUMBIA, MO	2,606	10,453	2.5%	10.0%
COLUMBIA, SC	7,076	24,494	1.7%	5.8%
COLUMBUS, GA	9,969	-2,092	4.5%	-0.9%
COLUMBUS, OH	13,933	44,622	1.1%	3.5%
CORPUS CHRISTI	3,203	-21,178	1.0%	-6.6%
CUMBERLAND, MD	202	-614	0.2%	-0.6%
DANVILLE, VA	193	-105	0.2%	-0.1%
DAVENPORT, IA	2,189	-21,278	0.7%	-6.5%
DAYTON, OH	9,719	-14,991	1.1%	-1.7%
DAYTONA BEACH	5,137	55,074	1.5%	15.8%
DECATUR, AL	362	5,417	0.3%	4.4%

Metro Areas	Migration Components (1000's) Immigration from Abroad	Net Internal Migration	Rates per 100 1990 Population Immigration from Abroad	Net Internal Migration
DECATUR, IL	364	-6,113	0.3%	-5.6%
DES MOINES, IA	2,258	1,811	0.6%	0.5%
DOTHAN, AL	2,850	870	2.4%	0.7%
DUBUQUE, IA	566	-4,002	0.7%	-5.0%
DULUTH-SUPERIOR	838	-6,994	0.4%	-3.1%
EAU CLAIRE, WI	1,205	191	0.9%	0.1%
EL PASO, TX	35,099	-14,942	6.5%	-2.8%
ELKHART, IN	1,227	1,440	0.9%	1.0%
ELMIRA, NY	468	197	0.5%	0.2%
ENID, OK	572	-7,089	1.1%	-13.4%
ERIE, PA	1,562	-4,955	0.6%	-1.9%
EUGENE, OR	4,041	10,064	1.5%	3.8%
EVANSVILLE. IN	871	-3,796	0.3%	-1.5%
FARGO-MOORHEAD	1,187	3,085	0.8%	2.2%
FAYETTEVILLE, NC	16,391	2,414	6.6%	1.0%
FAYETTEVILLE-SPRINGDALE, AR	898	6,619	0.9%	6.3%
FLINT, MI	1,413	-24,891	0.4%	-6.3%
FLORENCE, AL	358	-180	0.3%	-0.1%
FLORENCE, SC	481	-993	0.5%	-0.9%
FORT COLLINS, CO	2,754	8,040	1.6%	4.7%
FORT MYERS, FL	3,469	57,613	1.1%	18.3%
FORT PIERCE, FL	3,457	48,463	1.5%	20.6%
FORT SMITH, AR	1,220	3,573	0.7%	2.2%
FORT WALTON BEACH, FL	7,524	5,514	5.7%	4.2%
FORT WAYNE, IN	1,802	628	0.5%	0.2%
FRESNO, CA	26,394	9,249	4.4%	1.5%
GADSDEN, AL	599	-1,404	0.6%	-1.5%
GAINESVILLE, FL	5,134	14,227	2.7%	7.4%
GLENS FALLS, NY	540	2,258	0.5%	2.0%
GRAND FORKS, ND	2,782	-1,840	4.3%	-2.8%
GRAND RAPIDS, MI	5,324	13,946	0.8%	2.2%
GREAT FALLS, MT	1,812	-5,060	2.5%	-7.1%
GREELEY, CO	1,460	-322	1.2%	-0.3%
GREEN BAY, WI	963	377	0.5%	0.2%
GREENSBORO, NC	5,692	38,167	0.6%	4.3%
GREENVILLE, SC	3,789	30,408	0.6%	5.1%
HAGERSTOWN, MD	767	5,604	0.7%	4.9%
HARRISBURG, PA	5,430	16,148	1.0%	2.9%
HARTFORD, CT	24,628	-5,143	2.3%	-0.5%
HICKORY, N.C	796	8,488	0.4%	4.1%
HONOLULU, HA	41,360	-32,967	5.3%	-4.3%
HOUMA-THIBODAUX, LA	384	-14,635	0.2%	-8.7%
HUNTINGTON-ASHLAND, WV	965	-9,813	0.3%	-3.3%
HUNTSVILLE, AL	5,340	13,640	2.4%	6.2%
INDIANAPOLIS	8,141	15,278	0.7%	1.3%

Metro Areas	Migration Components (1000's) Immigration from Abroad	Net Internal Migration	Rates per 100 1990 Population Immigration from Abroad	Net Internal Migration
IOWA CITY, IA	3,117	4,401	3.5%	4.9%
JACKSON, MI	606	1,603	0.4%	1.2%
JACKSON, MS	1,618	2,192	0.4%	0.6%
JACKSON, TN	322	1,394	0.4%	1.9%
JACKSONVILLE, FL	13,384	45,730	1.6%	5.5%
JACKSONVILLE, NC	5,314	14,169	3.9%	10.4%
JAMESTOWN, NY	826	-1,506	0.6%	-1.1%
JANESVILLE-BELOIT	526	-2,516	0.4%	-2.0%
JOHNSON CITY, TN	1,255	5,357	0.3%	1.3%
JOHNSTOWN, PA	467	-11,092	0.2%	-4.9%
JOPLIN, MO	499	2,270	0.4%	1.8%
KALAMAZOO, MI	2,439	5,163	1.2%	2.5%
KANKAKEE, IL	363	-1,970	0.4%	-2.2%
KANSAS CITY, MO	13,962	13,269	1.0%	0.9%
KILLEEN-TEMPLE, TX	20,147	3,373	8.7%	1.5%
KNOXVILLE, TN	3,736	17,350	0.7%	3.1%
KOKOMO, IN	366	-6,011	0.4%	-6.7%
LA CROSSE, WI	1,139	2,371	1.3%	2.6%
LAFAYETTE, LA	1,470	-12,556	0.8%	-6.6%
LAFAYETTE, IN	3,932	9,993	3.2%	8.2%
LAKE CHARLES, LA	336	-9,184	0.2%	-5.9%
LAKELAND-WINTER HAVEN, FL	3,672	31,818	1.0%	8.4%
LANCASTER, PA	4,541	21,488	1.2%	5.5%
LANSING-EAST LANSING	5,977	4,941	1.5%	1.2%
LAREDO, TX	7,170	-4,137	6.0%	-3.5%
LAS CRUCES, NM	4,467	4,093	3.6%	3.3%
LAS VEGAS, NV	20,551	128,680	3.0%	18.8%
LAWRENCE, KS	2,575	9,687	3.4%	12.6%
LAWTON, OK	8,604	-6,299	8.4%	-6.2%
LEWISTON-AUBURN, ME	753	1,825	0.8%	1.9%
LEXINGTON-FAYETTE, KY	3,997	11,751	1.2%	3.6%
LIMA, OH	438	-3,165	0.3%	-2.2%
LINCOLN, NE	1,973	7,266	1.0%	3.7%
LITTLE ROCK, AR	4,360	4,201	0.9%	0.9%
LONGVIEW-MARSHALL, TX	901	-6,306	0.6%	-4.2%
LOUISVILLE, KY	4,416	-11,657	0.5%	-1.3%
LUBBOCK, TX	2,882	-3,977	1.4%	-1.9%
LYNCHBURG, VA	1,002	1,606	0.8%	1.2%
MACON, GA.	3,489	2,004	1.3%	0.8%
MADISON, WI	6,592	12,301	1.9%	3.6%
MANSFIELD, OH	384	-3,848	0.3%	-3.3%
MCALLEN, TX	16,378	-8,866	4.7%	-2.5%
MEDFORD, OR	1,414	9,079	1.0%	6.6%
MELBOURNE, FL	9,134	49,101	2.4%	13.2%
MEMPHIS, TN	5,826	16,141	0.6%	1.8%

Metro Areas	Migration Components (1000's)		Rates per 100 1990 Population	
	Immigration from Abroad	Net Internal Migration	Immigration from Abroad	Net Internal Migration
MERCED, CA	8,437	2,949	5.3%	1.8%
MIDLAND, TX	1,140	-8,731	1.2%	-9.1%
MINNEAPOLIS-ST PAUL	28,112	40,277	1.2%	1.8%
MOBILE, AL	2,713	-1,677	0.6%	-0.4%
MODESTO, CA	9,035	35,328	2.7%	10.5%
MONROE, LA	508	-4,378	0.4%	-3.3%
MONTGOMERY, AL	3,888	4,889	1.4%	1.8%
MUNCIE, IN	641	3,686	0.6%	3.3%
MUSKEGON, MI	409	-266	0.3%	-0.2%
NAPLES, FL	4,193	27,348	2.9%	19.1%
NASHVILLE	7,569	57,639	0.8%	6.3%
NEW HAVEN, CT	14,147	-4,136	1.9%	-0.6%
NEW LONDON-NORWICH, CT	2,977	-2,499	1.3%	-1.1%
NEW ORLEANS	10,270	-88,356	0.9%	-7.7%
NORFOLK-NEWPORT NEWS, VA	33,236	59,292	2.6%	4.6%
OCALA, FL	1,488	29,167	0.8%	16.0%
ODESSA, TX.	896	-17,630	0.8%	-16.3%
OKLAHOMA CITY	11,550	-41,389	1.3%	-4.7%
OLYMPIA, WA	4,073	15,526	2.7%	10.4%
OMAHA, NE	8,178	-13,198	1.4%	-2.3%
ORLANDO, FL	35,153	132,449	3.5%	13.3%
OWENSBORO, KY	176	-3,015	0.2%	-3.7%
PANAMA CITY, FL	3,720	4,255	3.2%	3.6%
PARKERSBURG-MARIETTA, WV	263	-7,676	0.2%	-5.5%
PASCAGOULA, MS	1,067	-4,649	1.0%	-4.4%
PENSACOLA, FL	6,049	12,612	1.9%	4.0%
PEORIA, IL	1,957	-10,707	0.6%	-3.4%
PHOENIX, AZ	43,861	139,678	2.2%	7.2%
PINE BLUFF, AR	320	-1,478	0.4%	-1.9%
PITTSFIELD, PA	1,196	-4,302	0.9%	-3.3%
PORTLAND, MA	2,713	9,843	1.1%	3.8%
PORTSMOUTH-DOVER, NH	4,194	22,912	1.3%	7.1%
POUGHKEEPSIE, NY	2,877	6,099	1.2%	2.5%
PROVO-OREM, UT	6,399	-1,844	2.7%	-0.8%
PUEBLO, CO	711	-2,805	0.6%	-2.5%
RALEIGH-DURHAM	12,451	66,088	1.8%	9.6%
RAPID CITY, SD	2,366	-3,514	3.2%	-4.8%
READING, PA	3,365	9,383	1.1%	3.0%
REDDING, CA	716	11,223	0.5%	8.3%
RENO, NV	6,727	16,311	2.9%	6.9%
RICHLAND, WA	3,196	-3,535	2.3%	-2.6%
RICHMOND, VA	8,559	40,824	1.1%	5.1%
ROANOKE, VA	1,254	524	0.6%	0.2%
ROCHESTER, MN	1,603	59	1.6%	0.1%
ROCHESTER, NY	10,884	-14,691	1.2%	-1.6%

Metro Areas	Migration Components (1000's) Immigration from Abroad	Net Internal Migration	Rates per 100 1990 Population Immigration from Abroad	Net Internal Migration
ROCKFORD, IL	2,010	-6,217	0.8%	-2.4%
SACRAMENTO	36,380	117,732	2.7%	8.6%
SAGINAW, MI	1,940	-15,005	0.5%	-4.1%
ST. CLOUD, MN	716	11,372	0.4%	6.5%
ST. JOSEPH, MO	157	-1,671	0.2%	-2.2%
ST. LOUIS, MO	19,132	-37,262	0.8%	-1.6%
SALEM, OR	4,437	11,626	1.7%	4.5%
SALINAS, CA	20,290	1,731	6.3%	0.5%
SALT LAKE CITY	14,940	-20,525	1.5%	-2.1%
SAN ANGELO, TX	2,653	-903	2.9%	-1.0%
SAN ANTONIO	29,372	-11,600	2.5%	-1.0%
SAN DIEGO	115,847	126,855	5.0%	5.5%
SANTA BARBARA	16,204	-584	4.7%	-0.2%
SANTA FE, NM	1,589	5,068	1.5%	4.7%
SARASOTA, FL	2,509	29,119	0.9%	11.0%
SAVANNAH, GA	3,350	5,025	1.5%	2.2%
NORTHEAST PA	3,071	19,725	0.4%	2.9%
SHARON, PA	275	-474	0.2%	-0.4%
SHEBOYGAN, WI	761	-1,024	0.8%	-1.1%
SHERMAN-DENISON, TX	726	-54	0.8%	-0.1%
SHREVEPORT, LA	2,812	-26,650	0.9%	-8.7%
SIOUX CITY, IA	1,224	-5,481	1.2%	-5.2%
SIOUX FALLS, SD	628	-765	0.6%	-0.7%
SOUTH BEND, IN	2,097	1,814	0.9%	0.8%
SPOKANE, WA	4,974	-7,046	1.5%	-2.1%
SPRINGFIELD, IL	577	-2,742	0.3%	-1.6%
SPRINGFIELD, MO	1,131	17,565	0.5%	7.8%
SPRINGFIELD, MA	15,066	4,039	2.7%	0.7%
STATE COLLEGE, PA	3,238	13,828	2.8%	11.8%
STEUBENVILLE, OH	295	-7,941	0.2%	-5.9%
STOCKTON, CA	14,282	23,254	3.3%	5.3%
SYRACUSE, NY	6,923	-10,077	1.1%	-1.6%
TALLAHASSEE, FL	4,043	23,933	1.9%	11.0%
TAMPA-ST. PETE	34,623	159,112	1.8%	8.2%
TERRE HAUTE, IN	988	-661	0.8%	-0.5%
TEXARKANA, TX	618	-1,067	0.6%	-1.0%
TOLEDO, OH	4,422	-8,369	0.8%	-1.5%
TOPEKA, KS	745	-442	0.5%	-0.3%
TUCSON, AZ	18,470	34,115	3.0%	5.5%
TULSA, OK	4,898	-22,198	0.7%	-3.4%
TUSCALOOSA, AL	1,201	11,237	0.9%	8.0%
TYLER, TX	1,543	-2,464	1.1%	-1.8%
UTICA-ROME, NY	3,675	-5,063	1.2%	-1.7%
VICTORIA, TX	564	-5,320	0.8%	-7.8%
VISALIA-TULARE, CA	11,162	7,703	3.9%	2.7%

Metro Areas	Migration Components (1000's) Immigration from Abroad	Net Internal Migration	Rates per 100 1990 Population Immigration from Abroad	Net Internal Migration
WACO, TX	1,575	3,151	0.9%	1.8%
WASHINGTON, DC	190,941	33,634	5.2%	0.9%
WATERLOO-CEDAR FALLS	766	-7,644	0.6%	-5.6%
WAUSAU, WI	940	-3,349	0.9%	-3.1%
WEST PALM BEACH	21,485	107,940	2.7%	13.3%
WHEELING, WV	219	-7,497	0.1%	-5.0%
WICHITA, KS	5,766	-2,466	1.3%	-0.6%
WICHITA FALLS, TX	2,624	-4,724	2.3%	-4.2%
WILLIAMSPORT, PA	345	-155	0.3%	-0.1%
WILMINGTON, NC	672	8,274	0.6%	7.3%
WORCESTER, MA	15,342	17,111	2.3%	2.6%
YAKIMA, WA	4,631	-6,415	2.7%	-3.7%
YORK, PA	2,623	13,129	0.7%	3.4%
YOUNGSTOWN-WARREN, OH	1,810	-23,406	0.4%	-5.1%
YUBA CITY, CA	5,161	2,407	4.6%	2.2%
YUMA, AZ	5,075	1,783	4.6%	1.6%

* Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas as defined by OMB on June 30, 1990 (Note Boston, Providence and part of New York are defined in terms of NECMA (New England County Metropolitan Area) counterparts)

** Metropolitan Statistical Areas as defined by OMB on June 30, 1990. Areas in the six New England States are defined as NECMAs.

Table B: Migration from Abroad, 1985-90 by Race and Ethnic Status

TOTAL POPULATION

Metro Areas*	Total	White	Non-Latino Whites**	Black	Asian	Latino
HIGH IMMIGRATION						
LOS ANGELES	899,007	370,403	140,136	16,925	219,652	520,653
NEW YORK	756,034	303,820	153,162	140,270	190,512	269,141
SAN FRANCISCO	293,306	106,416	61,927	7,656	137,006	86,222
MIAMI	210,609	144,635	21,310	36,228	7,872	144,692
WASHINGTON DC	190,941	93,644	65,663	29,526	43,481	51,721
CHICAGO	179,524	85,641	54,700	6,777	44,823	72,719
BOSTON	119,646	60,704	43,754	13,437	27,219	34,831
SAN DIEGO	115,847	52,413	25,398	4,001	31,274	54,704
HOUSTON	96,782	43,779	19,326	5,498	21,258	50,433
PHILADELPHIA	79,975	36,257	27,969	9,446	22,347	19,900
DALLAS	77,301	34,121	20,486	4,918	17,078	34,662
HIGH INTERNAL MIGRATION						
ATLANTA	42,878	18,987	15,022	7,464	12,104	8,233
TAMPA-ST. PETE	34,623	24,820	16,341	3,010	3,545	11,623
SEATTLE	63,870	29,707	27,004	4,373	26,817	5,309
PHOENIX	43,861	25,913	15,874	1,273	6,319	20,061
ORLANDO	35,153	22,906	8,893	3,757	3,180	19,305
LAS VEGAS	20,551	10,778	7,065	1,191	3,909	8,339
SACRAMENTO	36,380	15,736	11,697	1,550	14,304	8,665
WEST PALM BEACH	21,485	12,842	6,476	5,274	1,753	7,913
CHARLOTTE	8,926	4,682	4,020	1,417	2,330	1,118
RALEIGH-DURHRAM	12,451	6,090	5,402	1,600	4,026	1,407
PORTLAND	24,335	12,975	10,606	513	7,877	5,235
NORFOLK	33,236	19,722	17,707	6,537	5,655	3,206
NASHVILLE	7,569	3,915	3,684	1,016	2,401	455
FORT MYERS	3,469	2,521	1,789	327	155	1,159
DAYTONA BEACH	5,137	3,534	2,207	382	388	2,139
HIGH OUT-MIGRATION						
DETROIT	45,417	26,367	24,536	2,634	14,294	3,788
PITTSBURGH	10,720	6,187	5,571	779	3,465	876
NEW ORLEANS	10,270	5,212	3,376	1,025	2,189	3,568
CLEVELAND	20,597	11,619	10,128	1,361	5,412	3,671
DENVER	28,127	16,430	13,122	1,893	6,765	6,213
ST. LOUIS	19,132	12,165	11,028	2,009	4,442	1,587
MILWAUKEE	13,062	6,355	4,961	615	3,774	3,675
BUFFALO	10,717	5,279	4,391	525	2,798	2,881
OTHER						
COLUMBUS, OH	13,933	6,211	5,773	948	6,328	857
MINNEAPOLIS-ST.PAUL	28,112	12,538	11,243	1,666	13,041	2,012
BALTIMORE	33,706	19,096	17,207	6,221	7,181	3,039
INDIANAPOLIS	8,141	5,178	4,706	844	1,810	738
KANSAS CITY	13,962	8,403	7,333	1,888	2,588	2,106
PROVIDENCE	26,910	14,105	9,418	2,695	4,558	10,109
CINCINNATI	9,517	6,058	5,622	635	2,530	711
HARTFORD	24,628	11,574	7,814	3,466	3,581	9,705
SAN ANTONIO	29,372	19,351	11,079	3,180	2,484	12,548
ROCHESTER, NY	10,884	5,593	4,423	1,099	2,422	2,904
SALT LAKE CITY	14,940	9,768	8,491	427	3,429	2,579

* Large Metropolitan Areas as defined in text Table 2

** Estimated as in text Table 3

Table C: Net Internal Migration, 1985-90 by Race and Ethnic Status

TOTAL POPULATION

Metro Areas	Total	White	Non-Latino White*	Black	Asian	Latino
HIGH IMMIGRATION						
LOS ANGELES	-174,673	-168,419	-136,158	-11,731	31,804	-53,650
NEW YORK	-1,065,580	-800,632	-705,498	-191,700	-18,036	-147,988
SAN FRANCISCO	-103,498	-93,688	-79,797	-7,078	10,345	-24,305
MIAMI	45,287	32,966	-13,599	10,401	49	48,270
WASHINGTON DC	33,634	4,334	-515	20,205	3,854	9,912
CHICAGO	-293,185	-202,788	-191,483	-69,593	-13,526	-17,169
BOSTON	-116,506	-123,922	-124,816	-701	5,364	3,939
SAN DIEGO	126,855	95,831	87,522	12,482	6,355	19,711
HOUSTON	-142,227	-125,794	-120,151	-4,435	-9,255	-7,293
PHILADELPHIA	-28,400	-30,269	-30,578	-2,883	1,433	3,432
DALLAS	27,435	1,725	-1,037	16,075	675	12,271
HIGH INTERNAL MIGRATION						
ATLANTA	192,065	107,635	102,297	74,949	4,760	9,690
TAMPA-ST. PETE	159,112	151,550	141,056	1,807	2,067	13,763
SEATTLE	146,026	133,347	129,204	4,531	3,990	6,631
PHOENIX	139,678	121,797	116,367	7,606	1,630	11,127
ORLANDO	132,449	105,686	90,743	13,836	3,842	23,701
LAS VEGAS	128,680	108,193	99,633	8,281	3,326	16,216
SACRAMENTO	117,732	89,855	83,718	10,848	11,203	11,053
WEST PALM BEACH	107,940	103,139	95,301	2,507	1,082	8,982
CHARLOTTE	66,961	57,828	57,012	7,497	769	1,356
RALEIGH-DURHRAM	66,088	46,895	46,032	17,428	752	1,595
PORTLAND	60,733	57,427	54,704	1,458	14	3,353
NORFOLK	59,292	26,720	24,568	28,909	439	4,762
NASHVILLE	57,639	50,192	49,699	6,476	211	900
FORT MYERS	57,613	55,491	53,226	727	249	3,286
DAYTONA BEACH	55,074	52,235	50,084	1,730	136	3,069
HIGH OUT-MIGRATION						
DETROIT	-136,352	-116,164	-114,684	-19,114	-954	-1,454
PITTSBURGH	-89,759	-83,724	-83,432	-4,899	-930	-455
NEW ORLEANS	-88,356	-65,217	-60,727	-16,271	-4,336	-6,530
CLEVELAND	-79,925	-67,624	-67,278	-11,576	-1,375	290
DENVER	-61,360	-58,916	-58,432	182	-2,934	-510
ST. LOUIS	-37,262	-25,232	-25,623	-10,444	-1,510	524
MILWAUKEE	-34,801	-38,611	-37,452	4,305	-591	-453
BUFFALO	-30,572	-29,217	-28,979	-844	-495	-71
OTHER						
COLUMBUS, OH	44,622	34,144	33,537	8,964	889	1,169
MINNEAPOLIS-ST.PAUL	40,277	28,700	28,058	11,506	-1,533	1,229
BALTIMORE	29,566	22,079	20,663	6,479	-63	2,057
INDIANAPOLIS	15,278	11,496	11,190	3,271	-126	904
KANSAS CITY	13,269	15,225	14,476	-915	-1,667	1,408
PROVIDENCE	11,860	7,236	5,624	1,447	802	3,852
CINCINNATI	9,259	7,585	7,058	798	645	858
HARTFORD	-5,143	-8,503	-8,939	1,412	1,202	1,226
SAN ANTONIO	-11,600	-3,999	-6,545	-348	-690	-3,678
ROCHESTER, NY	-14,691	-14,234	-14,152	-423	-601	465
SALT LAKE CITY	-20,525	-20,143	-19,919	434	-2,147	268

* Estimated as in text Table 3

Table D: Migration from Abroad, 1985-90 by Social amd Economic Characteristics:

TOTAL POPULATION

Metro Areas	Below Poverty	Above Poverty	Less Than High School	High School Grad	Some College	College Grad	Over 65
HIGH IMMIGRATION							
LOS ANGELES	282,223	602,771	210,287	77,185	79,795	98,604	27,474
NEW YORK	175,729	567,693	152,734	103,937	80,928	136,980	24,822
SAN FRANCISC0	66,150	221,727	52,604	29,224	38,422	59,058	12,704
MIAMI	62,616	144,780	49,739	27,892	27,326	24,936	11,189
WASHINGTON DC	27,224	159,973	22,499	19,900	25,418	51,974	3,987
CHICAGO	42,547	133,821	33,261	20,632	18,903	32,391	5,902
BOSTON	31,639	82,542	18,647	12,191	12,238	29,036	3,403
SAN DIEGO	33,576	78,372	20,763	11,612	15,423	16,126	3,644
HOUSTON	30,337	65,135	18,103	7,720	9,646	16,813	2,504
PHILADELPHIA	20,666	56,003	11,538	9,805	10,056	17,989	2,667
DALLAS	21,106	54,775	13,989	6,490	9,245	13,205	1,639
HIGH INTERNAL MIGRATION							
ATLANTA	8,142	33,684	4,549	4,903	6,627	10,290	543
TAMPA-ST. PETE	7,438	26,437	5,408	5,382	6,774	4,764	2,251
SEATTLE	14,335	47,997	6,994	8,276	11,794	12,353	1,822
PHOENIX	13,407	29,323	7,270	3,965	6,339	6,101	1,041
ORLANDO	7,798	26,676	4,490	4,693	6,493	4,656	1,417
LAS VEGAS	4,277	16,034	4,113	2,714	3,487	2,020	600
SACRAMENTO	11,362	24,127	6,488	3,410	5,212	5,534	1,041
WEST PALM BEACH	5,050	15,908	5,080	3,054	2,743	2,899	883
CHARLOTTE	1,527	7,163	913	1,121	1,729	1,656	191
RALEIGH-DURHRAM	2,421	9,522	598	829	1,539	5,176	151
PORTLAND	7,958	15,661	3,659	2,388	3,438	4,319	786
NORFOLK	2,211	29,150	1,963	5,928	7,476	5,668	412
NASHVILLE	1,427	5,889	682	981	1,287	1,884	151
FORT MYERS	696	2,761	761	708	611	428	293
DAYTONA BEACH	1,466	3,287	850	807	874	576	623
HIGH OUT-MIGRATION							
DETROIT	10,624	33,928	4,700	5,171	6,318	13,262	1,309
PITTSBURGH	2,738	7,394	454	1,037	1,529	4,185	224
NEW ORLEANS	2,898	6,883	1,273	1,309	1,503	2,313	319
CLEVELAND	5,501	14,553	2,441	2,161	2,872	5,281	582
DENVER	7,298	19,959	3,451	2,767	4,956	6,208	701
ST. LOUIS	3,432	15,034	1,161	2,076	3,698	5,077	451
MILWAUKEE	4,182	8,382	1,706	1,189	1,528	2,810	417
BUFFALO	3,828	6,458	1,163	1,038	1,346	2,826	267
OTHER							
COLUMBUS, OH	3,266	9,803	867	1,456	1,835	4,674	166
MINNEAPOLIS-ST.PAUL	9,780	17,433	3,382	2,478	3,802	6,906	708
BALTIMORE	4,441	28,035	2,234	4,243	6,754	8,644	849
INDIANAPOLIS	960	7,060	339	1,221	1,945	2,074	109
KANSAS CITY	2,089	10,168	1,276	1,752	2,748	3,327	204
PROVIDENCE	8,115	17,852	6,730	2,706	2,153	3,126	676
CINCINNATI	1,914	7,290	567	1,280	1,406	2,859	248
HARTFORD	5,947	17,933	4,662	3,052	2,738	3,886	642
SAN ANTONIO	6,718	21,446	3,281	3,199	6,510	4,274	622
ROCHESTER, NY	3,115	6,918	1,297	1,083	1,324	2,447	321
SALT LAKE CITY	3,687	11,048	1,135	1,453	3,544	2,550	248

Table E: Net Internal Migration,1985-90 by Social amd Economic Characteristics:

TOTAL POPULATION

Metro Areas	Below Poverty	Above Poverty	Less Than High School	High School Grad	Some College	College Grad	Over 65
HIGH IMMIGRATION							
LOS ANGELES	-74,844	-74,763	-50,829	-60,935	-62,621	46,998	-51,949
NEW YORK	-166,102	-751,943	-151,806	-212,179	-185,320	-122,943	-156,360
SAN FRANCISCO	-41,032	-62,328	-27,315	-40,402	-41,302	37,691	-21,883
MIAMI	566	66,357	13,661	8,221	6,716	16,179	11,070
WASHINGTON DC	-19,247	71,791	-9,336	-15,903	-1,069	50,355	-12,977
CHICAGO	-81,599	-145,445	-47,434	-53,954	-47,007	-1,858	-42,981
BOSTON	-7,543	-109,185	-13,380	-33,618	-33,874	-20,774	-17,132
SAN DIEGO	9,108	80,182	2,303	-749	12,190	31,169	10,171
HOUSTON	-33,657	-80,589	-19,341	-25,581	-26,321	-8,910	-2,058
PHILADELPHIA	-14,559	-11,683	-8,287	-15,601	-3,253	11,979	-12,327
DALLAS	-25,853	74,523	-15,276	-10,187	8,069	35,015	78
HIGH INTERNAL MIGRATION							
ATLANTA	-706	209,840	4,910	21,546	46,359	60,020	2,089
TAMPA-ST. PETE	10,556	158,318	23,133	44,114	37,133	27,221	33,580
SEATTLE	5,341	140,381	3,719	15,700	33,781	44,077	2,949
PHOENIX	9,271	136,769	7,448	22,969	36,872	29,649	20,966
ORLANDO	8,379	118,812	12,105	22,182	27,204	22,351	7,082
LAS VEGAS	12,184	117,446	21,753	30,289	29,709	13,408	14,180
SACRAMENTO	16,432	99,966	8,274	16,904	29,681	17,053	6,062
WEST PALM BEACH	834	109,895	11,192	27,068	25,644	28,595	27,669
CHARLOTTE	1,368	68,006	4,472	10,087	15,403	16,088	1,722
RALEIGH-DURHRAM	9,811	42,546	3,088	4,925	10,732	7,906	3,171
PORTLAND	3,756	66,990	2,504	10,989	19,361	17,305	4,888
NORFOLK	4,001	26,603	369	-2,240	411	4,583	3,036
NASHVILLE	1,906	51,093	2,481	8,739	12,867	10,872	958
FORT MYERS	3,532	56,709	8,082	15,274	15,202	9,828	11,348
DAYTONA BEACH	4,643	48,339	8,661	15,471	12,118	4,155	9,731
HIGH OUT-MIGRATION							
DETROIT	-23,045	-73,425	-20,580	-25,586	-19,234	-11,391	-22,759
PITTSBURGH	-2,742	-71,287	-5,485	-13,371	-12,213	-18,328	-8,103
NEW ORLEANS	-13,053	-68,421	-9,714	-12,612	-16,086	-15,040	-2,713
CLEVELAND	-9,026	-47,295	-8,461	-11,082	-12,681	-10,381	-9,097
DENVER	-7,261	-42,983	-5,912	-13,336	-12,766	-8,593	203
ST. LOUIS	-11,963	-2,219	-7,881	-4,590	227	3,644	-4,696
MILWAUKEE	1,635	-25,583	-2,419	-8,827	-5,744	-3,362	-5,124
BUFFALO	1,753	-28,286	-2,944	-4,720	-5,077	-9,109	-4,758
OTHER							
COLUMBUS, OH	10,135	24,088	1,136	4,171	7,678	-2,419	-662
MINNEAPOLIS-ST.PAUL	2,369	47,305	1,514	3,153	10,106	15,514	-278
BALTIMORE	-86	36,378	-4,100	193	5,461	21,071	-3,900
INDIANAPOLIS	-3,890	28,068	-2,211	1,225	5,930	11,217	-1,615
KANSAS CITY	-8,120	34,387	-2,371	471	6,906	13,208	-1,706
PROVIDENCE	2,215	3,115	-34	-609	1,414	1,012	-2,615
CINCINNATI	551	11,539	-3,198	-714	2,995	6,020	-1,532
HARTFORD	-3,328	-4,722	-1,731	-3,413	-1,974	1,894	-2,848
SAN ANTONIO	-3,193	-8,597	-2,941	-3,562	-3,566	1,446	2,452
ROCHESTER, NY	-1,335	-15,817	-547	-3,578	-3,220	-5,759	-2,958
SALT LAKE CITY	-971	-17,754	82	-2,987	-5,054	-4,216	343

Table F: Migration from Abroad, 1985-90 by Social amd Economic Characteristics:

WHITES

Metro Areas	Below Poverty	Above Poverty	Less Than High School	High School Grad	Some College	College Grad	Over 65
HIGH IMMIGRATION							
LOS ANGELES	119,756	244,702	86,906	33,571	35,015	39,672	10,983
NEW YORK	70,923	228,328	54,526	44,034	34,425	63,638	10,742
SAN FRANCISCO	23,139	80,998	15,355	10,096	14,954	25,095	3,143
MIAMI	42,121	100,390	34,481	19,930	19,142	19,213	9,349
WASHINGTON DC	10,521	81,023	7,401	8,243	13,196	31,596	1,769
CHICAGO	19,485	64,845	15,517	11,958	10,187	15,596	2,530
BOSTON	13,006	44,895	6,885	6,527	7,045	18,117	1,854
SAN DIEGO	13,673	37,140	7,818	5,523	7,861	8,539	1,384
HOUSTON	11,356	31,840	6,965	3,668	5,148	8,897	923
PHILADELPHIA	7,129	27,543	3,735	4,613	5,220	10,094	1,074
DALLAS	7,255	26,112	4,471	3,105	5,054	6,999	706
HIGH INTERNAL MIGRATION							
ATLANTA	2,591	15,913	1,422	2,164	3,312	5,346	308
TAMPA-ST. PETE	4,761	19,646	3,484	4,217	5,171	3,772	1,950
SEATTLE	4,586	24,320	1,722	4,238	6,705	6,922	646
PHOENIX	6,391	18,870	3,527	2,741	4,737	3,876	713
ORLANDO	4,769	17,727	2,286	3,108	4,762	3,177	973
LAS VEGAS	1,721	8,966	1,589	1,581	2,291	1,240	273
SACRAMENTO	4,125	11,231	2,042	1,681	2,760	2,803	372
WEST PALM BEACH	2,581	10,020	2,323	2,080	2,060	2,024	757
CHARLOTTE	686	3,850	345	538	1,004	1,041	71
RALEIGH-DURHRAM	691	5,136	129	405	813	2,637	87
PORTLAND	3,894	8,722	1,486	1,421	2,063	2,553	406
NORFOLK	1,115	17,659	694	3,512	4,733	3,771	103
NASHVILLE	756	3,028	284	541	743	1,031	84
FORT MYERS	423	2,086	538	579	487	336	271
DAYTONA BEACH	817	2,605	562	682	734	466	589
HIGH OUT-MIGRATION							
DETROIT	5,949	19,987	2,920	3,605	4,138	6,294	798
PITTSBURGH	1,172	4,810	213	679	987	2,312	125
NEW ORLEANS	1,066	3,813	461	574	923	1,504	177
CLEVELAND	2,560	8,718	1,176	1,373	1,876	2,821	365
DENVER	3,202	12,738	1,255	1,604	3,287	4,350	352
ST. LOUIS	1,579	10,300	522	1,448	2,632	3,042	319
MILWAUKEE	1,409	4,698	504	724	970	1,651	210
BUFFALO	1,110	3,997	551	664	859	1,270	190
OTHER							
COLUMBUS, OH	1,135	4,706	275	710	1,020	1,926	69
MINNEAPOLIS-ST.PAUL	2,340	9,756	514	1,419	2,348	4,209	234
BALTIMORE	2,244	16,208	772	2,099	4,300	5,530	551
INDIANAPOLIS	580	4,513	150	720	1,403	1,286	67
KANSAS CITY	822	6,617	497	975	1,801	2,332	118
PROVIDENCE	3,560	10,001	3,532	1,398	1,195	1,877	398
CINCINNATI	933	4,957	262	900	995	1,618	86
HARTFORD	2,247	8,939	1,774	1,837	1,490	2,235	253
SAN ANTONIO	4,118	14,479	1,907	2,076	4,354	3,195	477
ROCHESTER, NY	1,295	3,948	601	571	812	1,428	224
SALT LAKE CITY	1,760	7,918	386	980	2,712	1,532	150

Table G: Net Internal Migration,1985-90 by Social amd Economic Characteristics:

WHITES

Metro Areas	Below Poverty	Above Poverty	Less Than High School	High School Grad	Some College	College Grad	Over 65
HIGH IMMIGRATION							
LOS ANGELES	-57,869	-98,701	-46,793	-55,904	-61,039	32,198	-52,524
NEW YORK	-101,988	-606,850	-102,660	-174,046	-144,990	-110,849	-141,509
SAN FRANCISCO	-31,527	-63,141	-22,342	-37,068	-38,230	29,546	-21,489
MIAMI	1,435	44,448	10,892	6,594	3,117	13,326	9,004
WASHINGTON DC	-15,007	30,284	-10,091	-18,738	-7,342	36,401	-13,723
CHICAGO	-48,670	-111,673	-33,719	-44,093	-35,944	3,508	-39,795
BOSTON	-10,150	-110,141	-13,923	-34,052	-33,836	-20,172	-16,594
SAN DIEGO	3,072	64,338	1,010	-1,948	9,740	27,965	9,447
HOUSTON	-29,275	-76,348	-15,105	-25,184	-24,748	-6,631	-2,207
PHILADELPHIA	-12,333	-15,828	-9,495	-15,709	-3,465	10,296	-12,045
DALLAS	-26,133	41,487	-14,469	-13,439	1,623	28,791	0
HIGH INTERNAL MIGRATION							
ATLANTA	-9,163	129,758	-1,013	10,419	26,682	44,928	344
TAMPA-ST. PETE	9,361	148,241	21,934	42,710	34,966	25,434	32,804
SEATTLE	3,525	130,457	3,262	14,566	31,195	42,218	2,643
PHOENIX	5,115	121,716	6,325	20,898	32,419	27,765	20,398
ORLANDO	4,952	95,913	7,731	17,425	22,647	19,224	5,921
LAS VEGAS	8,338	100,601	16,610	26,561	26,346	11,908	13,092
SACRAMENTO	8,389	80,919	4,590	14,116	24,285	14,972	5,005
WEST PALM BEACH	1,098	104,172	10,369	25,898	24,059	27,757	27,152
CHARLOTTE	-73	59,100	3,546	8,628	13,686	14,803	1,589
RALEIGH-DURHRAM	6,935	30,215	906	2,999	7,429	6,936	2,469
PORTLAND	3,031	63,003	1,947	10,262	18,231	16,910	4,722
NORFOLK	-1,425	10,088	-1,490	-5,351	-3,574	3,867	1,929
NASHVILLE	1,056	46,756	1,781	7,867	11,577	10,747	856
FORT MYERS	2,857	54,671	7,518	14,954	14,705	9,600	11,068
DAYTONA BEACH	4,492	46,745	8,364	14,906	11,607	4,073	9,456
HIGH OUT-MIGRATION							
DETROIT	-22,099	-68,435	-18,702	-23,810	-15,828	-10,811	-22,314
PITTSBURGH	-3,666	-65,739	-5,452	-12,769	-11,350	-16,606	-8,077
NEW ORLEANS	-8,580	-52,407	-6,819	-10,082	-12,382	-12,160	-2,661
CLEVELAND	-9,897	-42,877	-7,322	-9,905	-10,411	-9,095	-9,021
DENVER	-7,221	-42,462	-5,381	-12,933	-12,877	-8,089	326
ST. LOUIS	-8,808	486	-5,689	-3,827	1,154	3,956	-4,453
MILWAUKEE	-6,229	-24,663	-4,075	-9,130	-5,735	-2,716	-5,216
BUFFALO	630	-25,346	-2,870	-4,457	-4,806	-8,030	-4,665
OTHER							
COLUMBUS, OH	7,911	19,610	-383	2,395	5,778	-2,232	-626
MINNEAPOLIS-ST.PAUL	-4,913	42,846	-268	800	8,315	15,497	-312
BALTIMORE	-2,306	28,177	-4,006	-996	2,729	19,563	-3,861
INDIANAPOLIS	-4,702	23,212	-2,479	217	4,723	10,686	-1,801
KANSAS CITY	-8,018	33,521	-2,113	602	7,197	12,630	-1,711
PROVIDENCE	954	514	-1,600	-1,258	1,133	1,283	-2,557
CINCINNATI	-306	10,099	-3,409	-869	2,503	5,424	-1,545
HARTFORD	-3,848	-7,363	-2,356	-4,204	-2,304	1,533	-2,719
SAN ANTONIO	-1,646	-4,547	-1,022	-2,585	-2,668	1,774	2,392
ROCHESTER, NY	-1,651	-14,024	-1,313	-3,638	-2,722	-4,927	-2,627
SALT LAKE CITY	-2,074	-16,315	218	-2,911	-4,637	-3,709	438

Table H: Migration from Abroad, 1985-90 by Social and Economic Characteristics:
NON-LATINO WHITES*

Metro Areas	Below Poverty	Above Poverty	Less Than High School	High School Grad	Some College	College Grad	Over 65
HIGH IMMIGRATION							
LOS ANGELES	37,971	101,785	20,268	20,407	24,673	31,561	8,012
NEW YORK	30,056	123,305	13,978	25,182	21,942	52,172	6,813
SAN FRANCISCO	10,281	50,747	4,173	6,698	11,443	22,313	2,351
MIAMI	2,099	19,263	1,332	4,317	4,893	5,620	1,665
WASHINGTON DC	4,836	59,927	1,973	5,540	10,457	27,400	1,298
CHICAGO	11,528	42,784	7,466	9,601	8,435	13,757	1,839
BOSTON	7,689	34,334	3,186	4,830	5,651	16,151	1,629
SAN DIEGO	3,550	21,408	1,300	3,866	5,878	6,836	883
HOUSTON	2,279	17,010	721	2,173	3,650	6,917	534
PHILADELPHIA	4,462	22,629	1,896	3,975	4,337	9,188	907
DALLAS	2,626	17,540	1,003	2,334	4,175	5,879	496
HIGH INTERNAL MIGRATION							
ATLANTA	1,523	13,177	695	1,792	2,973	4,764	262
TAMPA-ST. PETE	1,986	14,156	1,715	3,212	4,219	2,829	1,522
SEATTLE	3,919	22,656	1,443	3,964	6,415	6,570	547
PHOENIX	1,991	13,775	746	2,281	4,285	3,388	633
ORLANDO	1,442	7,266	463	1,124	2,225	1,607	240
LAS VEGAS	633	6,431	528	1,282	2,066	1,021	204
SACRAMENTO	2,719	8,930	990	1,439	2,471	2,533	334
WEST PALM BEACH	1,023	5,441	387	1,301	1,451	1,440	543
CHARLOTTE	525	3,421	184	512	929	988	71
RALEIGH-DURHRAM	642	4,535	9	390	744	2,474	72
PORTLAND	2,949	7,456	839	1,245	2,066	2,416	373
NORFOLK	1,010	16,031	588	3,203	4,301	3,431	74
NASHVILLE	682	2,884	246	550	686	1,007	84
FORT MYERS	220	1,596	249	501	465	302	253
DAYTONA BEACH	436	1,764	355	501	533	270	359
HIGH OUT-MIGRATION							
DETROIT	5,445	18,915	2,693	3,478	4,009	5,864	772
PITTSBURGH	1,001	4,456	179	685	942	2,079	130
NEW ORLEANS	481	2,822	169	403	708	1,230	67
CLEVELAND	1,935	7,886	855	1,224	1,722	2,658	349
DENVER	1,955	11,011	454	1,355	2,999	4,020	279
ST. LOUIS	1,242	9,653	465	1,384	2,487	2,766	296
MILWAUKEE	939	3,905	217	621	877	1,571	162
BUFFALO	758	3,613	339	612	728	1,225	144
OTHER							
COLUMBUS, OH	1,041	4,407	265	676	971	1,769	57
MINNEAPOLIS-ST.PAUL	1,919	9,089	364	1,300	2,253	3,936	203
BALTIMORE	1,810	14,903	579	1,959	4,037	5,113	464
INDIANAPOLIS	538	4,146	134	653	1,282	1,202	67
KANSAS CITY	562	5,970	291	883	1,680	2,185	98
PROVIDENCE	1,452	7,721	2,375	987	974	1,635	314
CINCINNATI	844	4,650	226	848	974	1,506	70
HARTFORD	794	6,808	868	1,477	1,203	1,905	110
SAN ANTONIO	786	9,976	262	1,340	3,478	2,413	234
ROCHESTER, NY	787	3,421	333	473	721	1,311	157
SALT LAKE CITY	1,379	7,047	228	837	2,488	1,383	118

* Estimated as in text Table 5

Table I: Net Internal Migration, 1985-90 by Social amd Economic Characteristics:
NON-LATINO WHITES*

Metro Areas	Below Poverty	Above Poverty	Less Than High School	High School Grad	Some College	College Grad	Over 65
HIGH IMMIGRATION							
LOS ANGELES	-47,698	-85,354	-38,108	-53,232	-57,220	31,550	-50,208
NEW YORK	-82,386	-543,645	-78,327	-159,426	-132,275	-105,189	-133,172
SAN FRANCISCO	-29,543	-55,072	-19,734	-35,364	-35,729	28,795	-20,450
MIAMI	-7,535	3,650	-4,819	-1,200	-4,225	8,670	1,405
WASHINGTON DC	-15,434	25,537	-10,980	-18,820	-7,851	35,063	-13,528
CHICAGO	-45,723	-105,831	-30,791	-43,233	-34,650	3,900	-38,696
BOSTON	-11,035	-110,346	-14,199	-33,729	-33,914	-19,891	-16,444
SAN DIEGO	665	58,863	-520	-2,443	8,386	27,201	9,058
HOUSTON	-28,219	-73,627	-14,008	-24,770	-23,911	-6,921	-2,267
PHILADELPHIA	-12,099	-15,484	-9,580	-15,582	-3,559	10,306	-12,076
DALLAS	-24,858	35,732	-13,622	-14,398	565	27,705	-180
HIGH INTERNAL MIGRATION							
ATLANTA	-9,725	125,359	-2,057	10,063	26,186	43,949	245
TAMPA-ST. PETE	7,188	139,976	19,704	40,924	33,427	24,709	32,070
SEATTLE	2,928	128,540	3,088	14,451	30,881	41,893	2,526
PHOENIX	4,859	119,432	5,663	20,769	32,229	27,579	20,303
ORLANDO	2,711	83,697	4,296	15,269	20,146	18,193	4,998
LAS VEGAS	6,927	94,424	14,797	25,226	25,338	11,682	12,886
SACRAMENTO	7,603	77,089	4,277	12,843	23,027	14,919	5,033
WEST PALM BEACH	86	97,547	8,346	24,653	22,764	27,088	26,560
CHARLOTTE	46	58,569	3,578	8,534	13,570	14,738	1,610
RALEIGH-DURHRAM	6,763	29,734	802	2,981	7,218	6,953	2,427
PORTLAND	2,685	61,805	1,890	9,885	18,115	16,644	4,673
NORFOLK	-1,259	8,898	-1,373	-5,375	-4,042	3,933	1,905
NASHVILLE	1,241	46,416	1,806	7,901	11,638	10,683	877
FORT MYERS	2,383	52,854	6,811	14,603	14,493	9,591	10,897
DAYTONA BEACH	4,153	45,035	7,993	14,497	11,129	3,964	9,366
HIGH OUT-MIGRATION							
DETROIT	-21,945	-67,314	-18,745	-23,547	-15,515	-10,522	-22,163
PITTSBURGH	-3,608	-65,598	-5,366	-12,789	-11,288	-16,590	-8,058
NEW ORLEANS	-8,113	-49,236	-5,899	-9,691	-11,936	-11,591	-2,458
CLEVELAND	-10,386	-42,278	-7,084	-10,061	-10,349	-9,121	-8,965
DENVER	-7,222	-42,218	-5,194	-12,944	-12,504	-8,121	184
ST. LOUIS	-8,679	-204	-5,758	-3,886	992	3,930	-4,390
MILWAUKEE	-6,253	-24,292	-4,102	-8,880	-5,753	-2,587	-5,168
BUFFALO	424	-25,037	-2,813	-4,512	-4,781	-7,874	-4,683
OTHER							
COLUMBUS, OH	7,803	19,273	-480	2,488	5,788	-2,349	-636
MINNEAPOLIS-ST.PAUL	-4,467	42,693	-326	810	8,253	15,586	-264
BALTIMORE	-2,390	27,440	-4,015	-1,225	2,815	19,169	-3,811
INDIANAPOLIS	-4,540	22,740	-2,549	194	4,611	10,563	-1,807
KANSAS CITY	-8,006	32,961	-2,193	405	6,879	12,514	-1,794
PROVIDENCE	-45	163	-1,845	-1,240	841	1,308	-2,542
CINCINNATI	-516	9,651	-3,450	-955	2,358	5,318	-1,573
HARTFORD	-3,992	-7,178	-2,522	-4,159	-2,315	1,324	-2,646
SAN ANTONIO	-2,481	-7,111	-1,452	-2,777	-3,364	1,538	2,081
ROCHESTER, NY	-1,601	-13,832	-1,268	-3,554	-2,724	-4,801	-2,488
SALT LAKE CITY	-1,225	-15,896	370	-2,661	-4,876	-3,711	387

* Estimated as in text Table 5

Table J: Migration from Abroad, 1985-90 by Social amd Economic Characteristics:

BLACKS

Metro Areas	Below Poverty	Above Poverty	Less Than High School	High School Grad	Some College	College Grad	Over 65
HIGH IMMIGRATION							
LOS ANGELES	3,280	12,829	2,258	2,798	3,679	1,603	339
NEW YORK	30,576	107,096	32,212	22,190	16,245	8,223	3,783
SAN FRANCISCO	1,763	5,432	886	941	1,984	1,093	152
MIAMI	11,584	23,985	8,786	4,775	4,768	1,914	1,006
WASHINGTON DC	3,609	25,119	2,633	4,463	6,062	4,995	356
CHICAGO	1,636	4,699	625	1,017	1,435	857	135
BOSTON	3,176	9,861	3,026	1,724	1,599	1,203	465
SAN DIEGO	906	2,682	382	713	1,142	293	8
HOUSTON	1,362	3,938	692	657	1,097	753	94
PHILADELPHIA	1,788	7,091	1,281	1,809	1,883	1,022	137
DALLAS	980	3,730	383	713	1,258	672	20
HIGH INTERNAL MIGRATION							
ATLANTA	1,439	5,670	434	1,160	1,777	1,174	35
TAMPA-ST. PETE	728	2,055	467	365	744	194	42
SEATTLE	847	3,220	227	820	1,229	364	49
PHOENIX	197	999	76	186	396	156	20
ORLANDO	987	2,635	923	546	465	317	124
LAS VEGAS	246	895	163	168	374	36	26
SACRAMENTO	192	1,180	65	142	579	171	19
WEST PALM BEACH	1,465	3,637	2,081	664	348	161	59
CHARLOTTE	315	1,028	118	269	330	117	29
RALEIGH-DURHRAM	277	1,245	146	168	389	267	6
PORTLAND	193	280	54	89	123	35	6
NORFOLK	499	5,571	321	1,430	1,653	574	36
NASHVILLE	87	842	35	171	303	136	0
FORT MYERS	120	207	73	84	41	27	0
DAYTONA BEACH	152	179	34	51	69	34	11
HIGH OUT-MIGRATION							
DETROIT	594	1,939	183	402	659	391	45
PITTSBURGH	208	355	44	101	133	129	7
NEW ORLEANS	280	641	115	204	198	121	8
CLEVELAND	278	1,054	78	251	322	128	5
DENVER	566	1,174	175	266	577	224	0
ST. LOUIS	504	1,438	112	285	541	328	26
MILWAUKEE	142	452	87	92	88	64	15
BUFFALO	171	285	43	72	106	72	0
OTHER							
COLUMBUS, OH	264	575	73	117	216	172	8
MINNEAPOLIS-ST.PAUL	464	1,113	179	217	329	290	67
BALTIMORE	729	5,143	459	1,084	1,562	659	38
INDIANAPOLIS	69	739	57	158	285	70	0
KANSAS CITY	223	1,121	214	394	536	212	10
PROVIDENCE	777	1,829	599	380	319	148	24
CINCINNATI	104	488	63	126	202	66	19
HARTFORD	391	3,006	800	430	452	217	62
SAN ANTONIO	316	2,701	87	335	1,207	327	0
ROCHESTER, NY	191	734	152	144	277	63	5
SALT LAKE CITY	34	352	0	46	144	56	0

Table K: Net Internal Migration, 1985-90 by Social amd Economic Characteristics:

BLACKS

Metro Areas	Below Poverty	Above Poverty	Less Than High School	High School Grad	Some College	College Grad	Over 65
HIGH IMMIGRATION							
LOS ANGELES	-9,466	4,688	-3,172	-3,546	-2,829	3,997	-597
NEW YORK	-43,451	-108,160	-33,431	-29,286	-31,880	-10,682	-12,181
SAN FRANCISCO	-4,010	-1,625	-2,052	-1,795	-1,716	1,237	-628
MIAMI	-194	17,577	1,945	1,135	3,117	2,336	1,481
WASHINGTON DC	-3,432	30,157	-1,058	2,042	5,725	9,216	663
CHICAGO	-26,912	-23,295	-11,173	-7,964	-9,177	-1,660	-1,963
BOSTON	-4	-1,295	-337	-117	-324	-293	-391
SAN DIEGO	1,943	4,400	-495	9	365	842	143
HOUSTON	-801	1,690	-1,236	175	-758	-527	255
PHILADELPHIA	-3,936	1,914	199	-506	-341	1,188	-247
DALLAS	287	21,648	-981	2,084	4,655	4,292	334
HIGH INTERNAL MIGRATION							
ATLANTA	7,953	70,835	4,144	9,921	18,156	13,626	1,629
TAMPA-ST. PETE	443	4,812	-171	540	943	937	581
SEATTLE	788	2,622	170	123	756	387	72
PHOENIX	1,322	6,312	676	846	2,022	935	391
ORLANDO	1,582	12,063	2,183	2,611	2,648	1,568	804
LAS VEGAS	1,581	6,849	1,769	1,642	1,697	661	631
SACRAMENTO	3,124	7,208	1,524	1,212	2,988	681	426
WEST PALM BEACH	-415	3,537	338	766	1,050	641	298
CHARLOTTE	1,361	7,218	482	1,357	1,526	1,038	150
RALEIGH-DURHRAM	2,503	11,505	2,091	1,818	3,065	910	632
PORTLAND	707	1,657	191	380	551	264	89
NORFOLK	4,922	14,933	1,833	2,896	3,584	535	1,114
NASHVILLE	720	3,596	706	607	967	20	77
FORT MYERS	312	953	259	119	264	62	159
DAYTONA BEACH	-235	955	-10	370	301	86	228
HIGH OUT-MIGRATION							
DETROIT	-827	-4,717	-1,896	-1,658	-3,248	-38	-142
PITTSBURGH	1,171	-4,565	86	-555	-667	-1,341	0
NEW ORLEANS	-2,927	-10,946	-1,567	-1,706	-2,973	-2,281	10
CLEVELAND	363	-3,637	-1,296	-1,161	-2,251	-686	59
DENVER	441	1,025	-123	48	545	6	130
ST. LOUIS	-3,044	-1,579	-1,786	-587	-866	-43	-204
MILWAUKEE	6,834	190	1,527	320	195	-398	158
BUFFALO	735	-1,675	13	-170	-240	-468	-35
OTHER							
COLUMBUS, OH	1,840	3,899	1,459	1,446	1,642	61	10
MINNEAPOLIS-ST.PAUL	6,638	4,734	1,810	1,982	1,765	531	125
BALTIMORE	1,756	7,470	-113	1,301	2,200	1,369	110
INDIANAPOLIS	870	4,053	219	868	1,115	421	184
KANSAS CITY	610	897	-119	86	72	526	124
PROVIDENCE	136	1,020	216	353	191	19	-64
CINCINNATI	722	633	249	-8	550	149	62
HARTFORD	174	1,237	102	674	195	256	-183
SAN ANTONIO	99	70	-334	-107	-208	-120	114
ROCHESTER, NY	171	-1,040	547	46	-345	-524	-184
SALT LAKE CITY	513	-216	108	-45	-110	10	37

Table L: Migration from Abroad, 1985-90 by Social amd Economic Characteristics:

ASIANS

Metro Areas	Below Poverty	Above Poverty	Less Than High School	High School Grad	Some College	College Grad	Over 65
HIGH IMMIGRATION							
LOS ANGELES	51,569	164,830	34,769	26,144	29,533	50,646	12,736
NEW YORK	36,247	150,670	31,153	22,910	20,231	58,501	7,166
SAN FRANCISCO	28,826	106,254	25,896	15,182	18,205	30,704	8,749
MIAMI	1,814	5,911	1,219	940	920	1,873	244
WASHINGTON DC	7,782	35,246	5,303	5,135	4,297	13,732	1,580
CHICAGO	8,540	35,287	6,232	4,576	4,954	14,416	2,506
BOSTON	7,889	17,532	4,097	2,270	2,000	8,676	731
SAN DIEGO	6,543	23,586	5,220	3,465	4,611	6,298	1,852
HOUSTON	5,731	15,214	2,992	1,871	2,391	6,141	1,022
PHILADELPHIA	6,251	15,331	3,552	2,271	2,044	6,467	1,108
DALLAS	4,691	12,122	2,650	1,686	2,021	4,822	649
HIGH INTERNAL MIGRATION							
ATLANTA	2,576	9,404	1,751	1,342	1,189	3,443	195
TAMPA-ST. PETE	1,029	2,456	677	449	367	637	107
SEATTLE	8,145	18,305	4,601	2,800	3,262	4,826	1,109
PHOENIX	1,855	4,222	923	603	655	1,794	203
ORLANDO	716	2,428	502	395	422	681	112
LAS VEGAS	778	3,112	830	673	532	612	234
SACRAMENTO	5,234	8,858	3,245	1,243	1,506	2,348	606
WEST PALM BEACH	343	1,387	217	212	203	578	18
CHARLOTTE	459	1,855	390	259	305	450	84
RALEIGH-DURHRAM	1,128	2,753	186	186	296	2,092	56
PORTLAND	2,706	4,948	1,235	756	1,085	1,644	353
NORFOLK	512	4,816	899	819	747	1,200	273
NASHVILLE	565	1,801	346	234	194	664	63
FORT MYERS	21	134	29	22	19	28	10
DAYTONA BEACH	168	169	24	36	55	57	0
HIGH OUT-MIGRATION							
DETROIT	3,113	10,968	1,192	947	1,380	6,283	426
PITTSBURGH	1,282	2,047	190	218	369	1,653	87
NEW ORLEANS	780	1,380	320	342	174	589	86
CLEVELAND	1,520	3,773	642	330	508	2,157	200
DENVER	2,277	4,367	1,194	737	722	1,497	256
ST. LOUIS	1,230	2,953	446	291	454	1,641	98
MILWAUKEE	1,420	2,194	661	187	271	987	140
BUFFALO	1,095	1,564	135	109	161	1,332	37
OTHER							
COLUMBUS, OH	1,754	4,212	492	579	533	2,516	89
MINNEAPOLIS-ST.PAUL	6,650	6,095	2,528	759	1,007	2,273	395
BALTIMORE	1,218	5,817	907	925	699	2,216	250
INDIANAPOLIS	254	1,556	98	295	220	676	42
KANSAS CITY	658	1,849	296	285	276	714	61
PROVIDENCE	1,884	2,453	861	239	306	1,042	132
CINCINNATI	753	1,697	215	254	175	1,098	136
HARTFORD	599	2,757	536	233	363	1,106	154
SAN ANTONIO	525	1,830	285	440	333	472	53
ROCHESTER, NY	741	1,458	205	188	166	796	80
SALT LAKE CITY	1,430	1,933	458	320	543	872	98

Table M: Net Internal Migration, 1985-90 by Social amd Economic Characteristics:

ASIANS

Metro Areas	Below Poverty	Above Poverty	Less Than High School	High School Grad	Some College	College Grad	Over 65
HIGH IMMIGRATION							
LOS ANGELES	4,634	29,142	6,460	2,020	3,707	10,651	1,994
NEW YORK	-5,142	-7,927	-3,184	-1,599	-2,208	288	-1,078
SAN FRANCISCO	-1,062	11,150	1,159	329	172	6,832	780
MIAMI	-265	622	219	-135	145	114	17
WASHINGTON DC	-1,114	6,508	-86	122	475	4,117	6
CHICAGO	-2,788	-9,048	-1,269	-1,256	-1,283	-3,420	-933
BOSTON	1,933	841	417	139	135	16	-61
SAN DIEGO	848	4,879	64	471	1,080	1,765	351
HOUSTON	-1,565	-6,774	-1,331	-546	-767	-2,078	-89
PHILADELPHIA	541	721	381	227	35	323	33
DALLAS	-834	2,005	-731	385	301	1,102	-119
HIGH INTERNAL MIGRATION							
ATLANTA	-258	5,122	521	670	828	1,210	134
TAMPA-ST. PETE	-125	2,219	166	344	382	593	57
SEATTLE	704	3,904	226	485	871	1,144	222
PHOENIX	205	1,612	-67	248	441	355	76
ORLANDO	412	3,338	321	719	517	1,023	36
LAS VEGAS	352	3,103	646	737	820	442	234
SACRAMENTO	3,908	6,591	1,465	909	1,422	1,044	499
WEST PALM BEACH	-4	1,079	166	354	185	140	126
CHARLOTTE	-59	931	81	27	89	255	-17
RALEIGH-DURHRAM	235	173	-27	83	16	-90	56
PORTLAND	-170	535	-130	225	104	39	55
NORFOLK	152	12	-43	49	68	32	-10
NASHVILLE	146	-11	1	130	75	18	39
FORT MYERS	-35	304	34	8	87	88	24
DAYTONA BEACH	-2	131	-5	26	60	-20	7
HIGH OUT-MIGRATION							
DETROIT	17	-782	-27	-94	-224	-547	-268
PITTSBURGH	-168	-904	-72	-19	-158	-337	-36
NEW ORLEANS	-1,127	-3,098	-848	-443	-379	-436	-30
CLEVELAND	-221	-939	-117	-75	-15	-589	-157
DENVER	-720	-2,073	-478	-330	-654	-492	-245
ST. LOUIS	-137	-1,168	-317	-220	-171	-353	-60
MILWAUKEE	255	-714	-26	-19	63	-237	-28
BUFFALO	85	-800	-74	-72	-48	-457	-32
OTHER							
COLUMBUS, OH	389	310	-6	166	182	-282	-36
MINNEAPOLIS-ST.PAUL	-52	-1,185	-90	24	-79	-682	-133
BALTIMORE	332	-193	-63	-26	125	-114	-140
INDIANAPOLIS	-98	136	17	-24	6	96	5
KANSAS CITY	-458	-1,059	-246	-305	-311	-71	-19
PROVIDENCE	147	263	355	143	51	-325	-37
CINCINNATI	85	603	9	102	-45	387	-36
HARTFORD	0	862	222	42	137	77	70
SAN ANTONIO	-220	-396	-191	-3	-139	-29	-52
ROCHESTER, NY	-64	-692	-98	-63	-99	-334	-98
SALT LAKE CITY	-614	-1,429	-566	-231	-82	-455	-106

Table N: Migration from Abroad, 1985-90 by Social amd Economic Characteristics:

LATINOS

Metro Areas	Below Poverty	Above Poverty	Less Than High School	High School Grad	Some College	College Grad	Over 65
HIGH IMMIGRATION							
LOS ANGELES	189,403	323,327	152,992	27,836	21,910	14,794	6,387
NEW YORK	78,850	186,622	75,391	33,655	22,510	18,084	7,060
SAN FRANCISCO	25,280	59,294	21,649	6,403	6,790	4,948	1,452
MIAMI	47,119	95,621	38,402	17,860	16,745	15,529	8,274
WASHINGTON DC	10,997	39,681	12,590	4,762	4,602	5,847	753
CHICAGO	20,843	51,051	18,938	5,438	4,079	3,361	1,422
BOSTON	12,885	20,815	8,338	3,367	2,988	3,006	578
SAN DIEGO	22,577	30,696	13,861	3,568	3,792	2,699	901
HOUSTON	20,965	28,973	13,698	3,019	2,508	3,002	854
PHILADELPHIA	8,165	10,952	4,809	1,750	1,792	1,312	515
DALLAS	12,809	21,383	9,953	1,757	1,791	1,832	474
HIGH INTERNAL MIGRATION							
ATLANTA	2,604	5,433	1,669	609	688	909	51
TAMPA-ST. PETE	3,695	7,770	2,549	1,356	1,444	1,104	580
SEATTLE	1,424	3,816	723	692	888	593	117
PHOENIX	9,364	10,327	5,525	895	1,003	763	185
ORLANDO	4,653	14,347	2,602	2,628	3,381	2,051	941
LAS VEGAS	2,620	5,596	2,592	591	515	351	136
SACRAMENTO	3,217	5,159	2,188	586	656	482	82
WEST PALM BEACH	2,219	5,443	2,395	877	741	720	263
CHARLOTTE	228	859	221	81	165	101	7
RALEIGH-DURHRAM	374	989	257	85	110	343	17
PORTLAND	2,110	2,977	1,531	298	164	224	54
NORFOLK	190	2,732	155	476	775	463	29
NASHVILLE	93	362	55	26	104	77	4
FORT MYERS	335	824	410	101	86	71	30
DAYTONA BEACH	710	1,175	437	219	217	215	253
HIGH OUT-MIGRATION							
DETROIT	1,472	2,106	632	344	270	724	66
PITTSBURGH	247	536	41	33	85	324	0
NEW ORLEANS	1,357	2,040	669	360	423	373	158
CLEVELAND	1,768	1,840	866	356	320	338	28
DENVER	2,500	3,407	1,628	409	658	467	166
ST. LOUIS	456	990	138	116	216	342	31
MILWAUKEE	1,681	1,831	741	289	292	188	100
BUFFALO	1,804	996	646	245	351	197	86
OTHER							
COLUMBUS, OH	207	609	37	84	115	217	12
MINNEAPOLIS-ST.PAUL	747	1,136	311	202	213	407	35
BALTIMORE	684	2,172	289	275	456	656	43
INDIANAPOLIS	99	619	50	115	158	126	97
KANSAS CITY	646	1,228	475	190	256	216	0
PROVIDENCE	4,002	5,849	2,895	1,100	554	301	206
CINCINNATI	213	455	63	52	55	189	23
HARTFORD	4,163	5,362	2,458	912	720	658	316
SAN ANTONIO	5,091	6,939	2,647	1,084	1,492	1,062	335
ROCHESTER, NY	1,396	1,305	607	278	160	277	79
SALT LAKE CITY	844	1,716	449	250	369	239	32

Table O: Net Internal Migration, 1985-90 by Social amd Economic Characteristics:
LATINOS

Metro Areas	Below Poverty	Above Poverty	Less Than High School	High School Grad	Some College	College Grad	Over 65
HIGH IMMIGRATION							
LOS ANGELES	-22,314	-23,239	-16,009	-6,177	-6,279	800	-3,138
NEW YORK	-35,123	-92,211	-36,864	-21,868	-18,957	-7,360	-9,929
SAN FRANCISCO	-6,417	-16,781	-6,688	-3,572	-4,029	827	-1,585
MIAMI	8,560	44,508	16,316	8,421	7,679	5,059	8,167
WASHINGTON DC	733	9,589	2,788	753	582	1,959	-118
CHICAGO	-6,176	-7,271	-4,201	-1,501	-1,897	-678	-1,389
BOSTON	1,563	1,615	739	89	229	-606	-236
SAN DIEGO	5,652	12,040	3,254	1,214	2,359	1,361	619
HOUSTON	-3,072	-1,878	-2,766	-440	-885	616	43
PHILADELPHIA	935	1,166	713	260	612	162	-37
DALLAS	-448	15,138	58	1,742	2,548	1,916	43
HIGH INTERNAL MIGRATION							
ATLANTA	1,324	8,524	2,302	892	1,189	1,235	81
TAMPA-ST. PETE	3,050	11,311	3,434	2,306	2,381	982	872
SEATTLE	921	5,315	235	641	1,273	653	129
PHOENIX	2,885	9,413	1,176	1,106	2,180	780	196
ORLANDO	3,674	19,714	5,305	3,583	3,893	1,567	1,244
LAS VEGAS	3,324	13,070	4,541	2,684	1,854	623	429
SACRAMENTO	1,797	9,078	1,008	1,940	2,244	409	104
WEST PALM BEACH	1,167	7,732	2,342	1,295	1,645	726	685
CHARLOTTE	20	1,288	331	169	218	57	-21
RALEIGH-DURHRAM	310	1,134	222	43	433	133	56
PORTLAND	534	2,993	553	499	591	358	71
NORFOLK	186	2,760	-48	190	801	83	27
NASHVILLE	-201	1,092	-32	101	187	151	-35
FORT MYERS	872	2,598	978	544	358	87	268
DAYTONA BEACH	727	2,218	683	578	628	125	130
HIGH OUT-MIGRATION							
DETROIT	-290	-612	88	-287	-247	-284	-186
PITTSBURGH	-137	-220	-133	-8	-100	-60	-9
NEW ORLEANS	-886	-5,141	-1,400	-772	-798	-732	-235
CLEVELAND	1,218	-441	36	215	-66	15	-34
DENVER	240	283	-117	-110	-153	14	134
ST. LOUIS	-103	732	-20	103	272	110	-42
MILWAUKEE	799	-767	182	-248	-249	-140	-86
BUFFALO	509	-774	-70	34	-8	-310	-8
OTHER							
COLUMBUS, OH	103	606	163	71	66	151	0
MINNEAPOLIS-ST.PAUL	250	1,063	120	337	167	79	-17
BALTIMORE	216	1,661	91	143	321	647	-6
INDIANAPOLIS	-122	1,139	102	187	198	137	-59
KANSAS CITY	-266	1,588	187	285	266	239	3
PROVIDENCE	1,977	1,669	1,240	135	331	10	28
CINCINNATI	260	652	-6	147	132	166	15
HARTFORD	490	357	467	30	9	237	-89
SAN ANTONIO	-591	-1,160	-964	-675	145	57	309
ROCHESTER, NY	159	-253	272	-7	-52	-100	-188
SALT LAKE CITY	355	-213	170	-50	14	-60	25

Table P: Rates of Migration from Abroad, 1985-90 by Race and Ethnic Status

TOTAL POPULATION

Metro Areas	Total	White	Non-Latino Whites*	Black	Asian	Latino
HIGH IMMIGRATION						
LOS ANGELES	6.7%	4.3%	2.1%	1.5%	17.7%	12.5%
NEW YORK	4.5%	2.6%	1.5%	4.7%	23.7%	11.0%
SAN FRANCISC0	5.0%	2.6%	1.7%	1.6%	16.0%	10.2%
MIAMI	7.1%	6.3%	1.5%	6.8%	20.4%	14.6%
WASHINGTON DC	5.2%	3.9%	2.9%	3.1%	23.3%	26.0%
CHICAGO	2.4%	1.6%	1.1%	0.5%	19.0%	9.4%
BOSTON	3.1%	1.8%	1.3%	6.4%	24.9%	21.3%
SAN DIEGO	5.0%	3.0%	1.7%	2.9%	17.1%	12.3%
HOUSTON	2.8%	1.9%	1.0%	0.9%	17.7%	7.5%
PHILADELPHIA	1.5%	0.9%	0.7%	0.9%	20.0%	10.5%
DALLAS	2.2%	1.3%	0.8%	1.0%	19.6%	7.8%
HIGH INTERNAL MIGRATION						
ATLANTA	1.6%	1.0%	0.8%	1.1%	26.4%	16.8%
TAMPA-ST. PETE	1.8%	1.4%	1.0%	1.8%	16.7%	9.3%
SEATTLE	2.7%	1.4%	1.3%	4.0%	17.7%	8.4%
PHOENIX	2.2%	1.6%	1.0%	1.9%	19.7%	6.8%
ORLANDO	3.5%	2.8%	1.2%	3.2%	16.8%	22.2%
LAS VEGAS	3.0%	1.9%	1.4%	1.9%	16.2%	11.6%
SACRAMENTO	2.7%	1.4%	1.2%	1.7%	13.7%	5.8%
WEST PALM BEACH	2.7%	1.9%	1.0%	5.6%	20.9%	13.4%
CHARLOTTE	0.8%	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%	23.9%	12.4%
RALEIGH-DURHRAM	1.8%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	31.3%	18.5%
PORTLAND	1.8%	1.0%	0.9%	1.4%	16.9%	12.3%
NORFOLK	2.6%	2.3%	2.1%	1.8%	17.5%	11.7%
NASHVILLE	0.8%	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%	28.2%	6.9%
FORT MYERS	1.1%	0.9%	0.6%	1.7%	10.5%	8.6%
DAYTONA BEACH	1.5%	1.1%	0.7%	1.3%	18.4%	16.1%
HIGH OUT-MIGRATION						
DETROIT	1.1%	0.8%	0.7%	0.3%	23.1%	5.0%
PITTSBURGH	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	24.8%	8.6%
NEW ORLEANS	0.9%	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%	11.5%	7.5%
CLEVELAND	0.8%	0.6%	0.5%	0.3%	21.1%	8.0%
DENVER	1.6%	1.1%	1.0%	2.2%	17.6%	3.1%
ST. LOUIS	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	21.2%	7.1%
MILWAUKEE	0.9%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	22.2%	7.5%
BUFFALO	1.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	28.5%	14.1%
OTHER						
COLUMBUS, OH	1.1%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	33.5%	9.3%
MINNEAPOLIS-ST.PAUL	1.2%	0.6%	0.5%	2.1%	23.4%	6.9%
BALTIMORE	1.5%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	18.4%	11.8%
INDIANAPOLIS	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	19.7%	7.6%
KANSAS CITY	1.0%	0.7%	0.6%	1.0%	18.0%	5.2%
PROVIDENCE	2.0%	1.1%	0.8%	7.2%	24.4%	21.1%
CINCINNATI	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	19.9%	8.8%
HARTFORD	2.3%	1.3%	0.9%	4.0%	23.1%	14.8%
SAN ANTONIO	2.5%	2.1%	2.1%	3.9%	16.6%	2.3%
ROCHESTER, NY	1.2%	0.7%	0.6%	1.3%	20.2%	11.4%
SALT LAKE CITY	1.5%	1.1%	1.0%	4.8%	15.2%	4.8%

* Estimated as in text Table 3

Table Q: Rates of Net Internal Migration, 1985-90 by Race and Ethnic Status

TOTAL POPULATION

Metro Areas	Total	White	Non-Latino White*	Black	Asian	Latino
HIGH IMMIGRATION						
LOS ANGELES	-1.3%	-1.9%	-2.0%	-1.1%	2.6%	-1.3%
NEW YORK	-6.4%	-6.8%	-6.8%	-6.4%	-2.2%	-6.0%
SAN FRANCISC0	-1.8%	-2.3%	-2.2%	-1.4%	1.2%	-2.9%
MIAMI	1.5%	1.4%	-1.0%	2.0%	0.1%	4.9%
WASHINGTON DC	0.9%	0.2%	0.0%	2.1%	2.1%	5.0%
CHICAGO	-3.9%	-3.8%	-3.8%	-5.0%	-5.7%	-2.2%
BOSTON	-3.0%	-3.6%	-3.7%	-0.3%	4.9%	2.4%
SAN DIEGO	5.5%	5.5%	5.8%	8.9%	3.5%	4.4%
HOUSTON	-4.2%	-5.4%	-6.0%	-0.7%	-7.7%	-1.1%
PHILADELPHIA	-0.5%	-0.7%	-0.7%	-0.3%	1.3%	1.8%
DALLAS	0.8%	0.1%	0.0%	3.2%	0.8%	2.8%
HIGH INTERNAL MIGRATION						
ATLANTA	7.3%	5.7%	5.5%	11.3%	10.4%	19.8%
TAMPA-ST. PETE	8.2%	8.8%	8.7%	1.1%	9.7%	11.0%
SEATTLE	6.2%	6.5%	6.4%	4.1%	2.6%	10.5%
PHOENIX	7.2%	7.3%	7.6%	11.5%	5.1%	3.7%
ORLANDO	13.3%	12.7%	11.8%	11.6%	20.3%	27.3%
LAS VEGAS	18.8%	19.3%	19.2%	13.2%	13.8%	22.5%
SACRAMENTO	8.6%	8.3%	8.3%	12.0%	10.7%	7.4%
WEST PALM BEACH	13.3%	14.9%	14.7%	2.6%	12.9%	15.2%
CHARLOTTE	6.2%	6.8%	6.7%	3.6%	7.9%	15.1%
RALEIGH-DURHRAM	9.6%	9.4%	9.3%	10.4%	5.8%	20.9%
PORTLAND	4.4%	4.6%	4.4%	4.0%	0.0%	7.9%
NORFOLK	4.6%	3.1%	2.9%	8.0%	1.4%	17.3%
NASHVILLE	6.3%	6.6%	6.6%	4.7%	2.5%	13.7%
FORT MYERS	18.3%	19.2%	19.0%	3.8%	16.9%	24.5%
DAYTONA BEACH	15.8%	16.8%	16.5%	5.7%	6.4%	23.1%
HIGH OUT-MIGRATION						
DETROIT	-3.2%	-3.5%	-3.5%	-2.2%	-1.5%	-1.9%
PITTSBURGH	-4.3%	-4.4%	-4.4%	-3.0%	-6.6%	-4.4%
NEW ORLEANS	-7.7%	-9.1%	-8.9%	-4.2%	-22.8%	-13.7%
CLEVELAND	-3.1%	-3.2%	-3.2%	-2.9%	-5.4%	0.6%
DENVER	-3.6%	-4.0%	-4.3%	0.2%	-7.7%	-0.3%
ST. LOUIS	-1.6%	-1.4%	-1.4%	-2.7%	-7.2%	2.3%
MILWAUKEE	-2.3%	-3.1%	-3.1%	2.3%	-3.5%	-0.9%
BUFFALO	-2.8%	-3.0%	-3.0%	-0.8%	-5.0%	-0.3%
OTHER						
COLUMBUS, OH	3.5%	3.1%	3.1%	6.0%	4.7%	12.7%
MINNEAPOLIS-ST.PAUL	1.8%	1.4%	1.3%	14.8%	-2.8%	4.2%
BALTIMORE	1.3%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	-0.2%	8.0%
INDIANAPOLIS	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	2.1%	-1.4%	9.3%
KANSAS CITY	0.9%	1.2%	1.2%	-0.5%	-11.6%	3.5%
PROVIDENCE	0.9%	0.6%	0.5%	3.9%	4.3%	8.0%
CINCINNATI	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	5.1%	10.6%
HARTFORD	-0.5%	-0.9%	-1.0%	1.6%	7.7%	1.9%
SAN ANTONIO	-1.0%	-0.4%	-1.2%	-0.4%	-4.6%	-0.7%
ROCHESTER, NY	-1.6%	-1.7%	-1.8%	-0.5%	-5.0%	1.8%
SALT LAKE CITY	-2.1%	-2.2%	-2.3%	4.9%	-9.5%	0.5%

* Estimated as in text Table 3

Table R: Rates of Migration from Abroad, 1985-90 by Social and Economic Characteristics:

TOTAL POPULATION

Metro Areas	Below Poverty	Above Poverty	Less Than High School	High School Grad	Some College	College Grad	Over 65
HIGH IMMIGRATION							
LOS ANGELES	17.2%	5.3%	8.7%	4.0%	3.0%	5.0%	1.9%
NEW YORK	9.5%	3.9%	5.1%	3.1%	3.2%	4.4%	1.1%
SAN FRANCISC0	14.0%	4.3%	7.3%	3.3%	3.0%	4.6%	1.8%
MIAMI	14.8%	5.8%	7.6%	4.8%	5.1%	6.1%	2.1%
WASHINGTON DC	12.2%	4.8%	5.9%	3.5%	4.0%	5.2%	1.2%
CHICAGO	5.4%	2.1%	2.8%	1.5%	1.4%	2.7%	0.6%
BOSTON	10.7%	2.4%	3.9%	1.5%	1.9%	3.5%	0.7%
SAN DIEGO	14.1%	4.0%	7.4%	3.3%	2.9%	4.1%	1.3%
HOUSTON	6.3%	2.3%	3.2%	1.4%	1.6%	3.1%	0.9%
PHILADELPHIA	4.0%	1.2%	1.2%	0.8%	1.3%	2.1%	0.3%
DALLAS	5.4%	1.8%	2.8%	1.1%	1.3%	2.1%	0.5%
HIGH INTERNAL MIGRATION							
ATLANTA	3.3%	1.5%	1.2%	1.0%	1.4%	2.1%	0.2%
TAMPA-ST. PETE	3.6%	1.6%	1.5%	1.2%	1.7%	1.9%	0.5%
SEATTLE	7.6%	2.3%	3.1%	1.9%	2.1%	2.7%	0.7%
PHOENIX	6.0%	1.7%	2.9%	1.2%	1.4%	2.1%	0.4%
ORLANDO	8.4%	3.0%	3.2%	2.3%	3.2%	3.1%	1.2%
LAS VEGAS	6.3%	2.6%	3.7%	1.7%	2.3%	3.0%	0.8%
SACRAMENTO	7.6%	2.0%	4.0%	1.5%	1.6%	2.5%	0.7%
WEST PALM BEACH	7.2%	2.2%	3.8%	1.6%	1.6%	2.1%	0.4%
CHARLOTTE	1.6%	0.7%	0.4%	0.6%	0.9%	1.1%	0.2%
RALEIGH-DURHRAM	3.7%	1.6%	0.7%	0.8%	1.3%	3.2%	0.2%
PORTLAND	6.2%	1.3%	2.4%	0.9%	1.0%	1.9%	0.4%
NORFOLK	1.7%	2.7%	1.1%	2.4%	3.0%	3.4%	0.3%
NASHVILLE	1.5%	0.7%	0.4%	0.5%	0.9%	1.4%	0.1%
FORT MYERS	2.6%	1.0%	1.3%	0.9%	0.9%	1.1%	0.4%
DAYTONA BEACH	3.7%	1.1%	1.3%	0.9%	1.2%	1.5%	0.7%
HIGH OUT-MIGRATION							
DETROIT	2.1%	0.9%	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%	2.3%	0.2%
PITTSBURGH	1.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	1.4%	0.1%
NEW ORLEANS	1.3%	0.8%	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%	1.5%	0.2%
CLEVELAND	2.0%	0.7%	0.6%	0.4%	0.7%	1.5%	0.2%
DENVER	4.6%	1.3%	2.1%	0.9%	1.3%	1.7%	0.4%
ST. LOUIS	1.5%	0.8%	0.3%	0.4%	0.9%	1.6%	0.1%
MILWAUKEE	2.7%	0.6%	0.8%	0.4%	0.6%	1.3%	0.2%
BUFFALO	3.2%	0.7%	0.6%	0.4%	0.7%	1.9%	0.1%
OTHER							
COLUMBUS, OH	2.4%	0.9%	0.5%	0.5%	0.9%	2.4%	0.1%
MINNEAPOLIS-ST.PAUL	5.8%	0.9%	1.7%	0.5%	0.8%	1.6%	0.3%
BALTIMORE	2.1%	1.4%	0.6%	1.0%	1.9%	2.4%	0.3%
INDIANAPOLIS	0.9%	0.7%	0.2%	0.5%	1.0%	1.2%	0.1%
KANSAS CITY	1.6%	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%	1.0%	1.4%	0.1%
PROVIDENCE	7.0%	1.5%	2.3%	1.0%	1.1%	1.8%	0.3%
CINCINNATI	1.1%	0.5%	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%	1.3%	0.1%
HARTFORD	8.9%	1.9%	3.0%	1.4%	1.6%	2.0%	0.4%
SAN ANTONIO	3.1%	2.3%	1.5%	1.6%	3.0%	2.8%	0.5%
ROCHESTER, NY	3.8%	0.9%	1.0%	0.6%	0.8%	1.6%	0.3%
SALT LAKE CITY	4.3%	1.3%	1.4%	0.9%	1.7%	1.9%	0.3%

Table S: Rates of Net Internal Migration,1985-90 by Social amd Economic Characteristics:
TOTAL POPULATION

Metro Areas	Below Poverty	Above Poverty	Less Than High School	High School Grad	Some College	College Grad	Over 65
HIGH IMMIGRATION							
LOS ANGELES	-4.6%	-0.7%	-2.1%	-3.1%	-2.4%	2.4%	-3.7%
NEW YORK	-9.0%	-5.2%	-5.0%	-6.2%	-7.4%	-4.0%	-6.7%
SAN FRANCISCO	-8.7%	-1.2%	-3.8%	-4.6%	-3.2%	2.9%	-3.2%
MIAMI	0.1%	2.6%	2.1%	1.4%	1.3%	4.0%	2.1%
WASHINGTON DC	-8.6%	2.2%	-2.5%	-2.8%	-0.2%	5.1%	-3.9%
CHICAGO	-10.4%	-2.2%	-3.9%	-3.8%	-3.6%	-0.2%	-4.7%
BOSTON	-2.5%	-3.2%	-2.8%	-4.3%	-5.4%	-2.5%	-3.3%
SAN DIEGO	3.8%	4.1%	0.8%	-0.2%	2.3%	7.9%	3.7%
HOUSTON	-7.0%	-2.8%	-3.4%	-4.7%	-4.4%	-1.6%	-0.8%
PHILADELPHIA	-2.8%	-0.2%	-0.9%	-1.2%	-0.4%	1.4%	-1.6%
DALLAS	-6.6%	2.4%	-3.0%	-1.7%	1.2%	5.6%	0.0%
HIGH INTERNAL MIGRATION							
ATLANTA	-0.3%	9.0%	1.3%	4.5%	9.9%	12.5%	0.9%
TAMPA-ST. PETE	5.1%	9.3%	6.3%	9.5%	9.6%	10.7%	7.5%
SEATTLE	2.8%	6.6%	1.7%	3.6%	6.1%	9.7%	1.1%
PHOENIX	4.1%	8.1%	3.0%	6.7%	8.1%	10.0%	7.9%
ORLANDO	9.0%	13.6%	8.7%	11.0%	13.5%	15.0%	6.1%
LAS VEGAS	18.0%	19.4%	19.7%	19.4%	19.4%	19.9%	18.3%
SACRAMENTO	11.0%	8.4%	5.1%	7.3%	9.0%	7.8%	3.8%
WEST PALM BEACH	1.2%	15.1%	8.3%	14.2%	15.3%	20.4%	13.2%
CHARLOTTE	1.4%	7.1%	2.2%	5.1%	7.9%	11.0%	1.4%
RALEIGH-DURHRAM	15.1%	7.3%	3.8%	4.8%	8.9%	4.9%	4.9%
PORTLAND	2.9%	5.5%	1.7%	4.3%	5.8%	7.6%	2.8%
NORFOLK	3.0%	2.5%	0.2%	-0.9%	0.2%	2.7%	2.4%
NASHVILLE	2.0%	6.5%	1.5%	4.8%	8.6%	8.0%	0.9%
FORT MYERS	13.1%	19.9%	14.2%	18.4%	23.2%	24.3%	13.7%
DAYTONA BEACH	11.7%	16.2%	13.4%	18.2%	16.3%	10.7%	11.5%
HIGH OUT-MIGRATION							
DETROIT	-4.5%	-2.0%	-2.9%	-2.9%	-2.4%	-2.0%	-4.2%
PITTSBURGH	-1.1%	-3.9%	-1.6%	-2.2%	-4.0%	-6.3%	-2.1%
NEW ORLEANS	-5.7%	-7.7%	-4.6%	-5.7%	-8.9%	-9.9%	-2.0%
CLEVELAND	-3.2%	-2.1%	-2.0%	-1.8%	-2.9%	-3.0%	-2.4%
DENVER	-4.6%	-2.8%	-3.6%	-4.5%	-3.4%	-2.3%	0.1%
ST. LOUIS	-5.3%	-0.1%	-2.1%	-1.0%	0.1%	1.1%	-1.5%
MILWAUKEE	1.1%	-2.0%	-1.1%	-2.7%	-2.1%	-1.6%	-2.6%
BUFFALO	1.4%	-2.9%	-1.6%	-1.8%	-2.6%	-6.2%	-2.6%
OTHER							
COLUMBUS, OH	7.3%	2.2%	0.6%	1.5%	3.7%	-1.2%	-0.5%
MINNEAPOLIS-ST.PAUL	1.4%	2.3%	0.8%	0.7%	2.2%	3.6%	-0.1%
BALTIMORE	0.0%	1.9%	-1.0%	0.0%	1.5%	5.8%	-1.4%
INDIANAPOLIS	-3.8%	2.7%	-1.3%	0.5%	3.1%	6.7%	-1.2%
KANSAS CITY	-6.2%	2.7%	-1.3%	0.1%	2.5%	5.6%	-0.9%
PROVIDENCE	1.9%	0.3%	0.0%	-0.2%	0.7%	0.6%	-1.2%
CINCINNATI	0.3%	0.8%	-1.2%	-0.2%	1.2%	2.7%	-0.7%
HARTFORD	-5.0%	-0.5%	-1.1%	-1.5%	-1.1%	1.0%	-1.9%
SAN ANTONIO	-1.5%	-0.9%	-1.4%	-1.8%	-1.6%	1.0%	1.9%
ROCHESTER, NY	-1.6%	-1.9%	-0.4%	-1.9%	-2.0%	-3.8%	-2.4%
SALT LAKE CITY	-1.1%	-2.0%	0.1%	-1.9%	-2.4%	-3.2%	0.4%

Table T: Rates of Migration from Abroad, 1985-90 by Social amd Economic Characteristics:

WHITES

Metro Areas	Below Poverty	Above Poverty	Less Than High School	High School Grad	Some College	College Grad	Over 65
HIGH IMMIGRATION							
LOS ANGELES	15.6%	3.2%	6.6%	2.3%	1.8%	2.6%	0.9%
NEW YORK	9.1%	2.1%	2.9%	1.7%	1.9%	2.5%	0.5%
SAN FRANCISCO	9.7%	2.2%	3.7%	1.5%	1.5%	2.5%	0.6%
MIAMI	16.9%	5.0%	7.3%	4.2%	4.3%	5.3%	1.9%
WASHINGTON DC	12.4%	3.6%	4.3%	2.3%	3.1%	4.0%	0.7%
CHICAGO	6.7%	1.3%	2.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.5%	0.3%
BOSTON	6.3%	1.4%	1.7%	0.9%	1.2%	2.3%	0.4%
SAN DIEGO	10.0%	2.4%	4.4%	1.9%	1.8%	2.5%	0.6%
HOUSTON	5.5%	1.5%	2.3%	0.9%	1.1%	2.0%	0.4%
PHILADELPHIA	3.1%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.8%	1.3%	0.2%
DALLAS	3.8%	1.1%	1.4%	0.7%	0.9%	1.3%	0.3%
HIGH INTERNAL MIGRATION							
ATLANTA	2.6%	0.9%	0.6%	0.6%	0.9%	1.3%	0.2%
TAMPA-ST. PETE	3.2%	1.3%	1.1%	1.0%	1.4%	1.6%	0.5%
SEATTLE	3.4%	1.3%	1.0%	1.1%	1.4%	1.7%	0.3%
PHOENIX	4.2%	1.3%	1.9%	0.9%	1.1%	1.4%	0.3%
ORLANDO	8.3%	2.4%	2.2%	1.8%	2.7%	2.4%	0.9%
LAS VEGAS	3.8%	1.8%	1.9%	1.2%	1.7%	2.1%	0.4%
SACRAMENTO	4.5%	1.2%	1.8%	0.9%	1.0%	1.5%	0.3%
WEST PALM BEACH	6.3%	1.6%	2.3%	1.2%	1.3%	1.5%	0.4%
CHARLOTTE	1.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.6%	0.8%	0.1%
RALEIGH-DURHRAM	2.2%	1.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.9%	1.9%	0.2%
PORTLAND	3.8%	0.8%	1.1%	0.6%	0.7%	1.2%	0.2%
NORFOLK	2.3%	2.3%	0.7%	1.9%	2.6%	2.7%	0.1%
NASHVILLE	1.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.6%	0.9%	0.1%
FORT MYERS	2.1%	0.8%	1.1%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	0.3%
DAYTONA BEACH	2.8%	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%	1.1%	1.3%	0.7%
HIGH OUT-MIGRATION							
DETROIT	2.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	1.3%	0.2%
PITTSBURGH	0.6%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.8%	0.0%
NEW ORLEANS	1.5%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.7%	1.2%	0.2%
CLEVELAND	1.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.9%	0.1%
DENVER	2.9%	0.9%	1.0%	0.6%	1.0%	1.3%	0.2%
ST. LOUIS	1.4%	0.6%	0.2%	0.4%	0.8%	1.0%	0.1%
MILWAUKEE	2.1%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.8%	0.1%
BUFFALO	1.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.9%	0.1%
OTHER							
COLUMBUS, OH	1.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.6%	1.1%	0.1%
MINNEAPOLIS-ST.PAUL	2.0%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	1.0%	0.1%
BALTIMORE	2.7%	1.1%	0.3%	0.6%	1.6%	1.8%	0.2%
INDIANAPOLIS	0.9%	0.5%	0.1%	0.3%	0.8%	0.8%	0.1%
KANSAS CITY	1.0%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.7%	1.1%	0.1%
PROVIDENCE	3.8%	0.9%	1.3%	0.5%	0.7%	1.1%	0.2%
CINCINNATI	0.8%	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.8%	0.0%
HARTFORD	6.1%	1.1%	1.4%	0.9%	1.0%	1.2%	0.2%
SAN ANTONIO	3.0%	1.9%	1.3%	1.3%	2.5%	2.4%	0.4%
ROCHESTER, NY	2.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%	1.0%	0.2%
SALT LAKE CITY	2.5%	1.0%	0.5%	0.7%	1.4%	1.2%	0.2%

Table U: Rates of Net Internal Migration,1985-90 by Social amd Economic Characteristics:

WHITES

Metro Areas	Below Poverty	Above Poverty	Less Than High School	High School Grad	Some College	College Grad	Over 65
HIGH IMMIGRATION							
LOS ANGELES	-7.5%	-1.3%	-3.6%	-3.9%	-3.1%	2.1%	-4.5%
NEW YORK	-13.0%	-5.6%	-5.5%	-6.7%	-7.9%	-4.3%	-7.1%
SAN FRANCISCO	-13.2%	-1.7%	-5.4%	-5.6%	-3.9%	2.9%	-3.9%
MIAMI	0.6%	2.2%	2.3%	1.4%	0.7%	3.7%	1.8%
WASHINGTON DC	-17.7%	1.3%	-5.8%	-5.3%	-1.7%	4.6%	-5.6%
CHICAGO	-16.9%	-2.2%	-4.5%	-3.9%	-3.6%	0.3%	-5.2%
BOSTON	-4.9%	-3.5%	-3.5%	-4.7%	-5.8%	-2.6%	-3.3%
SAN DIEGO	2.3%	4.2%	0.6%	-0.7%	2.3%	8.2%	3.8%
HOUSTON	-14.1%	-3.7%	-4.9%	-6.4%	-5.4%	-1.5%	-1.0%
PHILADELPHIA	-5.4%	-0.4%	-1.5%	-1.5%	-0.5%	1.3%	-1.8%
DALLAS	-13.7%	1.7%	-4.6%	-2.9%	0.3%	5.2%	0.0%
HIGH INTERNAL MIGRATION							
ATLANTA	-9.3%	7.4%	-0.4%	3.0%	7.5%	11.3%	0.2%
TAMPA-ST. PETE	6.3%	9.6%	7.0%	10.0%	9.8%	10.7%	7.7%
SEATTLE	2.6%	7.0%	1.8%	3.7%	6.3%	10.3%	1.0%
PHOENIX	3.4%	8.1%	3.4%	6.8%	7.8%	10.0%	8.1%
ORLANDO	8.6%	12.8%	7.5%	10.0%	12.7%	14.3%	5.6%
LAS VEGAS	18.4%	19.8%	19.9%	19.7%	19.9%	20.2%	18.3%
SACRAMENTO	9.2%	8.3%	4.0%	7.2%	8.8%	7.9%	3.5%
WEST PALM BEACH	2.7%	16.2%	10.5%	15.0%	15.4%	21.1%	13.4%
CHARLOTTE	-0.1%	7.6%	2.3%	5.4%	8.3%	11.4%	1.5%
RALEIGH-DURHRAM	22.0%	6.8%	2.0%	4.0%	8.0%	5.1%	5.0%
PORTLAND	2.9%	5.6%	1.5%	4.3%	5.9%	7.9%	2.8%
NORFOLK	-3.0%	1.3%	-1.6%	-3.0%	-2.0%	2.8%	2.1%
NASHVILLE	1.7%	6.9%	1.4%	5.0%	9.1%	9.0%	0.9%
FORT MYERS	14.4%	20.5%	15.3%	18.9%	23.3%	24.5%	13.6%
DAYTONA BEACH	15.6%	17.0%	14.9%	18.7%	16.7%	11.3%	11.7%
HIGH OUT-MIGRATION							
DETROIT	-9.7%	-2.2%	-3.8%	-3.3%	-2.4%	-2.2%	-5.0%
PITTSBURGH	-2.0%	-3.9%	-1.7%	-2.3%	-4.1%	-6.0%	-2.2%
NEW ORLEANS	-12.1%	-8.2%	-6.2%	-6.4%	-9.7%	-10.0%	-2.7%
CLEVELAND	-6.5%	-2.2%	-2.3%	-1.9%	-2.9%	-2.9%	-2.7%
DENVER	-6.5%	-3.2%	-4.3%	-5.0%	-3.8%	-2.4%	0.2%
ST. LOUIS	-7.9%	0.0%	-2.0%	-0.9%	0.3%	1.4%	-1.6%
MILWAUKEE	-9.1%	-2.1%	-2.5%	-3.1%	-2.4%	-1.4%	-2.8%
BUFFALO	0.8%	-2.9%	-1.8%	-1.9%	-2.8%	-5.9%	-2.8%
OTHER							
COLUMBUS, OH	8.2%	2.0%	-0.3%	1.0%	3.2%	-1.2%	-0.5%
MINNEAPOLIS-ST.PAUL	-4.2%	2.2%	-0.2%	0.2%	1.9%	3.8%	-0.1%
BALTIMORE	-2.8%	1.9%	-1.6%	-0.3%	1.0%	6.4%	-1.7%
INDIANAPOLIS	-7.3%	2.6%	-1.8%	0.1%	2.9%	6.9%	-1.5%
KANSAS CITY	-10.0%	3.0%	-1.5%	0.2%	3.0%	5.8%	-1.1%
PROVIDENCE	1.0%	0.0%	-0.6%	-0.5%	0.6%	0.8%	-1.2%
CINCINNATI	-0.3%	0.8%	-1.5%	-0.3%	1.1%	2.6%	-0.8%
HARTFORD	-10.5%	-0.9%	-1.9%	-2.1%	-1.5%	0.8%	-1.9%
SAN ANTONIO	-1.2%	-0.6%	-0.7%	-1.7%	-1.5%	1.3%	2.1%
ROCHESTER, NY	-3.2%	-1.9%	-1.2%	-2.1%	-1.8%	-3.5%	-2.2%
SALT LAKE CITY	-2.9%	-2.0%	0.3%	-2.0%	-2.3%	-2.9%	0.5%

Table V: Rates of Migration from Abroad, 1985-90 by Social amd Economic Characteristics: NON-LATINO WHITES*

Metro Areas	Below Poverty	Above Poverty	Less Than High School	High School Grad	Some College	College Grad	Over 65
HIGH IMMIGRATION							
LOS ANGELES	9.2%	1.6%	2.8%	1.7%	1.4%	2.2%	0.7%
NEW YORK	6.3%	1.3%	1.0%	1.1%	1.3%	2.1%	0.4%
SAN FRANCISCO	5.5%	1.5%	1.4%	1.1%	1.3%	2.3%	0.4%
MIAMI	2.3%	1.5%	0.7%	1.2%	1.6%	2.1%	0.5%
WASHINGTON DC	6.5%	2.8%	1.3%	1.6%	2.5%	3.5%	0.5%
CHICAGO	4.9%	0.9%	1.1%	0.9%	0.9%	1.4%	0.2%
BOSTON	4.1%	1.1%	0.8%	0.7%	1.0%	2.1%	0.3%
SAN DIEGO	3.7%	1.6%	1.0%	1.5%	1.5%	2.1%	0.4%
HOUSTON	1.7%	0.9%	0.3%	0.6%	0.8%	1.6%	0.3%
PHILADELPHIA	2.1%	0.6%	0.3%	0.4%	0.7%	1.2%	0.1%
DALLAS	1.7%	0.8%	0.4%	0.5%	0.7%	1.1%	0.2%
HIGH INTERNAL MIGRATION							
ATLANTA	1.6%	0.8%	0.3%	0.5%	0.8%	1.2%	0.1%
TAMPA-ST. PETE	1.5%	1.0%	0.6%	0.8%	1.2%	1.2%	0.4%
SEATTLE	2.9%	1.2%	0.8%	1.0%	1.3%	1.6%	0.2%
PHOENIX	1.6%	1.0%	0.5%	0.8%	1.1%	1.2%	0.3%
ORLANDO	2.9%	1.0%	0.5%	0.7%	1.3%	1.3%	0.2%
LAS VEGAS	1.6%	1.3%	0.7%	1.0%	1.6%	1.8%	0.3%
SACRAMENTO	3.3%	1.0%	1.0%	0.8%	0.9%	1.4%	0.2%
WEST PALM BEACH	3.1%	0.9%	0.5%	0.8%	1.0%	1.1%	0.3%
CHARLOTTE	1.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%	0.6%	0.8%	0.1%
RALEIGH-DURHRAM	2.1%	1.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.8%	1.8%	0.1%
PORTLAND	2.9%	0.7%	0.7%	0.5%	0.7%	1.1%	0.2%
NORFOLK	2.2%	2.1%	0.6%	1.8%	2.4%	2.5%	0.1%
NASHVILLE	1.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.8%	0.1%
FORT MYERS	1.2%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.3%
DAYTONA BEACH	1.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%	0.8%	0.4%
HIGH OUT-MIGRATION							
DETROIT	2.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	1.2%	0.2%
PITTSBURGH	0.5%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.8%	0.0%
NEW ORLEANS	0.7%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.6%	1.0%	0.1%
CLEVELAND	1.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	0.9%	0.1%
DENVER	2.1%	0.9%	0.4%	0.6%	0.9%	1.2%	0.2%
ST. LOUIS	1.1%	0.6%	0.2%	0.3%	0.7%	1.0%	0.1%
MILWAUKEE	1.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.8%	0.1%
BUFFALO	1.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.9%	0.1%
OTHER							
COLUMBUS, OH	1.1%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	1.0%	0.0%
MINNEAPOLIS-ST.PAUL	1.6%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	1.0%	0.1%
BALTIMORE	2.2%	1.0%	0.2%	0.6%	1.5%	1.7%	0.2%
INDIANAPOLIS	0.8%	0.5%	0.1%	0.3%	0.8%	0.8%	0.1%
KANSAS CITY	0.7%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.7%	1.0%	0.1%
PROVIDENCE	1.6%	0.7%	0.9%	0.4%	0.5%	1.0%	0.2%
CINCINNATI	0.8%	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.7%	0.0%
HARTFORD	2.7%	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	1.0%	0.1%
SAN ANTONIO	1.9%	2.1%	0.5%	1.3%	2.7%	2.1%	0.3%
ROCHESTER, NY	1.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.9%	0.1%
SALT LAKE CITY	2.0%	0.9%	0.3%	0.6%	1.3%	1.1%	0.1%

* Estimated as in text Table 5

Table W: Rates of Net Internal Migration, 1985-90 by Social amd Economic Characteristics:
NON-LATINO WHITES*

Metro Areas	Below Poverty	Above Poverty	Less Than High School	High School Grad	Some College	College Grad	Over 65
HIGH IMMIGRATION							
LOS ANGELES	-11.5%	-1.4%	-5.3%	-4.3%	-3.2%	2.2%	-4.7%
NEW YORK	-17.1%	-5.6%	-5.4%	-6.7%	-7.9%	-4.3%	-7.0%
SAN FRANCISCO	-15.8%	-1.6%	-6.4%	-6.0%	-4.0%	2.9%	-3.9%
MIAMI	-8.3%	0.3%	-2.4%	-0.3%	-1.4%	3.3%	0.4%
WASHINGTON DC	-20.9%	1.2%	-7.2%	-5.5%	-1.9%	4.5%	-5.6%
CHICAGO	-19.4%	-2.2%	-4.7%	-4.0%	-3.6%	0.4%	-5.2%
BOSTON	-5.9%	-3.6%	-3.8%	-4.7%	-5.9%	-2.6%	-3.3%
SAN DIEGO	0.7%	4.3%	-0.4%	-0.9%	2.1%	8.3%	3.8%
HOUSTON	-20.7%	-4.0%	-6.6%	-6.8%	-5.6%	-1.6%	-1.1%
PHILADELPHIA	-5.7%	-0.4%	-1.5%	-1.5%	-0.6%	1.4%	-1.8%
DALLAS	-15.8%	1.5%	-5.1%	-3.2%	0.1%	5.2%	-0.1%
HIGH INTERNAL MIGRATION							
ATLANTA	-10.1%	7.2%	-0.9%	2.9%	7.5%	11.2%	0.1%
TAMPA-ST. PETE	5.5%	9.5%	6.8%	9.9%	9.7%	10.8%	7.7%
SEATTLE	2.2%	6.9%	1.7%	3.7%	6.3%	10.3%	1.0%
PHOENIX	3.8%	8.5%	3.6%	7.0%	8.0%	10.1%	8.2%
ORLANDO	5.5%	11.9%	4.7%	9.2%	12.0%	14.2%	4.9%
LAS VEGAS	17.1%	19.8%	19.8%	19.5%	19.8%	20.4%	18.5%
SACRAMENTO	9.3%	8.4%	4.2%	6.9%	8.7%	8.1%	3.6%
WEST PALM BEACH	0.3%	16.1%	9.8%	14.8%	15.2%	21.3%	13.4%
CHARLOTTE	0.1%	7.5%	2.3%	5.3%	8.3%	11.4%	1.5%
RALEIGH-DURHRAM	21.7%	6.7%	1.8%	4.0%	7.8%	5.1%	4.9%
PORTLAND	2.7%	5.5%	1.5%	4.1%	5.9%	7.8%	2.7%
NORFOLK	-2.7%	1.2%	-1.5%	-3.0%	-2.3%	2.9%	2.1%
NASHVILLE	2.0%	6.8%	1.4%	5.0%	9.1%	9.0%	1.0%
FORT MYERS	13.0%	20.4%	14.6%	18.7%	23.3%	24.6%	13.5%
DAYTONA BEACH	15.0%	16.7%	14.7%	18.5%	16.3%	11.3%	11.7%
HIGH OUT-MIGRATION							
DETROIT	-9.8%	-2.2%	-3.9%	-3.3%	-2.4%	-2.2%	-5.0%
PITTSBURGH	-2.0%	-3.9%	-1.7%	-2.3%	-4.0%	-6.1%	-2.2%
NEW ORLEANS	-12.3%	-8.1%	-5.7%	-6.4%	-9.8%	-9.8%	-2.5%
CLEVELAND	-7.0%	-2.2%	-2.2%	-1.9%	-2.9%	-2.9%	-2.7%
DENVER	-7.8%	-3.3%	-5.0%	-5.3%	-3.9%	-2.4%	0.1%
ST. LOUIS	-7.9%	0.0%	-2.0%	-1.0%	0.3%	1.4%	-1.6%
MILWAUKEE	-9.6%	-2.1%	-2.6%	-3.0%	-2.4%	-1.3%	-2.8%
BUFFALO	0.6%	-2.9%	-1.8%	-1.9%	-2.7%	-5.8%	-2.8%
OTHER							
COLUMBUS, OH	8.1%	2.0%	-0.3%	1.0%	3.3%	-1.3%	-0.5%
MINNEAPOLIS-ST.PAUL	-3.7%	2.2%	-0.2%	0.2%	1.9%	3.8%	-0.1%
BALTIMORE	-2.9%	1.9%	-1.6%	-0.4%	1.0%	6.4%	-1.7%
INDIANAPOLIS	-7.1%	2.5%	-1.9%	0.1%	2.8%	6.8%	-1.5%
KANSAS CITY	-10.2%	3.0%	-1.6%	0.1%	2.9%	5.8%	-1.1%
PROVIDENCE	-0.1%	0.0%	-0.7%	-0.5%	0.5%	0.8%	-1.2%
CINCINNATI	-0.5%	0.8%	-1.5%	-0.3%	1.0%	2.6%	-0.9%
HARTFORD	-13.8%	-0.9%	-2.1%	-2.1%	-1.5%	0.7%	-1.9%
SAN ANTONIO	-6.0%	-1.5%	-2.8%	-2.8%	-2.6%	1.3%	2.5%
ROCHESTER, NY	-3.3%	-1.9%	-1.2%	-2.0%	-1.8%	-3.4%	-2.1%
SALT LAKE CITY	-1.8%	-2.0%	0.5%	-1.8%	-2.5%	-2.9%	0.5%

* Estimated as in text Table 5

Table X: Rates of Migration from Abroad, 1985-90 by Social amd Economic Characteristics:

BLACKS

Metro Areas	Below Poverty	Above Poverty	Less Than High School	High School Grad	Some College	College Grad	Over 65
HIGH IMMIGRATION							
LOS ANGELES	1.6%	1.5%	1.3%	1.6%	1.4%	1.5%	0.4%
NEW YORK	4.8%	4.7%	4.8%	3.9%	3.6%	3.2%	1.4%
SAN FRANCISCO	2.0%	1.4%	1.2%	1.2%	1.7%	2.1%	0.3%
MIAMI	8.0%	6.4%	6.2%	5.9%	7.2%	6.0%	3.1%
WASHINGTON DC	3.2%	3.1%	1.6%	2.5%	3.6%	3.9%	0.5%
CHICAGO	0.4%	0.5%	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%	0.8%	0.1%
BOSTON	7.5%	6.2%	7.6%	4.6%	5.0%	5.2%	3.1%
SAN DIEGO	3.7%	2.7%	2.7%	3.4%	3.5%	2.6%	0.1%
HOUSTON	0.9%	0.9%	0.6%	0.6%	1.1%	1.4%	0.2%
PHILADELPHIA	0.8%	1.0%	0.5%	0.9%	1.4%	1.5%	0.1%
DALLAS	0.8%	1.0%	0.4%	0.8%	1.5%	1.6%	0.1%
HIGH INTERNAL MIGRATION							
ATLANTA	1.0%	1.1%	0.4%	1.0%	1.7%	1.7%	0.1%
TAMPA-ST. PETE	1.5%	1.9%	1.2%	1.3%	3.4%	1.8%	0.3%
SEATTLE	4.0%	3.9%	1.8%	4.6%	4.8%	3.6%	0.7%
PHOENIX	1.2%	2.1%	0.8%	2.2%	2.6%	2.7%	0.5%
ORLANDO	3.5%	3.1%	3.3%	2.8%	3.1%	3.9%	1.4%
LAS VEGAS	1.9%	1.9%	1.5%	1.5%	3.2%	1.1%	0.8%
SACRAMENTO	1.0%	1.8%	0.5%	1.2%	2.6%	2.1%	0.4%
WEST PALM BEACH	5.7%	5.5%	7.1%	4.7%	3.7%	3.0%	0.8%
CHARLOTTE	0.7%	0.6%	0.2%	0.7%	1.1%	0.9%	0.2%
RALEIGH-DURHRAM	0.9%	1.0%	0.4%	0.7%	1.5%	1.4%	0.0%
PORTLAND	2.0%	1.1%	1.0%	1.6%	1.6%	1.1%	0.2%
NORFOLK	0.6%	2.2%	0.4%	2.4%	2.9%	2.3%	0.1%
NASHVILLE	0.3%	0.9%	0.1%	0.8%	1.5%	1.0%	0.0%
FORT MYERS	2.0%	1.7%	1.3%	2.9%	2.4%	4.1%	0.0%
DAYTONA BEACH	1.7%	1.0%	0.5%	1.1%	1.8%	1.5%	0.3%
HIGH OUT-MIGRATION							
DETROIT	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.7%	0.0%
PITTSBURGH	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.5%	1.2%	0.0%
NEW ORLEANS	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%
CLEVELAND	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%	0.5%	0.6%	0.0%
DENVER	3.0%	1.8%	1.5%	1.7%	3.0%	2.3%	0.0%
ST. LOUIS	0.5%	0.5%	0.1%	0.5%	0.9%	1.2%	0.1%
MILWAUKEE	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.8%	0.2%
BUFFALO	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%	1.0%	0.0%
OTHER							
COLUMBUS, OH	0.7%	0.6%	0.3%	0.4%	0.8%	1.6%	0.1%
MINNEAPOLIS-ST.PAUL	1.8%	2.2%	1.7%	1.7%	2.5%	3.8%	2.0%
BALTIMORE	0.6%	1.2%	0.3%	1.0%	1.9%	1.5%	0.1%
INDIANAPOLIS	0.2%	0.6%	0.2%	0.5%	1.1%	0.7%	0.0%
KANSAS CITY	0.5%	0.9%	0.6%	1.1%	1.7%	1.6%	0.1%
PROVIDENCE	8.7%	6.9%	7.6%	5.7%	6.2%	5.3%	0.9%
CINCINNATI	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.4%	0.7%	0.6%	0.1%
HARTFORD	2.6%	4.5%	4.4%	2.5%	3.9%	3.1%	1.1%
SAN ANTONIO	1.7%	4.7%	0.7%	2.7%	6.4%	4.5%	0.0%
ROCHESTER, NY	0.8%	1.3%	0.8%	1.1%	2.6%	1.3%	0.1%
SALT LAKE CITY	1.5%	5.9%	0.0%	4.2%	7.2%	7.0%	0.0%

Table Y: Rates of Net Internal Migration, 1985-90 by Social amd Economic Characteristics:

BLACKS

Metro Areas	Below Poverty	Above Poverty	Less Than High School	High School Grad	Some College	College Grad	Over 65
HIGH IMMIGRATION							
LOS ANGELES	-4.6%	0.5%	-1.8%	-2.0%	-1.1%	3.7%	-0.7%
NEW YORK	-6.9%	-4.7%	-5.0%	-5.1%	-7.0%	-4.2%	-4.6%
SAN FRANCISCO	-4.6%	-0.4%	-2.8%	-2.3%	-1.4%	2.3%	-1.4%
MIAMI	-0.1%	4.7%	1.4%	1.4%	4.7%	7.3%	4.6%
WASHINGTON DC	-3.1%	3.7%	-0.6%	1.1%	3.4%	7.2%	0.9%
CHICAGO	-7.0%	-2.4%	-3.8%	-3.5%	-3.8%	-1.6%	-1.6%
BOSTON	0.0%	-0.8%	-0.8%	-0.3%	-1.0%	-1.3%	-2.6%
SAN DIEGO	7.9%	4.4%	-3.5%	0.0%	1.1%	7.5%	2.3%
HOUSTON	-0.5%	0.4%	-1.0%	0.2%	-0.8%	-1.0%	0.6%
PHILADELPHIA	-1.7%	0.3%	0.1%	-0.2%	-0.3%	1.7%	-0.2%
DALLAS	0.2%	6.0%	-1.1%	2.4%	5.4%	10.5%	1.0%
HIGH INTERNAL MIGRATION							
ATLANTA	5.8%	13.9%	3.4%	8.4%	17.4%	19.8%	4.0%
TAMPA-ST. PETE	0.9%	4.3%	-0.4%	2.0%	4.3%	8.7%	4.1%
SEATTLE	3.7%	3.2%	1.4%	0.7%	2.9%	3.8%	1.0%
PHOENIX	8.2%	13.3%	6.9%	9.8%	13.1%	15.9%	8.8%
ORLANDO	5.6%	14.1%	7.7%	13.4%	17.4%	19.2%	8.8%
LAS VEGAS	11.9%	14.5%	15.8%	14.2%	14.4%	19.3%	18.6%
SACRAMENTO	16.9%	10.9%	12.8%	10.0%	13.2%	8.2%	8.0%
WEST PALM BEACH	-1.6%	5.4%	1.1%	5.4%	11.2%	12.1%	4.2%
CHARLOTTE	3.1%	4.5%	1.0%	3.7%	5.2%	7.7%	0.8%
RALEIGH-DURHRAM	8.2%	9.0%	5.8%	7.2%	11.9%	4.8%	4.2%
PORTLAND	7.4%	6.4%	3.4%	6.6%	7.1%	8.5%	3.0%
NORFOLK	6.2%	5.8%	2.4%	4.9%	6.3%	2.2%	3.4%
NASHVILLE	2.1%	3.7%	2.3%	2.7%	4.8%	0.2%	0.6%
FORT MYERS	5.2%	7.6%	4.5%	4.2%	15.7%	9.5%	10.7%
DAYTONA BEACH	-2.7%	5.2%	-0.1%	8.1%	7.8%	3.7%	7.2%
HIGH OUT-MIGRATION							
DETROIT	-0.3%	-0.8%	-1.0%	-1.1%	-2.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%
PITTSBURGH	2.2%	-4.4%	0.3%	-1.5%	-2.7%	-12.9%	0.0%
NEW ORLEANS	-2.0%	-4.7%	-1.6%	-2.9%	-6.0%	-9.1%	0.0%
CLEVELAND	0.3%	-1.3%	-1.4%	-1.5%	-3.5%	-3.2%	0.1%
DENVER	2.3%	1.6%	-1.1%	0.3%	2.8%	0.1%	2.1%
ST. LOUIS	-2.8%	-0.6%	-2.1%	-0.9%	-1.4%	-0.2%	-0.5%
MILWAUKEE	9.8%	0.2%	3.8%	1.1%	0.8%	-5.2%	1.7%
BUFFALO	2.0%	-2.4%	0.1%	-0.9%	-1.4%	-6.5%	-0.3%
OTHER							
COLUMBUS, OH	4.9%	3.8%	5.2%	5.1%	6.3%	0.6%	0.1%
MINNEAPOLIS-ST.PAUL	26.4%	9.6%	17.4%	15.8%	13.3%	7.0%	3.7%
BALTIMORE	1.5%	1.8%	-0.1%	1.2%	2.7%	3.1%	0.2%
INDIANAPOLIS	2.3%	3.5%	0.7%	3.0%	4.5%	4.4%	1.2%
KANSAS CITY	1.3%	0.7%	-0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	4.0%	0.7%
PROVIDENCE	1.5%	3.8%	2.7%	5.3%	3.7%	0.7%	-2.5%
CINCINNATI	1.3%	0.5%	0.6%	0.0%	1.9%	1.3%	0.3%
HARTFORD	1.2%	1.8%	0.6%	3.9%	1.7%	3.7%	-3.2%
SAN ANTONIO	0.5%	0.1%	-2.7%	-0.9%	-1.1%	-1.6%	1.4%
ROCHESTER, NY	0.7%	-1.9%	2.9%	0.3%	-3.3%	-10.7%	-4.5%
SALT LAKE CITY	22.7%	-3.6%	8.8%	-4.1%	-5.5%	1.3%	5.8%

Table Z: Rates of Migration from Abroad, 1985-90 by Social amd Economic Characteristics:

ASIANS

Metro Areas	Below Poverty	Above Poverty	Less Than High School	High School Grad	Some College	College Grad	Over 65
HIGH IMMIGRATION							
LOS ANGELES	32.3%	15.5%	21.1%	18.7%	13.8%	16.6%	14.4%
NEW YORK	38.3%	21.6%	23.0%	24.8%	22.5%	24.6%	15.5%
SAN FRANCISCO	33.7%	14.0%	19.8%	15.8%	12.2%	15.0%	12.1%
MIAMI	42.2%	17.4%	20.3%	17.9%	14.3%	20.5%	13.4%
WASHINGTON DC	52.5%	20.8%	27.1%	25.0%	17.3%	22.6%	18.2%
CHICAGO	38.0%	16.8%	24.5%	20.6%	15.8%	18.8%	17.7%
BOSTON	41.1%	21.0%	23.7%	23.7%	20.4%	28.4%	14.0%
SAN DIEGO	28.6%	15.1%	20.1%	15.7%	13.6%	19.8%	17.4%
HOUSTON	35.5%	14.8%	19.9%	16.2%	14.0%	18.4%	20.9%
PHILADELPHIA	36.3%	16.8%	24.0%	19.6%	18.2%	20.3%	21.5%
DALLAS	41.3%	16.2%	23.6%	18.2%	17.3%	20.2%	26.6%
HIGH INTERNAL MIGRATION							
ATLANTA	50.1%	23.5%	26.8%	24.7%	22.2%	29.0%	15.5%
TAMPA-ST. PETE	36.1%	13.6%	20.7%	13.9%	12.6%	15.6%	12.9%
SEATTLE	35.5%	14.5%	21.5%	14.6%	12.9%	15.8%	10.8%
PHOENIX	39.8%	15.7%	21.9%	18.8%	12.8%	22.3%	14.1%
ORLANDO	33.9%	14.7%	21.6%	13.9%	15.7%	16.4%	19.4%
LAS VEGAS	32.6%	14.4%	17.9%	14.9%	12.2%	17.7%	17.6%
SACRAMENTO	22.1%	11.3%	18.1%	11.4%	8.8%	13.5%	7.4%
WEST PALM BEACH	37.9%	18.8%	19.7%	17.5%	14.7%	26.6%	4.9%
CHARLOTTE	50.1%	21.3%	27.4%	25.4%	22.9%	20.7%	43.8%
RALEIGH-DURHRAM	54.5%	27.4%	24.9%	22.9%	22.6%	38.6%	18.0%
PORTLAND	36.5%	12.9%	19.9%	13.8%	13.0%	18.4%	13.7%
NORFOLK	21.3%	16.8%	21.3%	17.1%	12.9%	22.3%	21.2%
NASHVILLE	46.1%	26.0%	29.9%	19.6%	25.4%	31.1%	25.6%
FORT MYERS	23.1%	9.7%	10.5%	8.4%	9.9%	10.1%	9.4%
DAYTONA BEACH	48.7%	10.2%	13.0%	16.3%	13.6%	13.4%	0.0%
HIGH OUT-MIGRATION							
DETROIT	38.8%	20.9%	19.8%	21.7%	22.2%	28.5%	17.0%
PITTSBURGH	53.7%	18.8%	19.5%	20.8%	38.8%	28.3%	19.6%
NEW ORLEANS	15.2%	10.1%	8.2%	15.4%	8.4%	17.7%	10.1%
CLEVELAND	44.5%	17.4%	22.6%	16.4%	21.0%	23.2%	18.6%
DENVER	39.8%	13.7%	22.4%	14.8%	12.9%	18.1%	10.7%
ST. LOUIS	46.6%	16.8%	21.9%	16.7%	18.9%	23.6%	15.6%
MILWAUKEE	31.1%	18.2%	25.2%	14.8%	15.3%	24.9%	16.4%
BUFFALO	56.7%	21.7%	22.2%	18.0%	20.9%	34.5%	14.7%
OTHER							
COLUMBUS, OH	46.6%	29.4%	25.6%	35.0%	28.6%	40.2%	19.6%
MINNEAPOLIS-ST.PAUL	40.1%	16.0%	30.2%	16.4%	18.3%	24.6%	22.8%
BALTIMORE	34.5%	17.0%	21.2%	20.7%	14.5%	19.4%	15.5%
INDIANAPOLIS	36.4%	18.5%	11.5%	29.4%	18.4%	21.5%	15.1%
KANSAS CITY	32.0%	15.3%	17.4%	17.9%	15.3%	20.1%	11.0%
PROVIDENCE	41.8%	18.7%	21.6%	15.9%	20.8%	32.4%	19.2%
CINCINNATI	53.3%	15.5%	21.1%	20.4%	13.3%	24.4%	25.8%
HARTFORD	48.2%	20.7%	27.4%	18.1%	19.7%	24.5%	21.8%
SAN ANTONIO	26.9%	14.5%	13.0%	19.9%	13.3%	15.8%	7.9%
ROCHESTER, NY	45.4%	15.0%	12.7%	21.7%	20.2%	23.1%	20.5%
SALT LAKE CITY	35.3%	10.6%	16.3%	10.1%	14.3%	24.7%	7.1%

Table AA: Rates of Net Internal Migration, 1985-90 by Social amd Economic Characteristics:

ASIANS

Metro Areas	Below Poverty	Above Poverty	Less Than High School	High School Grad	Some College	College Grad	Over 65
HIGH IMMIGRATION							
LOS ANGELES	2.9%	2.7%	3.9%	1.4%	1.7%	3.5%	2.3%
NEW YORK	-5.4%	-1.1%	-2.4%	-1.7%	-2.5%	0.1%	-2.3%
SAN FRANCISCO	-1.2%	1.5%	0.9%	0.3%	0.1%	3.3%	1.1%
MIAMI	-6.2%	1.8%	3.6%	-2.6%	2.3%	1.3%	0.9%
WASHINGTON DC	-7.5%	3.8%	-0.4%	0.6%	1.9%	6.8%	0.1%
CHICAGO	-12.4%	-4.3%	-5.0%	-5.7%	-4.1%	-4.5%	-6.6%
BOSTON	10.1%	1.0%	2.4%	1.5%	1.4%	0.1%	-1.2%
SAN DIEGO	3.7%	3.1%	0.2%	2.1%	3.2%	5.5%	3.3%
HOUSTON	-9.7%	-6.6%	-8.9%	-4.7%	-4.5%	-6.2%	-1.8%
PHILADELPHIA	3.1%	0.8%	2.6%	2.0%	0.3%	1.0%	0.6%
DALLAS	-7.3%	2.7%	-6.5%	4.2%	2.6%	4.6%	-4.9%
HIGH INTERNAL MIGRATION							
ATLANTA	-5.0%	12.8%	8.0%	12.3%	15.5%	10.2%	10.7%
TAMPA-ST. PETE	-4.4%	12.3%	5.1%	10.7%	13.1%	14.5%	6.9%
SEATTLE	3.1%	3.1%	1.1%	2.5%	3.4%	3.7%	2.2%
PHOENIX	4.4%	6.0%	-1.6%	7.7%	8.6%	4.4%	5.3%
ORLANDO	19.5%	20.2%	13.8%	25.2%	19.2%	24.6%	6.2%
LAS VEGAS	14.8%	14.4%	14.0%	16.3%	18.8%	12.8%	17.6%
SACRAMENTO	16.5%	8.4%	8.2%	8.4%	8.3%	6.0%	6.1%
WEST PALM BEACH	-0.4%	14.6%	15.1%	29.3%	13.4%	6.4%	34.0%
CHARLOTTE	-6.4%	10.7%	5.7%	2.6%	6.7%	11.7%	-8.9%
RALEIGH-DURHRAM	11.3%	1.7%	-3.6%	10.2%	1.2%	-1.7%	18.0%
PORTLAND	-2.3%	1.4%	-2.1%	4.1%	1.2%	0.4%	2.1%
NORFOLK	6.3%	0.0%	-1.0%	1.0%	1.2%	0.6%	-0.8%
NASHVILLE	11.9%	-0.2%	0.1%	10.9%	9.8%	0.8%	15.9%
FORT MYERS	-38.5%	22.0%	12.3%	3.1%	45.3%	31.7%	22.6%
DAYTONA BEACH	-0.6%	7.9%	-2.7%	11.8%	14.9%	-4.7%	8.0%
HIGH OUT-MIGRATION							
DETROIT	0.2%	-1.5%	-0.4%	-2.2%	-3.6%	-2.5%	-10.7%
PITTSBURGH	-7.0%	-8.3%	-7.4%	-1.8%	-16.6%	-5.8%	-8.1%
NEW ORLEANS	-22.0%	-22.8%	-21.8%	-19.9%	-18.3%	-13.1%	-3.5%
CLEVELAND	-6.5%	-4.3%	-4.1%	-3.7%	-0.6%	-6.3%	-14.6%
DENVER	-12.6%	-6.5%	-9.0%	-6.6%	-11.6%	-6.0%	-10.2%
ST. LOUIS	-5.2%	-6.7%	-15.6%	-12.6%	-7.1%	-5.1%	-9.5%
MILWAUKEE	5.6%	-5.9%	-1.0%	-1.5%	3.6%	-6.0%	-3.3%
BUFFALO	4.4%	-11.1%	-12.2%	-11.9%	-6.2%	-11.8%	-12.7%
OTHER							
COLUMBUS, OH	10.3%	2.2%	-0.3%	10.0%	9.8%	-4.5%	-7.9%
MINNEAPOLIS-ST.PAUL	-0.3%	-3.1%	-1.1%	0.5%	-1.4%	-7.4%	-7.7%
BALTIMORE	9.4%	-0.6%	-1.5%	-0.6%	2.6%	-1.0%	-8.7%
INDIANAPOLIS	-14.1%	1.6%	2.0%	-2.4%	0.5%	3.1%	1.8%
KANSAS CITY	-22.3%	-8.7%	-14.5%	-19.1%	-17.3%	-2.0%	-3.4%
PROVIDENCE	3.3%	2.0%	8.9%	9.5%	3.5%	-10.1%	-5.4%
CINCINNATI	6.0%	5.5%	0.9%	8.2%	-3.4%	8.6%	-6.8%
HARTFORD	0.0%	6.5%	11.4%	3.3%	7.4%	1.7%	9.9%
SAN ANTONIO	-11.3%	-3.1%	-8.7%	-0.1%	-5.6%	-1.0%	-7.7%
ROCHESTER, NY	-3.9%	-7.1%	-6.1%	-7.3%	-12.1%	-9.7%	-25.1%
SALT LAKE CITY	-15.2%	-7.8%	-20.1%	-7.3%	-2.2%	-12.9%	-7.7%

Table AB: Rates of Migration from Abroad, 1985-90 by Social amd Economic Characteristics:

LATINOS

Metro Areas	Below Poverty	Above Poverty	Less Than High School	High School Grad	Some College	College Grad	Over 65
HIGH IMMIGRATION							
LOS ANGELES	22.0%	10.0%	11.4%	6.8%	5.5%	10.3%	3.9%
NEW YORK	12.4%	10.5%	10.0%	9.1%	8.3%	12.3%	4.9%
SAN FRANCISCO	22.2%	8.3%	10.3%	5.6%	5.5%	8.4%	3.2%
MIAMI	25.8%	12.0%	12.4%	12.2%	11.1%	15.3%	6.2%
WASHINGTON DC	47.2%	23.2%	28.5%	20.6%	16.6%	19.7%	10.7%
CHICAGO	14.4%	8.2%	8.1%	6.2%	5.9%	10.4%	5.9%
BOSTON	27.0%	19.0%	20.7%	16.6%	19.1%	21.6%	10.7%
SAN DIEGO	23.8%	9.2%	12.1%	7.5%	6.7%	11.8%	4.5%
HOUSTON	12.5%	5.8%	6.4%	4.2%	4.3%	10.3%	4.0%
PHILADELPHIA	14.7%	8.7%	9.3%	7.2%	10.4%	11.0%	6.6%
DALLAS	13.0%	6.3%	7.3%	3.9%	4.6%	8.4%	4.1%
HIGH INTERNAL MIGRATION							
ATLANTA	34.7%	13.5%	18.4%	10.5%	8.8%	12.3%	3.5%
TAMPA-ST. PETE	16.1%	7.7%	7.6%	7.0%	7.7%	9.3%	3.8%
SEATTLE	17.0%	7.3%	9.6%	7.6%	6.8%	9.0%	5.0%
PHOENIX	12.3%	4.8%	7.1%	2.6%	2.9%	6.6%	1.5%
ORLANDO	35.0%	19.9%	15.6%	19.5%	22.6%	23.8%	15.4%
LAS VEGAS	22.2%	9.4%	13.1%	5.6%	5.6%	11.8%	4.2%
SACRAMENTO	12.7%	4.3%	7.0%	2.8%	2.8%	4.8%	1.1%
WEST PALM BEACH	22.0%	11.3%	13.3%	11.0%	9.8%	13.4%	6.1%
CHARLOTTE	23.5%	11.0%	13.0%	7.4%	9.8%	9.1%	2.4%
RALEIGH-DURHRAM	32.7%	16.3%	24.2%	13.8%	8.6%	20.1%	7.0%
PORTLAND	21.8%	9.4%	17.4%	6.1%	2.6%	7.6%	4.6%
NORFOLK	7.9%	12.4%	7.1%	10.3%	13.0%	18.9%	3.3%
NASHVILLE	12.1%	6.5%	5.6%	2.9%	10.0%	8.6%	1.6%
FORT MYERS	12.9%	7.7%	9.8%	5.6%	6.4%	13.8%	3.1%
DAYTONA BEACH	23.6%	12.7%	12.9%	11.5%	11.5%	21.1%	19.8%
HIGH OUT-MIGRATION							
DETROIT	10.4%	3.6%	4.1%	3.2%	2.7%	11.2%	1.6%
PITTSBURGH	13.8%	6.7%	3.1%	1.8%	5.6%	17.6%	0.0%
NEW ORLEANS	15.9%	5.3%	6.6%	4.6%	5.0%	6.7%	3.7%
CLEVELAND	14.3%	5.6%	8.0%	5.2%	6.3%	11.2%	1.4%
DENVER	6.2%	2.2%	3.5%	1.3%	2.5%	4.0%	1.8%
ST. LOUIS	16.7%	5.2%	4.1%	3.7%	5.7%	10.4%	2.3%
MILWAUKEE	13.0%	5.2%	6.2%	5.2%	5.8%	9.7%	6.8%
BUFFALO	23.9%	8.4%	14.3%	9.7%	14.2%	12.6%	7.0%
OTHER							
COLUMBUS, OH	16.4%	8.5%	3.6%	7.4%	7.7%	12.9%	3.0%
MINNEAPOLIS-ST.PAUL	14.9%	4.9%	8.7%	4.7%	4.9%	13.4%	1.8%
BALTIMORE	24.2%	10.1%	9.0%	8.0%	10.5%	13.5%	5.0%
INDIANAPOLIS	9.2%	7.3%	3.7%	7.4%	10.0%	10.2%	6.6%
KANSAS CITY	11.6%	3.7%	6.1%	2.6%	4.5%	6.8%	0.0%
PROVIDENCE	28.0%	18.3%	19.8%	19.1%	14.7%	14.2%	9.6%
CINCINNATI	15.7%	7.0%	6.7%	5.5%	4.5%	12.1%	7.8%
HARTFORD	19.0%	13.0%	14.2%	11.2%	14.0%	15.4%	13.7%
SAN ANTONIO	3.3%	1.8%	1.8%	1.3%	2.1%	4.2%	0.8%
ROCHESTER, NY	17.8%	8.2%	9.7%	8.7%	6.5%	17.6%	9.9%
SALT LAKE CITY	8.0%	4.2%	4.2%	3.3%	4.8%	9.5%	1.4%

Table AC: Rates of Net Internal Migration, 1985-90 by Social amd Economic Characteristics:
LATINOS

Metro Areas	Below Poverty	Above Poverty	Less Than High School	High School Grad	Some College	College Grad	Over 65
HIGH IMMIGRATION							
LOS ANGELES	-2.6%	-0.7%	-1.2%	-1.5%	-1.6%	0.6%	-1.9%
NEW YORK	-5.5%	-5.2%	-4.9%	-5.9%	-7.0%	-5.0%	-7.0%
SAN FRANCISCO	-5.6%	-2.3%	-3.2%	-3.1%	-3.3%	1.4%	-3.5%
MIAMI	4.7%	5.6%	5.3%	5.7%	5.1%	5.0%	6.2%
WASHINGTON DC	3.1%	5.6%	6.3%	3.3%	2.1%	6.6%	-1.7%
CHICAGO	-4.3%	-1.2%	-1.8%	-1.7%	-2.7%	-2.1%	-5.7%
BOSTON	3.3%	1.5%	1.8%	0.4%	1.5%	-4.4%	-4.4%
SAN DIEGO	6.0%	3.6%	2.8%	2.5%	4.2%	5.9%	3.1%
HOUSTON	-1.8%	-0.4%	-1.3%	-0.6%	-1.5%	2.1%	0.2%
PHILADELPHIA	1.7%	0.9%	1.4%	1.1%	3.5%	1.4%	-0.5%
DALLAS	-0.5%	4.5%	0.0%	3.9%	6.6%	8.8%	0.4%
HIGH INTERNAL MIGRATION							
ATLANTA	17.6%	21.2%	25.3%	15.4%	15.2%	16.8%	5.5%
TAMPA-ST. PETE	13.3%	11.2%	10.2%	11.9%	12.7%	8.3%	5.7%
SEATTLE	11.0%	10.1%	3.1%	7.1%	9.8%	9.9%	5.6%
PHOENIX	3.8%	4.4%	1.5%	3.2%	6.3%	6.8%	1.6%
ORLANDO	27.6%	27.3%	31.8%	26.6%	26.1%	18.2%	20.4%
LAS VEGAS	28.2%	22.0%	22.9%	25.3%	20.3%	20.9%	13.2%
SACRAMENTO	7.1%	7.6%	3.2%	9.1%	9.4%	4.1%	1.4%
WEST PALM BEACH	11.6%	16.1%	13.0%	16.2%	21.7%	13.5%	15.8%
CHARLOTTE	2.1%	16.6%	19.4%	15.4%	13.0%	5.1%	-7.1%
RALEIGH-DURHRAM	27.1%	18.6%	20.9%	7.0%	34.0%	7.8%	23.1%
PORTLAND	5.5%	9.4%	6.3%	10.2%	9.5%	12.1%	6.1%
NORFOLK	7.7%	12.6%	-2.2%	4.1%	13.4%	3.4%	3.1%
NASHVILLE	-26.2%	19.7%	-3.3%	11.3%	17.9%	16.9%	-13.9%
FORT MYERS	33.7%	24.4%	23.3%	30.1%	26.5%	16.9%	27.8%
DAYTONA BEACH	24.2%	24.0%	20.1%	30.4%	33.1%	12.3%	10.2%
HIGH OUT-MIGRATION							
DETROIT	-2.0%	-1.0%	0.6%	-2.7%	-2.4%	-4.4%	-4.6%
PITTSBURGH	-7.6%	-2.8%	-10.1%	-0.4%	-6.6%	-3.3%	-1.1%
NEW ORLEANS	-10.4%	-13.4%	-13.8%	-9.9%	-9.4%	-13.1%	-5.5%
CLEVELAND	9.8%	-1.3%	0.3%	3.2%	-1.3%	0.5%	-1.7%
DENVER	0.6%	0.2%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.6%	0.1%	1.4%
ST. LOUIS	-3.8%	3.9%	-0.6%	3.3%	7.2%	3.3%	-3.1%
MILWAUKEE	6.2%	-2.2%	1.5%	-4.5%	-4.9%	-7.2%	-5.8%
BUFFALO	6.7%	-6.5%	-1.6%	1.3%	-0.3%	-19.9%	-0.7%
OTHER							
COLUMBUS, OH	8.2%	8.5%	15.8%	6.2%	4.4%	9.0%	0.0%
MINNEAPOLIS-ST.PAUL	5.0%	4.6%	3.4%	7.8%	3.8%	2.6%	-0.9%
BALTIMORE	7.6%	7.7%	2.8%	4.2%	7.4%	13.3%	-0.7%
INDIANAPOLIS	-11.4%	13.4%	7.5%	12.1%	12.6%	11.1%	-4.0%
KANSAS CITY	-4.8%	4.7%	2.4%	4.0%	4.7%	7.5%	0.6%
PROVIDENCE	13.8%	5.2%	8.5%	2.3%	8.8%	0.5%	1.3%
CINCINNATI	19.1%	10.1%	-0.6%	15.6%	10.8%	10.6%	5.1%
HARTFORD	2.2%	0.9%	2.7%	0.4%	0.2%	5.5%	-3.9%
SAN ANTONIO	-0.4%	-0.3%	-0.7%	-0.8%	0.2%	0.2%	0.8%
ROCHESTER, NY	2.0%	-1.6%	4.3%	-0.2%	-2.1%	-6.4%	-23.6%
SALT LAKE CITY	3.4%	-0.5%	1.6%	-0.7%	0.2%	-2.4%	1.1%