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Immigration and Internal Migration "Flight": 1990 Census Findings for California

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Population Studies Center
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ABSTRACT

Recent analyses of 1990 census migration data have pointed up disparities in the way immigration and internal migration contributions affect an area's demographic profile. They show that there is little overlap between States with large population gains from internal migration from other parts of the US, and States with large population gains from immigration from abroad. This emerging pattern along with the fact that immigration and internal migration select on very different demographic characteristics, may be leading toward a demographic "balkanization" of the nation's population.

This paper evaluates immigration-induced "flight" in a case study of California, based on an analysis of recently released migration data from the 1990 US census. The results presented here suggest that California's out-migration consists of two different migration systems: first, an immigration-induced "flight" that exports lower income and less-educated Californians, primarily, to the nearby States of Washington, Oregon, Nevada and Arizona. And second, a more "normal" migration exchange with the rest of the US that involves the exchange of better educated, higher income migrants. It is the former migration system which appears to be most responsive to the low-skilled immigration flows, while the latter should be responsive to more conventional labor market employment characteristics. This implies that, irrespective of changing economic conditions in the State, the continued immigration of low-skilled migrants will lead to more losses of native-born internal migrants to neighboring States and metropolitan areas. However, these migrant streams will not be made up of the "best and brightest" residents that characterize most conventional migration streams.

In addition to focusing on California's inter-state migration exchange, the paper also evaluates the impact of these streams on the populations of nearby States, and presents further information on internal migration dynamics for metropolitan areas and counties within California. The data in this paper are derived from both a 5% sample and the full 16.7% migration ("residence 5-years ago") tabulation of the 1990 census. These tabulations draw from the census question on "residence 5 years ago" and pertain to migration over the 1985-90 period. They represent the most current migration data that provide detailed social and demographic characteristics for migrants at the state and county level.

Data used: 1990 U.S. Census

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	1
Migration Dynamics and Demographic Selectivity	2
California Migration -- Two Separate Systems	3
Impacts on Nearby States	5
Immigration and Internal Migration within California	6
Conclusion	8
References	
Tables, Charts and Figures	
Appendix Tables	

LIST OF TABLES, CHARTS AND FIGURES

Tables

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

Table 2 Net Internal Migration Rates, 1985-90, for Social and Demographic Characteristics: Selected High Immigration, High Internal Migration, and High Out-migration States

Table 3 Immigration and Net internal Migration for California by Selected Social and Demographic Characteristics

Table 4 Net Internal Migration for California by Social and Demographic Characteristics decomposed into Exchanges with Nearby States and Rest of U.S.

Table 5 List of States with Greatest Negative and Positive Migration Exchanges for Whites, Blacks, Latinos, and Asians, 1985-90

Table 6 List of States with Greatest Negative and Positive Migration Exchanges with California: Selected Socio-demographic Categories, 1985-90

Table 7 Immigration and Net Internal Migration Components of 1985-90 Population Change for Selected Social and Economic Characteristics

Table 8 1985-90 Net Internal Migration for Nearby States; Attributable to Exchanges with California and Exchanges with Rest of U.S.

Table 9 Immigration and Internal Migration Components of 1985-90 Population Change

Table 10 Immigration and Internal Migration Components of 1985-90 Population Change for Selected Social and Economic Characteristics

Table 11 Zero-order Correlations between Measures of Migration from Abroad and Internal Migration 1985-90 for California Counties

Charts

Chart A 1985-90 Poverty Migration with Nearby Sates and the Rest of the U.S.

Chart B Migration Rates for Metro Areas 1985-90

Figures

Figure 1 Migration Classification of States

Figure 2 California Migration Exchanges with Other States: Non-Hispanic Whites, Blacks

Figure 3 California Migration Exchanges with Other States: Latinos, Asians

Figure 4 California Migration Exchanges with Other States: Poverty, Non-poverty

Figure 5 California Migration Exchanges with Other Sates: Less than High School, High School Graduates

Figure 6 California Migration Exchanges with Other States: College Graduates, Age 65 and Over

Figure 7 Metropolitan and Region Categories: California Counties

Figure 8 1985-90 Rates of Immigration and Net Internal Migration: California Counties

Figure 9 1985-90 Rates of Net Internal Migration for Poverty Population and College Graduates: California Counties

Appendix Tables

Appendix A Immigration and Internal Migration Components of 1985-90 Population Change California Counties, Classed by Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas

Appendix B Net Internal Migration Rates, 1985-90, by Social and Demographic Characteristics, California Counties, Classed by Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas

Appendix C Net Internal Migration, 1985-90, by Social and Demographic Characteristics, California Counties, Classed by Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas

Appendix D Immigration from Abroad, 1985-90, by Social and Demographic Characteristics, California Counties, Classed by Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas

IMMIGRATION AND INTERNAL MIGRATION "FLIGHT": 1990 CENSUS FINDINGS FOR CALIFORNIA

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Introduction

Recent analyses of 1990 census migration data have pointed up disparities in the way immigration and internal migration contributions affect an area's demographic profile. They show that there is little overlap between States with large population gains from internal migration from other parts of the US, and States with large population gains from immigration from abroad. This emerging pattern along with the fact that immigration and internal migration select on very different demographic characteristics, may be leading toward a demographic "balkanization" of the nation's population (Frey, 1994b).

If this scenario is valid, then it is important to focus attention on those States and metropolitan areas that serve as "ports-of-entry" for the continuing sharply directed immigration waves (Fix and Passel, 1991). These areas receive disproportionate numbers of immigrants dominated by minorities and lower skilled workers that will significantly affect their population and labor force compositions (Borjas and Freeman, 1992).

Just as important is the unique internal migration "flight" response, now evident in these States, that does not share the demographic selectivity patterns of usual long-distance migration within the United States (Frey, 1993, 1994a). In contrast to conventional long-distance migration patterns which select on the most educated, professional members of the labor force responding to a national labor market (Long, 1988), the new immigration-induced flight appears to select on poverty and working class households as well as persons with less than college educations. It is likely that this flight represents a response to competition from immigrants competing for low-skilled service and manufacturing jobs, to the housing cost squeeze on middle income households, and probably to some aversion to the new racial and ethnic diversity on the part of many whites (see interviews with Tilove and Hallinan, 1993; and results from earlier studies of 1980 census statistics in Filer, 1992; Walker, Ellis and Barff, 1992; and White and Imai, 1993). However, little is known about the nature of this immigration-induced internal migration which holds important implications for demographic change in High Immigration States.

This paper seeks to understand the nature of this immigration-induced "flight" in a case study of California, based on an analysis of recently released migration data from the 1990 US census. The results presented here suggest that California's out-migration consists of two different migration systems: first, an immigration-induced "flight" that exports lower income and less-educated Californians, primarily, to the nearby States of Washington, Oregon, Nevada and Arizona. And second, a more "normal" migration exchange with the rest of the US that involves the exchange of better educated, higher income migrants. It is the former migration system

which appears to be most responsive to the low-skilled immigration flows, while the latter should be responsive to more conventional labor market employment characteristics. This implies that, irrespective of changing economic conditions in the State, the continued immigration of low-skilled migrants will lead to more losses of native-born internal migrants to neighboring States and metropolitan areas. However, these migrant streams will not be made up of the "best and brightest" residents that characterize most conventional migration streams.

In addition to focussing on California's inter-state migration exchange, the paper also evaluates the impact of these streams on the populations of nearby States, and presents further information on internal migration dynamics for metropolitan areas and counties within California. The data in this paper are derived from both a 5% sample and the full 16.7% migration tabulation of the 1990 census. These tabulations draw from the census question on "residence 5 years ago" and pertain to migration over the 1985-90 period. They represent the most current migration data that provide detailed social and demographic characteristics for migrants at the state and county level.

Migration Dynamics and Demographic Selectivity

Before discussing the California case study, it is useful to review earlier findings which link a State's dominant migration dynamics with the demographic selectivity associated with migration. (See Frey 1993, 1994a for a fuller discussion). The significant distinction here is whether a State's dominant migration flow is comprised of immigration from abroad or internal migration from other States. To clarify this distinction, a typology of States is presented based on their dominant migration sources of change. (See Figure 1 and Table 1).

(Table 1 and Figure 1 here)

States classed as "High Immigration States" include the six States with largest 1985-90 migration from abroad, where the immigration component overwhelms net internal migration (California, New York, Texas, New Jersey, Illinois, Massachusetts). Each of these States tends to have large existing settlements of earlier immigrants from Latin America and Asia. The six States classed as "High Internal Migration States" (Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, Washington, Arizona) displayed greatest net increases in their migration exchanges with other States over the 1985-90 period. Moreover, in each case, these internal migration gains significantly exceeded those of the immigration component. (This is the case for Florida, as well, despite its strong attraction for immigrants.) These internal migration magnets are located, largely, in the South Atlantic and the Pacific and Mountain regions. Their allure lies with their growing economies and, in most cases, climatic and other amenities. Finally, a third class of States include five "High Out-migration States" -- Louisiana, Michigan, Ohio, Oklahoma and Iowa. These States displayed greatest net out-migration in their exchanges with other States and were not recipients of large immigration from abroad.

One clear distinction in migration selectivity involves the contrast of minority-white majority compositions of inflows to High Immigration States versus those to High Internal Migration States. That is, the dominant immigration stream to the former States is comprised, largely, of minorities from Latin American or Asian origins -- while the internal migrant gains to the latter States are made up of mostly native-born whites (and, in some cases, blacks). By themselves, these different processes will lead to wider disparities in the racial compositions between these two categories of States.

Yet, the present paper focuses on another distinction that exists across state categories. This involves the unique demographic selectivity of internal migration from High Immigration States, a process that differs from the more typical selectivity between gaining and losing States. The latter, more traditional interstate migration can be characterized as a "circulation of elites"

which disproportionately selects on higher income, better educated and professional migrants. Under this process, gaining States tend to increase their ranks in these categories, while losing States show disproportionate losses among these more valued demographic groups.

This traditional process still characterizes movement into the High Internal Migration States, and movement out of the High Out-migration States. The data in Table 2 show that in the two High Internal Migration States -- Georgia and Washington -- 1985-90 net migration gains are greatest among college graduates and lowest among high school dropouts and persons in poverty. The opposite of this process occurs in the two High Out-migration States, Louisiana and Iowa. Here, net out-migration is greatest among college graduates and least likely, among high school dropouts and persons in poverty.

(Table 2 about here)

This typical situation is not the case for 1985-90 internal migration from the two High Immigration States shown in Table 2. In both California and New Jersey, greatest out-migration occurs for persons with less than college educations and for their poverty populations. Moreover, in both States, there is a net in-migration of college graduates. In these High Immigration States there appears to be a link between immigration and internal out-migration at the lower end of the socioeconomic spectrum. Among other implications of this linkage, is a sharp change in the minority-majority composition of the less educated, and lower income populations of these States. (California's less-than-high school population and poverty population are already an majority/minority). The in-migration of more educated persons is also inconsistent with typical patterns, and reflect the operation of "dual economies" in these High Immigration States (Mollenkopf and Castells, 1991). In order to understand the nature of these emerging internal migration processes, the remainder of the paper focuses on California as a case study.

California Migration -- Two Separate Systems

The overall contributions of immigration from abroad and net internal migration from other States to California's population can be seen in Table 3. It is clear that over the 1985-90 period immigration dominates the State's population gains in almost all demographic categories. Yet, the greatest immigration gains (when expressed as rates per 100 1990 population) accrued to California's poverty population, its lowest income households, and persons with less than high school educations. As well, immigration contributes substantially to State's younger, Asian and Latino population.

(Table 3 here)

The overall net internal migration, however, reflects almost the mirror image of these patterns. Among internal migrants, those in poverty, with low incomes, and lesser education exhibit a net out-migration from the State. It is also noteworthy that while immigrants contribute substantially to California's child population, internal migrants with children are more apt to leave than move into the State. Still another important demographic group, among net out-migrants, is the older, retiree population. And among race and ethnic groups, only Asians show substantial net in-migration from other States, when expressed as a rate per 100 1990 population.

These overall net internal migration patterns camouflage two very different migration systems. One of these reflects California's migration exchanges with its nearby States -- Washington, Oregon, Nevada and Arizona. The other encompasses migration streams between California and the rest of the country. The former system is unique in two respects: first, it accounts for most of the net out-migration of Californians to other States. And second, it is largely responsible for the "mirror image" selectivity of internal out-migration from the State, in response to the large immigrant flows.

These patterns are made plain in Table 4 and in Chart A. When California's net internal migration is decomposed into the migration exchange with nearby States (Washington, Oregon, Nevada and Arizona), and the exchange with the rest of the US, one finds a negative exchange of -190,000 migrants with the former and a positive exchange of +363,000 with the latter over the 1985-90 period. In its exchange with each nearby State, California lost 59,000 migrants to Nevada, 55,000 to Washington, 48,000 to Oregon and 27,000 to Arizona. While these net losses occurred for a broad array of social and demographic categories, they were especially selective among poverty, low income and less educated migrants, among households with children, elderly migrants, and whites. The only demographic categories which did not show a net out-migration with these nearby States were high income households and Asians -- each of which showed only a minimal net in-migration over the 1985-90 period.

By contrast, net in-migration to California from the rest of the US is positive for most socio-demographic categories but particularly among those with highest incomes, the best educations, and among younger people, especially those with children. The contrast between these migration exchanges and those with nearby States are particularly striking on measures of education and household income. While the latter exchange led to an "exporting" of 145,000 Californians with less than college educations, the former exchange brought into the State 160,000 college graduates from non-nearby States. Similarly, while California lost 85,000 households with incomes under $35,000 to its neighboring States, it gained over 100,000 households with incomes of over $50,000 in its exchanges with the rest of the country.

(Table 4 here)

The first migration system, between California and its nearby States, represents a spreading out of low and middle income households, often with children, which have greater demographic similarities to immigrants to California than to internal-migrants from other States. These out-migrants appear to be responding to competition for jobs, housing, and perhaps the increased social costs associated with immigration that are less problematic in neighboring States. What is unusual is the "spreading out" nature of this migration which is essentially long distance migration to neighboring States. Typically, long distance migration responds to specific "pulls" associated with economic opportunities, amenities, or family and friendship ties. This migration system, between California and its neighboring region, is clearly responding to "push" factors in California.

The second migration system, between California and the rest of the country, is much more typical. It is selective among those demographic groups which participate in a nation-wide labor market and, at least during the 1985-90 period, found a demand for their skills in the professional ranks or in "knowledge-based" industries in the dynamic economies of Los Angeles, San Francisco and their environs. Although some segments of the immigrant population are also highly skilled, their relative numbers are small and do not pose the same competition for well-educated migrants from other States, that they do for high school graduates or dropouts. It is quite likely that the post-1990 period with its recessions and defense industry cutbacks has reduced the demand for these well-educated migrants associated with California's "second" migration system (Bolton, 1993a, 1993b). Yet, unlike the migrants in the "first" migration system -- with nearby States -- these more traditional migrants are likely to re-emerge when California's economy again picks up because they are less affected by the continued immigrant flows.

It should be pointed out that although California experiences a net gain with non-nearby States, the gain is not positive with each of the other States in the US. Among these remaining 46 (including the District of Columbia), 31 send more migrants to California than they get back. Still, the losses that California incurs to other non-nearby States are relatively small in comparison to their losses with Washington, Oregon, Nevada, and Arizona. Significant losses

(greater than 5,000 out-migrants) are only incurred with Florida, Virginia, Georgia, North Carolina, and Tennessee -- all in the nation's booming South Atlantic region.

Tables 5, 6 and Figures 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 display lists and maps that show migration exchanges with California for selected social and demographic groups. While the neighboring States dominate negative migration exchanges for most of these groups, this is not the case for all. For example, Georgia represents a significant "export" State for California's blacks, and Florida gains more Latinos from the California exchange than does any other State. Only six States gain Asians in their exchanges with California and only eight States college graduates from California.

(Tables 5 and 6 and Figures 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 here)

Among States from which California gains in migration exchanges, Texas, New York and Illinois dominate as major "importers." While all three States are High Immigration States, they also experienced economic slow-downs during the late 1980s (especially Texas). Louisiana, Michigan and New Jersey are also dominant "senders" of migrants to California. Another dominant "import" State for California is Colorado which sent especially large numbers of whites, high school, and college graduates over the 1985-90 period. Although only the top ten "import" States are displayed in Tables 5 and 6, the maps make clear that California experienced migration gains with most of the rest of the country on many of these social and demographic measures. At the same time, their negative exchanges are heavily focussed on the four nearby States.

Impacts on Nearby States

In light of California's unique migration relationship with its nearby States, the question can be raised: How did California's "exports" affect demographic change in Washington, Oregon, Nevada, and Arizona? This is significant because, as has been shown, these migration exchanges are not selective on the "best and brightest" of California's resident population.

Table 7 displays overall migration rates associated with immigration from abroad and net internal migration for California and each of the nearby States. (he latter rates pertain to overall internal migration rather than just the California to neighboring State exchanges). Although each of California's four neighboring States is also affected by immigration from abroad, they are affected much more substantially by internal migration. The growth due to internal migration is 2-3 times as high as that due to immigration in Arizona, Washington and Oregon. It is more than 5 times as high in Nevada, which increased its population by over 15% as a result of 1985-90 internal migration from other States.

(Table 7 here)

What is also clear from States' internal migration rates is that these States are not only gaining the "best and the brightest" through the traditional migration route but they are also gaining large numbers of poverty and less-skilled migrants, as well as elderly and Latino migrants in their exchanges with other States. Extremely high rates of internal migration growth in Nevada are not particularly selective on any socio-demographic characteristic. The State is gaining high school dropouts at almost the same rate that it is gaining college graduates. Although they show lower rates of growth, internal migration to each of the other three nearby States also does not differ sharply across income or education lines.

Internal migration plays a different role in these four States than it does for California. In California, internal migration serves as a vehicle for "exporting" lower-skilled and low income migrants to other States, partially alleviating the much greater gains contributed by the dominant,

immigration component. In each of the other four States, internal migration dominates immigration in all categories -- including gains in their poverty populations, college dropout and high school graduate populations. The California -- nearby State contrast is particularly dramatic for the metropolitan areas depicted in Chart B. Rates of out-migration for the poverty population are especially large in San Francisco-Oakland and Los Angeles CMSAs (Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas). But in Nevada's Reno and Las Vegas MSAs (Metropolitan Statistical Areas), the California in-flow serves to inflate population gains at the lower end of the socio-economic spectrum.

(Chart B here)

The unique migration relationship between California and its nearby States prompts the following question: To what extent do California's migration "exports" affect overall net migration gains in Washington, Oregon, Nevada and Arizona? And do California's contributions substantially increase gains in these States' poverty and low-skilled populations? The data in Table 8 provide some answers by showing the relative contributions from exchanges with California and exchanges with the rest of the US in each State's net migration gains for the 1985-90 period. Overall, California's exchanges had their greatest impact on Oregon, accounting for 58% of the State's net migration gains. This is attributable, in part, to Oregon's weaker economy during this period and, therefore, its smaller draw of migrants from the nationwide pool. Nonetheless, California accounted for 34% of the net gains in Nevada, 27% of those in Washington, and 11% in Arizona.

(Table 8 here)

Despite these variations in overall contributions, California's "exports" make significant and, in some cases, overwhelming contributions to nearby States' poverty, unskilled and elderly migration gains. California "imports" account for 62% of Nevada's poverty migration gains and 56% of Oregon's over the 1985-90 period. They also account for well over one-third of such gains in Arizona and Washington. In all four States, California contributions account for substantially greater shares of high school dropout and high school graduate migration gains than is the case for college graduates. (Arizona actually loses college graduates in its exchange with California). Hence, the relatively similar levels of gains, across education categories, that were displayed by these States overall (in Table 7), are the result of: gains in less-skilled and poverty migrants in exchanges from California, and gains in college graduate and higher income migrants in exchanges from other parts of the country.

Finally, it is clear that the elderly out-flow from California has "spilled over" into these surrounding States and contributed, substantially, to their elderly population gains. Eighty percent of Oregon's elderly migration gains, 62% of Nevada's, and 56% of Washington's are attributable to California's elderly "exports." The share is smaller -- 23% for Arizona which serves as a national "magnet" for retirees.

Immigration and Internal Migration within California

While immigration-internal migration dynamics are plainly at work in California's exchanges with neighboring States, these linkages also exist for redistribution within California. Immigration is not distributed uniformly across the State's metropolitan areas and counties, but is sharply focussed on a few "port-of-entry" areas. This is evident from the list of California metropolitan areas, shown in Table 9. The lion's share of 1985-90 immigrants from abroad focussed predominantly on two CMSAs, Los Angeles and San Francisco-Oakland. Both of these exhibit a substantial net out-migration of internal migrants to other California and out-of-State destinations. Nearby major metropolitan areas, San Diego and Sacramento, receive the next greatest number of immigrants, but also capture the greatest numeric gains in internal migrants,

among the State's metropolitan areas. Some of the these may be "spillover" migrants from Los Angeles and San Francisco, but these areas also constitute magnets for migrants from other parts of the country. Some other metropolitan areas show large percentages of internal migration increases. These include the central region metro areas of Modesto and Stockton as well as the smaller northern MSAs, Chico and Redding.

(Table 9 here)

Table 10 focuses, specifically, on the selectivity of migration for selected metropolitan areas. Of interest here is the contrast in internal migration selectivity between the high immigration metros, Los Angeles and San Francisco-Oakland, on the one hand, and that for San Diego and Sacramento, on the other. The selectivity patterns for the former two areas are exaggerated versions of the California state-wide patterns, discussed above. That is, for both areas there is an accentuated net out-migration of the poverty population, as well as for the elderly population, but an in-migration of college graduates.

(Table 10 here)

Both Sacramento and San Diego stand in contrast to these two larger "port-of-entry" metros. Both gain internal migrants in all socio-demographic categories but Sacramento appears to pick up more "spillover" migration while its higher gains in the poverty, less-than-high school and high school graduate populations. San Diego's gains are less likely to come from these groups, while the metro attracts significant gains in college graduates.

A more comprehensive view of these immigration-internal migration dynamics can be gained from an examination of county-level changes. These data are displayed in Figures 7, 8, and 9 based on statistics presented in Appendixes A, B, C and D. These data point up nuances which were not apparent with the metropolitan area-wide data. For example, within the Los Angeles CMSA there is a sharp internal net out-migration away from Los Angeles and Orange Counties but into Riverside and San Bernardino Counties (see Figure 8 and Appendix A). Yet, the percent gains to Riverside County are larger for college graduates, the elderly and the non-poverty population than for the poverty population. The percent gains to San Bernardino County are also large and are more evenly distributed among demographic categories. Finally, the modest net internal migration gain in Ventura County is the product of heavy net out-migration among poverty and low-skilled residents and significant in-migration of college graduates.

(Figures 7, 8 and 9 here)

Within the San Francisco CMSA, greatest numeric migration from abroad occurs to San Francisco, Alameda and Santa Clara Counties, the same counties that show the greatest net internal out-migration. While San Francisco County's net out-migration encompassed all demographic categories, Alameda and Santa Clara Counties showed net gains for college graduates. Other patterns that the county migration data point up are high rates of internal migration growth for non-metropolitan counties in the Northern Region (Del Norte and Lassen), in the Sierra Foothills (Nevada, Amador, Calaveras, and Tuolumne) and in the Central Region (San Luis Obispo). The Sierra Foothills' non-metropolitan counties are particularly attractive to the elderly retirement-aged population.

Overall, there does appear to be a relationship between migration from abroad and internal migration even across the 58 counties of California. This is apparent from a view of the Figures as well as from the data presented in Table 11. Here, zero-order correlations are calculated between immigration from abroad and internal migration specific to various social and demographic groups. When based on the total numbers of immigrants and internal migrants (column 1), it is clear that there is a significant negative relationship between a county's

immigration from abroad and its net internal migration for several population subgroups. The correlation is somewhat stronger for the net out-migration of the poverty population and the elderly, than for other demographic categories. In fact, the negative relationship is not statistically significant at the .05 level for college graduates. When these correlations are based on rates rather than total numbers (column 2), a similar result is obtained. Again, the negative correlation between immigration and college graduate net migration is not statistically significant.

(Table 11 here)

Conclusion

This paper provides evidence that two separate migration systems are emerging in the "High Immigration State" of California, based on an analysis of recently released 1990 census migration tabulations. The first system involves migration exchanges between California and its nearby States as well as across counties and metropolitan areas within the State. This pattern shows a negative relationship between immigration from abroad and net internal migration which is most pronounced for low income, lesser skilled and elderly migrants. The "exportation" of these migrant groups from California to neighboring States contributes appreciably to these States' migration gains in poverty, less-educated, and elderly populations. This internal migration system is unique because of its apparent "push" impetus of immigration, because it selects on lower rather higher socio-demographic characteristics, and because of its spatial limitation which is circumscribed by States and metropolitan areas in close proximity to the area of origin.

The second migration system appears to be operating as a more conventional exchange between California and other parts of the country. The migrants participating in this redistribution process are selective on college graduates, upper income households, and professionals who are participating in a nationwide job market. Their movement to California during the 1985-90 period reflects the relatively good economy of the State during the late 1980s. Unlike the migrants in the first system, these migrants are less hindered by competition with large numbers of less skilled immigrants flowing into the State.

This assessment of California's migration patterns suggests that the first migration system is most responsive to the size and composition of immigration into California, while the second migration system is most responsive to the state of the economy as it affects the employment prospects of professionals and highly skilled workers in "knowledge-based" industries. The post-1990 recessions and defense cutbacks slowed or reversed California's gains for the migrants in the second, nation-wide migration system. Yet, these migration streams should be expected to rebound with reversals in the State's economic fortunes. However, the out-migration associated with the first system seems to respond more closely to competition with immigrants for jobs, housing, and perhaps some uneasiness at the increasing diversity in the State. The fact that this movement was in place prior to California's more recent economic woes suggests an immigration-internal migration connection, with both economic and cultural foundations, which is less responsive to cyclical or recessionary trends.

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

Rank	State	Contribution to 1985-90 Change (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: Net Internal Migration Rates*, 1985-90, for Social and Demographic Characteristics: Selected High Immigration, High Internal Migration, and High Out-migration States

Rates	California	New Jersey	Georgia	Washington	Louisiana	Iowa
Poverty	-1.2	-9.5	2.5	5.5	-3.0	0.3
Non-Poverty	0.7	-1.4	5.1	4.5	-7.2	-4.2
Less than High School	-0.7	-2.1	2.2	3.5	-2.6	-0.6
High School Graduate	-0.5	-2.5	5.1	4.3	-7.2	-2.6
College Graduate	3.3	0.8	7.8	7.4	-12.0	-12.1

* Rates per 100 1990 Population

Source: Population Studies Center, University of Michigan Compiled from 5 percent sample of 1990 US Census

Table 3: Immigration and Net Internal Migration for California
by Selected Social and Demographic Characteristics

	Migration 1985-90		Rate per 100 1990 Pop.	
	Immigration from Abroad	Net Internal Migration	Immigration from Abroad	Net Internal Migration
Total	1,498,608	173,586	5.5	0.6
Race/Latino Status				
NH-Whites	280,703	109,176	1.7	0.7
Blacks	35,860	19,744	1.8	1.0
Asians	441,996	70,974	14.4	2.3
Latinos	739,838	-10,726	9.9	-0.1
Ages				
5 to 14	232,076	-6,857	35.4	-1.0
15 to 24	457,430	134,768	9.3	2.7
25 to 34	417,984	112,375	6.8	1.8
35 to 44	187,523	17,562	3.9	0.4
45 to 54	88,556	-1,327	7.5	-0.1
55 to 64	57,297	-34,030	2.5	-1.5
65 +	49,778	-35,441	1.6	-1.1
Poverty Status for Persons				
Below Poverty	445,150	-41,832	12.4	-1.2
Above Poverty	1,017,329	174,262	4.1	0.7
Household Income				
Below $5,000	44,482	-20,974	9.9	-4.7
$5-10,000	42,899	-23,447	5.0	-2.8
$10-15,000	55,838	-26,845	6.9	-3.3
$15-25,000	124,416	-34,180	7.1	-2.0
$25-35,000	103,976	-6,771	6.4	-0.4
$35-50,000	111,579	26,317	5.6	1.3
$50-75,000	93,272	62,193	4.7	3.1
$75,000+	59,956	63,411	3.9	4.1
Education				
Less than HS	325,250	-32,169	7.3	-0.7
HS Grad	285,648	-51,456	2.9	-0.5
Coll Grad	190,240	142,764	4.4	3.3

Source: Population Studies Center, University of Michigan, compiled from 5 percent sample of 1990 US Census

Table 4: Net Internal Migration for California by Social and Demographic Characteristics decomposed into exchanges with nearby states and rest of U.S.

	Net Migration 1985-90		Rate per 100 1990 Pop.	
	With Nearby States*	With Rest of U.S.	With Nearby States*	With Rest of U.S.
Total	-190,083	363,669	-0.7	1.3
Race/Latino Status				
NH-Whites	-153,807	262,983	-0.9	1.6
Blacks	-8,547	28,291	-0.4	1.4
Asians	1,186	69,788	0.0	2.3
Latinos	-27,858	17,132	-0.4	0.2
Ages				
5 to 14	-32,502	25,645	-5.0	3.9
15 to 24	-2,478	137,246	-0.1	2.8
25 to 34	-34,327	146,702	-0.6	2.4
35 to 44	-31,562	49,124	-0.7	1.0
45 to 54	-19,378	18,051	-1.6	1.5
55 to 64	-31,688	-2,342	-1.4	-0.1
65 +	-39,525	4,084	-1.2	0.1
Poverty Status for Persons				
Below Poverty	-38,616	-3,216	-1.1	-0.1
Above Poverty	-157,296	331,558	-0.6	1.4
Household Income				
Below $5,000	-8,088	-12,886	-1.8	-2.9
$5-10,000	-13,524	-9,923	-1.6	-1.2
$10-15,000	-16,015	-10,830	-2.0	-1.3
$15-25,000	-28,716	-5,464	-1.6	-0.3
$25-35,000	-18,929	12,158	-1.2	0.7
$35-50,000	-12,290	38,607	-0.6	1.9
$50-75,000	2,245	59,948	0.1	3.0
$75,000+	4,626	58,785	0.3	3.8
Education				
Less than HS	-35,823	3,654	-0.8	0.1
HS Grad	-108,895	52,439	-1.1	0.5
Coll Grad	-16,762	159,526	-0.4	3.7

* Washington, Oregon, Nevada and Arizona

Source: Population Studies Center, University of Michigan, compiled from 5 percent sample of 1990 US Census

TABLE 5: List of States with Greatest Negative and Positive Migration Exchanges for Whites, Blacks, Latinos, and Asians, 1985-90

RANK	GREATEST NEGATIVE EXCHANGES WITH CALIFORNIA									
	Total		Whites		Blacks		Latinos		Asians	
	State	Size	State	Size	State	Size	State	Size	State	Size
1.	NV	-59,091	WA	-48,322	NV	-3,759	FL	-9,452	NV	-1,004
2.	WA	-55,414	NV	-45,031	GA	-3,560	WA	-8,582	NC	-677
3.	OR	-48,247	OR	-44,872	WA	-2,448	NV	-8,086	GA	-260
4.	AZ	-27,331	AZ	-15,641	AZ	-2,173	AZ	-6,547	DE	-128
5.	FL	-23,174	FL	-12,662	VA	-1,842	OR	-4,643	NH	-50
6.	VA	-11,629	VA	-7,678	FL	-1,540	VA	-1,304	VT	-25
7.	GA	-10,042	NC	-7,102	TN	-738	NM	-1,174		
8.	NC	-7,977	GA	-6,393	NC	-693	GA	-1,029		
9.	TN	-5,382	AR	-5,752	UT	-519	CT	-536		
10.	AR	-4,614	TN	-3,524	KS	-416	NJ	-533		

RANK	GREATEST POSITIVE MIGRATION EXCHANGES WITH CALIFORNIA									
	Total		Whites		Blacks		Latinos		Asians	
	State	Size	State	Size	State	Size	State	Size	State	Size
1.	TX	68,510	TX	48,474	IL	6,941	TX	11,500	TX	11,834
2.	NY	60,350	NY	43,708	NY	6,288	NY	7,004	IL	8,294
3.	IL	48,719	IL	33,654	LA	5,316	LA	2,873	NY	6,375
4.	CO	37,064	CO	30,931	MI	2,631	IL	1,828	HI	5,983
5.	LA	22,673	MI	14,149	TX	2,513	CO	1,580	LA	3,198
6.	MI	19,267	NJ	12,623	OH	2,088	MI	1,083	OH	2,720
7.	NJ	15,482	UT	11,999	MS	1,525	UT	979	KS	2,718
8.	PA	13,189	LA	11,944	IN	1,379	HI	895	PA	2,641
9.	OH	13,019	AK	11,278	PA	1,221	AK	803	MI	2,545
10.	OK	12,911	PA	10,007	MO	997	OK	685	CO	2,532

Source: Population Studies Center, University of Michigan Compiled from 5 percent sample of 1990 US Census

TABLE 6: List of States with Greatest Negative and Positive Migration Exchanges with California: Selected Socio-Demographic Categories, 1985-90

RANK	GREATEST NEGATIVE EXCHANGES WITH CALIFORNIA											
	Poverty		Non-Poverty		Less than High School		High School Graduate		College Graduates		Elderly	
	State	Size	State	Size	State	Size	State	Size	State	Size	State	Size
1.	OR	-10,170	WA	-51,419	NV	-12,140	WA	-29,324	WA	-10,049	OR	-12,676
2.	WA	-9,918	NV	-49,621	OR	-9,132	NV	-28,916	OR	-4,877	NV	-10,474
3.	AZ	-9,677	OR	-41,501	WA	-7,280	OR	-28,799	NV	-4,109	AZ	-9,070
4.	NV	-8,851	FL	-22,838	AZ	-7,271	AZ	-16,856	VA	-1,658	WA	-7,305
5.	FL	-3,728	AZ	-14,755	FL	-5,249	FL	-13,073	FL	-430	FL	-3,537
6.	ID	-2,246	GA	-10,554	AR	-1,781	GA	-5,988	ME	-331	AR	-1,597
7.	MO	-2,006	VA	-9,442	GA	-1,627	VA	-4,804	GA	-304	UT	-1,341
8.	NC	-1,828	NC	-4,306	MO	-1,625	NC	-3,885	NC	-6	MO	-1,304
9.	OK	-1,755	TN	-3,022	VA	-1,011	MO	-3,788			NM	-1,174
10.	OH	-1,691	AR	-2,889	TN	-913	AR	-3,204			TX	-1,072

RANK	GREATEST POSITIVE MIGRATION EXCHANGES WITH CALIFORNIA											
	Poverty		Non-Poverty		Less than High School		High School Graduate		College Graduates		Elderly	
	State	Size	State	Size	State	Size	State	Size	State	Size	State	Size
1.	TX	6,177	TX	62,056	TX	5,759	TX	20,285	NY	23,565	NY	5,999
2.	IL	5,399	NY	54,875	NY	5,332	NY	17,181	TX	21,038	IL	4,183
3.	NY	5,261	IL	40,109	IL	3,188	IL	11,711	IL	16,213	NJ	2,533
4.	LA	1,922	LA	18,815	LA	1,594	CO	9,869	CO	11,785	MI	1,818
5.	NJ	1,784	HI	7,813	HI	1,420	LA	6,872	MI	8,060	PA	1,159
6.	HI	1,058	AK	12,379	AK	946	AK	6,035	MA	7,920	MA	963
7.	AK	943	NJ	10,501	NJ	779	NJ	3,932	OH	7,311	OH	797
8.	CT	918	CO	34,429	CO	770	UT	3,489	PA	6,596	MN	747
9.	MI	818	UT	16,091	UT	576	OK	3,237	UT	6,184	CT	692
10.	PA	773	KS	4,041	KS	533	WY	2,736	WI	4,637	WI	605

Source: Population Studies Center, University of Michigan Compiled from 5 percent sample of 1990 US Census

Table 7: Immigration and Net Internal Migration Components of 1985-90 Population Change for Selected Social and Economic Characteristics.
California and Nearby States

Rates	California	Washington	Oregon	Nevada	Arizona
Immigration from Abroad (Rates per 100 1990 Population)					
Total	5.5	2.3	1.6	2.7	2.4
Whites	1.6	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.1
Blacks	1.6	3.6	1.6	2.0	2.3
Latinos	9.8	9.0	8.9	11.2	5.6
Asians	15.5	16.4	17.0	16.8	18.5
Poverty	12.4	5.0	4.1	5.9	4.7
Non-Poverty	4.0	1.7	1.0	2.2	1.7
Less than High School	7.3	2.5	1.4	3.4	2.8
High School Graduate	2.9	1.6	0.8	1.7	1.6
College Graduate	4.4	2.4	1.9	2.5	2.2
Elderly	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5
Net Internal Migration (Rates per 100 1990 Population)					
Total	0.6	4.8	3.1	15.6	6.4
Whites	0.6	4.6	3.1	14.7	7.1
Blacks	0.9	3.6	-0.8	12.3	6.1
Latinos	-0.1	7.1	5.1	14.6	2.7
Asians	2.5	3.1	0.5	7.1	1.7
Poverty	-1.2	5.5	5.4	11.9	4.4
Non-Poverty	0.7	4.5	3.0	14.8	6.1
Less than High School	-0.7	3.5	3.3	15.1	4.2
High School Graduate	-0.5	4.3	4.3	16.3	7.4
College Graduate	3.3	7.4	2.9	15.5	7.3
Elderly	-1.1	2.3	4.1	13.2	8.5

Source: Population Studies Center, University of Michigan compiled from 5 percent sample of 1990 US Census

Table 8: 1985-90 Net Internal Migration for Nearby States; attributable to Exchanges with California, and Exchanges with rest of US.*

1985-90 Net Internal Migration for States:

	Washington			Oregon			Nevada			Arizona		
	Exchanges with:			Exchanges with:			Exchanges with:			Exchanges with:		
	California	Rest of US	Calif. Share	California	Rest of US	Calif. Share	California	Rest of US	Calif. Share	California	Rest of US	Calif. Share
Total	59,430	161,492	27	50,469	35,854	58	58,584	111,602	34	23,054	187,483	11
Whites**	48,322	143,666	25	44,872	34,132	57	45,031	93,905	32	15,641	169,787	8
Blacks	2,448	2,902	46	185	-546	-	3,759	5,944	39	2,173	4,213	34
Asians	8,582	6,063	59	4,643	1,092	81	8,086	9,326	46	6,547	12,101	35
Latinos	-765	7,238	-	-370	667	-	1,004	1,667	38	-1,055	2,018	-
Poverty	9,918	17,734	36	10,170	8,005	56	8,851	5,479	62	9,677	15,031	39
Non-Poverty	51,419	137,882	27	41,501	31,845	57	49,621	106,053	32	14,755	168,141	8
Less than High School	7,280	10,295	41	9,132	1,959	82	12,140	12,868	49	7,271	13,191	36
High School Graduate	29,324	52,449	36	28,799	19,738	59	28,916	52,399	36	16,856	82,207	17
College Graduate	10,049	42,383	19	4,877	6,441	43	4,109	14,602	22	-2,273	35,997	-
Elderly	7,305	5,661	56	12,676	3128	80	10,474	6,317	62	9,070	31,136	23

* Exchange with California = In-migration from California minus Out-migration to California.
Exchange with Rest of US = In-migration from other states minus Out-migration to other states
California Share = Exchange with California as a percent of State's total net migration (minus shares not calculated)\

** Includes hispanics

Source: Population Studies Center, University of Michigan Compiled from 5 percent sample of 1990 US Census

Table 9: Immigration and Internal Migration Components of 1985-90 Population Change.
Metro Areas, California and Vacinity

Region/Metro Area*	Migration Components (1000's) Immigration from Abroad	Net Internal Migration	Rates per 100 1990 Population Immigration from Abroad	Net Internal Migration
Northern Region				
San Francisco CMSA	293,306	-103,498	5.0	-1.8
Sacramento MSA	36,380	117,732	2.7	8.6
Yuba City MSA	5,161	2,407	4.6	2.2
Chico, MSA	2,777	17,740	1.6	10.4
Redding MSA	716	11,223	0.5	8.3
Central Region				
Stockton MSA	14,282	23,254	3.3	5.3
Modesto MSA	9,035	35,328	2.7	10.5
Merced MSA	8,437	2,949	5.3	1.8
Fresno MSA	26,394	9,249	4.4	1.5
Visalia-T-P MSA	11,162	7,703	3.9	2.7
Bakersfield MSA	15,206	12,960	3.1	2.6
Salinas-S-M MSA	20,290	1,731	6.3	0.5
Santa Barbara MSA	16,204	-584	4.7	-0.2
Southern Region				
Los Angeles CMSA	899,007	-174,673	6.7	-1.3
San Diego MSA	115,847	126,855	5.0	5.5
Nevada and Arizona				
Reno MSA	6,727	16,311	2.9	6.9
Las Vegas MSA	20,551	128,680	3.0	18.8
Phoenix MSA	43,861	139,678	2.2	7.2

* Metro Areas defined as of June 30, 1990. Abbreviated names are used.

Source: Population Studies Center, University of Michigan, compiled from full migration sample of 1990 US census

Table 10: Immigration and Internal Migration Components of 1985-90 Population Change for Selected Social and Economic Characteristics.
Selected Metro Areas

Rates	San Francisco CMSA	Los Angeles CMSA	Sacremento CMSA	San Diego MSA	Reno MSA	Las Vegas MSA	Phoenix MSA
Immigration from Abroad (Rates per 100 1990 Population)							
Total	5.0	6.7	2.7	5.0	2.9	3.0	2.2
Whites*	2.6	4.3	1.4	3.0	1.3	1.9	1.6
Blacks	1.6	1.5	1.7	2.9	3.1	1.9	1.9
Asians	16.0	17.7	13.7	17.1	21.4	16.2	19.7
Latinos	10.2	12.5	5.8	12.3	16.5	11.6	6.8
Poverty	14.0	17.2	7.6	14.1	8.6	6.3	6.0
Non-Poverty	4.3	5.3	2.0	4.0	2.3	2.6	1.7
College Graduate	4.7	5.2	2.6	4.2	2.9	3.0	2.2
Elderly	5.9	9.5	0.7	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.4
Net Internal Migration (Rates per 100 1990 Population)							
Total	-1.8	-1.3	8.6	5.5	6.9	18.8	7.2
Whites*	-2.3	-1.9	8.3	5.5	6.7	19.3	7.3
Blacks	-1.4	-1.1	12.0	8.9	19.9	13.2	11.5
Asians	1.2	2.6	10.7	3.5	1.9	13.8	5.1
Latinos	-2.9	-1.3	7.4	4.4	7.5	22.5	3.7
Poverty	-8.7	-4.6	11.0	3.8	5.8	18.0	4.1
Non-Poverty	-1.2	-0.7	8.4	4.1	7.3	19.4	8.1
College Graduate	3.7	2.9	8.4	8.8	3.9	20.3	10.2
Elderly	-4.6	-3.2	3.8	3.7	5.7	18.3	7.9

* Includes Hispanic Whites

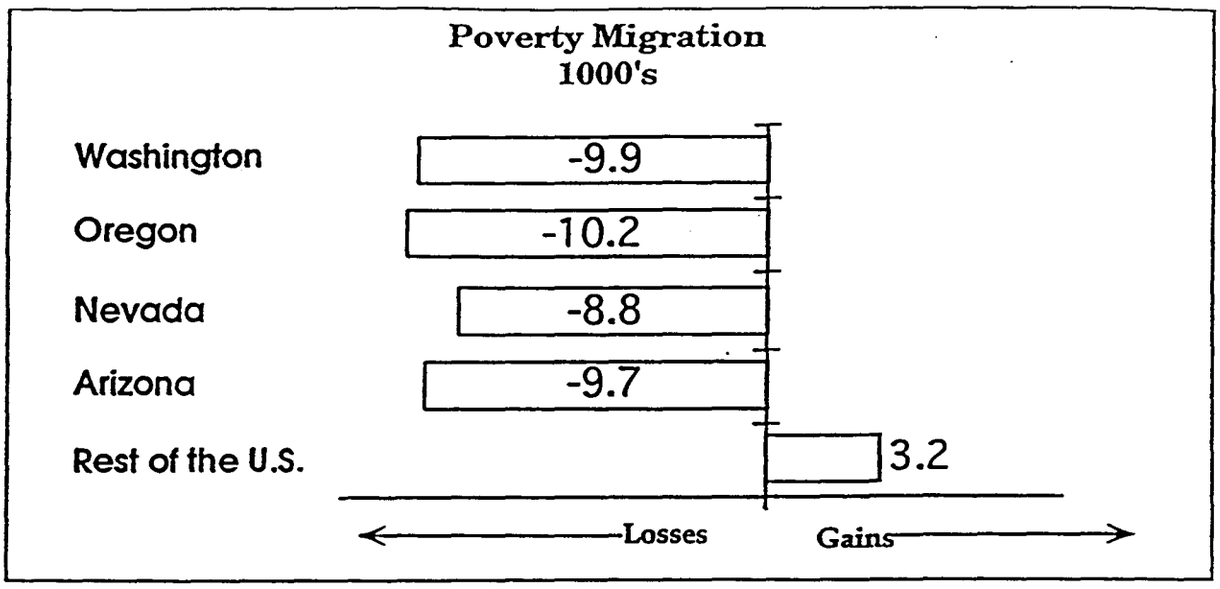
Source: Population Studies Center, University of Michigan, compiled from full migration sample of 1990 US census

Table 11: Zero-order Correlations between Measures of Migration from Abroad and Internal Migration 1985-90 for California Counties

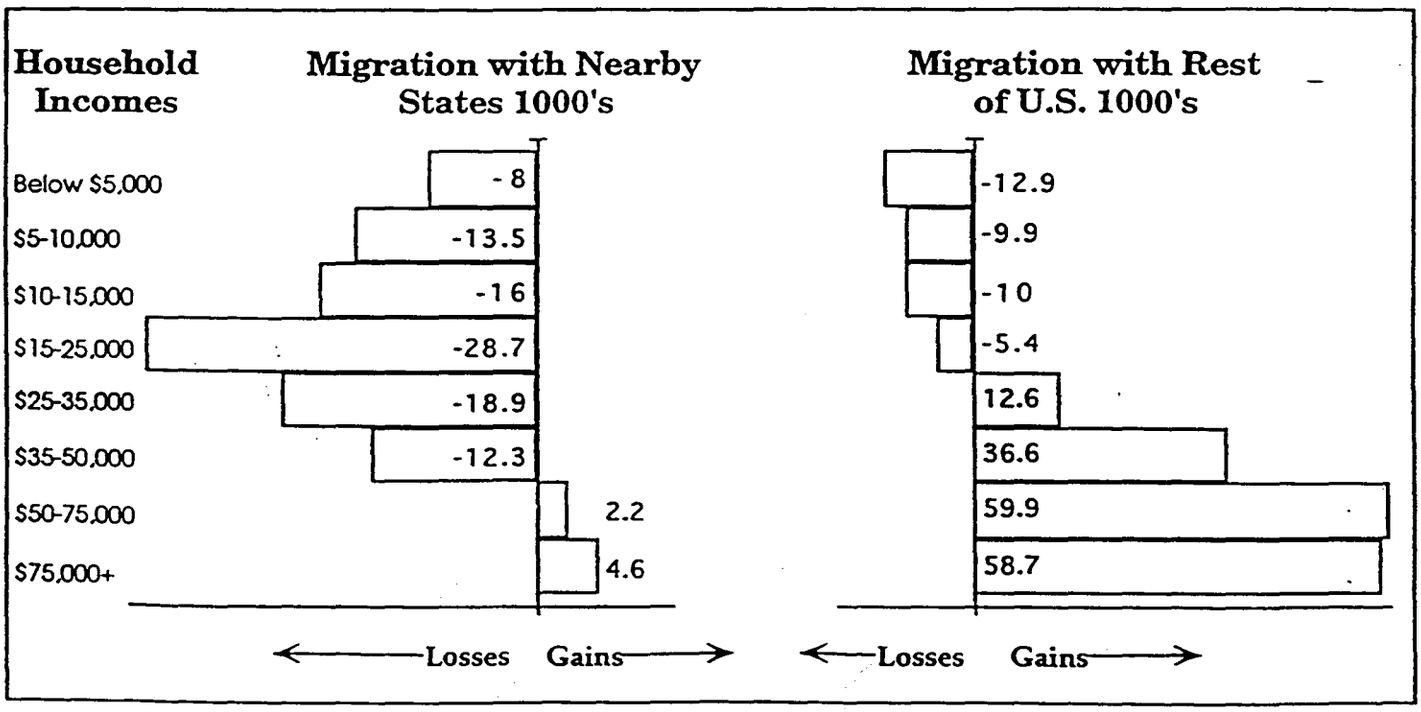
	Correlations with Immigration from Abroad	
Internal Migration for Population	Number of Migrants	Migration Rates[a]
Total	-.79*	-.54*
Poverty	-.88*	-.39*
Non-poverty	-.77*	-.49*
College Grad	-.17	-.23
Age 65+	-.89*	-.44*
(N)	(58)	(58)

*Significant at .05 level
[a]Education pertains to population aged 25+ in 1990.
[b]Rate per 100 1990 population

CALIFORNIA - 1985-90 Poverty Migration With Nearby States and the Rest of the U.S.



CALIFORNIA - Household Migration By Income With Nearby States and the Rest of the U.S.

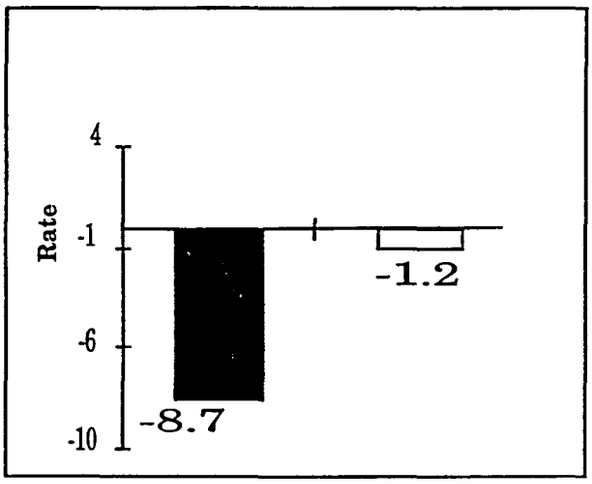


Source: William Frey, University of Michigan from 1990 U.S. Census

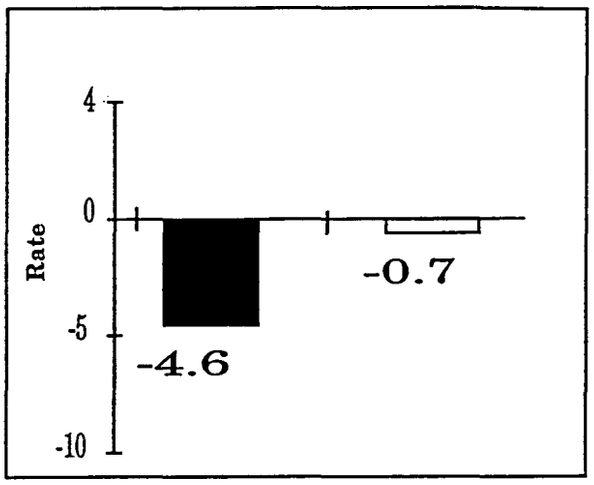
Chart B

Poverty Migration Rates For Metro Areas 1985-90

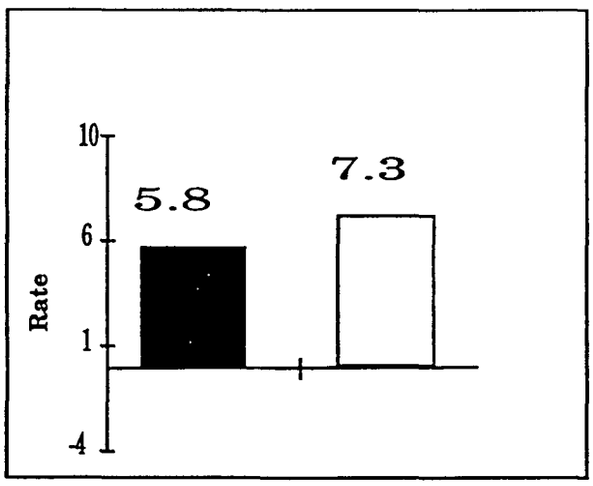
San Francisco Oakland CMSA



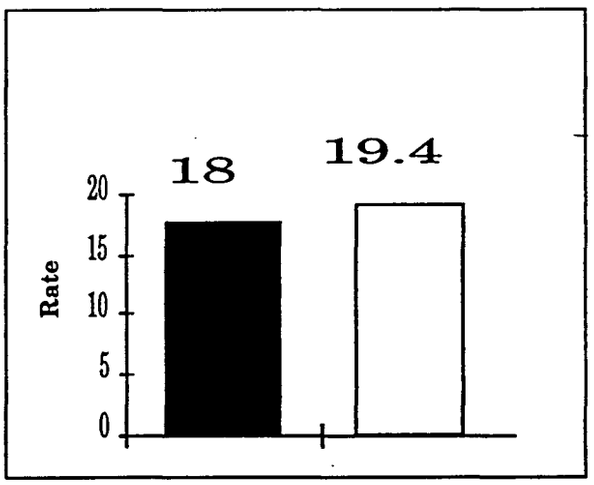
Los Angeles CMSA

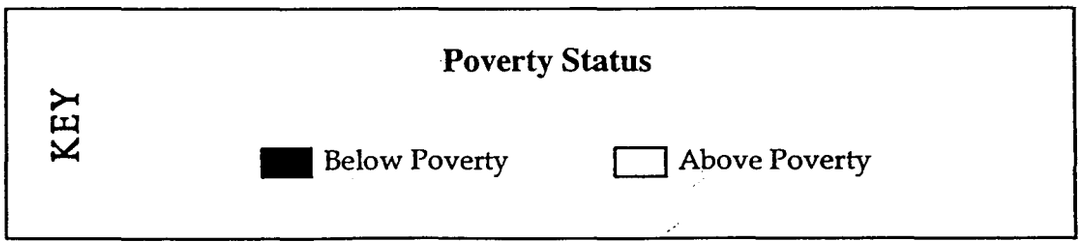


Reno MSA



Las Vegas MSA





Source: William Frey, University of Michigan from 1990 U.S. Census

Migration Classification of States

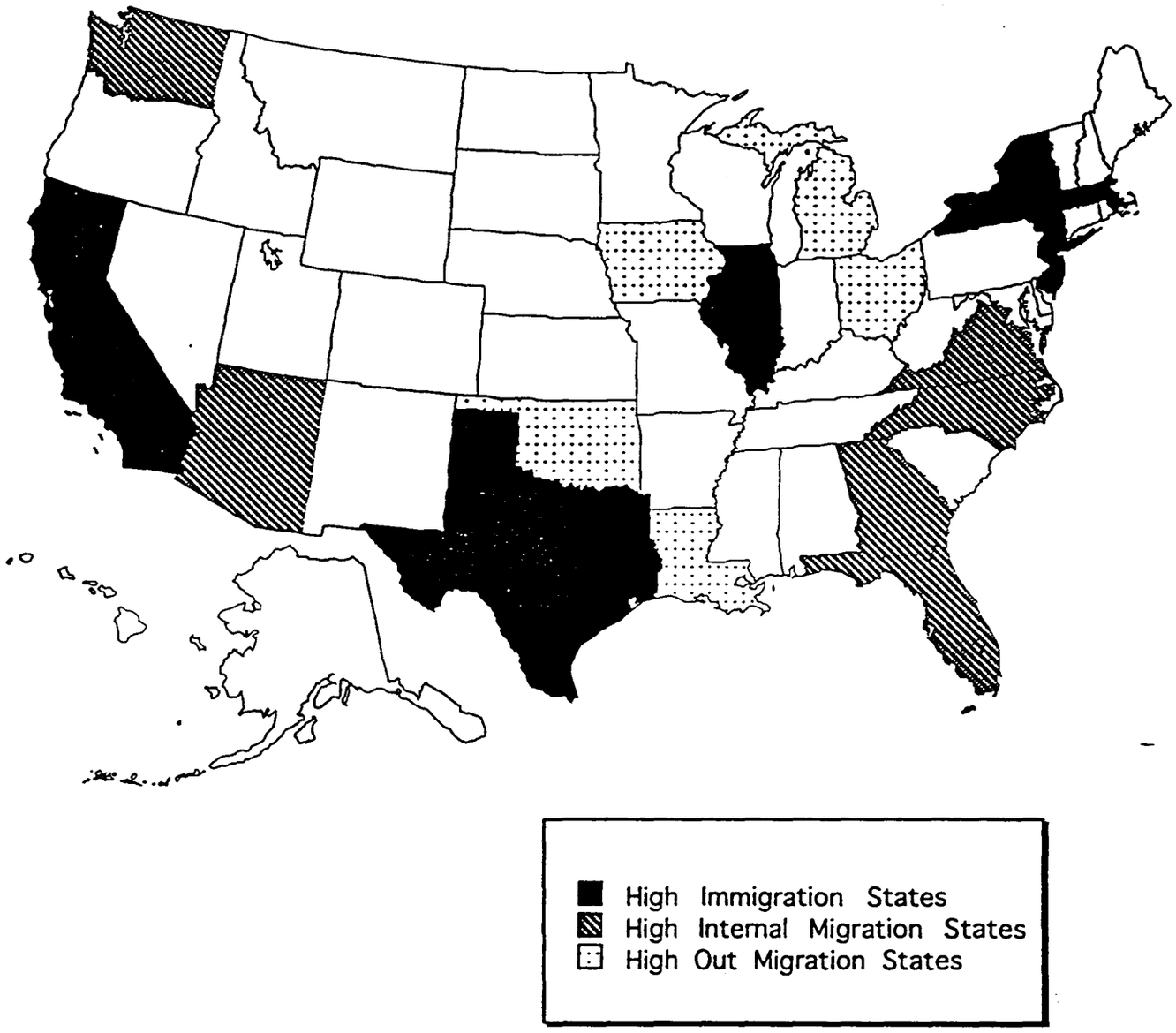
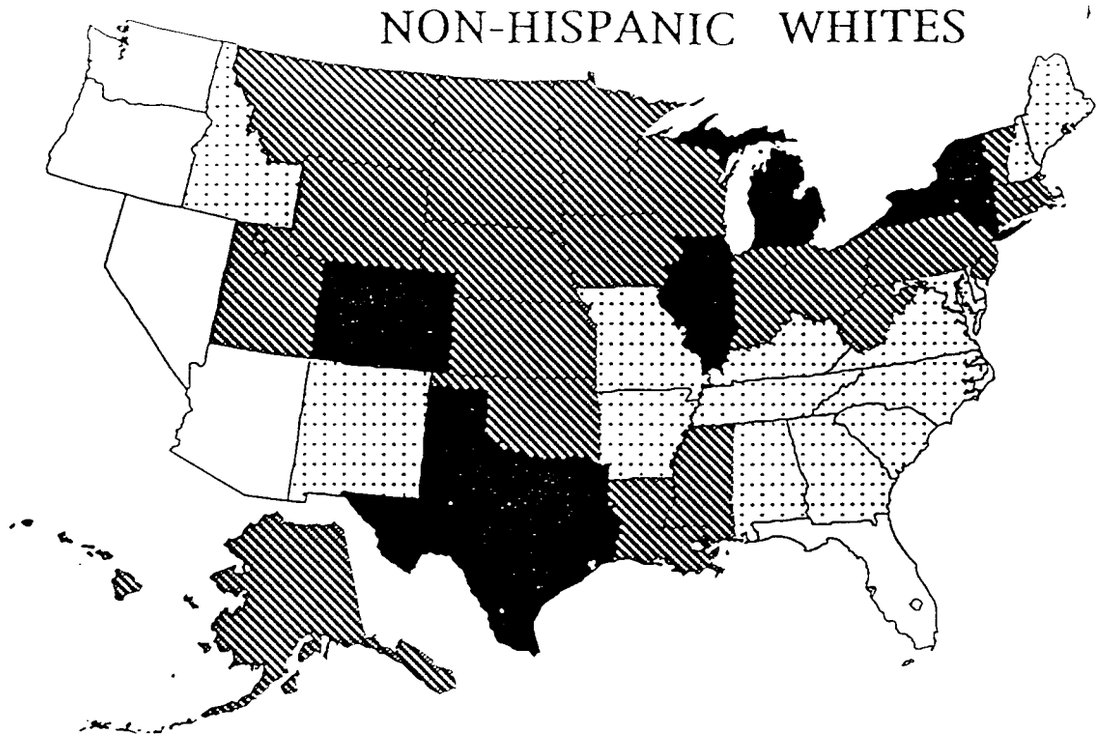


FIGURE 1

NON-HISPANIC WHITES



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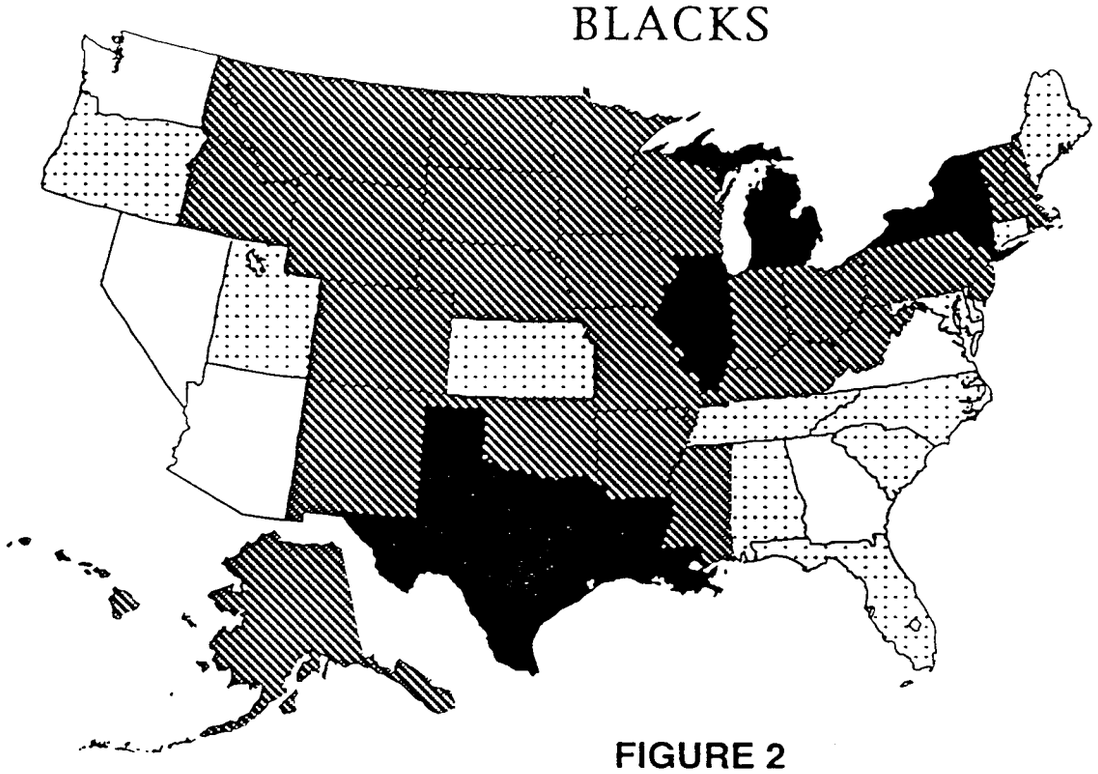
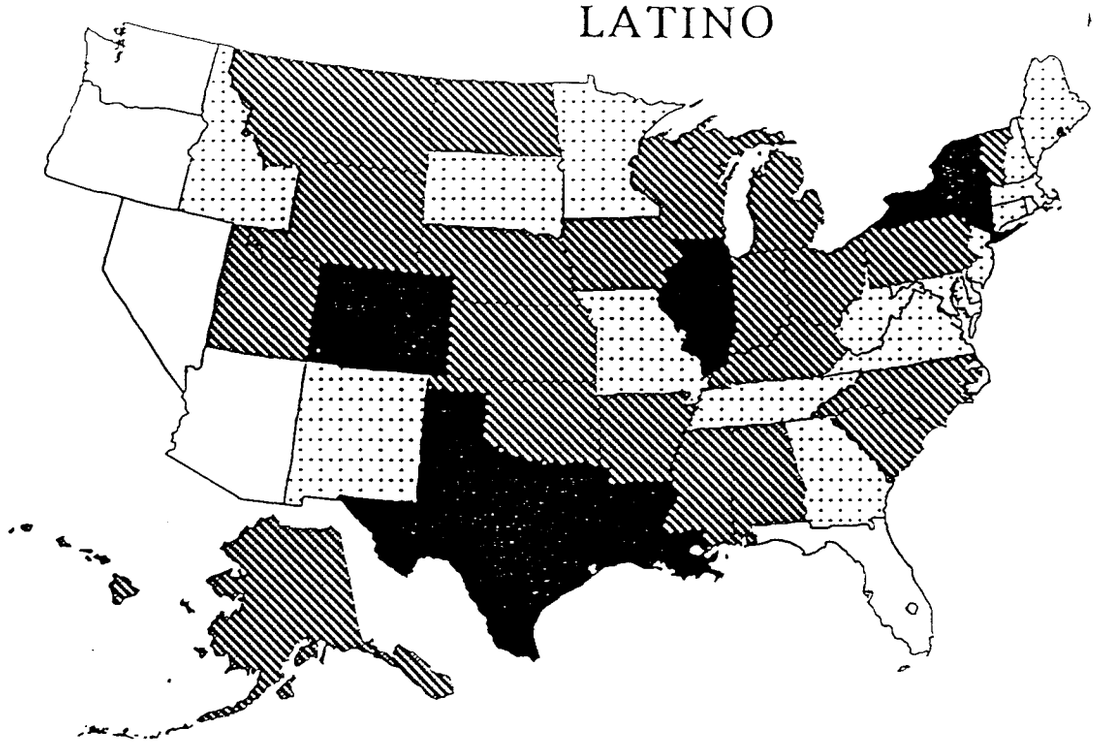


FIGURE 2

Migration Exchanges With Other States

- Top 5 Gaining
- Others Gaining
- Others Losing
- Top 5 Losing

LATINO



ASIAN

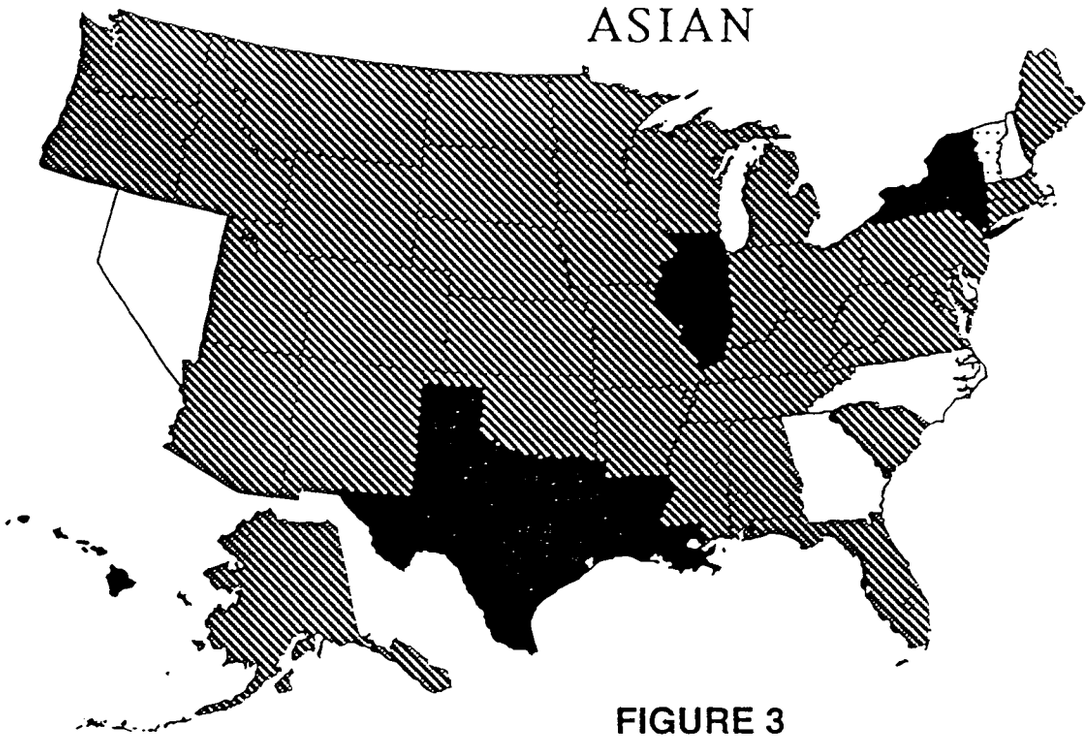
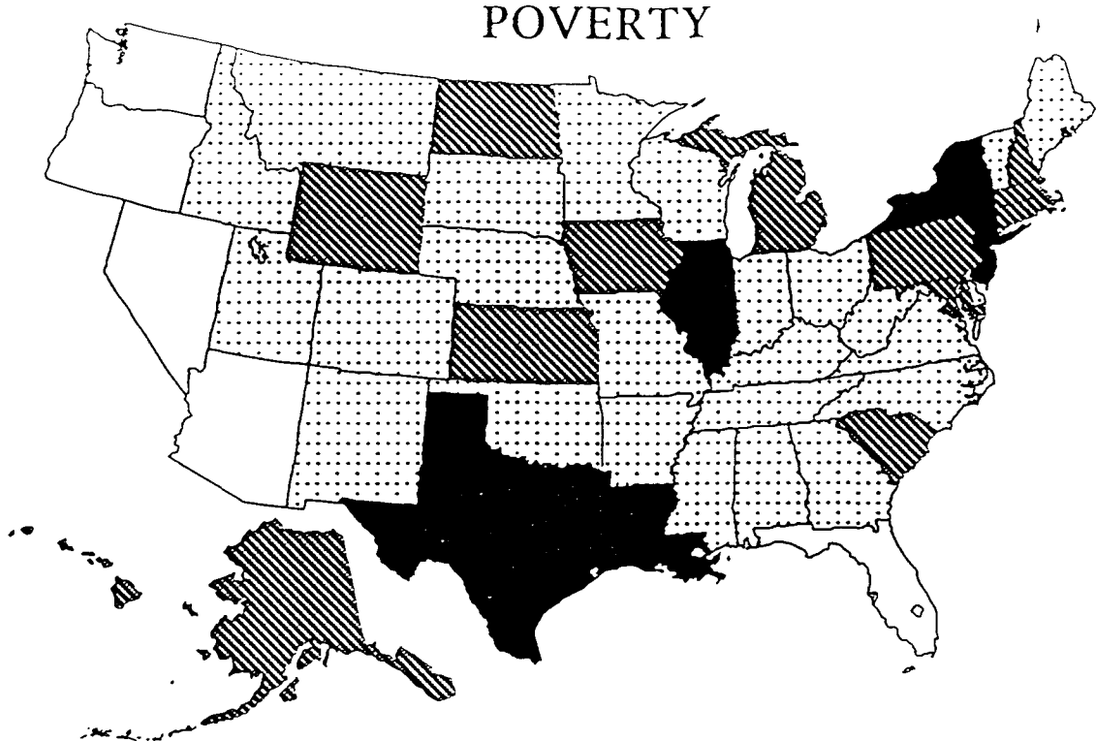


FIGURE 3

Migration Exchanges With Other States

- Top 5 Gaining
- Others Gaining
- Others Losing
- Top 5 Losing

POVERTY



NON-POVERTY

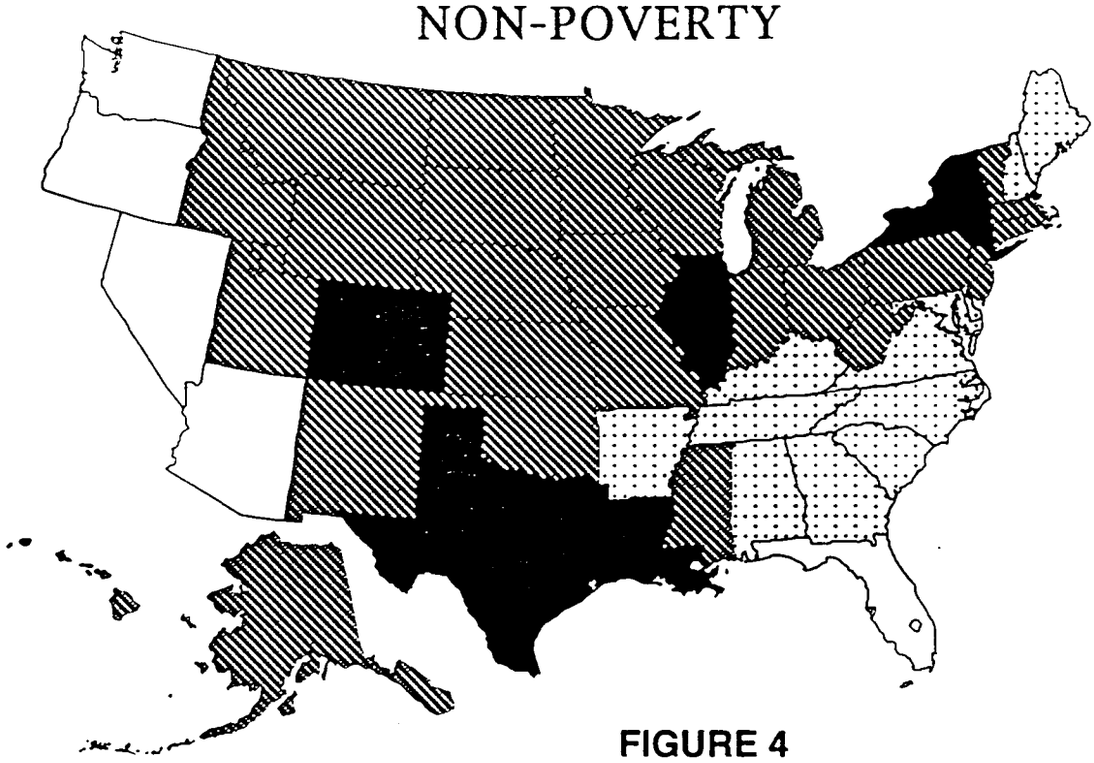
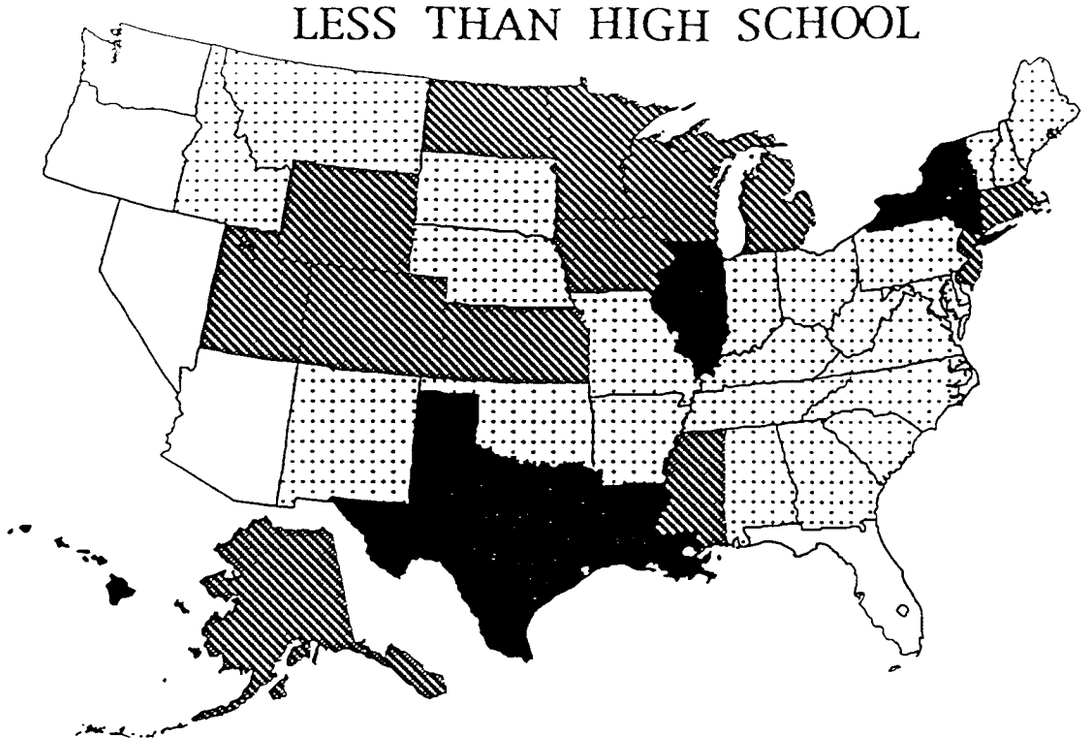


FIGURE 4

Migration Exchanges With Other States

- Top 5 Gaining
- Others Gaining
- Others Losing
- Top 5 Losing

LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL



HIGH SCHOOL GRAD

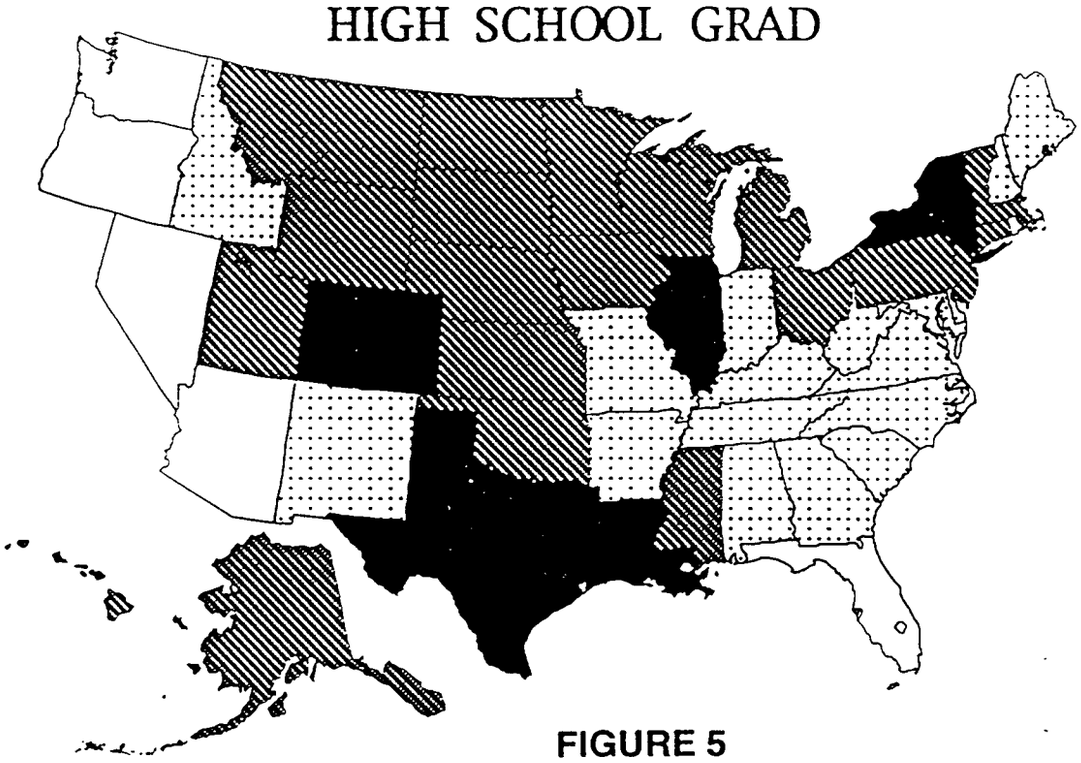
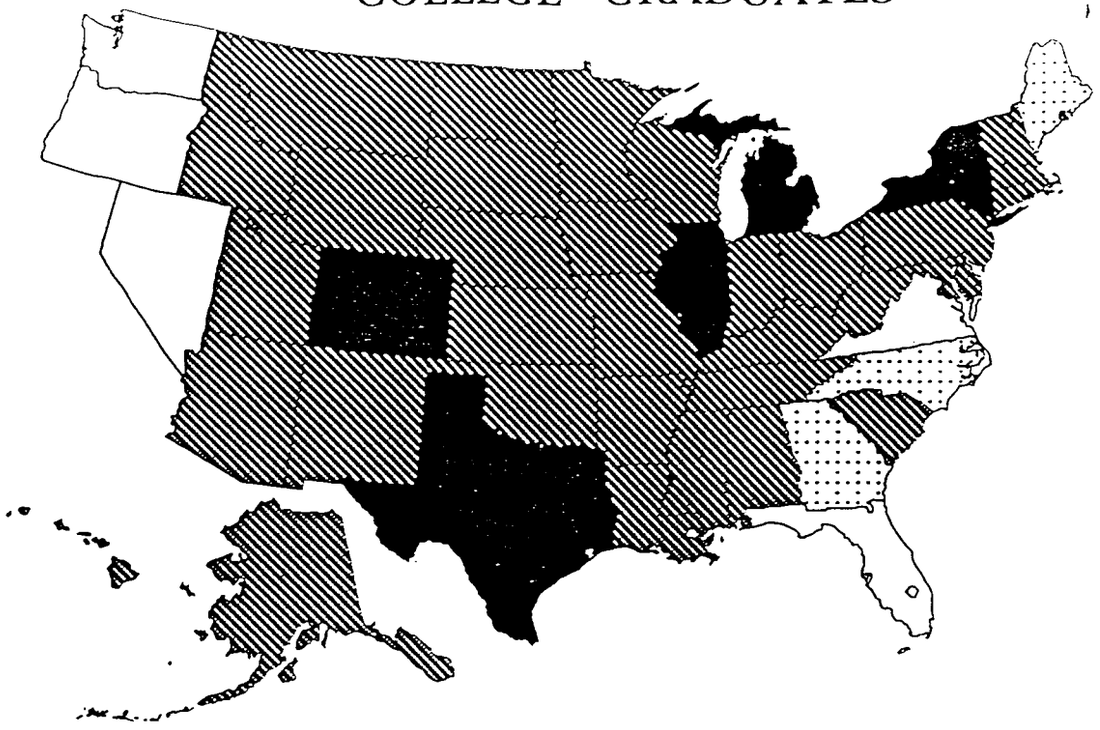


FIGURE 5

Migration Exchanges With Other States

- Top 5 Gaining
- Others Gaining
- Others Losing
- Top 5 Losing

COLLEGE GRADUATES



AGE 65 and OVER

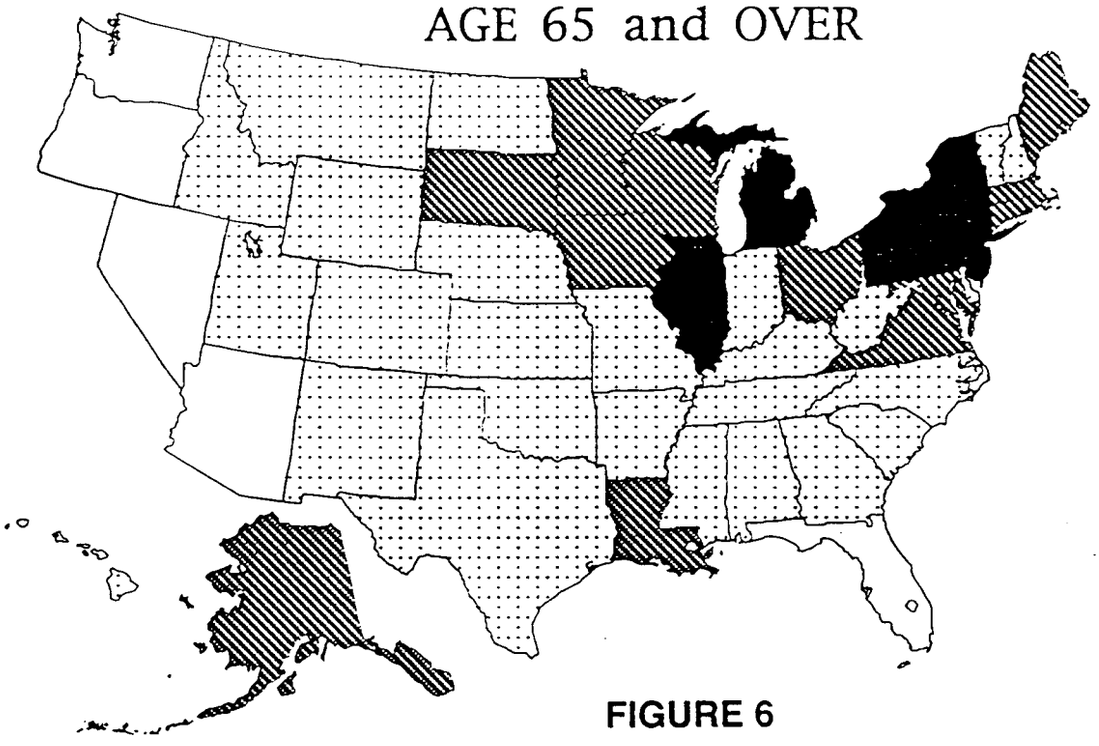
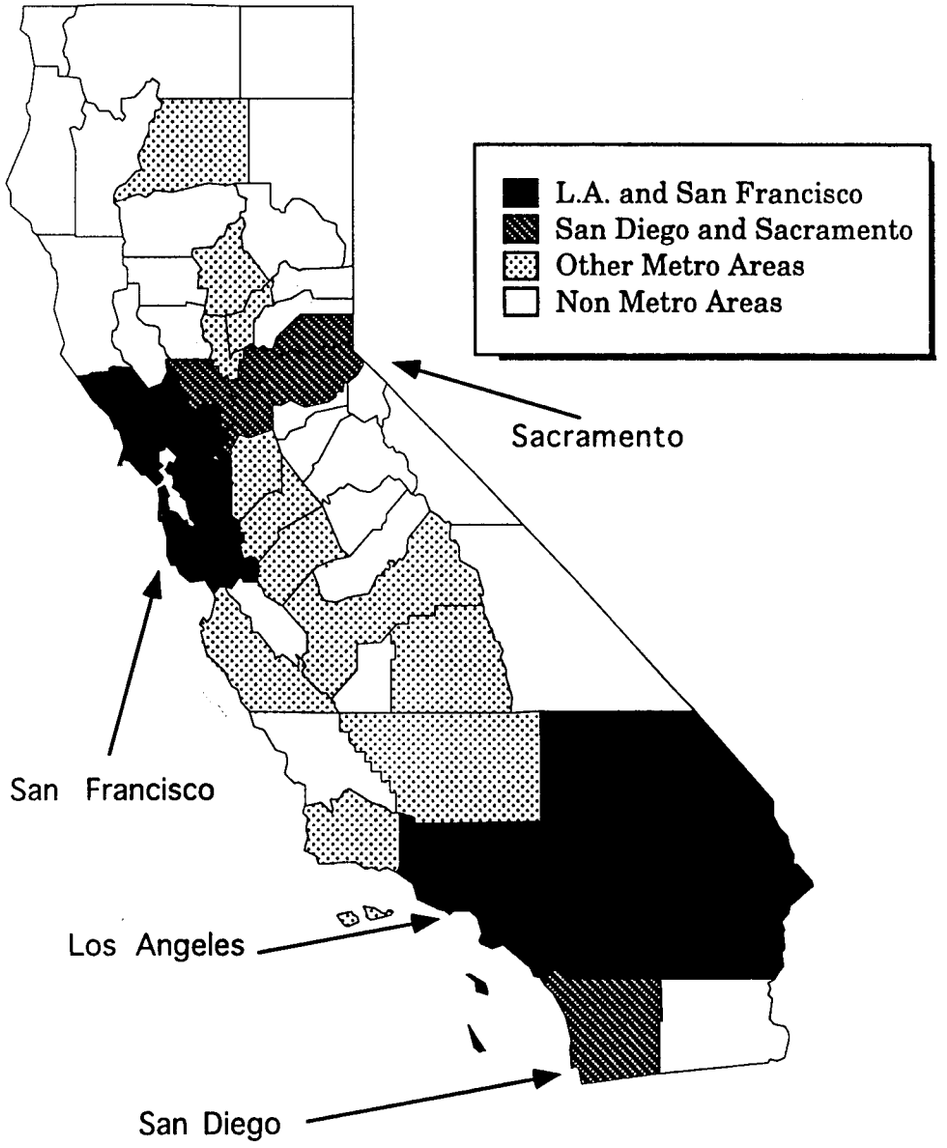


FIGURE 6

Migration Exchanges With Other States

- Top 5 Gaining
- Others Gaining
- Others Losing
- Top 5 Losing

Metro Categories



Regions

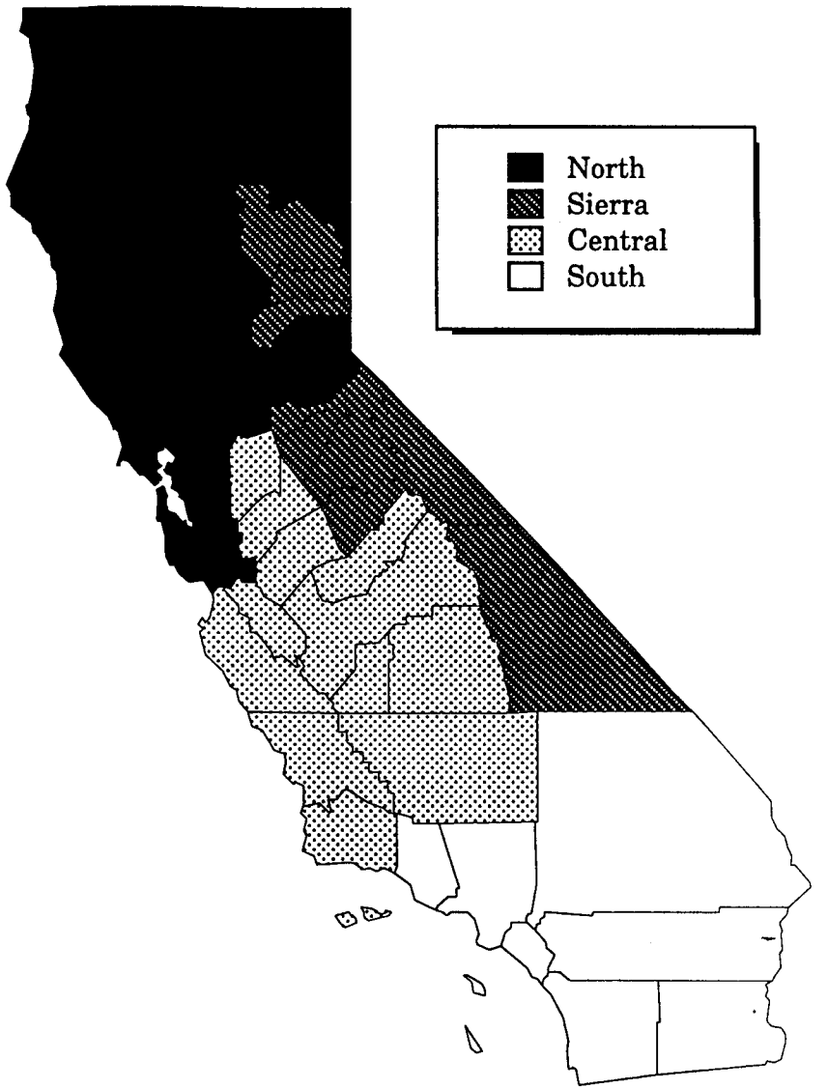
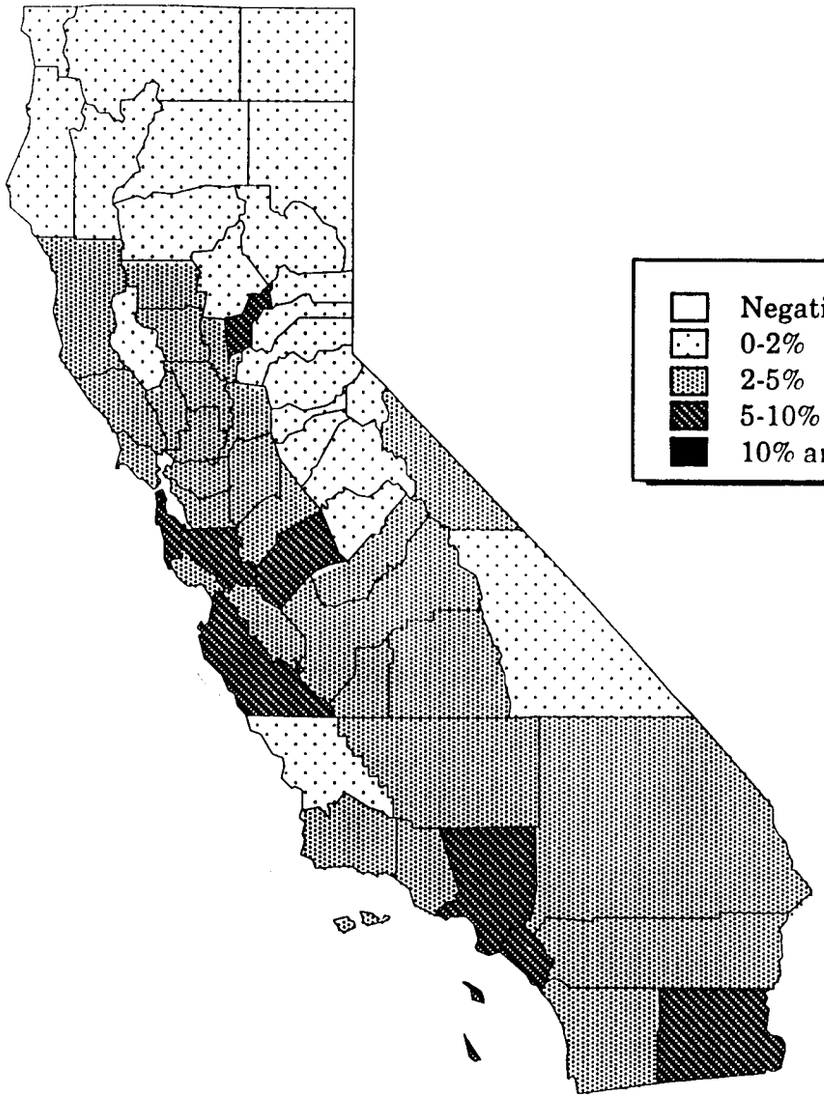


Figure 7

Rate of
Immigration From
Abroad 1985-90



Negative
0-2%
2-5%
5-10%
10% and Greater

Rates of
Internal Migration
1985-90

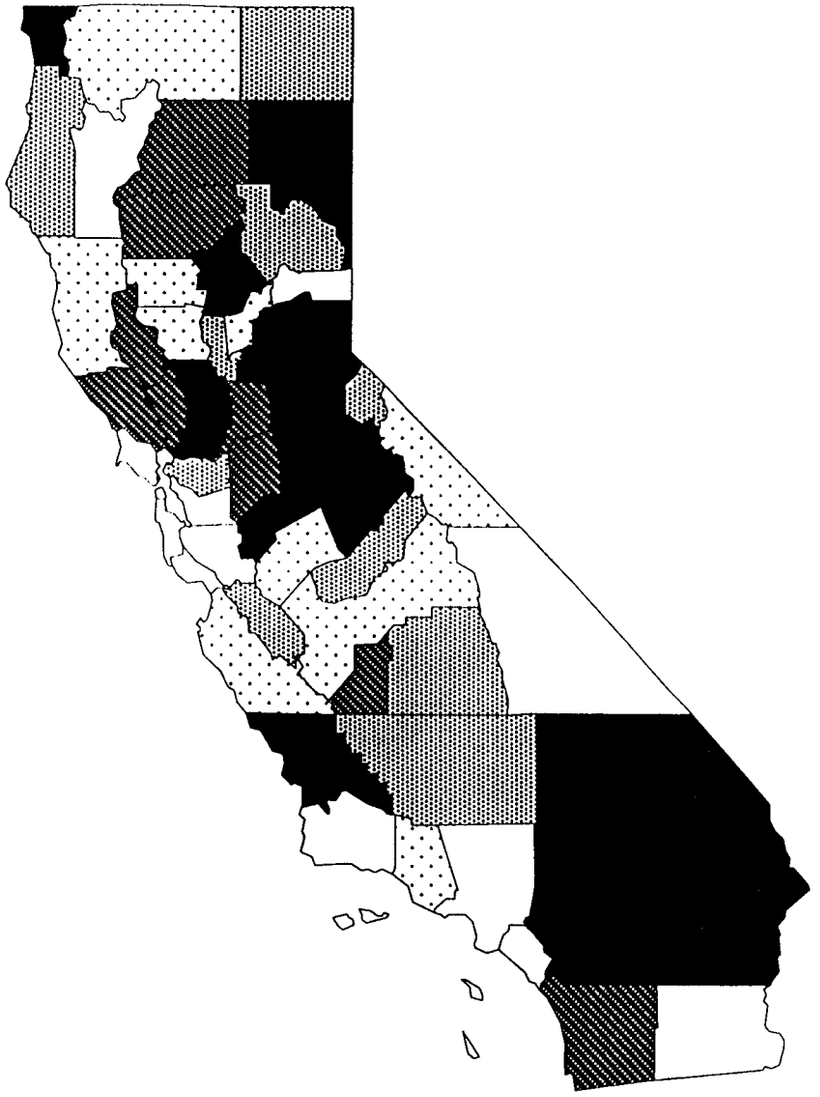


Figure 8

Poverty Population

College Graduates

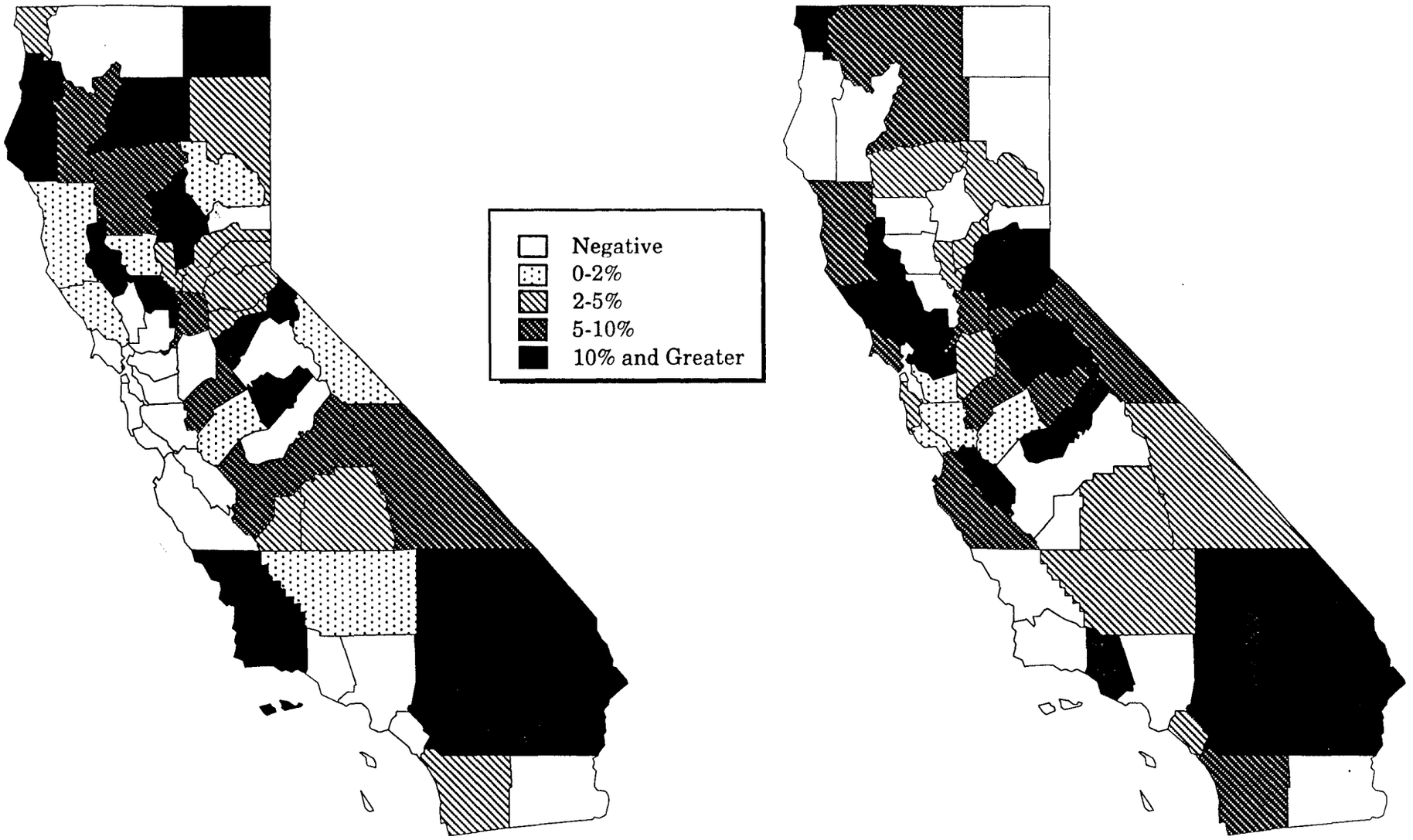


Figure 9

Rates of Internal Migration

Appendix A: Immigration and Internal Migration Components of 1985-90 Population Change
California Counties, Classed by Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas

Region / Metro Area* / Nonmet Status	County	1990 Population	Migration Components (1000's) Immigration from Abroad	Migration Components (1000's) Net Internal Migration	Rates per 100 1990 Population Immigration from Abroad	Rates per 100 1990 Population Net Internal Migration
NORTHERN REGION						
San Francisco County, CA	SF-OAKLAND CMSA	723,959	59,321	-79,799	8.6	-11.6
San Mateo County, CA	SF-OAKLAND CMSA	649,623	32,392	-28,349	5.3	-4.7
Marin County, CA	SF-OAKLAND CMSA	230,096	7,748	-1,931	3.6	-0.9
Alameda County, CA	SF-OAKLAND CMSA	1,279,182	54,755	-24,653	4.6	-2.1
Contra Costa County, CA	SF-OAKLAND CMSA	803,732	23,841	31,753	3.2	4.3
Santa Clara County, CA	SF-OAKLAND CMSA	1,497,577	85,581	-71,476	6.2	-5.2
Santa Cruz County, CA	SF-OAKLAND CMSA	229,734	7,025	-5,196	3.3	-2.4
Sonoma County, CA	SF-OAKLAND CMSA	388,222	7,726	30,612	2.1	8.5
Napa County, CA	SF-OAKLAND CMSA	110,765	3,290	5,585	3.2	5.4
Solano County, CA	SF-OAKLAND CMSA	340,421	11,627	39,956	3.7	12.9
Sacramento County, CA	SACRAMENTO MSA	1,041,219	26,909	61,733	2.8	6.4
Yolo County, CA	SACRAMENTO MSA	141,092	5,667	13,729	4.3	10.5
Placer County, CA	SACRAMENTO MSA	172,796	1,824	26,945	1.1	16.8
El Dorado County, CA	SACRAMENTO MSA	125,995	1,980	15,325	1.7	13.1
Sutter County, CA	YUBA CITY MSA	64,415	2,369	1,504	4.0	2.5
Yuba County, CA	YUBA CITY MSA	58,228	2,792	903	5.3	1.7
Butte County, CA	CHICO MSA	182,120	2,777	17,740	1.6	10.4
Shasta County, CA	REDDING MSA	147,036	716	11,223	0.5	8.3
Mendocino County, CA	nonmetropolitan	80,345	1,599	1,325	2.1	1.8
Lake County, CA	nonmetropolitan	50,631	443	4,334	0.9	9.2
Colusa County, CA	nonmetropolitan	16,275	751	91	5.0	0.6
Glenn County, CA	nonmetropolitan	24,798	655	98	2.9	0.4
Tehama County, CA	nonmetropolitan	49,625	502	3,646	1.1	7.9
Trinity County, CA	nonmetropolitan	13,063	35	-220	0.3	-1.8
Humboldt County, CA	nonmetropolitan	119,118	1,043	3,817	0.9	3.4
Del Norte County, CA	nonmetropolitan	23,460	309	3,602	1.4	16.6
Siskiyou County, CA	nonmetropolitan	43,531	352	445	0.9	1.1
Modoc County, CA	nonmetropolitan	9,678	61	199	0.7	2.2
Lassen County, CA	nonmetropolitan	27,598	322	2,910	1.3	11.3
SIERRA FOOTHILLS						
Plumas County, CA	nonmetropolitan	19,739	57	518	0.3	2.8
Sierra County, CA	nonmetropolitan	3,318	47	-303	1.5	-9.8
Nevada County, CA	nonmetropolitan	78,510	543	11,389	0.7	15.5
Alpine County, CA	nonmetropolitan	1,113	2	28	0.2	2.7
Amador County, CA	nonmetropolitan	30,039	148	6,046	0.5	21.2
Calaveras County, CA	nonmetropolitan	31,998	121	6,295	0.4	21.0
Tuolumne County, CA	nonmetropolitan	48,456	256	7,323	0.6	16.0
Mariposa County, CA	nonmetropolitan	14,302	46	1,388	0.3	10.4
Mono County, CA	nonmetropolitan	9,956	454	112	5.0	1.2
Inyo County, CA	nonmetropolitan	18,281	244	-344	1.4	-2.0
CENTRAL REGION						
San Joaquin County, CA	STOCKTON MSA	480,628	14,282	23,254	3.3	5.3
Stanislaus County, CA	MODESTO MSA	370,522	9,035	35,328	2.7	10.5
Merced County, CA	MERCED MSA	178,403	8,437	2,949	5.3	1.8
Fresno County, CA	FRESNO MSA	667,490	26,394	9,249	4.4	1.5
Tulare County, CA	VISALIA-T-P MSA	311,921	11,162	7,703	3.9	2.7
Kern County, CA	BAKERSFIELD MSA	543,477	15,206	12,960	3.1	2.6
Monterey County, CA	SALINAS-S-M MSA	355,660	20,290	1,731	6.3	0.5
Santa Barbara County, CA	SANTA BARBARA MSA	369,608	16,204	-584	4.7	-0.2
Madera County, CA	nonmetropolitan	88,090	2,428	3,994	3.0	5.0
San Benito County, CA	nonmetropolitan	36,697	792	1,504	2.4	4.5
Kings County, CA	nonmetropolitan	101,469	3,576	4,826	3.9	5.2
San Luis Obispo County, CA	nonmetropolitan	217,162	3,778	24,614	1.9	12.1
SOUTHERN REGION						
Los Angeles County, CA	LOS ANGELES CMSA	8,863,164	644,302	-558,629	7.9	-6.9
Orange County, CA	LOS ANGELES CMSA	2,410,556	146,046	-48,536	6.6	-2.2
Riverside County, CA	LOS ANGELES CMSA	1,170,413	37,543	220,686	3.5	20.7
San Bernardino County, CA	LOS ANGELES CMSA	1,418,380	48,897	204,622	3.8	16.0
Ventura County, CA	LOS ANGELES CMSA	669,016	22,219	7,184	3.6	1.2
San Diego County, CA	SAN DIEGO MSA	2,498,016	115,847	126,855	5.0	5.5
Imperial County, CA	nonmetropolitan	109,303	5,840	-4,427	5.9	-4.5

* CMSAa and MSAs defined as of June 30, 1990. Abbreviated names are used

Source: Population Studies Center, University of Michigan, compiled from full migration sample of 1990 US census

Appendix B: Net Internal Migration Rates, 1985-90, by Social and Demographic Characteristics, California Counties, Classed by Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas

Region / Metro Area* / Nonmet Status	County	Net Internal Migration Rates (per 100 1990 Population) Poverty	Non-Poverty	College Graduates	Elderly
NORTHERN REGION					
San Francisco County, CA	SF-OAKLAND CMSA	-7.6	-11.2	-2.4	-8.7
San Mateo County, CA	SF-OAKLAND CMSA	-16.4	-3.3	2.2	-5.8
Marin County, CA	SF-OAKLAND CMSA	-29.5	0.2	6.2	-1.7
Alameda County, CA	SF-OAKLAND CMSA	-3.0	-2.5	1.1	-4.5
Contra Costa County, CA	SF-OAKLAND CMSA	-10.4	6.1	10.9	0.2
Santa Clara County, CA	SF-OAKLAND CMSA	-15.1	-4.5	1.2	-6.4
Santa Cruz County, CA	SF-OAKLAND CMSA	-2.4	-3.7	0.9	-4.3
Sonoma County, CA	SF-OAKLAND CMSA	0.9	9.2	15.7	9.6
Napa County, CA	SF-OAKLAND CMSA	-14.9	5.4	11.4	6.0
Solano County, CA	SF-OAKLAND CMSA	-2.4	12.7	21.4	6.1
Sacramento County, CA	SACRAMENTO MSA	7.7	6.7	8.7	2.5
Yolo County, CA	SACRAMENTO MSA	35.1	2.0	-19.3	7.6
Placer County, CA	SACRAMENTO MSA	2.4	18.5	26.0	9.6
El Dorado County, CA	SACRAMENTO MSA	3.0	14.5	21.8	2.5
Sutter County, CA	YUBA CITY MSA	4.4	2.8	4.7	3.2
Yuba County, CA	YUBA CITY MSA	15.9	-2.1	2.9	1.2
Butte County, CA	CHICO MSA	35.6	4.7	-13.8	8.3
Shasta County, CA	REDDING MSA	12.2	8.4	8.7	8.0
Mendocino County, CA	nonmetropolitan	1.6	2.9	8.1	2.0
Lake County, CA	nonmetropolitan	16.6	11.0	11.5	2.0
Colusa County, CA	nonmetropolitan	2.0	0.5	-11.1	-3.5
Glenn County, CA	nonmetropolitan	6.3	-1.1	-13.1	-0.7
Tehama County, CA	nonmetropolitan	8.3	8.5	3.2	9.3
Trinity County, CA	nonmetropolitan	8.3	-3.8	-5.9	-11.2
Humboldt County, CA	nonmetropolitan	17.3	-0.1	-9.2	3.0
Del Norte County, CA	nonmetropolitan	3.8	12.4	22.6	1.5
Siskiyou County, CA	nonmetropolitan	-2.2	2.3	7.1	1.6
Modoc County, CA	nonmetropolitan	10.4	-0.9	-1.9	2.4
Lassen County, CA	nonmetropolitan	4.7	-0.7	-4.4	-2.9
SIERRA FOOTHILLS					
Plumas County, CA	nonmetropolitan	1.4	3.5	3.4	4.6
Sierra County, CA	nonmetropolitan	-4.5	-7.1	-10.0	-2.7
Nevada County, CA	nonmetropolitan	4.0	16.7	23.9	13.0
Alpine County, CA	nonmetropolitan	34.3	-3.2	5.1	-4.8
Amador County, CA	nonmetropolitan	2.9	10.5	9.9	10.3
Calaveras County, CA	nonmetropolitan	15.8	22.4	17.8	8.0
Tuolumne County, CA	nonmetropolitan	-1.8	11.9	10.8	9.6
Mariposa County, CA	nonmetropolitan	15.6	10.9	6.8	2.6
Mono County, CA	nonmetropolitan	0.2	1.6	5.8	-11.0
Inyo County, CA	nonmetropolitan	7.4	-3.1	4.6	0.4
CENTRAL REGION					
San Joaquin County, CA	STOCKTON MSA	-0.2	5.5	3.0	2.8
Stanislaus County, CA	MODESTO MSA	6.5	11.6	7.5	5.1
Merced County, CA	MERCED MSA	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.4
Fresno County, CA	FRESNO MSA	5.2	1.1	-1.1	3.7
Tulare County, CA	VISALIA-T-P MSA	4.7	2.5	4.8	2.4
Kern County, CA	BAKERSFIELD MSA	1.1	3.6	3.3	2.6
Monterey County, CA	SALINAS-S-M MSA	-14.6	-1.3	7.7	-1.0
Santa Barbara County, CA	SANTA BARBARA MSA	14.3	-4.1	-12.2	3.3
Madera County, CA	nonmetropolitan	-2.8	7.6	10.4	10.9
San Benito County, CA	nonmetropolitan	-18.3	8.1	16.1	1.1
Kings County, CA	nonmetropolitan	2.5	-4.1	-7.3	-6.0
San Luis Obispo County, CA	nonmetropolitan	32.6	5.8	-7.6	10.2
SOUTHERN REGION					
Los Angeles County, CA	LOS ANGELES CMSA	-7.7	-6.4	-1.7	-9.0
Orange County, CA	LOS ANGELES CMSA	-8.3	-1.3	4.9	-2.9
Riverside County, CA	LOS ANGELES CMSA	12.3	21.8	24.3	15.1
San Bernardino County, CA	LOS ANGELES CMSA	14.8	15.6	14.6	6.1
Ventura County, CA	LOS ANGELES CMSA	-18.2	3.0	13.6	1.4
San Diego County, CA	SAN DIEGO MSA	3.8	4.1	8.8	3.7
Imperial County, CA	nonmetropolitan	-1.5	-5.3	-6.2	0.3

* CMSAa and MSAs defined as of June 30, 1990. Abbreviated names are used

Source: Population Studies Center, University of Michigan, compiled from full migration sample of 1990 US census

Appendix C: Net Internal Migration, 1985-90, by Social and Demographic Characteristics, California Counties, Classed by Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas

Region Metro Area* Nonmet Status	County	Net Internal Migration Rates (per 100 1990 Population) Poverty	Non-Poverty	College Graduates	Elderly
NORTHERN REGION					
San Francisco County, CA	SF-OAKLAND CMSA	-6,403	-66,123	-4,820	-9,169
San Mateo County, CA	SF-OAKLAND CMSA	-6,110	-18,175	3,237	-4,666
Marin County, CA	SF-OAKLAND CMSA	-3,148	337	4,712	-469
Alameda County, CA	SF-OAKLAND CMSA	-3,488	-26,295	2,892	-6,120
Contra Costa County, CA	SF-OAKLAND CMSA	-5,258	41,355	19,014	134
Santa Clara County, CA	SF-OAKLAND CMSA	-14,867	-56,495	4,192	-8,294
Santa Cruz County, CA	SF-OAKLAND CMSA	-525	-6,913	404	-1,114
Sonoma County, CA	SF-OAKLAND CMSA	229	30,148	10,164	5,017
Napa County, CA	SF-OAKLAND CMSA	-951	4,928	1,965	1,094
Solano County, CA	SF-OAKLAND CMSA	-511	34,905	8,633	1,704
Sacramento County, CA	SACRAMENTO MSA	8,387	55,267	13,782	2,688
Yolo County, CA	SACRAMENTO MSA	7,530	2,098	-5,258	1,024
Placer County, CA	SACRAMENTO MSA	254	27,156	6,900	1,971
El Dorado County, CA	SACRAMENTO MSA	261	15,445	3,871	379
Sutter County, CA	YUBA CITY MSA	366	1,381	297	249
Yuba County, CA	YUBA CITY MSA	1,433	-880	96	76
Butte County, CA	CHICO MSA	10,692	6,424	-3,300	2,601
Shasta County, CA	REDDING MSA	2,096	9,738	1,159	1,667
Mendocino County, CA	nonmetropolitan	155	1,833	758	218
Lake County, CA	nonmetropolitan	1,134	4,369	447	227
Colusa County, CA	nonmetropolitan	38	69	-123	-71
Glenn County, CA	nonmetropolitan	231	-204	-193	-24
Tehama County, CA	nonmetropolitan	543	3,274	109	776
Trinity County, CA	nonmetropolitan	175	-373	-69	-221
Humboldt County, CA	nonmetropolitan	3,139	-86	-1,438	435
Del Norte County, CA	nonmetropolitan	109	2,041	347	44
Siskiyou County, CA	nonmetropolitan	-115	791	295	116
Modoc County, CA	nonmetropolitan	133	-66	-14	41
Lassen County, CA	nonmetropolitan	122	-129	-92	-82
SIERRA FOOTHILLS					
Plumas County, CA	nonmetropolitan	28	577	72	157
Sierra County, CA	nonmetropolitan	-13	-197	-40	-24
Nevada County, CA	nonmetropolitan	214	11,250	2,942	1,855
Alpine County, CA	nonmetropolitan	58	-28	9	-4
Amador County, CA	nonmetropolitan	57	2,313	286	549
Calaveras County, CA	nonmetropolitan	445	5,974	583	455
Tuolumne County, CA	nonmetropolitan	-61	4,471	543	767
Mariposa County, CA	nonmetropolitan	252	1,260	119	67
Mono County, CA	nonmetropolitan	2	133	86	-67
Inyo County, CA	nonmetropolitan	141	-465	81	15
CENTRAL REGION					
San Joaquin County, CA	STOCKTON MSA	-138	19,944	1,192	1,477
Stanislaus County, CA	MODESTO MSA	2,854	33,298	2,224	2,054
Merced County, CA	MERCED MSA	527	2,545	247	228
Fresno County, CA	FRESNO MSA	6,133	5,179	-758	2,542
Tulare County, CA	VISALIA-T-P MSA	2,767	5,566	1,031	802
Kern County, CA	BAKERSFIELD MSA	798	14,491	1,460	1,351
Monterey County, CA	SALINAS-S-M MSA	-4,898	-3,417	3,639	-343
Santa Barbara County, CA	SANTA BARBARA MSA	5,847	-11,805	-8,004	1,486
Madera County, CA	nonmetropolitan	-370	5,020	657	1,163
San Benito County, CA	nonmetropolitan	-559	2,440	517	40
Kings County, CA	nonmetropolitan	334	-2,748	-391	-471
San Luis Obispo County, CA	nonmetropolitan	7,958	9,515	-2,523	3,118
SOUTHERN REGION					
Los Angeles County, CA	LOS ANGELES CMSA	-88,280	-438,416	-21,438	-77,313
Orange County, CA	LOS ANGELES CMSA	-15,064	-25,196	21,909	-6,293
Riverside County, CA	LOS ANGELES CMSA	14,082	201,828	26,579	23,247
San Bernardino County, CA	LOS ANGELES CMSA	22,098	170,243	18,715	7,551
Ventura County, CA	LOS ANGELES CMSA	-7,680	16,778	13,365	859
San Diego County, CA	SAN DIEGO MSA	9,108	80,182	36,707	10,171
Imperial County, CA	nonmetropolitan	-341	-3,992	-376	29

* CMSAa and MSAs defined as of June 30, 1990. Abbreviated names are used

Source: Population Studies Center, University of Michigan, compiled from full migration sample of 1990 US census

Appendix D: Immigration from Abroad, 1985-90, by Social and Demographic Characteristics, California Counties, Classed by Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas

Region Metro Area* Nonmet Status	County	Immigration from Abroad Rates (per 100 1990 Population) Poverty	 Non-Poverty	 College Graduates	 Elderly
NORTHERN REGION					
San Francisco County, CA	SF-OAKLAND CMSA	15,872	42,415	12,187	3,277
San Mateo County, CA	SF-OAKLAND CMSA	6,543	25,544	6,975	1,129
Marin County, CA	SF-OAKLAND CMSA	1,620	5,807	1,688	197
Alameda County, CA	SF-OAKLAND CMSA	13,605	39,895	11,738	2,486
Contra Costa County, CA	SF-OAKLAND CMSA	4,360	19,228	5,577	1,137
Santa Clara County, CA	SF-OAKLAND CMSA	18,087	66,038	21,646	3,592
Santa Cruz County, CA	SF-OAKLAND CMSA	1,563	5,203	1,051	124
Sonoma County, CA	SF-OAKLAND CMSA	2,060	5,528	784	193
Napa County, CA	SF-OAKLAND CMSA	656	2,550	529	62
Solano County, CA	SF-OAKLAND CMSA	1,784	9,519	1,709	507
Sacramento County, CA	SACRAMENTO MSA	8,595	17,741	3,600	862
Yolo County, CA	SACRAMENTO MSA	1,942	3,473	1,833	86
Placer County, CA	SACRAMENTO MSA	404	1,362	358	55
El Dorado County, CA	SACRAMENTO MSA	421	1,551	199	38
Sutter County, CA	YUBA CITY MSA	836	1,533	184	79
Yuba County, CA	YUBA CITY MSA	710	1,991	184	24
Butte County, CA	CHICO MSA	1,279	1,395	342	62
Shasta County, CA	REDDING MSA	317	381	67	12
Mendocino County, CA	nonmetropolitan	679	877	123	7
Lake County, CA	nonmetropolitan	128	304	84	0
Colusa County, CA	nonmetropolitan	220	528	0	17
Glenn County, CA	nonmetropolitan	221	423	0	14
Tehama County, CA	nonmetropolitan	243	252	49	7
Trinity County, CA	nonmetropolitan	30	5	5	0
Humboldt County, CA	nonmetropolitan	281	723	101	14
Del Norte County, CA	nonmetropolitan	61	135	15	0
Siskiyou County, CA	nonmetropolitan	121	196	29	22
Modoc County, CA	nonmetropolitan	11	22	6	0
Lassen County, CA	nonmetropolitan	76	135	20	1
SIERRA FOOTHILLS					
Plumas County, CA	nonmetropolitan	16	41	0	0
Sierra County, CA	nonmetropolitan	17	30	0	0
Nevada County, CA	nonmetropolitan	126	409	156	26
Alpine County, CA	nonmetropolitan	0	2	2	0
Amador County, CA	nonmetropolitan	62	86	33	4
Calaveras County, CA	nonmetropolitan	32	89	2	0
Tuolumne County, CA	nonmetropolitan	18	173	7	10
Mariposa County, CA	nonmetropolitan	0	46	14	0
Mono County, CA	nonmetropolitan	124	330	14	0
Inyo County, CA	nonmetropolitan	89	155	33	13
CENTRAL REGION					
San Joaquin County, CA	STOCKTON MSA	5,263	8,503	900	436
Stanislaus County, CA	MODESTO MSA	3,057	5,869	577	275
Merced County, CA	MERCED MSA	3,343	4,997	448	148
Fresno County, CA	FRESNO MSA	13,989	11,775	2,041	865
Tulare County, CA	VISALIA-T-P MSA	6,078	5,006	453	261
Kern County, CA	BAKERSFIELD MSA	5,092	9,846	1,129	289
Monterey County, CA	SALINAS-S-M MSA	3,746	15,283	2,545	430
Santa Barbara County, CA	SANTA BARBARA MSA	4,985	10,728	2,285	231
Madera County, CA	nonmetropolitan	1,177	1,193	110	56
San Benito County, CA	nonmetropolitan	211	553	34	30
Kings County, CA	nonmetropolitan	1,009	2,217	146	50
San Luis Obispo County, CA	nonmetropolitan	1,162	2,420	380	104
SOUTHERN REGION					
Los Angeles County, CA	LOS ANGELES CMSA	210,996	424,227	79,664	21,142
Orange County, CA	LOS ANGELES CMSA	42,186	101,437	17,371	3,636
Riverside County, CA	LOS ANGELES CMSA	10,915	25,529	3,271	1,007
San Bernardino County, CA	LOS ANGELES CMSA	13,170	34,705	5,186	1,062
Ventura County, CA	LOS ANGELES CMSA	4,956	16,873	2,350	627
San Diego County, CA	SAN DIEGO MSA	33,576	78,372	17,465	3,644
Imperial County, CA	nonmetropolitan	2,657	3,048	255	188

* CMSAa and MSAs defined as of June 30, 1990. Abbreviated names are used

Source: Population Studies Center, University of Michigan, compiled from full migration sample of 1990 US census