

William H. Frey

Immigration and Internal Migration for  
U.S. States: 1990 Census Findings by  
Poverty Status and Race

No. 94-320

## Research Reports



**Population Studies Center**  
University of Michigan

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Poverty Status and Race**

**No. 94-320**

**Research Report  
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William H. Frey is Research Scientist and Associate Director for Training at the University of Michigan Population Studies Center, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

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## ABSTRACT

This paper presents an analysis of 1990 census migration data for US States (including the District of Columbia). Its text and Appendix tables provide detailed statistics on immigration and internal migration components of 1985-90 population change for individual States, cross tabulated by race, Latino status, poverty status, and, in some cases, education attainment.

The paper's analyses focus on immigration and internal migration components as they affect State poverty populations. New immigrant waves are heavily focused on only a few "port-of-entry" States. As a consequence, they have begun to impact upon internal migration flows both into and out of these "High Immigration States," and have also altered the national system of internal migration patterns. This paper addresses the questions: (1) How do the magnitudes of poverty population out-migration from High Immigration States compare with those of other States? (2) Is this out-migration selective on particular social and demographic groups? and (3) Is immigration a significant determinant of internal migration of the poverty population?

The results of this analysis are consistent with the view that recent, focused immigration is associated with poverty out-migration among longer-term State residents. At the local level, there is an apparent displacement of low income residents by immigrants which involves more than just numbers of people. Rather, it involves a turnover of race, ethnic and skill-level characteristics in the State's poverty population that can impact upon race relations, public service requirements, and labor force quality.

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

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**Immigration and Internal Migration for US States:  
1990 Census Findings by Poverty Status and Race**

William H. Frey

Population Studies Center  
The University of Michigan  
1225 South University Avenue  
Ann Arbor, MI 48104-2590

Phone: (313) 998-7141

FAX: (313) 998-7415

**Introduction**

Recent studies of 1990 US census migration data have shown that immigration to the US is affecting internal migration patterns in unprecedented ways (Frey, 1993; 1994a; 1994c; 1994d; 1994e). New immigrant waves are as large as those seen at the turn of this century and come from more diverse origins (Fix and Passel, 1994). Yet, they are just as heavily focused on only a few "port-of-entry" States. As a consequence, they have begun to impact upon internal migration flows both into and out of these "High Immigration States," and have also altered the national system of internal migration patterns.

A significant feature of the new immigration-influenced internal migration is relevant to the resident low income poverty populations of High Immigration States. Because recent immigration is heavily weighted toward minority and developing country origins, and is disproportionately represented among less well off and relatively unskilled populations (Borjas and Freeman, 1992), these immigrants are prone to compete with native workers for low-skilled jobs and will serve to bid down their wages. Moreover, the arrival, in large numbers, of immigrant ethnic minorities changes the cultural milieu and perceptions of social costs for whites and more established, assimilated minorities that can lead to their out-migration.

Hence, immigrant-induced out-migration does not conform to the traditional "circulation of elites" model (Taeuber and Taeuber, 1964), which characterizes more conventional long-distance migration patterns (Lansing and Mueller, 1964; Long, 1988). Rather out-migration from High Immigration States tends to select, disproportionately, poorer, lesser-skilled native-born whites and blacks. While this immigration effect on "downwardly-selective" out-migration was already evident in the 1970s (see analyses of 1980 census data by Filer, 1992; Walker, Ellis and Barff, 1992; and White and Imai, 1993), its scope appears to have increased over time (Frey, 1993; Frey, 1994a; Frey, 1994d).

This paper focuses specifically on how immigration affects internal migration of the US poverty population. How does it impact on the populations of High Immigration States? How does it affect the overall pattern of inter-state poverty migration? From a State's perspective, the out-flow of native-born poor migrants may partially offset the welfare and social service costs of poor immigrant inflows. However, the relationship might not be one-to-one in the sense that poverty out-migrants may be from more assimilated, higher-skilled segments of these States' populations. From the perspective of nationwide inter-state migration flows, an accelerated immigration "push" may increase the flows to traditional poverty magnet States, or even States that lie adjacent to immigrant "ports-of-entry." Finally, these immigration-internal migration links are relevant to recent studies of US immigration policy. Studies that show modest or mixed impacts of immigration on native worker employment or income loss tend to overlook the possibility of an out-migration response (Fix and Passel, 1994). Also, to the extent that the skill

level of immigrants leads to native worker "pushes," a re-examination of the current immigrant preference system may be warranted.

Analyses in this paper will employ tabulations of the full migration ("residence 5 years ago question") sample of the 1990 census to address the following questions:

1. How do the magnitudes of poverty population out-migration from High Immigration States, compare with those for States with relatively small numbers of immigrants?
2. Is immigration-induced poverty out-migration uniquely selective on particular race and education attainment populations?
3. How does a State's immigration level affect its internal poverty migration when other social and economic migration determinants are taken into account?

The census migration data used here permit an assessment of net internal migration, and migration from abroad for the 1985-90 period, for each State. The data were compiled for all individuals aged 5 and above in 1990 (who were alive in 1985), by poverty status, by race and ethnicity, and education attainment among persons aged 25 and over. Because of the way the data were compiled, statistics for whites (non-Latino whites) had to be estimated (see Frey, 1994d). The migration from abroad data, as reported in the census, substantially understates the illegal immigrant population (Fix and Passel, 1994; Center for Immigration Studies, 1994). Finally, the reader should be aware that the determination of poverty status is based on 1989 income as reported by census respondents, and does not reflect the income status at the beginning of the migration period.

#### **A Migration Classification of States**

This analysis will employ a typology, developed in an earlier study (Frey, 1994a), which classifies States on the basis of their dominant migration source of change. (See Table 1 and Figure 1.) States classed as "High Immigration States" include the six States with largest 1985-90 migration from abroad, where the immigration component overwhelms net internal migration (California, New York, Texas, New Jersey, Illinois, Massachusetts). Each of these States tends to have large existing settlements of earlier immigrants from Latin America and Asia. The six States classified 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 divisions. 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 out-migration in their exchanges with other States and were not recipients of large immigration from abroad.

(Table 1 and Figure 1 here)

One distinction of these groups involved 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 migrant gains to the latter States are made up mostly of native-born whites (and, in some cases, blacks). By themselves, these different processes will lead to wider disparities in their racial compositions between these two categories of States (see Frey, 1993). However, the present paper focuses on another distinction that exists



across State categories. This involves the unique "downward selectivity" of internal migration away from High Immigration States. This will be taken up below.

### **Poverty Out-migration from High Immigration States**

To what extent did the poverty population move out of High Immigration States during the 1985-90 period? The data shown in Table 2 indicate a fairly consistent pattern. That is, each of the six High Immigration States showed declines in their poverty population as a result of net internal migration; and in four of the six (New York and Massachusetts excepted), the poverty population out-migration rates were greater than those for the non-poverty population.

(Table 2 here)

The latter observation is consistent with the unique "downwardly selective" out-migration that appears to be responding to large waves of poverty immigrants in these States (see columns 1 and 2 in Table 2). In contrast, the poverty status selectivity patterns for the High Internal Migration States and High Out-migration States conform more closely to the "circulation of elites" model discussed earlier. That is, the net migration losses in each of the five High Out-migration States are more accentuated for the non-poverty than poverty populations in those States. Likewise, the net migration gains for four of the High Internal Migration States are larger for their non-poverty populations. (The higher poverty gains for North Carolina and Washington reflect the fact that these are destinations for "return" and spillover" poverty migrants from high Immigration States.)

Finally, the last three columns in Table 2 permit an assessment of how migration from abroad and internal migration contribute to overall change in each State's poverty population. The upper panel makes clear that in five of the six High Immigration States, internal migration served to substantially reduce poverty population gains. California gains approximately nine times as many poverty migrants from abroad as it loses via internal out-migration to other States. However, internal out-flows reduce New York's poverty gains through immigration by almost two-thirds, and Texas' poverty gains from abroad by almost one-half. Moreover, in New Jersey and Illinois poverty out-migration to other States exceeds their poverty gains from abroad. These displacement patterns of poverty migrants from abroad for internal migrants to other States begs the question of what other selectivity patterns are accompanying this displacement?

### **Selectivity of Poverty Out-migrants**

#### Selectivity by Race and Latino Status

The selectivity of poverty net out-migration can be assessed from the data shown in Tables 3, 4-A, and 4-B. The presumption that poverty out-migration from High Immigration States was only a "white flight" phenomenon is countered by the rates shown for blacks, and, to a lesser extent, Latinos and Asians. While whites showed a net out-migration of poverty migrants from all six States, blacks and Latinos out-migrated from five and Asians from four. Although Latinos and Asians overwhelm immigrant growth in these States, there is a smaller but consistent pattern of net internal out-migration for these groups (except in Massachusetts, and for Asians in California). Moreover, the migration pattern for each group from the High Immigration States conforms generally to the "downward selective" immigrant "push" pattern discussed earlier. This contrasts with the "circulation of elites" model which tends to characterize each group's internal migration patterns for High Internal Migration States and High Out-migration States.

(Tables 3, 4-A and 4-B here)

Emphasis on aggregate population shifts, rather than rates, shows that the poverty immigration substitution for internal out-migrants translates into a Latino and Asian substitution for

non-Latino whites. In California, for example, Latinos and Asians make up the dominant share of poverty immigrants, while non-Latino whites make up plurality of the internal out-migrants. Only in New York and Illinois is there a significant alteration of this pattern -- where blacks contribute almost as much as whites to the internal out-migration of the poverty population. Hence, the poverty turnover in High Immigration States can be characterized as a displacement of "new immigrant minorities" for whites and, to a lesser extent, blacks. It is also of interest to see that poverty net in-migration gains for High Internal Migration States, is dominated by the latter two groups. Indeed, poverty blacks outnumber poverty whites in the internal migration gains for Georgia and Virginia over the 1985-90 period.

#### Selectivity by Education Attainment

Are poverty net out-migrants from High Immigration States similar in education attainment to the immigrants who are displacing them? The data in Tables 5 and 6 shed light on this question. The net migration rates shown in Table 5 make plain that the poverty net out-migration from these States is not a proxy for migrant skill level or education attainment. That is, for each of four broad categories of education attainment (less than high school, high school graduate, some college, college graduate), out-migration rates for these States' poverty populations are generally greater in magnitude than for their non-poverty populations. This may reflect more head-to-head competition with poor immigrants, of similar education levels, who were forced to take less permanent types of jobs. Moreover, the higher migration response among poverty populations (when controlled for education) is only characteristic of movement from High Immigration States. In the other two categories of States, it is the non-poverty population which is more likely to migrate in (to High Internal Migration States) or out (from High Out-migration States).

(Tables 5 and 6 here)

The aggregate migration data in Table 6 make plain that at least in California and Texas poverty immigrants are decidedly less well-educated than the internal out-migrants they are displacing. In both of these States, the vast majority of the poverty adult immigrants (aged 25 and above) have not completed high school whereas internal out-migrants are more evenly distributed between high school dropouts and high school graduates. In New York, New Jersey, and Illinois the mismatch is not nearly as imbalanced because a larger share of those States' immigrants are at least high school graduates. Massachusetts' displacement patterns are not like the other States', reflecting, perhaps, the draw of more educated immigrants to the State's many institutions of higher learning. In sum, this review of race and education selectivity patterns shows a general displacement of poverty out-migrant whites with largely "new immigrant" minorities with lower skill levels.

#### **Immigration as a Determinant of Poverty Out-migration**

Does a State's immigration level exert an independent impact on poverty out-migration? This question is addressed in a series of regression equation where the dependent variables are State net migration levels for the period 1985-90, specific to different demographic sub-groups (by poverty status, race and education attainment). The independent variables for these regressions include the State's 1985-90 immigration level, a geographic regional 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, which are not included in the South Atlantic division, represent the omitted category); five variables reflecting the metropolitan area's economic structure (unemployment rate of 1985, per capita income in 1985, percent of change in manufacturing employment and percent of change in service employment for the period 1985-90, and the State's AFDC level); percent of State's population that was non-Latino white and black in 1985 (for use in the equations for whites and blacks); percent of "new immigrant minorities" in the State (percent Latinos and Asians); and the log of the State's population size in 1985. All of the migration and population data were drawn from the 1980 and

1990 US censuses. The economic characteristics were drawn from the State and Metropolitan Area Data Book, 1991, compiled by the US Bureau of the Census.

Shown in Table 7 are the regression equations for the net migration for poverty populations and non-poverty populations of the 51 States (including District of Columbia). Separate equations are shown for the total population, for the white population, and for the black population, aged 5 and above in 1990. A similar set of equations is shown in Table 8 for persons aged 25 and above, classed by their levels of education attainment. The results are consistent with expectations in showing that immigration exerts a significant negative effect on net poverty migration for each demographic subgroup except for college graduates. Moreover, the immigration effect is not significant in explaining net migration for the non-poverty populations of each group except college graduates where the effect is positive (reflecting, perhaps, the "dual labor market" character of high immigration areas discussed in Mollenkopf and Castells, 1991).

(Tables 7 and 8 here)

The only other consistent finding across all of the equations except one (non-poverty blacks) is the positive effect that service growth exerts on net migration gains for poverty and non-poverty populations, alike. The regional categories, in the race-specific comparisons, show a consistent positive effect for the South Atlantic division on non-poverty migration. This result suggests that there are unmeasured economic and amenity "pulls" for non-poverty migrants to this region; in contrast to the immigration "pushes" exerted on the poverty population. These distinct effects are consistent with the maps shown in Figure 2. The upper map, depicting the net migration patterns of poverty whites, shows sharp levels of out-migration from selected High Immigration States, but a more diffuse pattern of destinations for poverty net in-migration. In contrast, non-poverty white migration responds more sharply to "pulls" of distinct destination States, primarily in the South Atlantic and Mountain regions. While a more detailed migration flow analysis is required, these maps, in conjunction with the regression results, suggest that poverty and non-poverty populations participate in somewhat different migration stream networks.

A few other regression coefficients in the Tables are worthy of note. Poverty migrants among the total, and white populations, respond negatively to a State's average income level -- reflecting, perhaps, its relative cost of living. Poverty and non-poverty black migrants respond negatively to unemployment in the Northeast and (for black poverty migrants only) the Midwest regions. State AFDC benefit levels do not exert significant impacts on poverty or non-poverty migration for most comparisons. (Poverty AFDC benefits exert an unanticipated negative relationship to the net migration of poverty college graduates.)

(Figure 2 here)

In sum, these regression results are consistent with the overall analyses presented in this paper. The recent focused immigration to a few selected "port-of-entry" States appears to be effecting a consistent pattern of poverty out-migration among the native-born resident populations of these States. The results of this analysis are strong and consistent enough to warrant additional investigations into the nature of immigrant competition, or labor market mechanisms that are contributing to this pattern. At the local level, this apparent displacement of low income residents by immigrants involves more than just numbers of people. Rather, it involves a turnover of race, ethnic and skill-level characteristics in the State's poverty population that can hold implications for race relations, public service requirements, and the quality of the labor force.

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# Migration Classification of States

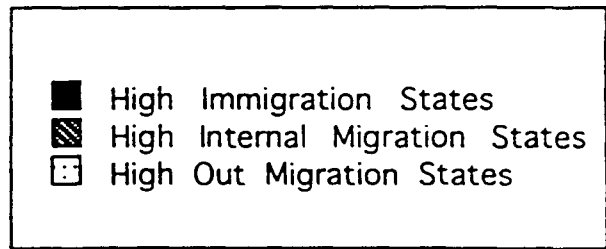
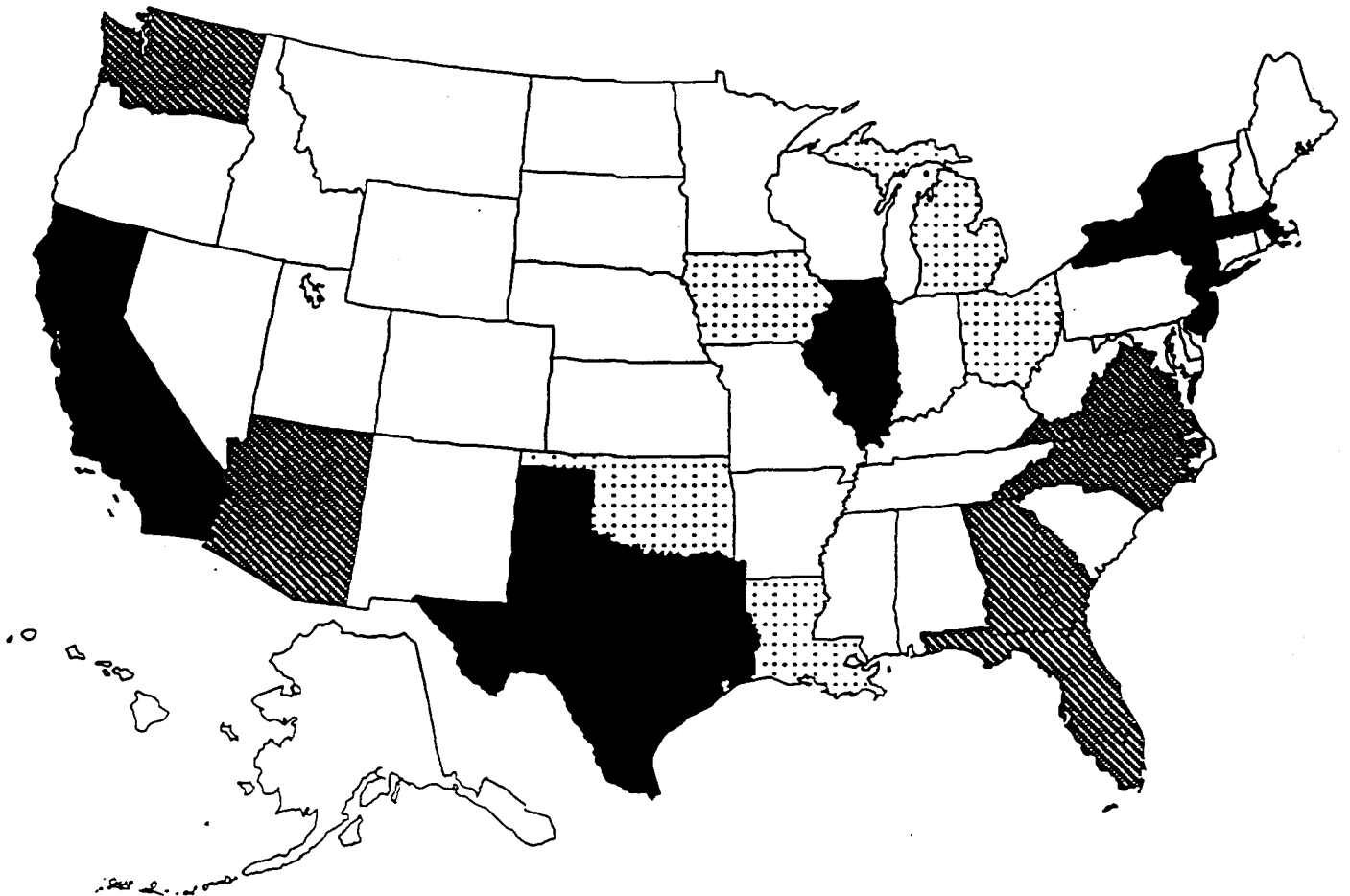
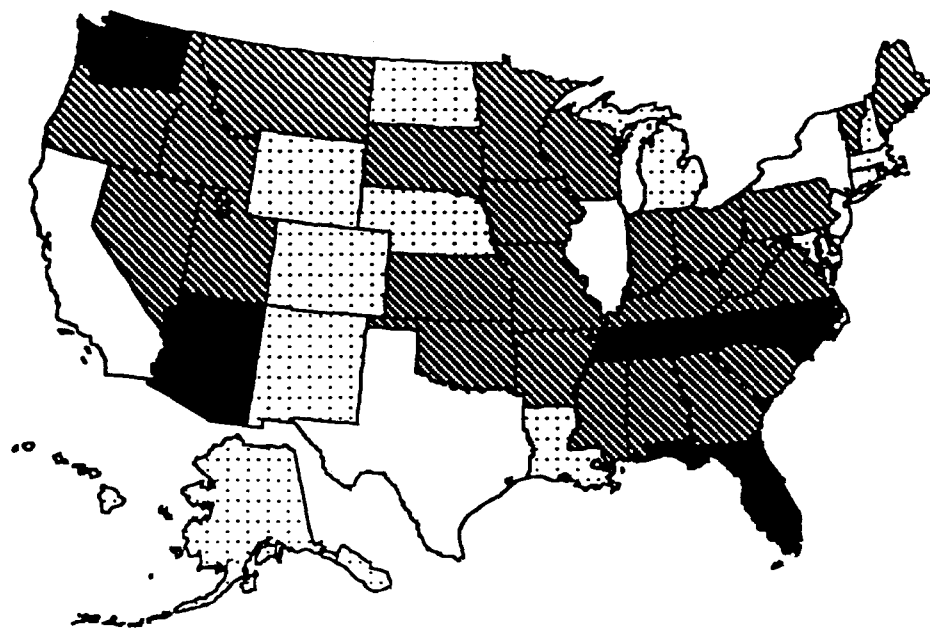


FIGURE 1

# Poverty Whites - Net Interstate Migration



# Non-Poverty Whites - Net Interstate Migration

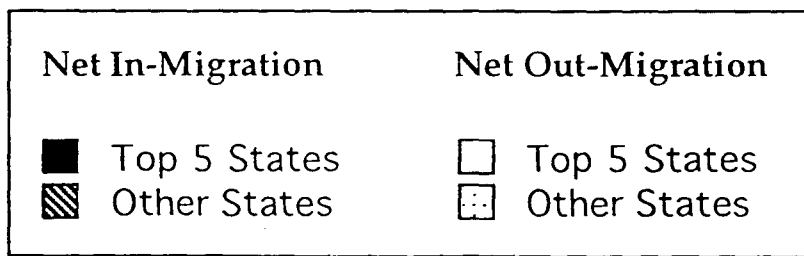
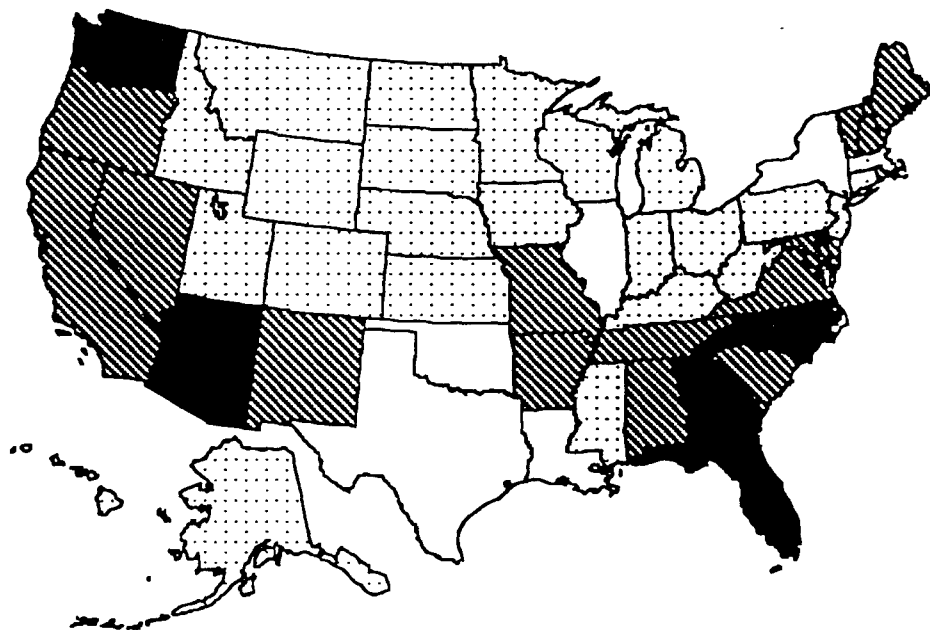


FIGURE 2

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**
<b><i>I HIGH IMMIGRATION STATES<sup>a</sup></i></b>			
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
<b><i>II HIGH INTERNAL MIGRATION STATES<sup>b</sup></i></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
<b><i>III HIGH OUT-MIGRATION STATES<sup>c</sup></i></b>			
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

<sup>a</sup>States with largest 1985-90 migration from abroad which exceeds net interstate migration

<sup>b</sup>States with largest 1985-90 net interstate migration and exceeds migration from abroad

<sup>c</sup>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: Immigration and Internal Migration Components of Change, 1985-90, for Poverty Populations of High Immigration States, High Internal Migration States, and High Out-Migration States.

State	Rates of Migration from Abroad *		Rates of Internal Migration *		Components of Poverty Population Change		
	Poverty	NonPoverty	Poverty	NonPoverty	Total Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration
<i>I High Immigration States</i>							
California	14.1	4.3	-1.5	0.7	402,727	450,777	-48,050
New York	7.7	3.1	-4.6	-4.8	64,691	156,873	-92,182
Texas	4.6	1.9	-2.3	-2.1	62,443	122,970	-60,527
New Jersey	7.4	2.6	-10.4	-1.4	-15,355	37,815	-53,170
Illinois	4.1	1.6	-5.3	-2.7	-13,420	48,206	-61,626
Massachusetts	9.4	2.1	-0.3	-2.2	41,848	43,403	-1,555
<i>II High-Internal Migration States</i>							
Florida	7.0	2.7	5.6	9.6	180,002	100,224	79,778
Georgia	2.0	1.4	2.7	5.4	38,397	16,045	22,352
North Carolina	1.2	1.0	4.2	3.9	40,362	9,159	31,203
Virginia	3.3	2.5	2.2	3.5	29,968	18,030	11,938
Washington	5.6	1.8	6.0	4.7	52,872	25,559	27,313
Arizona	5.4	1.8	5.3	6.6	52,718	26,407	26,311
<i>III High Out-Migration States</i>							
Louisiana	0.8	0.7	-3.2	-7.5	-21,060	6,560	-27,620
Ohio	1.4	0.6	0.3	-1.4	20,598	16,583	4,015
Michigan	1.8	0.7	0.2	-1.5	20,266	18,468	1,798
Oklahoma	1.6	1.0	-0.2	-5.4	6,019	7,076	-1,057
Iowa	2.0	0.5	0.8	-4.3	7,531	5,389	2,142

\* Rates per 100, 1990 population

Source: 1990 Census Full Migration Sample Compiled at Population Studies Center, University of Michigan.



Table 3: Rates of Internal Migration, 1985-90, by Poverty Status and Race-Ethnicity for High Immigration States, High Internal Migration States, and High Out-Migration States.

State	Rates of Internal Migration * :							
	Non-Latino Whites**		Blacks		Latinos		Asians	
	Poverty	NonPoverty	Poverty	NonPoverty	Poverty	NonPoverty	Poverty	NonPoverty
<i>I High Immigration States</i>								
California	-3.9	0.8	-1.8	1.2	-1.1	-0.2	4.5	2.4
New York	-4.2	-4.5	-5.0	-5.6	-4.8	-6.5	-3.2	-4.4
Texas	-5.0	-2.5	-0.2	0.7	-1.1	-2.0	-5.2	-4.9
New Jersey	-17.7	-2.1	-5.4	0.3	-4.9	-0.9	-5.7	7.1
Illinois	-5.3	-2.7	-5.6	-2.6	-3.4	-1.5	-9.8	-5.3
Massachusetts	-3.4	-2.6	1.8	0.3	6.9	1.9	8.8	1.2
<i>II High-Internal Migration States</i>								
Florida	6.6	10.4	2.2	4.8	8.5	8.9	3.6	8.4
Georgia	2.2	4.9	2.8	6.2	17.2	15.9	-7.9	7.8
North Carolina	4.3	4.2	3.7	2.0	12.6	7.7	9.5	2.9
Virginia	1.2	3.2	3.5	4.2	8.0	10.4	-3.5	4.8
Washington	5.9	4.8	4.5	3.4	10.3	7.0	1.4	2.7
Arizona	5.9	7.5	7.1	9.4	3.9	2.1	5.6	0.5
<i>III High Out-Migration States</i>								
Louisiana	-5.0	-7.6	-1.6	-5.8	-12.1	-13.0	-11.5	-23.5
Ohio	-0.1	-1.4	1.0	-0.8	7.2	-0.6	-3.3	-2.9
Michigan	-0.3	-1.5	0.6	-1.2	5.2	-0.3	-1.9	-2.7
Oklahoma	-0.3	-5.3	1.5	-4.9	-0.3	-5.4	-13.1	-17.5
Iowa	0.5	-4.2	6.3	-5.1	7.4	0.2	-5.2	-10.8

\* Rates per 100, 1990 population

\*\* Estimated as: whites + "other races" - Hispanics

Source: 1990 Census Full Migration Sample Compiled at Population Studies Center, University of Michigan.

Table 4-A: Immigration and Internal Migration Components of Change, 1985-90 by Race-Ethnicity for Poverty Populations of High Immigration States, High Internal Migration States, and High Out-Migration States.

State	Components of Poverty Population Change:					
	Non-Latino Whites			Blacks		
	Total Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration	Total Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration
<i>I High Immigration States</i>						
California	16,013	58,588	-42,575	284	6,836	-6,552
New York	-3,563	29,283	-32,846	-1,353	28,311	-29,664
Texas	-32,467	11,048	-43,515	3,419	4,285	-866
New Jersey	-31,735	5,903	-37,638	-4,884	4,034	-8,918
Illinois	-16,514	13,179	-29,693	-22,093	2,066	-24,159
Massachusetts	-250	9,883	-10,133	4,546	3,557	989
<i>II High-Internal Migration States</i>						
Florida	58,109	11,864	46,245	27,324	17,481	9,843
Georgia	11,073	3,328	7,745	15,904	3,548	12,356
North Carolina	19,637	2,476	17,161	13,955	1,782	12,173
Virginia	8,417	4,760	3,657	9,371	1,847	7,524
Washington	27,413	6,408	21,005	2,245	1,061	1,184
Arizona	21,856	3,846	18,010	2,321	626	1,695
<i>III High Out-Migration States</i>						
Louisiana	-15,437	1,429	-16,866	-6,781	1,031	-7,812
Ohio	5,371	6,017	-646	4,258	1,092	3,166
Michigan	6,275	8,358	-2,083	3,772	1,485	2,287
Oklahoma	694	1,813	-1,119	1,525	586	939
Iowa	2,866	1,637	1,229	1,140	313	827

Source: 1990 Census Full Migration Sample Compiled at Population Studies Center, University of Michigan.

Table 4-B: Immigration and Internal Migration Components of Change, 1985-90 by Race-Ethnicity for Poverty Populations of High Immigration States, High Internal Migration States, and High Out-Migration States.

State	Components of Poverty Population Change:					
	Latinos			Asians		
	Total Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration	Total Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration
<i>I High Immigration States</i>						
California	261,439	276,479	-15,040	124,991	108,874	16,117
New York	38,356	65,160	-26,804	31,251	34,119	-2,868
Texas	77,381	91,186	-13,805	14,110	16,451	-2,341
New Jersey	14,449	20,130	-5,681	6,815	7,748	-933
Illinois	16,464	21,471	-5,007	8,723	11,490	-2,767
Massachusetts	26,140	20,557	5,583	11,412	9,406	2,006
<i>II High-Internal Migration States</i>						
Florida	87,819	64,766	23,053	6,750	6,113	637
Georgia	8,474	5,614	2,860	2,946	3,555	-609
North Carolina	3,395	2,138	1,257	3,375	2,763	612
Virginia	7,074	5,879	1,195	5,106	5,544	-438
Washington	12,627	7,925	4,702	10,587	10,165	422
Arizona	24,808	18,643	6,165	3,733	3,292	441
<i>III High Out-Migration States</i>						
Louisiana	113	1,932	-1,819	1,045	2,168	-1,123
Ohio	4,963	3,055	1,908	6,006	6,419	-413
Michigan	4,385	2,527	1,858	5,834	6,098	-264
Oklahoma	1,517	1,575	-58	2,283	3,102	-819
Iowa	853	477	376	2,672	2,962	-290

Source: 1990 Census Full Migration Sample Compiled at Population Studies Center, University of Michigan.

Table 5: Rates of Internal Migration, 1985-90, by Poverty Status and Educational Attainment\* for High Immigration States, High Internal Migration States, and High Out-Migration States.

State	Rates of Internal Migration ** :							
	Less than HS Grad		High School Grads		Some College		College Grad	
	Poverty	NonPoverty	Poverty	NonPoverty	Poverty	NonPoverty	Poverty	NonPoverty
<i>I High Immigration States</i>								
California	-1.3	-0.6	-4.0	-0.8	-3.8	-0.1	-0.2	3.3
New York	-3.3	-3.9	-4.4	-4.6	-6.3	-5.8	-5.1	-6.1
Texas	-1.7	-2.1	-3.1	-2.6	-3.9	-2.4	-1.4	-1.8
New Jersey	-4.2	-1.9	-6.9	-2.3	-9.9	-2.2	-8.9	1.0
Illinois	-3.7	-2.2	-3.8	-2.6	-4.9	-3.3	-2.2	-2.6
Massachusetts	-0.4	-1.9	-4.0	-2.8	-4.4	-3.4	-3.3	-2.2
<i>II High-Internal Migration States</i>								
Florida	4.2	7.9	7.1	10.5	8.3	10.3	9.7	11.1
Georgia	1.4	2.5	2.5	3.6	4.4	6.7	7.4	7.9
North Carolina	2.1	2.1	3.7	2.9	5.6	4.4	5.4	5.3
Virginia	0.5	1.4	1.2	1.5	0.2	2.8	3.1	5.5
Washington	4.6	2.7	4.7	3.5	7.4	4.8	7.1	6.8
Arizona	2.3	4.8	4.5	7.4	7.7	7.6	11.0	7.8
<i>III High Out-migration States</i>								
Louisiana	-1.5	-3.3	-3.6	-5.4	-6.6	-9.7	-6.1	-12.3
Ohio	0.2	-0.8	0.6	-0.7	0.0	-1.4	-0.9	-3.5
Michigan	0.2	-1.2	0.2	-0.9	0.6	-1.3	-3.7	-3.2
Oklahoma	0.7	-2.0	0.1	-3.5	-0.6	-5.2	-4.3	-10.1
Iowa	1.0	-0.6	1.5	-1.6	0.8	-4.1	-3.6	-11.7

\* For Persons Aged 25 and Over

\*\* Rates per 100, 1990 population

Source: 1990 Census Full Migration Sample Compiled at Population Studies Center, University of Michigan.

Table 6: Immigration and Internal Migration Components of Change, 1985-90 by Educational Attainment for Poverty Populations of High Immigration States, High Internal Migration States, and High Out-migration States.

State	Components of Poverty Population Change:								
	Less than HS Grad			High School Grad			College Graduates		
	Total Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration	Total Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration	Total Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration
<i>I High Immigration States</i>									
California	106,939	117,672	-10,733	16,685	30,673	-13,988	29,060	29,428	-368
New York	15,390	35,581	-20,191	6,103	19,907	-13,804	14,010	18,923	-4,913
Texas	16,163	30,833	-14,670	-3,442	6,329	-9,771	8,229	9,265	-1,036
New Jersey	1,793	8,383	-6,590	-1,633	4,427	-6,060	2,463	4,686	-2,223
Illinois	-2,155	9,479	-11,634	-1,784	4,821	-6,605	6,736	7,725	-989
Massachusetts	7,977	8,473	-496	590	3,670	-3,080	5,039	6,071	-1,032
<i>II High-Internal Migration States</i>									
Florida	44,374	25,831	18,543	28,457	11,719	16,738	13,612	8,051	5,561
Georgia	6,740	2,707	4,033	4,373	1,683	2,690	3,396	1,894	1,502
North Carolina	7,012	1,239	5,773	4,780	994	3,786	2,500	1,522	978
Virginia	4,162	3,214	948	2,430	1,605	825	3,797	3,175	622
Washington	8,916	4,842	4,074	5,344	1,943	3,401	3,987	2,298	1,689
Arizona	8,844	6,093	2,751	4,344	1,466	2,878	4,202	2,093	2,109
<i>III High Out-migration States</i>									
Louisiana	-3,514	704	-4,218	-3,692	624	-4,316	-29	1,023	-1,052
Ohio	2,396	1,863	533	2,589	1,427	1,162	3,304	3,591	-287
Michigan	2,700	2,165	535	1,868	1,548	320	2,908	3,989	-1,081
Oklahoma	1,638	784	854	621	530	91	724	1,346	-622
Iowa	1,047	457	590	1,156	328	828	842	1,218	-376

\* For Persons Aged 25 and Over

Source: 1990 Census Full Migration Sample Compiled at Population Studies Center, University of Michigan.

Table 7: Net Internal Migration, 1985-90 by Poverty Status Regressed on State Attributes

Total, Whites and Blacks<sup>a</sup>

(Standardized Regression Coefficients)

State Attributes <sup>b</sup>	Total		Whites		Blacks	
	Poverty	Non- Poverty	Poverty	Non- Poverty	Poverty	Non- Poverty
REGION <sup>c</sup>						
Northeast	-.27	-.10	-.12	-.13	-.62*	-.50*
Midwest	-.11	-.02	-.06	-.11	-.38*	.23
South Atlantic	.18	.29*	.17	.32*	.16	.35*
Mountain	.10	.12	.12	.01	-.18	-.09
Pacific	.13	.24	.17	.11	-.16	.09
UNEMPLOYMENT	-.16	-.21	-.10	-.15	-.31*	-.34*
MFG GROWTH	.14	.16	.19	.22	.12	-.04
SERVICE GROWTH	.39*	.40*	.40*	.42*	.23*	.18
INCOME	-.29*	-.00	-.35*	.07	-.20	.21
AFDC	.23	-.18	.19	-.22	.35	-.21
% WHITES	----	----	-.04	.25	----	----
% BLACKS	----	----	----	----	-.22	-.49
% LATINOS & ASIANS	-.23*	-.13	-.22	.11	-.13	-.16
IMMIGRATION	-.47*	.07	-.52*	.09	-.45*	-.09
POP SIZE (LOG)	.17	.02	.18	.01	.20	.12
R <sup>2</sup>	.62	.52	.67	.55	.53	.55

<sup>a</sup>Persons aged 5 and above in 1990<sup>b</sup>See text for attribute definitions<sup>c</sup>Omitted category includes the remainder of the South region (other than South Atlantic)

\*Significant at .1 level

Table 8: Net Internal Migration, 1985-90 by Poverty Status Regressed on State Attributes

Educational Attainment<sup>b</sup>

(Standardized Regression Coefficients)

State Attributes <sup>b</sup>	Less than HS		High School Grad		College Grad	
	Poverty	Non- Poverty	Poverty	Non- Poverty	Poverty	Non- Poverty
REGION <sup>c</sup>						
Northeast	-.23	-.09	-.03	-.05	-.04	-.15
Midwest	-.12	-.03	.02	.01	.14	-.04
South Atlantic	.17	.26	.23	.27	.27*	.24
Mountain	.03	.08	.12	.10	.24	.12
Pacific	.07	.11	.16	.13	.52*	.35
UNEMPLOYMENT	-.10	-.16	-.07	-.14	-.14	-.24
MFG GROWTH	.15	.21	.17	.21	.05	.04
SERVICE GROWTH	.35*	.34*	.35*	.38*	.39*	.35*
INCOME	-.22	-.04	-.19	-.02	-.10	.06
AFDC	.20	-.13	.03	-.16	-.36*	-.24
% LATINOS & ASIANS	-.18	-.07	-.13	-.07	-.12	-.16
IMMIGRATION	-.48*	-.15	-.59*	-.10	-.14	+.38*
POP SIZE (LOG)	.12	.04	.20	.06	.07	-.11
R <sup>2</sup>	.54	.43	.61	.43	.56	.57

<sup>a</sup>Persons aged 5 and above in 1990<sup>b</sup>See text for attribute definitions<sup>c</sup>Omitted category includes the remainder of the South region (other than South Atlantic)

\*Significant at .1 level

Table A: Immigration and Internal Migration Components of 1985-90 State Population Change:

Total Population\*

State	Migration Components			Rates per 100 1990 Population	
	Total Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration
Alabama	65,684	29,815	35,869	0.8	1.0
Alaska	-37,586	10,899	-48,485	2.2	-9.8
Arizona	296,448	80,271	216,177	2.4	6.4
Arkansas	36,586	12,339	24,247	0.6	1.1
California	1,672,194	1,498,608	173,586	5.5	0.6
Colorado	-21,958	56,040	-77,998	1.8	-2.6
Connecticut	18,812	70,655	-51,843	2.3	-1.7
Delaware	33,402	7,521	25,881	1.2	4.2
District of Columbia	-30,157	24,254	-54,411	4.3	-9.5
Florida	1,461,550	389,868	1,071,682	3.2	8.9
Georgia	394,677	92,080	302,597	1.5	5.1
Hawaii	28,161	48,417	-20,256	4.7	-2.0
Idaho	-8,362	11,217	-19,579	1.2	-2.1
Illinois	-139,360	202,784	-342,144	1.9	-3.2
Indiana	35,592	32,464	3,128	0.6	0.1
Iowa	-77,069	17,303	-94,372	0.7	-3.7
Kansas	9,181	32,631	-23,450	1.4	-1.0
Kentucky	5,933	26,057	-20,124	0.8	-0.6
Louisiana	-220,456	30,198	-250,654	0.8	-6.4
Maine	44,091	10,773	33,318	0.9	2.9
Maryland	212,679	111,789	100,890	2.5	2.3
Massachusetts	59,131	155,863	-96,732	2.8	-1.7
Michigan	-58,692	74,307	-132,999	0.9	-1.5
Minnesota	40,537	36,175	4,362	0.9	0.1
Mississippi	-14,868	12,262	-27,130	0.5	-1.1
Missouri	62,108	34,051	28,057	0.7	0.6
Montana	-46,927	5,677	-52,604	0.8	-7.1
Nebraska	-27,432	12,518	-39,950	0.9	-2.7
Nevada	203,097	30,245	172,852	2.7	15.6
New Hampshire	73,598	11,538	62,060	1.1	6.1
New Jersey	17,884	211,417	-193,533	2.9	-2.7
New Mexico	13,444	24,901	-11,457	1.8	-0.8
New York	-207,162	613,724	-820,886	3.7	-4.9
North Carolina	346,545	65,663	280,882	1.1	4.6
North Dakota	-44,142	6,805	-50,947	1.2	-8.6
Ohio	-72,073	69,106	-141,179	0.7	-1.4
Oklahoma	-95,519	32,241	-127,760	1.1	-4.4
Oregon	123,527	40,955	82,572	1.6	3.1
Pennsylvania	20,886	98,575	-77,689	0.9	-0.7
Rhode Island	33,984	21,716	12,268	2.3	1.3
South Carolina	139,886	30,545	109,341	0.9	3.4
South Dakota	-17,372	5,071	-22,443	0.8	-3.5
Tennessee	161,809	30,347	131,462	0.7	2.9
Texas	36,722	368,091	-331,369	2.4	-2.1
Utah	-10,545	25,617	-36,162	1.6	-2.3
Vermont	21,386	4,401	16,985	0.8	3.3
Virginia	376,596	148,724	227,872	2.6	4.0
Washington	317,832	101,562	216,270	2.3	4.8
West Virginia	-68,716	4,939	-73,655	0.3	-4.4
Wisconsin	-3,150	32,704	-35,854	0.7	-0.8
Wyoming	-53,706	2,987	-56,693	0.7	-13.5

\* Includes persons age 5 and above in 1990 (including those for whom poverty status was not determined).



Table B: Immigration and Internal Migration Components of 1985-90 State Population Change:

## Poverty Population\*

State	Migration Components			Rates per 100 1990 Population	
	Total Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration
Alabama	19,649	5,000	14,649	0.8	2.3
Alaska	-9,890	1,081	-10,971	2.7	-27.0
Arizona	52,718	26,407	26,311	5.4	5.3
Arkansas	12,594	2,357	10,237	0.6	2.6
California	402,727	450,777	-48,050	14.1	-1.5
Colorado	11,202	12,319	-1,117	3.7	-0.3
Connecticut	-1,183	15,010	-16,193	7.9	-8.5
Delaware	2,273	1,310	963	2.6	1.9
District of Columbia	3,732	4,617	-885	5.3	-1.0
Florida	180,002	100,224	79,778	7.0	5.6
Georgia	38,397	16,045	22,352	2.0	2.7
Hawaii	-479	7,135	-7,614	9.1	-9.7
Idaho	7,154	3,627	3,527	3.2	3.1
Illinois	-13,420	48,206	-61,626	4.1	-5.3
Indiana	11,217	6,018	5,199	1.2	1.0
Iowa	7,531	5,389	2,142	2.0	0.8
Kansas	8,545	7,359	1,186	3.0	0.5
Kentucky	13,088	4,215	8,873	0.7	1.4
Louisiana	-21,060	6,560	-27,620	0.8	-3.2
Maine	4,893	1,149	3,744	1.0	3.2
Maryland	12,071	15,745	-3,674	4.6	-1.1
Massachusetts	41,848	43,403	-1,555	9.4	-0.3
Michigan	20,266	18,468	1,798	1.8	0.2
Minnesota	24,282	12,179	12,103	3.2	3.1
Mississippi	6,328	2,218	4,110	0.4	0.7
Missouri	24,166	7,597	16,569	1.3	2.8
Montana	913	1,543	-630	1.4	-0.6
Nebraska	3,356	2,247	1,109	1.5	0.7
Nevada	21,042	6,640	14,402	6.3	13.6
New Hampshire	1,803	1,528	275	2.5	0.4
New Jersey	-15,355	37,815	-53,170	7.4	-10.4
New Mexico	7,028	6,656	372	2.5	0.1
New York	64,691	156,873	-92,182	7.7	-4.6
North Carolina	40,362	9,159	31,203	1.2	4.2
North Dakota	-1,045	1,090	-2,135	1.4	-2.7
Ohio	20,598	16,583	4,015	1.4	0.3
Oklahoma	6,019	7,076	-1,057	1.6	-0.2
Oregon	35,623	14,971	20,652	4.9	6.8
Pennsylvania	32,718	27,225	5,493	2.4	0.5
Rhode Island	8,697	6,327	2,370	7.7	2.9
South Carolina	12,956	3,257	9,699	0.7	2.1
South Dakota	638	797	-159	0.9	-0.2
Tennessee	24,381	5,321	19,060	0.8	2.9
Texas	62,443	122,970	-60,527	4.6	-2.3
Utah	17,516	7,578	9,938	4.6	6.0
Vermont	3,613	506	3,107	1.1	6.5
Virginia	29,968	18,030	11,938	3.3	2.2
Washington	52,872	25,559	27,313	5.6	6.0
West Virginia	3,549	1,247	2,302	0.4	0.7
Wisconsin	30,305	11,942	18,363	2.7	4.1
Wyoming	-5,365	622	-5,987	1.3	-13.0

\* Includes persons age 5 and above in 1990 (including those for whom poverty status was not determined).

Table C: Immigration and Internal Migration Components of 1985-90 State Population Change:  
Non-poverty Population\*

State	Migration Components			Rates per 100 1990 Population	
	Total Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration
Alabama	45,253	22,850	22,403	0.8	0.7
Alaska	-30,603	9,113	-39,716	2.1	-9.1
Arizona	236,884	51,413	185,471	1.8	6.6
Arkansas	26,691	9,098	17,593	0.5	1.0
California	1,191,259	1,018,696	172,563	4.3	0.7
Colorado	-33,952	41,622	-75,574	1.6	-2.9
Connecticut	26,250	53,328	-27,078	1.9	-1.0
Delaware	28,092	5,999	22,093	1.1	4.0
District of Columbia	-40,040	18,194	-58,234	4.1	-13.0
Florida	1,281,939	281,019	1,000,920	2.7	9.6
Georgia	341,304	71,943	269,361	1.4	5.4
Hawaii	17,909	38,962	-21,053	4.3	-2.3
Idaho	-13,386	7,037	-20,423	0.9	-2.6
Illinois	-94,151	149,395	-243,546	1.6	-2.7
Indiana	10,884	23,306	-12,422	0.5	-0.3
Iowa	-84,162	10,010	-94,172	0.5	-4.3
Kansas	-5,282	21,502	-26,784	1.1	-1.4
Kentucky	-17,222	19,211	-36,433	0.7	-1.3
Louisiana	-196,749	21,622	-218,371	0.7	-7.5
Maine	38,331	8,495	29,836	0.9	3.0
Maryland	210,078	93,492	116,586	2.4	2.9
Massachusetts	-6,254	104,219	-110,473	2.1	-2.2
Michigan	-56,339	52,785	-109,124	0.7	-1.5
Minnesota	18,164	22,207	-4,043	0.6	-0.1
Mississippi	-21,482	9,152	-30,634	0.5	-1.8
Missouri	38,736	24,103	14,633	0.6	0.4
Montana	-43,802	3,854	-47,656	0.6	-7.8
Nebraska	-28,241	9,662	-37,903	0.8	-3.0
Nevada	181,164	23,138	158,026	2.4	16.1
New Hampshire	68,431	9,366	59,065	1.0	6.3
New Jersey	74,627	168,976	-94,349	2.6	-1.4
New Mexico	8,492	17,314	-8,822	1.6	-0.8
New York	-247,418	442,253	-689,671	3.1	-4.8
North Carolina	251,867	51,269	200,598	1.0	3.9
North Dakota	-45,579	4,911	-50,490	1.0	-10.4
Ohio	-68,599	49,768	-118,367	0.6	-1.4
Oklahoma	-106,148	23,168	-129,316	1.0	-5.4
Oregon	91,414	24,122	67,292	1.1	3.0
Pennsylvania	-15,818	65,737	-81,555	0.7	-0.8
Rhode Island	15,338	14,453	885	1.8	0.1
South Carolina	103,775	23,780	79,995	0.9	3.0
South Dakota	-17,846	3,950	-21,796	0.8	-4.2
Tennessee	125,075	22,908	102,167	0.6	2.7
Texas	-28,759	233,617	-262,376	1.9	-2.1
Utah	-31,721	17,080	-48,801	1.3	-3.6
Vermont	12,442	3,383	9,059	0.7	2.0
Virginia	302,471	125,692	176,779	2.5	3.5
Washington	257,722	72,540	185,182	1.8	4.7
West Virginia	-70,869	3,236	-74,105	0.2	-5.5
Wisconsin	-29,628	18,959	-48,587	0.5	-1.2
Wyoming	-46,502	2,131	-48,633	0.6	-13.4

\* Includes persons age 5 and above in 1990.

Table D: Immigration and Internal Migration Components of 1985-90 State Population Change:  
Non-Latino Whites\*

State	Migration Components			Rates per 100 1990 Population	
	Total Migration	From Abroad	Internal Migration	From Abroad	Internal Migration
Alabama	61,644	16,741	44,903	0.6	1.6
Alaska	-42,028	5,339	-47,367	1.2	-10.7
Arizona	220,787	29,147	191,640	1.1	7.3
Arkansas	39,650	6,970	32,680	0.4	1.8
California	376,390	269,669	106,721	1.7	0.7
Colorado	-42,517	29,833	-72,350	1.2	-2.9
Connecticut	-29,023	26,148	-55,171	1.0	-2.1
Delaware	23,174	2,998	20,176	0.6	4.1
District of Columbia	3,174	7,352	-4,178	4.6	-2.6
Florida	979,986	99,211	880,775	1.1	9.9
Georgia	239,457	37,260	202,197	0.9	4.8
Hawaii	8,109	11,332	-3,223	3.8	-1.1
Idaho	-12,985	5,513	-18,498	0.6	-2.1
Illinois	-185,364	66,836	-252,200	0.8	-3.1
Indiana	20,460	17,630	2,830	0.4	0.1
Iowa	-85,162	7,627	-92,789	0.3	-3.7
Kansas	-9,060	15,016	-24,076	0.7	-1.2
Kentucky	-1,537	15,193	-16,730	0.5	-0.5
Louisiana	-174,069	13,757	-187,826	0.5	-7.2
Maine	40,784	8,555	32,229	0.8	2.9
Maryland	70,514	40,428	30,086	1.3	1.0
Massachusetts	-57,958	57,311	-115,269	1.2	-2.3
Michigan	-77,110	40,468	-117,578	0.6	-1.6
Minnesota	6,312	15,909	-9,597	0.4	-0.2
Mississippi	1,098	6,744	-5,646	0.4	-0.4
Missouri	50,078	18,092	31,986	0.4	0.8
Montana	-46,299	4,114	-50,413	0.6	-7.0
Nebraska	-30,677	7,461	-38,138	0.5	-2.8
Nevada	149,221	9,486	139,735	1.1	15.6
New Hampshire	67,445	7,510	59,935	0.8	6.0
New Jersey	-134,098	51,324	-185,422	1.0	-3.5
New Mexico	9,089	11,498	-2,409	1.4	-0.3
New York	-387,179	135,653	-522,832	1.2	-4.5
North Carolina	263,522	31,875	231,647	0.7	4.9
North Dakota	-44,334	4,768	-49,102	0.8	-8.4
Ohio	-96,544	35,942	-132,486	0.4	-1.5
Oklahoma	-101,596	16,302	-117,898	0.6	-4.5
Oregon	93,682	17,094	76,588	0.7	3.1
Pennsylvania	-31,665	41,078	-72,743	0.4	-0.7
Rhode Island	13,361	6,602	6,759	0.8	0.8
South Carolina	119,127	17,187	101,940	0.8	4.5
South Dakota	-17,719	3,636	-21,355	0.6	-3.4
Tennessee	133,347	17,010	116,337	0.4	3.1
Texas	-159,692	94,598	-254,290	1.0	-2.6
Utah	-17,097	15,029	-32,126	1.0	-2.2
Vermont	19,288	3,388	15,900	0.7	3.1
Virginia	219,779	67,851	151,928	1.5	3.5
Washington	235,074	44,282	190,792	1.1	4.8
West Virginia	-66,675	2,980	-69,655	0.2	-4.3
Wisconsin	-30,599	13,054	-43,653	0.3	-1.0
Wyoming	-50,733	2,031	-52,764	0.5	-13.5

\* Estimated as in text table 3; includes persons age 5 and above in 1990 (including those for whom)

Table E: Immigration and Internal Migration Components of 1985-90 State Population Change:  
Poverty Whites\*

State	Migration Components			Rates per 100 1990 Population	
	Total Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration
Alabama	14,912	1,517	13,395	0.5	4.2
Alaska	-9,599	261	-9,860	0.7	-27.3
Arizona	21,856	3,846	18,010	1.3	5.9
Arkansas	11,091	862	10,229	0.3	4.1
California	16,013	58,588	-42,575	5.4	-3.9
Colorado	1,655	3,932	-2,277	1.9	-1.1
Connecticut	-11,954	2,612	-14,566	2.7	-14.9
Delaware	899	163	736	0.6	2.8
District of Columbia	3,341	865	2,476	8.0	22.8
Florida	58,109	11,864	46,245	1.7	6.6
Georgia	11,073	3,328	7,745	0.9	2.2
Hawaii	-1,766	817	-2,583	4.3	-13.5
Idaho	3,904	1,089	2,815	1.1	2.8
Illinois	-16,514	13,179	-29,693	2.4	-5.3
Indiana	6,859	2,386	4,473	0.6	1.2
Iowa	2,866	1,637	1,229	0.7	0.5
Kansas	2,985	1,857	1,128	1.0	0.6
Kentucky	10,150	1,955	8,195	0.4	1.5
Louisiana	-15,437	1,429	-16,866	0.4	-5.0
Maine	4,635	783	3,852	0.7	3.4
Maryland	-3,085	3,675	-6,760	2.3	-4.3
Massachusetts	-250	9,883	-10,133	3.3	-3.4
Michigan	6,275	8,358	-2,083	1.3	-0.3
Minnesota	5,437	2,803	2,634	0.8	0.8
Mississippi	4,709	523	4,186	0.3	2.2
Missouri	19,813	2,577	17,236	0.6	3.9
Montana	520	989	-469	0.9	-0.4
Nebraska	1,588	883	705	0.7	0.6
Nevada	9,309	803	8,506	1.1	12.1
New Hampshire	1,002	701	301	1.2	0.5
New Jersey	-31,735	5,903	-37,638	2.8	-17.7
New Mexico	720	1,098	-378	0.9	-0.3
New York	-3,563	29,283	-32,846	3.7	-4.2
North Carolina	19,637	2,476	17,161	0.6	4.3
North Dakota	-1,446	664	-2,110	0.9	-2.7
Ohio	5,371	6,017	-646	0.7	-0.1
Oklahoma	694	1,813	-1,119	0.5	-0.3
Oregon	22,651	4,596	18,055	1.8	7.0
Pennsylvania	9,485	6,794	2,691	0.8	0.3
Rhode Island	1,679	807	872	1.3	1.5
South Carolina	6,891	1,037	5,854	0.6	3.2
South Dakota	459	517	-58	0.6	-0.1
Tennessee	18,252	2,247	16,005	0.5	3.6
Texas	-32,467	11,048	-43,515	1.3	-5.0
Utah	12,423	3,251	9,172	2.3	6.4
Vermont	3,100	293	2,807	0.6	6.0
Virginia	8,417	4,760	3,657	1.5	1.2
Washington	27,413	6,408	21,005	1.8	5.9
West Virginia	2,973	577	2,396	0.2	0.8
Wisconsin	10,313	2,506	7,807	0.8	2.3
Wyoming	-5,103	300	-5,403	0.7	-13.3

\* Estimated as in text table 3; includes persons age 5 and above in 1990.

Table F: Immigration and Internal Migration Components of 1985-90 State Population Change:  
Non-poverty Whites\*

State	Migration Components			Rates per 100 1990 Population	
	Total Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration
Alabama	46,045	14,544	31,501	0.6	1.3
Alaska	-34,198	4,706	-38,904	1.2	-9.9
Arizona	194,329	24,397	169,932	1.1	7.5
Arkansas	30,615	5,887	24,728	0.4	1.6
California	317,137	205,294	111,843	1.4	0.8
Colorado	-43,141	25,043	-68,184	1.1	-3.1
Connecticut	-8,893	22,648	-31,541	0.9	-1.3
Delaware	19,735	2,731	17,004	0.6	3.8
District of Columbia	-9,710	5,844	-15,554	4.5	-11.9
Florida	922,676	85,079	837,597	1.1	10.4
Georgia	219,362	32,339	187,023	0.9	4.9
Hawaii	588	9,739	-9,151	3.8	-3.5
Idaho	-14,274	4,180	-18,454	0.6	-2.5
Illinois	-142,863	52,136	-194,999	0.7	-2.7
Indiana	1,758	13,910	-12,152	0.3	-0.3
Iowa	-85,960	5,350	-91,310	0.2	-4.2
Kansas	-12,874	11,753	-24,627	0.7	-1.4
Kentucky	-16,715	12,162	-28,877	0.5	-1.1
Louisiana	-155,632	11,658	-167,290	0.5	-7.6
Maine	36,215	6,935	29,280	0.7	3.0
Maryland	80,797	35,711	45,086	1.2	1.6
Massachusetts	-70,884	44,320	-115,204	1.0	-2.6
Michigan	-66,542	30,641	-97,183	0.5	-1.5
Minnesota	4,929	12,333	-7,404	0.4	-0.2
Mississippi	-5,964	5,959	-11,923	0.5	-0.9
Missouri	32,090	14,745	17,345	0.4	0.5
Montana	-42,981	2,987	-45,968	0.5	-7.7
Nebraska	-29,246	6,330	-35,576	0.5	-3.0
Nevada	140,204	8,587	131,617	1.1	16.2
New Hampshire	63,401	6,434	56,967	0.7	6.3
New Jersey	-63,353	44,180	-107,533	0.9	-2.1
New Mexico	9,731	9,989	-258	1.4	0.0
New York	-368,442	102,742	-471,184	1.0	-4.5
North Carolina	203,820	26,648	177,172	0.6	4.2
North Dakota	-44,990	3,546	-48,536	0.7	-10.1
Ohio	-81,455	28,603	-110,058	0.4	-1.4
Oklahoma	-102,412	13,711	-116,123	0.6	-5.3
Oregon	75,862	11,859	64,003	0.6	3.0
Pennsylvania	-39,289	32,402	-71,691	0.4	-0.8
Rhode Island	3,918	5,409	-1,491	0.7	-0.2
South Carolina	92,707	14,030	78,677	0.7	4.0
South Dakota	-17,789	2,972	-20,761	0.6	-4.0
Tennessee	107,111	13,876	93,235	0.4	2.9
Texas	-129,048	80,209	-209,257	0.9	-2.5
Utah	-32,438	11,285	-43,723	0.9	-3.4
Vermont	11,610	2,840	8,770	0.6	2.0
Virginia	186,241	60,762	125,479	1.5	3.2
Washington	204,990	36,332	168,658	1.0	4.8
West Virginia	-67,383	2,256	-69,639	0.2	-5.4
Wisconsin	-35,780	10,043	-45,823	0.3	-1.2
Wyoming	-43,955	1,584	-45,539	0.5	-13.4

\* Estimated as in text table 3; includes persons age 5 and above in 1990.

Table G: Immigration and Internal Migration Components of 1985-90 State Population Change:

Blacks\*

State	Migration Components			Rates per 100 1990 Population	
	Total	Migration	Internal	Migration	Internal
	Migration	From Abroad	Migration	From Abroad	Migration
Alabama	-2,791	5,541	-8,332	0.6	-0.9
Alaska	1,334	929	405	4.8	2.1
Arizona	12,053	2,842	9,211	2.9	9.3
Arkansas	-7,493	1,438	-8,931	0.4	-2.6
California	56,430	34,794	21,636	1.7	1.1
Colorado	6,949	4,865	2,084	4.1	1.8
Connecticut	7,623	7,952	-329	3.2	-0.1
Delaware	5,110	1,003	4,107	1.0	4.0
District of Columbia	-38,199	5,528	-43,727	1.5	-11.8
Florida	115,852	58,843	57,009	3.7	3.6
Georgia	100,894	20,067	80,827	1.3	5.1
Hawaii	2,139	2,453	-314	10.5	-1.3
Idaho	631	226	405	6.9	12.3
Illinois	-51,833	8,287	-60,120	0.5	-3.9
Indiana	1,154	2,161	-1,007	0.6	-0.3
Iowa	602	866	-264	2.1	-0.6
Kansas	5,071	3,978	1,093	3.1	0.9
Kentucky	343	3,991	-3,648	1.7	-1.5
Louisiana	-41,408	4,645	-46,053	0.4	-3.9
Maine	748	433	315	9.5	6.9
Maryland	82,539	22,573	59,966	2.1	5.5
Massachusetts	18,071	15,636	2,435	5.8	0.9
Michigan	-9,933	4,667	-14,600	0.4	-1.3
Minnesota	14,427	1,902	12,525	2.3	15.2
Mississippi	-17,477	2,045	-19,522	0.2	-2.4
Missouri	157	3,519	-3,362	0.7	-0.7
Montana	-375	130	-505	7.2	-28.1
Nebraska	457	1,014	-557	2.0	-1.1
Nevada	11,530	1,387	10,143	2.0	14.5
New Hampshire	1,034	438	596	6.9	9.4
New Jersey	14,049	24,133	-10,084	2.5	-1.1
New Mexico	171	1,458	-1,287	5.4	-4.8
New York	-26,869	123,826	-150,695	4.7	-5.8
North Carolina	51,830	12,815	39,015	1.0	2.9
North Dakota	-71	708	-779	24.0	-26.4
Ohio	-1,727	5,313	-7,040	0.5	-0.7
Oklahoma	1,275	3,968	-2,693	1.9	-1.3
Oregon	2,327	684	1,643	1.7	4.0
Pennsylvania	-3,252	7,794	-11,046	0.8	-1.1
Rhode Island	3,491	2,521	970	7.4	2.9
South Carolina	11,533	6,191	5,342	0.7	0.6
South Dakota	138	361	-223	13.5	-8.3
Tennessee	15,529	4,232	11,297	0.6	1.6
Texas	34,540	25,619	8,921	1.4	0.5
Utah	1,058	544	514	5.6	5.3
Vermont	451	88	363	4.7	19.2
Virginia	71,852	17,979	53,873	1.7	5.1
Washington	12,275	5,495	6,780	4.2	5.1
West Virginia	-2,768	384	-3,152	0.8	-6.2
Wisconsin	8,600	1,144	7,456	0.5	3.5
Wyoming	-566	95	-661	3.2	-22.2

\* Includes persons age 5 and above in 1990 (including those for whom poverty status was not determined).

Table H: Immigration and Internal Migration Components of 1985-90 State Population Change:

## Poverty Blacks\*

State	Migration Components			Rates per 100 1990 Population	
	Total Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration
Alabama	2,537	1,031	1,506	0.3	0.5
Alaska	-478	52	-530	3.2	-32.9
Arizona	2,321	626	1,695	2.6	7.1
Arkansas	-209	326	-535	0.2	-0.4
California	284	6,836	-6,552	1.8	-1.8
Colorado	1,422	902	520	3.7	2.1
Connecticut	-258	1,145	-1,403	2.7	-3.2
Delaware	212	233	-21	1.2	-0.1
District of Columbia	-2,020	872	-2,892	1.3	-4.2
Florida	27,324	17,481	9,843	3.9	2.2
Georgia	15,904	3,548	12,356	0.8	2.8
Hawaii	-680	134	-814	8.5	-51.5
Idaho	276	92	184	13.7	27.5
Illinois	-22,093	2,066	-24,159	0.5	-5.6
Indiana	1,313	324	989	0.3	1.0
Iowa	1,140	313	827	2.4	6.3
Kansas	1,873	502	1,371	1.5	4.2
Kentucky	1,447	645	802	0.9	1.1
Louisiana	-6,781	1,031	-7,812	0.2	-1.6
Maine	56	40	16	6.0	2.4
Maryland	4,778	2,583	2,195	1.6	1.3
Massachusetts	4,546	3,557	989	6.5	1.8
Michigan	3,772	1,485	2,287	0.4	0.6
Minnesota	7,486	536	6,950	2.0	26.4
Mississippi	313	450	-137	0.1	0.0
Missouri	-242	842	-1,084	0.6	-0.8
Montana	48	16	32	3.5	7.0
Nebraska	646	131	515	0.9	3.7
Nevada	1,794	276	1,518	1.9	10.7
New Hampshire	-52	83	-135	11.6	-18.9
New Jersey	-4,884	4,034	-8,918	2.4	-5.4
New Mexico	710	287	423	4.3	6.3
New York	-1,353	28,311	-29,664	4.7	-5.0
North Carolina	13,955	1,782	12,173	0.5	3.7
North Dakota	60	33	27	8.9	7.3
Ohio	4,258	1,092	3,166	0.4	1.0
Oklahoma	1,525	586	939	0.9	1.5
Oregon	1,249	324	925	3.0	8.7
Pennsylvania	1,132	1,754	-622	0.7	-0.2
Rhode Island	582	708	-126	9.4	-1.7
South Carolina	4,530	741	3,789	0.3	1.4
South Dakota	-7	25	-32	6.0	-7.7
Tennessee	3,393	710	2,683	0.3	1.3
Texas	3,419	4,285	-866	0.8	-0.2
Utah	780	114	666	4.3	25.2
Vermont	156	21	135	5.9	38.2
Virginia	9,371	1,847	7,524	0.9	3.5
Washington	2,245	1,061	1,184	4.1	4.5
West Virginia	136	157	-21	0.9	-0.1
Wisconsin	8,575	378	8,197	0.5	10.6
Wyoming	-72	31	-103	4.9	-16.2

\* Includes persons age 5 and above in 1990.

Table I: Immigration and Internal Migration Components of 1985-90 State Population Change:

## Non-poverty Blacks\*

State	Migration Components			Rates per 100 1990 Population	
	Total Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration
Alabama	-4,791	3,826	-8,617	0.7	-1.5
Alaska	781	744	37	4.8	0.2
Arizona	8,420	1,997	6,423	2.9	9.4
Arkansas	-6,238	977	-7,215	0.5	-3.8
California	43,227	25,663	17,564	1.7	1.2
Colorado	4,178	3,596	582	4.2	0.7
Connecticut	8,224	6,520	1,704	3.4	0.9
Delaware	4,579	704	3,875	0.9	5.0
District of Columbia	-31,660	4,392	-36,052	1.5	-12.5
Florida	90,182	39,409	50,773	3.7	4.8
Georgia	82,085	15,288	66,797	1.4	6.2
Hawaii	380	2,101	-1,721	12.1	-9.9
Idaho	160	113	47	4.9	2.0
Illinois	-21,977	5,603	-27,580	0.5	-2.6
Indiana	487	1,538	-1,051	0.6	-0.4
Iowa	-949	359	-1,308	1.4	-5.1
Kansas	404	2,624	-2,220	3.1	-2.6
Kentucky	-3,989	2,762	-6,751	1.8	-4.5
Louisiana	-33,653	3,093	-36,746	0.5	-5.8
Maine	132	307	-175	10.5	-6.0
Maryland	79,838	19,305	60,533	2.2	6.9
Massachusetts	12,019	11,330	689	5.7	0.3
Michigan	-6,674	2,886	-9,560	0.4	-1.2
Minnesota	5,637	1,209	4,428	2.3	8.6
Mississippi	-14,879	1,418	-16,297	0.3	-3.7
Missouri	1,215	2,359	-1,144	0.7	-0.3
Montana	-256	72	-328	6.3	-28.9
Nebraska	-326	828	-1,154	2.4	-3.3
Nevada	8,854	1,041	7,813	2.0	15.1
New Hampshire	817	306	511	6.2	10.3
New Jersey	21,100	19,245	1,855	2.6	0.3
New Mexico	-741	1,037	-1,778	5.6	-9.6
New York	-15,259	92,367	-107,626	4.8	-5.6
North Carolina	28,619	9,747	18,872	1.0	2.0
North Dakota	-268	586	-854	26.6	-38.8
Ohio	-1,899	3,903	-5,802	0.6	-0.8
Oklahoma	-3,581	2,820	-6,401	2.1	-4.9
Oregon	1,251	306	945	1.1	3.5
Pennsylvania	-5,274	5,183	-10,457	0.8	-1.5
Rhode Island	2,234	1,723	511	7.1	2.1
South Carolina	5,145	4,671	474	0.7	0.1
South Dakota	99	316	-217	16.4	-11.3
Tennessee	9,407	3,003	6,404	0.6	1.4
Texas	28,605	19,631	8,974	1.6	0.7
Utah	41	385	-344	6.1	-5.4
Vermont	98	49	49	3.8	3.8
Virginia	47,838	15,010	32,828	1.9	4.2
Washington	7,318	4,041	3,277	4.2	3.4
West Virginia	-3,321	152	-3,473	0.5	-10.8
Wisconsin	137	693	-556	0.5	-0.4
Wyoming	-474	64	-538	3.2	-26.7

\* Includes persons age 5 and above in 1990.



Table J: Immigration and Internal Migration Components of 1985-90 State Population Change:

Latinos\*

State	Migration Components			Rates per 100 1990 Population	
	Total Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration
Alabama	2,842	2,179	663	10.4	3.2
Alaska	417	1,381	-964	8.9	-6.2
Arizona	52,734	38,023	14,711	6.3	2.4
Arkansas	3,266	1,661	1,605	9.6	9.2
California	730,556	754,759	-24,203	11.3	-0.4
Colorado	7,291	11,363	-4,072	3.0	-1.1
Connecticut	28,585	26,212	2,373	14.5	1.3
Delaware	3,114	1,873	1,241	13.7	9.1
District of Columbia	3,879	8,128	-4,249	27.8	-14.5
Florida	329,280	205,937	123,343	14.3	8.5
Georgia	32,503	17,021	15,482	18.8	17.1
Hawaii	1,695	2,760	-1,065	4.0	-1.5
Idaho	3,689	4,141	-452	9.3	-1.0
Illinois	60,064	74,820	-14,756	9.6	-1.9
Indiana	6,584	3,795	2,789	4.5	3.3
Iowa	2,251	1,799	452	6.7	1.7
Kansas	8,952	5,891	3,061	7.5	3.9
Kentucky	3,205	2,252	953	12.5	5.3
Louisiana	-3,539	6,073	-9,612	7.3	-11.5
Maine	1,328	511	817	8.3	13.3
Maryland	30,885	21,906	8,979	20.2	8.3
Massachusetts	59,661	50,212	9,449	20.7	3.9
Michigan	8,619	7,125	1,494	4.3	0.9
Minnesota	7,099	2,862	4,237	6.7	10.0
Mississippi	252	847	-595	6.4	-4.5
Missouri	5,606	3,671	1,935	6.8	3.6
Montana	-376	520	-896	4.9	-8.5
Nebraska	1,583	1,685	-102	5.5	-0.3
Nevada	32,635	13,288	19,347	12.3	18.0
New Hampshire	2,492	1,456	1,036	14.4	10.2
New Jersey	67,474	79,301	-11,827	12.1	-1.8
New Mexico	3,076	9,366	-6,290	1.8	-1.2
New York	83,621	203,543	-119,922	10.4	-6.1
North Carolina	16,868	8,873	7,995	14.6	13.1
North Dakota	23	409	-386	10.7	-10.1
Ohio	8,415	7,271	1,144	6.2	1.0
Oklahoma	2,749	4,933	-2,184	6.7	-3.0
Oregon	16,359	11,095	5,264	11.6	5.5
Pennsylvania	30,489	22,157	8,332	11.4	4.3
Rhode Island	12,327	8,618	3,709	22.1	9.5
South Carolina	5,511	3,086	2,425	12.1	9.5
South Dakota	-55	252	-307	5.5	-6.6
Tennessee	5,505	2,152	3,353	7.7	12.0
Texas	119,861	190,977	-71,116	5.0	-1.9
Utah	2,908	4,467	-1,559	6.2	-2.2
Vermont	726	315	411	9.0	11.8
Virginia	46,843	30,962	15,881	22.2	11.4
Washington	31,914	17,597	14,317	9.8	8.0
West Virginia	112	349	-237	4.7	-3.2
Wisconsin	6,929	6,140	789	8.1	1.0
Wyoming	-2,431	362	-2,793	1.6	-12.6

\* Includes persons age 5 and above in 1990 (including those for whom poverty status was not determined).

Table K: Immigration and Internal Migration Components of 1985-90 State Population Change:  
Poverty Latinos\*

State	Migration Components			Rates per 100 1990 Population	
	Total Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration
Alabama	565	462	103	12.9	2.9
Alaska	22	298	-276	17.7	-16.4
Arizona	24,808	18,643	6,165	11.8	3.9
Arkansas	1,108	374	734	8.8	17.4
California	261,439	276,479	-15,040	20.2	-1.1
Colorado	5,555	4,242	1,313	4.9	1.5
Connecticut	9,660	9,627	33	20.5	0.1
Delaware	722	460	262	19.1	10.9
District of Columbia	1,668	2,011	-343	36.4	-6.2
Florida	87,819	64,766	23,053	23.9	8.5
Georgia	8,474	5,614	2,860	33.8	17.2
Hawaii	-139	375	-514	4.3	-5.9
Idaho	2,597	1,963	634	15.6	5.0
Illinois	16,464	21,471	-5,007	14.6	-3.4
Indiana	1,098	1,061	37	8.1	0.3
Iowa	853	477	376	9.4	7.4
Kansas	1,879	1,862	17	13.1	0.1
Kentucky	404	381	23	12.0	0.7
Louisiana	113	1,932	-1,819	12.9	-12.1
Maine	63	59	4	8.0	0.5
Maryland	5,715	4,693	1,022	39.6	8.6
Massachusetts	26,140	20,557	5,583	25.6	6.9
Michigan	4,385	2,527	1,858	7.1	5.2
Minnesota	3,679	969	2,710	9.9	27.7
Mississippi	186	196	-10	6.6	-0.3
Missouri	1,569	1,030	539	12.1	6.3
Montana	114	170	-56	5.9	-1.9
Nebraska	601	499	102	8.0	1.6
Nevada	8,179	4,283	3,896	23.7	21.6
New Hampshire	378	289	89	23.6	7.3
New Jersey	14,449	20,130	-5,681	17.2	-4.9
New Mexico	5,405	4,576	829	3.3	0.6
New York	38,356	65,160	-26,804	11.7	-4.8
North Carolina	3,395	2,138	1,257	21.5	12.6
North Dakota	91	58	33	7.1	4.0
Ohio	4,963	3,055	1,908	11.6	7.2
Oklahoma	1,517	1,575	-58	8.0	-0.3
Oregon	6,654	5,201	1,453	20.4	5.7
Pennsylvania	13,480	10,296	3,184	16.3	5.0
Rhode Island	4,560	3,121	1,439	29.3	13.5
South Carolina	630	631	-1	18.1	0.0
South Dakota	70	42	28	4.2	2.8
Tennessee	909	514	395	11.3	8.7
Texas	77,381	91,186	-13,805	7.6	-1.1
Utah	2,279	1,663	616	11.2	4.1
Vermont	138	38	100	10.6	27.9
Virginia	7,074	5,879	1,195	39.2	8.0
Washington	12,627	7,925	4,702	17.3	10.3
West Virginia	196	146	50	8.6	2.9
Wisconsin	3,498	2,323	1,175	12.6	6.4
Wyoming	-214	149	-363	3.3	-8.0

\* Includes persons age 5 and above in 1990.

Table L: Immigration and Internal Migration Components of 1985-90 State Population Change  
Non-Poverty Latinos\*

State	Migration Components			Rates per 100 1990 Population	
	Total Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration
Alabama	1,962	1,503	459	9.3	2.9
Alaska	168	949	-781	7.3	-6.0
Arizona	27,413	18,510	8,903	4.3	2.1
Arkansas	1,878	934	944	7.6	7.7
California	454,979	464,471	-9,492	8.9	-0.2
Colorado	1,694	6,516	-4,822	2.4	-1.7
Connecticut	17,805	16,013	1,792	12.6	1.4
Delaware	2,155	1,376	779	12.9	7.3
District of Columbia	1,766	5,781	-4,015	25.7	-17.9
Florida	239,784	137,343	102,441	11.9	8.9
Georgia	21,736	10,728	11,008	15.5	15.9
Hawaii	882	2,195	-1,313	3.8	-2.3
Idaho	1,018	2,111	-1,093	6.8	-3.5
Illinois	43,253	52,242	-8,989	8.4	-1.5
Indiana	4,664	2,309	2,355	3.3	3.4
Iowa	1,128	1,095	33	5.3	0.2
Kansas	5,599	3,413	2,186	5.6	3.6
Kentucky	1,167	1,333	-166	10.9	-1.4
Louisiana	-4,773	3,570	-8,343	5.6	-13.0
Maine	1,063	350	713	7.1	14.4
Maryland	24,654	16,681	7,973	17.8	8.5
Massachusetts	30,790	27,870	2,920	18.3	1.9
Michigan	3,858	4,175	-317	3.3	-0.3
Minnesota	2,955	1,570	1,385	5.1	4.5
Mississippi	-397	545	-942	5.9	-10.1
Missouri	3,203	2,206	997	5.1	2.3
Montana	-459	321	-780	4.5	-10.9
Nebraska	895	1,107	-212	4.7	-0.9
Nevada	24,249	8,810	15,439	10.0	17.6
New Hampshire	2,315	1,130	1,185	13.3	13.9
New Jersey	53,210	58,037	-4,827	11.0	-0.9
New Mexico	-1,375	4,478	-5,853	1.2	-1.6
New York	47,023	134,241	-87,218	10.0	-6.5
North Carolina	9,535	6,073	3,462	13.5	7.7
North Dakota	-188	313	-501	11.3	-18.0
Ohio	3,420	3,961	-541	4.6	-0.6
Oklahoma	261	3,005	-2,744	5.9	-5.4
Oregon	9,307	5,626	3,681	8.4	5.5
Pennsylvania	14,323	10,486	3,837	8.6	3.2
Rhode Island	6,967	5,223	1,744	19.6	6.5
South Carolina	3,525	2,165	1,360	11.1	7.0
South Dakota	-161	194	-355	5.9	-10.7
Tennessee	3,495	1,395	2,100	6.6	10.0
Texas	44,752	95,038	-50,286	3.7	-2.0
Utah	418	2,702	-2,284	4.9	-4.2
Vermont	301	178	123	6.7	4.6
Virginia	36,492	24,262	12,230	20.5	10.4
Washington	18,174	9,261	8,913	7.2	7.0
West Virginia	-345	138	-483	2.6	-9.3
Wisconsin	2,974	3,364	-390	6.1	-0.7
Wyoming	-2,022	193	-2,215	1.1	-13.1

\* Includes persons age 5 and above in 1990.

Table M: Immigration and Internal Migration Components of 1985-90 State Population Change:

## Asians\*

State	Migration Components			Rates per 100 1990 Population	
	Total Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration
Alabama	3,989	5,354	-1,365	26.5	-6.8
Alaska	2,691	3,250	-559	18.6	-3.2
Arizona	10,874	10,259	615	20.7	1.2
Arkansas	1,163	2,270	-1,107	20.3	-9.9
California	508,818	439,386	69,432	16.8	2.6
Colorado	6,319	9,979	-3,660	18.4	-6.8
Connecticut	11,627	10,343	1,284	23.2	2.9
Delaware	2,004	1,647	357	20.6	4.5
District of Columbia	989	3,246	-2,257	29.9	-20.8
Florida	36,432	25,877	10,555	18.5	7.5
Georgia	21,823	17,732	4,091	26.1	6.0
Hawaii	16,218	31,872	-15,654	5.0	-2.5
Idaho	303	1,337	-1,034	15.9	-12.3
Illinois	37,773	52,841	-15,068	20.1	-5.7
Indiana	7,394	8,878	-1,484	26.4	-4.4
Iowa	5,240	7,011	-1,771	32.1	-8.1
Kansas	4,218	7,746	-3,528	27.4	-12.5
Kentucky	3,922	4,621	-699	29.3	-4.4
Louisiana	-1,440	5,723	-7,163	15.8	-19.7
Maine	1,231	1,274	-43	20.6	-0.7
Maryland	28,741	26,882	1,859	21.1	1.5
Massachusetts	39,357	32,704	6,653	25.4	5.2
Michigan	19,732	22,047	-2,315	23.7	-2.5
Minnesota	12,699	15,502	-2,803	23.5	-4.2
Mississippi	1,259	2,626	-1,367	22.5	-11.7
Missouri	6,267	8,769	-2,502	24.1	-6.9
Montana	123	913	-790	24.4	-21.1
Nebraska	1,205	2,358	-1,153	20.9	-10.2
Nevada	9,711	6,084	3,627	17.3	10.3
New Hampshire	2,627	2,134	493	26.4	6.1
New Jersey	70,459	56,659	13,800	22.9	5.6
New Mexico	1,108	2,579	-1,471	19.7	-11.2
New York	123,265	150,702	-27,437	23.5	-4.3
North Carolina	14,325	12,100	2,225	26.2	4.8
North Dakota	240	920	-680	32.1	-23.7
Ohio	17,783	20,580	-2,797	25.0	-3.4
Oklahoma	2,053	7,038	-4,985	23.3	-16.5
Oregon	11,159	12,082	-923	19.4	-1.5
Pennsylvania	25,314	27,546	-2,232	22.2	-1.8
Rhode Island	4,805	3,975	830	25.1	5.2
South Carolina	3,715	4,081	-366	20.5	-1.8
South Dakota	264	822	-558	27.5	-18.7
Tennessee	7,428	6,953	475	24.7	1.7
Texas	42,013	56,897	-14,884	19.6	-5.1
Utah	2,586	5,577	-2,991	18.9	-10.1
Vermont	921	610	311	22.1	11.3
Virginia	38,122	31,932	6,190	21.7	4.2
Washington	38,569	34,188	4,381	17.6	2.3
West Virginia	615	1,226	-611	17.7	-8.8
Wisconsin	11,920	12,366	-446	27.4	-1.0
Wyoming	24	499	-475	20.0	-19.1

\* Includes persons age 5 and above in 1990 (including those for whom poverty status was not determined).

Table N: Immigration and Internal Migration Components of 1985-90 State Population Change:

## Poverty Asians\*

State	Migration Components			Rates per 100 1990 Population	
	Total Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration
Alabama	1,635	1,990	-355	51.2	-9.1
Alaska	165	470	-305	40.1	-26.0
Arizona	3,733	3,292	441	42.1	5.6
Arkansas	604	795	-191	44.2	-10.6
California	124,991	108,874	16,117	30.2	4.5
Colorado	2,570	3,243	-673	39.4	-8.2
Connecticut	1,369	1,626	-257	47.3	-7.5
Delaware	440	454	-14	58.6	-1.8
District of Columbia	743	869	-126	48.2	-7.0
Florida	6,750	6,113	637	34.4	3.6
Georgia	2,946	3,555	-609	46.3	-7.9
Hawaii	2,106	5,809	-3,703	11.9	-7.6
Idaho	377	483	-106	32.5	-7.1
Illinois	8,723	11,490	-2,767	40.6	-9.8
Indiana	1,947	2,247	-300	49.5	-6.6
Iowa	2,672	2,962	-290	53.1	-5.2
Kansas	1,808	3,138	-1,330	53.9	-22.8
Kentucky	1,087	1,234	-147	49.7	-5.9
Louisiana	1,045	2,168	-1,123	22.2	-11.5
Maine	139	267	-128	36.9	-17.7
Maryland	4,663	4,794	-131	46.9	-1.3
Massachusetts	11,412	9,406	2,006	41.0	8.8
Michigan	5,834	6,098	-264	44.4	-1.9
Minnesota	7,680	7,871	-191	40.6	-1.0
Mississippi	1,120	1,049	71	28.9	2.0
Missouri	3,026	3,148	-122	48.3	-1.9
Montana	231	368	-137	48.3	-18.0
Nebraska	521	734	-213	34.7	-10.1
Nevada	1,760	1,278	482	36.0	13.6
New Hampshire	475	455	20	52.8	2.3
New Jersey	6,815	7,748	-933	47.3	-5.7
New Mexico	193	695	-502	32.2	-23.3
New York	31,251	34,119	-2,868	37.5	-3.2
North Carolina	3,375	2,763	612	43.1	9.5
North Dakota	250	335	-85	49.8	-12.6
Ohio	6,006	6,419	-413	50.9	-3.3
Oklahoma	2,283	3,102	-819	49.7	-13.1
Oregon	5,069	4,850	219	41.1	1.9
Pennsylvania	8,621	8,381	240	38.4	1.1
Rhode Island	1,876	1,691	185	44.1	4.8
South Carolina	905	848	57	39.7	2.7
South Dakota	116	213	-97	44.7	-20.3
Tennessee	1,827	1,850	-23	44.7	-0.6
Texas	14,110	16,451	-2,341	36.5	-5.2
Utah	2,034	2,550	-516	43.0	-8.7
Vermont	219	154	65	39.9	16.8
Virginia	5,106	5,544	-438	44.1	-3.5
Washington	10,587	10,165	422	34.0	1.4
West Virginia	244	367	-123	36.6	-12.3
Wisconsin	7,919	6,735	1,184	40.3	7.1
Wyoming	24	142	-118	35.7	-29.6

\* Includes persons age 5 and above in 1990.

Table O: Immigration and Internal Migration Components of 1985-90 State Population Change:

## Non-poverty Asians\*

State	Migration Components			Rates per 100 1990 Population	
	Total Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration
Alabama	2,037	2,977	-940	19.2	-6.1
Alaska	2,646	2,714	-68	17.0	-0.4
Arizona	6,722	6,509	213	16.1	0.5
Arkansas	436	1,300	-864	14.4	-9.6
California	375,916	323,268	52,648	14.6	2.4
Colorado	3,317	6,467	-3,150	14.5	-7.1
Connecticut	9,114	8,147	967	21.1	2.5
Delaware	1,623	1,188	435	16.7	6.1
District of Columbia	-436	2,177	-2,613	26.9	-32.3
Florida	29,297	19,188	10,109	16.0	8.4
Georgia	18,121	13,588	4,533	23.3	7.8
Hawaii	16,059	24,927	-8,868	4.3	-1.5
Idaho	-290	633	-923	9.7	-14.2
Illinois	27,436	39,414	-11,978	17.3	-5.3
Indiana	3,975	5,549	-1,574	20.8	-5.9
Iowa	1,619	3,206	-1,587	21.9	-10.8
Kansas	1,589	3,712	-2,123	17.8	-10.2
Kentucky	2,315	2,954	-639	23.7	-5.1
Louisiana	-2,691	3,301	-5,992	13.0	-23.5
Maine	921	903	18	17.6	0.4
Maryland	24,789	21,795	2,994	18.9	2.6
Massachusetts	21,821	20,699	1,122	21.3	1.2
Michigan	13,019	15,083	-2,064	19.8	-2.7
Minnesota	4,643	7,095	-2,452	15.7	-5.4
Mississippi	-242	1,230	-1,472	16.7	-20.0
Missouri	2,228	4,793	-2,565	17.2	-9.2
Montana	-106	474	-580	17.0	-20.8
Nebraska	436	1,397	-961	16.1	-11.1
Nevada	7,857	4,700	3,157	15.0	10.1
New Hampshire	1,898	1,496	402	22.5	6.0
New Jersey	63,670	47,514	16,156	20.9	7.1
New Mexico	877	1,810	-933	16.9	-8.7
New York	89,260	112,903	-23,643	21.1	-4.4
North Carolina	9,893	8,801	1,092	23.5	2.9
North Dakota	-133	466	-599	23.8	-30.6
Ohio	11,335	13,301	-1,966	19.8	-2.9
Oklahoma	-416	3,632	-4,048	15.7	-17.5
Oregon	4,994	6,331	-1,337	13.2	-2.8
Pennsylvania	14,422	17,666	-3,244	18.3	-3.4
Rhode Island	2,219	2,098	121	19.1	1.1
South Carolina	2,398	2,914	-516	17.4	-3.1
South Dakota	5	468	-463	20.8	-20.6
Tennessee	5,062	4,634	428	20.4	1.9
Texas	26,932	38,739	-11,807	16.2	-4.9
Utah	258	2,708	-2,450	11.8	-10.7
Vermont	433	316	117	15.5	5.7
Virginia	31,900	25,658	6,242	19.6	4.8
Washington	27,240	22,906	4,334	14.3	2.7
West Virginia	180	690	-510	12.4	-9.1
Wisconsin	3,041	4,859	-1,818	18.4	-6.9
Wyoming	-51	290	-341	14.8	-17.5

\* Includes persons age 5 and above in 1990.