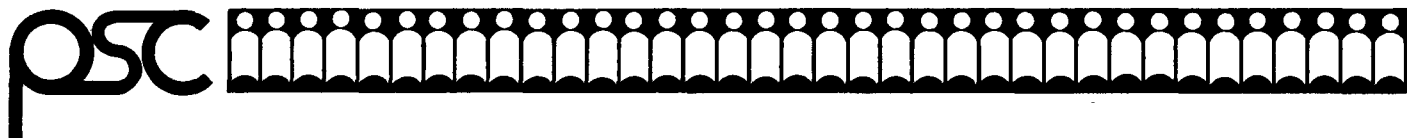


William H. Frey

Elderly Demographic Profiles of U.S.
States: Aging-in-Place, Migration and
Immigration Impacts

No. 95-325

Research Reports



Population Studies Center
University of Michigan

William H. Frey

Elderly Demographic Profiles of U.S.
States: Aging-in-Place, Migration and
Immigration Impacts

No. 95-325

Research Report
March 1995

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

This is a revised version of a paper presented at the Annual Scientific Meeting of the Gerontological Society of America, Atlanta, Georgia, November 19, 1994. This research is supported by the National Institute on Aging, Grant No. 1-RO1-AG12291, "Migration and Redistribution of the U.S. Elderly." The migration data for this paper were prepared at the Population Studies Center, University of Michigan from 1990 U.S. Census files. The author acknowledges Cathy Sun for computer programming assistance and Ron Lue-Sang for preparing maps and graphics.

ABSTRACT

Utilizing migration data from the 1990 US census, this paper identifies 1985-90 internal migration, migration from abroad and aging-in-place components of State elderly populations. Its text and Appendix tables present detailed breakdowns of these components, for each State, by race, education, poverty status, and gender.

The rise in numbers of the nation's elderly population holds important implications at the State level, ranging from the allocation of social services to formulating political agendas that cater to elderly concerns. Yet many policy analysts and even demographers take a narrow view of assessing the changing demographics of State elderly populations by focusing only on the migration component. The purpose of this paper is to broaden this focus by pointing up the significance of an even more dominant source of elderly demographic change at the State level -- a process that demographers call "aging-in-place." Aging-in-place refers to the "graduation" of the pre-elderly population into the elderly ranks by the number of people who pass their 60th birthday milestone but do not move out of the state. From a demographic standpoint, a State's aging-in-place population, during a given period, is analogous to "births" into the elderly population. Because these newly-born elderly vary in number across States and in their demographic characteristics, this aging-in-place process holds important implications for state elderly demographics.

This paper offers an overview of how 1990 state elderly populations have been affected both by migration and by the component of "aging-in-place" over the 1985-90 period. The analyses make plain that, during the 1985-90 period, aging-in-place contributed significantly to both the sizes and improved demographic compositions of States that had been successful in attracting working-aged in-migrants in the past. The good demographics -- high educations, lower poverty levels, and preponderance of husband-wife couples -- associated with these advancing "new elderly" cohorts, when coupled with their large sizes, effected positive impacts on the elderly populations of more States than did selective migration over the same period. This is especially the case in "High Aging-in-Place States" such as Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, Colorado, and Texas. Moreover, in several States with large elderly out-migration flows -- such as New York, New Jersey, Illinois, and Michigan -- the beneficial demographic effects of aging-in-place have more than compensated for these losses. Aging-in-place is also an important component of change for State black, Latino and Asian elderly populations -- although for the latter groups, migration from abroad is often a significant source of elderly gain.

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	1
Questions to be Addressed	2
Methods	2
Results	2
A State Classification of Elderly Demographic Change	2
Demographic Selectivity of Aging-in-Place and Elderly Migration	4
Contributions to Black, Latino and Asian Elderly Populations	6
Conclusion	7
References	
Figures and Tables	
Appendix Tables	

LIST OF FIGURES AND TABLES

Map

Map 1 Elderly Demographic Change: State Classification

Tables

Table 1 State Classification of Elderly Demographic Change, 1985-90

Table 2 1985-90 Within U.S. Migration and Aging-in-Place as Percent of 1990 State Elderly Populations by Education, Poverty, and Gender-Selected States

Table 3 1990 Elderly Demographic Characteristics and Contributions Attributable to 1985-90 Within-US Migration and Aging-in-Place

Table 4A State Classification of Elderly Demographic Change - Blacks

Table 4B State Classification of Elderly Demographic Change - Latinos

Table 4C State Classification of Elderly Demographic Change - Asians

Appendix Tables

Table A	Rankings of US States by 1985-90 Components of 1990 Elderly Populations
Table B	Net Internal Migration for States, 1985-90, by Age (Aged 60+)
Table C	Rates* of Net Internal Migration for States, 1985-90, by Age (Aged 60+)
Table D	Net Internal Migration for States, 1985-90, by Social and Economic Characteristics (Aged 60+)
Table E	Rates* of Net Internal Migration, 1985-90, by Social and Economic Characteristics (Aged 60+)
Table F	Aging-in-Place for States, 1985-90, by Social and Economic Characteristics (Aged 60+)
Table G	Rates of Aging-in-Place for States, 1985-90, by Social and Economic Characteristics (Aged 60+)
Table H	Migration from Abroad for States, 1985-90, by Social and Economic Characteristics (Aged 60+)
Table I	Rates of Migration from Abroad for States, 1985-90, by Social and Economic Characteristics (Aged 60+)
Table J	Net Internal Migration for States, 1985-90, by Gender and Race-Ethnicity (Aged 60+)
Table K	Rates of Net Internal Migration for States, 1985-90, by Gender and Race-Ethnicity (Aged 60+)
Table L	Aging-in-Place for States, 1985-90, by Gender and Race-Ethnicity (Aged 60+)
Table M	Rates of Aging-in-Place for States, 1985-90, by Gender and Race-Ethnicity (Aged 60+)
Table N	Migration from Abroad for States, 1985-90, by Gender and Race-Ethnicity (Aged 60+)
Table O	Rates of Migration from Abroad for States, 1985-90, by Gender and Race-Ethnicity (Aged 60+)

Elderly Demographic Profiles of US States: Aging-in-Place, Migration and Immigration Impacts

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

The rise in numbers of the nation's elderly population holds important implications at the State level -- ranging from the allocation of social services to formulating political agendas that cater to elderly concerns. Yet, many policy analysts take a narrow view of assessing the changing demographics of state elderly populations by focusing only on the migration component.¹ The purpose of this article is to broaden this focus by pointing up the significance of an even more dominant source of demographic change at the state level, a demographic process called "aging-in-place."² Aging-in-place refers to the "graduation" of the pre-elderly population into the elderly ranks by the number of people who pass their 60th birthday milestone but do not move out of the State. From a demographic standpoint, a State's aging-in-place population, during a given period, is analogous to "births" into the elderly population. Because these newly-born elderly vary in number across States, and in their demographic characteristics, this aging-in-place process holds important implications for State elderly demographics.

Aging-in-place has been an especially strong component of elderly change over the past two decades. This is because the large birth and immigrant cohorts in the early part of this century graduated into seniorhood during the 1970s and 1980s (Rogers and Woodward, 1988; Soldo and Agree, 1988; Siegel, 1993; Treas and Torcilla, 1995). While the nation's *total* population grew by 22 percent between 1970 and 1990, its *elderly* population grew by 46 percent. In a sense, this rising tide lifted all boats because most States and even local communities experienced increases in their elderly populations due to aging-in-place, irrespective of their elderly migration patterns (Guguitt, Brown and Beale, 1989; Glasgow, 1988; Frey 1992). Yet, States vary in both the size and demographic selectivity of their aging-in-place populations. States that were best poised to gain large numbers of elderly with more select demographic characteristics -- higher educations, good health, and better incomes -- were those which attracted large numbers of in-migrants during their working-aged years. States with smaller aging-in-place populations, with less select demographic characteristics, are more apt to be located in the least prosperous parts of the country where significant working-aged out-migration took place.

Previous research has emphasized that elderly migration is also an important component of elderly demographic change,³ Yet, because the *rate* of migration among the elderly is far lower than the population as a whole (Long, 1988; Rogers, 1988), its nationwide impact is less pervasive than aging-in-place. Migration streams tend to converge on a few retiree "magnet" States, where the impact is especially strong (Rogers and Watkins, 1987; Longino, 1994). Moreover, demographic characteristics of elderly migrants to these areas tend to be favorable -- disproportionately comprised of newly-retired, relative well-off, husband and wife couples (Yeatts, Biggar and Longino, 1987), especially those in their younger elderly ages (Speare and Meyer,

1988). By the same token, States which lose elderly migrants via out-migration are disproportionately robbed of elderly with these same valued demographic characteristics. Finally, increasingly large waves of immigrants from abroad suggest that these streams, too, will play a larger role in elderly population growth (Martin and Midgley, 1994). This should be particularly the case among the new minority groups, Latinos and Asians, since immigration laws permit the entry of family members, including elderly parents of current naturalized US citizens.

Questions to be Addressed This article evaluates how aging-in-place, within-US migration, and migration from abroad have affected the elderly populations of US States over the 1985-90 period, based on specially tabulated migration statistics from the 1990 US census. It places in perspective the relative roles of aging-in-place and the migration components in accounting for State variations in elderly demographics. Three questions addressed in this paper are as follows:

1. How do States vary in the relative roles of aging-in-place, within US migration, and immigration from abroad in affecting the sizes of their elderly populations?
2. What are the relative impacts of aging-in-place and elderly migration on the demographic characteristics of State elderly populations?
3. What are the roles of aging-in-place, within US migration, and immigration from abroad in affecting State elderly populations of blacks, Latinos and Asians?

Methods

The data for this study are drawn from special migration tabulations of the 1990 census based on the "residence 5-years ago" question, which allows determination of population redistribution over the 1985-90 period. The data for inter-state migrants, migrants from abroad, and non-migrants, when tabulated by age, permit estimation of contributions to 1990 State elderly populations associated with: 1985-90 within-US migration, 1985-90 migration from abroad, and 1985-90 aging-in-place. Because the elderly population is considered to be aged 60 and above, the aging-in-place component presents the "graduating into seniorhood" of the 1925-30 cohorts, who aged between 55-59 in 1985 to 60-64 in 1990. It should be noted that these components pertain to migrants, and non-migrants who survived (or did not die) over the 1985-90 period, for the purpose of comparing the relative impacts of these components across each State's 1990 elderly populations.⁴

Results

A State Classification of Elderly Demographic Change The contributions of all three components -- aging-in-place, within-US migration, and migration from abroad -- on elderly populations vary across the 51 US States (including District of Columbia). State rankings are shown in Appendix A. The aging-in-place contribution (1985-90 aging-in-place as a percent of the State 1990 elderly population) ranges from 18 percent for Florida to 42 percent for Alaska -- although most States fall within the narrower range of 23-28 percent. The within-US migration contribution (1985-90 net elderly migration as a percent of the 1990 elderly population) is largest for Nevada, Florida and Arizona (at 14.9, 10.6 and 9.5 percentages, respectively) and most negative for New York and Alaska (-5.7 and -9.4 percentages, respectively). Although 25 States show positive net migration, only 9 show contributions as high as 2 percent. Likewise, only 9 show elderly net out-migration contributions of 2 percent or more. Finally, the immigration from abroad contribution is relatively small for most States. Only in Hawaii, California, Florida and New York does this contribution account for more than 1 percent of the 1990 elderly population and in fully 30 States it represents 0.2 percent or less. Although relatively insignificant for total elderly population gains, this component is more important for Latino and Asian elderly growth as discussed later.

The main concern here is to identify how the mixes of these components differ across States -- particularly those of aging-in-place versus the migration components. To assist in these comparisons, we have identified four classes of States which are listed in Table 1 and depicted on the map. They include: nine *Elderly In-Migration States*, nine *Elderly Out-Migration States*, ten *High Aging-in-Place States*, and six *Low Aging-in-Place States*. In constructing this typology, we disregarded the migration from abroad component because of its very small contribution to elderly populations in all States.

(Table 1 and map here)

One of the purposes of this typology is to enable comparisons of distinct demographic selectivity patterns (by education, poverty status, etc.) that are associated with different mixes of components. For this reason, it is important to distinguish those few States with accentuated in-migration and out-migration of elderly populations, because migration is known to be highly selective on these demographic characteristics. The nine Elderly In-Migration States include the perennial retiree magnets, Florida and Arizona, that still attract the plurality of elderly migrants in terms of aggregate numbers. However, when net migration is calculated as a percent of the elderly population (the measure used here), Nevada leads all States, and Oregon and the Carolinas fall in right behind the two traditional "magnets." It is noteworthy that while the aging-in-place component is larger than the within-US migration component in each of these States, the former is generally smaller in these Elderly In-Migration States than in most other categories.

The Elderly Out-Migration States include six large northeastern and midwest "Frost Belt" States, in addition to Alaska, Washington, D.C. and Wyoming. Most of these States house industrialized urban populations which have typically been associated with accentuated elderly out-migration among new retirees anxious to relocate to warmer or more amenity-laden areas. Yet, unlike the Elderly In-Migration States, several of the Elderly Out-Migration States show relatively high aging-in-place percentages -- which will more than compensate for the out-migration losses. For example, New York's 5.7 percent net migration loss represents net out-movement of 182,000 people. Yet, its 27.4 percent gain attributable to aging-in-place adds 873,000 to the State's 1990 elderly population.

The key group of States identified for this analysis are the High Aging-in-Place States. States in this group are not typically thought of as elderly "magnets" in most analyses because they have relatively low levels of net in- and out- elderly migration. However, among States with low levels of elderly migration activity, these ten States exhibited the highest 1985-90 aging-in-place contributions to their elderly populations. They include the South Atlantic States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and Georgia -- all with dynamic economies over the last decade or two (Frey, 1995). Also included on this list are the midwestern States of Ohio and Indiana, the southwestern States of Texas and Louisiana, and also Colorado and Hawaii. Several of the latter States have had turbulent economies over the 1970s and 1980s, but each has had a period when it attracted in-migrants from other parts of the country. It is these States which are best poised to contribute not only sizeable numbers to their elderly populations, but more highly select demographic characteristics.

Finally, the classification scheme includes six Low Aging-in-Place States. These States are all located in the western part of the Midwest region, except for Idaho. Economic downturns associated with agriculture and mining have caused them to lose and not attract large working-aged populations who would now be graduating into their elderly ages (Fuguitt, Brown and Beale, 1989; Frey, 1995). Not only do these places show relatively low aging-in-place contributions to their elderly populations, but five of the six exhibit a small net out-migration of their elderly populations.

These four classes of States represent distinct types of areas with respect to their mixes of demographic components. While a great deal of attention has been given to elderly "magnets" such as Nevada, Florida and Arizona, the data make plain that other South Atlantic States such as Maryland, Virginia and Georgia are gaining significant elderly as a result of aging non-migrants. Their demographic selectivity, as well as those of the other categories of States, will be evaluated in the next section. Finally, it should be noted that there are 17 States which do not appear on this classification because they do not show extremely high or low contributions for either of the elderly change components. Among these are three large States which, nonetheless, have large numbers of elderly either aging-in-place or migrating. California's aging-in-place percentage of 25.9 is not extreme, but the State leads the nation in the absolute number of aging-in-place elderly -- 1,094,000 -- over the 1985-90 period. While not approaching that magnitude, Pennsylvania and Tennessee are also large States with sizeable aging-in-place populations. Because of the numbers of elderly that are represented in these three States, their statistics are presented in the text table comparisons.

Demographic Selectivity of Aging-in-Place and Elderly Migration What were the relative impacts of 1985-90 aging-in-place and elderly migration on the demographic characteristics of 1990 State elderly populations? This question will be answered in this section. Previous research has shown that elderly migration is most selective on younger, better educated and financially well-off elderly migrants (Yeatts, Biggar and Longino, 1987; Longino, 1990). Partially because of these characteristics, more husband-wife couples are likely to migrate than single female-headed households (which comprise a large share of the total elderly population). Do these selectivity patterns still characterize elderly inter-state migration over the 1985-90 period? And, even more pertinent to this paper's focus, do these same selectivity patterns characterize elderly gains through aging-in-place?

The answers to these questions are a qualified "yes" based on the statistics in Table 2. Shown here are the education, poverty and gender selectivities associated with both within-US migration and aging-in-place for eight hand-picked States. These include two Elderly In-Migration States (Florida and Arizona), two Elderly Out-Migration States (Illinois and New York), two High Aging-in-Place States (Texas and Georgia), and two Low Aging-in-Place States (Nebraska and South Dakota).

(Table 2 here.)

The migration selectivity patterns are most apparent in those States with the greatest migration components. That is, in both Florida and Arizona the impact of net in-migration on the State elderly population is much more pronounced for persons with high school educations or above, and especially college graduates. The contributions of non-poverty in-migration are about double those for the poverty population, and there is a distinct gender difference favoring the selective in-migration of males. Because education is often associated with health status, these statistics indicate that elderly in-migration States, such as Florida and Arizona, are attracting healthier migrants as well as those who are not impoverished. The gender differences are indicative of the fact that younger husband-wife couples comprise a large share of the in-migration flow.

The selectivity impact of net out-migration for the elderly populations of Illinois and New York is something of a mirror image of the net in-migration impacts. Although the magnitudes of these percentages are lower, out-migration is most prominent among the most educated, the non-poverty population and males in each of these States and is consistent with the general "circulation of elites" model of migration. In the remaining four States, the levels of migration are much lower and the selectivity patterns are not nearly as distinct. In fact, the net out-migration patterns in the two Low Aging-in-Place States (Nebraska and South Dakota) are a bit more distinct than selectivities for the two High Aging-in-Place States (Texas and Georgia). Hence,

part of the qualified "yes" to the question raised above draws from the observation that migration is most *selective* in its impact in those States with relatively large elderly migration components

Turning now to the question of whether aging-in-place contributions exhibit the same selectivity as net migration, we focus first on the two High Aging-in-Place States. The Table 2 data show that in both Texas and Georgia, there is a sharp educational selectivity associated with the aging-in-place population. In fact, among all ten High Aging-in-Place States (not shown), the 1985-90 aging-in-place component accounts for about one-third of these States' 1990 elderly college graduate populations. With respect to both poverty status and gender, aging-in-place contributes disproportionately to their non-poverty and male elderly populations .

While Illinois and New York are both classed as Elderly Out-Migration States, they each have a large aging-in-place component. And in each case, this component shows a sharp selectivity impact by education, poverty and gender status. These selectivities are also apparent in the Low Aging-in-Place States (Nebraska and South Dakota). Only in Florida and Arizona does the aging-in-place component not show up to be very sharply selective on measures of education, poverty and gender.

Overall, these statistics show that aging-in-place over the 1985-90 period did contribute to more favorable effects on the 1990 elderly demographic compositions in States where this component was large. As a summary, Table 2 shows a "total" column which includes the effects of within-US migration, aging-in-place, and also the small effect of migration from abroad, combined. When these are compared across different categories of States, it becomes clear that the combined effects of these components were not that much different in the Elderly In-Migration States of Florida and Arizona than they were for the High Aging-in-Place States of Texas and Georgia. In the Elderly Out-Migration States, Illinois and New York, overall selectivity was muted since the negative impacts of out-migration cancelled out some of the positive effects of aging-in-place. Although the overall impact of aging-in-place was smaller in Nebraska and South Dakota, this component contributed to improved demographic characteristics in their elderly populations, as well.

The analyses of Table 2 assessed the selective impacts of elderly migration and aging-in-place on different social and demographic categories of State populations. Another, more comprehensive, way of evaluating the two components' impact is to assess their overall contributions on selected summary measures of State elderly population characteristics. These can be assessed with the statistics in Table 3. Shown here are 1990 State summary measures on: the percentage of elderly with at least high school educations, the percentage of elderly in poverty, and the percentage of elderly who are male. Next to each of these summary measures are the contributions that are attributable to 1985-90 within-US migration, and 1985-90 aging-in-place.

(Table 3 here.)

For example, the Table shows that the elderly 1990 population of Maryland is comprised of 56.4 percent high school graduates. In the adjacent columns it shows that recent within-US migration had the effect of reducing that percentage by 0.3, and recent aging-in-place had the effect of increasing it by 3.4. These contributions were arrived at by decomposing the overall elderly population's educational attainment into that which would have occurred in the absence of 1985-90 within-US migration and aging-in-place, respectively. (See Appendix for further details.) Although the contributions may appear to be small, it should be remembered that the overall summary measures will not change dramatically over a single five-year period, and it is the directions of change which are important to assess.

The contributions to percent high school graduates make clear that aging-in-place makes a much greater impact than within-US migration. In only two States (Florida and Arizona) has recent migration made a more positive contribution than aging-in-place on this measure, although migration's impact is generally positive in those States where there is a net in-migration. Although High Aging-in-Place States show uniformly large positive contributions to the elderly education measure, aging-in-place also shows large impacts in the Elderly Out-Migration States of New Jersey, Connecticut, Illinois and Michigan. These are negated, somewhat, by the negative contributions of within-US migration.

Turning to the impacts on State elderly poverty levels, one again finds an almost uniform contribution attributable to aging-in-place toward reducing the levels of elderly poverty. (Two exceptions are Arizona and Alaska, where aging-in-place slightly increases elderly poverty.) The magnitudes of these contributions are also greater than those associated with recent elderly migration, for the most part. The three notable exceptions here are Nevada, Florida and Arizona where elderly migration leads to a greater poverty reduction in recent aging-in-place.

The last comparison involves an assessment of the contributions to the percent males in the elderly population, shown in the last three columns of Table 3. With the sole exception of Hawaii, aging-in-place serves to increase the male percentage of elderly populations. There are particularly strong contributions in the High Aging-in-Place States of Maryland, Ohio and Georgia and in several of the Elderly Out-Migration States which also have large aging-in-place populations. Alaska's 48.9 male elderly percentage has increased by 3.2 percent as a result of aging-in-place over the late 1980s. Migration's positive contribution to the elderly male percentage is highest in the Elderly In-Migration States. In only Florida and Arizona is this contribution larger than that shown for aging-in-place.

In sum, this review of demographic selectivity has shown that the positive effects of aging-in-place are sharp and more pervasive than those for migration. While selective migration to the few Elderly In-Migration States exerts a noticeable impact on these States' elderly education, poverty and gender compositions, its impact is relatively small in other States. The aging-in-place selectivity contributions are far more prevalent -- showing up to be strongest in the High Aging-in-Place States, and serving to counter the negative effects of selective out-migration in the Elderly Out-Migration States.

Contributions to Black, Latino and Asian Elderly Populations The previous analysis has established the importance of aging-in-place during the late 1980s as an important component of State elderly population gains and demographic compositions. Those States which have been able to garner large numbers of working-aged migrants in the past, are now benefiting from their numbers and "good demographics" as they move into their elderly years. Yet the past migration patterns of blacks have always been different than those of the white population (Watkins, 1989; Longino and Smith, 1991), and Latinos and Asians show migration and recent immigration patterns that are even more distinct (Biafora and Longino, 1990; Barringer, Gardner and Levin, 1993). Do the conclusions drawn above, with respect to aging-in-place contributions, hold as well for these three minority groups? Tables 4A, 4B and 4C show selected data for each group, respectively, for States that house large numbers of elderly blacks, Latinos, or Asians.

Twenty-six States (including D. C.) housed more than 20,000 elderly blacks at the time of the 1990 census. While aging-in-place makes the largest contribution to 1990 black elderly populations in all States, it is clear that Florida benefits most from within-US black elderly migration. Still, only five additional States show elderly migration contributions greater than 1 percent (North and South Carolina, Maryland, Virginia and Georgia), and 14 of the twenty-six exhibit a net out-migration of black elderly led by New York and Connecticut. Certainly, aging-in-place is a strong component of black elderly growth in most States. It is highest in States with a large black elderly out-migration, or with little migration change. These include all of the

traditional northern destinations of blacks from the original South to North migration streams. Aging-in-place is likely to be a continued source of black elderly gains in these States.

(Table 4A here)

Migration from abroad represents a relatively small contribution to black elderly gain. Only in four States (Massachusetts, New York, Florida, and Connecticut) is its contribution greater than 1 percent, and this represents, largely, black movement from the Caribbean. Yet, among the new immigrant groups, Latinos and Asians, migration from abroad is more substantial. Twenty-two States house more than 5,000 Latino elderly and in eight of these, recent migration from abroad accounts for more than 5 percent of their 1990 elderly populations. Among the 14 States with more than 5,000 Asian elderly, migration from abroad accounts for more than 10 percent in all but one (Hawaii). Among Asians, in particular, the migration from abroad component is far more significant than the within-US migration component. This is the case, for several States, with the Latino population as well. Aging-in-place still makes the dominant contribution to all States' elderly Latino and Asian populations, but the impact of migration from abroad is also significant.

(Tables 4B and 4C here)

Conclusion

This article offers a comprehensive view of how 1990 State elderly populations have been affected by migration and the component of "aging-in-place." It differs from many earlier studies -- which focused only on the migration component in evaluating changes in State elderly demographic profiles. The analyses presented here make plain that, during the 1985-90 period, aging-in-place contributed significantly to both the sizes and improved demographic compositions of States that had been successful in attracting working-aged in-migrants in the past. The good demographics --- high educations, lower poverty levels, and preponderance of males (indicating more husband-wife couples) -- associated with these advancing new elderly cohorts, when coupled with their large sizes, effected positive impacts on the elderly populations of more states than did selective migration over the same period. This is especially the case in "High Aging-in-Place States" such as Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, Colorado, and Texas. Moreover, in several states with large elderly out-migration flows such as New York, New Jersey, Illinois, and Michigan, the beneficial demographic effects of aging-in-place have more than compensated for these losses. Aging-in-place is also an important component of change for State black, Latino and Asian elderly populations although, for the latter groups, migration from abroad is often a significant source of elderly gain.

The importance of aging-in-place lies, largely, with the sizes of the population cohorts that graduate into seniorhood. Over the 1970 through 1990 period, these cohorts were relatively large due to the high birth rates and sizable immigration waves in the early part of this century. As a result, most states and communities saw gains in their elderly populations although, as shown here, some fared much better than others. This historical note holds an important implication for aging-in-place over the next ten years. It will be during this period that the tiny birth cohorts of the Great Depression will graduate into seniorhood. These cohorts are still better educated and more well-off financially than most of today's senior population (Treas and Torrecilla, 1995) but their far smaller numbers will reduce the overall impact of aging-in-place for most States. It will not be until the year 2006 when the first baby boom cohort members turn 60 - that the "aging-in-place" component will be again a dominant force. Given the size of the baby boom cohorts, its impact should be one of truly sizable proportions.

FOOTNOTES

1. The extensive literature on elderly migration in the United States is reviewed in Biggar (1984), Flynn, Longino, Wiseman and Biggar (1985), Serow (1987), Glasgow (1988), Fuguitt, Brown and Beale (1989), Longino (1990, 1994), Rogers (1992), Bean, Myers, Angel and Galle (1992), and Frey (1995).

2. Rogers and Woodward (1988) examined this component of elderly growth for several States with 1980 US census data. Other studies evaluated aging-in-place as a component of elderly geographic concentration (Bohland and Rowles, 1988; Fuguitt and Beale, 1993) and in an assessment of housing quality (Golant and La Greca, 1994).

3. If you study both "aging-in-place" and the migration components (net internal migration, and migration from abroad) are assumed to be controlled for survivorship due to mortality. This is assumed because our goal is to evaluate the impacts of these two components on the cross sectional 1990 elderly populations of different States, assuming actual survivorship over the 1985-90 had taken place. Although it might be of further interest to assess the additional impact of 1985-90 survivorship impacts on 1990 State elderly population sizes and socio-economic compositions, data necessary for such an assessment do not exist.

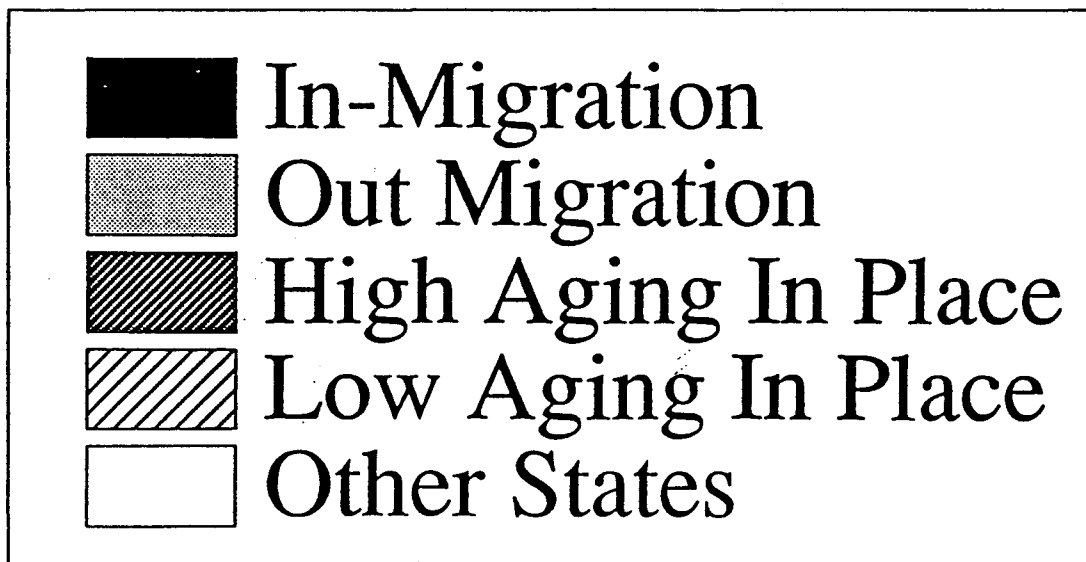
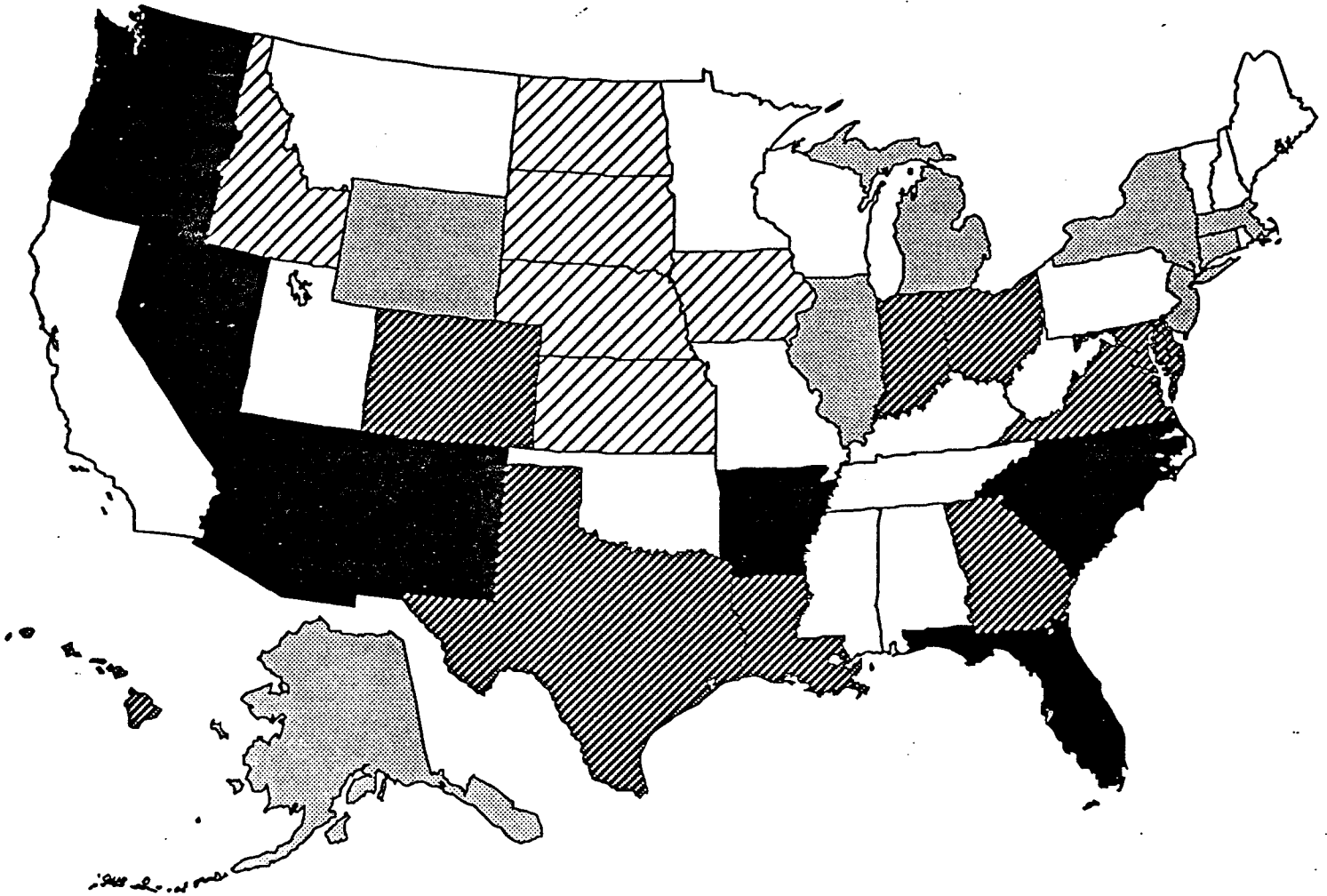
REFERENCES

- Bean, Frank D., George C. Myers, Jacqueline L. Angel and Omer R. Galle. 1992. "Geographic Concentration, Migration, and Population Redistribution among the Elderly." Paper prepared for Workshop on the Demography of Aging, Committee on Population, National Research Council. Washington, D.C.: National Academy of Sciences.
- Barringer, Herbert R., Robert W. Gardner, Michael J. Levin. 1993. Asians and Pacific Islanders in the United States. A 1980 Census Monograph. New York: Russell Sage.
- Biafora, Frank A. and Charles F. Longino, Jr. 1990. "Elderly Hispanic Migration in the United States." Journal of Gerontology vol. 45(5), pp. 212-219.
- Biggar, J.C. 1984. The Graying of the Sunbelt: A Look at the Impact of the U.S. Elderly Migration. Washington, D.C.: Population Reference Bureau.
- Bohland, J. R. and G. D. Rowles. 1988. "The Significance of Elderly Migration to Changes in Elderly Population Concentration in the United States: 1960-1980." Journal of Gerontology: Social Sciences, September 43(5), pp. S145-52.
- Day, Jennifer Cheeseman. 1992. "Population Projections of the United States, by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1992-2050." Current Population Reports, P25-1092. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.
- Flynn, C.B., C.F. Longino, R.F. Wiseman, and J.C. Biggar. 1985. "The Redistribution of America's Older Population: Major National Migration Patterns for Three Census Decades, 1960-1980." Gerontologist, June 25(3), pp. 292-6.
- Frey, William H. 1986. "Lifecourse Migration and Redistribution of the Elderly Across Us Regions and Metropolitan Areas." Economic Outlook USA 13(2), pp. 10-16.
- Frey, William H. 1992. "Metropolitan Redistribution of the U.S. Elderly, 1960-70, 1970-80, 1980-90." In Andrei Rogers (ed.), Elderly Migration and Population Redistribution: A Comparative Perspective. London: Belhaven.
- Frey, William H. 1995. "The New Geography of US Population Shifts: Trends Toward Balkanization" in Reynolds Farley (ed.) State of the Union: America in the 1990s Vol II Social Trends. New York: Russell Sage, pp. 271-336.
- Glasgow, N. 1988. The Nonmetro Elderly: Economic and Demographic Status. RDRR-70, Washington, D.C.: Economic Research Service, USDA.
- Golant, Stephen M. and Anthony J. La Greca. 1994. "Housing Quality of US Elderly Households: Does Aging-in-Place Matter?" The Gerontologist vol. 34(6), pp. 801-814.
- Long, Larry. 1988. Migration and Residential Mobility in the United States. New York: Russell Sage.
- Longino, Charles F., Jr. 1990. "Geographical Distribution and Migration." Pp. 45-63 in Robert H. Binstock and Linda George (eds.), Handbook of Aging and the Social Sciences (3rd ed.). San Diego: Academic Press, pp. 45-63.

- Longino, C.F. and K.J. Smith. 1991. "Black Retirement Migration in the United States." Journal of Gerontology: Social Sciences, May 46(3), pp. S125-32.
- Longino, Charles F. Jr. 1994. "From Sunbelt to Sunspots." American Demographics, November, pp. 22-31.
- Martin, Philip and Elizabeth Midgley. 1994. "Immigration to the United States: Journey to an Uncertain Destination," Population Bulletin, vol. 49(2). Washington, DC: Population Reference Bureau.
- Rogers, A. 1988. "Age Patterns of Elderly Migration: An International Comparison." Demography, 25, pp. 355-370.
- Rogers, Andrei. 1992. "Elderly Migration and Population Redistribution in the United States." Pp. 226-248 in A. Rogers (ed.), Elderly Migration and Population Redistribution: A Comparative Perspective. London: Belhaven.
- Rogers, A. and J. Watkins. 1987. "General versus Elderly Interstate Migration and Population Redistribution in the United States." Research on Aging, 9, pp. 483-529.
- Rogers, A. and J. Woodward. 1988. "The Sources of Regional Elderly Population Growth: Migration and Aging-in-Place." The Professional Geographer, 40, pp. 450-459.
- Serow, William. 1987. "Determinants of Interstate Migration: Differences Between Elderly and Nonelderly Movers," Journal of Gerontology vol. 42(1), pp. 95-100.
- Siegel, Jacob S. 1993. A Generation of Change: A Profile of America's Older Population. A 1980 Census Monograph, New York: Russell Sage.
- Soldo, Beth J. and Emily Agree. 1988. "America's Elderly." Population Bulletin 43, pp. 1-51.
- Speare, Alden, Jr., and J.W. Meyer. 1988. "Types of Elderly Residential Mobility and Their Determinants." Journal of Gerontology: Social Sciences 43, pp. S74-S71.
- Treas, Judith and Ramon Torrecilla. 1995 (forthcoming). "The New Immigrants" in Reynolds Farley (ed.) State of the Union: America in the 1990s Vol. II Social Trends. New York: Russell Sage.
- Watkins, John F. 1989. "Gender and Race Differentials in Elderly Migration." Research on Aging, March, 11(1), pp. 33-52..
- Yeatts, Dale E., Jeanne C. Biggar and Charles F. Longino, Jr. 1987. "Distance versus Destination: Stream Selectivity of Elderly Inter-state Migrants." Journal of Gerontology, vol. 42(3), pp. 288-294.

Elderly Demographic Change

STATE CLASSIFICATION



MAP 1

Table 1: State Classification of Elderly Demographic Change, 1985-90

State	PERCENT OF 1990 ELDERLY POPULATION*		
	Within U.S. Migration	Aging in Place	Migration from Abroad
I. Elderly In-Migration States			
Nevada	14.9	23.7	0.8
Florida	10.6	18.3	1.0
Arizona	9.4	21.1	0.6
Oregon	4.1	22.2	0.3
South Carolina	3.5	25.3	0.1
North Carolina	3.3	25.4	0.1
Arkansas	2.6	22.0	0.1
Washington	2.4	23.9	0.6
New Mexico	2.2	25.8	0.4
II. Elderly Out-Migration States			
Wyoming	-2.8	28.7	0.1
Michigan	-2.8	27.6	0.2
Massachusetts	-2.9	25.0	0.6
Illinois	-3.6	26.6	0.5
New Jersey	-4.0	27.1	0.7
Connecticut	-4.0	26.4	0.4
Washington D.C.	-4.9	25.7	0.7
New York	-5.7	27.4	1.0
Alaska	-9.4	42.1	0.8
III. High Aging-in-Place States			
Maryland	-1.5	27.8	0.6
Hawaii	-0.4	27.3	2.0
Louisiana	-1.0	27.2	0.1
Colorado	0.5	27.1	0.4
Texas	0.4	26.8	0.5
Ohio	-1.7	26.8	0.1
Virginia	0.4	26.7	0.5
Delaware	1.8	26.3	0.2
Indiana	-1.1	26.3	0.1
Georgia	1.5	26.1	0.2
IV. Low Aging-in-Place States			
Kansas	-1.4	23.9	0.1
Idaho	0.7	23.7	0.2
Nebraska	-0.7	23.7	0.1
Iowa	-1.2	23.5	0.1
North Dakota	-1.2	23.5	0.1
South Dakota	-0.7	23.3	0.1
Selected Other States			
California	-1.3	25.9	1.8
Pennsylvania	-1.0	25.2	0.2
Tennessee	1.3	25.1	0.1

Source: 1990 U.S. Census tabulations of "residence 5 years ago" migration question compiled at the Population Studies Center, University of Michigan

*Contributions to elderly (Age 60+) population in 1990 attributable to net within U.S. migration, aging-in-place and migration from abroad, 1985-90.

Table 2: 1985-90 Within U.S. Migration and Aging-in-Place as Percent of 1990 State Elderly Populations by Education, Poverty, and Gender

	Florida			Illinois			Texas			Nebraska		
	Percent of 1990 Elderly Population Migration	Percent of 1990 Elderly Population Aging-in-Place	Percent of 1990 Elderly Population Total*	Percent of 1990 Elderly Population Migration	Percent of 1990 Elderly Population Aging-in-Place	Percent of 1990 Elderly Population Total*	Percent of 1990 Elderly Population Migration	Percent of 1990 Elderly Population Aging-in-Place	Percent of 1990 Elderly Population Total*	Percent of 1990 Elderly Population Migration	Percent of 1990 Elderly Population Aging-in-Place	Percent of 1990 Elderly Population Total
Education												
Less Than High School	7.4	16.5	25.3	-2.4	19.6	17.9	0.2	21.9	22.8	-0.1	15.8	15.8
High School Graduate	11.9	18.7	31.2	-3.3	29.8	26.8	0.5	29.6	30.5	-0.8	28.5	27.8
Some College	12.7	19.9	33.4	-5.7	33.1	27.8	0.6	31.8	32.9	-0.9	27.0	26.1
College Graduate	13.7	20.2	35.0	-6.6	37.2	31.3	0.4	33.3	34.4	-2.3	31.2	29.1
Poverty Status												
Poverty	5.8	18.2	26.4	-2.8	23.1	21.4	0.0	23.1	23.8	-0.1	16.8	16.7
Non-Poverty	11.6	18.7	31.2	-3.8	28.1	24.8	0.4	28.7	29.6	-1.0	26.1	25.2
Gender												
Male	12.7	19.0	32.8	-4.3	30.5	26.7	0.2	29.7	30.4	-0.9	27.2	26.4
Female	9.0	17.7	27.8	-3.0	23.8	21.3	0.5	24.7	25.8	-0.5	21.1	20.6
	Arizona			New York			Georgia			South Dakota		
	Percent of 1990 Elderly Population Migration	Percent of 1990 Elderly Population Aging-in-Place	Percent of 1990 Elderly Population Total*	Percent of 1990 Elderly Population Migration	Percent of 1990 Elderly Population Aging-in-Place	Percent of 1990 Elderly Population Total*	Percent of 1990 Elderly Population Migration	Percent of 1990 Elderly Population Aging-in-Place	Percent of 1990 Elderly Population Total*	Percent of 1990 Elderly Population Migration	Percent of 1990 Elderly Population Aging-in-Place	Percent of 1990 Elderly Population Total*
Education												
Less Than High School	5.5	19.5	25.8	-4.2	20.9	18.1	1.4	21.0	22.6	-0.3	16.5	16.3
High School Graduate	10.3	20.9	31.6	-6.3	30.0	24.3	1.9	31.6	33.7	-0.7	30.9	30.3
Some College	11.1	22.5	34.0	-8.1	33.8	26.4	1.7	32.1	34.0	-1.9	26.2	24.4
College Graduate	13.6	22.8	37.1	-7.3	36.6	30.2	1.4	33.3	35.1	-1.1	27.5	26.7
Poverty Status												
Poverty	4.7	23.0	28.7	-3.9	23.0	21.4	1.0	19.5	20.7	0.2	17.2	17.7
Non-Poverty	10.3	21.3	32.1	-6.0	28.9	23.8	1.7	28.6	30.5	-0.8	25.8	25.1
Gender												
Male	10.8	22.1	33.5	-6.4	30.9	25.5	1.5	29.8	31.4	-0.5	26.0	25.7
Female	8.3	20.3	29.2	-5.2	24.9	20.7	1.6	23.7	25.5	-0.9	21.2	20.4

*Includes the combined components of 1985-90 Within-US Migration, Aging-in-Place, and Migration from Abroad

Table 3: 1990 Elderly Demographic Characteristics and Contributions Attributable to 1985-90 Within-US Migration and Aging-in-Place

State	Percent who are High School Graduates			Percent in Poverty			Percent Male		
	State 1990 Value	Contributions of 1985-90:		State 1990 Value	Contributions of 1985-90:		State 1990 Value	Contributions of 1985-90:	
		Within U.S. Migration*	Aging in Place**		Within U.S. Migration*	Aging in Place**		Within U.S. Migration*	Aging in Place**
I. Elderly In-Migration States									
Nevada	64.6	0.4	1.8	9.3	-0.4	-0.1	47.2	0.4	0.9
Florida	63.1	1.3	0.8	10.6	-0.6	-0.1	43.1	1.0	0.4
Arizona	67.2	1.4	0.7	10.8	-0.6	0.2	43.9	0.7	0.6
Oregon	66.7	0.5	2.0	9.8	0.0	-0.3	43.3	0.1	1.1
South Carolina	46.3	1.0	2.3	18.6	-0.4	-1.6	40.6	0.4	1.5
North Carolina	46.6	1.0	2.6	17.5	-0.3	-1.8	40.7	0.2	1.7
Arkansas	43.4	0.8	2.7	21.2	-0.4	-1.4	41.9	0.6	0.9
Washington	68.6	0.3	2.1	8.6	0.0	-0.4	43.4	-0.1	1.3
New Mexico	57.5	0.5	1.9	16.1	-0.1	-0.3	44.1	0.1	1.0
II. Elderly Out-Migration States									
Wyoming	65.0	-0.3	2.9	10.3	0.0	-0.6	44.9	-0.3	2.4
Michigan	54.0	-0.5	4.1	10.3	0.2	-0.7	42.2	-0.3	2.1
Massachusetts	62.5	-0.3	2.7	8.7	0.1	-0.7	40.0	-0.3	2.0
Illinois	55.9	-0.5	4.2	10.1	0.1	-0.6	41.1	-0.3	2.2
New Jersey	55.6	-0.7	4.5	7.8	0.0	-0.8	41.4	-0.3	2.0
Connecticut	59.6	-0.7	4.0	6.5	0.1	-0.7	41.5	-0.5	2.2
Washington D.C.	56.3	-0.7	1.5	16.8	0.8	-0.8	38.7	0.4	1.9
New York	56.6	-0.6	3.9	11.2	0.2	-0.8	40.6	-0.3	2.0
Alaska	62.9	-1.1	4.7	7.9	-0.4	1.2	48.9	-1.0	3.2
III. High Aging-in-Place States									
Maryland	56.4	-0.3	3.4	9.6	0.1	-1.0	41.6	-0.4	2.2
Hawaii	54.2	0.0	5.5	7.3	0.0	-0.7	47.3	0.3	-0.5
Louisiana	45.5	-0.3	3.9	22.8	0.1	-1.4	41.1	0.0	1.8
Colorado	67.4	0.0	3.1	10.3	0.0	-0.8	42.8	-0.3	1.8
Texas	52.8	0.1	3.1	17.3	-0.1	-1.1	42.0	-0.1	1.6
Ohio	56.0	-0.4	2.8	10.1	0.1	-0.6	41.3	-0.2	2.1
Virginia	52.9	-0.2	3.3	12.8	0.0	-1.4	41.4	-0.2	1.8
Delaware	58.3	-0.2	2.8	9.4	-0.1	-0.6	42.2	-0.1	1.5
Indiana	56.2	-0.3	2.9	10.0	0.1	-0.8	41.1	-0.2	1.9
Georgia	45.8	0.1	3.7	18.5	-0.1	-1.9	40.1	0.0	2.0
IV. Low Aging-in-Place States									
Kansas	64.0	0.1	3.2	11.1	0.1	-1.0	41.7	0.1	1.9
Idaho	63.6	-0.1	2.5	10.9	0.0	-0.6	44.8	0.2	1.0
Nebraska	61.5	-0.2	3.9	11.0	0.1	-1.2	42.0	-0.1	2.0
Iowa	60.8	-0.3	3.5	10.4	0.1	-0.8	41.4	-0.1	1.8
North Dakota	48.6	-0.4	3.9	13.5	0.1	-1.2	43.9	0.0	1.3
South Dakota	54.9	-0.2	4.0	14.2	0.1	-1.4	43.5	0.1	1.5
Selected Other States									
California	65.0	-0.1	2.1	7.6	-0.1	-0.1	42.7	-0.1	1.6
Pennsylvania	52.4	-0.2	3.8	10.1	0.1	-0.6	40.9	-0.1	1.7
Tennessee	42.2	0.1	2.9	19.2	-0.1	-1.7	41.0	0.1	1.7

*Change equals actual 1990 value minus the hypothetical value which would have resulted from the absence of 1985-90 Within U.S. migration.

**Change equals actual 1990 value minus the hypothetical value which would have resulted from the absence of 1985-90 Aging-in-Place

Table 4A: State Classification of Elderly Demographic Change - Blacks

State*	PERCENT OF 1990 ELDERLY BLACK POPULATION		
	Within U.S. Migration	Aging In Place	Migration from Abroad
Florida	4.5	26.9	1.2
North Carolina	2.1	25.4	0.1
Maryland	2.0	30.2	0.4
Virginia	2.0	26.0	0.1
Georgia	1.8	25.0	0.1
South Carolina	1.6	24.6	0.0
Indiana	0.9	28.8	0.0
Oklahoma	0.8	24.2	0.0
Alabama	0.6	23.6	0.0
Tennessee	0.6	24.6	0.0
Mississippi	0.3	21.9	0.0
Texas	0.1	27.2	0.1
Missouri	-0.1	27.3	0.0
Kentucky	-0.1	24.8	0.0
Louisiana	-0.2	26.3	0.0
Michigan	-0.2	28.8	0.0
Ohio	-0.3	29.9	0.0
Arkansas	-0.3	21.2	0.0
California	-0.3	29.2	0.4
Pennsylvania	-0.5	28.7	0.1
New Jersey	-1.6	31.7	0.8
Illinois	-1.8	31.0	0.1
Massachusetts	-2.3	29.4	3.2
Washington D.C.	-2.5	27.0	0.2
Connecticut	-4.2	32.6	1.1
New York	-5.0	32.0	1.7

*includes states with 1990 Black elderly populations that exceed 20,000

Table 4B: State Classification of Elderly Demographic Change - Latinos

State*	PERCENT OF 1990 ELDERLY LATINO POPULATION		
	Within U.S. Migration	Aging in Place	Migration from Abroad
Nevada	13.2	29.5	4.7
Florida	7.8	24.2	6.7
Washington	4.0	32.5	4.0
Arizona	2.2	32.3	1.9
Virginia	2.2	33.5	10.4
New Mexico	1.1	29.2	0.5
Colorado	0.6	32.7	1.0
Texas	0.4	31.9	1.6
Kansas	0.4	33.9	1.1
Hawaii	-0.7	34.4	1.2
California	-1.0	34.3	3.7
Massachusetts	-1.2	31.1	11.6
Maryland	-1.4	31.9	9.0
Pennsylvania	-1.5	33.2	5.7
Ohio	-1.7	37.3	2.1
Michigan	-1.8	36.7	1.8
Indiana	-2.8	38.3	1.3
Louisiana	-3.2	31.9	3.4
Connecticut	-3.5	34.3	9.4
Illinois	-5.4	42.6	5.0
New York	-6.3	35.9	4.9
New Jersey	-7.6	37.2	6.1

*includes states with 1990 Latino elderly populations that exceed 5,000

Table 4C: State Classification of Elderly Demographic Change - Asians

State*	PERCENT OF 1990 ELDERLY ASIAN POPULATION		
	Within U.S. Migration	Aging in Place	Migration from Abroad
Florida	9.4	28.2	15.2
New Jersey	4.8	24.8	21.1
Virginia	2.4	32.6	18.8
Washington	2.4	28.7	11.4
California	1.8	26.7	13.7
Hawaii	-0.2	27.5	2.3
Oregon	-0.3	28.2	10.7
Massachusetts	-0.7	28.8	15.2
Maryland	-3.2	32.2	16.2
New York	-4.0	30.0	15.6
Pennsylvania	-4.0	29.6	19.8
Texas	-4.8	31.9	19.7
Michigan	-5.7	30.5	17.2
Illinois	-6.3	29.6	18.5

*includes states with 1990 Asian elderly populations that exceed 5,000

Appendix A: Rankings of U.S. States by 1985-90 Components of 1990 Elderly Populations

Percent Attributable to 1985-90 Within U.S. Migration		Percent Attributable to 1985-90 Aging-in-Place		Percent Attributable to 1985-90 Migration from Abroad	
State	Pcnt	State	Pcnt	State	Pcnt
1 Nevada	14.9	1 Alaska	42.1	1 Hawaii	2.0
2 Florida	10.6	2 Wyoming	28.7	2 California	1.8
3 Arizona	9.4	3 Maryland	27.8	3 Florida	1.0
4 Oregon	4.1	4 Michigan	27.6	4 New York	1.0
5 South Carolina	3.5	5 New York	27.4	5 Nevada	0.8
6 North Carolina	3.3	6 Hawaii	27.3	6 Alaska	0.8
7 Arkansas	2.6	7 Louisiana	27.2	7 New Jersey	0.7
8 Washington	2.4	8 New Jersey	27.1	8 Washington D.C.	0.7
9 New Mexico	2.2	9 Colorado	27.1	9 Maryland	0.6
10 Delaware	1.8	10 Texas	26.8	10 Massachusetts	0.6
11 Georgia	1.5	11 Ohio	26.8	11 Washington	0.6
12 Tennessee	1.3	12 Virginia	26.7	12 Arizona	0.6
13 Vermont	1.1	13 Illinois	26.6	13 Texas	0.5
14 Utah	1.1	14 Connecticut	26.4	14 Illinois	0.5
15 Alabama	1.0	15 Delaware	26.3	15 Virginia	0.5
16 New Hampshire	0.9	16 Indiana	26.3	16 Rhode Island	0.4
17 Mississippi	0.9	17 Georgia	26.1	17 Connecticut	0.4
18 Idaho	0.7	18 California	25.9	18 New Mexico	0.4
19 Maine	0.5	19 New Mexico	25.8	19 Colorado	0.4
20 Colorado	0.5	20 New Hampshire	25.8	20 Oregon	0.3
21 Virginia	0.4	21 Utah	25.7	21 Utah	0.3
22 Texas	0.4	22 Washington D.C.	25.7	22 New Hampshire	0.2
23 Oklahoma	0.3	23 North Carolina	25.4	23 Delaware	0.2
24 Kentucky	0.3	24 South Carolina	25.3	24 Michigan	0.2
25 Missouri	0.0	25 Kentucky	25.3	25 Minnesota	0.2
26 West Virginia	-0.2	26 West Virginia	25.3	26 Georgia	0.2
27 Hawaii	-0.4	27 Alabama	25.2	27 Idaho	0.2
28 Montana	-0.4	28 Pennsylvania	25.2	28 Pennsylvania	0.2
29 Minnesota	-0.6	29 Tennessee	25.1	29 Louisiana	0.1
30 Nebraska	-0.7	30 Massachusetts	25.0	30 Wisconsin	0.1
31 South Dakota	-0.7	31 Vermont	24.9	31 Oklahoma	0.1
32 Wisconsin	-0.8	32 Wisconsin	24.6	32 Maine	0.1
33 Pennsylvania	-1.0	33 Oklahoma	24.4	33 North Carolina	0.1
34 Louisiana	-1.0	34 Maine	24.4	34 Vermont	0.1
35 Indiana	-1.1	35 Mississippi	24.2	35 South Carolina	0.1
36 North Dakota	-1.2	36 Minnesota	24.2	36 Kansas	0.1
37 Iowa	-1.2	37 Missouri	24.1	37 Ohio	0.1
38 California	-1.3	38 Montana	24.1	38 Arkansas	0.1
39 Kansas	-1.4	39 Rhode Island	24.0	39 Missouri	0.1
40 Rhode Island	-1.5	40 Kansas	23.9	40 Wyoming	0.1
41 Maryland	-1.5	41 Washington	23.9	41 Tennessee	0.1
42 Ohio	-1.7	42 Nevada	23.7	42 Montana	0.1
43 Wyoming	-2.8	43 Idaho	23.7	43 Mississippi	0.1
44 Michigan	-2.8	44 Nebraska	23.7	44 Indiana	0.1
45 Massachusetts	-2.9	45 Iowa	23.5	45 South Dakota	0.1
46 Illinois	-3.6	46 North Dakota	23.5	46 Alabama	0.1
47 New Jersey	-4.0	47 South Dakota	23.3	47 North Dakota	0.1
48 Connecticut	-4.0	48 Oregon	22.2	48 Nebraska	0.1
49 Washington D.C.	-4.9	49 Arkansas	22.0	49 Iowa	0.1
50 New York	-5.7	50 Arizona	21.1	50 Kentucky	0.1
51 Alaska	-9.4	51 Florida	18.3	51 West Virginia	0.0

Table B:
Net Internal Migration for States, 1985-90 by Age
(Population Aged 60+)

State	Total Population 60+	Net Migration by Age					
		60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+
Alabama	704,530	3,995	2,244	999	484	-100	-329
Alaska	34,865	-2,116	-934	-161	-6	-5	-65
Arizona	631,518	19,637	21,739	11,219	4,812	1,049	937
Arkansas	457,870	6,951	4,652	1,647	-194	-722	-466
California	4,224,171	-19,171	-19,311	-9,426	-4,223	-1,247	-94
Colorado	449,582	-1,127	740	-125	743	941	996
Connecticut	594,794	-8,840	-8,717	-4,357	-1,300	-283	-145
Delaware	110,636	729	658	-102	29	222	452
Washington D.C.	103,211	-1,237	-1,295	-699	-708	-588	-526
Florida	3,049,932	112,644	117,769	59,384	23,809	7,092	3,612
Georgia	890,552	4,639	3,418	2,130	1,518	1,154	929
Hawaii	173,521	63	-154	-390	-243	-2	53
Idaho	159,776	704	310	109	22	102	-113
Illinois	1,923,668	-25,106	-23,717	-10,781	-4,861	-2,088	-2,200
Indiana	938,832	-4,089	-4,823	-1,587	-653	418	550
Iowa	553,862	-2,493	-2,024	-917	-481	-251	-438
Kansas	447,872	-2,095	-1,131	-388	-512	-583	-1,757
Kentucky	627,589	1,656	658	219	360	-414	-809
Louisiana	638,787	-2,920	-1,766	-964	-322	-404	-268
Maine	217,695	1,308	689	-317	-143	-40	-335
Maryland	710,517	-5,515	-5,273	-1,711	532	641	778
Massachusetts	1,081,161	-10,644	-10,973	-5,264	-2,683	-1,035	-910
Michigan	1,508,964	-15,151	-14,721	-7,425	-3,149	-1,175	-946
Minnesota	717,664	-3,073	-2,848	-1,302	102	933	1,897
Mississippi	427,191	2,438	1,438	401	-242	-78	-126
Missouri	948,236	1,402	-120	-331	-267	-484	-502
Montana	140,323	56	-121	-184	-206	-167	62
Nebraska	290,441	-1,394	-730	144	-53	216	-203
Nevada	180,638	9,906	8,315	4,612	2,292	980	860
New Hampshire	169,192	334	18	-37	437	223	595
New Jersey	1,393,199	-18,743	-19,074	-8,895	-4,287	-2,573	-1,630
New Mexico	222,300	2,004	1,525	719	125	181	249
New York	3,193,437	-53,759	-56,354	-32,822	-18,228	-11,613	-9,470
North Carolina	1,092,556	12,242	12,140	5,789	2,507	1,687	1,678
North Dakota	118,195	-565	-613	-63	-62	-59	-5
Ohio	1,902,329	-13,975	-12,130	-5,239	-1,485	308	794
Oklahoma	561,060	249	737	451	227	-168	5
Oregon	510,893	5,961	6,367	3,511	2,393	1,450	1,394
Pennsylvania	2,437,953	-6,936	-8,420	-4,750	-2,046	-733	-767
Rhode Island	197,757	-1,009	-1,082	-449	-178	-148	-45
South Carolina	541,061	7,488	6,369	2,590	813	825	597
South Dakota	133,350	-327	-180	-176	-31	-82	-193
Tennessee	832,644	4,703	2,883	1,132	924	678	435
Texas	2,336,775	-2,250	2,893	2,287	1,817	2,371	1,991
Utah	202,027	209	670	402	368	276	210
Vermont	88,645	381	103	231	31	-43	250
Virginia	907,260	203	-576	-54	982	1,734	1,700
Washington	765,848	5,525	4,500	2,642	1,953	1,754	1,701
West Virginia	360,428	272	240	-213	-287	-374	-526
Wisconsin	860,820	-2,339	-3,344	-1,331	-318	233	202
Wyoming	64,910	-825	-644	-158	-112	-9	-59

Table C:
Rates* of Net Internal Migration for States, 1985-90 by Age

State	Age					
	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+
Alabama	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Alaska	-6.1	-2.7	-0.5	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Arizona	3.1	3.4	1.8	0.8	0.2	0.1
Arkansas	1.5	1.0	0.4	0.0	-0.2	-0.1
California	-0.5	-0.5	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Colorado	-0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Connecticut	-1.5	-1.5	-0.7	-0.2	0.0	0.0
Delaware	0.7	0.6	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4
Washington D.C.	-1.2	-1.3	-0.7	-0.7	-0.6	-0.5
Florida	3.7	3.9	1.9	0.8	0.2	0.1
Georgia	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Hawaii	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Idaho	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.1
Illinois	-1.3	-1.2	-0.6	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1
Indiana	-0.4	-0.5	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.1
Iowa	-0.5	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
Kansas	-0.5	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4
Kentucky	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Louisiana	-0.5	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Maine	0.6	0.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.2
Maryland	-0.8	-0.7	-0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Massachusetts	-1.0	-1.0	-0.5	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1
Michigan	-1.0	-1.0	-0.5	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1
Minnesota	-0.4	-0.4	-0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3
Mississippi	0.6	0.3	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Missouri	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
Montana	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Nebraska	-0.5	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.1
Nevada	5.5	4.6	2.6	1.3	0.5	0.5
New Hampshire	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4
New Jersey	-1.3	-1.4	-0.6	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1
New Mexico	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
New York	-1.7	-1.8	-1.0	-0.6	-0.4	-0.3
North Carolina	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
North Dakota	-0.5	-0.5	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Ohio	-0.7	-0.6	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Oklahoma	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oregon	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3
Pennsylvania	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Rhode Island	-0.5	-0.5	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
South Carolina	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1
South Dakota	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
Tennessee	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Texas	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Utah	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Vermont	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Virginia	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2
Washington	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
West Virginia	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Wisconsin	-0.3	-0.4	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wyoming	-1.3	-1.0	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	-0.1

*Per 100 1990 Population Aged 60+

Table D:
Net Internal Migration for States, 1985-90 by Social and Economic Characteristics
(Population Aged 60+)

States	Education Attainment				Poverty Status	
	Less than High School	High School	Some College	College Graduate	Poverty	Non-Poverty
Alabama	3,135	1,969	1,494	695	1,328	6,791
Alaska	-802	-951	-778	-756	-391	-2,779
Arizona	11,388	18,853	16,054	13,098	3,132	56,844
Arkansas	3,161	3,378	3,055	2,274	1,028	11,340
California	-15,039	-18,361	-15,349	-4,723	-7,845	-46,622
Colorado	528	640	407	593	86	1,186
Connecticut	-5,239	-7,186	-5,621	-5,596	-1,140	-22,965
Delaware	1,088	714	344	-158	79	1,679
Washington D.C.	-1,396	-1,122	-995	-1,540	-37	-4,862
Florida	83,470	113,186	71,537	56,117	18,239	307,525
Georgia	6,754	3,917	1,832	1,285	1,621	11,755
Hawaii	-332	-525	-156	340	-40	-663
Idaho	591	373	231	-61	105	994
Illinois	-19,977	-19,712	-15,926	-13,138	-5,134	-62,705
Indiana	-1,152	-4,656	-2,082	-2,294	-370	-10,986
Iowa	-813	-2,216	-1,754	-1,821	-44	-6,340
Kansas	-2,903	-1,400	-1,725	-438	-231	-3,845
Kentucky	920	223	24	503	965	2,104
Louisiana	-1,862	-1,890	-1,757	-1,135	-685	-5,761
Maine	-375	85	320	1,132	144	1,978
Maryland	-2,141	-3,271	-2,717	-2,419	-342	-10,114
Massachusetts	-8,235	-10,952	-7,385	-4,937	-1,955	-29,956
Michigan	-11,564	-13,082	-9,385	-8,536	-1,837	-39,658
Minnesota	424	-1,545	-1,476	-1,694	-28	-7,047
Mississippi	1,506	1,012	699	614	1,141	3,178
Missouri	507	394	-430	-773	511	38
Montana	-445	65	-51	-129	-44	-379
Nebraska	-112	-832	-443	-633	-33	-2,325
Nevada	8,956	9,253	5,718	3,038	1,901	25,161
New Hampshire	254	238	111	967	-220	1,156
New Jersey	-14,970	-17,069	-11,848	-11,315	-4,148	-50,924
New Mexico	856	1,696	859	1,392	529	4,292
New York	-57,599	-62,282	-32,872	-29,493	-13,396	-162,679
North Carolina	9,066	9,043	8,379	9,555	2,690	32,407
North Dakota	-179	-383	-351	-454	-120	-1,384
Ohio	-7,077	-10,301	-7,485	-6,864	-1,741	-30,885
Oklahoma	1,862	348	-11	-698	667	681
Oregon	4,417	6,536	6,513	3,610	1,997	18,328
Pennsylvania	-5,838	-7,491	-4,724	-5,599	-319	-24,201
Rhode Island	-1,151	-897	-622	-241	-95	-2,889
South Carolina	4,632	5,113	4,007	4,930	1,167	17,228
South Dakota	-152	-278	-423	-136	40	-897
Tennessee	5,475	2,666	1,599	1,015	790	9,216
Texas	2,633	3,046	2,403	1,027	-102	7,490
Utah	466	594	718	357	308	1,563
Vermont	389	79	-3	488	120	371
Virginia	3,449	1,691	-978	-173	44	2,623
Washington	3,752	4,541	4,655	5,127	1,120	15,574
West Virginia	126	-377	-127	-510	353	-972
Wisconsin	-21	-2,255	-2,974	-1,647	342	-8,075
Wyoming	-431	-619	-511	-246	-150	-1,589

Table E:
Rates* of Net Internal Migration,1985-90,by Social and Economic Characteristics

State	Education Attainment				Poverty Status	
	Less than High School	High School	Some College	College Graduate	Poverty	Non-Poverty
Alabama	0.8	1.2	1.9	1.1	0.9	1.3
Alaska	-6.2	-10.4	-10.0	-15.2	-14.7	-8.9
Arizona	5.5	10.3	11.1	13.6	4.7	10.3
Arkansas	1.2	3.2	5.5	6.2	1.1	3.3
California	-1.0	-1.6	-1.6	-0.7	-2.5	-1.2
Colorado	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.3
Connecticut	-2.2	-3.8	-6.9	-6.5	-3.1	-4.3
Delaware	2.4	2.2	2.1	-1.0	0.8	1.7
Washington D.C.	-3.1	-4.9	-6.7	-7.5	-0.2	-6.0
Florida	7.4	11.9	12.7	13.7	5.8	11.6
Georgia	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.0	1.7
Hawaii	-0.4	-1.1	-0.7	1.6	-0.3	-0.4
Idaho	1.0	0.7	0.7	-0.3	0.6	0.7
Illinois	-2.4	-3.3	-5.7	-6.6	-2.8	-3.8
Indiana	-0.3	-1.4	-1.8	-2.8	-0.4	-1.4
Iowa	-0.4	-1.1	-2.1	-3.6	-0.1	-1.4
Kansas	-1.8	-0.9	-2.2	-0.8	-0.5	-1.0
Kentucky	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.8	0.4
Louisiana	-0.5	-1.2	-2.4	-1.8	-0.5	-1.2
Maine	-0.4	0.1	1.0	4.4	0.5	1.1
Maryland	-0.7	-1.7	-2.7	-2.2	-0.5	-1.6
Massachusetts	-2.0	-2.9	-4.7	-3.5	-2.2	-3.2
Michigan	-1.7	-2.9	-4.4	-5.9	-1.2	-3.0
Minnesota	0.1	-0.7	-1.3	-2.3	0.0	-1.2
Mississippi	0.6	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.1
Missouri	0.1	0.1	-0.3	-0.9	0.4	0.0
Montana	-0.8	0.1	-0.2	-0.8	-0.3	-0.3
Nebraska	-0.1	-0.8	-0.9	-2.3	-0.1	-1.0
Nevada	14.0	15.9	14.6	15.7	11.5	15.7
New Hampshire	0.4	0.4	0.4	4.0	-1.5	0.8
New Jersey	-2.4	-3.9	-7.1	-6.8	-4.0	-4.1
New Mexico	0.9	3.0	2.3	4.2	1.5	2.4
New York	-4.2	-6.3	-8.1	-7.3	-3.9	-6.0
North Carolina	1.6	3.6	5.8	8.2	1.5	3.7
North Dakota	-0.3	-1.4	-1.7	-4.7	-0.8	-1.5
Ohio	-0.8	-1.6	-3.1	-3.7	-0.9	-1.9
Oklahoma	0.7	0.2	0.0	-1.1	0.8	0.2
Oregon	2.6	4.0	5.9	5.3	4.1	4.1
Pennsylvania	-0.5	-0.9	-1.9	-2.5	-0.1	-1.2
Rhode Island	-1.2	-1.6	-2.8	-1.1	-0.5	-1.7
South Carolina	1.6	4.3	5.9	7.6	1.2	4.0
South Dakota	-0.3	-0.7	-1.9	-1.1	0.2	-0.8
Tennessee	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.4	0.5	1.4
Texas	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.4
Utah	0.8	0.9	1.5	1.2	1.9	0.9
Vermont	1.2	0.3	0.0	3.5	1.3	0.5
Virginia	0.8	0.8	-0.7	-0.1	0.0	0.3
Washington	1.6	1.9	2.7	4.6	1.8	2.3
West Virginia	0.1	-0.4	-0.3	-1.8	0.6	-0.3
Wisconsin	0.0	-0.8	-2.6	-2.0	0.5	-1.1
Wyoming	-1.9	-2.8	-4.1	-3.2	-2.4	-2.9

*Per 100 1990 Population Aged 60+

Table F:
Aging-in-Place for States, 1985-90, by Social and Economic Characteristics
(Population Aged 60+)

State	Education Attainment				Poverty Status	
	Less than High School	High School	Some College	College Graduate	Poverty	Non-Poverty
Alabama	83,062	50,592	24,497	19,518	27,883	148,582
Alaska	4,488	4,003	3,664	2,524	1,371	13,204
Arizona	40,448	38,278	32,633	21,974	15,256	117,296
Arkansas	47,561	29,992	13,540	9,816	16,594	83,381
California	318,432	286,576	277,221	212,184	78,964	1,007,961
Colorado	29,367	38,427	29,111	24,800	10,030	110,749
Connecticut	45,698	52,340	26,786	32,185	7,161	148,438
Delaware	9,895	9,670	4,403	5,154	2,216	26,710
Washington D.C.	10,415	5,679	4,294	6,103	3,770	22,174
Florida	185,618	177,825	112,173	82,558	57,113	497,393
Georgia	101,501	64,700	35,008	31,370	30,866	199,640
Hawaii	14,781	17,741	7,732	7,197	2,561	44,695
Idaho	10,702	13,153	8,727	5,259	3,402	34,152
Illinois	166,596	177,738	92,380	74,058	42,877	463,675
Indiana	87,769	96,501	35,430	26,912	19,624	224,537
Iowa	36,471	56,136	22,381	15,385	10,182	119,082
Kansas	27,774	41,779	21,823	15,872	8,632	97,768
Kentucky	82,571	41,683	20,052	14,684	25,908	131,578
Louisiana	76,828	51,405	24,473	21,255	33,094	138,746
Maine	19,051	19,462	7,773	6,791	5,347	47,249
Maryland	69,137	57,134	32,729	38,817	14,163	182,318
Massachusetts	79,173	95,608	47,678	47,378	17,682	249,560
Michigan	147,191	143,971	71,820	52,956	35,403	378,418
Minnesota	50,195	64,392	33,315	25,739	12,002	160,262
Mississippi	50,359	26,560	15,014	11,462	21,192	81,296
Missouri	84,638	79,128	37,913	26,942	23,068	203,408
Montana	9,879	12,544	6,743	4,626	3,602	29,901
Nebraska	17,700	29,458	12,907	8,628	5,040	63,036
Nevada	12,660	14,398	10,661	5,141	3,810	38,663
New Hampshire	13,237	15,278	8,312	6,863	3,274	40,206
New Jersey	122,421	134,451	56,394	64,811	21,674	354,103
New Mexico	21,249	15,629	10,972	9,565	8,628	48,423
New York	289,069	298,431	138,076	147,861	78,934	787,150
North Carolina	126,963	76,003	42,550	32,180	34,645	240,593
North Dakota	10,704	8,269	5,677	3,067	2,718	24,721
Ohio	185,055	186,397	74,392	63,533	43,469	461,674
Oklahoma	48,437	42,812	27,170	18,430	16,779	118,715
Oregon	29,785	37,783	27,274	18,365	9,721	102,676
Pennsylvania	222,392	244,573	72,942	73,786	51,163	557,978
Rhode Island	18,926	15,528	6,351	6,605	3,202	43,736
South Carolina	64,369	35,821	20,145	16,798	18,950	117,109
South Dakota	9,933	11,996	5,804	3,367	3,058	27,685
Tennessee	102,650	54,784	29,105	22,688	30,022	177,622
Texas	241,953	167,286	120,966	95,931	89,205	532,125
Utah	11,241	16,928	14,349	9,371	3,329	48,174
Vermont	7,224	7,677	3,368	3,786	1,914	20,010
Virginia	92,512	65,749	42,138	42,193	22,162	218,478
Washington	45,094	58,947	46,029	32,975	13,269	168,716
West Virginia	41,205	31,256	10,804	8,010	12,965	77,775
Wisconsin	66,511	85,340	33,115	26,856	13,236	197,022
Wyoming	5,160	6,840	3,908	2,732	1,625	16,954

Table G:
Rates* of Aging-In-Place for States, 1985-90, by Social and Economic Characteristics

	Educational Attainment				Poverty Status	
	Less than High School	High School	Some College	College Graduate	Poverty	Non-Poverty
Alabama	20.5	31.9	31.1	31.7	18.8	27.9
Alaska	34.7	43.8	46.9	50.6	51.6	42.5
Arizona	19.5	20.9	22.5	22.8	23.0	21.3
Arkansas	18.3	28.2	24.4	26.7	17.9	24.2
California	21.5	25.0	29.5	32.1	25.4	26.7
Colorado	20.0	28.4	31.3	33.3	22.5	28.6
Connecticut	19.0	27.9	33.0	37.6	19.4	28.1
Delaware	21.4	29.7	27.2	32.8	22.3	27.7
Washington D.C.	23.1	24.9	28.9	29.8	23.1	27.5
Florida	16.5	18.7	19.9	20.2	18.2	18.7
Georgia	21.0	31.6	32.1	33.3	19.5	28.6
Hawaii	18.6	35.5	34.4	33.3	20.8	28.4
Idaho	18.4	26.4	26.3	28.3	20.4	24.9
Illinois	19.6	29.8	33.1	37.2	23.1	28.1
Indiana	21.4	29.4	30.2	32.4	21.9	28.0
Iowa	16.8	27.7	26.9	30.2	18.9	25.6
Kansas	17.2	27.1	27.4	29.9	18.4	26.0
Kentucky	21.9	31.1	30.1	29.5	22.0	27.2
Louisiana	22.1	33.4	33.3	33.7	23.8	29.5
Maine	21.9	26.9	24.0	26.4	19.9	26.1
Maryland	22.3	30.2	32.2	35.3	21.6	29.5
Massachusetts	19.5	25.4	30.1	33.6	19.7	26.7
Michigan	21.2	31.5	33.8	36.5	23.7	29.0
Minnesota	16.4	29.3	28.3	34.2	16.4	26.7
Mississippi	20.5	28.9	29.8	29.3	18.9	27.1
Missouri	18.3	29.2	29.5	31.6	18.8	26.2
Montana	18.6	27.9	25.7	28.9	22.4	25.6
Nebraska	15.8	28.5	27.0	31.2	16.8	26.1
Nevada	19.8	24.7	27.2	26.6	23.1	24.1
New Hampshire	21.3	28.1	29.2	28.1	22.0	27.5
New Jersey	19.8	30.5	33.8	38.7	20.7	28.5
New Mexico	22.5	27.6	28.8	28.9	24.8	26.7
New York	20.9	30.0	33.8	36.6	23.0	28.9
North Carolina	21.8	30.7	29.4	27.7	18.8	27.8
North Dakota	17.6	30.9	27.0	31.9	18.3	26.0
Ohio	22.1	29.4	30.4	34.2	23.7	28.3
Oklahoma	18.6	28.9	30.0	29.5	19.1	26.7
Oregon	17.5	23.3	24.7	26.9	20.0	23.0
Pennsylvania	19.2	30.3	29.4	33.2	21.8	26.6
Rhode Island	19.1	28.2	28.4	31.0	16.4	26.1
South Carolina	22.2	30.3	29.8	25.9	19.4	27.5
South Dakota	16.5	30.9	26.2	27.5	17.2	25.8
Tennessee	21.3	30.4	30.1	30.6	19.6	27.5
Texas	21.9	29.6	31.8	33.3	23.1	28.7
Utah	19.5	25.9	29.2	31.2	20.6	26.8
Vermont	21.6	28.1	24.2	27.2	20.0	26.9
Virginia	21.7	30.3	30.8	33.2	19.9	28.8
Washington	18.8	24.3	26.9	29.3	20.9	25.1
West Virginia	20.4	33.3	29.5	28.6	23.0	26.6
Wisconsin	17.3	30.7	28.5	32.3	19.3	26.5
Wyoming	22.7	31.3	31.0	35.2	25.5	30.4

*Per 100 1990 Population Aged 60+

Table H:
Migration from Abroad for States, 1985-90, by Social and Economic Characteristics
(Population Aged 60+)

State	Education Attainment				Poverty Status	
	Less than High School	High School	Some College	College Graduate	Poverty	Non-Poverty
Alabama	202	73	112	147	87	447
Alaska	169	33	43	30	28	247
Arizona	1,487	665	704	618	676	2,770
Arkansas	161	92	131	133	128	389
California	44,899	12,055	8,223	10,431	16,207	58,758
Colorado	745	407	203	334	371	1,292
Connecticut	1,565	385	202	412	465	2,062
Delaware	79	44	22	91	24	212
Washington D.C.	277	89	57	314	135	570
Florida	16,036	5,936	4,208	4,491	7,455	22,964
Georgia	679	389	244	386	288	1,369
Hawaii	2,105	530	369	466	531	2,871
Idaho	116	64	59	61	57	243
Illinois	5,486	1,749	1,104	1,481	2,126	7,594
Indiana	214	132	185	230	139	603
Iowa	127	53	69	91	104	236
Kansas	215	108	106	136	192	365
Kentucky	107	114	45	101	69	278
Louisiana	456	194	113	158	123	758
Maine	106	73	56	69	33	247
Maryland	1,768	831	560	1,184	595	3,687
Massachusetts	3,720	888	587	1,090	1,701	4,526
Michigan	1,579	454	315	631	638	2,278
Minnesota	775	191	179	242	530	839
Mississippi	127	74	34	115	28	317
Missouri	463	136	200	249	253	755
Montana	44	6	45	50	25	111
Nebraska	69	47	17	58	13	178
Nevada	709	316	215	196	279	1,126
New Hampshire	197	44	42	118	52	349
New Jersey	5,928	1,930	784	1,436	1,575	8,450
New Mexico	378	161	108	194	219	617
New York	19,491	6,061	2,583	3,703	7,934	23,665
North Carolina	546	287	237	434	215	1,277
North Dakota	34	8	21	15	32	39
Ohio	1,043	432	221	560	529	1,651
Oklahoma	240	188	170	186	141	643
Oregon	833	220	275	406	426	1,253
Pennsylvania	2,493	799	347	784	1,220	3,145
Rhode Island	594	95	78	105	285	582
South Carolina	214	96	128	293	52	679
South Dakota	36	25	7	39	40	67
Tennessee	324	114	200	229	138	729
Texas	6,688	2,013	1,509	2,032	2,995	9,056
Utah	249	53	129	146	71	506
Vermont	36	5	18	63	3	119
Virginia	1,742	941	635	1,073	569	3,806
Washington	2,177	635	691	897	1,040	3,258
West Virginia	58	24	28	40	20	122
Wisconsin	733	153	103	235	463	707
Wyoming	15	14	10	29	18	50

Table I:
Rates* of Migration from Abroad for States, 1985-90, by Social and Economic Characteristics

State	Education Attainment				Poverty Status	
	Less than High School	High School	Some College	College Graduate	Poverty	Non-Poverty
Alabama	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Alaska	1.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.8
Arizona	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.5
Arkansas	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1
California	3.0	1.1	0.9	1.6	5.2	1.6
Colorado	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.3
Connecticut	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.3	0.4
Delaware	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.2
Washington D.C.	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.5	0.8	0.7
Florida	1.4	0.6	0.7	1.1	2.4	0.9
Georgia	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2
Hawaii	2.7	1.1	1.6	2.2	4.3	1.8
Idaho	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Illinois	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.5
Indiana	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
Iowa	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Kansas	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1
Kentucky	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Louisiana	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Maine	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
Maryland	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.6
Massachusetts	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.9	0.5
Michigan	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2
Minnesota	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.1
Mississippi	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1
Missouri	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
Montana	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
Nebraska	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Nevada	1.1	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.7	0.7
New Hampshire	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.2
New Jersey	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.5	0.7
New Mexico	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.3
New York	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.9	2.3	0.9
North Carolina	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1
North Dakota	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0
Ohio	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1
Oklahoma	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
Oregon	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.3
Pennsylvania	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1
Rhode Island	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.5	0.3
South Carolina	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2
South Dakota	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1
Tennessee	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
Texas	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.5
Utah	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3
Vermont	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.2
Virginia	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.5
Washington	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.6	0.5
West Virginia	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Wisconsin	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.1
Wyoming	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1

*Per 100 1990 Population Aged 60+

Table J:
Net Internal Migration for States, 1985-90, by Gender and Race-Ethnicity
(Population Aged 60+)

State	Race-Ethnicity				Gender	
	Whites	Blacks	Latinos	Asians	Male	Female
Alabama	6,473	826	-95	-88	4,777	2,516
Alaska	-3,240	-46	-72	41	-1,979	-1,308
Arizona	58,169	690	1,102	134	29,857	29,536
Arkansas	11,946	-159	56	-1	7,540	4,328
California	-57,229	-734	-4,559	5,193	-28,859	-24,613
Colorado	2,321	142	216	-263	-340	2,508
Connecticut	-22,477	-1,049	-366	-30	-13,066	-10,576
Delaware	1,747	246	100	-8	760	1,228
Washington D.C.	-3,048	-1,791	-171	-148	-1,487	-3,566
Florida	312,638	8,244	18,708	910	167,488	156,822
Georgia	10,264	3,229	184	205	5,185	8,603
Hawaii	-374	-39	-39	-269	147	-820
Idaho	1,189	15	10	-88	896	238
Illinois	-63,190	-3,411	-2,275	-1,414	-34,231	-34,522
Indiana	-10,393	498	-192	-300	-6,454	-3,730
Iowa	-6,532	-27	-35	-44	-3,085	-3,519
Kansas	-6,327	-41	23	-98	-2,295	-4,171
Kentucky	1,739	-43	50	-36	1,946	-276
Louisiana	-6,053	-293	-326	-164	-3,042	-3,602
Maine	1,163	4	-9	-8	756	406
Maryland	-12,754	2,345	-102	-305	-7,229	-3,319
Massachusetts	-30,887	-632	-147	-61	-15,666	-15,843
Michigan	-41,906	-327	-227	-299	-22,050	-20,517
Minnesota	-4,284	187	-27	-253	-3,703	-588
Mississippi	3,653	403	-85	-100	2,502	1,329
Missouri	63	-73	-17	-202	332	-634
Montana	-463	7	-65	-42	-268	-292
Nebraska	-2,011	-13	13	1	-1,113	-907
Nevada	24,999	1,133	962	399	13,296	13,669
New Hampshire	1,593	18	-35	-23	4	1,566
New Jersey	-53,746	-1,850	-4,046	772	-27,607	-27,595
New Mexico	4,602	80	637	41	2,281	2,522
New York	-161,084	-16,375	-11,271	-2,348	-83,131	-99,115
North Carolina	32,023	3,881	184	-30	16,893	19,150
North Dakota	-1,318	-4	-2	-33	-608	-759
Ohio	-31,086	-412	-147	-244	-17,124	-14,603
Oklahoma	834	225	72	-79	1,155	346
Oregon	20,779	93	368	-13	9,633	11,443
Pennsylvania	-22,517	-776	-191	-321	-11,242	-12,410
Rhode Island	-2,820	-101	33	-31	-1,588	-1,323
South Carolina	16,633	1,937	61	74	9,461	9,221
South Dakota	-1,076	13	-42	-38	-279	-710
Tennessee	10,186	550	30	5	5,501	5,254
Texas	10,058	264	1,422	-758	1,937	7,172
Utah	2,298	51	43	-200	556	1,579
Vermont	996	-3	8	-30	578	375
Virginia	823	2,899	155	218	-217	4,206
Washington	17,308	44	327	451	7,130	10,945
West Virginia	-669	-112	-4	-60	718	-1,606
Wisconsin	-7,308	299	-148	-9	-3,682	-3,215
Wyoming	-1,705	-12	-69	-24	-984	-823

Table K:
Rates* of Net Internal Migration for States,1985-90, by Gender and Race Ethnicity

State	Race-Ethnicity				Gender	
	Whites	Blacks	Latinos	Asians	Male	Female
Alabama	1.2	0.6	-5.4	-8.8	1.7	0.6
Alaska	-12.2	-4.9	-16.7	3.3	-11.6	-7.3
Arizona	10.0	6.8	2.2	3.8	10.8	8.3
Arkansas	3.0	-0.3	4.4	-0.1	3.9	1.6
California	-1.6	-0.3	-1.0	1.8	-1.6	-1.0
Colorado	0.5	1.3	0.6	-5.4	-0.2	1.0
Connecticut	-4.0	-4.2	-3.5	-1.2	-5.3	-3.0
Delaware	1.8	2.0	13.8	-1.8	1.6	1.9
Washington D.C.	-10.1	-2.5	-7.6	-12.5	-3.7	-5.6
Florida	11.0	4.5	7.8	9.4	12.7	9.0
Georgia	1.5	1.8	3.9	6.1	1.5	1.6
Hawaii	-0.8	-6.2	-0.7	-0.2	0.2	-0.9
Idaho	0.8	6.2	0.5	-9.5	1.3	0.3
Illinois	-3.7	-1.8	-5.4	-6.3	-4.3	-3.0
Indiana	-1.2	0.9	-2.8	-16.6	-1.7	-0.7
Iowa	-1.2	-0.6	-1.8	-4.7	-1.3	-1.1
Kansas	-1.5	-0.3	0.4	-8.4	-1.2	-1.6
Kentucky	0.3	-0.1	3.8	-5.3	0.7	-0.1
Louisiana	-1.3	-0.2	-3.2	-7.8	-1.2	-1.0
Maine	0.5	1.5	-2.8	-3.6	0.8	0.3
Maryland	-2.2	2.0	-1.4	-3.2	-2.4	-0.8
Massachusetts	-3.0	-2.3	-1.2	-0.7	-3.6	-2.4
Michigan	-3.1	-0.2	-1.8	-5.7	-3.5	-2.4
Minnesota	-0.6	3.5	-1.3	-7.9	-1.2	-0.1
Mississippi	1.2	0.3	-5.8	-13.4	1.4	0.5
Missouri	0.0	-0.1	-0.4	-11.3	0.1	-0.1
Montana	-0.3	4.1	-9.1	-15.9	-0.4	-0.4
Nebraska	-0.7	-0.2	0.6	0.2	-0.9	-0.5
Nevada	14.9	19.2	13.2	12.7	15.6	14.3
New Hampshire	0.9	7.7	-8.2	-6.8	0.0	1.6
New Jersey	-4.3	-1.6	-7.6	4.8	-4.8	-3.4
New Mexico	2.4	2.7	1.1	5.3	2.3	2.0
New York	-5.9	-5.0	-6.3	-4.0	-6.4	-5.2
North Carolina	3.6	2.1	6.2	-1.5	3.8	3.0
North Dakota	-1.1	-8.2	-1.7	-33.7	-1.2	-1.1
Ohio	-1.8	-0.3	-1.7	-5.0	-2.2	-1.3
Oklahoma	0.2	0.8	1.7	-5.0	0.5	0.1
Oregon	4.2	2.2	7.5	-0.3	4.4	4.0
Pennsylvania	-1.0	-0.5	-1.5	-4.0	-1.1	-0.9
Rhode Island	-1.5	-3.2	1.4	-3.6	-2.0	-1.1
South Carolina	4.0	1.6	3.7	6.7	4.3	2.9
South Dakota	-0.8	9.9	-11.4	-69.1	-0.5	-0.9
Tennessee	1.4	0.6	1.5	0.4	1.6	1.1
Texas	0.5	0.1	0.4	-4.8	0.2	0.5
Utah	1.2	5.3	0.9	-8.3	0.6	1.4
Vermont	1.1	-3.4	2.5	-24.2	1.5	0.7
Virginia	0.1	2.0	2.2	2.4	-0.1	0.8
Washington	2.4	0.4	4.0	2.4	2.1	2.5
West Virginia	-0.2	-1.0	-0.4	-13.1	0.5	-0.8
Wisconsin	-0.9	1.8	-3.9	0.3	-1.0	-0.6
Wyoming	-2.7	-4.6	-3.6	-13.6	-3.4	-2.3

*Per 100 1990 Population Aged 60+

**Table L:
Aging-in-Place for States, 1985-90, by Gender and Race-Ethnicity
(Population Aged 60+)**

States	Race-Ethnicity				Gender	
	Whites	Blacks	Latinos	Asians	Male	Female
Alabama	143,163	33,644	405	373	79,511	98,158
Alaska	11,918	358	267	367	7,822	6,857
Arizona	118,410	2,847	16,225	1,230	61,277	72,056
Arkansas	88,703	11,317	458	289	45,443	55,466
California	883,225	65,727	152,069	77,644	515,710	578,703
Colorado	112,798	3,468	10,877	1,354	57,801	63,904
Connecticut	146,703	8,152	3,585	741	74,659	82,350
Delaware	25,474	3,323	263	151	13,551	15,571
Washington D.C.	6,768	19,128	710	311	11,738	14,753
Florida	500,250	48,834	58,099	2,733	250,554	307,620
Georgia	185,978	44,866	1,542	1,091	106,363	126,216
Hawaii	12,463	216	2,016	34,132	21,806	25,645
Idaho	36,727	55	793	284	18,199	19,642
Illinois	436,324	60,004	17,806	6,638	241,274	269,498
Indiana	229,056	15,325	2,587	869	114,272	132,340
Iowa	127,999	1,677	629	341	61,644	68,729
Kansas	101,000	4,353	1,919	380	51,260	55,988
Kentucky	149,519	8,909	346	283	73,610	85,380
Louisiana	132,306	39,549	3,238	845	79,890	94,071
Maine	52,773	103	63	96	25,012	28,065
Maryland	159,358	34,531	2,291	3,099	93,598	104,219
Massachusetts	256,997	8,019	3,835	2,501	124,562	145,275
Michigan	365,756	45,186	4,596	1,588	198,486	217,452
Minnesota	169,675	1,733	692	1,021	83,013	90,628
Mississippi	77,157	25,608	445	252	46,691	56,704
Missouri	207,750	18,903	1,712	654	107,597	121,024
Montana	32,567	60	248	76	16,363	17,429
Nebraska	66,326	1,604	708	185	33,210	35,483
Nevada	39,452	1,634	2,148	757	21,530	21,330
New Hampshire	43,440	46	120	95	20,817	22,873
New Jersey	332,624	35,801	19,927	3,989	176,788	201,289
New Mexico	48,846	817	17,258	259	26,949	30,466
New York	726,118	105,714	63,973	17,665	401,043	472,394
North Carolina	227,428	47,090	937	700	127,015	150,681
North Dakota	27,100	5	32	87	13,371	14,346
Ohio	460,653	45,374	3,291	1,457	239,163	270,214
Oklahoma	121,724	6,443	1,390	627	64,485	72,364
Oregon	109,030	1,198	1,416	1,468	53,236	59,971
Pennsylvania	563,371	45,706	4,248	2,379	282,100	331,593
Rhode Island	45,824	903	557	234	21,716	25,694
South Carolina	105,845	30,589	550	402	61,892	75,241
South Dakota	29,929	41	128	47	15,112	15,988
Tennessee	184,242	24,052	533	511	96,178	113,049
Texas	525,728	58,461	102,654	5,049	290,840	335,296
Utah	49,770	292	1,598	737	25,134	26,755
Vermont	21,965	24	64	36	10,438	11,617
Virginia	200,750	37,944	2,403	2,966	112,535	130,057
Washington	170,398	3,741	2,668	5,478	86,970	96,075
West Virginia	88,397	2,508	322	192	41,921	49,354
Wisconsin	204,135	5,677	1,449	670	101,807	110,015
Wyoming	17,872	122	681	62	9,475	9,165

**Table M:
Rates* of Aging-in-Place for States, 1985-90, by Gender and Race-Ethnicity**

State	Race-Ethnicity				Gender	
	Whites	Blacks	Latinos	Asians	Male	Female
Alabama	25.6	23.6	23.2	37.3	27.8	23.4
Alaska	44.8	38.3	61.9	29.2	45.9	38.5
Arizona	20.3	27.9	32.3	34.5	22.1	20.3
Arkansas	22.1	21.2	35.9	41.4	23.7	20.8
California	25.1	29.2	34.3	26.7	28.6	23.9
Colorado	26.7	32.2	32.7	27.9	30.1	24.8
Connecticut	26.1	32.6	34.3	29.3	30.2	23.7
Delaware	26.1	27.3	36.3	34.1	29.0	24.4
Washington D.C.	22.4	27.0	31.5	26.2	29.4	23.3
Florida	17.6	26.9	24.2	28.2	19.0	17.7
Georgia	26.3	25.0	32.8	32.5	29.8	23.7
Hawaii	26.6	34.1	34.4	27.5	26.6	28.0
Idaho	23.4	22.6	37.2	30.8	25.4	22.3
Illinois	25.8	31.0	42.6	29.6	30.5	23.8
Indiana	26.0	28.8	38.3	48.1	29.6	23.9
Iowa	23.4	36.1	32.8	36.7	26.9	21.2
Kansas	23.7	27.8	33.9	32.5	27.5	21.4
Kentucky	25.3	24.8	26.1	41.5	28.3	23.2
Louisiana	27.4	26.3	31.9	40.1	30.4	25.0
Maine	24.3	39.3	19.9	42.7	27.5	22.1
Maryland	27.3	30.2	31.9	32.2	31.6	25.1
Massachusetts	24.8	29.4	31.1	28.8	28.8	22.4
Michigan	27.3	28.8	36.7	30.5	31.2	24.9
Minnesota	24.0	32.5	34.2	31.9	27.4	21.8
Mississippi	25.0	21.9	30.5	33.7	26.9	22.3
Missouri	23.8	27.3	35.3	36.7	27.6	21.7
Montana	23.8	35.1	34.5	28.8	26.2	22.4
Nebraska	23.5	30.0	33.9	28.6	27.2	21.1
Nevada	23.5	27.7	29.5	24.0	25.2	22.4
New Hampshire	25.8	19.6	28.0	28.3	29.3	23.3
New Jersey	26.6	31.7	37.2	24.8	30.7	24.7
New Mexico	25.2	27.7	29.2	33.2	27.5	24.5
New York	26.5	32.0	35.9	30.0	30.9	24.9
North Carolina	25.3	25.4	31.4	36.0	28.6	23.3
North Dakota	23.3	10.2	27.4	88.8	25.8	21.6
Ohio	26.5	29.9	37.3	30.1	30.4	24.2
Oklahoma	24.2	24.2	32.9	39.8	27.5	22.2
Oregon	22.0	27.8	29.0	28.2	24.1	20.7
Pennsylvania	24.9	28.7	33.2	29.6	28.3	23.0
Rhode Island	23.9	28.2	24.3	27.1	27.3	21.7
South Carolina	25.5	24.6	33.3	36.4	28.1	23.4
South Dakota	23.1	31.3	34.7	85.5	26.0	21.2
Tennessee	25.2	24.6	26.1	37.7	28.2	23.0
Texas	26.3	27.2	31.9	31.9	29.7	24.7
Utah	25.4	30.4	34.3	30.6	28.2	23.7
Vermont	24.9	27.3	20.3	29.0	28.0	22.6
Virginia	26.8	26.0	33.5	32.6	30.0	24.4
Washington	23.5	31.2	32.5	28.7	26.2	22.2
West Virginia	25.4	22.2	36.0	41.9	28.0	23.4
Wisconsin	24.4	35.1	37.9	25.6	27.9	22.2
Wyoming	28.3	46.6	35.3	35.2	32.5	25.6

*Per 100 1990 Population Aged 60+

Table N:
Migration from Abroad for States, 1985-90, by Gender and Race-Ethnicity
(Population Aged 60+)

States	Race-Ethnicity				Gender	
	Whites	Blacks	Latinos	Asians	Male	Female
Alabama	331	31	26	169	273	261
Alaska	49	0	15	221	96	179
Arizona	2,572	57	964	438	1,560	1,914
Arkansas	358	24	14	131	254	263
California	26,142	904	16,290	39,885	32,610	42,998
Colorado	919	17	324	604	770	919
Connecticut	1,376	274	988	420	1,054	1,510
Delaware	100	29	38	98	125	111
Washington D.C.	367	151	112	150	297	440
Florida	25,169	2,259	16,184	1,474	13,645	17,026
Georgia	930	91	221	612	644	1,054
Hawaii	601	40	71	2,820	1,565	1,905
Idaho	209	8	78	29	172	128
Illinois	4,376	214	2,101	4,135	3,962	5,858
Indiana	407	4	88	308	399	362
Iowa	189	11	17	135	136	204
Kansas	290	10	64	235	208	357
Kentucky	233	9	27	114	122	245
Louisiana	520	19	344	277	357	564
Maine	249	0	8	50	107	197
Maryland	2,147	484	648	1,559	1,800	2,543
Massachusetts	3,304	861	1,433	1,319	2,343	3,942
Michigan	1,860	68	230	896	1,310	1,669
Minnesota	588	73	76	698	576	811
Mississippi	203	34	26	95	132	218
Missouri	736	34	122	249	433	615
Montana	103	9	6	33	58	87
Nebraska	135	0	16	55	107	84
Nevada	640	56	345	557	660	776
New Hampshire	273	0	37	119	168	233
New Jersey	4,421	932	3,255	3,401	4,000	6,078
New Mexico	547	31	316	139	417	424
New York	13,295	5,548	8,651	9,186	12,699	19,139
North Carolina	909	106	136	424	593	911
North Dakota	56	6	7	10	32	46
Ohio	1,237	69	186	859	927	1,329
Oklahoma	500	13	127	203	390	394
Oregon	1,086	6	167	555	852	882
Pennsylvania	2,188	179	722	1,588	1,827	2,596
Rhode Island	536	49	315	134	369	503
South Carolina	519	18	40	175	369	362
South Dakota	94	9	0	4	55	52
Tennessee	571	32	27	250	452	415
Texas	6,645	258	5,214	3,114	5,224	7,018
Utah	333	0	84	218	260	317
Vermont	109	0	0	13	38	84
Virginia	2,166	206	745	1,712	1,916	2,475
Washington	1,972	82	325	2,178	2,066	2,334
West Virginia	102	6	13	42	73	77
Wisconsin	594	16	189	541	469	755
Wyoming	53	0	11	14	44	24

Table O:
Rates* of Migration from Abroad for States, 1985-90, by Gender and Race-Ethnicity

States	Race-Ethnicity				Gender	
	Whites	Blacks	Latinos	Asians	Male	Female
Alabama	0.1	0.0	1.5	16.9	0.1	0.1
Alaska	0.2	0.0	3.5	17.6	0.6	1.0
Arizona	0.4	0.6	1.9	12.3	0.6	0.5
Arkansas	0.1	0.0	1.1	18.8	0.1	0.1
California	0.7	0.4	3.7	13.7	1.8	1.8
Colorado	0.2	0.2	1.0	12.4	0.4	0.4
Connecticut	0.2	1.1	9.4	16.6	0.4	0.4
Delaware	0.1	0.2	5.2	22.1	0.3	0.2
Washington D.C.	1.2	0.2	5.0	12.6	0.7	0.7
Florida	0.9	1.2	6.7	15.2	1.0	1.0
Georgia	0.1	0.1	4.7	18.2	0.2	0.2
Hawaii	1.3	6.3	1.2	2.3	1.9	2.1
Idaho	0.1	3.3	3.7	3.1	0.2	0.1
Illinois	0.3	0.1	5.0	18.5	0.5	0.5
Indiana	0.0	0.0	1.3	17.1	0.1	0.1
Iowa	0.0	0.2	0.9	14.5	0.1	0.1
Kansas	0.1	0.1	1.1	20.1	0.1	0.1
Kentucky	0.0	0.0	2.0	16.7	0.0	0.1
Louisiana	0.1	0.0	3.4	13.2	0.1	0.1
Maine	0.1	0.0	2.5	22.2	0.1	0.2
Maryland	0.4	0.4	9.0	16.2	0.6	0.6
Massachusetts	0.3	3.2	11.6	15.2	0.5	0.6
Michigan	0.1	0.0	1.8	17.2	0.2	0.2
Minnesota	0.1	1.4	3.8	21.8	0.2	0.2
Mississippi	0.1	0.0	1.8	12.7	0.1	0.1
Missouri	0.1	0.0	2.5	14.0	0.1	0.1
Montana	0.1	5.3	0.8	12.5	0.1	0.1
Nebraska	0.0	0.0	0.8	8.5	0.1	0.0
Nevada	0.4	0.9	4.7	17.7	0.8	0.8
New Hampshire	0.2	0.0	8.6	35.4	0.2	0.2
New Jersey	0.4	0.8	6.1	21.1	0.7	0.7
New Mexico	0.3	1.0	0.5	17.8	0.4	0.3
New York	0.5	1.7	4.9	15.6	1.0	1.0
North Carolina	0.1	0.1	4.6	21.8	0.1	0.1
North Dakota	0.0	12.2	6.0	10.2	0.1	0.1
Ohio	0.1	0.0	2.1	17.7	0.1	0.1
Oklahoma	0.1	0.0	3.0	12.9	0.2	0.1
Oregon	0.2	0.1	3.4	10.7	0.4	0.3
Pennsylvania	0.1	0.1	5.7	19.8	0.2	0.2
Rhode Island	0.3	1.5	13.7	15.5	0.5	0.4
South Carolina	0.1	0.0	2.4	15.9	0.2	0.1
South Dakota	0.1	6.9	0.0	7.3	0.1	0.1
Tennessee	0.1	0.0	1.3	18.4	0.1	0.1
Texas	0.3	0.1	1.6	19.7	0.5	0.5
Utah	0.2	0.0	1.8	9.0	0.3	0.3
Vermont	0.1	0.0	0.0	10.5	0.1	0.2
Virginia	0.3	0.1	10.4	18.8	0.5	0.5
Washington	0.3	0.7	4.0	11.4	0.6	0.5
West Virginia	0.0	0.1	1.5	9.2	0.0	0.0
Wisconsin	0.1	0.1	4.9	20.7	0.1	0.2
Wyoming	0.1	0.0	0.6	8.0	0.2	0.1

*Per 100 1990 Population Aged 60+