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Immigration, Welfare Magnets, and the Geography of Child Poverty in the United States

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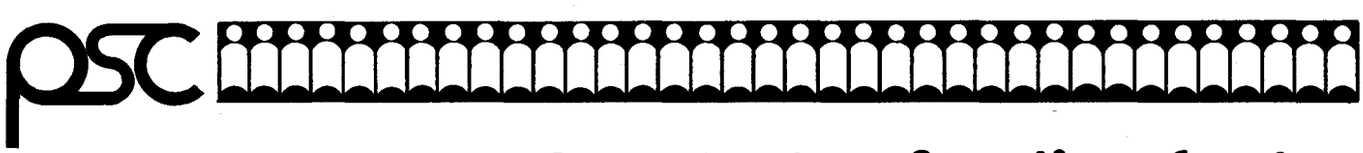

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ABSTRACT

This study represents the first detailed look at the immigration and internal migration dynamics of child poverty for US States based on the 1990 US census. Its text and Appendix tables provide detailed statistics on the immigration and internal migration components of 1985-90 children's population change for individual States, cross tabulated by race, Latino status, and poverty status.

The analysis also assesses the impact of two policy-relevant factors on the migration of poor children across States. These are: (1) the role of State AFDC benefits as a potential "pull" for poor children who migrate with their parents to States with higher benefit levels; (2) the role of high immigration levels as a potential "push" for native-born and longer-term resident poor children whose parents may be reacting to the economic competition or social costs in high immigration States.

The results make plain that the inter-state migration patterns of poverty children differ from those of nonpoverty children, especially among whites and blacks. Female-headed households show different inter-state migration patterns than those in married-couple households. However, a multivariate analysis which includes standard state-level economic attributes provides more support for an "immigration push" than for a "welfare magnet pull" in affecting the inter-state migration of poor children.

Our results suggest a demographic displacement of poor children in high immigration States where the net out-migration of poor children is more than compensated by larger numbers of new immigrant children in poor families. Because of these migration dynamics, the demographic profile of the child poverty population will differ across States, suggesting the need for different strategies toward reducing child poverty at the State level.

Data used: 1990 US census tabulations from the 5 percent Public Use Micro file

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Immigration, Welfare Magnets and The Geography of Child Poverty in the US

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INTRODUCTION

The incidence and causes of child poverty in the US have become front-burner issues for social scientists and policy-makers (Hogan and Lichter, 1995; Children's Defense Fund, 1995). Yet debates regarding the causes and proposed remedies for reducing child poverty focus on the nation as a whole, or around specific demographic groups. Much less attention has been given to understanding why regions or states vary in their child poverty populations. Also, although a literature is emerging on the children of recent immigrants (Hirschman, 1995; Jensen and Chitose, 1995; Portes, 1995; Rumbaut and Cornelius, 1995), almost no attention has been given to the impacts that immigration and internal migration dynamics hold for State child poverty levels. Because both of these processes, especially immigration, are affected by federal and State policies, an examination of child poverty migration is warranted.

The present study represents the first detailed look at the immigration and internal migration dynamics of child poverty for US States based on aggregate statistics from the 1990 US census. In addition to providing an overview of the broad dimensions of child poverty migration, this analysis addresses two areas where policy can affect State child poverty populations via migration dynamics.

The first of these areas is the impact of immigration itself on State child poverty populations. Its direct impact is fairly obvious for the six States which received more than 75 percent of recent US immigrants. This is because the incidence of child poverty among recent immigrants is significantly higher than for the total US population (34 percent versus 18 percent). However, immigration also holds indirect implications

for the redistribution of poverty children across States. This is because there appears to be a "demographic displacement" of the poverty population in high-immigration States resulting from the out-migration of longer-term poverty residents, coincident poverty immigration from abroad (Frey, 1995d; Frey et al., 1996). This pattern was first hinted at in the late 1970's (Walker, Ellis and Barff, 1992; Filer, 1992; White and Hunter, 1993), and has become more accentuated in the late 1980's (Frey, 1994; 1995a). This internal out-migration may be associated with an immigrant "push" associated with the job displacement of the native-born poor, or with the perception of higher social costs, taxes, or reduced services in States which are absorbing larger numbers of poor immigrants. Hence, a concomitant demographic displacement of poverty children in high immigration States, may contribute to significant short-term changes in the demographic characteristics of these States' child poverty populations.

The policy relevance of immigrant contributions to State child poverty populations lies with the fact that both the volume and demographic characteristics of recent US immigrants are affected by numeric ceilings, national origins, and preferences associated with the current US immigration laws (Fix and Passel, 1994; Martin and Midgely, 1994). A Commission on Immigration Reform is currently examining each aspect of the current legislation with an eye toward evaluating its social and economic impacts (Martin, 1993). The effects of immigration, both direct and indirect, on State child poverty levels are germane to this evaluation.

The second migration-related factor that is relevant to US policy involves the poverty population "magnet" effect thought to be linked to a State's welfare benefits, especially those associated with AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children). While there has been a long history of research on this topic (Cebula, 1979; Blank, 1988; Clark, 1991; Cushing, 1993; Peterson and Rom, 1990; Voss, Corbett and Randell, 1992; Moffitt, 1992; Walker, 1994), this issue has again come to the fore in light of current policy debates. New Congressional proposals will give States more

independent autonomy in setting their welfare benefits. It has been argued that if, indeed, State welfare benefits act as "magnets" for poor families with dependent children, then there may be a "race to the bottom", leading to lowered welfare benefits in all States, in an attempt to avoid attracting poor migrants (Broder, 1995).

This study will evaluate the impact of immigration and welfare benefits on the redistribution of the child poverty population. However, we will begin by examining the broader patterns of child poverty migration as revealed by the 1990 US census statistics. The three objectives of this paper are:

1. *To identify the immigration and migration structure of child poverty redistribution.* Is immigration redistributing poverty children to different States than internal migration? Are the internal movement patterns of poverty children different from those for non-poverty children? Do these patterns differ by race and ethnicity? Do they differ by family type?

2. *To determine if the internal migration of poor children is affected by two policy variables, immigration from abroad and State welfare benefit levels?* Do either of these two factors show independent effects on the movement of poor children between States, when other relevant economic factors are taken into account? As indicated above, previous research suggests that immigration exerts a "push" effect on poor, native-born and long-term residents. Will this also be the case for the redistribution of children in poverty? Likewise, the "pull" of State welfare benefits should be the most pronounced for families with children. If there is an independent effect of State welfare benefits on internal migration, this should be most apparent among poverty children.

3. *To examine the impact of selective immigration and internal migration of poverty children in California.* If, indeed, a "demographic displacement" of the poverty population is occurring as a result of selective immigration and selective internal out-migration, it should be most pronounced in high-immigration States like California. The impact of both of these migration processes upon California's child population will be evaluated.

To provide a preview of the results that follow, Table 1 shows that in most of the big high immigration States, immigration has both a direct and possibly indirect impact on the child poverty population. Shown in the last three columns of Table 1 are the net migration changes associated with 1985-90 foreign immigration and net internal migration. Clearly, the gains in poor children are dominated by the recent foreign immigration component. However, it is also the case, in most of these States, that there

is a net out-migration of native-born and long-term resident poor children. This is consistent with the view that immigration exerts an independent "push" on internal migration of the poor--a push that appears to be less evident for the non-poverty population when one examines the rates in the middle panel of Table 1. This assertion will be taken up later in the paper.

The bottom portion of Table 1 indicates child migration patterns for States with high welfare benefits but not high immigration levels. Migration gains among poor children in most of these States come primarily from internal migration. Moreover, the rates of internal migration gain for poverty children in these States is higher than comparable rates for their non-poverty children (middle panel of Table 1). Whether or not these represent a "welfare magnet effect" will be evaluated in the later analysis, where other state economic attributes are taken into account.

[Table 1 here]

The potential for a "demographic displacement" within the child poverty population of high-immigration States is made plain by looking a comparison of immigrant and internal migrant socio-demographic attributes. (See Table 2.) Overall, children who were foreign immigrants in 1985-90 differed sharply from inter-State migrant children on key attributes of poverty status, race-ethnic composition, and English language. Immigrant children, much more so than inter-State migrant children, are likely to be in poverty, comprised of Latinos and Asians, and likely to speak a language other than English at home. Moreover, when the foreign immigrant--interstate migrant comparison is restricted only to poverty children, another distinction emerges. That is, foreign immigrant children are much more likely to be in married-couple families than is the case with inter-State migrant children. In areas where foreign immigrant children are "displacing" inter-State migrant children, the child poverty population will become more minority-dominant, less able to speak English well, and more likely to live in married-couple families. Overall, these comparisons

between immigrant children and inter-State migrant children point up the significance of distinguishing between these two components of child poverty redistribution.

[Table 2 here]

DATA

The migration data for this study are drawn from tabulations of the five percent Public Use Micro-Sample (PUMS) files and focus on the fixed internal 5-year migration question. These data permit an assessment of net inter-State migration and foreign immigration to each State over the 1985-90 period. They also permit delineation of state-to-state migration streams. The data were compiled for all children aged 0-17 who were related children of family household heads in 1990, by poverty status, race and ethnicity, family type, English language proficiency, and nativity. Migration status over the 1985-90 period for children aged 5-17 in 1990 was determined from their residence in 1985. For children under age 5 in 1990, migration status was determined by the head of household's residence in 1985.

The focus on child migration in this study is unique in the sense that most previous work has focused on movement of households or persons with children. While the decision making for child moves obviously rests with their parent or guardian, the focus of this study is the impact of these moves on the redistribution of the child poverty population.

The use of census data for this analysis provides for an assessment of child poverty redistribution with aggregate data for key population subgroups. However, a well-known weakness of census data is the unavailability of population characteristics at the beginning of the migration (1985-90) since only characteristics that could be identified at census time (1990) are available. This limitation is particularly noteworthy for the poverty population, defined in the 1990 census on the basis of 1989 income.

Hence, the poverty population as defined here only approximates the poverty population that existed over the 1985-90 period.

RECENT IMMIGRATION AND INTERNAL MIGRATION OF US CHILDREN

Immigration and Internal Migration Destinations. Are recent immigrant poverty children going to different destinations than inter-state migrant poverty children? The answer, as shown in Table 3, is decidedly yes. Recent immigrant poverty children overwhelmingly locate in the large immigrant port-of-entry States of California, New York, Texas, and Florida. In contrast, inter-state poverty children show greatest net migration gains in Washington, Wisconsin, North Carolina, and Tennessee. Of the top ten net migration gainers among inter-state child poverty movers, only Florida and Washington also appear on the top ten list of destinations for immigrants. In fact, as observed earlier, most of the high immigration states show a net out-migration of poverty children.

[Table 3 here]

Having seen that inter-state migrant poverty children relocate in different states than do immigrant poverty children, it is important to know whether the destinations of poverty children differ from those for non-poverty children. The data on the lower panel of Table 3 show that the destinations differ sharply for these two groups of children. That is, among poverty children, Washington and Wisconsin--two States with high welfare benefits--show leading net migration gains, whereas among non-poverty children, the economically booming States of Florida and Georgia take the lead. In fact, the top gaining States among child poverty net migrants include many that represent "return migration" destinations for families that may not have been economically successful after the first move. As shall be discussed later, North Carolina, Tennessee, Ohio, and Michigan might be considered as such destinations. Non-poverty children

and their families are more inclined to go to States in the economically prosperous South Atlantic region and to Pacific and Rocky Mountain region States other than California.

Another contrast can be made by looking at the greatest net out-migration States for poverty and non-poverty children (see lower left panels of Tables 4 and 5). The list of net out-migration States for poverty children is much more heavily dominated by the traditional port-of-entry immigrant States. Texas, New York, Illinois and California lead this list. Although non-poverty children are also leaving high immigration States (California excepted), they show a greater tendency to relocate away from economically depressed States such as Louisiana, Oklahoma, West Virginia, and Iowa.

The impact of immigration's "push" on the inter-state migration of poverty children can be seen from Map 1 which contrasts migration patterns for poverty and non-poverty children across States. The pattern for poverty children suggests a focused "push" away from a select number of States, heavily dominated by the high immigration States. The destinations for poverty children tend to be fairly diffuse rather than the more focused destinations for non-poverty children. The latter destinations represent economically prosperous parts of the country which tend to attract the more well-off segments of the population who are in a national labor market. The contrast between the "push" patterns of poverty children with the more "pull" oriented patterns of non-poverty children are consistent with previous research, which indicates that the poverty population is less "economically rational" in selecting destinations (Lansing and Mueller, 1964; Long, 1988). That is, poverty families will be more apt to rely on informal channels of information about jobs so that the presence of friends and family tend to be more important than objective economic indicators in their destination selections. In contrast, the non-poverty population, presumably more represented in

professional jobs and those with higher educational demands, are more apt to utilize formal channels of information and be better attuned to national employment gains.

[Map 1 here]

In sum, our data show that inter-state poverty children go to quite different destinations than poverty children who arrive as recent immigrants. Moreover, the inter-state poverty child migrants locate in different destination States and are more diffuse in their destination selection patterns than are children in non-poverty families. The destinations of poverty children would appear to be linked to return migration, and to areas with higher welfare benefit levels. However, their patterns are also consistent with the thesis that poor inter-state migrants are "pushed" away from States that are receiving large numbers of recent and poverty-prone immigrants. The independent effects of both welfare benefits and immigration on the internal migration of poverty children will be assessed in the analyses below.

Race and Ethnic Patterns of Inter-state Migration. The overall patterns of inter-state migration among poverty and non-poverty children mask more distinct patterns which can be observed for major race and ethnic groups in the US. The data presented in Tables 4 and 5 show for poverty children and non-poverty children, respectively, race-ethnic patterns of net inter-state migration gains and losses. For these comparisons, race-ethnic categories include: non-Latino whites, non-Latino blacks, non-Latino Asians, and Latinos. (For convenience, the terms whites, blacks, Asians, and Latinos will be used throughout.)

[Tables 4 and 5 here]

The fact that total migration patterns of poverty children mask patterns for specific races is pointed up when the patterns for whites and blacks are contrasted (second and third columns of Table 4). While the States of Washington and Wisconsin show the greatest overall net migration gains in poverty children, Washington ranks at

the top of the list for whites and Wisconsin ranks first for blacks. Both of these States have relatively high welfare benefits, but they also lie close to high immigration States and can be subject to "spillover" migration that might result from an immigration "push" (see Frey, 1995b). The other popular destinations for white and black poverty children, respectively, appear to reflect a return to their parental origins or roots. This would appear to explain the net white poverty gains for Arkansas, Michigan, Missouri, and Pennsylvania. Likewise, for blacks, this would explain gains to the South Atlantic States of North Carolina, Georgia, and Virginia. Also, for blacks, movement to Minnesota and Michigan might represent a "spillover" out-migration from Illinois.

The out-migration patterns for poor white and poor black children (lower panels of Table 4), like the overall patterns, emphasize accentuated movement away from high immigration States. Yet, the specific States differ in their relative magnitudes of loss for the two races. Among whites, Texas and California dominate net migration losses. While both are high immigration States, Texas' economy was also on the downswing due to the decline of oil prices during this period. For blacks, Illinois and New York show the greatest out-migration of poverty children. Again, while both are high immigration States, Illinois sustained declines in heavy manufacturing employment over this period.

The foregoing patterns of net gains and losses for poverty white and black children can be further understood by observing the largest state-to-state migration exchanges over the 1985-90 period. (See Table 6.) Shown here are the greatest exchanges of all possible state-to-state combinations. The exchanges represent the difference between the out-migration flow from origin-to-destination State minus the smaller in-migration flow operating in the reverse direction. (For example, the net exchange from New York to Florida represents the sum of all migrants moving from New York to Florida minus the sum of all migrants moving from Florida to New York.)

[Table 6 here]

It it clear that for both whites and blacks, these exchanges revolve around key origin States. For whites, six of the ten largest exchanges represent movements away from California (to Washington, Oregon, and Nevada, respectively), and from Texas (to Ohio, Arkansas and Michigan). The flow out of California tends to have a "spillover" character which previous research has found to be unique to California's poverty population (Frey, 1995b). However, the flows out of Texas are directed to both the neighboring state of Arkansas as well as more long distance exchanges with Ohio and Michigan. The latter reflects, in part, a "return" to heavy manufacturing States which exported migrants to Texas in the early 1980s. Other large white exchanges occur between New York and Florida, New Jersey and Florida, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Illinois and Wisconsin. All of these involve movement away from high immigration States.

The largest exchanges for black poverty children revolve around two high immigration origin States--Illinois and New York. Illinois represents the origin for four of the eight largest exchanges, led by the exchange between Illinois and Wisconsin. Illinois also exports black poverty children, in large numbers, to Michigan, Minnesota, and California. The flows to neighboring Midwest States represent "spillover" migration. The four large exchanges emanating from New York represent more long distance connections for blacks to South Atlantic region States. New York's exchanges with North Carolina, Virginia, and Georgia probably come in part, to a "return" to familial origins. The flow to Florida represents, perhaps, expanding opportunities in that State. The inter-state movement of black poverty children is pronounced around key immigration origin States.

The patterns of inter-state migration gains and losses for poor Asian and Latino children differ sharply from overall patterns. For Asians, California represents the dominant destination, and the States of Wisconsin, Washington, and North Carolina--

the largest gainers for the overall population--show relatively small Asian gains. The attraction of California for native-born and longer term Asian families with children suggests that not very much spatial assimilation is occurring for this broad racial group.

Among poor Latino children, Florida shows the highest net migration gain. Although the list of net gainers for Latinos only overlaps with one State (Washington) on the list for the total population, many of the gaining States do not have especially large Latino populations. In fact, longer-term and native-born Latino families with children appear to be leaving most of the traditional Latino port-of-entry origin States. The internal out-migration of these longer-term resident Latino children is overwhelmed by the number of new immigrant Latinos in these States. For example, in California, recent immigrant Latinos represented a gain of 57,565 poor children, while the internal out-migration of longer-term resident Latinos was only 4,438.

Race-ethnic inter-state migration patterns for non-poverty children are shown in Table 5. In general, they reinforce for whites and blacks what was observed for the overall population--that poverty children can be directed to a somewhat different set of States than non-poverty children. Hence, non-poverty white children and their families are more likely to locate in the economically booming States of Florida and Georgia than to the States of Washington and Wisconsin--which dominated the pattern for their counterparts below the poverty line. Similarly, poverty blacks are more apt to be attracted to the economically booming State of Georgia than to Wisconsin. While both poverty and non-poverty children show gains in several of the economically prosperous South Atlantic States, it is likely that the non-poverty blacks are attracted by employment opportunities in these areas (or, in the case of Maryland and Virginia, movement to the suburbs from surrounding Washington, DC). Poverty black child migrants to these same States are probably attracted to smaller-sized and rural areas within these States where they hold informal kinship ties (McHugh, 1987; Long, 1988;

Johnson and Roseman, 1990). It is noteworthy, however, that the state of California is not on the list of major "exporters" of either white or black non-poverty children. In fact, non-poverty blacks show net gains for the state of California. This is consistent with the view that a dual economy exists in California and other high immigration States such that the immigration "push" on the native-born poor population is not evident among the more well-off portions of that State's long-term residents. This is because immigrants pose less of an economic threat and, in fact, may help to complement the activities of skilled and professional workers in these States (see Walker, Ellis and Barff, 1992; White and Hunter, 1993).

Unlike the case with whites and blacks, there is not a significant disparity between poverty and non-poverty migration patterns among Asians and Latinos. Non-poverty Asian children, like their poverty counterparts, are drawn in large numbers to California. However, there is a greater distribution of gains among other States for poverty Asians than for non-poverty Asians. Likewise, non-poverty Latino children are, again, drawn to Florida as well as other key States that attract poverty Latinos, such as Arizona, Washington, Nevada, and Georgia. Moreover, the out-migration patterns of non-poverty Asians and Latinos are greatest out of New York and, in the case of Latinos, other high immigration States.

In sum, this review of race-ethnic inter-state migration patterns for poverty and non-poverty children points up significant differences in the poverty destinations of whites, blacks, Asians, and Latinos. However, among the first two groups, there is some tendency to relocate toward high welfare benefit States, and to parts of the country where there are strong familial ties. Out-migration patterns for these groups are most accentuated from high immigration States. The results also show differences when poverty destinations are compared with non-poverty destinations among white and black inter-state migrants. Poverty destinations, for both races, tend to focus on economically growing parts of the country, though again, these differ by race. For

Asians and Latinos, there is less difference by poverty status in the inter-state net gains for child migrants. Together, these results suggest that there exists clear distinctions by both poverty status and race-ethnicity in the inter-state migration patterns of children. Moreover, in the overall population for both whites and blacks, there is some suggestion that state welfare benefits exert an independent "pull" and that recent immigration exerts an additional "push". These suggestions will be investigated in the multivariate analyses in a later section.

Family Type Patterns of Interstate Migration. The assumption that State welfare benefits will exert an independent "pull" effect on poverty children is predicated under the assumption that AFDC benefits will be attractive to female-headed families. In order to assemble some preliminary evidence for testing this assertion, Table 7 shows the States with greatest net migration gains for children by the two family status categories, married couples and female heads. Tables are replicated for children in poor families, in non-poor families and separately for whites and blacks. Overall, the results indicate that, indeed, children in poor, female-headed families tend to be directed to somewhat different destinations than those in poor, married-couple families. Overall, and as well as for whites and blacks, the top destinations for children in female-headed families tend to be those with favorable AFDC benefits (Washington for whites and Wisconsin for blacks). The favored destinations for children in poor, married-couple families are more linked to States characterized earlier as "return migration" destinations (Tennessee, Arkansas, Alabama, Kentucky, Missouri, and North Carolina for whites; Georgia, Florida, Virginia and North Carolina for blacks). Finally, the patterns shown for non-poverty children (lower panel of Table 7) show that there is very little difference in the inter-state destination patterns for children in married-couple families compared with those in female-headed families within a given racial group. These destination patterns are similar to those shown in Table 5, and differ from those

shown for the poverty population. This analysis, therefore, points up distinct differences in inter-state migration patterns within the poverty population, and lend further support for separate analyses of welfare benefit "pulls" by family type.

[Table 7 here]

EFFECTS OF IMMIGRATION AND WELFARE BENEFITS ON CHILD POVERTY MIGRATION

We turn to the second objective of this paper: conducting multivariate analyses which will assess the significance of our two policy-relevant factors on the internal migration of poor children. The results from these analyses which appear on Tables 8 and 9, regress the 1985-90 net migration of poor children, for different subgroups, on a battery of state-level economic and demographic attributes that have been used in previous migration studies (Cebula, 1979; Cebula and Belton, 1994; Filer, 1992; Frey et al., 1995; Hanson and Hartman, 1994; Moffitt, 1992; Schram and Krueger, 1994; Southwick, 1991; Voss et al., 1992). Our two policy-relevant variables are measured by: foreign immigration (rate) 1985-90; and the combined AFDC and Food Stamp benefit level (average of annual 1985 and 1988 values, adjusted for state cost of living variations based on McMahon and Chang, 1991). The other State attributes represent economic factors which are known to affect migration (percent of change in manufacturing employment, 1985-89; percent of change in service employment, 1985-89; average per capita income, 1985-89, with state cost of living adjustments; unemployment rate, 1985), the violent crime rate, averaged over 1985-89, a geographic regional classification of States (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 (and the log of the State's 1985 population size) controlling for scale.

[Tables 8 and 9 here]

Each of the equations in Tables 8 and 9 pertain to net migration for specific demographic subgroups. This permits us to evaluate the significance of recent foreign immigration and welfare benefits vis-a-vis other State attributes affecting State internal migration for different demographic categories. Because the earlier section indicated that inter-state migration differs for whites and blacks, and by family type, Table 8 shows specific equations for all children, white children and black children; and Table 9 shows disaggregation for married-couple families and female-headed families.

The most consistent and important finding of these analyses is the strong and significant negative impact of recent foreign immigration on the child poverty population of each of the subgroups examined. The effect seems to be stronger for white children than for black children and for children in female-headed families rather than those in married-couple families. However, the poverty population of each demographic group shows an unmistakable strong effect consistent with the suggested immigrant "push" on internal migration among poverty children. Noteworthy are the far smaller and insignificant effects that recent foreign immigration exerts on the internal migration of children in each non-poverty subgroup. This, again, is consistent with the view that the more well-off segments of the population are less likely to compete with or absorb the costs of recent immigration in high immigration States.

The second policy-relevant variable--combined AFDC and Food Stamps, representing State welfare benefits--shows a much smaller and insignificant positive relationship to child poverty net migration among the overall population, whites, blacks and those in female-headed families. The effect shows up to be negligible for children in married-couple families. A somewhat modest and insignificant effect of State welfare benefits on poverty migration is surprising in light of the descriptive findings reviewed earlier. However, these results appear to indicate that when relevant economic and demographic factors are included in the equations, the added effect of welfare benefits

on the redistribution of poverty children is very small. It should be noted, however, that this variable does have opposite effects on the poverty and non-poverty child populations of each group. That is, in each comparison, while welfare benefits show a small statistically insignificant positive effect on poverty net migration, it also shows a small statistically insignificant negative effect on net migration for non-poverty children.

While most of the rest of the variables operate in the expected direction, the other most consistent effect involves regional variables. That is, the non-poverty population is fairly consistently drawn to the economically prosperous South Atlantic region, even when the economic variables are controlled. This is the case for all non-poverty subgroups except for children in female-headed families. Another noteworthy regional finding is the negative relationship between Northeast and Midwest residence and net migration for black children, in the both the poverty and non-poverty subpopulations. On the whole, however, this analysis gives strong support to the assertion that immigration exerts an independent effect on the out-migration of poverty children, and does not provide support for the thesis that welfare benefits attract this population.

IMPACTS ON A HIGH IMMIGRATION STATE

At the outset of this study, we indicated that it is possible that foreign immigration may hold a two-fold impact on the child poverty population in high immigration States. The first of these is the direct contribution that the immigrant population makes, itself, owing to the relatively high level of poverty among recent immigrant children to the US. The second effect is a more indirect one, confirmed by the previous analysis, which shows the selective net out-migration of longer-term and native-born families with children from these high immigration States. The result of both of these processes will be an enlarged child poverty population which takes on more of the characteristics of recent immigrants than the native-born.

The impact that foreign immigration holds for increasing the volume of child poverty across States is apparent from examining Appendix Table A. Shown here for each State, is its 1985-90 increment in child poverty attributable to foreign immigration, net internal migration, and the sum of both. These data show that California leads all other States in the total increment to its child poverty population. This increment is 84,750 and represents a gain of 100,754 foreign immigrant poverty children along with the net inter-state out-migration of 16,004. Moreover, in fully 24 States, foreign immigration accounts for most of the State's child poverty migration gains, or serves to reduce the State's child migration poverty losses. Two good examples of the latter are New York and Texas. New York State suffered a net decline of 1,025 poverty children over the 1985-90 period. That represents a loss of 33,724 internal migrants to other States, along with a gain of 32,699 foreign immigrants. Likewise, Texas registered a net loss of 7,478 poverty children, representing a net inter-state out-migration of 36,308 children and a foreign immigration of 28,830. Clearly, within these latter States, a demographic displacement of their child poverty population is taking place.

To get a sense of the nature of this demographic displacement, we focus on California's experience over the 1985-90 period. Table 10 shows the aggregate gains of the child poverty population accruing from foreign immigration over the 1985-90 period, as well as the net changes attributable to inter-state migration. The right-hand columns of Table 10 show each gain or loss as a percent of each group's population. What these data make clear is that the demographic displacement of California's child poverty population affects that population's attributes on the dimensions of race-ethnicity, family type, English language proficiency and nativity. The net out-migration of poverty children is overly represented by whites, persons who speak only English at home, and children who are native-born with native parents. The new immigrant population is dominated by Latinos and Asians, children who speak a language other

than English at home. The new immigrant population is also more traditional-family oriented than the internal out-migrants, and will serve reduce the percentage of poverty children who are in female-headed families.

[Table 10 here]

The changing demographics of the child poverty population in high immigration States such as California, New York or Texas hold important implications for the kinds of schooling and social services that are necessary for this population as compared with the child poverty populations in low immigration States and those which are receiving large numbers of internal migrant poverty children. It has been argued elsewhere that the country is becoming "demographically balkanized" on the basis of population characteristics associated with high immigration areas, as contrasted with low immigration areas, or those receiving large numbers of internal migrants (Frey, 1995a; 1995c). This geographic segmentation may become even more pronounced among the child population and the child poverty population if the patterns observed here continue. This argues for even greater localized solutions to child poverty which, in some areas, might focus on assimilation and bilingual education in the schools, and in other areas, focus on the problems of female-headed families gaining access to schooling and jobs in inner cities or rural areas.

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Table 1: Immigration and Net Inter-State Migration Components of Change, 1985-90, for Poverty Children of High Immigration and Welfare Benefit States

State	Rates of Foreign Immigration *		Rates of Net Inter-State Migration *		Components of Poverty Population Change		
	Poverty	Non-Poverty	Poverty	Non-Poverty	Total Migration	Foreign Immigration	Internal Migration
HIGH IMMIGRATION STATES**							
California	8.4	2.8	-1.3	0.0	84,750	100,754	-16,004
New York	4.8	2.2	-5.0	-5.1	-1,025	32,699	-33,724
Texas	2.9	1.1	-3.7	-3.0	-7,478	28,830	-36,308
New Jersey	5.1	2.2	-7.7	-0.7	-4,521	8,949	-13,470
Illinois	2.2	0.9	-5.4	-2.7	-13,883	9,540	-23,423
Massachusetts	8.3	1.6	0.5	-3.0	13,982	13,123	859
HIGH WELFARE BENEFIT STATES***							
Vermont	0.2	0.6	8.4	4.9	1,270	31	1,239
Wisconsin	2.9	0.4	7.5	0.2	17,607	4,903	12,704
Washington	4.2	1.2	9.7	5.6	21,710	6,549	15,161
Minnesota	3.3	0.5	5.9	1.0	12,786	4,571	8,215
Oregon	2.6	0.7	6.5	4.0	8,760	2,481	6,279
Utah	1.7	0.5	0.9	-5.4	1,935	1,238	697
Kansas	1.7	0.6	1.4	0.2	2,661	1,446	1,215
Rhode Island	6.6	1.3	4.6	2.5	3,199	1,886	1,313

* Rates per 100, 1990 population

** Based on Classification in: William H. Frey, "The New White Flight" AMERICAN DEMOGRAPHICS. April, 1994.

*** Based on Averaged Combined Annual AFDC and Food Stamp Benefits, 1985-88, adjusted for State variations in cost of living (excludes New York and California, classed as High Immigration States, and Alaska and Hawaii)

Table 2: Selected Characteristics of Foreign Immigrant and Inter-State Migrant Children in Family Households[a] over period 1985-90

Elected Characteristics	All Children		Poverty Children	
	1985-90 Foreign[b] Immigrants	1985-90 Interstate Migrants	1985-90 Foreign[b] Immigrants	1985-90 Interstate Migrants
POVERTY STATUS				
Poverty	34	16	100	100
Non Poverty	66	84	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100
RACE ETHNIC COMPOSITION[c]				
White	26	78	17	58
Black	7	10	5	22
Asian	26	3	24	4
Latino	40	8	54	14
Other	1	1	0	2
Total	100	100	100	100
FAMILY TYPE				
Married Couple	81	80	70	43
Male Head	5	4	5	5
Female Head	14	16	25	52
Total	100	100	100	100
ENGLISH LANGUAGE				
English not well	28	1	43	3
English well	50	9	48	14
Only English at home	22	90	9	83
Total	100	100	100	100
(N) (1000s)	872	5,698	295	934

Source: Compiled at University of Michigan Population Studies Center from 5% PUMS file of 1990 Census (weighted to total population).

[a] Children under 18 in 1990, who are related to heads of family households

[b] 1990 US residents living in a foreign country or Puerto Rico in 1985

[c] Race categories White, Blacks, Asian and Other pertain to Non-Latino members of those races

Table 3: States with Greatest 1985-90 Gains in Foreign Immigration and Net Inter-State Migration Poverty and Non-Poverty Children

RANK	GREATEST GAINS DUE TO 1985-90 FOREIGN IMMIGRATION			
	Poverty Children		Non-Poverty Children	
		Size		Size
1.	California	100,754	California	156,303
2.	New York	32,699	New York	69,465
3.	Texas	28,830	Florida	50,056
4.	Florida	22,032	Texas	38,248
5.	Massachusetts	13,123	New Jersey	32,525
6.	Illinois	9,540	Illinois	20,517
7.	New Jersey	8,949	Virginia	19,938
8.	Pennsylvania	6,977	Massachusetts	17,516
9.	Arizona	6,955	Maryland	16,268
10.	Washington	6,549	Washington	11,622

RANK	GAINS DUE TO 1985-90 NET INTER-STATE MIGRATION			
	Poverty Children		Non-Poverty Children	
		Size		Size
1.	Washington	15,161	Florida	166,052
2.	Wisconsin	12,704	Georgia	81,588
3.	North Carolina	12,271	Washington	56,866
4.	Tennessee	10,220	North Carolina	48,394
5.	Ohio	9,645	Virginia	43,934
6.	Florida	9,543	Maryland	36,895
7.	Michigan	9,019	Nevada	32,223
8.	Minnesota	8,215	Arizona	27,737
9.	Georgia	7,584	Tennessee	27,294
10.	Oregon	6,279	Oregon	22,758

Table 4: List of States with Greatest 1985-90 Net Inter-State Migration Gains and Losses According to Race and Ethnic Status
POVERTY CHILDREN

GREATEST GAINS DUE TO NET INTER-STATE MIGRATION

RANK	Total Migration		Whites		Blacks		Asians		Hispanics	
	State	Size	State	Size	State	Size	State	Size	State	Size
1.	Washington	15,161	Washington	9,445	Wisconsin	6,698	California	9,828	Florida	5,293
2.	Wisconsin	12,704	Tennessee	7,576	North Carolina	6,640	Massachusetts	876	Massachusetts	3,858
3.	North Carolina	12,271	Arkansas	5,689	Georgia	5,662	Wisconsin	669	Washington	3,119
4.	Tennessee	10,220	Michigan	5,538	Virginia	5,023	Washington	610	Arizona	2,985
5.	Ohio	9,645	Oregon	5,472	Ohio	4,500	North Carolina	310	Pennsylvania	2,372
6.	Florida	9,543	Wisconsin	5,222	Minnesota	3,761	Maryland	243	Nevada	1,816
7.	Michigan	9,019	Missouri	5,032	Michigan	2,745	Pennsylvania	236	Minnesota	1,716
8.	Minnesota	8,215	Pennsylvania	4,719	Tennessee	2,670	Florida	201	Rhode Island	1,514
9.	Georgia	7,584	North Carolina	4,198	Florida	2,590	Minnesota	191	Ohio	1,356
10.	Oregon	6,279	Alabama	4,005	Kansas	2,172	Rhode Island	133	New Mexico	1,330

GREATEST LOSSES DUE TO NET INTER-STATE MIGRATION

RANK	Total Migration		Whites		Blacks		Asians		Hispanics	
	State	Size	State	Size	State	Size	State	Size	State	Size
1.	Texas	-36,308	Texas	-24,972	Illinois	-15,153	New York	-1,615	New York	-15,374
2.	New York	-33,724	California	-18,497	New York	-13,606	Kansas	-1,128	Texas	-8,149
3.	Illinois	-23,423	New Jersey	-7,887	Louisiana	-4,416	Illinois	-1,092	California	-4,438
4.	California	-16,004	Louisiana	-7,759	New Jersey	-3,644	Utah	-1,043	Illinois	-2,076
5.	Louisiana	-13,901	Massachusetts	-4,998	District of Colum	-2,011	Texas	-1,025	New Jersey	-1,602
6.	New Jersey	-13,470	Illinois	-4,949	California	-1,878	Hawaii	-757	Oklahoma	-945
7.	Alaska	-4,236	Alaska	-3,437	Mississippi	-1,866	Michigan	-702	Louisiana	-856
8.	Wyoming	-2,937	Connecticut	-2,983	Missouri	-1,794	Iowa	-691	Alaska	-518
9.	Hawaii	-2,769	New York	-2,921	Texas	-1,472	Colorado	-608	Utah	-429
10.	North Dakota	-2,522	Wyoming	-2,579	Pennsylvania	-1,343	Louisiana	-546	Wyoming	-419

Table 5: List of States with Greatest 1985-90 Net Inter-State Migration Gains and Losses According to Race and Ethnic Status
NON-POVERTY CHILDREN

RANK — **GREATEST GAINS DUE TO NET INTER-STATE MIGRATION**

	Total Migration		Whites		Blacks		Asians		Hispanics	
	State	Size	State	Size	State	Size	State	Size	State	Size
1.	Florida	166,052	Florida	120,984	Georgia	21,208	California	15,168	Florida	26,892
2.	Georgia	81,588	Georgia	55,451	Maryland	15,960	New Jersey	6,469	Arizona	5,160
3.	Washington	56,866	Washington	49,632	Florida	14,609	Florida	3,444	Washington	4,415
4.	North Carolina	48,394	North Carolina	42,210	Virginia	10,119	Washington	1,981	Nevada	3,739
5.	Virginia	43,934	Virginia	29,773	North Carolina	5,290	Georgia	1,623	Georgia	3,098
6.	Maryland	36,895	Nevada	25,677	California	3,561	Maryland	1,114	Maryland	2,932
7.	Nevada	32,223	Tennessee	25,467	Texas	2,618	Virginia	687	Virginia	2,881
8.	Arizona	27,737	Arizona	20,769	Nevada	2,508	New Hampshire	574	Oregon	1,943
9.	Tennessee	27,294	New Hampshire	20,628	Minnesota	1,466	North Carolina	562	Kansas	1,696
10.	Oregon	22,758	Oregon	19,492	Arizona	1,455	Oregon	430	Wisconsin	1,661

RANK — **GREATEST LOSSES DUE TO NET INTER-STATE MIGRATION**

	Total Migration		Whites		Blacks		Asians		Hispanics	
	State	Size	State	Size	State	Size	State	Size	State	Size
1.	New York	-157,574	New York	-92,858	New York	-27,284	New York	-9,645	New York	-26,608
2.	Texas	-99,338	Texas	-83,623	D.C.	-12,422	Illinois	-3,488	Texas	-16,217
3.	Louisiana	-68,071	Louisiana	-52,872	Illinois	-11,434	Hawaii	-2,200	California	-6,812
4.	Illinois	-61,011	Illinois	-41,504	Louisiana	-10,356	Louisiana	-1,892	Illinois	-4,411
5.	Oklahoma	-42,637	Oklahoma	-38,490	Mississippi	-4,534	Wisconsin	-1,745	Louisiana	-2,944
6.	Massachusetts	-33,129	Massachusetts	-33,927	Alabama	-4,154	Texas	-1,722	New Mexico	-2,271
7.	Utah	-28,560	Utah	-27,005	Michigan	-3,618	Missouri	-1,593	Colorado	-2,266
8.	West Virginia	-22,735	West Virginia	-21,470	Pennsylvania	-2,534	Oklahoma	-997	District of Columbia	-1,842
9.	D.C.	-22,098	Iowa	-19,339	Kentucky	-1,924	Minnesota	-977	Hawaii	-1,075
10.	Iowa	-19,845	New Jersey	-17,327	Arkansas	-1,888	D.C.	-966	Oklahoma	-904

Table 6: Largest 1985-90 Inter-State Migration Exchanges of Migration Streams of Poverty Children

Rank	State		Migrants	State		Migrants	State		Migrants
	Losing	Gaining		Losing	Gaining		Losing	Gaining	
	Poverty Children			White Poverty Children			Black Poverty Children		
1.	NY	FL	8,929	CA	WA	3,439	IL	WI	5,127
2.	IL	WI	6,958	CA	OR	3,145	NY	NC	3,218
3.	CA	WA	5,897	NY	FL	2,107	NY	FL	2,758
4.	TX	CA	3,915	TX	OH	2,103	IL	MI	2,159
5.	CA	OR	3,813	NJ	FL	2,100	IL	MN	1,675
6.	NY	NC	3,673	TX	AR	2,066	NY	VA	1,667
7.	NJ	FL	3,656	TX	MI	1,931	FL	GA	1,505
8.	NY	MA	3,595	IL	WI	1,812	IL	CA	1,448
9.	NY	NJ	3,490	CA	NV	1,761	NY	SC	1,233
10.	NJ	PA	3,347	NJ	PA	1,587	MS	TN	1,230

Table 7: List of States with Greatest 1985-90 Net Inter-State Migration Gains for Children by Family Type and Poverty Status

RANK	Poverty Children -- Greatest Inter-State Migration Gains by Family Status											
	Married Couple		Female-Head		White Married Couple		White Female-Head		Black Married Couple		Black Female-Head	
	State	Size	State	Size	State	Size	State	Size	State	Size	State	Size
1.	FL	7,281	WA	10,527	TN	5,735	WA	6,884	GA	1,732	WI	5,744
2.	TN	6,028	WI	8,202	AR	4,306	PA	3,740	FL	1,669	NC	5,344
3.	NC	5,770	OH	7,781	AL	3,390	MI	3,133	VA	1,516	OH	4,241
4.	GA	4,507	MI	6,553	KY	3,130	OH	2,840	NC	1,452	VA	3,425
5.	WI	4,355	NC	6,368	MO	2,993	IA	2,761	WI	868	GA	3,272
6.	AR	4,354	MN	5,890	NC	2,876	IN	2,468	MN	592	MN	3,044
7.	AL	3,553	PA	4,698	WI	2,755	OR	2,392	KS	360	MI	2,928
8.	WA	3,523	TN	3,682	OR	2,747	WI	2,229	KY	332	TN	2,045
9.	KY	3,360	IA	3,280	GA	2,187	MN	1,946	TN	310	KS	1,629
10.	OR	3,092	MA	3,180	MI	2,143	UT	1,880	NV	307	SC	1,367

RANK	Non-Poverty Children -- Greatest Inter-State Migration Gains by Family Status											
	Married Couple		Female-Head		White Married Couple		White Female-Head		Black Married Couple		Black Female-Head	
	State	Size	State	Size	State	Size	State	Size	State	Size	State	Size
1.	FL	140,791	FL	19,317	FL	106,021	FL	10,804	GA	15,388	MD	5,115
2.	GA	69,202	GA	8,506	GA	49,777	WA	3,606	MD	9,581	GA	4,898
3.	WA	52,069	MD	6,678	WA	45,561	GA	3,529	FL	9,337	FL	4,539
4.	NC	42,920	NC	4,697	NC	38,395	NC	3,010	VA	6,914	VA	2,657
5.	VA	40,143	WA	4,391	VA	29,831	AZ	2,865	NC	3,112	NC	2,016
6.	MD	28,638	AZ	3,827	NV	22,634	TN	2,765	CA	2,592	CA	1,204
7.	NV	27,992	TN	3,334	TN	22,547	NV	2,149	TX	1,822	SC	795
8.	AZ	24,060	NV	2,963	NH	18,890	OR	1,782	NV	1,716	WI	766
9.	TN	23,922	VA	2,918	AZ	18,451	SC	1,374	DE	1,256	CT	759
10.	NH	19,584	CA	2,759	IN	17,080	NH	1,225	MN	1,134	OH	751

Table 8 : Net Inter-State Migration of Children by Poverty Status and Race Regressed on State Attributes, 1985-90

(Standardized Regression Coefficients)

State Attributes	Total Children		White Children		Black Children	
	Poverty	Non-Poverty	Poverty	Non-Poverty	Poverty	Non-Poverty
Manufacturing Growth	.21	.20	.41 *	.24	-.12	-.07
Service Growth	.25	.33	.08	.36	.36	.22
Income Per Capita	.02	.15	-.05	.11	.07	.30
Unemployment Rate	-.01	-.03	.14	.00	-.24	-.27
Violent Crime Rate	.09	-.20	.43 *	-.04	-.23	-.64 *
Immigration from Abroad	-.67 *	-.17	-.94 *	-.29	-.32 *	.03
Combined AFDC and Food Stamps	.11	-.12	.18	-.10	.19	-.05
Region						
Northeast	.06	-.02	.38 *	.09	-.47 *	-.51 *
Midwest	.14	.11	.25	.16	-.21	-.27
South Atlantic	.25	.39 *	.19	.38 *	.18	.37 *
Mountain	.16	.15	.19	.18	-.06	.00
Pacific	.25	.24	.20	.26	-.02	.03
Population Size (log)	-.04	.01	-.02	.01	.08	.16
R-squared	.53	.56	.62	.59	.45	.61

* Significant at $p < .1$

Notes:
1. The dependent variable is defined, specific to each subpopulation, as 1985-90 Net Internal Migration.
2. Alaska and Hawaii are excluded from this analysis.
3. See text for definitions of State attributes.
4. Omitted category for regional dummy variables includes the remainder of the South region (excluding South Atlantic).

Table 9 : Net Inter-State Migration of Children by Poverty Status and Family Type Regressed on State Attributes, 1985-90

(Standardized Regression Coefficients)

State Attributes	Children in Married Couple Families		Children in Female Headed Families	
	Poverty	Non-Poverty	Poverty	Non-Poverty
Manufacturing Growth	.29	.21	.11	.05
Service Growth	.28	.32	.21	.39
Income Per Capita	-.11	.15	.13	.12
Unemployment Rate	.05	-.02	-.07	-.11
Violent Crime Rate	.09	-.18	.07	-.26
Immigration from Abroad	-.48 *	-.19	-.77 *	-.03
Combined AFDC and Food Stamps	.02	-.14	.15	-.01
Region				
Northeast	.06	.01	.06	-.28
Midwest	.12	.12	.15	-.05
South Atlantic	.22	.40 *	.25	.30
Mountain	.12	.16	.19	.07
Pacific	.12	.25	.34 *	.12
Population Size (log)	-.11	.01	.03	.05
R-squared	.54	.57	.50	.51

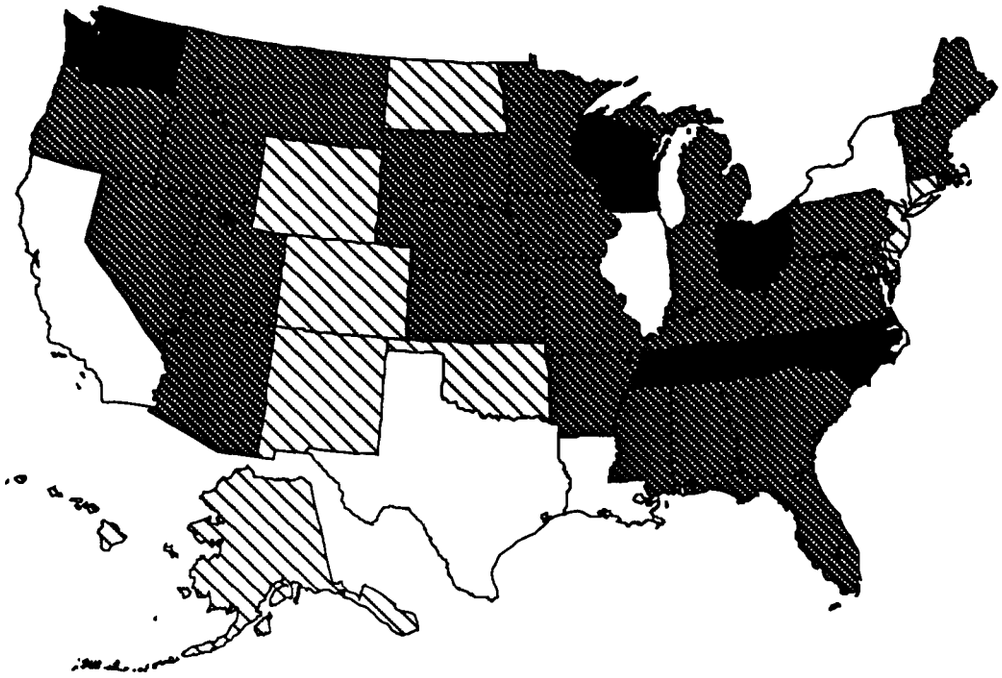
* Significant at $p < .1$

Notes:
1. The dependent variable is defined, specific to each subpopulation, as 1985-90 Net Internal Migration.
2. Alaska and Hawaii are excluded from this analysis.
3. See text for definitions of State attributes.
4. Omitted category for regional dummy variables includes the remainder of the South region (excluding South Atlantic).

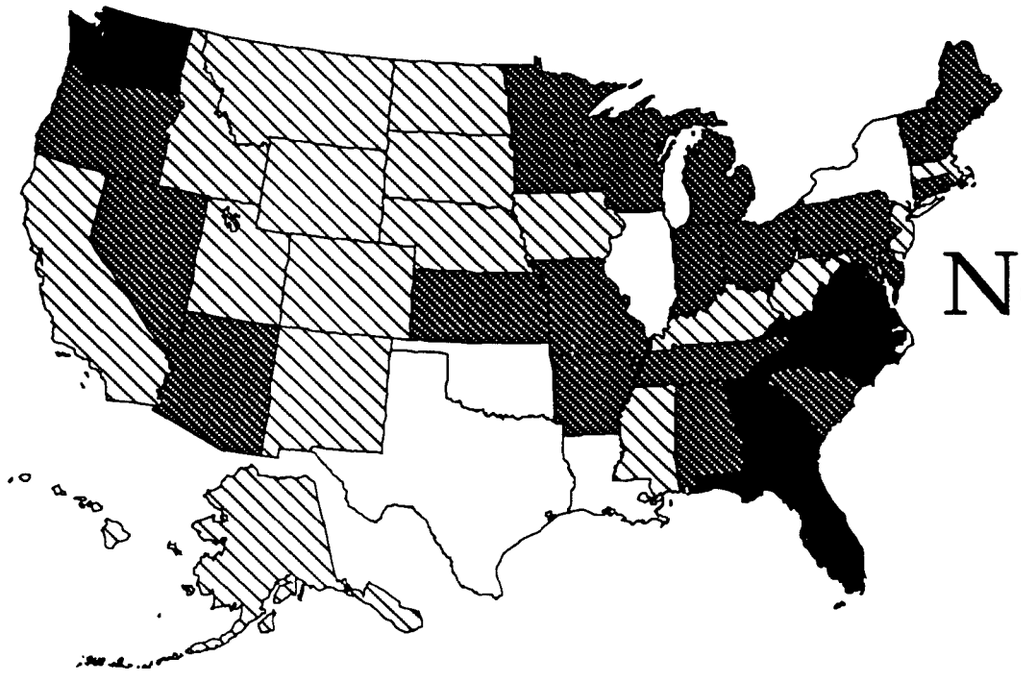
TABLE 10 **Foreign Immigration and Net Inter-State Migration Components for California's Child Poverty Population**

Demographic Categories	1985-90 Migration Components		Rates per 1990 Population	
	Immigration from Abroad	Net Internal Migration	Immigration from Abroad	Net Internal Migration
Total	100,754	-16,004	8.4	-1.3
Race-Ethnicity				
Whites	13,942	-18,497	5.2	-6.8
Blacks	1,405	-1,878	0.9	-1.2
Latinos	57,565	-4,438	9.3	-0.7
Asians	27,662	9,828	20.2	7.2
Family Type-Head				
Married Couple	77,688	-7,638	13.5	-1.3
Male Head	5,865	-1,263	7.5	-1.6
Female Head	17,201	-7,103	3.2	-1.3
English Language				
English Not Well	51,878	3,020	24.7	1.4
English Well	45,222	3,507	9.8	0.8
Only English at Home	3,654	-22,531	0.7	-4.3
Nativity				
Native Born-Native Parent	na	-21,365	na	-3.9
Native Born-Foreign Parent	na	735	na	0.2
Foreign Born	100,754	4,626	39.0	1.8
Latino-Nativity				
Native Born-Native Parent	na	-1,568	na	-1.0
Native Born-Foreign Parent	na	-2,231	na	-0.7
Foreign Born	57,565	-639	35.9	-0.4
Asian-Nativity				
Native Born-Native Parent	na	-124	na	-3.1
Native Born-Foreign Parent	na	4,599	na	7.7
Foreign born	27,662	5,353	37.8	7.3

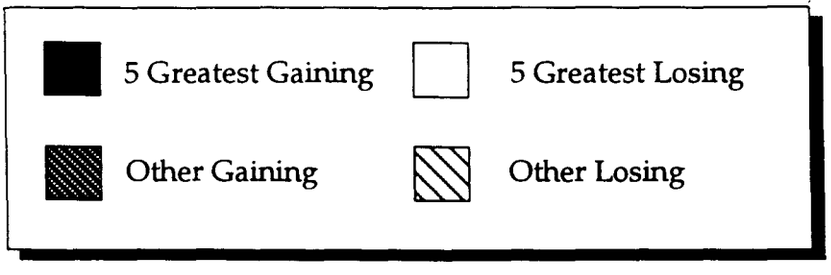
Net Inter-State Migration



Poverty Children



Non Poverty Children



Appendix A: 1985-90 Migration Components of Child Poverty Population Change

State	Migration Components			Ranking		
	SUM	Foreign Immigration	Internal Migration	SUM	Foreign Immigration	Internal Migration
California	84,750	100,754	-16,004	1	1	48
Florida	31,575	22,032	9,543	2	4	6
Washington	21,710	6,549	15,161	3	10	1
Wisconsin	17,607	4,903	12,704	4	11	2
Massachusetts	13,982	13,123	859	5	5	29
Ohio	13,690	4,045	9,645	6	14	5
North Carolina	13,357	1,086	12,271	7	28	3
Michigan	13,233	4,214	9,019	8	13	7
Pennsylvania	12,921	6,977	5,944	9	8	11
Minnesota	12,786	4,571	8,215	10	12	8
Tennessee	11,168	948	10,220	11	33	4
Georgia	10,329	2,745	7,584	12	18	9
Oregon	8,760	2,481	6,279	13	20	10
Arizona	8,081	6,955	1,126	14	9	28
Virginia	5,906	2,592	3,314	15	19	18
Nevada	5,808	1,720	4,088	16	23	15
Arkansas	5,442	626	4,816	17	37	12
Missouri	5,202	1,046	4,156	18	30	14
Alabama	4,981	629	4,352	19	36	13
South Carolina	4,399	615	3,784	20	38	16
Kentucky	4,016	866	3,150	21	34	19
Maine	3,912	287	3,625	22	41	17
Indiana	3,873	1,061	2,812	23	29	20
Iowa	3,783	1,004	2,779	24	31	21
Maryland	3,428	2,926	502	25	17	34
Rhode Island	3,199	1,886	1,313	26	21	24
Kansas	2,661	1,446	1,215	27	24	27
Colorado	2,619	3,123	-504	28	16	36
Montana	2,614	438	2,176	29	40	22
Idaho	2,076	704	1,372	30	35	23
Utah	1,935	1,238	697	31	26	32
Connecticut	1,545	3,904	-2,359	32	15	41
Nebraska	1,508	205	1,303	33	44	25
Vermont	1,270	31	1,239	34	50	26
New Mexico	1,068	1,842	-774	35	22	38
South Dakota	1,008	187	821	36	45	30
West Virginia	778	29	749	37	51	31
Mississippi	754	111	643	38	48	33
New Hampshire	534	213	321	39	43	35
Delaware	-374	236	-610	40	42	37
New York	-1,025	32,699	-33,724	41	2	50
Oklahoma	-1,037	963	-2,000	42	32	39
Hawaii	-1,681	1,088	-2,769	43	27	43
District of Columbia	-1,813	443	-2,256	44	39	40
North Dakota	-2,397	125	-2,522	45	47	42
Wyoming	-2,851	86	-2,937	46	49	44
Alaska	-4,099	137	-4,236	47	46	45
New Jersey	-4,521	8,949	-13,470	48	7	46
Texas	-7,478	28,830	-36,308	49	3	51
Louisiana	-12,503	1,398	-13,901	50	25	47
Illinois	-13,883	9,540	-23,423	51	6	49

Appendix B

STATE WELFARE BENEFITS USED IN THIS STUDY*

State	Annual Benefit Level
Alabama	$5,458
Arizona	$7,351
Arkansas	$6,678
California	$9,221
Colorado	$7,623
Connecticut	$8,462
Delaware	$6,716
District of Columbia	$6,403
Florida	$7,041
Georgia	$6,938
Idaho	$8,010
Illinois	$7,404
Indiana	$7,087
Iowa	$8,222
Kansas	$8,616
Kentucky	$6,682
Louisiana	$6,439
Maine	$8,110
Maryland	$7,497
Massachusetts	$7,791
Michigan	$8,389
Minnesota	$9,381
Mississippi	$5,390
Missouri	$7,024
Montana	$8,457
Nebraska	$8,043
Nevada	$7,503
New Hampshire	$8,292
New Jersey	$7,184
New Mexico	$7,361
New York	$8,694
North Carolina	$6,860
North Dakota	$8,478
Ohio	$7,281
Oklahoma	$7,591
Oregon	$9,051
Pennsylvania	$7,916
Rhode Island	$8,508
South Carolina	$6,635
South Dakota	$8,347
Tennessee	$6,029
Texas	$6,179
Utah	$8,884
Vermont	$10,359
Virginia	$7,220
Washington	$9,384
West Virginia	$7,185
Wisconsin	$9,628
Wyoming	$8,244

* Benefits represent the average of combined AFDC and Food Stamp Levels (assuming maximum AFDC for State) for years 1985 and 1988, adjusted by the CPI to 1992 Dollar values. Values were further adjusted for State variations in Cost of Living from 1985 and 1989 estimates by McMahon and Chang (1991)

Source for Combined AFDC/Food Stamp Benefit Levels:
Overview of Entitlement Programs: 1993 Green Book, US House of Representatives, Committee on Ways and Means. Washington,DC: US. Government Printing Office, 1993.

Table C-1: Immigration and Internal Migration Components of 1985-90 State Population Change:

Total Population of Childern Ages 0-17, in Families

State	Migration Components			Rates per 100 1990 Population	
	Total Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration
Alabama	12,480	3,877	8,603	0.4	0.9
Alaska	-12,345	1,454	-13,799	0.9	-8.6
Arizona	42,899	14,036	28,863	1.6	3.3
Arkansas	9,418	1,939	7,479	0.3	1.3
California	240,854	257,057	-16,203	3.8	-0.2
Colorado	-9,611	8,943	-18,554	1.1	-2.3
Connecticut	18,364	13,764	4,600	2.0	0.7
Delaware	5,845	937	4,908	0.6	3.4
District of Columbia	-21,968	2,386	-24,354	2.8	-28.8
Florida	247,683	72,088	175,595	2.8	6.9
Georgia	103,444	14,272	89,172	0.9	5.8
Hawaii	-8,746	6,679	-15,425	2.8	-6.5
Idaho	-3,261	1,364	-4,625	0.5	-1.6
Illinois	-54,377	30,057	-84,434	1.1	-3.2
Indiana	26,858	4,840	22,018	0.4	1.6
Iowa	-14,431	2,635	-17,066	0.4	-2.5
Kansas	7,148	4,658	2,490	0.7	0.4
Kentucky	-2,804	3,886	-6,690	0.4	-0.8
Louisiana	-78,237	3,735	-81,972	0.3	-7.6
Maine	18,347	1,566	16,781	0.5	5.7
Maryland	56,591	19,194	37,397	1.9	3.6
Massachusetts	-1,631	30,639	-32,270	2.4	-2.6
Michigan	26,275	12,973	13,302	0.6	0.6
Minnesota	27,025	9,461	17,564	0.8	1.6
Mississippi	-3,935	1,404	-5,339	0.2	-0.8
Missouri	17,823	4,912	12,911	0.4	1.1
Montana	-8,450	720	-9,170	0.3	-4.4
Nebraska	-1,323	1,435	-2,758	0.3	-0.7
Nevada	41,962	5,651	36,311	2.1	13.6
New Hampshire	23,138	1,260	21,878	0.5	8.3
New Jersey	18,442	41,474	-23,032	2.6	-1.4
New Mexico	316	4,752	-4,436	1.2	-1.1
New York	-89,134	102,164	-191,298	2.7	-5.1
North Carolina	68,960	8,295	60,665	0.6	4.2
North Dakota	-18,702	695	-19,397	0.4	-11.5
Ohio	23,883	12,055	11,828	0.5	0.5
Oklahoma	-40,304	4,333	-44,637	0.6	-5.8
Oregon	35,552	6,515	29,037	1.0	4.4
Pennsylvania	38,906	18,149	20,757	0.7	0.8
Rhode Island	10,316	4,327	5,989	2.0	2.8
South Carolina	24,215	3,990	20,225	0.5	2.5
South Dakota	-6,580	816	-7,396	0.4	-4.0
Tennessee	42,350	4,836	37,514	0.4	3.4
Texas	-68,568	67,078	-135,646	1.5	-3.1
Utah	-24,249	3,614	-27,863	0.6	-4.7
Vermont	7,847	757	7,090	0.6	5.2
Virginia	69,778	22,530	47,248	1.7	3.5
Washington	90,198	18,171	72,027	1.6	6.2
West Virginia	-21,563	423	-21,986	0.1	-5.3
Wisconsin	23,447	8,586	14,861	0.7	1.2
Wyoming	-18,407	356	-18,763	0.3	-14.5

Table C-2: Immigration and Internal Migration Components of 1985-90 State Population Change:

Poverty Population of Children Ages 0-17, in Families

State	Migration Components			Rates per 100 1990 Population	
	Total Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration
Alabama	4,981	629	4,352	0.3	2.1
Alaska	-4,099	137	-4,236	0.9	-29.2
Arizona	8,081	6,955	1,126	3.8	0.6
Arkansas	5,442	626	4,816	0.5	3.6
California	84,750	100,754	-16,004	8.4	-1.3
Colorado	2,619	3,123	-504	2.7	-0.4
Connecticut	1,545	3,904	-2,359	5.6	-3.4
Delaware	-374	236	-610	1.5	-3.9
District of Columbia	-1,813	443	-2,256	2.1	-10.5
Florida	31,575	22,032	9,543	5.0	2.2
Georgia	10,329	2,745	7,584	1.0	2.7
Hawaii	-1,681	1,088	-2,769	4.0	-10.3
Idaho	2,076	704	1,372	1.7	3.3
Illinois	-13,883	9,540	-23,423	2.2	-5.4
Indiana	3,873	1,061	2,812	0.6	1.5
Iowa	3,783	1,004	2,779	1.1	2.9
Kansas	2,661	1,446	1,215	1.7	1.4
Kentucky	4,016	866	3,150	0.4	1.5
Louisiana	-12,503	1,398	-13,901	0.5	-4.5
Maine	3,912	287	3,625	0.7	9.1
Maryland	3,428	2,926	502	2.8	0.5
Massachusetts	13,982	13,123	859	8.3	0.5
Michigan	13,233	4,214	9,019	1.1	2.2
Minnesota	12,786	4,571	8,215	3.3	5.9
Mississippi	754	111	643	0.1	0.3
Missouri	5,202	1,046	4,156	0.5	2.1
Montana	2,614	438	2,176	1.0	5.2
Nebraska	1,508	205	1,303	0.4	2.4
Nevada	5,808	1,720	4,088	5.0	11.9
New Hampshire	534	213	321	1.1	1.7
New Jersey	-4,521	8,949	-13,470	5.1	-7.7
New Mexico	1,068	1,842	-774	1.7	-0.7
New York	-1,025	32,699	-33,724	4.8	-5.0
North Carolina	13,357	1,086	12,271	0.5	5.4
North Dakota	-2,397	125	-2,522	0.4	-8.8
Ohio	13,690	4,045	9,645	0.9	2.2
Oklahoma	-1,037	963	-2,000	0.6	-1.2
Oregon	8,760	2,481	6,279	2.6	6.5
Pennsylvania	12,921	6,977	5,944	1.8	1.6
Rhode Island	3,199	1,886	1,313	6.6	4.6
South Carolina	4,399	615	3,784	0.4	2.5
South Dakota	1,008	187	821	0.5	2.2
Tennessee	11,168	948	10,220	0.4	4.7
Texas	-7,478	28,830	-36,308	2.9	-3.7
Utah	1,935	1,238	697	1.7	0.9
Vermont	1,270	31	1,239	0.2	8.4
Virginia	5,906	2,592	3,314	1.6	2.0
Washington	21,710	6,549	15,161	4.2	9.7
West Virginia	778	29	749	0.0	0.7
Wisconsin	17,607	4,903	12,704	2.9	7.5
Wyoming	-2,851	86	-2,937	0.5	-16.6

Table C-3: Immigration and Internal Migration Components of 1985-90 State Population Change:

Non-poverty Population of Children Ages 0-17, in Families

State	Migration Components			Rates per 100 1990 Population	
	Total Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration
Alabama	7,499	3,248	4,251	0.4	0.6
Alaska	-8,246	1,317	-9,563	0.9	-6.6
Arizona	34,818	7,081	27,737	1.0	4.0
Arkansas	3,976	1,313	2,663	0.3	0.6
California	156,104	156,303	-199	2.8	0.0
Colorado	-12,230	5,820	-18,050	0.8	-2.6
Connecticut	16,819	9,860	6,959	1.6	1.1
Delaware	6,219	701	5,518	0.5	4.2
District of Columbia	-20,155	1,943	-22,098	3.1	-35.1
Florida	216,108	50,056	166,052	2.4	7.9
Georgia	93,115	11,527	81,588	0.9	6.5
Hawaii	-7,065	5,591	-12,656	2.7	-6.0
Idaho	-5,337	660	-5,997	0.3	-2.5
Illinois	-40,494	20,517	-61,011	0.9	-2.7
Indiana	22,985	3,779	19,206	0.3	1.6
Iowa	-18,214	1,631	-19,845	0.3	-3.4
Kansas	4,487	3,212	1,275	0.6	0.2
Kentucky	-6,820	3,020	-9,840	0.5	-1.5
Louisiana	-65,734	2,337	-68,071	0.3	-8.9
Maine	14,435	1,279	13,156	0.5	5.2
Maryland	53,163	16,268	36,895	1.8	4.0
Massachusetts	-15,613	17,516	-33,129	1.6	-3.0
Michigan	13,042	8,759	4,283	0.5	0.2
Minnesota	14,239	4,890	9,349	0.5	1.0
Mississippi	-4,689	1,293	-5,982	0.3	-1.3
Missouri	12,621	3,866	8,755	0.4	0.9
Montana	-11,064	282	-11,346	0.2	-6.8
Nebraska	-2,831	1,230	-4,061	0.3	-1.1
Nevada	36,154	3,931	32,223	1.7	13.9
New Hampshire	22,604	1,047	21,557	0.4	8.8
New Jersey	22,963	32,525	-9,562	2.2	-0.7
New Mexico	-752	2,910	-3,662	1.0	-1.2
New York	-88,109	69,465	-157,574	2.2	-5.1
North Carolina	55,603	7,209	48,394	0.6	4.0
North Dakota	-16,305	570	-16,875	0.4	-12.1
Ohio	10,193	8,010	2,183	0.4	0.1
Oklahoma	-39,267	3,370	-42,637	0.6	-7.0
Oregon	26,792	4,034	22,758	0.7	4.0
Pennsylvania	25,985	11,172	14,813	0.5	0.7
Rhode Island	7,117	2,441	4,676	1.3	2.5
South Carolina	19,816	3,375	16,441	0.5	2.5
South Dakota	-7,588	629	-8,217	0.4	-5.5
Tennessee	31,182	3,888	27,294	0.4	3.1
Texas	-61,090	38,248	-99,338	1.1	-3.0
Utah	-26,184	2,376	-28,560	0.5	-5.4
Vermont	6,577	726	5,851	0.6	4.9
Virginia	63,872	19,938	43,934	1.7	3.7
Washington	68,488	11,622	56,866	1.2	5.6
West Virginia	-22,341	394	-22,735	0.1	-7.4
Wisconsin	5,840	3,683	2,157	0.4	0.2
Wyoming	-15,556	270	-15,826	0.2	-14.2

Table C-4: Immigration and Internal Migration Components of 1985-90 State Population Change: Non-Latino White Children Ages 0-17, in Families

State	Migration Components			Rates per 100 1990 Population	
	Total Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration
Alabama	14,323	1,966	12,357	0.3	1.9
Alaska	-13,332	602	-13,934	0.5	-12.4
Arizona	22,686	3,027	19,659	0.6	3.6
Arkansas	11,319	658	10,661	0.2	2.4
California	14,552	44,711	-30,159	1.4	-0.9
Colorado	-13,933	3,864	-17,797	0.6	-2.9
Connecticut	6,153	4,468	1,685	0.8	0.3
Delaware	3,837	438	3,399	0.4	3.0
District of Columbia	-6,214	569	-6,783	3.9	-46.2
Florida	135,102	12,374	122,728	0.7	7.3
Georgia	62,206	5,311	56,895	0.5	5.6
Hawaii	-8,445	1,328	-9,773	1.9	-14.1
Idaho	-3,882	480	-4,362	0.2	-1.7
Illinois	-37,642	8,811	-46,453	0.5	-2.5
Indiana	23,317	2,342	20,975	0.2	1.8
Iowa	-16,353	569	-16,922	0.1	-2.6
Kansas	2,673	2,222	451	0.4	0.1
Kentucky	-1,555	2,478	-4,033	0.3	-0.5
Louisiana	-59,137	1,494	-60,631	0.2	-9.1
Maine	16,828	1,130	15,698	0.4	5.6
Maryland	23,073	7,026	16,047	1.0	2.3
Massachusetts	-30,670	8,255	-38,925	0.8	-3.7
Michigan	18,413	6,060	12,353	0.3	0.7
Minnesota	12,607	2,342	10,265	0.2	1.0
Mississippi	2,657	726	1,931	0.2	0.5
Missouri	17,400	2,456	14,944	0.2	1.5
Montana	-7,836	437	-8,273	0.2	-4.4
Nebraska	-2,678	657	-3,335	0.2	-0.9
Nevada	28,388	1,144	27,244	0.6	13.9
New Hampshire	21,496	847	20,649	0.3	8.2
New Jersey	-15,344	9,870	-25,214	0.9	-2.2
New Mexico	463	1,635	-1,172	1.0	-0.7
New York	-71,301	24,478	-95,779	1.0	-3.8
North Carolina	50,029	3,621	46,408	0.4	4.5
North Dakota	-17,911	400	-18,311	0.3	-11.8
Ohio	11,382	5,181	6,201	0.2	0.3
Oklahoma	-37,939	2,204	-40,143	0.4	-6.9
Oregon	27,871	2,907	24,964	0.5	4.3
Pennsylvania	26,099	6,018	20,081	0.3	0.9
Rhode Island	3,641	854	2,787	0.5	1.6
South Carolina	19,729	2,310	17,419	0.4	3.4
South Dakota	-6,083	577	-6,660	0.3	-4.0
Tennessee	35,230	2,187	33,043	0.3	3.8
Texas	-94,273	14,322	-108,595	0.6	-4.7
Utah	-23,973	1,478	-25,451	0.3	-4.7
Vermont	7,139	456	6,683	0.3	5.1
Virginia	36,628	8,469	28,159	0.8	2.8
Washington	65,200	6,123	59,077	0.6	6.1
West Virginia	-19,891	236	-20,127	0.1	-5.1
Wisconsin	8,822	1,849	6,973	0.2	0.7
Wyoming	-16,728	176	-16,904	0.2	-14.5

Table C-5: Immigration and Internal Migration Components of 1985-90 State Population Change:

Poverty White Children Ages 0-17, in Families

State	Migration Components			Rates per 100 1990 Population	
	Total Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration
Alabama	4,329	324	4,005	0.4	5.1
Alaska	-3,350	87	-3,437	1.3	-53.0
Arizona	-644	466	-1,110	0.8	-1.9
Arkansas	5,755	66	5,689	0.1	7.7
California	-4,555	13,942	-18,497	5.2	-6.8
Colorado	-1,104	807	-1,911	1.4	-3.4
Connecticut	-2,205	778	-2,983	3.2	-12.4
Delaware	-416	51	-467	0.8	-7.4
District of Columbia	-45	60	-105	14.0	-24.5
Florida	3,481	1,737	1,744	1.1	1.1
Georgia	2,066	622	1,444	0.7	1.6
Hawaii	-993	117	-1,110	1.9	-17.7
Idaho	1,745	104	1,641	0.3	4.9
Illinois	-2,666	2,283	-4,949	1.4	-3.1
Indiana	2,570	436	2,134	0.3	1.7
Iowa	2,641	224	2,417	0.3	2.9
Kansas	458	298	160	0.5	0.3
Kentucky	4,207	493	3,714	0.3	2.1
Louisiana	-7,456	303	-7,759	0.3	-8.0
Maine	3,563	198	3,365	0.5	8.9
Maryland	216	882	-666	2.2	-1.7
Massachusetts	-3,093	1,905	-4,998	2.4	-6.3
Michigan	7,460	1,922	5,538	0.9	2.6
Minnesota	2,549	512	2,037	0.5	2.2
Mississippi	2,380	27	2,353	0.1	4.7
Missouri	5,317	285	5,032	0.2	3.8
Montana	1,715	155	1,560	0.5	5.0
Nebraska	944	63	881	0.2	2.2
Nevada	1,719	152	1,567	0.9	9.4
New Hampshire	95	74	21	0.4	0.1
New Jersey	-6,866	1,021	-7,887	1.9	-14.7
New Mexico	-1,147	192	-1,339	1.0	-6.8
New York	5,695	8,616	-2,921	3.7	-1.3
North Carolina	4,369	171	4,198	0.2	4.8
North Dakota	-1,978	125	-2,103	0.5	-9.2
Ohio	5,203	1,208	3,995	0.4	1.4
Oklahoma	-1,493	160	-1,653	0.2	-1.8
Oregon	6,468	996	5,472	1.4	7.5
Pennsylvania	5,943	1,224	4,719	0.5	2.0
Rhode Island	-74	244	-318	1.5	-1.9
South Carolina	2,350	246	2,104	0.5	4.7
South Dakota	1,456	163	1,293	0.7	5.2
Tennessee	7,810	234	7,576	0.2	5.9
Texas	-22,880	2,092	-24,972	0.9	-11.2
Utah	1,949	395	1,554	0.7	2.7
Vermont	1,170	15	1,155	0.1	8.3
Virginia	-846	768	-1,614	1.0	-2.1
Washington	10,861	1,416	9,445	1.4	9.2
West Virginia	1,372	29	1,343	0.0	1.4
Wisconsin	5,610	388	5,222	0.4	5.4
Wyoming	-2,547	32	-2,579	0.2	-19.3

Table C-6: Immigration and Internal Migration Components of 1985-90 State Population Change:

Non-poverty White Children Ages 0-17, in Families

State	Migration Components			Rates per 100 1990 Population	
	Total Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration
Alabama	9,994	1,642	8,352	0.3	1.5
Alaska	-9,982	515	-10,497	0.5	-9.9
Arizona	23,330	2,561	20,769	0.5	4.3
Arkansas	5,564	592	4,972	0.2	1.4
California	19,107	30,769	-11,662	1.0	-0.4
Colorado	-12,829	3,057	-15,886	0.5	-2.8
Connecticut	8,358	3,690	4,668	0.7	0.9
Delaware	4,253	387	3,866	0.4	3.6
District of Columbia	-6,169	509	-6,678	3.6	-46.8
Florida	131,621	10,637	120,984	0.7	7.9
Georgia	60,140	4,689	55,451	0.5	6.0
Hawaii	-7,452	1,211	-8,663	1.9	-13.7
Idaho	-5,627	376	-6,003	0.2	-2.7
Illinois	-34,976	6,528	-41,504	0.4	-2.4
Indiana	20,747	1,906	18,841	0.2	1.8
Iowa	-18,994	345	-19,339	0.1	-3.4
Kansas	2,215	1,924	291	0.4	0.1
Kentucky	-5,762	1,985	-7,747	0.3	-1.2
Louisiana	-51,681	1,191	-52,872	0.2	-9.2
Maine	13,265	932	12,333	0.4	5.0
Maryland	22,857	6,144	16,713	0.9	2.5
Massachusetts	-27,577	6,350	-33,927	0.7	-3.5
Michigan	10,953	4,138	6,815	0.3	0.4
Minnesota	10,058	1,830	8,228	0.2	0.9
Mississippi	277	699	-422	0.2	-0.1
Missouri	12,083	2,171	9,912	0.2	1.1
Montana	-9,551	282	-9,833	0.2	-6.3
Nebraska	-3,622	594	-4,216	0.2	-1.3
Nevada	26,669	992	25,677	0.6	14.4
New Hampshire	21,401	773	20,628	0.3	8.8
New Jersey	-8,478	8,849	-17,327	0.8	-1.6
New Mexico	1,610	1,443	167	1.0	0.1
New York	-76,996	15,862	-92,858	0.7	-4.1
North Carolina	45,660	3,450	42,210	0.4	4.5
North Dakota	-15,933	275	-16,208	0.2	-12.3
Ohio	6,179	3,973	2,206	0.2	0.1
Oklahoma	-36,446	2,044	-38,490	0.4	-7.8
Oregon	21,403	1,911	19,492	0.4	3.8
Pennsylvania	20,156	4,794	15,362	0.2	0.8
Rhode Island	3,715	610	3,105	0.4	1.9
South Carolina	17,379	2,064	15,315	0.4	3.3
South Dakota	-7,539	414	-7,953	0.3	-5.7
Tennessee	27,420	1,953	25,467	0.3	3.4
Texas	-71,393	12,230	-83,623	0.6	-4.0
Utah	-25,922	1,083	-27,005	0.2	-5.6
Vermont	5,969	441	5,528	0.4	4.7
Virginia	37,474	7,701	29,773	0.8	3.2
Washington	54,339	4,707	49,632	0.5	5.7
West Virginia	-21,263	207	-21,470	0.1	-7.2
Wisconsin	3,212	1,461	1,751	0.2	0.2
Wyoming	-14,181	144	-14,325	0.1	-13.9

Table C-7: Immigration and Internal Migration Components of 1985-90 State Population Change:

Non-latino Black Children Ages 0-17, in Families

State	Migration Components			Rates per 100 1990 Population	
	Total Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration
Alabama	-3,255	657	-3,912	0.2	-1.5
Alaska	156	58	98	0.9	1.4
Arizona	1,849	260	1,589	0.9	5.8
Arkansas	-2,788	278	-3,066	0.3	-2.8
California	5,962	4,279	1,683	0.9	0.3
Colorado	2,637	762	1,875	2.3	5.7
Connecticut	2,525	1,597	928	2.4	1.4
Delaware	1,541	119	1,422	0.4	5.3
District of Columbia	-14,112	321	-14,433	0.5	-22.9
Florida	28,084	10,885	17,199	2.4	3.7
Georgia	28,749	1,879	26,870	0.4	5.8
Hawaii	-745	229	-974	3.0	-12.9
Idaho	82	24	58	3.2	7.6
Illinois	-25,747	840	-26,587	0.2	-6.3
Indiana	610	343	267	0.3	0.2
Iowa	278	160	118	1.2	0.9
Kansas	2,609	502	2,107	1.3	5.4
Kentucky	-1,845	381	-2,226	0.6	-3.2
Louisiana	-14,529	243	-14,772	0.1	-4.0
Maine	27	57	-30	3.3	-1.8
Maryland	19,306	3,257	16,049	1.3	6.2
Massachusetts	2,930	1,988	942	2.9	1.4
Michigan	-452	421	-873	0.1	-0.3
Minnesota	5,526	299	5,227	1.0	17.5
Mississippi	-6,262	138	-6,400	0.1	-2.5
Missouri	-1,647	467	-2,114	0.3	-1.5
Montana	-265	0	-265	0.0	-47.2
Nebraska	787	243	544	1.4	3.1
Nevada	3,451	436	3,015	2.0	14.1
New Hampshire	187	62	125	3.6	7.2
New Jersey	-654	3,364	-4,018	1.6	-1.9
New Mexico	-933	213	-1,146	3.0	-16.2
New York	-23,417	17,473	-40,890	3.1	-7.1
North Carolina	13,094	1,164	11,930	0.3	3.4
North Dakota	-301	60	-361	4.2	-25.2
Ohio	4,655	708	3,947	0.2	1.3
Oklahoma	-405	479	-884	0.7	-1.3
Oregon	1,174	245	929	2.1	7.9
Pennsylvania	-3,125	752	-3,877	0.3	-1.7
Rhode Island	513	514	-1	5.2	0.0
South Carolina	3,072	465	2,607	0.2	1.0
South Dakota	-241	148	-389	14.7	-38.7
Tennessee	4,023	567	3,456	0.3	1.7
Texas	3,983	2,837	1,146	0.6	0.2
Utah	108	173	-65	4.8	-1.8
Vermont	269	0	269	0.0	33.0
Virginia	17,590	2,448	15,142	0.9	5.6
Washington	2,494	699	1,795	1.7	4.5
West Virginia	-1,095	47	-1,142	0.4	-8.9
Wisconsin	7,577	100	7,477	0.1	9.4
Wyoming	-356	33	-389	3.6	-42.5

Table C-8: Immigration and Internal Migration Components of 1985-90 State Population Change:

Poverty Non-latino Black Children Ages 0-17, in Families

State	Migration Components			Rates per 100 1990 Population	
	Total Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration
Alabama	365	123	242	0.1	0.2
Alaska	-90	0	-90	0.0	-8.0
Arizona	152	18	134	0.2	1.4
Arkansas	-1,023	155	-1,178	0.3	-2.1
California	-473	1,405	-1,878	0.9	-1.2
Colorado	633	198	435	2.0	4.5
Connecticut	105	180	-75	1.0	-0.4
Delaware	49	64	-15	0.8	-0.2
District of Columbia	-1,955	56	-2,011	0.3	-10.4
Florida	6,411	3,821	2,590	2.0	1.4
Georgia	5,954	292	5,662	0.2	3.2
Hawaii	-436	0	-436	0.0	-50.3
Idaho	-96	0	-96	0.0	-480.0
Illinois	-14,874	279	-15,153	0.1	-7.9
Indiana	498	35	463	0.1	1.0
Iowa	700	93	607	1.4	9.2
Kansas	2,255	83	2,172	0.5	13.7
Kentucky	-209	93	-302	0.3	-1.0
Louisiana	-4,371	45	-4,416	0.0	-2.2
Maine	87	0	87	0.0	41.4
Maryland	489	400	89	0.7	0.2
Massachusetts	1,519	579	940	2.6	4.2
Michigan	2,810	65	2,745	0.0	1.7
Minnesota	3,889	128	3,761	0.8	24.5
Mississippi	-1,842	24	-1,866	0.0	-1.3
Missouri	-1,709	85	-1,794	0.1	-3.1
Montana	-81	0	-81	0.0	-119.1
Nebraska	614	0	614	0.0	8.0
Nevada	804	297	507	3.9	6.7
New Hampshire	-159	0	-159	0.0	-99.4
New Jersey	-3,349	295	-3,644	0.5	-6.0
New Mexico	90	30	60	1.3	2.7
New York	-9,153	4,453	-13,606	2.4	-7.2
North Carolina	6,715	75	6,640	0.1	5.2
North Dakota	25	0	25	0.0	55.6
Ohio	4,787	287	4,500	0.2	3.3
Oklahoma	-124	55	-179	0.2	-0.6
Oregon	383	178	205	4.3	4.9
Pennsylvania	-1,234	109	-1,343	0.1	-1.4
Rhode Island	100	151	-51	3.8	-1.3
South Carolina	1,781	102	1,679	0.1	1.6
South Dakota	-9	0	-9	0.0	-2.2
Tennessee	2,850	180	2,670	0.2	3.1
Texas	-890	582	-1,472	0.3	-0.8
Utah	103	17	86	1.2	6.1
Vermont	93	0	93	0.0	33.8
Virginia	5,374	351	5,023	0.4	6.1
Washington	1,563	174	1,389	1.6	12.8
West Virginia	-358	0	-358	0.0	-5.6
Wisconsin	6,698	0	6,698	0.0	14.9
Wyoming	96	0	96	0.0	28.2

Table C-9: Immigration and Internal Migration Components of 1985-90 State Population Change: Non-Poverty Non-latino Black Children Ages 0-17, in Families

State	Migration Components			Rates per 100 1990 Population	
	Total Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration
Alabama	-3,620	534	-4,154	0.4	-2.8
Alaska	246	58	188	1.0	3.3
Arizona	1,697	242	1,455	1.4	8.1
Arkansas	-1,765	123	-1,888	0.2	-3.6
California	6,435	2,874	3,561	0.9	1.1
Colorado	2,004	564	1,440	2.4	6.2
Connecticut	2,420	1,417	1,003	2.9	2.1
Delaware	1,492	55	1,437	0.3	7.8
District of Columbia	-12,157	265	-12,422	0.6	-28.5
Florida	21,673	7,064	14,609	2.6	5.3
Georgia	22,795	1,587	21,208	0.6	7.4
Hawaii	-309	229	-538	3.4	-8.1
Idaho	178	24	154	3.2	20.8
Illinois	-10,873	561	-11,434	0.2	-5.0
Indiana	112	308	-196	0.4	-0.3
Iowa	-422	67	-489	1.0	-7.1
Kansas	354	419	-65	1.8	-0.3
Kentucky	-1,636	288	-1,924	0.8	-5.1
Louisiana	-10,158	198	-10,356	0.1	-6.3
Maine	-60	57	-117	3.8	-7.8
Maryland	18,817	2,857	15,960	1.4	7.9
Massachusetts	1,411	1,409	2	3.0	0.0
Michigan	-3,262	356	-3,618	0.2	-2.0
Minnesota	1,637	171	1,466	1.2	10.1
Mississippi	-4,420	114	-4,534	0.1	-3.8
Missouri	62	382	-320	0.5	-0.4
Montana	-184	0	-184	0.0	-37.3
Nebraska	173	243	-70	2.5	-0.7
Nevada	2,647	139	2,508	1.0	18.3
New Hampshire	346	62	284	4.0	18.1
New Jersey	2,695	3,069	-374	2.0	-0.2
New Mexico	-1,023	183	-1,206	3.8	-25.0
New York	-14,264	13,020	-27,284	3.4	-7.1
North Carolina	6,379	1,089	5,290	0.5	2.3
North Dakota	-326	60	-386	4.3	-27.9
Ohio	-132	421	-553	0.3	-0.3
Oklahoma	-281	424	-705	1.1	-1.9
Oregon	791	67	724	0.9	9.5
Pennsylvania	-1,891	643	-2,534	0.5	-1.8
Rhode Island	413	363	50	6.2	0.9
South Carolina	1,291	363	928	0.2	0.6
South Dakota	-232	148	-380	25.0	-64.2
Tennessee	1,173	387	786	0.3	0.7
Texas	4,873	2,255	2,618	0.7	0.8
Utah	5	156	-151	7.3	-7.0
Vermont	176	0	176	0.0	32.6
Virginia	12,216	2,097	10,119	1.1	5.4
Washington	931	525	406	1.8	1.4
West Virginia	-737	47	-784	0.7	-12.2
Wisconsin	879	100	779	0.3	2.3
Wyoming	-452	33	-485	5.7	-84.2

Table C-10: Immigration and Internal Migration Components of 1985-90 State Population Change:

Latino Children Ages 0-17, in Families

State	Migration Components			Rates per 100 1990 Population	
	Total Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration
Alabama	1,137	414	723	5.9	10.3
Alaska	283	248	35	3.9	0.6
Arizona	17,440	9,295	8,145	4.0	3.5
Arkansas	996	339	657	5.5	10.6
California	112,368	123,618	-11,250	5.4	-0.5
Colorado	1,058	2,121	-1,063	1.6	-0.8
Connecticut	8,139	5,843	2,296	8.8	3.5
Delaware	146	140	6	3.2	0.1
District of Columbia	-729	1,160	-1,889	21.9	-35.6
Florida	76,318	44,133	32,185	13.0	9.5
Georgia	7,017	2,808	4,209	10.5	15.7
Hawaii	-1,031	408	-1,439	1.7	-6.0
Idaho	732	736	-4	3.8	0.0
Illinois	6,071	12,558	-6,487	4.4	-2.3
Indiana	1,102	726	376	2.3	1.2
Iowa	893	332	561	2.7	4.5
Kansas	2,370	764	1,606	2.3	4.9
Kentucky	146	321	-175	5.1	-2.8
Louisiana	-2,789	1,011	-3,800	4.4	-16.5
Maine	985	181	804	6.1	27.0
Maryland	7,115	3,423	3,692	10.8	11.6
Massachusetts	18,790	14,151	4,639	15.1	5.0
Michigan	3,716	1,265	2,451	1.9	3.6
Minnesota	2,718	369	2,349	1.9	12.1
Mississippi	-131	120	-251	2.8	-5.8
Missouri	2,184	628	1,556	3.3	8.1
Montana	37	106	-69	2.0	-1.3
Nebraska	147	151	-4	1.0	0.0
Nevada	8,249	2,694	5,555	7.5	15.4
New Hampshire	621	184	437	3.9	9.2
New Jersey	16,084	16,308	-224	8.5	-0.1
New Mexico	1,441	2,382	-941	1.3	-0.5
New York	-6,073	35,909	-41,982	6.5	-7.6
North Carolina	2,003	927	1,076	5.2	6.0
North Dakota	-119	75	-194	3.0	-7.8
Ohio	4,565	2,222	2,343	4.8	5.1
Oklahoma	-1,071	778	-1,849	2.5	-6.0
Oregon	4,345	1,654	2,691	4.2	6.8
Pennsylvania	10,398	6,435	3,963	8.6	5.3
Rhode Island	4,477	1,794	2,683	12.3	18.4
South Carolina	769	384	385	5.0	5.0
South Dakota	500	0	500	0.0	20.5
Tennessee	1,289	339	950	3.7	10.3
Texas	15,870	40,236	-24,366	2.9	-1.7
Utah	-61	1,131	-1,192	3.3	-3.5
Vermont	-12	72	-84	6.4	-7.4
Virginia	8,139	5,139	3,000	13.2	7.7
Washington	11,113	3,579	7,534	4.7	10.0
West Virginia	-359	0	-359	0.0	-16.8
Wisconsin	2,793	1,390	1,403	3.9	3.9
Wyoming	-1,084	104	-1,188	1.2	-13.3

Table C-11: Immigration and Internal Migration Components of 1985-90 State Population Change:

Poverty Latino Children Ages 0-17, in Families

State	Migration Components			Rates per 100 1990 Population	
	Total Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration
Alabama	388	51	337	2.9	19.0
Alaska	-480	38	-518	6.3	-85.6
Arizona	8,924	5,939	2,985	7.5	3.8
Arkansas	610	130	480	7.7	28.4
California	53,127	57,565	-4,438	9.3	-0.7
Colorado	2,418	1,215	1,203	2.8	2.7
Connecticut	3,539	2,807	732	10.3	2.7
Delaware	-27	34	-61	3.1	-5.5
District of Columbia	210	257	-47	18.3	-3.4
Florida	20,704	15,411	5,293	18.8	6.5
Georgia	2,054	943	1,111	15.2	17.9
Hawaii	-291	73	-364	1.9	-9.6
Idaho	734	560	174	8.9	2.8
Illinois	3,105	5,181	-2,076	7.3	-2.9
Indiana	265	224	41	3.3	0.6
Iowa	522	30	492	1.0	16.4
Kansas	353	443	-90	5.8	-1.2
Kentucky	150	104	46	7.8	3.5
Louisiana	-433	423	-856	8.2	-16.6
Maine	251	9	242	1.2	31.6
Maryland	1,384	624	760	19.1	23.3
Massachusetts	12,152	8,294	3,858	18.2	8.4
Michigan	1,779	462	1,317	2.3	6.4
Minnesota	1,823	107	1,716	1.7	27.3
Mississippi	74	0	74	0.0	6.6
Missouri	1,169	229	940	5.6	23.1
Montana	448	106	342	6.4	20.8
Nebraska	-340	16	-356	0.4	-9.1
Nevada	2,543	727	1,816	9.7	24.2
New Hampshire	188	17	171	2.1	21.5
New Jersey	4,462	6,064	-1,602	11.1	-2.9
New Mexico	2,902	1,572	1,330	2.5	2.1
New York	-1,404	13,970	-15,374	6.2	-6.8
North Carolina	1,117	237	880	5.3	19.6
North Dakota	-47	0	-47	0.0	-6.1
Ohio	2,717	1,361	1,356	9.4	9.3
Oklahoma	-486	459	-945	4.0	-8.3
Oregon	1,415	667	748	5.6	6.3
Pennsylvania	6,378	4,006	2,372	11.2	6.6
Rhode Island	2,422	908	1,514	15.9	26.5
South Carolina	94	63	31	4.6	2.3
South Dakota	208	0	208	0.0	23.2
Tennessee	334	111	223	4.9	9.9
Texas	15,428	23,577	-8,149	4.3	-1.5
Utah	-45	384	-429	4.5	-5.1
Vermont	-21	0	-21	0.0	-20.4
Virginia	746	627	119	14.5	2.8
Washington	5,303	2,184	3,119	8.9	12.7
West Virginia	20	0	20	0.0	3.3
Wisconsin	319	577	-258	5.1	-2.3
Wyoming	-365	54	-419	2.5	-19.2

Table C-12: Immigration and Internal Migration Components of 1985-90 State Population Change

Non-Poverty Latino Children Ages 0-17, in Families

State	Migration Components			Rates per 100 1990 Population	
	Total Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration
Alabama	749	363	386	6.9	7.4
Alaska	763	210	553	3.7	9.7
Arizona	8,516	3,356	5,160	2.2	3.4
Arkansas	386	209	177	4.7	3.9
California	59,241	66,053	-6,812	4.0	-0.4
Colorado	-1,360	906	-2,266	1.0	-2.4
Connecticut	4,600	3,036	1,564	7.8	4.0
Delaware	173	106	67	3.3	2.1
District of Columbia	-939	903	-1,842	23.1	-47.2
Florida	55,614	28,722	26,892	11.2	10.4
Georgia	4,963	1,865	3,098	9.1	15.1
Hawaii	-740	335	-1,075	1.6	-5.3
Idaho	-2	176	-178	1.4	-1.4
Illinois	2,966	7,377	-4,411	3.4	-2.0
Indiana	837	502	335	2.0	1.4
Iowa	371	302	69	3.2	0.7
Kansas	2,017	321	1,696	1.3	6.8
Kentucky	-4	217	-221	4.4	-4.5
Louisiana	-2,356	588	-2,944	3.3	-16.4
Maine	734	172	562	7.8	25.4
Maryland	5,731	2,799	2,932	9.8	10.3
Massachusetts	6,638	5,857	781	12.2	1.6
Michigan	1,937	803	1,134	1.7	2.4
Minnesota	895	262	633	2.0	4.8
Mississippi	-205	120	-325	3.7	-10.0
Missouri	1,015	399	616	2.6	4.0
Montana	-411	0	-411	0.0	-11.1
Nebraska	487	135	352	1.3	3.4
Nevada	5,706	1,967	3,739	6.9	13.1
New Hampshire	433	167	266	4.2	6.8
New Jersey	11,622	10,244	1,378	7.4	1.0
New Mexico	-1,461	810	-2,271	0.7	-1.9
New York	-4,669	21,939	-26,608	6.7	-8.2
North Carolina	886	690	196	5.2	1.5
North Dakota	-72	75	-147	4.4	-8.5
Ohio	1,848	861	987	2.7	3.1
Oklahoma	-585	319	-904	1.6	-4.6
Oregon	2,930	987	1,943	3.6	7.1
Pennsylvania	4,020	2,429	1,591	6.3	4.1
Rhode Island	2,055	886	1,169	10.0	13.1
South Carolina	675	321	354	5.1	5.7
South Dakota	292	0	292	0.0	18.9
Tennessee	955	228	727	3.3	10.5
Texas	442	16,659	-16,217	2.0	-1.9
Utah	-16	747	-763	2.9	-3.0
Vermont	9	72	-63	7.0	-6.1
Virginia	7,393	4,512	2,881	13.1	8.3
Washington	5,810	1,395	4,415	2.7	8.6
West Virginia	-379	0	-379	0.0	-24.7
Wisconsin	2,474	813	1,661	3.3	6.7
Wyoming	-719	50	-769	0.7	-11.3

Table C-13: Immigration and Internal Migration Components of 1985-90 State Population Change:

Asian Children Ages 0-17, in Families

State	Migration Components			Rates per 100 1990 Population	
	Total Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration
Alabama	81	840	-759	15.3	-13.8
Alaska	292	546	-254	9.6	-4.5
Arizona	1,369	1,330	39	10.2	0.3
Arkansas	85	664	-579	19.9	-17.3
California	108,444	83,448	24,996	11.9	3.6
Colorado	797	2,160	-1,363	13.3	-8.4
Connecticut	1,462	1,630	-168	13.9	-1.4
Delaware	353	240	113	12.1	5.7
District of Columbia	-705	319	-1,024	30.7	-98.6
Florida	8,185	4,540	3,645	12.5	10.0
Georgia	5,292	4,207	1,085	20.9	5.4
Hawaii	1,648	4,605	-2,957	3.4	-2.2
Idaho	-251	124	-375	4.5	-13.7
Illinois	3,166	7,746	-4,580	10.7	-6.4
Indiana	1,651	1,429	222	15.1	2.3
Iowa	723	1,574	-851	20.3	-11.0
Kansas	-715	1,113	-1,828	12.4	-20.4
Kentucky	700	655	45	16.0	1.1
Louisiana	-1,499	939	-2,438	8.4	-21.8
Maine	345	190	155	8.2	6.7
Maryland	6,768	5,411	1,357	15.6	3.9
Massachusetts	6,600	5,763	837	15.8	2.3
Michigan	3,574	5,196	-1,622	16.0	-5.0
Minnesota	5,559	6,345	-786	19.0	-2.4
Mississippi	-156	381	-537	9.8	-13.8
Missouri	-328	1,361	-1,689	12.2	-15.2
Montana	-111	94	-205	8.6	-18.8
Nebraska	-119	384	-503	9.2	-12.0
Nevada	1,450	1,370	80	16.7	1.0
New Hampshire	812	167	645	6.3	24.5
New Jersey	17,922	11,675	6,247	15.7	8.4
New Mexico	-494	471	-965	13.7	-28.2
New York	12,265	23,525	-11,260	15.5	-7.4
North Carolina	3,338	2,466	872	19.0	6.7
North Dakota	-37	110	-147	19.1	-25.6
Ohio	2,605	3,801	-1,196	15.9	-5.0
Oklahoma	-463	872	-1,335	10.8	-16.5
Oregon	1,805	1,635	170	9.5	1.0
Pennsylvania	4,646	4,763	-117	13.2	-0.3
Rhode Island	1,519	1,115	404	19.4	7.0
South Carolina	395	807	-412	16.5	-8.4
South Dakota	-140	91	-231	9.7	-24.6
Tennessee	1,467	1,725	-258	19.9	-3.0
Texas	6,842	9,589	-2,747	11.3	-3.2
Utah	-604	819	-1,423	7.9	-13.8
Vermont	371	229	142	17.3	10.7
Virginia	6,787	6,372	415	16.6	1.1
Washington	10,187	7,596	2,591	13.4	4.6
West Virginia	97	140	-43	5.7	-1.7
Wisconsin	4,171	5,247	-1,076	25.5	-5.2
Wyoming	-289	43	-332	11.7	-90.5

Table C-14: Immigration and Internal Migration Components of 1985-90 State Population Change:

Poverty Asian Children Ages 0-17, in Families

State	Migration Components			Rates per 100 1990 Population	
	Total Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration
Alabama	-195	131	-326	15.3	-38.0
Alaska	-120	12	-132	16.4	-180.8
Arizona	347	488	-141	26.5	-7.6
Arkansas	191	275	-84	47.2	-14.4
California	37,490	27,662	9,828	20.2	7.2
Colorado	295	903	-608	31.5	-21.2
Connecticut	78	86	-8	21.0	-2.0
Delaware	87	87	0	66.4	0.0
District of Columbia	12	70	-58	53.0	-43.9
Florida	1,213	1,012	201	25.7	5.1
Georgia	342	880	-538	39.5	-24.1
Hawaii	66	823	-757	5.3	-4.8
Idaho	-103	40	-143	14.3	-51.1
Illinois	705	1,797	-1,092	28.7	-17.4
Indiana	268	366	-98	39.1	-10.5
Iowa	-34	657	-691	40.5	-42.5
Kansas	-527	601	-1,128	35.0	-65.7
Kentucky	47	132	-85	31.9	-20.5
Louisiana	81	627	-546	18.2	-15.8
Maine	98	80	18	42.3	9.5
Maryland	1,258	1,015	243	42.5	10.2
Massachusetts	2,932	2,056	876	23.9	10.2
Michigan	1,063	1,765	-702	37.4	-14.9
Minnesota	3,987	3,796	191	30.6	1.5
Mississippi	155	60	95	4.0	6.4
Missouri	351	447	-96	21.0	-4.5
Montana	87	94	-7	57.0	-4.2
Nebraska	138	126	12	17.1	1.6
Nevada	530	544	-14	57.4	-1.5
New Hampshire	193	122	71	40.8	23.7
New Jersey	1,347	1,569	-222	41.4	-5.9
New Mexico	-489	48	-537	12.3	-137.7
New York	3,987	5,602	-1,615	28.4	-8.2
North Carolina	823	513	310	27.9	16.9
North Dakota	9	0	9	0.0	10.6
Ohio	681	1,189	-508	45.3	-19.3
Oklahoma	-49	289	-338	25.5	-29.9
Oregon	358	618	-260	18.5	-7.8
Pennsylvania	1,848	1,612	236	24.1	3.5
Rhode Island	716	583	133	32.2	7.3
South Carolina	132	204	-72	37.2	-13.1
South Dakota	24	24	0	6.3	0.0
Tennessee	185	423	-238	32.3	-18.2
Texas	1,505	2,530	-1,025	20.8	-8.4
Utah	-614	429	-1,043	21.1	-51.4
Vermont	104	16	88	11.4	62.9
Virginia	574	846	-272	43.6	-14.0
Washington	3,340	2,730	610	25.9	5.8
West Virginia	-196	0	-196	0.0	-111.4
Wisconsin	4,607	3,938	669	36.4	6.2
Wyoming	-10	0	-10	0.0	-11.5

Table C-15: Immigration and Internal Migration Components of 1985-90 State Population Change:

Non-poverty Asian Children Ages 0-17, in Families

State	Migration Components			Rates per 100 1990 Population	
	Total Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration	Migration From Abroad	Internal Migration
Alabama	276	709	-433	15.3	-9.3
Alaska	412	534	-122	9.5	-2.2
Arizona	1,022	842	180	7.5	1.6
Arkansas	-106	389	-495	14.1	-17.9
California	70,954	55,786	15,168	9.9	2.7
Colorado	502	1,257	-755	9.4	-5.6
Connecticut	1,384	1,544	-160	13.6	-1.4
Delaware	266	153	113	8.2	6.1
District of Columbia	-717	249	-966	27.5	-106.5
Florida	6,972	3,528	3,444	10.9	10.6
Georgia	4,950	3,327	1,623	18.6	9.1
Hawaii	1,582	3,782	-2,200	3.2	-1.9
Idaho	-148	84	-232	3.4	-9.4
Illinois	2,461	5,949	-3,488	9.0	-5.3
Indiana	1,383	1,063	320	12.4	3.7
Iowa	757	917	-160	15.0	-2.6
Kansas	-188	512	-700	7.1	-9.7
Kentucky	653	523	130	14.2	3.5
Louisiana	-1,580	312	-1,892	4.0	-24.4
Maine	247	110	137	5.1	6.4
Maryland	5,510	4,396	1,114	13.6	3.4
Massachusetts	3,668	3,707	-39	13.3	-0.1
Michigan	2,511	3,431	-920	12.3	-3.3
Minnesota	1,572	2,549	-977	12.1	-4.7
Mississippi	-311	321	-632	13.3	-26.2
Missouri	-679	914	-1,593	10.2	-17.7
Montana	-198	0	-198	0.0	-21.5
Nebraska	-257	258	-515	7.5	-14.9
Nevada	920	826	94	11.4	1.3
New Hampshire	619	45	574	1.9	24.6
New Jersey	16,575	10,106	6,469	14.4	9.2
New Mexico	-5	423	-428	13.9	-14.1
New York	8,278	17,923	-9,645	13.6	-7.3
North Carolina	2,515	1,953	562	17.5	5.0
North Dakota	-46	110	-156	22.4	-31.8
Ohio	1,924	2,612	-688	12.3	-3.2
Oklahoma	-414	583	-997	8.4	-14.3
Oregon	1,447	1,017	430	7.3	3.1
Pennsylvania	2,798	3,151	-353	10.7	-1.2
Rhode Island	803	532	271	13.5	6.9
South Carolina	263	603	-340	13.9	-7.8
South Dakota	-164	67	-231	12.0	-41.3
Tennessee	1,282	1,302	-20	17.6	-0.3
Texas	5,337	7,059	-1,722	9.7	-2.4
Utah	10	390	-380	4.7	-4.6
Vermont	267	213	54	17.9	4.5
Virginia	6,213	5,526	687	15.2	1.9
Washington	6,847	4,866	1,981	10.5	4.3
West Virginia	293	140	153	6.1	6.7
Wisconsin	-436	1,309	-1,745	13.5	-17.9
Wyoming	-279	43	-322	15.4	-115.0