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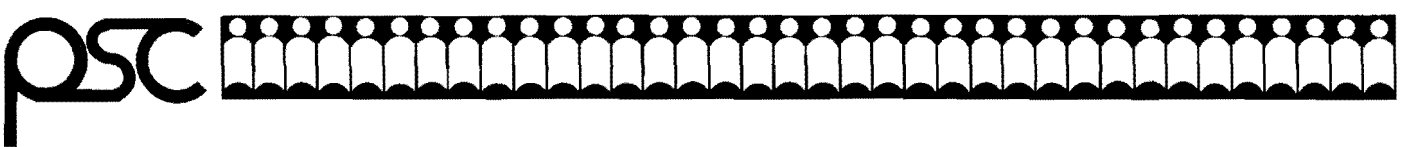

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ABSTRACT

The intense scrutiny given to post-1965 immigration has focused primarily on its near term economic consequences for native-born workers, taxpayers and government programs. These debates have largely overlooked an equally important long-term consequence for the nation: the sharper *social and demographic division* that current immigration is creating across the national geographic landscape.

This analysis presents evidence for the 1990-95 period which confirms a continuation of separate immigration and domestic migration patterns that portend a "demographic balkanization" of the US, across broad regions and metropolitan areas. These separate patterns consist of:

(1) Highly focused state and metropolitan area destinations of immigrants, whose race-ethnic, and skill-level profiles differ sharply from the rest of the population;

(2) Much different migration patterns among domestic migrants, who gravitate to states and metropolitan areas that are not attracting immigrants;

(3) An apparent "immigrant push" of domestic out-migrants away from High Immigration areas, that is most evident for less skilled and lower income long-term residents.

In addition to documenting these separate patterns, this analysis identifies 10 High Immigration Metropolitan Areas, which attracted over two-thirds of all US immigrant growth over both the 1985-90, and 1990-95 periods. They are home to more than 60 percent of all foreign-born residents but less than 25 percent of total US residents. Nine of the 10 have lost domestic migrants for part or all of the 1985-95 decade. A separate set of metropolitan areas have grown primarily from domestic migration over the 1985-90 and 1990-95 periods. Domestic migrants are also dominating the 1990-95 growth in smaller metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas.

A 1995 statistical portrait and projections to the year 2020 illustrate the impending "balkanization" scenario. The 10 High Immigration areas are already distinct in their multicultural profile and in their highly bifurcated race-class structure. The remainder of the country is becoming divided into largely black-white areas in the South Atlantic region, growing via internal migration; and older, whiter, more stagnant areas scattered elsewhere. These distinctions will become sharp if current immigration and domestic migration patterns continue. They will reshape social, racial and political cleavages in fundamental ways. Hence, greater attention to these consequences in the current immigration debate would be well advised.

NOTE: Immigration and Net Internal Migration components of all states and metropolitan areas for 1985-90 and 1990-95, compiled by the author, are listed in the Appendix tables of this Report.

Dataset used: 1990 US Census special migration tabulations: 1990-95 US Census Bureau Postcensal estimates; 1991-94 Current Population Surveys; Internal Revenue Service, Migration Data for years 1992-93, 1993-94.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES, MAPS AND FIGURES

LIST OF APPENDIX TABLES

Immigration, Internal Out-Movement, and Demographic Balkanization in America: New Evidence for the 90s

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INTRODUCTION

The impacts of post-1965 immigration to the United States have come under a great deal of recent scrutiny by commentators (e.g., Brimelow, 1995; Chavez, 1990), and academics (e.g., Briggs, 1992; Borjas, 1994; Simon, 1996) as well as a bipartisan federal commission (Martin, 1993). Provisions put in place with the 1965 policy along with smaller revisions in 1986 and 1990 have dramatically transformed the scope of immigration over the past three decades (Martin and Midgley, 1994). Because the new immigration is heavily drawn from developing-country origins in Latin America and Asia, and is disproportionately represented by less well-off and relatively unskilled populations, the current debate has focused primarily on its economic consequences for native-born workers, tax payers, and government programs.

An equally important impact, which is given much less emphasis in current debates, involves the social and demographic division that this immigration is creating across the national geographic landscape. This separation is evident from a series of analyses conducted from detailed 1990 census migration statistics (Frey, 1994, 1995a, 1995b, 1995c) which indicate that: (1) Most recent immigrants still locate in a small number of traditional port-of-entry states and metropolitan areas; (2) Most internal, domestic migrants locate in different destinations than those attracting recent immigrants; and (3) There is an accentuated out-migration "flight" of less-skilled internal migrants away from high immigration areas.

These migration patterns portend an emergent "demographic balkanization" across broad regions of the country (Frey, 1995b). Under this scenario, areas where the immigration component dominates demographic change will become increasingly multicultural, younger and more bifurcated in their race and class structures. Other parts of the country, whose growth is more dependent on internal migration flows, will become far less multicultural in their demographic makeup and become separated, as well, in other social, demographic and political dimensions.

What is new about this balkanization scenario is its geographic scope. Historically, new immigrant and other race and ethnic groups have become segregated across neighborhoods or between central cities and suburbs (Lieberson, 1963; White, 1987). However, the emergence of entire metropolitan area or labor market regions that are distinct in their race, ethnic and demographic makeup -- from the rest of the country -- introduces a new dimension.

While this balkanization scenario is strongly suggested by the detailed 1990 census migration analyses, its emergence depends on the continuation of these selective migration patterns. The present paper reviews evidence for the first half of the 1990s in order to update those earlier studies. While immigration continues to focus on traditional port-of-entry metropolitan areas, internal migration is again directed largely

to different parts of the country -- responding to the geographic impacts of the early 1990s recession and new employment gains in the Rocky Mountain and Southwest States. There is also evidence of a continued immigrant "push" on domestic out-migration in the first half of the 1990s decade, which is, again, accentuated among low-income and less-skilled residents.

The two sections that follow contrast the distinctive destinations for immigrants and internal migrants for both the last half of the 1980s and first half of the 1990s, and evaluate immigration as a "push" on selective out migration, while discussing specific patterns for California. The final section of the paper focuses more broadly on the demographic balkanization which continues to emerge across metropolitan areas, and broad regions of the United States. The state of this balkanization is examined for the mid-1990s, along with projections for the year 2020.

IMMIGRANT MAGNETS AND DOMESTIC MIGRANT MAGNETS

Central to the discussion of a demographic balkanization created by separate immigration and internal migration patterns is the distinction between the regions or types of areas that are gaining from immigration and those gaining from internal migration. The distinction is explained by the different motivations for these two types of migration. A long literature suggests that immigration from foreign countries tends to occur in "chains" which link family members and friends to common destinations (Massey et al., 1994; Pedraza and Rumbaut, 1996). This is especially the case for lower-skilled immigrants who are much more dependent on their family and friends to link them into informal job networks in traditional port-of-entry areas. Internal migrants, on the other hand, tend to be less constrained in their destinations and more apt to respond to "pushes" and "pulls" of the labor market, as well as other amenities, which occasionally shift in response to economic cycles, and global economic forces (Long, 1988; Gober, 1993). For most of this century, the port-of-entry areas for immigrants were also attractive employment centers for internal migrants, so that these areas grew from both sources of migration. However, this is not the case in the past decade, as is indicated below.

While both immigrants and internal migrants tend to be attracted to different kinds of places, there is also the aforementioned immigrant "push" effect to consider. For a variety of reasons that may be associated with the increased economic and social costs of living in a high immigration environment, previous studies have documented a selective out-migration of low income and less skilled workers that are correlated with immigration itself (Walker et al., 1992; Filer, 1992; White and Hunter, 1993; and Frey, 1995b, 1995c). This so-called "push" effect will be discussed in more detail later. We begin by presenting an overall discussion of how immigration and internal migrants are attracted to different "magnets" at the geographic levels of States, metropolitan areas, and non-metropolitan territory.

Migration Classification of States -- 1990-95

Because internal migrants are attracted to different destinations than the traditional port-of-entry States of immigrants, it is possible to classify High Immigration States into "High Immigration States" and "High Internal Migration States." The former represent States which receive the largest number of immigrants but where immigration is not overwhelmed by internal migration. The latter represents States which receive the greatest number of internal migrants and where internal migration substantially dominates immigration as a component of change.

Table 1 presents the High Immigration States and High Internal Migration States as defined by the migration patterns of the 1990-95 period, and as defined by the 1985-90 period.[1] High Immigration States are the same for both periods and include the port-of-entry States: California, New York, Texas, Illinois, New Jersey, and Massachusetts. The High Internal Migration States which attract more than 200,000 net internal migrants, differ over the two five-year periods, however. (Note: Florida is included in this group because its internal migration contribution substantially exceeds its immigration contribution.)

(Table 1 here)

Florida and Georgia appear at the top of this list for both periods. It is clear that the States in the South Atlantic region and Mountain and Pacific region are attractive to internal migrants during each period. Some Mountain States, such as Colorado, suffered declines in the late 1980s but rebounded in the early 1990s (Miller, 1994). In fact, the western States, in general, were more prominent in attracting internal migrants in the early 1990s (Spiers, 1995). (see Map 1)

(Map 1 here)

What is most important to notice from these classification schemes is that most of the High Immigration States show negative gains for internal migrants during both periods, suggesting that employment or many attractions for them lie elsewhere -- along with a possible immigration "push" for reasons discussed above. Of course, favorable economic conditions can also *attract* internal migrants to these States which was the case for California in the late 1980s and Texas in the early 1990s. In some respects, these States are "mirror images" of each other for these two periods. For Texas, hard times in the oil and gas industries during the late 1980s rebounded as the economy diversified in the early 1990s (Jennings, 1994). California's economy stumbled badly during the 1989-92 recession and the early 90s' defense cutbacks (Bolton, 1993; Gabriel, Mattey, and Wascher, 1995; Center for the New West, 1996). Yet, evidence discussed below suggests that some of this out-migration may also be attributed to an immigrant "push" effect. These pushes were evident during each respective State's "good" period, (1985-90 for California, and 1990-95 for Texas), as well.

The same trends are apparent when looking at the rates of internal migration for High Immigration States and High Internal Migration States, respectively (see Figure 1 and left panel of Table 3). While California and Texas each reversed the directions of their net internal migration, each of the other High Immigration States showed fairly consistent net domestic out-migration over both periods. Among the High Internal Migration States, Nevada continues to show an extraordinarily high rate of domestic migration gain. The increased attraction of western States is apparent from the strong gains for Arizona, and the turnaround, since the late 1980s, for Colorado. While the South Atlantic States continue to draw internal migrants, the rates of gain to Georgia and North Carolina remain at the late 1980s levels, and Florida's rate of gain has tapered off. Yet, each of the High Internal Migration States are growing rapidly in terms of aggregate numbers and rates, with domestic migration dominating international migration as a source of growth.

(Figure 1 here)

Migration Classification of Metro Areas -- 1990-95

Unlike States, metropolitan areas conform more closely to the concept of the labor market or community in the broad sense. They are probably the most appropriate geographic units for examining the migration patterns. Yet, as with States, we find a fairly clear distinction between the "magnets" for recent immigrants to the US, and those that attract internal migrants (see Table 2). Furthermore, the High Immigration Metros constitute the same set of places for both periods of analysis, while the High Internal Migration Metros -- following the patterns for States -- change in accordance with geographic fluctuations in the economy.

(Table 2 here)

The 10 High Immigration Metros dominate as destinations for international migrants over both periods (attracting 67 percent and 69 percent of all immigrants in 1985-90, and 1990-95). Most of these are traditional port-of-entry areas for US immigrants, with metros such as San Diego, Houston and Dallas ascending to this role since the 1965 immigration policy served to draw a larger number of immigrants from Mexico. Washington, DC, as the nation's capital, draws a somewhat more diverse array of immigrants, in terms of origins and skills, than most of the other port-of-entry areas on this list (Muller, 1996).

Another parallel with the State-level analysis is that most of these High Immigration Metros sustain negligible or negative net internal migration over both periods. The shift to a metropolitan area level analysis makes plain that Miami should be treated differently from the rest of Florida as its population gains are plainly dominated by immigration. Still, the net domestic migration levels and rates (see Table 3, right panel) tend to fluctuate across most of these areas between the late 1980s and early 1990s, in part, reflecting changing economic circumstances.

(Table 3 here)

The shifts are again most dramatic for metropolitan areas in California and Texas. Los Angeles was especially hard hit during the early 1990s through a combination of recessions, defense cutbacks, and a variety of natural disasters. Already losing net migrants in the late 1980s, this pattern accelerated during the 1992-95 period (see Figure 2). San Diego, the single High Immigration Metro which grew substantially from internal migration over the late 1980s, was exceptionally hard-hit by employment losses, leading to a sharp reversal in its domestic migrations. San Francisco was somewhat less affected than the southern California metros but still exhibited higher domestic migration losses in the early 1990s.

(Figure 2 here)

Of the two Texas' High Immigration Metros, Houston displayed the biggest domestic migration reversal. Partially affected by the late 1980s' petroleum-related declines, its economy rebounded in the early 1990s, leading to domestic migration gains over the first three years of the decade (see Figure 2). Dallas, which receives the lowest number of immigrants of the High Immigration Metros, showed more consistent domestic migration gains over the late 1980s and early 1990s. Its more diversified economic base was able to weather the late 1980s' economic downturns which more severely affected Houston.

All of the other High Immigration Metros showed a negative domestic net migration over the early 1990s. New York and Chicago, the two largest non-California ports-of-entry, showed consistently high net out-migration levels over the 1985-95 period. Miami's modest domestic gains of the late 1980s turned to losses for part of the early 1990s, whereas Washington, DC sustained more consistent although modest losses over the 1990-95 period. Finally, Boston's domestic net out-migration was most pronounced in the first years of the 1990s, reflecting the area's employment declines.

While it is clear that the trends in domestic migration for the High Immigration Metros are shaped by changing economic circumstances imposed by recessions and industry-specific growth patterns, the most dominant of these areas (Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Chicago) show a consistent net out-migration vis-a-vis other parts of the US over the 1985-95 period; and the rest (with the exception of San Diego prior to the 1990s' defense cutbacks) display fluctuating levels of either declines or modest gains. These patterns are in accordance with the view that immigration itself exerts some impact on domestic migration patterns, irrespective of the current economic conditions.

Consistent with the late 1980s' to early 1990s' regional fluctuations discussed earlier, most of the High Internal Migration Metros differ for each of these periods. (These are defined as metros with greatest numerical net internal migration gains over the period, where internal migration substantially dominates immigration as a component of population growth).[2] The ascendancy of the non-California Pacific and Mountain region metros is apparent from the improved rankings of Las Vegas, Phoenix, Portland, as well as the new inclusion of Denver on the 1990-95 list (Table 2). This, in part, reflects the re-emergence of this region due to the wider dissemination of industries involved with computers, telecommunications, and entertainment/recreation (Labich, 1994). It also explains the inclusion of Austin as the single Texas area classed as a High Internal Migration Metro. Despite the resurgence of these Western and Southwestern areas, South Atlantic region metros continue to attract internal migrants from other parts of the country. Atlanta continues to gain the largest number of domestic migrants of any metro in the US and North Carolina areas, Raleigh and Charlotte, Florida metros, Orlando, Tampa, and West Palm Beach and Nashville, TN continue to attract large numbers of domestic migrants. Corporate relocations to more pro-business environments, the growth of new knowledge-based industries around universities, and the attraction of these warmer States for northern retirees all help to explain the growth of these areas for domestic migrants (Labich, 1995; Longino, 1995).

Dispersed Regional and Nonmetro Destinations

Separate immigrant and domestic "magnet" metros, just reviewed, are part of the story of how current migration patterns may be laying the groundwork for more balkanized demographic structures emerging across different labor market community areas. Another perspective can be gained by focusing on how these two types of migration differ in their broad regional destinations, and across the metropolitan and non-metropolitan continuum. Historically, immigrants have been prone to focus primarily on large metropolitan areas and, as discussed above, this is the case through the early 1990s. However, since the early 1970s the overall population of the US has gone through various stages of dispersement -- both regionally away from the Northeast and Midwest census regions toward the "Sun Belt" -- and toward smaller sized and even non-metropolitan areas (Long and Nucci, 1995). While over three-quarters of Americans reside in metropolitan areas, and half live in metros with more than one million population (mostly in the suburbs), early 1990s statistics suggest a continuation of population dispersal, first observed in the 1970s (Johnson and Beale, 1995). This

raises the question: Is the recent dispersal across regions and toward smaller areas a product of just domestic migration?

The attractions of smaller areas, particularly in the western region, have been extolled in popular accounts (Newsweek, 1995) and by commentary which suggests that urban out-migrants, especially from fast-growing multi-ethnic areas, are searching for the life styles in smaller, idyllic and slower-paced "Valhallas" (Kotkin, 1996). Of course, economic shifts, be they in small manufacturing, recreation or the ability to exist via telecommuting must be put in place before any widespread population dispersal can occur. Evidence from the early 1990s shows that non-metropolitan employment growth has gained on that in the metropolitan part of the country (Fuguitt and Beale, 1995), lending support for some dispersal. Whatever the motivations, the migration data shown in Table 4 confirm that there is a dispersal toward smaller and non-metropolitan areas in the first half of the 1990s, and that it is dominated by internal migrants. Moreover, those parts of the country which exhibit the highest internal migration gains exhibit some of the lowest gains via immigration. These include non-metropolitan territory in the West, as well as smaller metropolitan areas and non-metropolitan territory in the South. Among geographic divisions, the Mountain census division in the West shows the highest rate of growth and counterbalances the sharp decline in the Pacific division. Clearly, there is a redistribution away from the larger metropolitan areas in California that is rippling out into the smaller, non-metropolitan territory in other parts of the West.

(Table 4 here)

The above review makes plain that the State, metropolitan area, regional and non-metropolitan destinations of domestic migrants differ sharply from those of recent immigrants. Very different sets of State and metropolitan area "magnets" for each group, as well as renewed domestic migration dispersal to smaller-sized places and less-developed regions, are further evidence that these two migration processes remain distinct.

THE "PUSH EFFECT" OF IMMIGRATION

The different destinations of immigrants and internal migrants reflect, in large part, the different motivations each has toward following social ties and informal networks, on the one hand, and behaving somewhat more "economically rational" on the other. Yet, our earlier research based on the 1990 census indicates that immigration provides the impetus for at least some of the domestic out-movement from High Immigration States and High Immigration Metro areas. This "immigrant push"[3] even appeared to be evident for areas which were doing relatively well economically and were *attracting* domestic migrants among demographic groups which were less affected by immigrants (e.g., college graduates who moved into California during the State's relatively prosperous 1985-90 period, while less-educated domestic migrants were moving out).

It is, in fact, the uniqueness of the population groups that move away from High Immigration States and Metros that strongly suggests an "immigrant push" effect is working. Unlike more conventional migration which tends to overly select college graduates to areas with the most well-paying or fast-growing employment opportunities (Lansing and Mueller, 1964; Long, 1988), there was a unique and fairly consistent pattern of out-migration among high school graduates, high school dropouts, and lower income residents away from most High Immigration Metropolitan areas (Frey, 1995b) and High Immigration States (Frey, 1994 1995a, 1995d) for the 1985-90 period. A

similar "downwardly selective" out-migration pattern from such areas is evident for the 1975-80 period, as well (Walker, Ellis and Barff, 1992; Filer, 1992).

A possible connection between immigration and this unique outward selectivity is consistent with a number of explanations. Relatively low-skilled immigrants provide competition with less well-educated long-term and native-born residents for jobs and, therefore, they serve to bid down their wages and take away employment opportunities (Borjas, 1994). Second, longer-term residents may hold the perception, correctly or not, that the new immigrants contribute to a variety of social costs including higher crime rates, reduced services or increased taxes which imply greater out-of-pocket expenses for middle class residents. Indeed, patterns of public support for California's 1994 state-wide referendum on Proposition 187, which would restrict *illegal* immigrants' access to a variety of State services (Martin, 1995), suggests that the perceived immigrant burden is fairly widespread. Finally, there is the possible race and ethnic prejudice factor, which has long been known to affect local moves across neighborhoods and between cities and suburbs, when earlier immigrant waves entered cities. It is conceivable that the increased multi-ethnic presence that now encompasses entire metropolitan areas, and most neighborhoods within them, could precipitate some of the metropolitan-wide out-migration in High Immigration Metros (Tilove and Hallinan, 1993; Frey and Tilove, 1995).

Further confirmation that immigration exerts an independent "push effect" on internal migration draws from a series of multivariate analyses of 1985-90 net internal migration for metropolitan areas (Frey, 1995b) and for States (Frey, 1995c). These studies show that, when other relevant economic and amenity variables are added to the analysis, immigration exerts significant independent effect on net domestic out-migration which is strongest for persons in poverty and for persons with less than a college education, as well as elderly aged 65 and over (in the metropolitan area analysis). These latter studies were followed up with a more rigorous analysis of the migration process among low-income inter-State migrants, which separates the explanation of migration departures from a State, from the explanation of migrants' destination choices (Frey et al., 1996). This study provides strong evidence that immigration's impact on the inter-state migration process is more pronounced in affecting departure from a State (i. e., the decision to move) than in affecting the migrants' destination selection. It lends support to the view that immigration serves as a "push" rather than as a reduced "pull" for domestic migration to High Immigration States.

Studies using similar kinds of analysis techniques for migration over the late 1970s (Walker, Ellis, and Barff, 1992; Filer, 1972; White and Hunter, 1993; White and Imai, 1994) and for the 1980s (White and Liang, 1994) show general but not uniformly consistent support for an "immigration push" effect on the internal out-migration of less-skilled residents. One study, to date, which raises a question about the general immigrant push effect on lower-skilled internal migration was conducted by Barff and Ellis (1995). It shows general support for this kind of effect in the late 1970s but inconsistent results for the late 1980s.

With this background, we move on to examine the extent to which the "immigrant push" effect is still operating in the 1990-95 period. Because detailed census migration statistics are not available for this period, a much more limited examination of this question will have to suffice. First, we conduct a multivariate analysis of the immigrant push effect on metropolitan-area net migration over the 1985-90 period and 1990-95 period to see if similar results obtain. Second, we assemble migration data from the US Census Bureau's Annual Current Population Survey for the

six High Immigration States, to see if the unique migrant selectivity patterns, observed for these States in the late 1980s, still hold for the early 1990s -- even though their broad economic circumstances have been altered.

Immigration's Relationship to Internal Migration

To determine whether the "immigrant push" continues to exert an effect on domestic migration over the early 1990s, we conduct separate multivariate analyses for each period, 1985-90, and 1990-95. These analyses focus on the 136 metro areas with populations greater than 250,000. In each period's analysis, we attempt to account for metropolitan area variations in the net internal migration rate, by evaluating the influence of several metropolitan area attributes.

These attributes for the 1985-90 (or 1990-95) analyses include the metropolitan area's unemployment rate for 1988 (or 1993), per capita income for 1988 (or 1993), percent change in the area's employment over the period 1985-88 (or 1990-93) and a geographical region classification (categories for the Northeast, South, and West census regions where the Midwest census region represents the omitted category).

In addition to these attributes, each period's equation also includes the immigration rate defined as the number of immigrants over the period (1985-90, or 1990-95), divided by the beginning of period population. As indicated above, it is anticipated that the immigration rate will exhibit a negative relationship with the net internal migration rate, when other metropolitan attributes are taken into account.

The analyses for each period are shown in Table 5. As expected, the immigration rate shows a significant negative independent relationship with net internal migration for both periods. It is noteworthy that this relationship is even stronger for the first half of the 1990s than in the latter half of the 1980s. Unfortunately, because sufficient data are not available since the 1990 census, it is not possible to examine these relationships specifically for less-educated, low-income, or low-skilled workers. The earlier analyses for the late 1980s show the relationship to be especially strong for these groups for reasons discussed above.

(Table 5 here)

The results of the analysis also show a very strong positive effect for employment growth over both periods, and a strong positive effect for income over the early 1990s. An unanticipated result is the significant positive relationship between unemployment and migration over both periods. Among the regional categories a consistent effect is shown for net in-movement to the South and West over both the late 1980s and early 1990s. In sum, this fairly straightforward exercise provides evidence that the negative impact of immigration on domestic migration continues to hold in the early 1990s.

Unique Out-Migration from High Immigration States

We now examine available evidence for the first half of the 1990s, to see if the unique selectivity pattern of domestic net out-migration from High Immigration States continues to persist. Again, it is not possible to undertake the detailed analysis of demographic subgroups, for areas (States or metropolitan areas) that was conducted for the 1985-90 (Frey, 1995b, 1995c) with decennial census migration data. However, it is possible to compile reasonably comparable rates over the first four years of the 1990s, using the "migration one-year ago" question from the US Census Bureau's Annual Current Population Survey. The rates for the 1990-94 period can be compiled by adding the net migration components for each year, and computing a rate based on the average mid-year population over the period. These rates, along with comparable rates for the 1985-90 period (from the census) appear in Table 6.

(Table 6 here)

The unique out-migration patterns shown for High Immigration States is generally apparent for both the late 1980s and early 1990s. That is, there is a generally higher rate of net out-migration for persons with "less select" demographic attributes -- those with less than college educations, and those with incomes below poverty. Also, consistent with findings from the earlier period, selectivity is more pronounced for the non-Latino white populations of these States than for the overall populations. (Sample sizes preclude our conducting analyses specific to blacks, or providing overall measures for Latinos and Asians.)

The rates shown for the State of New Jersey provide the best prototype of this analysis. Here, persons in poverty, and especially white persons in poverty, are most apt to leave the State. For example, in the early 1990s, New Jersey's poverty population showed a net out-migration of 8.3 percent versus only 2.6 percent for the non-poverty population. Similar results obtained when comparing the migration of persons with only high school educations or less than high school educations, with those who are college graduates. (e. g., white persons with less than high school educations left New Jersey at a rate of 3.3 percent over the early 1990s compared with less than a one-percent net out-movement among college graduates.)

This general pattern of net out-migration is unlike the typical "circulation of elites" characterization that is typically applied to inter-State or inter-metropolitan migration (Frey, 1979, 1995b). Usually, States that are losing migrants, because they are undergoing economic downturns, lose them disproportionately among their college-graduate or more well-off segments of the younger population. In like manner, States which are gaining internal migrants gain them disproportionately from these groups. The unique pattern of selective out-migration shown for most of these States during both the late 1980s and early 1990s is consistent with the "immigrant push" characterization discussed above.

It is noteworthy to compare the selectivity patterns of California with those of Texas because, as mentioned earlier, these States underwent somewhat divergent economic circumstances between the late 1980s and early 1990s. That is, during the first period, California's economy was still relatively robust, while Texas was undergoing severe employment declines -- conditions which reversed for the early 1990s. Nonetheless, over both periods, each State's migrant selectivity patterns displayed an accentuated net out-migration for their poverty populations, and either accentuated net out-migration or reduced net in-migration for persons with less education. (A more

extensive analysis of this phenomenon for California can be found in Johnson and Lovelady, 1995.) Indeed, during the "good" periods for each State (1985-90 in California; 1990-94 in Texas) college graduates and non-poverty persons were moving in while poverty persons were moving out. This suggests that the poverty and less-skilled segments of the population are less responsive to the current cyclical conditions of the overall economy than they are to the labor competition and other out-migration inducing pressures of immigrants to these States (Frey, 1995a).

An additional examination of California's migration shifts between the late 1980s and early 1990s can be seen in Maps 2 and 3. Each of these Maps shows California's patterns of gains or losses from the two-way (in-migration versus out-migration) exchanges with every other State. The previous study (Frey, 1995a) shows that California's exchanges in the late 1980s could be characterized as two separate systems -- an exchange between California and its nearby States (Washington, Oregon, Nevada and Arizona) through which California experienced most of its net out-migration over the period; and an exchange with much of the rest of the country that resulted in an overall net in-migration for the period. The study also pointed out that the first exchange -- with nearby States -- was most responsible for California's loss of poverty and less-educated segments of its population. Indeed, this could be characterized as a "spillover" of persons that might be responding, largely, to the "immigration push" in California. In contrast, California's gains with the rest of the country took on a more conventional selectivity pattern and led to the State's gaining college graduates via migration over the period.

(Maps 2 and 3 here)

Map 2 contrasts California's migration exchanges of the late 1980s with those of the 1992-94 period, using data obtained from the Internal Revenue Service files.[4] The most apparent shift between these two periods is the fairly pervasive pattern of net migration loss that California incurs with all but four States in the 1992-94 period. Yet, in both periods, California incurs some of its greatest losses with the surrounding States that earlier research identified as being the destinations of the "immigrant push" migrants. To investigate this somewhat further, we have classed the net in- and net out-migration exchanges, for both periods, on the basis of the incomes of the dominant stream.[5] It is clear that California's recent negative migration exchanges with most (but not all) western States was dominated by lower income out-migration; whereas its exchanges with the South Atlantic region and several northern States is more consistent with the "circulation of elites" model. This provides crude evidence, given available data, that the "immigrant push," spillover-type movement still characterizes California's exchanges with many nearby and western States.

DEMOGRAPHIC BALKANIZATION IN THE MID-1990S

Distinct patterns of immigration and internal migration, along with evidence that a selective "immigrant push" is operating in several high immigration areas, appears to be laying the groundwork for sharper geographic disparities in demographic composition for the nation's population. The post-1965 immigrants differ distinctly from much of the native-born resident US population on characteristics such as race-ethnicity, age structure, skill level, and other attributes (Martin and Midgley, 1994). A continued concentration of recent immigrants and foreign-born (Bartel, 1989; Bartel and Koch, 1991; Nogle, 1996; Liaw, 1996) coupled with the more dispersed migration patterns of native-born residents suggests sharp social and economic divisions between the emerging port-of-entry metropolitan areas and regions, and other parts of the country.

To get some sense of how this is emerging, we have compiled 1995 statistics from the US Census Bureau's Current Population Survey that establishes the high concentration of both long-term and recent immigrants in the 10 "High Immigration Metros" identified above. Figure 3 indicates that this concentration remains relatively strong for native-born Latinos, native-born Asians, and for the foreign-born populations of all race-ethnic groups who arrived in different five-year intervals since 1965. Indeed, while less than half of the 1995 native-born Latinos and Asians are located in combined High Immigration Metros, over 50 percent of Asians in all recent immigrant cohorts, and well over 60 percent of all Latinos in these cohorts reside in the High Immigration Metros. This pattern is relatively pervasive among recent immigrants with different social and demographic characteristics (see Table 7), and suggests a continuing concentration of the recent foreign-born in selected metropolitan areas.

(Figure 3 and Table 7 here)

Another way of examining the impact of these shifts is to contrast the demographic profiles of High Immigration Metro areas with the rest of the country on measures of nativity, minority status and other social and demographic characteristics. It has been argued that port-of-entry metro areas are taking on a "dual economy" character where large numbers of immigrants, participating in lower-skilled and informal sectors of the labor force, provide complementary activities for more advanced services and corporate headquarter activities among the mostly white-native professional ranks (Mollenkopf and Castells, 1991; Sassen, 1996; Waldinger, 1996). The demographic implications of this scenario become apparent when examining the foreign-born share, and minority share of different socio-economic attributes in High Immigration Metros (Table 8). For these metros, the 1995 foreign-born population comprises a disproportionate share of persons without high school degrees, in the lower quartile of family income, and of workers in service and unskilled blue collar occupations. The imbalance is even more pronounced in the Los Angeles metropolitan area where, for example, foreign-born residents comprise three-fifths of all persons whose family incomes fall in the bottom quartile, while representing only 23 percent of those in the upper quartile. Over half of service and unskilled blue collar jobs in Los Angeles are taken by foreign-born persons, who account for no more than one-fifth of the managerial and professional jobs.

(Table 8 here)

The sharp divergence in the minority-class structure for the combined High Immigration Metro areas and individual areas, such as Los Angeles and New York, contrast markedly with the rest of the United States -- where foreign-born comprise only 6 percent of persons aged 18 and above, and disparities by socio-economic measures are not nearly as skewed. More contrasts can be made with respect to the minority composition of High Immigration Metros and the rest of the US (Table 8, right panel), and on other demographic attributes typically associated with the foreign-born population. The statistics for 1995 point up already sharp disparities with respect to the class-nativity and class-race-ethnic structures between the metropolitan regions that serve as ports-of-entry, and other parts of the US.

Although one cannot confidently predict the future, it is possible to project demographic patterns on the strong assumption that current immigration and internal migration patterns will persist. We have recompiled various State-level population projections, produced by the US Census Bureau, to get a sense of how child populations (persons under 18) differ across States in their race-ethnic status for the

year 2020. Because of the younger age structures and generally higher fertility of new immigrant groups, States which attract larger numbers of immigrants will tend to have a more ethnically diverse child population. Table 4 indicates that the year 2020 child populations in 12 States (including DC) can be characterized as "majority minorities." Among these are the High Immigration States of California, Texas, Illinois, New Jersey and New York as well as Florida. Also included are States nearby the High Immigration States (e.g., New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada), Maryland (reflecting the influence of metro Washington, DC), and Hawaii. At the other extreme lie 12 States whose year 2020 child populations are at least 80 percent non-Latino white, including those in upper New England, West Virginia, and several Mountain division and North Central division States.

(Figure 4 here)

The projection, shown in Figure 5, depicts US States classed by the percent of their population which is non-Latino white in 2020. Here, fairly broad regional divisions emerge. Western and Southwest States running between California and Texas fall under 60 percent white; Florida, Maryland, New Jersey and New York are included in this same demographic category. A band of "Old South" States from Louisiana up through Virginia are between 60 and 75 percent white and, along with Michigan and Illinois, contain substantial African American populations. Colorado and Connecticut also fall within this demographic category and include a significant Latino component. And, at the other extreme, lie States where the population is more than 85 percent white in upper New England, Kentucky and West Virginia, and upper Mountain and North Central States. In broad scope, these divisions reflect the distinctly different impacts of foreign immigration -- contributing to the racial and ethnic diversity in specific regions of the country, and internal migration -- contributing to the growing white and black populations of the South Atlantic region, and largely white, aging populations in other parts of the country.

(Figure 5 here)

These projections, while predicated on strong assumptions, suggest the kinds of demographic differences which will emerge across different parts of the United States, as a consequence of current immigration and internal migration patterns. The evidence available for the first half of the 1990s, like that of the last half of the 1980s, is consistent with this scenario. The kinds of distinct demographic divisions that are emerging will shape the social and spatial cleavages of the United States in fundamental ways. Younger, culturally diverse regions of the country will have much less in common with largely white-black growing areas or with aging white declining regions. Moreover, within the most diverse parts of the country, a dual economy, polarized by both race and class, will make it more difficult for new, less well-off immigrants to follow the social mobility paths taken by immigrants in an earlier era.

Because the potential demographic balkanization scenario, presented here, is largely dependent on a focused immigration associated with current immigration policy, it is possible that alterations in that policy's immigration levels or preferences can lead to a greater dispersal of new arrivals to the United States. Current evidence and projections, associated with the present immigration to the US, point to greater demographic divisions across the nation's broad regions. These long-term population distribution impacts of immigration on the nation's social and political geography are just as important to evaluate in current immigration policy debates as its short-term economic consequences. We encourage scholars, commentators and analysts to focus on this impact of current immigration policy, as part of the ongoing national dialogue.

FOOTNOTES

[1]The 1990-95 components were compiled by the author from post-census population estimates prepared by the US Bureau of the Census. The 1985-90 components were derived from the 1990 census tabulations of the "residence 5-years ago" question. Here, immigration refers to foreign-born persons who were residing in the US in 1990 but were residing abroad in 1985. Net internal migration refers to the difference between 1985-90 in-migrants who resided elsewhere in the United States in 1985 *minus* 1985-90 out-migrants to other places in the United States. These 1985-90 measures are broadly comparable to the 1990-95 measures. However, they exclude the migration of individuals who were either born or died over the 1985-90 period.

[2]Although there are very few cases where metro areas are gaining large numbers from both net internal migration and immigration, this is the case for San Diego in 1985-90 and for Dallas in 1990-95. They both are classed as High Immigration Metros because net internal migration does not substantially dominate the immigration component.

[3]Our use of the term "immigrant push" is simply a descriptive device consistent with the convention in migration studies to identify various sets of origin "pushes" and destination "pulls."

[4]It should be borne in mind that the IRS migration data are less complete than the census data because they exclude persons who do not file income tax returns, or those who are not claimed as dependent exemptions in two successive annual filings (due to births, deaths, marriages, etc.). The data displayed in this analysis combine the migration patterns of two consecutive tax years (between 1992-93, and between 1993-94).

[5]For each period, California's in-migration streams and out-migration streams were ranked on an income measure (percent in poverty in 1985-90, median income in 1992-94). Positive migration exchanges for each period were classed as "high income in-migration" if the in-migration stream of the exchange ranked in the upper half of all in-migration streams; or classed as "low income in-migration" if the in-migration stream of the exchange ranked in the lower half. Similarly, all negative migration exchanges, for each period, were classed as "high income out-migration" if the out-migration stream of the exchange ranked in the upper half of the out-migration streams; or classed as "low income out-migration" if the out-migration stream of the exchange ranked in the lower half of all out-migration streams.

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Table 1: A Migration Classification of US States for Periods 1990-95 and 1985-90

State	Contribution to 1990-95 Change: Immigration	Contribution to 1990-95 Change: Net Internal Migration	State	Contribution to 1985-90 Change: Immigration	Contribution to 1985-90 Change: Net Internal Migration
HIGH IMMIGRATION STATES -- 1990-95*			*HIGH IMMIGRATION STATES* -- 1985-90*		
California	1,314,792	-1,531,979	California	1,356,920	173,586
New York	546,713	-1,001,379	New York	550,846	-820,886
Texas	355,295	318,840	Texas	268,498	-331,369
Illinois	221,926	-283,043	New Jersey	186,510	-193,533
New Jersey	184,887	-220,131	Illinois	173,548	-342,144
Massachusetts	78,527	-181,117	Massachusetts	133,897	-96,732
*HIGH INTERNAL MIGRATION STATES** -- 1990-95*			*HIGH INTERNAL MIGRATION STATES** -- 1985-90*		
Florida	245,482	615,670	Florida	314,039	1,071,682
Georgia	39,792	344,574	Georgia	51,419	302,597
Arizona	48,302	291,661	North Carolina	32,059	280,882
North Carolina	22,359	269,440	Virginia	90,133	227,872
Washington	61,032	257,234	Washington	67,145	216,270
Colorado	27,889	244,969	Arizona	56,518	216,177
Nevada	18,447	227,145			
Tennessee	13,241	217,044			

Source: Compiled by the author from Special 1990 US Census migration tabulations and US Census postcensal estimates.

*States with largest immigration (excepting Florida, where internal migration substantially dominates)
**States with largest net internal migration and substantially exceeds immigration

Table 2: A Migration Classification of US Metro Areas for Periods 1990-95 and 1985-90

Metro Area*	Contribution to 1990-95 Change: Immigration	Contribution to 1990-95 Change: Net Internal Migration	Metro Area*	Contribution to 1985-90 Change (1000s): Immigration	Contribution to 1985-90 Change (1000s): Net Internal Migration
HIGH IMMIGRATION METROS -- 1990-95			*HIGH IMMIGRATION METROS -- 1985-90*		
Los Angeles CMSA	792,712	-1,095,455	Los Angeles CMSA	842,675	-174,673
New York CMSA	705,939	-1,113,924	New York CMSA	714,346	-1,058,078
San Francisco CMSA	262,519	-260,961	San Francisco CMSA	262,185	-103,498
Chicago CMSA	216,309	-279,763	Miami CMSA	194,491	45,287
Miami CMSA	157,059	-4,631	Washington DC CMSA	163,696	103,616
Washington DC CMSA	125,479	-91,643	Chicago CMSA	160,760	-285,204
Houston CMSA	110,323	45,017	Boston CMSA	123,958	-75,331
San Diego MSA	85,025	-140,591	San Diego MSA	96,350	126,855
Boston CMSA	74,316	-165,822	Houston CMSA	82,964	-142,562
Dallas CMSA	72,246	75,978	Dallas CMSA	63,289	37,925
HIGH INTERNAL MIGRATION METROS -- 1990-95			*HIGH INTERNAL MIGRATION METROS -- 1985-90*		
Atlanta MSA	32,391	259,094	Atlanta MSA	31,799	205,010
Las Vegas MSA	12,501	211,536	Seattle CMSA	46,886	183,820
Phoenix MSA	27,516	165,760	Tampa MSA	23,905	159,112
Portland CMSA	22,618	128,878	Orlando MSA	27,842	154,520
Denver CMSA	22,360	118,696	Las Vegas MSA	14,979	152,197
Seattle CMSA	42,617	89,347	Phoenix MSA	33,789	145,226
Austin MSA	10,253	86,696	Sacramento CMSA	28,366	117,732
Raleigh MSA	6,175	86,016	West Palm Beach MSA	17,993	107,940
Orlando MSA	16,675	80,685	Portland CMSA	22,939	73,294
Tampa MSA	18,297	77,650	Raleigh MSA	9,824	72,390
West Palm Beach MSA	18,899	74,903	Charlotte MSA	5,859	66,961
Charlotte MSA	6,214	69,198	Daytona Beach MSA	4,088	66,773
Nashville MSA	5,096	63,592	Norfolk MSA	12,868	60,704

Source: Compiled by the author from Special 1990 US Census migration tabulations and US Census postcensal estimates.

*The metropolitan area definitions are consistent with Office of Management and Budget definitions of CMSAs, MSAs and, NECMA counterparts (within New England), as of June 30, 1995. Official names are abbreviated

Table 3: Rates of Immigration and Internal Migration for States and Metro Areas by Migration Classification of 1990-95

State	Immigration Rate*		Net Internal Migration Rate*	
	1985-90	1990-95	1985-90	1990-95
HIGH IMMIGRATION STATES				
California	5.3	4.4	0.7	-5.1
New York	3.2	3.0	-4.8	-5.6
Texas	1.7	2.1	-2.1	1.9
Illinois	1.6	1.9	-3.2	-2.5
New Jersey	2.6	2.4	-2.7	-2.8
Massachusetts	2.4	1.3	-1.7	-3.0
HIGH INTERNAL MIGRATION STATES				
Florida	3.0	1.9	10.1	4.7
Georgia	0.9	0.6	5.4	5.3
Arizona	1.8	1.3	7.0	7.9
North Carolina	0.6	0.3	4.8	4.0
Washington	1.6	1.2	5.2	5.2
Colorado	1.0	0.8	-2.5	7.4
Nevada	2.5	1.5	19.1	18.6
Tennessee	0.4	0.3	3.0	4.4

Metro Area**	Immigration Rate*		Net Internal Migration Rate*	
	1985-90	1990-95	1985-90	1990-95
HIGH IMMIGRATION METROS				
Los Angeles CMSA	6.7	5.4	-1.4	-7.5
New York CMSA	3.9	3.6	-5.7	-5.7
San Francisco CMSA	4.7	4.2	-1.8	-4.2
Chicago CMSA	2.1	2.6	-3.7	-3.4
Miami CMSA	7.2	4.9	1.7	-0.1
Washington DC CMSA	2.8	1.9	1.8	-1.4
Houston CMSA	2.4	2.9	-4.1	1.2
San Diego MSA	4.7	3.4	6.2	-5.6
Boston CMSA	2.4	1.3	-1.4	-2.9
Dallas CMSA	1.8	1.8	1.1	1.9
HIGH INTERNAL MIGRATION METRO AREAS				
Atlanta MSA	1.3	1.1	8.3	8.7
Las Vegas MSA	2.4	1.4	24.7	24.4
Phoenix MSA	1.8	1.2	7.8	7.4
Portland CMSA	1.5	1.3	4.7	7.1
Denver CMSA	1.1	1.1	-3.3	6.0
Seattle CMSA	1.9	1.4	7.4	3.0
Austin MSA	1.9	1.2	2.0	10.2
Raleigh MSA	1.4	0.7	10.2	10.0
Orlando MSA	2.9	1.3	16.3	6.5
Tampa MSA	1.4	0.9	9.1	3.7
West Palm Beach MSA	2.6	2.2	15.8	8.6
Charlotte MSA	0.6	0.5	6.7	5.9
Nashville MSA	0.6	0.5	6.8	6.4

Source: Compiled by the author from Special 1990 US Census migration tabulations and US Census postcensal estimates.

*Rates per beginning of period population

**The metropolitan area definitions are consistent with Office of Management and Budget definitions of CMSAs, MSAs and, NECMA counterparts (within New England), as of June 30, 1995. Official names are abbreviated

Table 4: Rates of Immigration and Net Internal Migration for US Geographic Divisions and Metropolitan -- Non-Metropolitan Categories

Geographic Category	Immigration Rates		Net Internal Migration Rates	
	1985-90	1990-95	1985-90	1990-95
Geographic Divisions				
NORTHEAST				
New England	1.9	1.0	-0.2	-2.9
Mid-Atlantic	2.3	2.1	-3.1	-3.4
MIDWEST				
East North Central	0.8	0.8	-1.7	-0.8
West North Central	0.5	0.4	-1.2	0.6
SOUTH				
South Atlantic	1.6	1.1	5.3	2.9
East South Central	0.3	0.2	0.9	2.5
West South Central	1.2	1.4	-2.8	1.4
WEST				
Mountain	1.2	1.0	1.1	7.6
Pacific	4.4	3.7	1.2	-2.9
Metro-Non Metro Categories				
NORTHEAST				
Large Metro*	2.8	2.4	-3.9	-4.3
Other Metro	0.9	0.5	1.1	-1.3
Non-Metro	0.5	0.2	2.1	0.2
MIDWEST				
Large Metro*	1.1	1.2	-1.8	-1.5
Other Metro	0.6	0.3	-0.5	-0.1
Non-Metro	0.3	0.1	-2.0	1.4
SOUTH				
Large Metro*	2.2	1.7	2.3	1.8
Other Metro	0.9	0.7	2.8	2.8
Non-Metro	0.3	0.3	0.1	2.6
WEST				
Large Metro*	4.5	3.6	1.4	-2.1
Other Metro	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.0
Non-Metro	1.0	0.9	-1.0	6.2
TOTAL US				
Large Metro*	2.7	2.3	-0.5	-1.6
Other Metro	1.1	0.8	1.6	1.4
Non-Metro	0.4	0.3	-0.6	2.5

Source: Compiled by the author from Special 1990 US Census migration tabulations and US Census postcensal estimates.

*Large Metro pertains to areas with 1995 populations greater than 1,000,000 people.

Table 5: Net Internal Migration Rates 1985-90 and 1990-95 for Metro Areas Greater than 250,000, Regressed on Metro Attributes

(Standardized Regression Coefficients)

Metro Attributes **	1985-90	1990-95
REGION ***		
Northeast	.08	.15 *
South	.35 *	.31 *
West	.13 *	.28 *
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	.11 *	.28 *
PER CAPITA INCOME	.11 *	.38 *
EMPLOYMENT GROWTH	.85 *	.72 *
IMMIGRATION RATE	-.14 *	-.38 *
R squared (n=136)	.74	.52

* Significant at .1 level

** See text for attribute features

*** Omitted Category is the Midwest Region

Table 6: Net Internal Migration Rates for Selected Social and Demographic Categories, 1985-90 and 1990-94.
High Immigration States

	NET INTERNAL MIGRATION RATES											
	CALIFORNIA		NEW YORK		TEXAS		ILLINOIS		NEW JERSEY		MASSACHUSETTS	
Categories	1985-90	1990-94	1985-90	1990-94	1985-90	1990-94	1985-90	1990-94	1985-90	1990-94	1985-90	1990-94
RACE												
Total	0.7	-2.3	-4.8	-5.0	-2.1	0.9	-3.2	-0.3	-2.7	-3.2	-1.7	-2.2
Whites*	0.7	-4.2	-4.4	-4.1	-2.6	1.3	-3.1	0.1	-3.4	-3.1	-2.3	-1.9
Blacks	1.1	4.6	-5.7	-7.8	0.5	-1.6	-3.8	0.6	-1.1	-3.8	1.0	3.4
EDUCATION**												
Less than HS	-0.8	-2.1	-3.7	-6.7	-1.9	0.5	-2.5	-0.3	-2.1	-4.6	-1.7	-3.7
HS Grad	-1.0	-4.5	-4.5	-3.8	-2.6	1.8	-2.7	-0.1	-2.6	-1.7	-2.8	-1.1
College GRad	3.4	-2.3	-5.9	-3.7	-1.8	3.3	-2.6	-1.8	0.8	-0.6	-2.1	-1.7
POVERTY STATUS												
Poverty	-1.7	-1.5	-4.7	-6.8	-2.3	-2.1	-5.2	1.5	-10.1	-8.3	-0.4	-3.3
NonPoverty	0.8	-2.5	-4.8	-4.7	-2.1	1.5	-2.6	-0.6	-1.5	-2.6	-2.2	-2.0
WHITES- EDUCATION**												
Less than HS	-1.9	-3.9	-3.4	-5.4	-2.6	0.5	-2.5	-0.2	-2.4	-3.3	-2.4	-2.7
HS Grad	-1.4	-7.2	-4.2	-2.9	-3.3	2.5	-2.6	-0.8	-3.0	-2.4	-3.0	-0.9
College Grad	3.5	-3.0	-5.7	-3.8	-1.8	2.9	-2.4	-1.3	-0.3	-0.6	-2.2	-1.7
WHITES- POVERTY STATUS												
Poverty	-4.0	-6.0	-4.2	-8.0	-4.8	-0.7	-5.2	-1.5	-15.4	-8.1	-3.3	-4.1
NonPoverty	0.8	-4.0	-4.4	-3.7	-2.4	1.5	-2.6	0.2	-2.1	-2.8	-2.5	-1.7

Source: Compiled by author from Special 1990 US Census migration tabulations (1985-90), and from single year migration tabulations (1990-91, 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94), US Census Bureau Current Population Surveys

* Non-Latino Whites
** Ages 25 and above

Table 7: Percent of 1995 US Population Residing in 10 High Immigration Metros: Selected Native-Born and Foreign-Born Populations

	US Population			Latino Population				Asian Population			
		Native	Foreign	Native	Foreign born--Year of Arrival			Native	Foreign born--Year of Arrival		
	Total	Born	Born	Born	Pre-1965	1965-85	1985-95	Born	Pre-1965	1965-85	1985-95
Education*											
College Graduate	33	30	55	37	70	65	66	56	42	55	47
Some College	30	26	64	45	64	75	68	47	73	76	59
High School Graduate	27	24	63	42	59	74	74	36	33	67	60
Less Than High School	24	18	64	39	62	70	66	22	35	62	62
Family Income**											
Top 25%	33	30	64	52	69	77	71	43	59	71	65
Second 25%	24	20	65	45	57	78	78	33	42	66	73
Third 25%	22	16	62	40	59	71	70	35	32	62	55
Bottom 25%	23	15	60	36	50	64	59	18	x	72	53
Ages											
Age18-24	26	21	63	51	-	71	62	36	-	76	61
Age25-34	28	23	64	44	62	69	68	46	47	70	59
Age35-44	27	22	65	41	50	71	67	36	60	65	54
Age45-64	26	22	61	35	67	72	64	34	46	66	65
Age65+	24	20	56	33	58	79	76	24	45	75	63
Total Ages 18+	26	22	62	42	61	71	65	37	47	68	59

Source: Compiled by author from US Census Bureau 1995 Current Population Survey data
(Note: Area definitions for these metro areas are consistent with OMB June, 1990 standards)

* Ages 25-64 x insufficient sample
** Persons Ages 18 and above

Table 8: 1995 Demographic Profiles by Foreign Born and Minority Status:

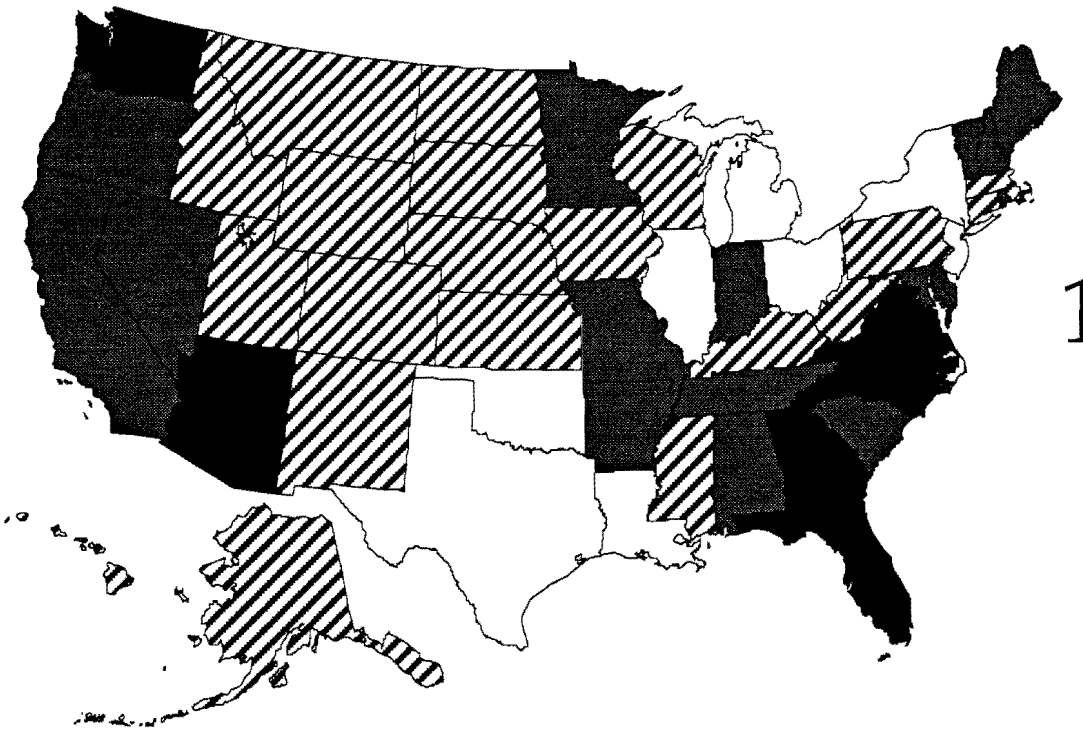
Los Angeles CMSA, New York CMSA, the 10 High Immigration Metro Areas (combined), and Rest of the US Population

	PERCENT FOREIGN BORN - 1995				PERCENT MINORITIES* -- 1995			
	LA Metro	NY Metro	High Immig. Metros	Rest of U.S.	LA Metro	NY Metro	High Immig. Metros	Rest of U.S.
Education**								
College Graduate	21	20	20	8	23	17	19	11
Some College	25	23	21	5	33	26	28	13
High School Graduate	21	24	18	4	41	36	36	18
Less Than High School	56	38	38	7	71	49	56	23
Family Income#								
Top 25%	23	15	17	5	34	20	34	10
Second 25%	34	29	25	4	51	35	51	14
Third 25%	47	34	34	6	63	42	63	19
Bottom 25%	61	47	45	9	75	56	75	31
Age								
Age18-24	44	23	27	6	71	44	54	24
Age25-34	46	29	30	7	63	44	48	22
Age35-44	38	30	28	6	52	36	40	19
Age45-64	33	30	26	6	42	33	35	15
Age65+	24	25	22	5	29	18	23	12
Occupations- Men##								
Mgr & Prof.	19	20	17	5	27	18	21	10
Clerical & Sales	31	23	22	4	47	32	36	14
Service	55	36	40	7	72	51	59	27
Prec. Prod.	48	30	30	5	57	30	40	14
Blue Collar	58	41	40	7	76	52	60	23
Occupations-Women##								
Mgr & Prof.	20	18	16	4	32	24	26	12
Clerical & Sales	22	17	17	3	44	33	36	16
Service	51	41	38	6	74	56	58	26
Prec. Prod.	52	65	41	6	74	43	54	21
Blue Collar	71	66	53	8	78	62	64	26
Total Ages 18+	38	28	27	6	51	35	40	18

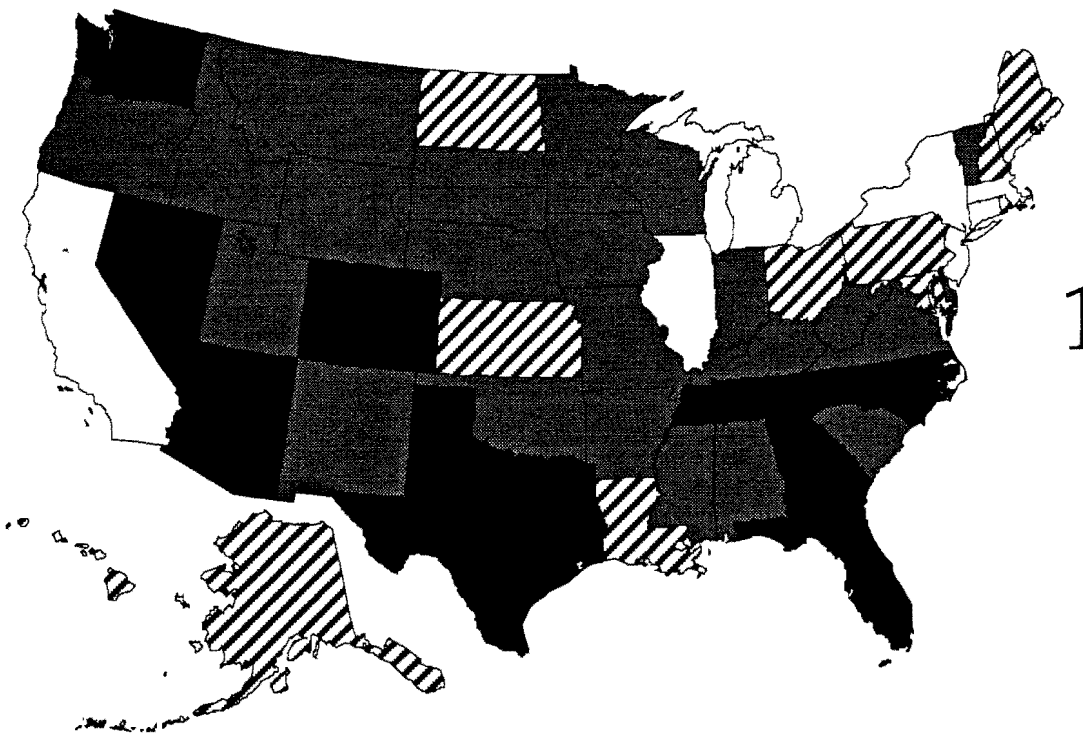
Source: Compiled by author from US Census Bureau 1995 Current Population Survey data
(Note: Area definitions for these metro areas are consistent with OMB June, 1990 standards)

* Population not identified as Non-Latino White
** Ages 25-64
\# Persons ages 18 and above
\#\# Ages 16 and above

Net Internal Migration



1985-90



1990-95

Greatest Gaining(200,000+)

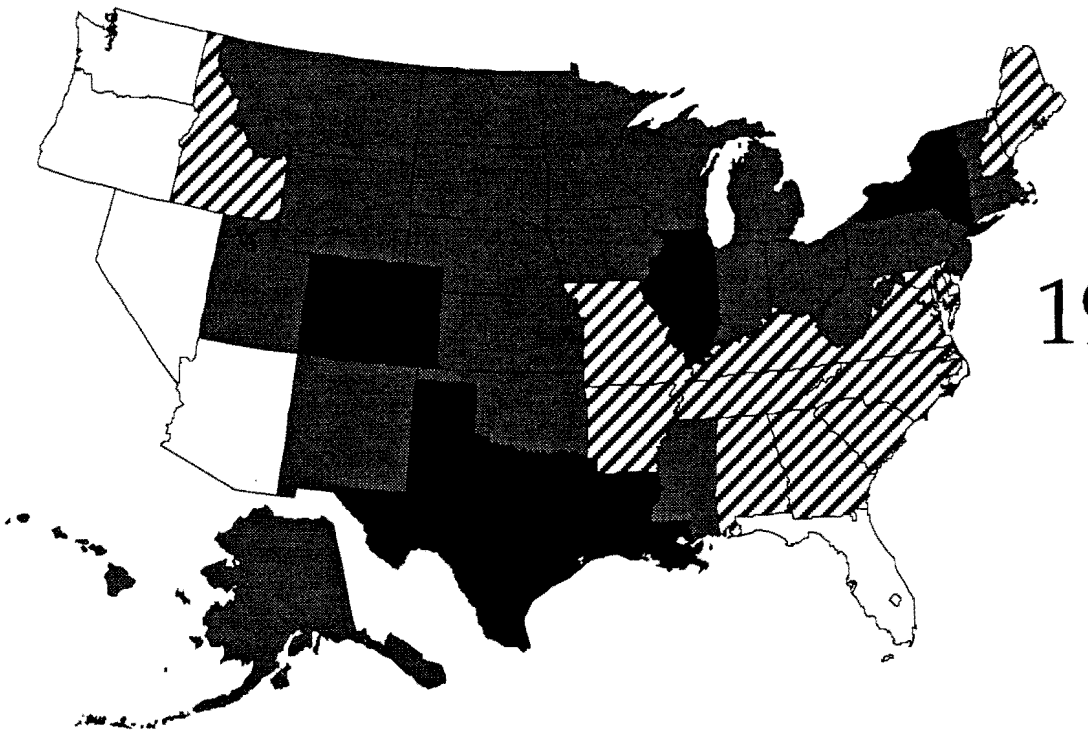
Greatest Losing (-100,000+)

Other Gaining

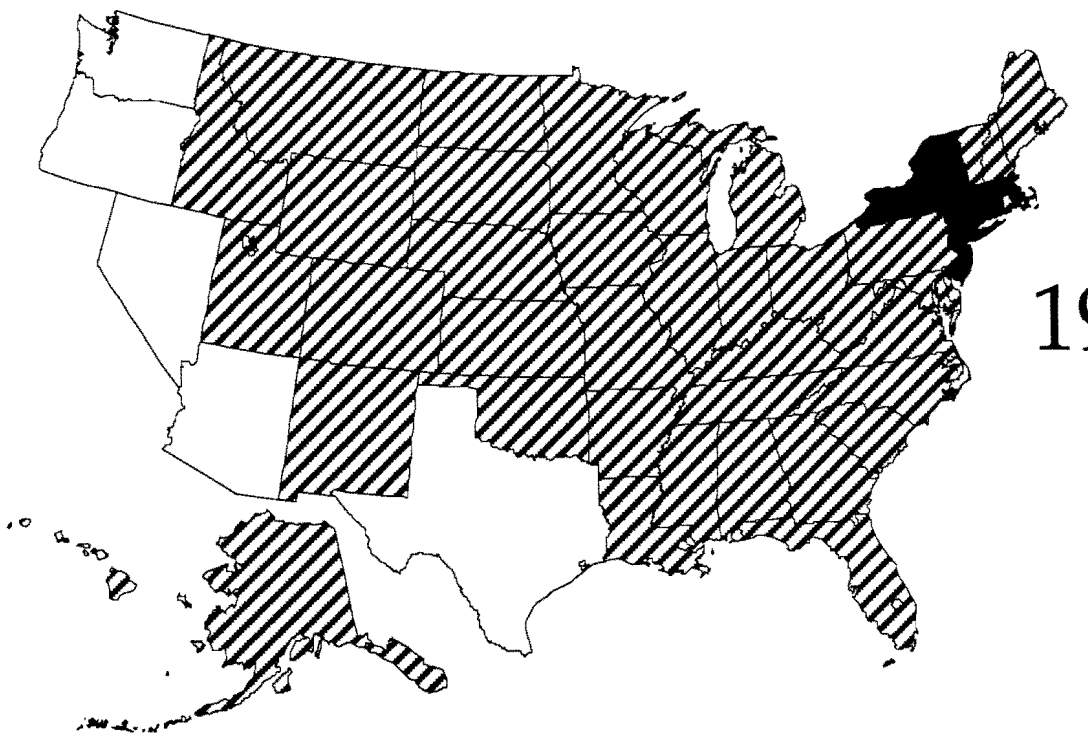
Other Losing

Map 1

California Migration Exchanges with Other States



1985-90

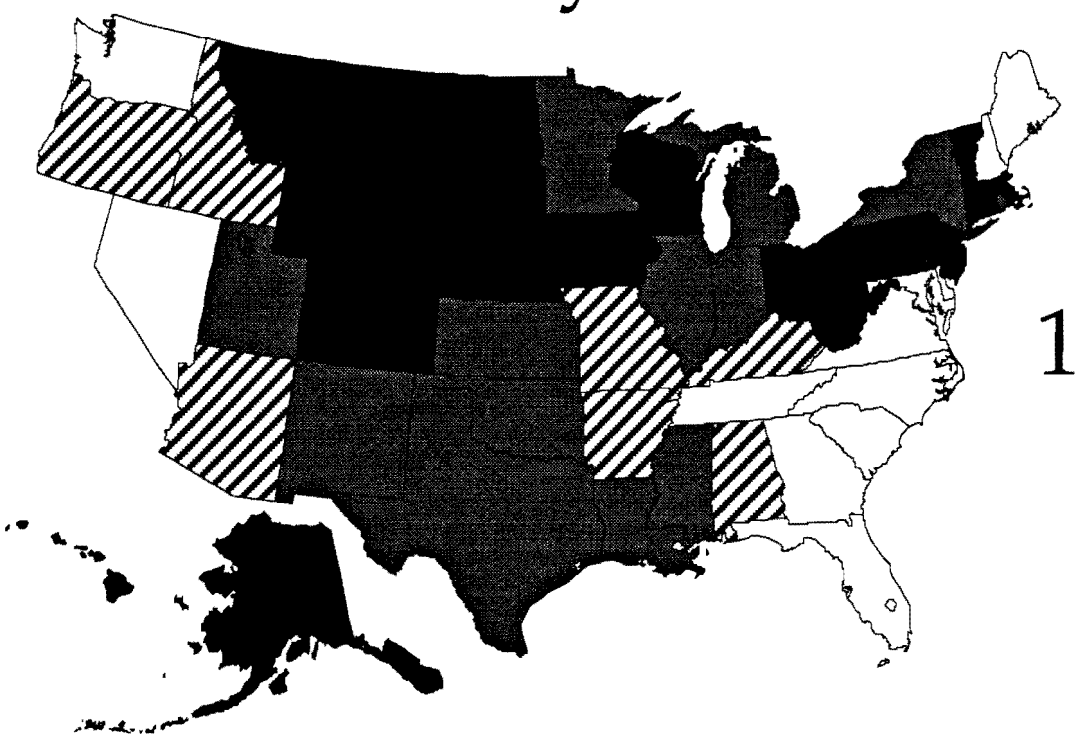


1992-94

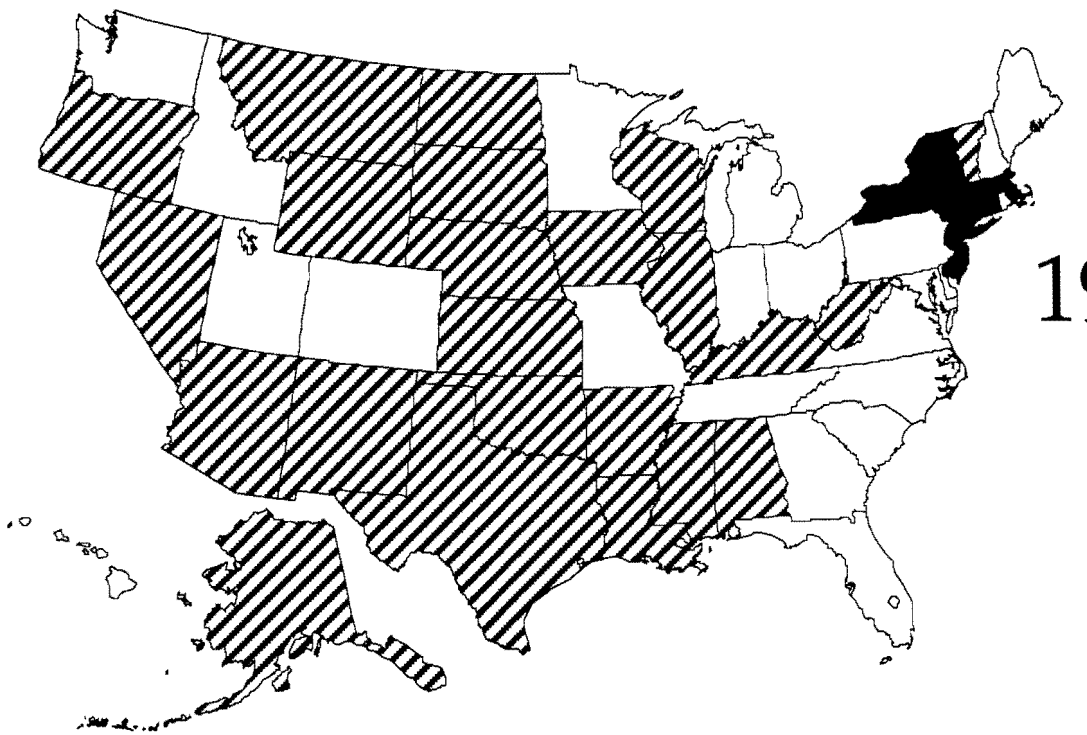
Gains	Losses
Five Greatest	Five Greatest
Other Gains	Other Losses

Map 2

California Migration Exchanges by Income



1985-90



1992-94

Gains	Losses
High Income In Migration	High Income Out Migration
Low Income In Migration	Low Income Out Migration

Map 3

Figure 1

Immigration and Internal Migration Rates for High Immigration States - 1985-90 and 1990-95

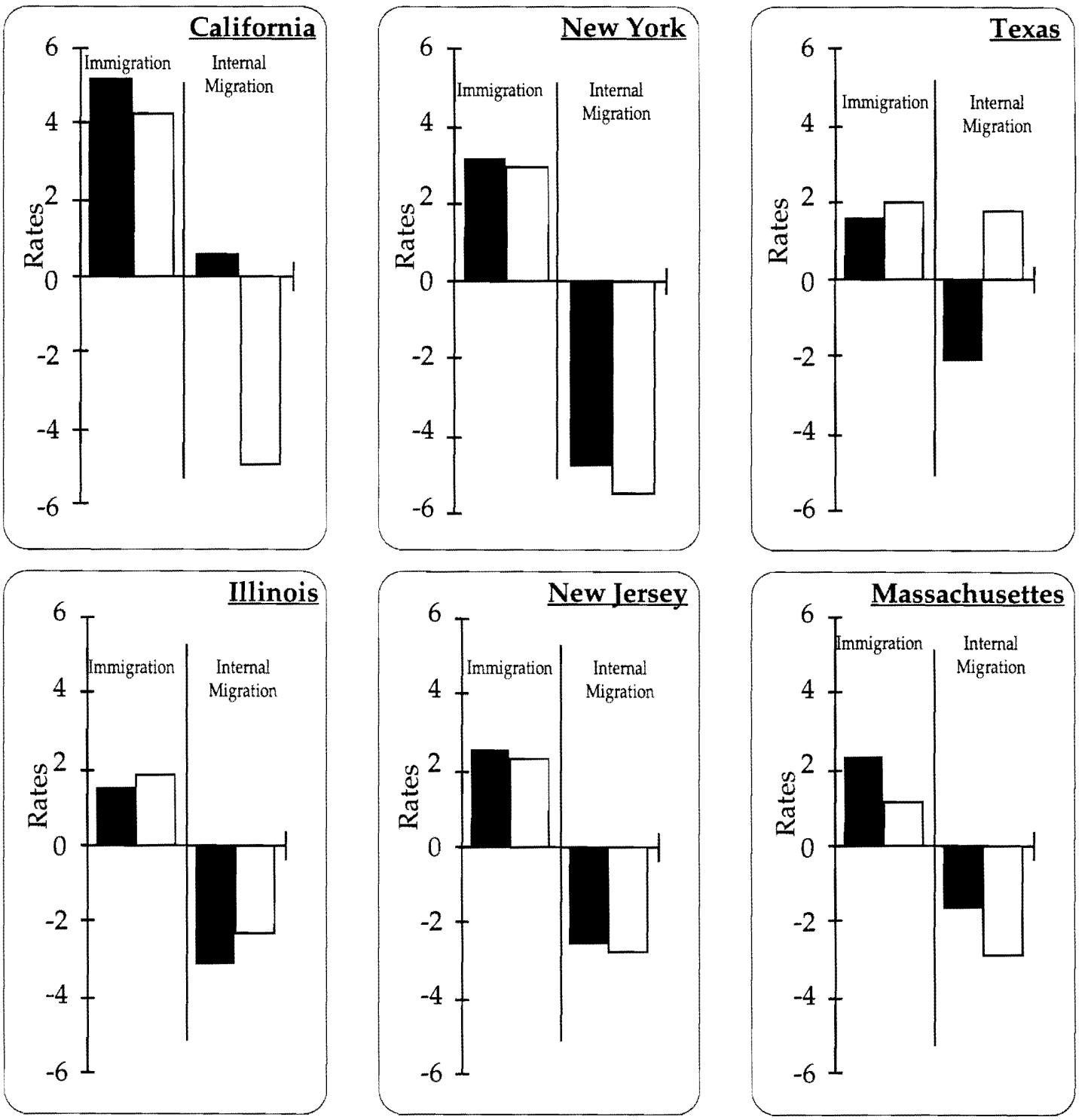


Figure 2
Annual Immigration and Internal Migration Rates
High Immigration Metros, 1990-95

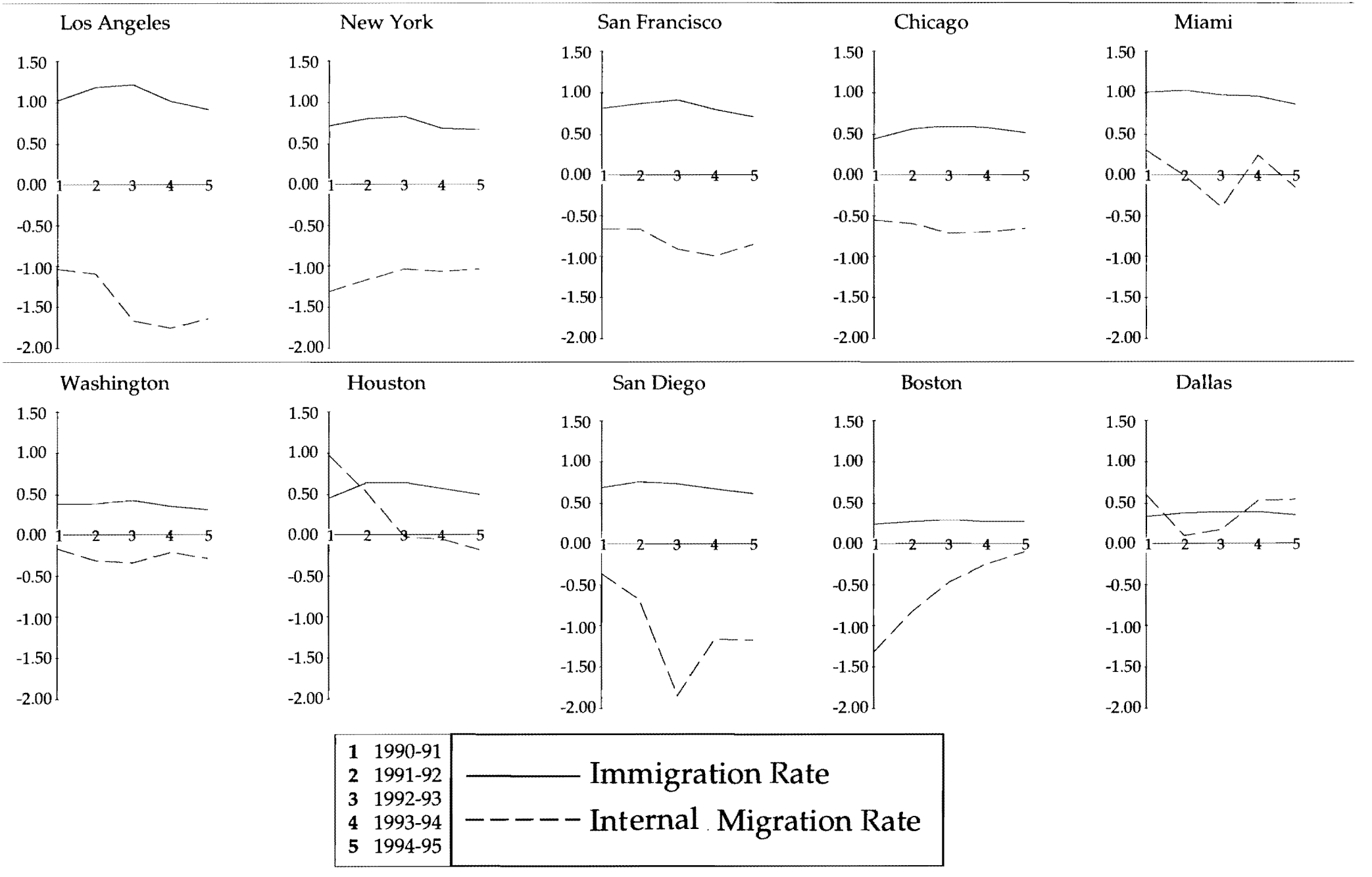


Figure 3

Percent Resident in 10 High Immigration Metros - 1995 By Nativity, Foreign Born Year of Arrival and Race-Ethnicity

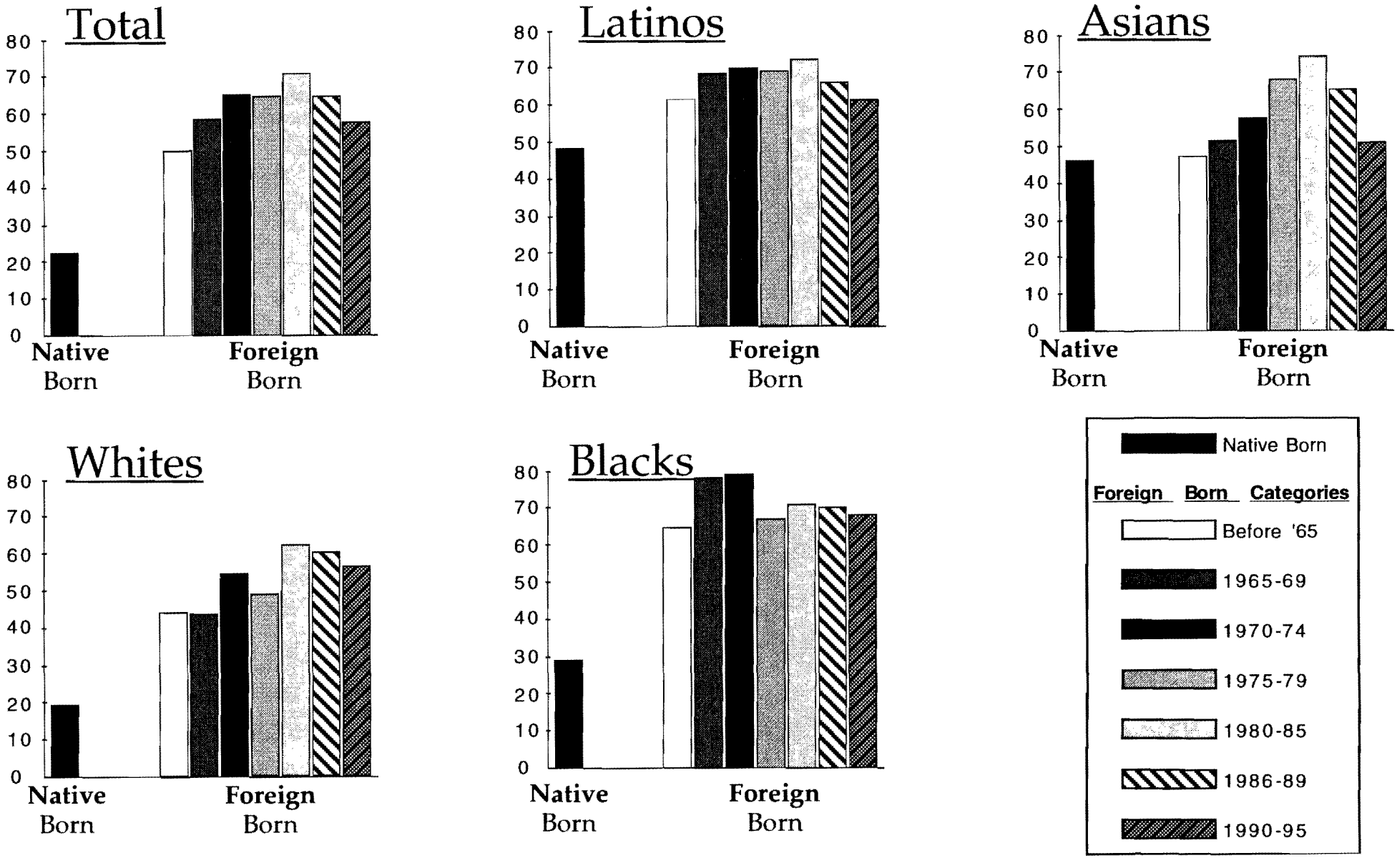


Figure 4

Race-Ethnicity of Child Populations
US States -- Year 2020

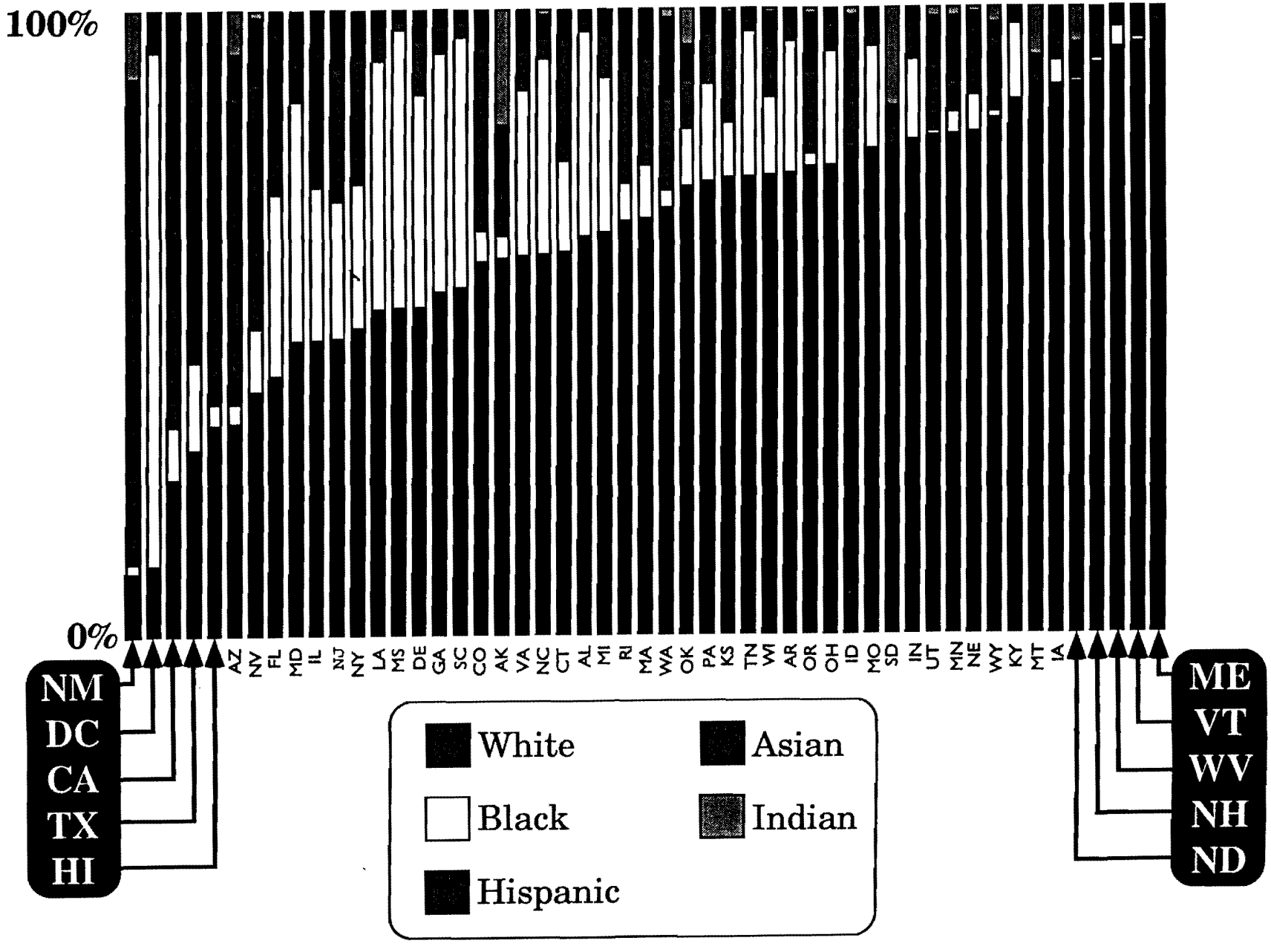
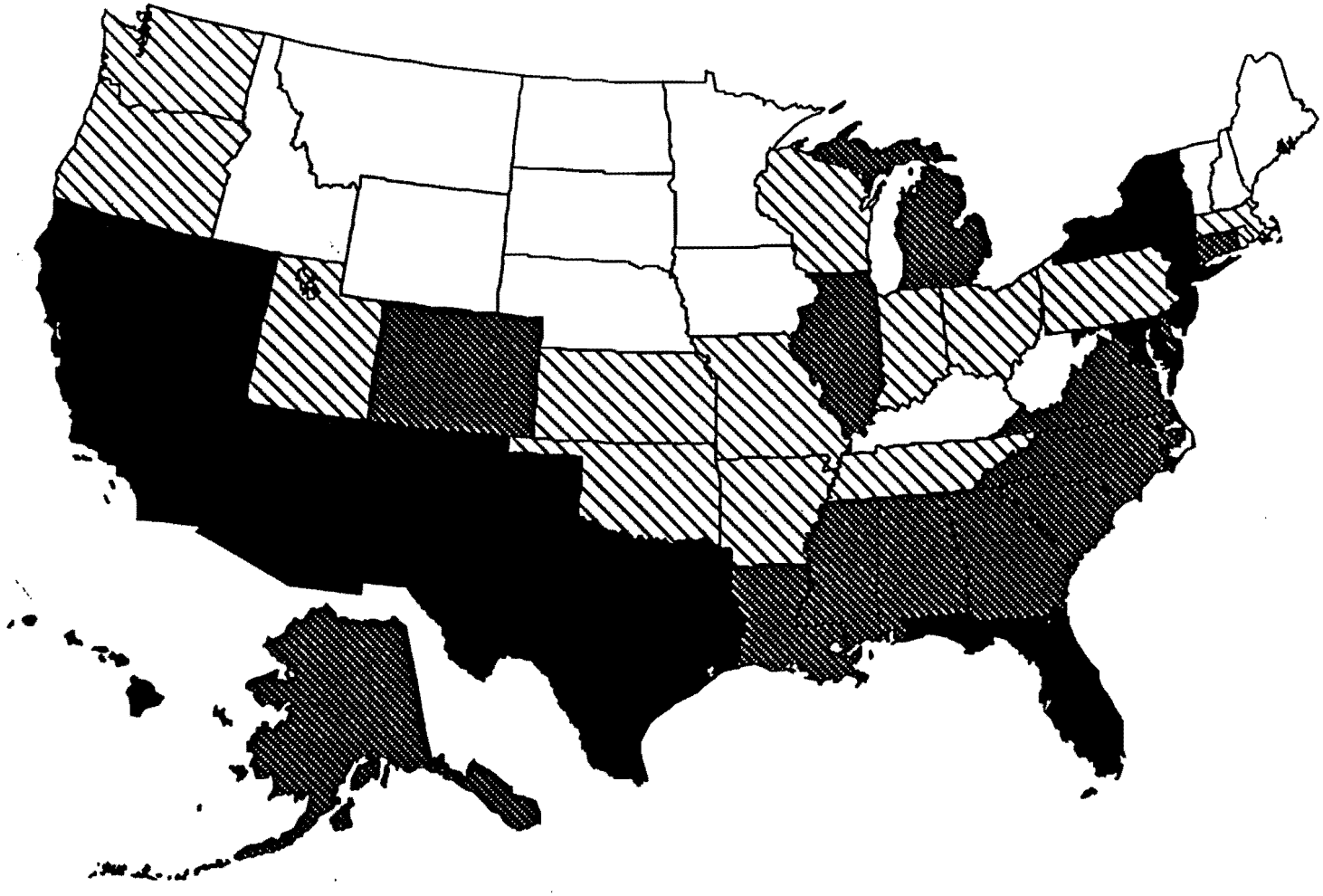


Figure 5

Projected White Populations For States

Year 2020



Percent White in State

85%+ | 75 - 85% | 60 - 75% | Under 60%

APPENDIX TABLES

Appendix A: Rates of Immigration and Net Internal Migration, 1985-90 and 1990-95 for all US States

States	1995 Population	Immigration Rates*		Net Internal Migration Rates*	
		1985-90	1990-95	1985-90	1990-95
Alabama	4,252,982	0.3	0.2	1.0	2.0
Alaska	603,617	1.1	0.9	-9.1	-1.5
Arizona	4,217,940	1.8	1.3	7.0	7.9
Arkansas	2,483,769	0.3	0.1	1.1	3.3
California	31,589,153	5.3	4.4	0.7	-5.1
Colorado	3,746,585	1.0	0.8	-2.5	7.4
Connecticut	3,274,662	1.9	1.1	-1.7	-4.3
Delaware	717,197	0.8	0.6	4.4	2.8
Dist. of Columbia	554,256	3.1	2.5	-9.1	-13.9
Florida	14,165,570	3.0	1.9	10.1	4.7
Georgia	7,200,882	0.9	0.6	5.4	5.3
Hawaii	1,186,815	3.4	2.8	-2.0	-3.5
Idaho	1,163,261	0.7	0.7	-2.1	9.5
Illinois	11,829,940	1.6	1.9	-3.2	-2.5
Indiana	5,803,471	0.4	0.2	0.1	1.2
Iowa	2,841,764	0.5	0.3	-3.5	0.1
Kansas	2,565,328	0.8	0.5	-1.0	-0.3
Kentucky	3,860,219	0.3	0.2	-0.6	1.7
Louisiana	4,342,334	0.4	0.3	-6.1	-1.3
Maine	1,241,382	0.4	0.2	3.0	-1.3
Maryland	5,042,438	1.9	1.3	2.4	-0.4
Massachusetts	6,073,550	2.4	1.3	-1.7	-3.0
Michigan	9,549,353	0.6	0.6	-1.5	-1.4
Minnesota	4,609,548	0.7	0.5	0.1	1.2
Mississippi	2,697,243	0.2	0.1	-1.1	1.0
Missouri	5,323,523	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.1
Montana	870,281	0.3	0.2	-6.7	5.8
Nebraska	1,637,112	0.4	0.4	-2.7	0.2
Nevada	1,530,108	2.5	1.5	19.1	18.6
New Hampshire	1,148,253	0.7	0.4	6.5	-0.4
New Jersey	7,945,298	2.6	2.4	-2.7	-2.8
New Mexico	1,685,401	1.0	1.1	-0.8	4.0
New York	18,136,081	3.2	3.0	-4.8	-5.6
North Carolina	7,195,138	0.6	0.3	4.8	4.0
North Dakota	641,367	0.4	0.3	-8.0	-2.5
Ohio	11,150,506	0.5	0.3	-1.4	-0.4
Oklahoma	3,277,687	0.5	0.3	-4.2	1.0
Oregon	3,140,585	1.3	0.9	3.3	6.2
Pennsylvania	12,071,842	0.7	0.5	-0.7	-0.6
Rhode Island	989,794	2.1	0.7	1.4	-4.5
South Carolina	3,673,287	0.4	0.2	3.5	0.8
South Dakota	729,034	0.3	0.3	-3.4	1.2
Tennessee	5,256,051	0.4	0.3	3.0	4.4
Texas	18,723,991	1.7	2.1	-2.1	1.9
Utah	1,951,408	0.9	0.6	-2.3	4.1
Vermont	584,771	0.5	0.4	3.4	0.5
Virginia	6,618,358	1.7	1.1	4.2	0.8
Washington	5,430,940	1.6	1.2	5.2	5.2
West Virginia	1,828,140	0.2	0.1	-4.2	1.2
Wisconsin	5,122,871	0.5	0.4	-0.8	1.4
Wyoming	480,184	0.3	0.3	-12.0	1.6

* Rates per beginning of period population

Appendix B: Immigration and Net Internal Migration, 1985-90 and 1990-95 for all US States

States	Immigration Rates		Net Internal Migration Rates	
	1985-90	1990-95	1985-90	1990-95
Alabama	12,543	6,934	35,869	81,509
Alaska	5,695	5,075	-48,485	-8,079
Arizona	56,518	48,302	216,177	291,661
Arkansas	5,950	3,376	24,247	77,883
California	1,356,920	1,314,792	173,586	-1,531,979
Colorado	31,182	27,889	-77,998	244,969
Connecticut	58,763	34,836	-51,843	-142,752
Delaware	4,936	4,080	25,881	18,827
Dist. of Columbia	18,780	14,810	-54,411	-83,867
Florida	314,039	245,482	1,071,682	615,670
Georgia	51,419	39,792	302,597	344,574
Hawaii	33,694	31,608	-20,256	-38,756
Idaho	6,966	6,946	-19,579	96,544
Illinois	173,548	221,926	-342,144	-283,043
Indiana	19,641	13,883	3,128	64,994
Iowa	12,570	7,893	-94,372	2,073
Kansas	17,928	11,336	-23,450	-8,295
Kentucky	10,736	7,292	-20,124	62,576
Louisiana	16,176	11,564	-250,654	-56,443
Maine	4,926	3,044	33,318	-16,232
Maryland	80,465	61,220	100,890	-17,634
Massachusetts	133,897	78,527	-96,732	-181,117
Michigan	53,641	57,653	-132,999	-132,406
Minnesota	26,744	23,218	4,362	52,476
Mississippi	5,258	2,965	-27,130	25,802
Missouri	18,934	17,924	28,057	56,247
Montana	2,603	1,534	-52,604	46,246
Nebraska	6,073	6,114	-39,950	3,407
Nevada	22,267	18,447	172,852	227,145
New Hampshire	6,636	4,585	62,060	-4,252
New Jersey	186,510	184,887	-193,533	-220,131
New Mexico	13,584	17,316	-11,457	60,108
New York	550,846	546,713	-820,886	-1,001,379
North Carolina	32,059	22,359	280,882	269,440
North Dakota	2,556	2,141	-50,947	-15,893
Ohio	45,705	33,639	-141,179	-47,583
Oklahoma	16,379	10,682	-127,760	30,610
Oregon	31,773	26,831	82,572	177,982
Pennsylvania	73,650	59,339	-77,689	-71,238
Rhode Island	18,511	6,641	12,268	-45,611
South Carolina	12,021	6,873	109,341	29,046
South Dakota	1,819	1,784	-22,443	8,187
Tennessee	15,744	13,241	131,462	217,044
Texas	268,498	355,295	-331,369	318,840
Utah	14,049	10,724	-36,162	71,464
Vermont	2,468	2,529	16,985	2,577
Virginia	90,133	67,358	227,872	52,441
Washington	67,145	61,032	216,270	257,234
West Virginia	2,676	2,371	-73,655	21,891
Wisconsin	24,276	17,279	-35,854	69,877
Wyoming	1,500	1,243	-56,693	7,346

Appendix C: Components of Population Change* 1990-95 for all US States

States	Population Change 1990-95	1990-95 Components of Change*			
		Foreign Migration	Net Internal Migration	Births	Deaths
Alabama	204,614	6,934	81,509	311,472	-204,030
Alaska	50,499	5,075	-8,079	56,473	-11,485
Arizona	539,183	48,302	291,661	348,762	-160,459
Arkansas	129,487	3,376	77,883	174,673	-129,191
California	1,684,672	1,314,792	-1,531,979	2,964,231	-1,096,467
Colorado	442,543	27,889	244,969	270,449	-116,252
Connecticut	-14,466	34,836	-142,752	236,904	-143,940
Delaware	48,130	4,080	18,827	53,789	-30,657
Dist. of Columbia	-49,362	14,810	-83,867	54,540	-36,206
Florida	1,146,455	245,482	615,670	969,179	-713,469
Georgia	694,635	39,792	344,574	557,549	-273,718
Hawaii	73,883	31,608	-38,756	99,520	-36,076
Idaho	151,425	6,946	96,544	86,143	-40,487
Illinois	381,595	221,926	-283,043	960,578	-528,525
Indiana	248,327	13,883	64,994	421,622	-257,332
Iowa	62,144	7,893	2,073	190,722	-138,520
Kansas	84,746	11,336	-8,295	188,503	-114,788
Kentucky	167,691	7,292	62,576	267,398	-180,623
Louisiana	124,977	11,564	-56,443	352,527	-193,464
Maine	10,056	3,044	-16,232	78,045	-57,215
Maryland	244,446	61,220	-17,634	385,152	-199,358
Massachusetts	55,023	78,527	-181,117	431,889	-272,650
Michigan	238,166	57,653	-132,406	716,358	-407,206
Minnesota	222,382	23,218	52,476	327,817	-180,650
Mississippi	119,985	2,965	25,802	214,277	-130,596
Missouri	197,203	17,924	56,247	380,855	-262,958
Montana	70,454	1,534	46,246	56,711	-36,378
Nebraska	56,442	6,114	3,407	117,565	-74,889
Nevada	311,467	18,447	227,145	113,060	-52,718
New Hampshire	36,333	4,585	-4,252	78,331	-43,707
New Jersey	205,134	184,887	-220,131	593,696	-358,048
New Mexico	165,493	17,316	60,108	139,137	-57,587
New York	133,628	546,713	-1,001,379	1,427,990	-834,189
North Carolina	538,479	22,359	269,440	514,642	-306,455
North Dakota	3,993	2,141	-15,893	43,747	-28,933
Ohio	288,227	33,639	-47,583	805,783	-509,393
Oklahoma	130,641	10,682	30,610	235,126	-156,572
Oregon	282,150	26,831	177,982	210,483	-132,847
Pennsylvania	176,107	59,339	-71,238	812,526	-626,511
Rhode Island	-14,852	6,641	-45,611	71,028	-47,848
South Carolina	174,359	6,873	29,046	276,670	-156,727
South Dakota	32,426	1,784	8,187	54,004	-33,736
Tennessee	365,407	13,241	217,044	369,794	-241,972
Texas	1,678,345	355,295	318,840	1,608,795	-657,777
Utah	221,653	10,724	71,464	185,988	-50,269
Vermont	20,253	2,529	2,577	38,362	-23,888
Virginia	404,522	67,358	52,441	482,536	-255,757
Washington	529,716	61,032	257,234	392,172	-195,042
West Virginia	35,690	2,371	21,891	110,252	-99,813
Wisconsin	220,554	17,279	69,877	351,509	-220,020
Wyoming	26,763	1,243	7,346	33,089	-16,793

* Components do not add exactly to total change due to ommission of net federal citizen movement and a small residual estimator component

Appendix D: Rates of Immigration and Net Internal Migration, 1985-90 and 1990-95 for all US Metro Areas

Metro Areas*	1995 Population	Immigration Rates 1985-90	Immigration Rates 1990-95	Net Internal Migration Rates 1985-90	Net Internal Migration Rates 1990-95
CMSAs					
Boston-Worcester-Lawrence, MA-NH-ME-CT CMSA	5,768,968	2.4	1.3	-1.4	-2.9
Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI CMSA	8,589,913	2.1	2.6	-3.7	-3.4
Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA	1,907,438	0.4	0.3	0.8	1.0
Cleveland-Akron, OH CMSA	2,903,808	0.6	0.5	-3.0	-1.6
Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA	4,449,875	1.8	1.8	1.1	1.9
Denver-Boulder-Greeley, CO CMSA	2,233,172	1.1	1.1	-3.3	6.0
Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint, MI CMSA	5,279,500	0.7	0.9	-3.3	-2.8
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA	4,164,393	2.4	2.9	-4.1	1.2
Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, CA CMSA	15,362,165	6.7	5.4	-1.4	-7.5
Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA	3,443,501	7.2	4.9	1.7	-0.1
Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA	1,640,831	0.7	0.5	-2.3	-2.1
New York-Northern N J-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA CMSA	19,732,748	3.9	3.6	-5.7	-5.7
Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA	5,967,323	1.1	0.9	-0.3	-2.7
Portland-Salem, OR-WA CMSA	2,021,982	1.5	1.3	4.7	7.1
Sacramento-Yolo, CA CMSA	1,604,724	2.3	2.1	9.7	0.3
San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA	6,539,602	4.7	4.2	-1.8	-4.2
Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA CMSA	3,265,139	1.9	1.4	7.4	3.0
Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV CMSA	7,107,116	2.8	1.9	1.8	-1.4
MSAs/NECMAs					
Abilene, TX MSA	122,791	0.9	0.5	-5.7	-3.6
Albany, GA MSA	117,433	0.2	0.1	-3.1	-1.1
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	873,361	0.7	0.5	0.7	-1.5
Albuquerque, NM MSA	659,855	1.0	1.1	3.5	5.1
Alexandria, LA MSA	127,167	0.4	0.4	-4.4	-7.1
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA MSA	613,466	1.1	0.5	2.8	0.8
Altoona, PA MSA	131,647	0.1	0.0	-3.4	0.4
Amarillo, TX MSA	201,012	0.9	0.4	-4.9	2.3
Anchorage, AK MSA	251,335	1.3	1.3	-13.1	-1.0
Anniston, AL MSA	117,263	0.8	0.1	0.0	-2.5
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA	336,073	0.3	0.2	0.9	2.6
Asheville, NC MSA	207,448	0.2	0.2	5.3	6.5
Athens, GA MSA	134,793	2.0	0.6	12.8	1.9
Atlanta, GA MSA	3,431,983	1.3	1.1	8.3	8.7
Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC MSA	453,209	0.8	0.2	3.4	3.0
Austin-San Marcos, TX MSA	999,936	1.9	1.2	2.0	10.2
Bakersfield, CA MSA	617,528	2.6	2.8	2.8	1.4
Bangor, ME NECMA	145,905	0.6	0.3	4.7	-2.7
Barnstable-Yarmouth, MA NECMA	199,804	0.8	0.5	7.0	6.2
Baton Rouge, LA MSA	563,994	0.6	0.4	-3.7	1.1
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	374,637	0.4	0.6	-5.7	-0.1
Bellingham, WA MSA	148,929	1.7	1.7	10.1	10.5
Benton Harbor, MI MSA	162,623	0.8	0.3	-3.8	-2.1
Billings, MT MSA	124,655	0.2	0.2	-8.6	6.3
Biloxi-Gulfport-Pascagoula, MS MSA	341,548	0.5	0.3	-3.3	4.1
Binghamton, NY MSA	257,403	0.6	0.8	-2.5	-5.3
Birmingham, AL MSA	881,761	0.3	0.2	0.4	2.0
Bismarck, ND MSA	89,440	0.1	0.2	-5.6	2.9
Bloomington, IN MSA	115,208	2.6	0.5	14.7	2.2
Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	139,274	0.9	0.3	12.6	3.5
Boise City, ID MSA	360,341	0.7	0.7	3.0	15.0
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, TX MSA	309,578	3.1	6.2	-5.1	1.1

Metro Areas	1995 Population	Immigration Rates		Net Internal Migration Rates	
		1985-90	1990-95	1985-90	1990-95
Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	130,486	3.4	1.3	4.6	0.2
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY MSA	1,184,052	0.7	0.5	-2.7	-2.7
Burlington, VT NECMA	188,175	0.9	0.8	5.0	0.8
Canton-Massillon, OH MSA	403,695	0.2	0.1	-2.9	0.2
Casper, WY MSA	64,025	0.1	0.2	-16.1	0.6
Cedar Rapids, IA MSA	178,559	0.4	0.3	-1.7	1.5
Champaign-Urbana, IL MSA	169,096	2.8	0.7	4.4	-7.6
Charleston-North Charleston, SC MSA	506,420	0.6	0.3	3.0	-7.7
Charleston, WV MSA	255,139	0.2	0.2	-5.0	0.8
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA	1,289,177	0.6	0.5	6.7	5.9
Charlottesville, VA MSA	142,148	1.3	0.5	7.4	3.9
Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA	443,060	0.2	0.2	1.6	1.9
Cheyenne, WY MSA	78,444	0.5	0.4	-7.2	0.7
Chico-Paradise, CA MSA	192,880	1.4	1.0	11.9	2.8
Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA	189,477	1.8	0.2	5.2	0.5
Colorado Springs, CO MSA	465,800	1.5	0.4	-0.8	7.9
Columbia, MO MSA	123,742	2.5	0.4	11.4	4.8
Columbia, SC MSA	481,718	0.8	0.3	6.3	0.6
Columbus, GA-AL MSA	272,380	1.4	0.2	-0.2	-2.5
Columbus, OH MSA	1,437,512	0.9	0.4	3.7	1.7
Corpus Christi, TX MSA	378,936	0.5	0.8	-6.2	1.5
Cumberland, MD-WV MSA	101,275	0.1	0.1	-0.6	-0.2
Danville, VA MSA	109,890	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.4
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL MSA	358,243	0.3	0.5	-6.2	-1.0
Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA	956,412	0.5	0.3	-1.7	-2.8
Daytona Beach, FL MSA	448,904	1.3	0.4	21.9	11.4
Decatur, AL MSA	139,837	0.1	0.1	4.6	2.8
Decatur, IL MSA	116,414	0.2	0.1	-5.3	-3.1
Des Moines, IA MSA	421,447	0.4	0.5	0.5	2.3
Dothan, AL MSA	134,368	0.7	0.0	0.7	-2.4
Dover, DE MSA	121,725	0.7	0.3	3.9	3.0
Dubuque, IA MSA	88,566	0.4	0.1	-4.8	0.2
Duluth-Superior, MN-WI MSA	239,921	0.2	0.1	-3.0	-0.4
Eau Claire, WI MSA	142,663	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.9
El Paso, TX MSA	678,313	4.6	6.2	-2.9	-3.6
Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	166,994	0.5	0.2	1.0	1.9
Elmira, NY MSA	94,082	0.3	0.2	0.2	-2.8
Enid, OK MSA	57,330	0.3	0.1	-11.9	-1.1
Erie, PA MSA	280,460	0.4	0.3	-1.9	-1.3
Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	303,426	1.1	0.3	4.0	4.3
Evansville-Henderson, IN-KY MSA	288,369	0.2	0.2	-1.4	1.1
Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	163,618	0.6	0.9	2.2	1.9
Fayetteville, NC MSA	285,869	1.8	0.3	1.0	-8.5
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR MSA	252,640	0.5	0.3	10.6	15.4
Flagstaff, AZ-UT MSA	116,498	1.1	0.4	5.8	6.1
Florence, AL MSA	136,184	0.1	0.1	-0.1	1.8
Florence, SC MSA	122,769	0.2	0.1	-0.9	3.8
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	217,215	1.2	0.4	5.0	11.4
Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	375,381	0.9	0.7	22.7	10.0
Fort Pierce-Port St. Lucie, FL MSA	283,552	1.3	1.0	26.4	9.4
Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	188,572	0.5	0.1	2.3	4.0
Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	163,707	1.7	0.4	4.6	4.8
Fort Wayne, IN MSA	471,508	0.2	0.2	-0.3	-1.0
Fresno, CA MSA	844,293	4.1	3.9	2.1	-0.8
Gadsden, AL MSA	100,259	0.4	0.1	-1.5	0.0
Gainesville, FL MSA	196,106	2.6	0.6	8.4	2.9

Metro Areas	1995 Population	Immigration Rates		Net Internal Migration Rates	
		1985-90	1990-95	1985-90	1990-95
Glens Falls, NY MSA	122,559	0.3	0.2	2.1	0.9
Goldsboro, NC MSA	110,174	0.7	0.3	1.0	-0.7
Grand Forks, ND-MN MSA	104,571	0.9	0.2	-3.6	-3.8
Grand Junction, CO MSA	106,548	0.5	0.3	4.3	10.9
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland, MI MSA	997,895	0.5	0.4	2.0	0.7
Great Falls, MT MSA	81,091	0.7	0.2	-6.8	-1.4
Green Bay, WI MSA	210,303	0.4	0.3	0.2	3.2
Greensboro--Winston-Salem--High Point, NC MSA	1,123,840	0.4	0.4	4.6	3.7
Greenville, NC MSA	117,740	0.3	0.2	9.9	4.1
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC MSA	884,306	0.4	0.2	4.6	3.2
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	612,617	0.6	0.4	3.1	1.1
Hartford, CT NECMA	1,115,223	2.0	1.2	-0.5	-4.6
Hattiesburg, MS MSA	106,195	0.5	0.1	2.8	3.8
Hickory-Morganton-Lenoir, NC MSA	310,236	0.2	0.2	3.7	2.9
Honolulu, HI MSA	877,198	3.6	3.0	-4.3	-6.1
Houma, LA MSA	188,757	0.1	0.1	-8.1	-1.8
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	317,489	0.1	0.1	-3.2	0.6
Huntsville, AL MSA	317,684	0.9	0.4	7.0	2.5
Indianapolis, IN MSA	1,476,865	0.4	0.3	1.1	2.2
Iowa City, IA MSA	101,291	3.2	0.5	5.3	-0.2
Jackson, MI MSA	154,010	0.2	0.1	1.2	-0.3
Jackson, MS MSA	416,297	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.7
Jackson, TN MSA	83,715	0.3	0.2	2.0	4.0
Jacksonville, FL MSA	979,045	0.9	0.8	5.9	1.0
Jacksonville, NC MSA	143,324	1.3	0.2	12.1	-22.9
Jamestown, NY MSA	141,677	0.4	0.1	-1.1	-1.6
Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	148,349	0.3	0.2	-1.9	2.6
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	454,056	0.2	0.1	1.3	3.1
Johnstown, PA MSA	240,644	0.1	0.1	-4.7	-0.3
Joplin, MO MSA	143,804	0.2	0.1	1.8	4.4
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, MI MSA	443,253	0.6	0.3	0.7	-0.6
Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	1,663,453	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.6
Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	289,903	2.7	0.5	1.6	1.3
Knoxville, TN MSA	640,700	0.5	0.3	3.1	6.7
Kokomo, IN MSA	100,226	0.1	0.2	-6.3	-0.1
La Crosse, WI-MN MSA	121,005	0.9	0.4	1.4	0.7
Lafayette, LA MSA	365,857	0.3	0.1	-7.6	1.1
Lafayette, IN MSA	167,879	2.5	0.5	7.4	0.3
Lake Charles, LA MSA	175,868	0.1	0.2	-5.6	0.5
Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	436,701	0.7	0.5	9.3	4.4
Lancaster, PA MSA	447,521	0.9	0.3	5.9	1.2
Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	437,633	1.2	0.6	1.3	-3.5
Laredo, TX MSA	170,863	4.7	6.9	-3.5	5.9
Las Cruces, NM MSA	158,849	2.6	2.9	3.5	4.4
Las Vegas, NV-AZ MSA	1,138,758	2.4	1.4	24.7	24.4
Lawrence, KS MSA	88,206	3.5	0.6	15.0	2.9
Lawton, OK MSA	115,672	2.3	0.0	-6.3	-6.9
Lewiston-Auburn, ME NECMA	103,751	0.4	0.1	1.9	-3.6
Lexington, KY MSA	435,736	0.9	0.4	4.5	2.8
Lima, OH MSA	156,276	0.1	0.1	-2.2	-1.8
Lincoln, NE MSA	228,638	0.8	1.0	3.8	1.8
Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	543,568	0.4	0.2	0.9	1.6
Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	203,949	0.4	0.6	-3.2	1.9
Louisville, KY-IN MSA	987,102	0.3	0.3	-1.5	1.0
Lubbock, TX MSA	232,276	0.9	0.6	-1.9	-1.6
Lynchburg, VA MSA	204,212	0.4	0.1	4.4	3.3

Metro Areas	1995 Population	Immigration Rates		Net Internal Migration Rates	
		1985-90	1990-95	1985-90	1990-95
Macon, GA MSA	309,756	0.4	0.2	0.9	1.9
Madison, WI MSA	393,296	1.7	0.5	3.8	2.2
Mansfield, OH MSA	176,154	0.1	0.1	-3.8	-1.1
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	479,783	3.8	6.8	-2.6	4.3
Medford-Ashland, OR MSA	166,060	0.8	0.6	7.2	10.3
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA	450,646	1.5	0.6	15.6	8.8
Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	1,068,891	0.3	0.3	1.9	0.4
Merced, CA MSA	194,407	4.6	4.4	2.0	-5.5
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA	2,723,137	1.0	0.8	2.1	1.4
Mobile, AL MSA	517,611	0.3	0.3	-0.4	4.0
Modesto, CA MSA	410,870	2.8	2.4	12.1	1.0
Monroe, LA MSA	146,826	0.3	0.1	-3.3	-0.6
Montgomery, AL MSA	315,332	0.4	0.2	1.9	2.9
Muncie, IN MSA	118,577	0.4	0.2	3.4	-2.5
Myrtle Beach, SC MSA	157,902	0.5	0.3	9.6	5.0
Naples, FL MSA	181,381	3.3	1.7	24.5	12.9
Nashville, TN MSA	1,093,836	0.6	0.5	6.8	6.4
New London-Norwich, CT NECMA	250,404	0.7	0.4	-1.1	-6.6
New Orleans, LA MSA	1,315,294	0.6	0.5	-7.3	-2.1
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA	1,540,446	1.0	0.5	4.9	-2.4
Ocala, FL MSA	226,678	0.7	0.3	19.2	14.0
Odessa-Midland, TX MSA	239,245	0.7	1.6	-11.5	-1.8
Oklahoma City, OK MSA	1,015,174	0.8	0.6	-4.5	1.4
Omaha, NE-IA MSA	670,322	0.5	0.3	-2.2	-0.8
Orlando, FL MSA	1,390,574	2.9	1.3	16.3	6.5
Owensboro, KY MSA	90,662	0.1	0.1	-3.6	1.0
Panama City, FL MSA	142,690	1.0	0.3	3.9	6.6
Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA	152,131	0.1	0.1	-5.2	0.3
Pensacola, FL MSA	377,914	0.7	0.2	4.2	4.0
Peoria-Pekin, IL MSA	345,555	0.4	0.3	-3.3	-1.2
Phoenix-Mesa, AZ MSA	2,563,582	1.8	1.2	7.8	7.4
Pine Bluff, AR MSA	84,042	0.2	0.1	-1.8	-4.7
Pittsburgh, PA MSA	2,394,702	0.3	0.3	-3.8	-0.9
Pittsfield, MA NECMA	135,743	0.6	0.3	-3.2	-3.4
Portland, ME NECMA	248,526	0.6	0.5	3.6	-0.8
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, RI NECMA	907,801	2.2	0.7	1.3	-4.0
Provo-Orem, UT MSA	298,789	1.3	0.7	-0.8	1.1
Pueblo, CO MSA	129,759	0.3	0.3	-2.4	2.9
Punta Gorda, FL MSA	129,381	0.6	0.7	46.1	17.4
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC MSA	995,256	1.4	0.7	10.2	10.0
Rapid City, SD MSA	87,304	0.8	0.2	-4.7	-0.5
Reading, PA MSA	349,583	0.9	0.4	3.1	1.3
Redding, CA MSA	160,940	0.4	0.4	9.1	5.5
Reno, NV MSA	290,833	2.7	1.6	7.7	7.0
Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA	177,529	1.9	1.6	-2.6	9.6
Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	927,435	0.6	0.5	5.4	2.5
Roanoke, VA MSA	228,895	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
Rochester, MN MSA	112,619	1.4	0.8	0.1	-0.7
Rochester, NY MSA	1,088,516	0.9	0.6	-1.7	-1.8
Rockford, IL MSA	350,538	0.6	0.6	-2.1	1.9
Rocky Mount, NC MSA	141,932	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.9
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	403,572	0.3	0.2	-3.9	-2.6
St. Cloud, MN MSA	158,802	0.2	0.2	4.3	1.5
St. Joseph, MO MSA	97,679	0.0	0.1	-1.4	-1.6
St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	2,547,686	0.4	0.5	-1.4	-1.6
Salinas, CA MSA	348,841	4.4	4.8	0.6	-16.6

Metro Areas	1995 Population	Immigration Rates		Net Internal Migration Rates	
		1985-90	1990-95	1985-90	1990-95
Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	1,199,323	0.9	0.7	-2.1	3.0
San Angelo, TX MSA	101,555	1.1	0.9	-1.0	-2.1
San Antonio, TX MSA	1,460,809	1.3	1.4	-0.9	2.3
San Diego, CA MSA	2,644,132	4.7	3.4	6.2	-5.6
San Luis Obispo-Atascadero-Paso Robles, CA MSA	226,071	1.7	1.1	14.1	0.4
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	381,401	4.2	2.7	-0.2	-5.2
Santa Fe, NM MSA	135,018	1.1	0.9	5.0	9.8
Sarasota-Bradenton, FL MSA	525,806	0.8	0.7	14.4	8.0
Savannah, GA MSA	279,468	0.5	0.3	3.4	2.4
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton, PA MSA	635,559	0.2	0.2	0.3	-0.1
Sharon, PA MSA	122,254	0.1	0.1	-0.4	0.7
Sheboygan, WI MSA	108,326	0.7	0.5	-1.1	1.9
Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	98,336	0.6	0.2	-0.1	2.0
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA MSA	379,778	0.2	0.1	-7.7	-2.2
Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	120,033	0.9	1.1	-5.0	-0.4
Sioux Falls, SD MSA	153,307	0.3	0.8	-0.5	4.9
South Bend, IN MSA	258,083	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.9
Spokane, WA MSA	401,205	0.7	0.5	-2.1	6.5
Springfield, IL MSA	197,015	0.2	0.3	-1.5	0.6
Springfield, MO MSA	294,526	0.2	0.2	8.4	8.2
Springfield, MA NECMA	592,587	2.4	0.9	0.7	-4.6
State College, PA MSA	131,968	2.7	0.6	13.8	2.1
Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	139,862	0.1	0.1	-5.6	-1.3
Stockton-Lodi, CA MSA	523,969	3.2	2.8	5.8	-0.2
Sumter, SC MSA	106,823	1.0	0.2	3.8	-1.9
Syracuse, NY MSA	750,090	0.8	0.5	-1.3	-2.9
Tallahassee, FL MSA	257,295	1.3	0.4	12.6	4.6
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA	2,180,484	1.4	0.9	9.1	3.7
Terre Haute, IN MSA	149,769	0.5	0.1	-0.9	0.1
Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA	122,991	0.3	0.1	-1.0	0.0
Toledo, OH MSA	612,798	0.6	0.4	-1.5	-3.7
Topeka, KS MSA	165,062	0.3	0.3	-0.3	-0.8
Tucson, AZ MSA	752,428	2.3	1.3	6.0	7.0
Tulsa, OK MSA	746,500	0.5	0.3	-3.3	0.9
Tuscaloosa, AL MSA	158,732	0.7	0.2	8.7	1.8
Tyler, TX MSA	161,986	0.8	0.8	-1.7	3.0
Utica-Rome, NY MSA	308,562	0.6	0.8	-1.7	-5.4
Victoria, TX MSA	79,992	0.4	0.7	-7.3	1.4
Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA	346,843	3.9	3.5	2.9	-0.7
Waco, TX MSA	200,111	0.6	0.6	1.8	2.0
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA	123,077	0.3	0.2	-5.8	-3.0
Wausau, WI MSA	120,776	0.7	0.5	-3.1	0.7
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL MSA	972,093	2.6	2.2	15.8	8.6
Wheeling, WV-OH MSA	157,349	0.1	0.1	-4.8	-0.6
Wichita, KS MSA	508,224	0.8	0.6	-0.6	-1.0
Wichita Falls, TX MSA	133,386	1.0	0.2	-4.1	-2.2
Williamsport, PA MSA	120,194	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.7
Wilmington, NC MSA	200,610	0.2	0.2	10.4	13.5
Yakima, WA MSA	212,035	2.3	2.5	-3.7	2.5
York, PA MSA	362,793	0.4	0.2	3.3	3.8
Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA	602,608	0.2	0.2	-5.0	-1.2
Yuba City, CA MSA	136,104	3.2	3.1	2.3	0.5
Yuma, AZ MSA	132,869	3.6	5.7	2.2	6.7

* The metropolitan area definitions are consistent with Office of Managment and Budget definitions of CMSAs, MSAs, and NECMA counterparts (in New England), as of June 30, 1995. The Connecticut portion of the New York CMSA is defined to be equivalent to the New Haven-Bridgeport-Stamford-Waterbury-Danbury, CT NECMA

Appendix E: Immigration and Net Internal Migration, 1985-90 and 1990-95 for all US Metro Areas

Metro Areas	Immigration		Net Internal Migration	
	1985-90	1990-95	1985-90	1990-95
CMSAs				
Boston-Worcester-Lawrence, MA-NH-ME-CT CMSA	123,958	74,316	-75,331	-165,822
Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI CMSA	160,760	216,309	-285,204	-279,763
Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA	6,062	4,780	12,691	17,331
Cleveland-Akron, OH CMSA	16,032	14,260	-82,585	-46,930
Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA	63,289	72,246	37,925	75,978
Denver-Boulder-Greeley, CO CMSA	20,449	22,360	-61,682	118,696
Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint, MI CMSA	36,683	47,110	-161,042	-147,306
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA	82,964	110,323	-142,562	45,017
Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, CA CMSA	842,675	792,712	-174,673	-1,095,455
Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA	194,491	157,059	45,287	-4,631
Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA	9,859	8,672	-34,801	-34,177
New York-Northern N J-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA CMSA	714,346	705,939	-1,058,078	-1,113,924
Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA	59,554	54,031	-14,633	-158,310
Portland-Salem, OR-WA CMSA	22,939	22,618	73,294	128,878
Sacramento-Yolo, CA CMSA	28,366	31,643	117,732	4,411
San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA	262,185	262,519	-103,498	-260,961
Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA CMSA	46,886	42,617	183,820	89,347
Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV CMSA	163,696	125,479	103,616	-91,643
MSAS/NECMAs				
Abilene, TX MSA	1,055	657	-6,488	-4,313
Albany, GA MSA	257	140	-3,331	-1,186
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	5,643	4,699	5,306	-12,789
Albuquerque, NM MSA	5,025	6,425	17,791	30,240
Alexandria, LA MSA	448	489	-5,555	-9,328
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA MSA	5,823	2,996	15,022	4,736
Altoona, PA MSA	123	54	-4,235	466
Amarillo, TX MSA	1,559	782	-8,715	4,256
Anchorage, AK MSA	3,040	2,861	-30,163	-2,330
Anniston, AL MSA	869	156	9	-2,912
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA	864	742	2,520	8,215
Asheville, NC MSA	364	323	8,978	12,420
Athens, GA MSA	2,017	735	13,089	2,408
Atlanta, GA MSA	31,799	32,391	205,010	259,094
Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC MSA	2,731	1,025	12,193	12,607
Austin-San Marcos, TX MSA	14,009	10,253	14,613	86,696
Bakersfield, CA MSA	12,222	15,648	12,960	7,792
Bangor, ME NECMA	728	389	6,090	-3,896
Barnstable-Yarmouth, MA NECMA	1,268	1,018	11,370	11,622
Baton Rouge, LA MSA	2,868	2,134	-18,411	5,773
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	1,351	2,207	-19,959	-255
Bellingham, WA MSA	1,765	2,131	10,732	13,575
Benton Harbor, MI MSA	1,154	460	-5,869	-3,467
Billings, MT MSA	257	202	-9,781	7,147
Biloxi-Gulfport-Pascagoula, MS MSA	1,529	897	-9,723	12,646
Binghamton, NY MSA	1,500	2,112	-6,279	-14,060
Birmingham, AL MSA	2,304	1,698	3,373	16,696
Bismarck, ND MSA	51	172	-4,638	2,455
Bloomington, IN MSA	2,251	594	12,844	2,450
Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	948	418	13,354	4,548
Boise City, ID MSA	1,812	1,991	7,981	44,809
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, TX MSA	7,374	16,246	-12,214	2,807

Metro Areas	Immigration		Net Internal Migration	
	1985-90	1990-95	1985-90	1990-95
Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	3,521	1,562	4,777	207
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY MSA	8,291	6,252	-30,572	-32,208
Burlington, VT NECMA	1,384	1,381	7,649	1,387
Canton-Massillon, OH MSA	624	523	-10,951	613
Casper, WY MSA	96	112	-10,822	393
Cedar Rapids, IA MSA	700	445	-2,687	2,503
Champaign-Urbana, IL MSA	4,209	1,153	6,580	-13,127
Charleston-North Charleston, SC MSA	2,471	1,439	13,198	-39,013
Charleston, WV MSA	406	543	-12,457	2,079
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA	5,859	6,214	66,961	69,198
Charlottesville, VA MSA	1,418	714	8,282	5,147
Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA	962	918	6,208	8,017
Cheyenne, WY MSA	374	260	-5,123	492
Chico-Paradise, CA MSA	2,156	1,768	17,740	5,146
Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA	2,470	369	7,108	855
Colorado Springs, CO MSA	5,385	1,484	-2,910	31,194
Columbia, MO MSA	2,254	456	10,453	5,422
Columbia, SC MSA	3,081	1,242	24,494	2,800
Columbus, GA-AL MSA	3,333	490	-481	-6,605
Columbus, OH MSA	10,330	6,034	43,831	23,038
Corpus Christi, TX MSA	1,731	2,952	-21,178	5,244
Cumberland, MD-WV MSA	66	140	-614	-249
Danville, VA MSA	28	122	-105	436
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL MSA	1,176	1,701	-21,278	-3,372
Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA	4,103	2,529	-14,991	-26,519
Daytona Beach, FL MSA	4,088	1,735	66,773	46,061
Decatur, AL MSA	70	132	5,417	3,638
Decatur, IL MSA	225	96	-6,113	-3,647
Des Moines, IA MSA	1,595	2,069	1,811	9,018
Dothan, AL MSA	825	15	870	-3,214
Dover, DE MSA	641	325	3,719	3,391
Dubuque, IA MSA	334	109	-4,002	130
Duluth-Superior, MN-WI MSA	476	234	-6,994	-891
Eau Claire, WI MSA	987	324	191	1,222
El Paso, TX MSA	24,109	36,848	-14,942	-21,288
Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	764	363	1,440	3,017
Elmira, NY MSA	296	222	197	-2,627
Enid, OK MSA	175	69	-7,089	-646
Erie, PA MSA	974	926	-4,955	-3,546
Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	2,815	836	10,064	12,133
Evansville-Henderson, IN-KY MSA	404	425	-3,796	3,141
Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	848	1,416	3,085	2,931
Fayetteville, NC MSA	4,203	927	2,414	-23,408
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR MSA	895	569	18,620	32,645
Flagstaff, AZ-UT MSA	952	358	5,019	6,217
Florence, AL MSA	100	123	-180	2,344
Florence, SC MSA	258	140	-993	4,348
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	2,018	838	8,040	21,322
Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	2,399	2,281	57,613	33,741
Fort Pierce-Port St. Lucie, FL MSA	2,476	2,525	48,463	23,921
Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	827	229	3,573	7,066
Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	2,027	586	5,514	6,934
Fort Wayne, IN MSA	1,034	903	-1,246	-4,697
Fresno, CA MSA	26,602	29,877	13,243	-5,766
Gadsden, AL MSA	360	146	-1,404	19
Gainesville, FL MSA	3,898	1,038	12,739	5,317

Metro Areas	Immigration		Net Internal Migration	
	1985-90	1990-95	1985-90	1990-95
Glens Falls, NY MSA	308	218	2,258	1,024
Goldsboro, NC MSA	629	276	905	-743
Grand Forks, ND-MN MSA	879	208	-3,478	-3,951
Grand Junction, CO MSA	387	296	3,536	10,188
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland, MI MSA	4,102	3,782	16,750	6,985
Great Falls, MT MSA	511	142	-5,060	-1,125
Green Bay, WI MSA	667	652	377	6,163
Greensboro--Winston-Salem--High Point, NC MSA	3,944	3,848	42,671	38,983
Greenville, NC MSA	263	214	8,963	4,511
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC MSA	2,596	1,737	34,046	26,452
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	3,048	2,350	16,148	6,770
Hartford, CT NECMA	20,928	13,190	-5,143	-51,816
Hattiesburg, MS MSA	443	142	2,439	3,753
Hickory-Morganton-Lenoir, NC MSA	588	597	9,628	8,581
Honolulu, HI MSA	27,843	24,878	-32,967	-51,407
Houma, LA MSA	184	221	-14,635	-3,355
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	444	364	-9,813	1,795
Huntsville, AL MSA	2,335	1,145	17,453	7,418
Indianapolis, IN MSA	4,553	4,083	14,329	30,654
Iowa City, IA MSA	2,621	510	4,401	-170
Jackson, MI MSA	235	91	1,603	-486
Jackson, MS MSA	1,046	599	2,192	2,738
Jackson, TN MSA	224	155	1,394	3,158
Jacksonville, FL MSA	6,859	7,017	45,730	9,533
Jacksonville, NC MSA	1,533	363	14,169	-34,334
Jamestown, NY MSA	591	166	-1,506	-2,335
Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	346	276	-2,516	3,704
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	646	494	5,357	13,392
Johnstown, PA MSA	239	252	-11,092	-705
Joplin, MO MSA	267	160	2,270	5,878
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, MI MSA	2,402	1,430	2,916	-2,454
Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	7,032	6,950	13,644	9,867
Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	5,533	1,341	3,373	3,287
Knoxville, TN MSA	2,459	1,964	16,415	39,199
Kokomo, IN MSA	94	207	-6,011	-74
La Crosse, WI-MN MSA	925	518	1,504	824
Lafayette, LA MSA	1,032	492	-25,939	3,639
Lafayette, IN MSA	3,442	746	10,073	445
Lake Charles, LA MSA	164	283	-9,184	904
Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	2,522	2,163	31,818	17,967
Lancaster, PA MSA	3,234	1,368	21,488	5,307
Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	4,813	2,474	4,941	-15,198
Laredo, TX MSA	5,496	9,244	-4,137	7,922
Las Cruces, NM MSA	2,987	3,968	4,093	6,043
Las Vegas, NV-AZ MSA	14,979	12,501	152,197	211,536
Lawrence, KS MSA	2,283	512	9,687	2,365
Lawton, OK MSA	2,319	42	-6,299	-7,738
Lewiston-Auburn, ME NECMA	376	117	1,825	-3,742
Lexington, KY MSA	3,287	1,805	16,258	11,610
Lima, OH MSA	167	163	-3,165	-2,827
Lincoln, NE MSA	1,591	2,075	7,266	3,836
Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	1,833	1,109	4,201	8,127
Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	731	1,110	-5,992	3,653
Louisville, KY-IN MSA	2,510	3,035	-13,645	9,360
Lubbock, TX MSA	1,824	1,244	-3,977	-3,581
Lynchburg, VA MSA	696	222	7,641	6,399

Metro Areas	Immigration		Net Internal Migration	
	1985-90	1990-95	1985-90	1990-95
Macon, GA MSA	1,135	558	2,422	5,415
Madison, WI MSA	5,481	1,960	12,301	7,996
Mansfield, OH MSA	232	198	-6,335	-1,934
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	13,054	26,498	-8,866	16,765
Medford-Ashland, OR MSA	965	949	9,079	15,192
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA	4,641	2,261	49,101	35,672
Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	3,066	3,421	17,025	4,323
Merced, CA MSA	6,817	7,912	2,949	-9,952
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA	21,646	19,762	46,615	34,539
Mobile, AL MSA	1,475	1,660	-1,677	19,193
Modesto, CA MSA	8,276	8,964	35,328	3,621
Monroe, LA MSA	400	190	-4,378	-885
Montgomery, AL MSA	924	465	4,889	8,615
Muncie, IN MSA	433	192	3,686	-3,006
Myrtle Beach, SC MSA	640	495	11,558	7,219
Naples, FL MSA	3,674	2,607	27,348	19,943
Nashville, TN MSA	5,256	5,096	57,639	63,592
New London-Norwich, CT NECMA	1,608	1,026	-2,499	-16,746
New Orleans, LA MSA	7,514	6,302	-92,934	-26,410
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA	12,868	7,171	60,704	-34,549
Ocala, FL MSA	1,098	652	29,167	27,613
Odessa-Midland, TX MSA	1,599	3,509	-26,361	-4,010
Oklahoma City, OK MSA	7,176	5,963	-41,389	13,361
Omaha, NE-IA MSA	3,158	2,214	-13,257	-5,080
Orlando, FL MSA	27,842	16,675	154,520	80,685
Owensboro, KY MSA	70	86	-3,015	916
Panama City, FL MSA	1,102	423	4,255	8,341
Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA	167	125	-7,676	425
Pensacola, FL MSA	2,122	834	12,612	13,987
Peoria-Pekin, IL MSA	1,139	883	-10,707	-3,985
Phoenix-Mesa, AZ MSA	33,789	27,516	145,226	165,760
Pine Bluff, AR MSA	128	91	-1,478	-4,039
Pittsburgh, PA MSA	7,792	6,392	-88,869	-20,505
Pittsfield, MA NECMA	764	475	-4,302	-4,785
Portland, ME NECMA	1,389	1,322	7,759	-1,977
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, RI NECMA	17,743	6,397	10,708	-36,448
Provo-Orem, UT MSA	3,098	1,729	-1,844	2,842
Pueblo, CO MSA	378	321	-2,805	3,564
Punta Gorda, FL MSA	448	812	33,271	19,616
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC MSA	9,824	6,175	72,390	86,016
Rapid City, SD MSA	607	134	-3,514	-403
Reading, PA MSA	2,616	1,435	9,383	4,452
Redding, CA MSA	492	619	11,223	8,110
Reno, NV MSA	5,711	4,129	16,311	17,897
Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA	2,678	2,376	-3,535	14,582
Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	4,227	4,427	40,824	21,624
Roanoke, VA MSA	837	848	524	424
Rochester, MN MSA	1,314	890	59	-795
Rochester, NY MSA	8,665	6,719	-17,215	-19,406
Rockford, IL MSA	1,714	1,950	-6,431	6,346
Rocky Mount, NC MSA	234	155	181	3,816
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	1,144	625	-15,005	-10,559
St. Cloud, MN MSA	291	273	5,633	2,259
St. Joseph, MO MSA	20	76	-1,292	-1,535
St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	10,379	12,122	-33,306	-39,830
Salinas, CA MSA	13,392	17,191	1,731	-59,183

Metro Areas	Immigration		Net Internal Migration	
	1985-90	1990-95	1985-90	1990-95
Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	8,365	7,507	-20,525	31,986
San Angelo, TX MSA	959	926	-903	-2,060
San Antonio, TX MSA	15,052	19,219	-10,218	29,900
San Diego, CA MSA	96,350	85,025	126,855	-140,591
San Luis Obispo-Atascadero-Paso Robles, CA MSA	2,938	2,326	24,614	804
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	13,744	10,068	-584	-19,148
Santa Fe, NM MSA	1,158	1,115	5,068	11,552
Sarasota-Bradenton, FL MSA	3,218	3,420	57,693	39,300
Savannah, GA MSA	1,219	867	7,789	6,265
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton, PA MSA	1,408	1,505	2,013	-876
Sharon, PA MSA	159	135	-474	868
Sheboygan, WI MSA	683	528	-1,024	1,968
Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	497	236	-54	1,854
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA MSA	910	333	-28,722	-8,344
Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	998	1,233	-5,481	-407
Sioux Falls, SD MSA	429	1,053	-683	6,818
South Bend, IN MSA	1,591	853	1,814	2,237
Spokane, WA MSA	2,476	1,877	-7,046	23,703
Springfield, IL MSA	300	532	-2,742	1,188
Springfield, MO MSA	550	533	19,041	21,706
Springfield, MA NECMA	12,776	5,649	4,039	-27,873
State College, PA MSA	2,698	714	13,828	2,606
Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	125	72	-7,941	-1,795
Stockton-Lodi, CA MSA	12,757	13,686	23,254	-994
Sumter, SC MSA	897	163	3,259	-1,881
Syracuse, NY MSA	5,229	4,064	-9,100	-21,362
Tallahassee, FL MSA	2,409	1,034	23,933	10,692
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA	23,905	18,297	159,112	77,650
Terre Haute, IN MSA	711	213	-1,261	206
Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA	288	136	-1,067	32
Toledo, OH MSA	3,212	2,292	-8,369	-22,835
Topeka, KS MSA	405	413	-442	-1,211
Tucson, AZ MSA	12,897	8,432	34,115	46,455
Tulsa, OK MSA	3,136	1,792	-22,198	6,547
Tuscaloosa, AL MSA	907	286	11,237	2,774
Tyler, TX MSA	1,185	1,253	-2,464	4,573
Utica-Rome, NY MSA	1,668	2,545	-5,063	-17,046
Victoria, TX MSA	276	508	-5,320	1,077
Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA	10,243	11,133	7,703	-2,339
Waco, TX MSA	1,019	1,163	3,151	3,707
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA	385	243	-7,070	-3,738
Wausau, WI MSA	754	630	-3,349	821
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL MSA	17,993	18,899	107,940	74,903
Wheeling, WV-OH MSA	122	194	-7,497	-1,001
Wichita, KS MSA	3,556	2,965	-2,466	-5,103
Wichita Falls, TX MSA	1,192	296	-5,015	-2,829
Williamsport, PA MSA	156	145	-155	-867
Wilmington, NC MSA	335	374	15,048	23,170
Yakima, WA MSA	4,024	4,675	-6,415	4,703
York, PA MSA	1,133	632	9,950	12,819
Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA	1,112	997	-29,102	-7,507
Yuba City, CA MSA	3,367	3,813	2,407	597
Yuma, AZ MSA	3,262	6,119	2,019	7,175

Appendix F: Components of Population Change* 1990-95 for all US Metro Areas

Metro Areas	Population Change 1990-95	1990-95 Components of Change* Foreign Migration	Net Internal Migration	Births	Deaths
CMSAs					
Boston-Worcester-Lawrence, MA-NH-ME-CT CMSA	80,448	74,316	-165,822	417,031	-244,440
Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI CMSA	332,811	216,309	-279,763	748,930	-358,852
Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA	85,154	4,780	17,331	142,834	-80,728
Cleveland-Akron, OH CMSA	41,662	14,260	-46,930	215,167	-140,774
Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA	392,492	72,246	75,978	379,388	-139,030
Denver-Boulder-Greeley, CO CMSA	246,668	22,360	118,696	168,011	-66,569
Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint, MI CMSA	86,666	47,110	-147,306	412,496	-226,450
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA	411,077	110,323	45,017	374,273	-121,772
Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, CA CMSA	763,284	792,712	-1,095,455	1,577,989	-508,686
Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA	238,271	157,059	-4,631	260,057	-171,457
Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA	30,908	8,672	-34,177	126,436	-70,334
New York-Northern NJ-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA CMSA	262,139	705,939	-1,113,924	1,572,327	-893,679
Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA	67,634	54,031	-158,310	459,169	-289,596
Portland-Salem, OR-WA CMSA	215,889	22,618	128,878	143,938	-78,056
Sacramento-Yolo, CA CMSA	109,103	31,643	4,411	130,628	-55,698
San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA	276,387	262,519	-260,961	514,788	-239,280
Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA CMSA	271,589	42,617	89,347	236,718	-108,979
Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV CMSA	358,434	125,479	-91,643	555,491	-259,699
MSAs/NECMAs					
Abilene, TX MSA	3,259	657	-4,313	10,312	-5,208
Albany, GA MSA	4,845	140	-1,186	9,804	-4,421
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	10,052	4,699	-12,789	58,963	-41,179
Albuquerque, NM MSA	68,269	6,425	30,240	50,647	-21,346
Alexandria, LA MSA	-4,337	489	-9,328	10,208	-6,367
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA MSA	16,906	2,996	4,736	38,755	-29,659
Altoona, PA MSA	1,047	54	466	8,121	-7,664
Amarillo, TX MSA	13,578	782	4,256	16,520	-8,406
Anchorage, AK MSA	23,742	2,861	-2,330	23,851	-4,265
Anniston, AL MSA	1,147	156	-2,912	8,630	-5,828
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA	20,056	742	8,215	23,003	-12,356
Asheville, NC MSA	14,966	323	12,420	12,757	-10,685
Athens, GA MSA	7,979	735	2,408	8,885	-4,299
Atlanta, GA MSA	454,298	32,391	259,094	264,253	-104,518
Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC MSA	35,389	1,025	12,607	36,659	-19,000
Austin-San Marcos, TX MSA	149,366	10,253	86,696	74,965	-25,529
Bakersfield, CA MSA	68,207	15,648	7,792	63,499	-20,918
Bangor, ME NECMA	-1,095	389	-3,896	8,627	-6,301
Barnstable-Yarmouth, MA NECMA	12,638	1,018	11,622	11,229	-11,718
Baton Rouge, LA MSA	34,679	2,134	5,773	46,029	-19,540
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	13,389	2,207	-255	28,965	-17,762
Bellingham, WA MSA	19,925	2,131	13,575	9,547	-5,323
Benton Harbor, MI MSA	1,267	460	-3,467	12,110	-7,922
Billings, MT MSA	11,139	202	7,147	8,321	-4,665
Biloxi-Gulfport-Pascagoula, MS MSA	29,310	897	12,646	26,308	-13,724
Binghamton, NY MSA	-7,197	2,112	-14,060	17,641	-12,571
Birmingham, AL MSA	40,029	1,698	16,696	64,290	-43,152
Bismarck, ND MSA	5,529	172	2,455	5,895	-3,155

* Components do not add exactly to total change due to ommission of net federal citizen movement and a small residual estimator component

Metro Areas	Population Change 1990-95	1990-95 Components of Change* Foreign Migration	Net Internal Migration	Births	Deaths
Bloomington, IN MSA	5,904	594	2,450	5,907	-3,091
Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	9,657	418	4,548	9,226	-4,673
Boise City, ID MSA	62,208	1,991	44,809	26,273	-11,353
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, TX MSA	47,697	16,246	2,807	36,815	-8,577
Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	8,538	1,562	207	9,462	-3,082
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY MSA	-6,172	6,252	-32,208	83,219	-63,210
Burlington, VT NECMA	10,452	1,381	1,387	13,372	-5,885
Canton-Massillon, OH MSA	9,221	523	613	27,639	-19,671
Casper, WY MSA	2,814	112	393	4,517	-2,338
Cedar Rapids, IA MSA	9,391	445	2,503	12,889	-6,450
Champaign-Urbana, IL MSA	-3,945	1,153	-13,127	12,223	-5,202
Charleston-North Charleston, SC MSA	-2,604	1,439	-39,013	46,425	-18,209
Charleston, WV MSA	4,780	543	2,079	15,650	-13,586
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA	120,624	6,214	69,198	94,023	-49,663
Charlottesville, VA MSA	10,158	714	5,147	9,135	-5,105
Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA	18,350	918	8,017	30,199	-20,923
Cheyenne, WY MSA	5,320	260	492	6,154	-2,731
Chico-Paradise, CA MSA	9,359	1,768	5,146	12,849	-10,111
Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA	19,054	369	855	17,357	-5,996
Colorado Springs, CO MSA	68,481	1,484	31,194	37,180	-11,550
Columbia, MO MSA	11,008	456	5,422	8,504	-3,642
Columbia, SC MSA	25,618	1,242	2,800	36,104	-17,395
Columbus, GA-AL MSA	11,087	490	-6,605	23,695	-11,902
Columbus, OH MSA	87,098	6,034	23,038	108,509	-51,514
Corpus Christi, TX MSA	28,378	2,952	5,244	32,197	-13,139
Cumberland, MD-WV MSA	-293	140	-249	6,103	-6,281
Danville, VA MSA	918	122	436	6,776	-6,531
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL MSA	7,208	1,701	-3,372	25,544	-16,779
Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA	4,322	2,529	-26,519	69,357	-43,154
Daytona Beach, FL MSA	45,517	1,735	46,061	24,080	-26,835
Decatur, AL MSA	7,754	132	3,638	9,824	-5,997
Decatur, IL MSA	-799	96	-3,647	8,748	-6,022
Des Moines, IA MSA	27,072	2,069	9,018	32,070	-15,669
Dothan, AL MSA	3,173	15	-3,214	10,380	-5,602
Dover, DE MSA	10,075	325	3,391	9,698	-4,688
Dubuque, IA MSA	2,147	109	130	6,071	-4,260
Duluth-Superior, MN-WI MSA	-300	234	-891	13,839	-13,530
Eau Claire, WI MSA	4,981	324	1,222	9,105	-5,774
El Paso, TX MSA	82,046	36,848	-21,288	78,276	-17,410
Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	10,625	363	3,017	13,356	-6,284
Elmira, NY MSA	-1,213	222	-2,627	6,282	-5,127
Enid, OK MSA	684	69	-646	3,847	-3,018
Erie, PA MSA	4,654	926	-3,546	20,520	-13,119
Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	19,361	836	12,133	18,116	-12,153
Evansville-Henderson, IN-KY MSA	9,113	425	3,141	19,338	-14,021
Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	9,935	1,416	2,931	11,011	-5,255
Fayetteville, NC MSA	10,471	927	-23,408	28,836	-8,294
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR MSA	40,197	569	32,645	17,066	-10,183
Flagstaff, AZ-UT MSA	14,263	358	6,217	9,955	-2,471
Florence, AL MSA	4,484	123	2,344	8,724	-6,806
Florence, SC MSA	8,099	140	4,348	9,095	-5,627
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	30,148	838	21,322	13,478	-5,757
Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	37,076	2,281	33,741	21,604	-20,397
Fort Pierce-Port St. Lucie, FL MSA	29,216	2,525	23,921	17,801	-15,099
Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	12,438	229	7,066	13,925	-8,959

Metro Areas	Population Change 1990-95	1990-95 Components of Change* Foreign Migration	Net Internal Migration	Births	Deaths
Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	19,226	586	6,934	12,401	-4,953
Fort Wayne, IN MSA	14,395	903	-4,697	37,537	-19,680
Fresno, CA MSA	83,421	29,877	-5,766	89,835	-29,147
Gadsden, AL MSA	462	146	19	6,418	-6,149
Gainesville, FL MSA	13,866	1,038	5,317	13,527	-6,424
Glens Falls, NY MSA	3,587	218	1,024	7,966	-5,705
Goldsboro, NC MSA	5,327	276	-743	8,158	-4,653
Grand Forks, ND-MN MSA	1,477	208	-3,951	7,980	-4,132
Grand Junction, CO MSA	12,783	296	10,188	6,577	-4,455
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland, MI MSA	56,125	3,782	6,985	80,547	-35,511
Great Falls, MT MSA	3,371	142	-1,125	6,541	-3,432
Green Bay, WI MSA	14,997	652	6,163	15,151	-7,057
Greensboro--Winston-Salem--High Point, NC MSA	70,230	3,848	38,983	75,822	-49,229
Greenville, NC MSA	8,804	214	4,511	8,551	-4,624
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC MSA	50,718	1,737	26,452	59,872	-37,845
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	22,937	2,350	6,770	40,989	-27,904
Hartford, CT NECMA	-9,038	13,190	-51,816	78,661	-48,112
Hattiesburg, MS MSA	7,390	142	3,753	7,838	-4,625
Hickory-Morganton-Lenoir, NC MSA	17,048	597	8,581	20,757	-13,055
Honolulu, HI MSA	38,968	24,878	-51,407	74,220	-25,960
Houma, LA MSA	5,915	221	-3,355	15,627	-6,760
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	5,034	364	1,795	19,908	-17,283
Huntsville, AL MSA	23,211	1,145	7,418	24,274	-10,855
Indianapolis, IN MSA	91,431	4,083	30,654	115,850	-60,804
Iowa City, IA MSA	4,851	510	-170	6,696	-2,247
Jackson, MI MSA	3,889	91	-486	10,892	-6,770
Jackson, MS MSA	19,982	599	2,738	33,436	-17,309
Jackson, TN MSA	5,489	155	3,158	6,311	-4,209
Jacksonville, FL MSA	66,336	7,017	9,533	79,993	-39,206
Jacksonville, NC MSA	-6,537	363	-34,334	16,620	-3,135
Jamestown, NY MSA	-301	166	-2,335	9,362	-7,570
Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	8,491	276	3,704	10,630	-6,310
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	17,289	494	13,392	26,455	-23,239
Johnstown, PA MSA	-497	252	-705	13,485	-13,523
Joplin, MO MSA	8,725	160	5,878	10,164	-7,556
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, MI MSA	12,857	1,430	-2,454	32,251	-18,583
Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	76,346	6,950	9,867	125,203	-68,188
Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	34,137	1,341	3,287	26,947	-8,106
Knoxville, TN MSA	52,873	1,964	39,199	40,203	-28,511
Kokomo, IN MSA	3,133	207	-74	7,325	-4,510
La Crosse, WI-MN MSA	4,339	518	824	8,121	-5,131
Lafayette, LA MSA	20,716	492	3,639	30,250	-14,119
Lafayette, IN MSA	6,251	746	445	11,594	-6,640
Lake Charles, LA MSA	7,648	283	904	13,871	-7,569
Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	29,469	2,163	17,967	31,641	-22,171
Lancaster, PA MSA	22,830	1,368	5,307	34,279	-18,485
Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	4,106	2,474	-15,198	31,413	-14,380
Laredo, TX MSA	36,317	9,244	7,922	22,658	-3,782
Las Cruces, NM MSA	22,339	3,968	6,043	15,899	-4,150
Las Vegas, NV-AZ MSA	270,950	12,501	211,536	83,478	-41,110
Lawrence, KS MSA	6,012	512	2,365	5,322	-2,310
Lawton, OK MSA	4,279	42	-7,738	11,186	-3,878
Lewiston-Auburn, ME NECMA	-1,608	117	-3,742	6,910	-5,044
Lexington, KY MSA	28,293	1,805	11,610	30,826	-16,563
Lima, OH MSA	1,790	163	-2,827	11,430	-7,135

Metro Areas	Population Change 1990-95	1990-95 Components of Change*			
		Foreign Migration	Net Internal Migration	Births	Deaths
Lincoln, NE MSA	14,208	2,075	3,836	15,891	-7,493
Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	29,535	1,109	8,127	41,476	-22,523
Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	10,007	1,110	3,653	14,995	-10,021
Louisville, KY-IN MSA	36,635	3,035	9,360	69,992	-46,218
Lubbock, TX MSA	9,448	1,244	-3,581	19,289	-8,272
Lynchburg, VA MSA	9,728	222	6,399	13,075	-10,082
Macon, GA MSA	17,934	558	5,415	23,902	-13,513
Madison, WI MSA	24,723	1,960	7,996	25,821	-11,427
Mansfield, OH MSA	2,139	198	-1,934	11,979	-8,346
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	92,879	26,498	16,765	59,964	-11,056
Medford-Ashland, OR MSA	18,749	949	15,192	9,804	-7,381
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA	47,497	2,261	35,672	27,231	-19,504
Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	58,959	3,421	4,323	93,975	-45,521
Merced, CA MSA	14,506	7,912	-9,952	21,487	-5,747
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA	174,895	19,762	34,539	209,027	-87,223
Mobile, AL MSA	39,544	1,660	19,193	40,782	-22,648
Modesto, CA MSA	35,564	8,964	3,621	37,584	-14,629
Monroe, LA MSA	4,670	190	-885	11,897	-6,680
Montgomery, AL MSA	22,181	465	8,615	25,414	-13,742
Muncie, IN MSA	-1,099	192	-3,006	7,326	-5,638
Myrtle Beach, SC MSA	13,008	495	7,219	10,455	-6,464
Naples, FL MSA	27,180	2,607	19,943	12,164	-8,000
Nashville, TN MSA	105,121	5,096	63,592	78,814	-42,559
New London-Norwich, CT NECMA	-4,773	1,026	-16,746	18,471	-9,932
New Orleans, LA MSA	31,330	6,302	-26,410	108,549	-59,751
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA	89,529	7,171	-34,549	133,524	-55,312
Ocala, FL MSA	29,788	652	27,613	13,291	-12,274
Odessa-Midland, TX MSA	13,775	3,509	-4,010	21,778	-7,915
Oklahoma City, OK MSA	55,292	5,963	13,361	73,855	-41,012
Omaha, NE-IA MSA	28,954	2,214	-5,080	53,108	-24,983
Orlando, FL MSA	151,455	16,675	80,685	100,976	-51,614
Owensboro, KY MSA	3,396	86	916	6,374	-4,105
Panama City, FL MSA	15,379	423	8,341	10,548	-5,563
Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA	2,956	125	425	9,809	-7,429
Pensacola, FL MSA	32,447	834	13,987	28,385	-15,036
Peoria-Pekin, IL MSA	5,741	883	-3,985	24,411	-15,879
Phoenix-Mesa, AZ MSA	318,015	27,516	165,760	213,986	-93,855
Pine Bluff, AR MSA	-1,333	91	-4,039	7,125	-4,686
Pittsburgh, PA MSA	-495	6,392	-20,505	150,041	-136,561
Pittsfield, MA NECMA	-3,577	475	-4,785	8,093	-7,445
Portland, ME NECMA	4,863	1,322	-1,977	16,060	-10,845
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, RI NECMA	-9,377	6,397	-36,448	65,278	-44,307
Provo-Orem, UT MSA	34,179	1,729	2,842	35,152	-6,100
Pueblo, CO MSA	6,701	321	3,564	8,887	-6,171
Punta Gorda, FL MSA	16,621	812	19,616	4,937	-8,691
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC MSA	131,071	6,175	86,016	69,331	-31,855
Rapid City, SD MSA	5,609	134	-403	7,569	-2,964
Reading, PA MSA	12,122	1,435	4,452	23,659	-17,380
Redding, CA MSA	12,269	619	8,110	10,950	-7,429
Reno, NV MSA	34,499	4,129	17,897	22,325	-10,289
Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA	26,313	2,376	14,582	14,584	-5,171
Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	57,762	4,427	21,624	69,039	-39,746
Roanoke, VA MSA	3,813	848	424	14,770	-12,330
Rochester, MN MSA	5,656	890	-795	9,038	-3,406
Rochester, NY MSA	23,792	6,719	-19,406	82,395	-45,703

Metro Areas	Population Change 1990-95	1990-95 Components of Change* Foreign Migration	Net Internal Migration	Births	Deaths
St. Joseph, MO MSA	-96	76	-1,535	7,024	-5,759
St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	51,540	12,122	-39,830	196,362	-118,559
Salinas, CA MSA	-8,353	17,191	-59,183	39,037	-11,353
Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	122,680	7,507	31,986	111,769	-30,807
San Angelo, TX MSA	3,281	926	-2,060	7,764	-4,525
San Antonio, TX MSA	133,251	19,219	29,900	122,530	-50,572
San Diego, CA MSA	130,757	85,025	-140,591	246,731	-89,125
San Luis Obispo-Atascadero-Paso Robles, CA MSA	7,954	2,326	804	13,619	-8,935
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	11,049	10,068	-19,148	32,762	-13,785
Santa Fe, NM MSA	17,389	1,115	11,552	8,410	-3,867
Sarasota-Bradenton, FL MSA	33,273	3,420	39,300	27,358	-36,496
Savannah, GA MSA	20,427	867	6,265	23,544	-11,816
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton, PA MSA	-3,416	1,505	-876	36,042	-39,882
Sharon, PA MSA	1,219	135	868	6,977	-6,735
Sheboygan, WI MSA	4,234	528	1,968	6,724	-4,936
Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	3,344	236	1,854	6,830	-5,634
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA MSA	4,528	333	-8,344	29,461	-18,497
Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	4,762	1,233	-407	9,715	-5,630
Sioux Falls, SD MSA	13,521	1,053	6,818	11,365	-5,505
South Bend, IN MSA	10,575	853	2,237	19,123	-11,657
Spokane, WA MSA	38,294	1,877	23,703	28,266	-16,640
Springfield, IL MSA	7,139	532	1,188	14,304	-9,038
Springfield, MO MSA	29,175	533	21,706	19,007	-12,540
Springfield, MA NECMA	-10,660	5,649	-27,873	41,280	-28,748
State College, PA MSA	6,806	714	2,606	7,014	-3,721
Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	-2,417	72	-1,795	7,531	-8,239
Stockton-Lodi, CA MSA	39,649	13,686	-994	47,521	-19,619
Sumter, SC MSA	5,355	163	-1,881	8,514	-3,997
Syracuse, NY MSA	6,137	4,064	-21,362	55,516	-31,922
Tallahassee, FL MSA	22,388	1,034	10,692	17,896	-8,134
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA	104,873	18,297	77,650	139,481	-131,500
Terre Haute, IN MSA	2,193	213	206	10,258	-8,482
Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA	2,668	136	32	9,004	-6,684
Toledo, OH MSA	-1,599	2,292	-22,835	47,123	-28,350
Topeka, KS MSA	3,732	413	-1,211	11,814	-7,495
Tucson, AZ MSA	84,268	8,432	46,455	57,927	-30,989
Tulsa, OK MSA	35,761	1,792	6,547	57,267	-30,640
Tuscaloosa, AL MSA	7,707	286	2,774	10,941	-6,375
Tyler, TX MSA	10,539	1,253	4,573	11,864	-7,305
Utica-Rome, NY MSA	-8,353	2,545	-17,046	21,596	-16,274
Victoria, TX MSA	5,425	508	1,077	6,535	-2,857
Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA	32,869	11,133	-2,339	36,742	-12,516
Waco, TX MSA	10,555	1,163	3,707	15,315	-9,801
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA	-859	243	-3,738	8,537	-5,884
Wausau, WI MSA	5,064	630	821	8,190	-4,404
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL MSA	102,076	18,899	74,903	62,212	-55,130
Wheeling, WV-OH MSA	-1,605	194	-1,001	9,259	-10,042
Wichita, KS MSA	21,807	2,965	-5,103	43,039	-19,838
Wichita Falls, TX MSA	3,211	296	-2,829	10,203	-6,392
Williamsport, PA MSA	1,414	145	-867	8,029	-5,944
Wilmington, NC MSA	28,376	374	23,170	12,690	-8,206
Yakima, WA MSA	22,663	4,675	4,703	21,444	-8,330
York, PA MSA	22,037	632	12,819	22,944	-14,583
Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA	1,304	997	-7,507	40,242	-32,499
Yuba City, CA MSA	12,589	3,813	597	12,634	-5,339

Metro Areas	Population Change 1990-95	1990-95 Components of Change* Foreign Migration	Net Internal Migration	Births	Deaths
Wichita, KS MSA	508,224	0.8	0.6	-0.6	-1.0
Wichita Falls, TX MSA	133,386	1.0	0.2	-4.1	-2.2
Williamsport, PA MSA	120,194	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.7
Wilmington, NC MSA	200,610	0.2	0.2	10.4	13.5
Yakima, WA MSA	212,035	2.3	2.5	-3.7	2.5
York, PA MSA	362,793	0.4	0.2	3.3	3.8
Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA	602,608	0.2	0.2	-5.0	-1.2
Yuba City, CA MSA	136,104	3.2	3.1	2.3	0.5
Yuma, AZ MSA	132,869	3.6	5.7	2.2	6.7

* Components do not add exactly to total change due to ommission of net federal citizen movement and a small residual estimator component

Appendix G: Annual Immigration and Net Internal Migration for Ten High Immigration Metros 1990-91 Through 1994-95

Metro Area	Immigration					Net Internal Migration				
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, CA CMSA	148,955	174,295	181,908	151,164	136,390	-153,425	-163,568	-254,657	-269,826	-253,979
New York-Northern NJ -Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA CMSA	136,854	152,365	157,696	131,284	127,740	-259,260	-229,694	-206,453	-212,434	-206,083
San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA	50,860	55,184	58,968	51,372	46,135	-41,039	-41,893	-58,265	-64,203	-55,561
Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI CMSA	34,784	44,438	48,437	46,324	42,326	-47,700	-51,800	-61,446	-60,892	-57,925
Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA	31,479	33,335	31,876	31,706	28,663	8,909	-953	-13,978	7,396	-6,005
Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV CMSA	25,288	25,430	29,005	24,401	21,355	-11,911	-21,192	-23,367	-15,255	-19,918
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA	16,706	24,885	25,444	22,994	20,294	36,273	19,593	-827	-2,181	-7,841
San Diego, CA MSA	16,304	18,410	18,248	16,787	15,276	-9,984	-18,339	-49,062	-31,207	-31,999
Boston-Worcester-Lawrence, MA-NH-ME-CT CMSA	13,015	14,981	16,637	14,785	14,898	-74,170	-46,231	-25,909	-13,969	-5,543
Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA	12,701	14,656	15,589	15,331	13,969	22,890	3,285	6,476	21,249	22,078
RATES										
Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, CA CMSA	1.02	1.18	1.21	0.99	0.89	-1.05	-1.10	-1.69	-1.77	-1.66
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA CMSA	0.70	0.78	0.81	0.67	0.65	-1.33	-1.18	-1.06	-1.08	-1.05
San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA	0.81	0.87	0.92	0.79	0.71	-0.66	-0.66	-0.91	-0.99	-0.85
Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI CMSA	0.42	0.53	0.58	0.55	0.50	-0.58	-0.62	-0.73	-0.72	-0.68
Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA	0.98	1.02	0.96	0.95	0.84	0.28	-0.03	-0.42	0.22	-0.18
Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV CMSA	0.37	0.37	0.42	0.35	0.30	-0.18	-0.31	-0.34	-0.22	-0.28
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA	0.45	0.65	0.64	0.57	0.49	0.97	0.51	-0.02	-0.05	-0.19
San Diego, CA MSA	0.65	0.72	0.70	0.64	0.58	-0.40	-0.72	-1.89	-1.20	-1.22
Boston-Worcester-Lawrence, MA-NH-ME-CT CMSA	0.23	0.26	0.29	0.26	0.26	-1.30	-0.82	-0.46	-0.25	-0.10
Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA	0.31	0.35	0.37	0.36	0.32	0.56	0.08	0.15	0.50	0.51