William H. Frey

Minority Magnet Metros in the '90s

Report No. 98-418

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PSC   POPULATION STUDIES CENTER
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by William H. Frey

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Abstract: While America is becoming a "melting pot," from a national perspective, population shifts during the 1990s show continued geographic concentration of minority groups into specific regions and a handful of metro areas. This is especially the case for the new immigrant minorities — Hispanics and Asians — who are still most prone to enter major gateway cities, and remain in those regions. While there is some sprinkling out of these new ethnic minorities, the pace is relatively slow. The fact is, the largest blocks of Hispanic and Asian consumer groups, voters, and multi-lingual Americans are highly clustered in only a few metro areas. Most metro areas beyond these "multiple melting pots" are largely white, or white and black. In the 1990s especially, blacks have become increasingly drawn to "New South" metropolitan magnets — representing a reversal, and potential reconsolidation of African Americans in this region.

This report presents an analysis of 1990-96 race-ethnic growth for US metro areas and nonmetro counties. It also identifies "multiple melting pot metros" and counties which became "majority minority" in the 1990s.

Data set used: 1990-96 US Census Bureau Postcensal Estimates by Race-Ethnicity.

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Minority Magnet Metros in the '90s

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While America is becoming a "melting pot," from a national perspective, population shifts during the 1990s show continued geographic concentration of minority groups into specific regions and a handful of metro areas. This is especially the case for the new immigrant minorities -- Hispanics and Asians -- who are still most prone to enter major gateway cities, and remain in those regions. While there is some sprinkling out of these new ethnic minorities, the pace is relatively slow. The fact is, the largest blocks of Hispanic and Asian consumer groups, voters, and multi-lingual Americans are highly clustered in only a few metro areas. Most metro areas beyond these "multiple melting pots" are largely white, or white and black. In the 1990s especially, blacks have become increasingly drawn to "New South" metropolitan magnets -- representing a reversal, and potential reconsolidation of African Americans in this region.

Hispanic and Asian Magnets

Among the nation's 271 metro areas, Los Angeles houses fully one-fifth of the US Hispanic population. It also ranks first in terms of total growth, garnering almost one-fifth (18 percent) of Hispanic gains over the 1990s. The City of Angels' Hispanic growth comes largely from Mexican and Latin American immigrants, but also from the continued high fertility of long-term Hispanic "stayers." The importance of immigrant gateways in both attracting and maintaining large Hispanic populations can be seen in Table 1. The ten metro areas with the largest Hispanic populations were also the ten largest gainers -- attracting over half (52 percent) of US Hispanic gains in the first six years of the 1990s. (Collectively, they house 58 percent of the nation's Hispanic population.) This group includes Miami with its strong attraction for Cubans; New York City, gaining Dominicans, Puerto Ricans and other Caribbean-origin Hispanics; and Chicago, a continued magnet for Mexicans. The rest of the ten lie close to the Mexican border and continue to build on large, existing Latin American populations. One of the few exceptions to the "size begets growth" phenomenon lies with Las Vegas which benefited from "spillover" migration from California Hispanics, as well as the initial destination for some Latin American immigrants.

While Asians, like Hispanics, represent many distinct nationalities, the greatest gaining Asian metro areas are the three largest Asian populations. Together, Los Angeles, New York and San Francisco accounted for 38 percent of the nation's Asian population gains in the 1990s. (These three areas house 42 percent of all US Asians.) With Chinese a major immigrant group to New York, Filipinos are drawn heavily to Los Angeles, and both groups show a large presence in San Francisco. The next echelon of Asian-gaining metros also have significant Asian populations. However, Washington, DC, Houston, Seattle, and Dallas have recently increased the magnitudes of their Asian gains. Atlanta and Las Vegas are examples of two *non*-gateway metros which have begun to attract more Asians via both immigration and domestic migration. Nonetheless, the 20 metropolitan areas shown in Table 1, account

for 73 percent of 1990's Asian growth, and over three-quarters of the nation's Asian population.

Blacks and Whites

While most Hispanics and Asians can be found in gateway metros like Los Angeles, New York and San Francisco, African Americans are more highly dispersed with greatest concentrations in northern urban centers, and different parts of the South. Moreover, the greatest gaining metros for blacks in the 1990s are not located in California or along the Mexican border, but reflect a new attraction for blacks to the revitalized "New South." Metro Atlanta is emblematic of the new attractive markets for African Americans. With a booming economy, a large black middle class population, and familiar southern mores, middle class and working class blacks from all origins have made Atlanta the biggest gaining metro for African Americans in the 1990s. The same kinds of attractions are bringing more blacks back to Houston, Dallas-Ft. Worth, Raleigh-Durham, Charlotte and a host of other growing metros that dot the landscape of the Southeastern US (see Table 2). The large gains shown for northern metros like New York, Chicago and Philadelphia are deceptive since they represent natural increase that accrues to an already large black population, resulting from decades of past migration. These areas actually represent the origins of some of the larger streams leading to 1990's gains of several large, small and non-metropolitan areas in the South.

Even more so than African Americans, the non-Hispanic white "majority" population is widely dispersed across the country. Still, the list of greatest gaining metros makes plain that whites are attracted to a different set of places than the new immigrant minorities. Table 2 shows these areas to lie, mostly, in the booming Southeast, Texas, and Mountain States that lie outside of the California. These gains come, largely, from domestic migration following the growth of jobs in high-tech, knowledge-based industries (Atlanta, Dallas-Ft. Worth, Seattle, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Austin), as well as in services and construction (Las Vegas, Orlando). Another source for white gains is the allure of good climate and natural amenities for those of retirement age (e.g., Phoenix). Unlike the members of the new immigrant minority groups, whites are less "tied" to friends and family for social and economic support, and are more responsive to the growing economic opportunities in these Western and Southern States. In fact, the high cost of living and in some cases competition from low-skilled immigrants, are leading to an out-migration of whites from some of the nation's largest magnets for Hispanics and Asians. In the first six years of the 1990s, more than one-quarter of the nation's 271 metros lost population including those with struggling economies in the Northeast (e.g., Pittsburgh, Hartford, Providence, Springfield). However, the three largest white population losses accrued to New York, Los Angeles and San Francisco — the greatest gaining metros for Hispanics and Asians. These patterns are consistent with earlier studies showing the movement of whites away from immigrant gateways toward other parts of the country (see Frey articles in American Demographics, April, 1994; November, 1996).

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Minority Frontiers

While it is clear that the bulk of Hispanic and Asian-Americans continue to remain and grow within traditional gateway metro areas, this is not the case for all. There is evidence of some sprinkling out into "new frontiers" in parts of the country where most residents had never heard Spanish or Chinese being spoken; in suburbs, smaller metropolitan areas, and in rural towns. The major lure for today's ethnic pioneers often involves jobs. Both college graduates and unskilled laborers can find work in the booming parts of the country that up until now have attracted mostly whites and African Americans. Still, there is a demand for engineers, doctors, and college teachers as well as construction workers, service workers, and laborers in industries like food processing. One way to assess where these new minority frontiers are located is to examine counties where their *percentage growth* is high.

For Hispanics (see Table 4), these counties include the cities and suburbs of largely white-black metros like Atlanta, Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, Charlotte, Greensboro-Winston Salem-High Point, as well as other parts of the growing Southeast part of the country. In addition, a number of urban and rural counties and largely white parts of America's mid-section (Nebraska, Iowa) and in the growing Rocky Mountain States (Idaho, Nevada) are showing high rates of Hispanic growth. It should be borne in mind that in most of these counties Hispanics represent only tiny fractions of the population and that only 463 of the nation's over 3000 counties gained as many as 1000 Hispanics during the first six years of the 1990s.

Asian-Americans, even more concentrated in gateway metros than Hispanics, still show plenty of pioneering migration. Fast-growing areas for them tend to be metro destinations which already have some Asian presence. Souther metros like Atlanta, Dallas-Ft. Worth, Washington-Baltimore and Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill are heavily represented among these fast-growing Asian counties. Urban professionals are heavily represented in this growth. Yet, Asian pioneers are also evident in America's mid-section, in Omaha and the suburbs of Minneapolis-St. Paul. Much of this Asian movement appears to be "chain migration" but it is still relatively circumscribed. Only 265 counties gained as many as 1000 Asian-Americans, thus far, in the 1990s.

The "pioneering" movement and outward spread of Hispanics and Asians to new parts of the country, stand in contrast to counties which showed sharp increases in African Americans (Table 6). For blacks, the 1990s represent both a "return" to the South but also some pioneering movement within the South. The latter represent new gains for blacks in the suburbs of fast-growing metros like Atlanta, Dallas-Ft. Worth, and Washington-Baltimore, along with a greater presence in parts of Florida which did not, in the past, have a large African American presence. Middle class blacks, in particular, are the vanguard of these new gains to the "New South." Yet, retirees who have spent most of their lives in northern and western cities are also attracted to many of the smaller, and more familiar rural counties of the South.

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"Multiple Melting Pot" Metros

This paper has emphasized three ongoing geographic shifts: (1) the continued growth of Hispanics and Asians in traditional gateway metro areas; (2) a retreat from these areas by whites who are locating in growing western and southern areas of all sizes; and (3) a return of African Americans to the growing metro and rural areas in the South. Together, these trends do not conjure up the image of a national "melting pot" where most communities in all parts of the country have a strong presence of each major minority group. Rather, it suggests an image of "multiple melting pots" located in specific parts of the country whose populations include a significant presence of two or more minority groups. Through intermarriage, and the blending of cultures, each of these "melting pots" will develop its own politics, tastes for consumer items, and community personalities.

We have identified 21 such melting pot metros using a relatively stringent demographic definition. These are areas where the percentage of non-Hispanic whites is lower than its representation in the national population (73 percent), and where at least two of the minority groups have greater than their national representations (12 percent for Hispanics, 11 percent for non-Hispanic blacks) or at least 5 percent of the population (for Asians, or for American Indians/Eskimos). The list includes the three largest gateways: Los Angeles, New York, and San Francisco, as well as Chicago, Washington, DC, San Diego and Houston. The others on the list are relatively smaller areas and are located in California and Texas. By our definition, only New York has over-representations of as many as three minorities: blacks, Hispanics and Asians. The California metro areas are uniformly over-represented by Hispanics and Asians, whereas the Texas metros, along with Chicago, are over-represented in blacks and Hispanics. Intermingling of new immigrant minorities is most likely to occur in the California metro areas, and in New York City.

The short list of "multiple minority metros" does not mean that there is not a larger number of areas that has a significant share of only one of these minority groups. A good sense of the regional distribution of the single minority concentrations can be seen in Map 1 which plots areas where only one minority is over-represented ("white-black," "white-Hispanic," "white-Asian," "or white-Indian/Eskimo" as well as those which are "multi-ethnic" where two are more minorities are over-represented). It is clear that African Americans are most over-represented in the South, with some important clusters in urban areas of the Northeast and Midwest regions. Hispanics comprise large shares of the population for counties that span the States of Texas west to California, and parts of adjoining States. The Asian presence is not very widespread according to this measure but there is a fair representation of American Indians in counties in Oklahoma, and in several States in the North Central part of the country. Multi-ethnic counties are most common in California and the Southwest with mixes of Hispanics and Asians, Hispanics and American Indians being commonplace. Yet, the most notable part of this map is a broad swath of States in the Northeast, Midwest, Rocky Mountains, and Northwest that are mostly white, and where none of the major minority groups comes close to approximating their national percentages of the population. Of 3142 US counties in 1996 only 745 show white populations below the national white percentage (73 percent), and well over half (1711) are at least 90 percent white.

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In 1996, there were 226 counties where whites represented the minority. Most of these were smaller counties in Texas and the rest of the Southwest where Hispanics are in the majority, or rural counties in the South where blacks are in the majority. Still, between 1990 and 1996, 43 counties turned from "majority white" to "majority minority." The largest of these (shown on Table 9) are emblematic of where whites will be in the minority. These include inner counties of older, largely white-black metropolitan areas (Philadelphia, St. Louis) where the change is being fueled, mostly, by traditional white flight to the suburbs and beyond. But in the rest, the change is being driven, as well, by infusions of new minority populations: Hispanics and Asians in the California counties Almeda, Fresno, Tulare, Monterey, and Merced, in mostly black gains in the Georgia counties of DeKalb and Richmond. In gains from all three groups in Fort Bend County, Texas, which exceed the gains for whites. These latter changes in selected parts of the Southwest will turn into the much publicized "majority minority" cities in America. Yet, outside of these distinct regions, the pattern of race and ethnic change will move at a more glacial pace.

Metro/Non-metro Dimension

While much of this overview has focused on metropolitan areas, it is important to emphasize that both the new ethnic minorities and African Americans are more prone to locate in metropolitan areas than are whites. As of 1996, close to 95 percent of Asians, over 91 percent of Hispanics, and better than 85 percent of blacks resided in metropolitan areas, and the plurality of all three groups were located in metropolises with populations exceeding 1 million. In contrast, the share of the US white population residing in non-metropolitan areas is approaching one-quarter, and less than half reside in the nation's biggest metro areas. This represents an additional dimension to our view of race and region as the country moves toward the Twenty-first Century. It is important to understand that our fastest growing minority populations will continue to be concentrated in large urban "multiple melting pots." The demographics, life styles, tastes and voting patterns in these areas are likely to change dramatically. For the rest of America, change will come more slowly. "Majority minority" areas will be few and far between, as suburbs and exurbs in the South and Mountain West become more popular places to live and work.

Table 1: Top Population Gains by Metro Area: 1990-96, Hispanics and Asians

Rank	Metropolitan Area*	1990-96 Gains	1996 Population
Hispanics			
1.	Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, CA CMSA	1,028,141	5,850,261
2.	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA CMSA	447,867	3,325,071
3.	San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA	250,747	1,228,470
4.	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA	222,144	1,004,935
5.	Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI CMSA	221,308	1,124,558
6.	Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA	214,059	1,286,005
7.	Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA	158,026	689,738
8.	Phoenix-Mesa, AZ MSA	152,616	536,414
9.	San Diego, CA MSA	148,034	665,624
10.	San Antonio, TX MSA	144,467	776,796
11.	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	102,594	432,876
12.	Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV CMSA	89,194	351,073
13.	El Paso, TX MSA	86,932	502,780
14.	Fresno, CA MSA	84,666	354,950
15.	Las Vegas, NV-AZ MSA	77,638	169,160
16.	Austin-San Marcos, TX MSA	74,105	253,053
17.	Denver-Boulder-Greeley, CO CMSA	63,045	319,640
18.	Sacramento-Yolo, CA CMSA	59,598	234,892
19.	Bakersfield, CA MSA	56,169	210,503
20.	Boston-Worcester-Lawrence, MA-NH-ME-CT CMSA	53,373	296,811
Asians			
1.	Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, CA CMSA	305,860	1,712,608
2.	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA CMSA	294,485	1,222,350
3.	San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA	240,969	1,197,820
4.	Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV CMSA	87,208	341,941
5.	Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI CMSA	70,966	339,558
6.	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA	67,483	205,608
7.	Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA CMSA	66,968	254,200
8.	San Diego, CA MSA	61,664	272,131
9.	Boston-Worcester-Lawrence, MA-NH-ME-CT CMSA	51,813	195,198
10.	Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA	51,487	154,375
11.	Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA	40,823	163,613
12.	Sacramento-Yolo, CA CMSA	38,904	159,026
13.	Atlanta, GA MSA	37,870	91,004
14.	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA	27,279	94,299
15.	Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint, MI CMSA	23,956	98,265
16.	Honolulu, HI MSA	23,542	560,958
17.	Portland-Salem, OR-WA CMSA	22,704	81,669
18.	Las Vegas, NV-AZ MSA	21,740	50,296
19.	Phoenix-Mesa, AZ MSA	21,460	60,924
20.	Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA	19,887	64,399

*Note: Metropolitan Areas refer to CMSAs, MSAs, and (in New England) NECMAs, defined by the Office of Management and Budget.

Source: Author's analysis of US Census Bureau County Race Estimates released December 19, 1997.

Table 2: Top Population Gains by Metro Area: 1990-96, Blacks and Whites

Rank	Metropolitan Area*	1990-96 Gains	1996 Population
Blacks			
1 .	Atlanta, GA MSA	159,830	913,943
2 .	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA CMSA	154,446	3,838,950
3 .	Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV CMSA	129,909	1,839,778
4 .	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA	97,163	777,628
5 .	Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA	86,812	688,225
6 .	Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI CMSA	75,390	1,655,501
7 .	Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA	75,344	650,691
8 .	Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA	56,493	1,159,594
9 .	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA	44,933	458,209
10 .	Orlando, FL MSA	43,188	195,005
11 .	Boston-Worcester-Lawrence, MA-NH-ME-CT CMSA	43,017	330,651
12 .	Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint, MI CMSA	40,535	1,107,856
13 .	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	39,753	452,067
14 .	Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC MSA	38,767	248,388
15 .	Jacksonville, FL MSA	38,607	222,712
16 .	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA	35,974	269,929
17 .	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA	35,913	224,393
18 .	Las Vegas, NV-AZ MSA	34,892	108,709
19 .	Cleveland-Akron, OH CMSA	33,179	480,887
20 .	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL MSA	31,960	142,583
Whites			
1 .	Atlanta, GA MSA	320,841	2,434,775
2 .	Phoenix-Mesa, AZ MSA	301,505	2,011,658
3 .	Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA	245,672	3,099,558
4 .	Las Vegas, NV-AZ MSA	202,944	874,308
5 .	Portland-Salem, OR-WA CMSA	198,702	1,815,198
6 .	Denver-Boulder-Greeley, CO CMSA	197,579	1,778,139
7 .	Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA CMSA	190,178	2,747,183
8 .	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA	143,412	2,476,043
9 .	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA	134,509	2,309,909
10 .	Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV CMSA	113,859	4,656,035
11 .	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	103,382	1,074,795
12 .	Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC MSA	102,073	730,582
13 .	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA	99,570	1,009,310
14 .	Nashville, TN MSA	95,897	912,370
15 .	Austin-San Marcos, TX MSA	89,184	662,601
16 .	Orlando, FL MSA	80,999	1,046,648
17 .	Indianapolis, IN MSA	79,672	1,257,720
18 .	Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA	75,379	1,667,148
19 .	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	64,005	1,380,818
20 .	Columbus, OH MSA	63,891	1,215,932

*Note: Metropolitan Areas refer to CMSAs, MSAs, and (in New England) NECMAs, defined by the Office of Management and Budget.

Source: Author's analysis of US Census Bureau County Race Estimates released December 19, 1997.

Table 3: Metro Areas with Greatest White Losses: 1990-96

Rank	Metropolitan Area*	1990-96 Losses
1 .	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA CMSA	-431,017
2 .	Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, CA CMSA	-405,959
3 .	San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA	-155,050
4 .	Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA	-67,150
5 .	San Diego, CA MSA	-60,532
6 .	Pittsburgh, PA MSA	-40,051
7 .	Hartford, CT NECMA	-35,941
8 .	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY MSA	-33,628
9 .	Salinas, CA MSA	-31,997
10 .	Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, RI NECMA	-26,953
11 .	Springfield, MA NECMA	-26,002
12 .	Boston-Worcester-Lawrence, MA-NH-ME-CT CMSA	-25,976

*Note: Metropolitan Areas refer to CMSAs, MSAs, and (in New England) NECMAs, defined by the Office of Management and Budget.

Source: Author's analysis of US Census Bureau County Race Estimates released December 19, 1997.

Table 4: Counties with Greatest Hispanic Percent Change: 1990-96

(among counties with greater than 2000 Hispanics in 1990)

Rank	County and State		Inside Metro Area	1990-96 %Chg(1)	1996 Hispanic Population	1990-96 Hispanic%(2)
1.	Gwinnett County	GA	Atlanta, GA MSA	118.8	18,915	4.0
2.	Wake County	NC	Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC MSA	102.8	11,227	2.1
3.	Cobb County	GA	Atlanta, GA MSA	90.7	18,264	3.4
4.	Loudoun County	VA	Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV CMSA	90.4	4,205	3.4
5.	Pulaski County	AR	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	88.9	6,114	1.7
6.	Mecklenburg County	NC	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA	87.3	12,844	2.1
7.	Sarpy County	NE	Omaha, NE-IA MSA	87.2	6,397	5.5
8.	Clark County	NV	Las Vegas, NV-AZ MSA	86.4	158,837	15.1
9.	Hall County	GA		78.2	8,246	7.3
10.	Lancaster County	NE	Lincoln, NE MSA	75.3	6,973	3.0
11.	Forsyth County	NC	Greensboro--Winston-Salem--High Point, NC MSA	74.5	3,717	1.3
12.	Whitfield County	GA		74.3	4,092	5.1
13.	Douglas County	NE	Omaha, NE-IA MSA	73.1	19,889	4.5
14.	Fremont County	CO		72.0	4,757	11.4
15.	Clark County	WA	Portland-Salem, OR-WA CMSA	71.6	10,300	3.4
16.	Guilford County	NC	Greensboro--Winston-Salem--High Point, NC MSA	71.2	5,022	1.3
17.	Clayton County	GA	Atlanta, GA MSA	70.0	6,468	3.2
18.	Elko County	NV		69.7	7,555	17.3
19.	Hall County	NE		68.1	3,589	7.0
20.	Montgomery County	TN	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA	67.9	5,523	4.6
21.	Humboldt County	NV		66.9	3,952	24.0
22.	Ada County	ID	Boise City, ID MSA	66.8	9,460	3.6
23.	Williamson County	TX	Austin-San Marcos, TX MSA	66.7	33,831	17.1
24.	Collin County	TX	Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA	66.2	30,702	8.2
25.	Durham County	NC	Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC MSA	66.1	3,466	1.8
26.	Liberty County	TX	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA	65.5	4,792	7.6
27.	Washington County	OR	Portland-Salem, OR-WA CMSA	65.1	24,230	6.3
28.	Liberty County	GA		62.4	5,295	9.0
29.	Thurston County	WA	Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA CMSA	61.8	8,036	4.1
30.	Monroe County	PA		61.4	3,358	2.8

(1) Hispanic % Change = (1996 Hispanic Population minus 1990 Hispanic Population) X 100 / 1990 Hispanic Population.

(2) 1996 Hispanic % = (1996 Hispanic Population) X 100 / 1996 Total Population.

Source: Author's analysis of US Census Bureau County Race Estimates released December 19, 1997.

Table 5: Counties with Greatest Asian Percent Change: 1990-96

(among counties with greater than 2000 Asians in 1990)

Rank	County and State		Inside Metro Area	1990-96 %Chg(1)	1996 Asian Population	19990-96 Asian%(2)
1 .	Gwinnett County	GA	Atlanta, GA MSA	103.0	21,326	4.5
2 .	Collin County	TX	Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA	89.0	14,575	3.9
3 .	Loudoun County	VA	Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV CMSA	81.8	3,956	3.2
4 .	Cobb County	GA	Atlanta, GA MSA	80.3	14,644	2.7
5 .	Wake County	NC	Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC MSA	77.7	15,066	2.8
6 .	Clark County	NV	Las Vegas, NV-AZ MSA	75.9	48,899	4.7
7 .	Fort Bend County	TX	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA	74.9	25,943	8.5
8 .	Denton County	TX	Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA	71.7	12,235	3.5
9 .	Sarpy County	NE	Omaha, NE-IA MSA	67.7	3,450	3.0
10 .	Seminole County	FL	Orlando, FL MSA	65.4	8,299	2.5
11 .	Mecklenburg County	NC	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA	65.3	14,348	2.4
12 .	Okaloosa County	FL	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	64.9	6,248	3.8
13 .	Clayton County	GA	Atlanta, GA MSA	63.3	8,490	4.2
14 .	Bay County	FL	Panama City, FL MSA	62.6	3,714	2.6
15 .	Dakota County	MN	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA	62.4	7,779	2.4
16 .	Brevard County	FL	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA	62.3	9,022	2.0
17 .	Orange County	NC	Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC MSA	61.4	3,895	3.6
18 .	Palm Beach County	FL	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL MSA	60.7	14,936	1.5
19 .	Anoka County	MN	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA	59.3	4,807	1.7
20 .	Broward County	FL	Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA	59.2	28,006	1.9
21 .	Bell County	TX	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	59.1	9,240	4.2
22 .	Somerset County	NJ	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA CMSA	58.5	17,113	6.3
23 .	Clark County	WA	Portland-Salem, OR-WA CMSA	58.3	9,292	3.0
24 .	Ocean County	NJ	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA CMSA	57.8	6,271	1.3
25 .	Placer County	CA	Sacramento-Yolo, CA CMSA	57.0	6,221	2.9
26 .	Polk County	FL	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	56.8	4,037	0.9
27 .	Orange County	FL	Orlando, FL MSA	56.6	22,878	3.0
28 .	Volusia County	FL	Daytona Beach, FL MSA	56.5	4,671	1.1
29 .	Brazoria County	TX	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA	56.3	3,245	1.5
30 .	Leon County	FL	Tallahassee, FL MSA	55.5	4,289	2.0

(1) Asian % Change = (1996 Asian Population minus 1990 Asian Population) X 100 / 1990 Asian Population.

(2) 1996 Asian % = (1996 Asian Population) X 100 / 1996 Total Population.

Source: Author's analysis of US Census Bureau County Race Estimates released December 19, 1997.

Table 6: Counties with Greatest Black Percent Change: 1990-96

(among counties with greater than 2000 Blacks in 1990)

Rank	County and State		Inside Metro Area	1990-96 %Chg(1)	1996 Black Population	1990-96 Black%(2)
1.	Polk County	TX		82.5	7,337	16.3
2.	Henry County	GA	Atlanta, GA MSA	75.4	10,948	12.0
3.	Flagler County	FL	Daytona Beach, FL MSA	68.7	4,112	9.8
4.	Bryan County	GA	Savannah, GA MSA	60.5	3,759	16.9
5.	Tyler County	TX		58.9	3,191	15.7
6.	Coweta County	GA	Atlanta, GA MSA	57.1	19,505	25.6
7.	Loudoun County	VA	Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV CMSA	57.0	9,860	8.0
8.	Dakota County	MN	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA	56.4	5,455	1.7
9.	Calvert County	MD	Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV CMSA	55.0	12,705	19.0
10.	Gulf County	FL		53.5	3,361	25.2
11.	Camden County	GA		53.5	9,639	22.5
12.	Fayette County	GA	Atlanta, GA MSA	50.9	5,196	6.3
13.	Williamson County	TX	Austin-San Marcos, TX MSA	50.6	10,636	5.4
14.	Gwinnett County	GA	Atlanta, GA MSA	48.4	27,519	5.8
15.	Santa Rosa County	FL	Pensacola, FL MSA	48.1	4,939	4.6
16.	Effingham County	GA	Savannah, GA MSA	47.2	5,441	16.3
17.	Clark County	NV	Las Vegas, NV-AZ MSA	47.1	107,702	10.3
18.	Stafford County	VA	Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV CMSA	46.1	6,446	7.8
19.	Clark County	WA	Portland-Salem, OR-WA CMSA	46.1	4,489	1.5
20.	Richmond County	VA		45.8	3,209	37.8
21.	Frederick County	MD	Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV CMSA	45.4	11,857	6.6
22.	Collin County	TX	Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA	45.1	16,223	4.4
23.	Fluvanna County	VA	Charlottesville, VA MSA	44.8	4,162	24.6
24.	Columbia County	GA	Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC MSA	44.7	10,764	12.5
25.	Collier County	FL	Naples, FL MSA	44.7	10,671	5.7
26.	St. Johns County	FL	Jacksonville, FL MSA	43.9	10,773	10.1
27.	Washington County	OR	Portland-Salem, OR-WA CMSA	43.8	3,134	0.8
28.	Barrow County	GA	Atlanta, GA MSA	43.6	4,938	13.2
29.	Walton County	GA	Atlanta, GA MSA	43.6	10,304	20.9
30.	Osceola County	FL	Orlando, FL MSA	43.4	8,914	6.6

(1) Black % Change = (1996 Black Population minus 1990 Black Population) X 100 / 1990 Black Population.

(2) 1996 Black % = (1996 Black Population) X 100 / 1996 Total Population.

Source: Author's analysis of US Census Bureau County Race Estimates released December 19, 1997.

Table 7: "Multiple Melting Pot" Metros

Name	1996 Racial Profile					Indians/ Total
	Whites	Blacks	Hispanics	Asians	Indians/ Eskimos	
Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA	44%	18%	37%	2%	0%	100%
Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, CA CMSA	44%	7%	38%	10%	0%	100%
Fresno, CA MSA	45%	4%	41%	8%	1%	100%
Salinas, CA MSA	46%	5%	40%	9%	1%	100%
Merced, CA MSA	48%	4%	38%	9%	1%	100%
Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA	48%	1%	45%	5%	1%	100%
Stockton-Lodi, CA MSA	52%	5%	28%	14%	1%	100%
Albuquerque, NM MSA	53%	2%	38%	2%	5%	100%
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA	54%	17%	24%	4%	0%	100%
San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA	56%	8%	19%	17%	0%	100%
San Diego, CA MSA	59%	6%	25%	9%	1%	100%
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	60%	2%	32%	5%	1%	100%
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA CMSA	61%	16%	17%	6%	0%	100%
Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	63%	18%	15%	4%	0%	100%
Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI CMSA	64%	19%	13%	4%	0%	100%
Modesto, CA MSA	65%	2%	27%	6%	1%	100%
Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV CMSA	65%	25%	5%	5%	0%	100%
Yuba City, CA MSA	67%	3%	18%	11%	2%	100%
Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA	68%	14%	15%	3%	0%	100%
Waco, TX MSA	68%	16%	15%	1%	0%	100%
Sacramento-Yolo, CA CMSA	69%	7%	14%	9%	1%	100%

Note: Metro areas where the Non-Hispanic White percentage of total population is less than the Non-Hispanic White US percentage (73%). and
where at least two of the minority groups comprise a percentage larger than their US percentage (N-H Blacks > 12%, Hispanics >11%)
or at least 5% (for Asians, and American Indians/Eskimos)

Source: Author's analysis of US Census Bureau County Race Estimates released December 19, 1997.

Table 8: Large Counties That Turned From Majority White To "Majority Minority", 1990-96

County and State		Metro Area*	1996 Population Size (1000's)	% White 1990	% White 1996	Minority Profile for 1996 Black	HispaMetro	AAsian	% WI 1996 Population Native Amer Eskimo
Philadelphia County	PA	Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA	1,478	52.0%	48.1%	41.5%	6.8%	3.4%	0.2%
Alameda County	CA	San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA	1,328	53.0%	47.6%	17.2%	17.1%	17.6%	0.5%
Fresno County	CA	Fresno, CA MSA	751	50.6%	44.1%	4.5%	41.2%	9.5%	0.7%
DeKalb County	GA	Atlanta, GA MSA	590	51.9%	46.8%	44.7%	4.1%	4.2%	0.2%
St. Louis city	MO	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	352	50.1%	46.1%	51.0%	1.5%	1.1%	0.2%
Tulare County	CA	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA	350	54.5%	48.1%	1.3%	44.9%	4.8%	0.9%
Monterey County	CA	Salinas, CA MSA	339	52.3%	45.6%	5.2%	39.9%	8.7%	0.5%
Fort Bend County	TX	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA	307	53.7%	49.2%	20.3%	22.2%	8.1%	0.2%
Richmond County	GA	Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC MSA	194	54.2%	49.4%	44.8%	3.0%	2.5%	0.3%
Merced County	CA	Merced, CA MSA	192	54.1%	47.6%	4.2%	38.3%	9.4%	0.6%

*Listed for Counties that lie within metro areas.

Source: William H. Frey, University of Michigan analysis of 1990-96 Census Bureau Estimates.

Table 9: Shares of Total Black, Hispanic, Asian, and White Populations by Metro Status: 1996

Region	1996 Share of Group's Poulation in Metro/Nonmetro Areas				
	Whites	Blacks	Hispanics	Asians	Indians/ Eskimos
Large Metro	49.8	62.8	69.9	75.7	33.4
Other Metro	27.0	22.8	21.5	18.8	23.6
Non Metro	23.2	14.4	8.6	5.5	43.0
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Author's analysis of US Census Bureau County Race Estimates

Ethnic Concentration: US Counties 1996
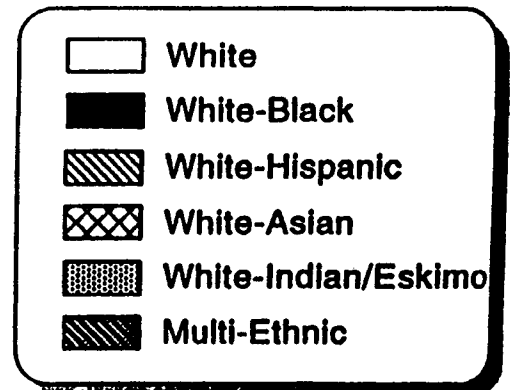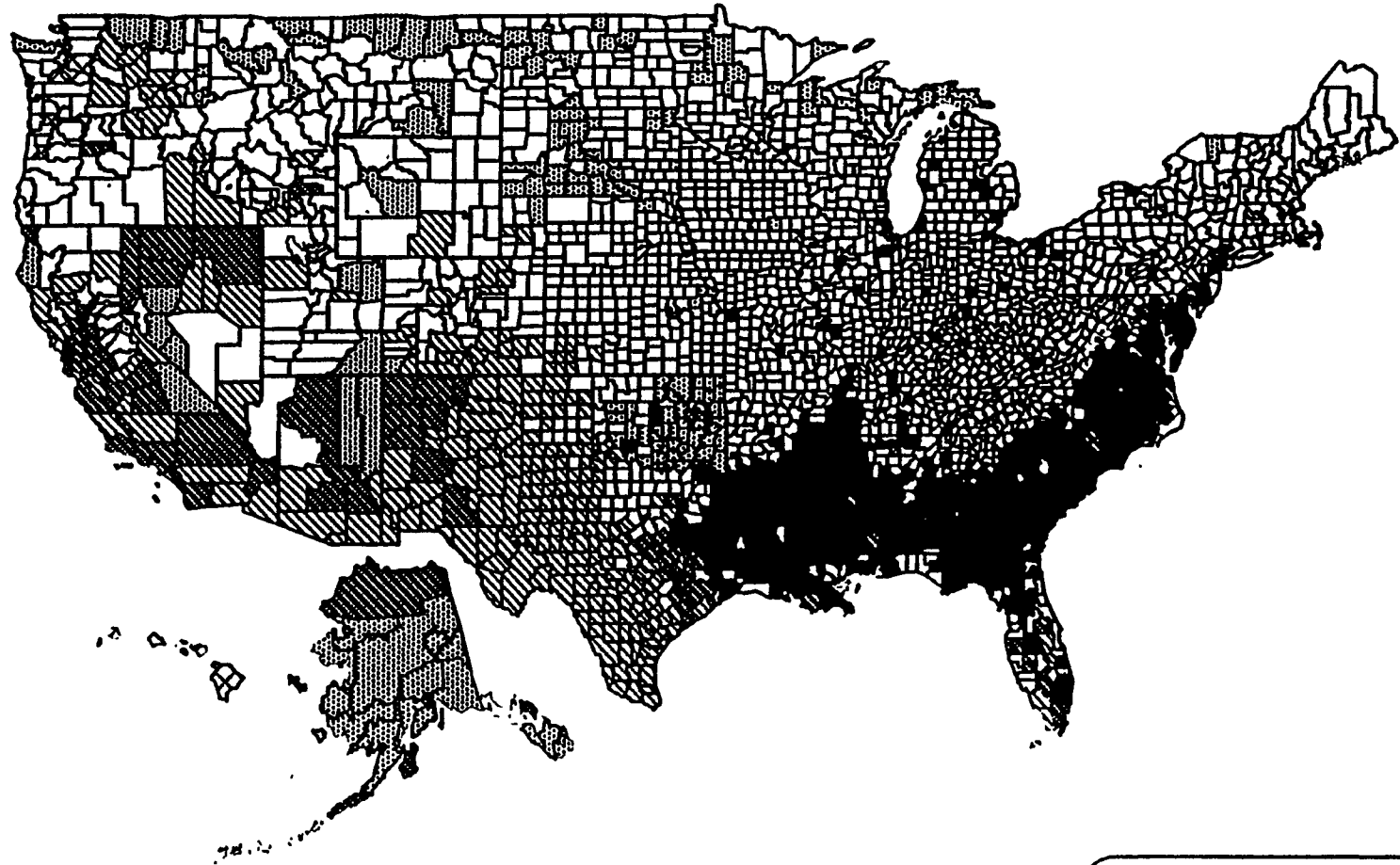
Legend:
- ☐ White
- ■ White-Black
- White-Hispanic
- White-Asian
- White-Indian/Eskimo
- Multi-Ethnic

Table A: 1990-96 Hispanic Population Change In Metro Areas With Largest Hispanic Populations

Metro Area *	1996 Hispanic Population	1990-96 Change	1990-96 % Change	Hispanic as % of Total
Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, CA CMSA	5,850,261	1,028,141	21.3%	37.8%
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA CMSA	3,325,071	447,867	15.6%	16.8%
Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA	1,286,005	214,059	20.0%	36.6%
San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA	1,228,470	250,747	25.6%	18.6%
Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI CMSA	1,124,558	221,308	24.5%	13.1%
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA	1,004,935	222,144	28.4%	23.6%
San Antonio, TX MSA	776,796	144,467	22.8%	52.1%
Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA	689,738	158,026	29.7%	15.1%
San Diego, CA MSA	665,624	148,034	28.6%	25.1%
Phoenix-Mesa, AZ MSA	536,414	152,616	39.8%	19.5%
El Paso, TX MSA	502,780	86,932	20.9%	73.5%
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	432,876	102,594	31.1%	87.3%
Fresno, CA MSA	354,950	84,666	31.3%	41.2%
Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV CMSA	351,073	89,194	34.1%	4.9%
Denver-Boulder-Greeley, CO CMSA	319,640	63,045	24.6%	14.0%
Boston-Worcester-Lawrence, MA-NH-ME-CT CMSA	296,811	53,373	21.9%	5.1%
Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA	278,021	52,388	23.2%	4.7%
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, TX MSA	265,784	51,112	23.8%	84.4%
Albuquerque, NM MSA	257,097	36,726	16.7%	38.4%
Austin-San Marcos, TX MSA	253,053	74,105	41.4%	24.3%
Sacramento-Yolo, CA CMSA	234,892	59,598	34.0%	14.4%
Corpus Christi, TX MSA	217,039	34,113	18.6%	56.5%
Tucson, AZ MSA	213,858	49,060	29.8%	27.9%
Bakersfield, CA MSA	210,503	56,169	36.4%	33.8%
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA	189,457	47,823	33.8%	8.6%
Las Vegas, NV-AZ MSA	169,160	77,638	84.8%	14.1%
Laredo, TX MSA	167,728	41,330	32.7%	94.9%
Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA	157,013	34,673	28.3%	44.9%
Orlando, FL MSA	149,143	45,654	44.1%	10.5%
Stockton-Lodi, CA MSA	147,994	33,849	29.7%	27.7%
Salinas, CA MSA	135,397	14,712	12.2%	39.9%
Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA CMSA	132,672	42,388	46.9%	4.0%
Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint, MI CMSA	123,857	17,753	16.7%	2.3%
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	123,677	24,524	24.7%	32.1%
Portland-Salem, OR-WA CMSA	115,412	42,596	58.5%	5.6%
Modesto, CA MSA	111,063	28,548	34.6%	26.7%
Atlanta, GA MSA	105,376	46,254	78.2%	3.0%
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL MSA	97,297	29,184	42.8%	9.8%
Las Cruces, NM MSA	94,444	17,147	22.2%	57.6%
Hartford, CT NECMA	89,693	12,635	16.4%	8.1%
Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	86,655	26,073	41.7%	7.3%
Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA	76,109	15,224	25.0%	4.6%
Merced, CA MSA	73,590	14,724	25.0%	38.3%
Odessa-Midland, TX MSA	72,759	12,363	20.5%	30.4%
Cleveland-Akron, OH CMSA	65,136	10,265	18.7%	2.2%
Yakima, WA MSA	64,024	18,346	40.2%	29.6%
Honolulu, HI MSA	63,465	6,673	11.7%	7.3%
New Orleans, LA MSA	62,857	8,436	15.5%	4.8%
Lubbock, TX MSA	62,248	10,849	21.1%	26.8%
Santa Fe, NM MSA	62,068	10,631	20.7%	45.2%

* The Metropolitan area definitions are consistent with Office of Management and Budget definitions of CMSAs, MSAs, and NECMA counterparts of June 30, 1996.

Source: William H. Frey, University of Michigan, Analysis of US Census Estimates.

Table B: 1990-96 Asian Population Change in Metro Areas With Largest Asian Populations

Metro Area *	1996 Asian Population	1990-96 Change	1990-96 % Change	Asian as % of Total
Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, CA CMSA	1,712,608	305,860	21.7%	11.1%
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA CMSA	1,222,350	294,485	31.7%	6.2%
San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA	1,197,820	240,969	25.2%	18.1%
Honolulu, HI MSA	560,958	23,542	4.4%	64.3%
Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV CMSA	341,941	87,206	34.2%	4.8%
Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI CMSA	339,558	70,966	26.4%	3.9%
San Diego, CA MSA	272,131	61,664	29.3%	10.2%
Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA CMSA	254,200	66,968	35.8%	7.7%
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA	205,608	67,483	48.9%	4.8%
Boston-Worcester-Lawrence, MA-NH-ME-CT CMSA	195,198	51,813	36.1%	3.4%
Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA	163,613	40,823	33.2%	2.7%
Sacramento-Yolo, CA CMSA	159,026	38,904	32.4%	9.7%
Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA	154,375	51,487	50.0%	3.4%
Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint, MI CMSA	98,265	23,956	32.2%	1.9%
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA	94,299	27,279	40.7%	3.4%
Atlanta, GA MSA	91,004	37,870	71.3%	2.6%
Portland-Salem, OR-WA CMSA	81,669	22,704	38.5%	3.9%
Stockton-Lodi, CA MSA	81,342	18,772	30.0%	15.2%
Fresno, CA MSA	80,559	17,462	27.7%	9.3%
Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA	64,399	19,887	44.7%	1.8%
Denver-Boulder-Greeley, CO CMSA	62,667	17,048	37.4%	2.8%
Phoenix-Mesa, AZ MSA	60,924	21,460	54.4%	2.2%
Las Vegas, NV-AZ MSA	50,296	21,740	76.1%	4.2%
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA	49,181	12,591	34.4%	3.2%
Cleveland-Akron, OH CMSA	36,947	7,783	26.7%	1.3%
Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	35,945	9,403	35.4%	3.0%
Orlando, FL MSA	35,307	13,362	60.9%	2.5%
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA	35,283	11,644	49.3%	1.6%
Salinas, CA MSA	34,250	3,756	12.3%	10.1%
St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	31,028	6,783	28.0%	1.2%
Austin-San Marcos, TX MSA	30,881	10,874	54.4%	3.0%
New Orleans, LA MSA	27,967	5,623	25.2%	2.1%
Columbus, OH MSA	27,950	6,591	30.9%	1.9%
Bakersfield, CA MSA	27,523	6,738	32.4%	4.4%
Modesto, CA MSA	27,354	6,861	33.5%	6.6%
Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA	26,217	5,790	28.3%	1.6%
Jacksonville, FL MSA	25,029	9,074	56.9%	2.5%
Hartford, CT NECMA	24,720	6,672	37.0%	2.2%
San Antonio, TX MSA	24,562	7,472	43.7%	1.6%
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC MSA	24,478	9,956	68.6%	2.4%
Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	24,339	6,277	34.8%	1.4%
Pittsburgh, PA MSA	22,334	5,376	31.7%	0.9%
Oklahoma City, OK MSA	22,182	3,641	19.6%	2.2%
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	22,097	4,190	23.4%	5.7%
Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA	20,140	4,362	27.6%	5.8%
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, RI NECMA	20,129	2,117	11.8%	2.2%
Rochester, NY MSA	19,938	5,355	36.7%	1.8%
Merced, CA MSA	19,864	3,756	23.3%	10.3%
Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA	19,084	4,469	30.6%	1.0%
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA	18,883	7,320	63.3%	1.4%

* The Metropolitan area definitions are consistent with Office of Management and Budget definitions of CMSAs, MSAs, and NECMA counterparts of June 30, 1996.

Source: William H. Frey, University of Michigan, Analysis of US Census Estimates.

Table C: 1990-96 Black Population Change in Metro Areas With Largest Black Populations

Metro Area *	1996 Black Population	1990-96 Change	1990-96 % Change	Black as % of Total
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA CMSA	3,838,950	154,446	4.2%	19.3%
Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV CMSA	1,839,778	129,909	7.6%	25.7%
Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI CMSA	1,655,501	75,390	4.8%	19.3%
Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, CA CMSA	1,305,764	15,690	1.2%	8.4%
Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA	1,159,594	56,493	5.1%	19.4%
Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint, MI CMSA	1,107,856	40,535	3.8%	21.0%
Atlanta, GA MSA	913,943	159,830	21.2%	25.8%
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA	777,628	97,163	14.3%	18.3%
Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA	688,225	86,812	14.4%	19.6%
Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA	650,691	75,344	13.1%	14.2%
San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA	572,837	23,051	4.2%	8.7%
Cleveland-Akron, OH CMSA	480,887	33,179	7.4%	16.5%
New Orleans, LA MSA	459,408	12,348	2.8%	35.0%
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA	458,209	44,933	10.9%	29.7%
Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	452,067	39,753	9.6%	41.9%
St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	448,563	22,553	5.3%	17.6%
Boston-Worcester-Lawrence, MA-NH-ME-CT CMSA	330,651	43,017	15.0%	5.7%
Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	279,974	25,698	10.1%	29.9%
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA	269,929	35,974	15.4%	20.4%
Birmingham, AL MSA	258,937	17,034	7.0%	28.9%
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC MSA	248,388	38,767	18.5%	24.2%
Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA	243,475	26,355	12.1%	14.8%
Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	224,502	21,834	10.8%	13.3%
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA	224,393	35,913	19.1%	10.2%
Greensboro--Winston-Salem--High Point, NC MSA	223,983	19,508	9.5%	19.6%
Jacksonville, FL MSA	222,712	38,607	21.0%	22.1%
Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA	221,699	16,516	8.0%	11.5%
Indianapolis, IN MSA	202,510	19,136	10.4%	13.6%
Pittsburgh, PA MSA	196,828	15,579	8.6%	8.3%
Orlando, FL MSA	195,005	43,188	28.4%	13.8%
Columbus, OH MSA	189,062	24,180	14.7%	13.1%
Jackson, MS MSA	182,152	13,928	8.3%	43.3%
Baton Rouge, LA MSA	176,361	19,317	12.3%	31.1%
Nashville, TN MSA	175,915	22,564	14.7%	15.7%
San Diego, CA MSA	168,703	1,833	1.1%	6.4%
Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA CMSA	164,942	29,011	21.3%	5.0%
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC MSA	160,801	15,255	10.5%	17.9%
Charleston-North Charleston, SC MSA	154,031	-302	-0.2%	31.1%
Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC MSA	149,234	15,803	11.8%	32.9%
Columbia, SC MSA	147,355	8,334	6.0%	30.2%
Mobile, AL MSA	145,140	14,177	10.8%	28.0%
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL MSA	142,583	31,960	28.9%	14.4%
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA MSA	137,823	7,830	6.0%	36.3%
Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA	136,092	9,101	7.2%	14.3%
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY MSA	134,100	10,173	8.2%	11.4%
Louisville, KY-IN MSA	128,898	6,084	5.0%	13.0%
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA	121,612	29,949	32.7%	4.4%
Denver-Boulder-Greeley, CO CMSA	119,346	18,409	18.2%	5.2%
Macon, GA MSA	118,860	16,353	16.0%	38.0%
Montgomery, AL MSA	115,694	10,167	9.6%	36.7%

* The Metropolitan area definitions are consistent with Office of Management and Budget definitions of CMSAs, MSAs, and NECMA counterparts of June 30, 1996.

Source: William H. Frey, University of Michigan, Analysis of US Census Estimates.

Table D: 1990-96 American Indian/Eskimo Population Change in Metro Areas With Largest American Indian/Eskimo Populations

Metro Area *	1996 American Indian/Eskimo Population	1990-96 Change	1990-96 % Change	American Indian/Eskimo as % of Total
Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, CA CMSA	112,525	4,690	4.3%	0.7%
Phoenix-Mesa, AZ MSA	64,877	9,773	17.7%	2.4%
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA CMSA	60,605	8,055	15.3%	0.3%
Tulsa, OK MSA	50,136	1,164	2.4%	6.6%
San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA	48,800	2,024	4.3%	0.7%
Oklahoma City, OK MSA	48,330	523	1.1%	4.7%
Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA CMSA	44,791	4,516	11.2%	1.3%
Albuquerque, NM MSA	38,350	6,525	20.5%	5.7%
Flagstaff, AZ-UT MSA	33,563	4,638	16.0%	28.4%
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA	27,574	2,497	10.0%	1.0%
Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA	26,998	5,136	23.5%	0.6%
Tucson, AZ MSA	26,415	2,657	11.2%	3.4%
San Diego, CA MSA	23,809	822	3.6%	0.9%
Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV CMSA	22,176	3,137	16.5%	0.3%
Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint, MI CMSA	22,142	-63	-0.3%	0.4%
Portland-Salem, OR-WA CMSA	21,601	2,125	10.9%	1.0%
Sacramento-Yolo, CA CMSA	21,535	2,007	10.3%	1.3%
Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI CMSA	20,132	1,759	9.6%	0.2%
Denver-Boulder-Greeley, CO CMSA	18,752	1,828	10.8%	0.8%
Anchorage, AK MSA	16,480	1,508	10.1%	6.6%
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA	15,510	3,155	25.5%	0.4%
Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA	14,129	1,796	14.6%	0.2%
Las Vegas, NV-AZ MSA	14,103	4,174	42.0%	1.2%
Boston-Worcester-Lawrence, MA-NH-ME-CT CMSA	12,278	1,098	9.8%	0.2%
Yakima, WA MSA	12,162	654	5.7%	5.6%
Fresno, CA MSA	11,781	1,064	9.9%	1.4%
Bakersfield, CA MSA	10,956	1,219	12.5%	1.8%
Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	10,206	1,108	12.2%	0.8%
Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	9,387	304	3.3%	4.9%
Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA	9,350	144	1.6%	0.6%
Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA	8,645	2,729	46.1%	0.2%
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY MSA	8,222	419	5.4%	0.7%
Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	8,035	-79	-1.0%	0.5%
Atlanta, GA MSA	7,872	1,842	30.5%	0.2%
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA	7,374	1,772	31.6%	0.3%
Houma, LA MSA	7,040	210	3.1%	3.7%
Rapid City, SD MSA	6,804	847	14.2%	7.8%
San Antonio, TX MSA	6,471	1,377	27.0%	0.4%
Spokane, WA MSA	6,454	749	13.1%	1.6%
Reno, NV MSA	6,453	1,086	20.2%	2.2%
Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA	6,059	384	6.8%	1.7%
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland, MI MSA	6,050	306	5.3%	0.6%
Stockton-Lodi, CA MSA	5,941	436	7.9%	1.1%
Cleveland-Akron, OH CMSA	5,808	284	5.1%	0.2%
Wichita, KS MSA	5,569	-27	-0.5%	1.1%
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA	5,384	400	8.0%	0.3%
Lawton, OK MSA	5,255	-238	-4.3%	4.7%
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA	5,176	969	23.0%	0.4%
Orlando, FL MSA	5,155	1,416	37.9%	0.4%
Fayetteville, NC MSA	5,130	491	10.6%	1.8%

* The Metropolitan area definitions are consistent with Office of Management and Budget definitions of CMSAs, MSAs, and NECMA counterparts of June 30, 1996.

Source: William H. Frey, University of Michigan, Analysis of US Census Estimates.

Table E: 1990-96 White Population Change in Metro Areas With Largest White Populations

Metro Area *	1996 White Population	1990-96 Change	1990-96 % Change	White as % of Total
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA CMSA	12,108,978	-431,017	-3.4%	61.0%
Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, CA CMSA	6,841,591	-405,959	-5.6%	44.2%
Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI CMSA	5,531,143	-7,213	-0.1%	64.3%
Boston-Worcester-Lawrence, MA-NH-ME-CT CMSA	5,026,894	-25,976	-0.5%	86.7%
Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV CMSA	4,656,035	113,859	2.5%	65.0%
Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA	4,411,704	-67,150	-1.5%	73.9%
Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint, MI CMSA	3,946,704	11,796	0.3%	74.7%
San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA	3,671,009	-155,050	-4.1%	55.6%
Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA	3,099,558	245,672	8.6%	67.8%
Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA CMSA	2,747,183	190,178	7.4%	82.7%
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA	2,476,043	143,412	6.1%	89.5%
Atlanta, GA MSA	2,434,775	320,841	15.2%	68.8%
Cleveland-Akron, OH CMSA	2,332,077	1,609	0.1%	80.0%
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA	2,309,909	134,509	6.2%	54.3%
Pittsburgh, PA MSA	2,142,771	-40,051	-1.8%	90.1%
St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	2,034,559	17,515	0.9%	79.8%
Phoenix-Mesa, AZ MSA	2,011,658	301,505	17.6%	73.2%
Portland-Salem, OR-WA CMSA	1,815,198	198,702	12.3%	87.3%
Denver-Boulder-Greeley, CO CMSA	1,778,139	197,579	12.5%	78.1%
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA	1,754,399	31,516	1.8%	79.8%
Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA	1,667,148	75,379	4.7%	86.8%
San Diego, CA MSA	1,579,359	-60,532	-3.7%	59.5%
Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA	1,537,732	11,517	0.8%	43.8%
Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	1,380,818	64,005	4.9%	81.7%
Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA	1,295,790	-12,581	-1.0%	78.9%
Indianapolis, IN MSA	1,257,720	79,672	6.8%	84.3%
Columbus, OH MSA	1,215,932	63,891	5.5%	84.0%
Sacramento-Yolo, CA CMSA	1,125,639	31,738	2.9%	69.0%
Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	1,074,795	103,382	10.6%	88.3%
Orlando, FL MSA	1,046,648	80,999	8.4%	73.8%
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA	1,009,310	99,570	10.9%	76.4%
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA	994,520	22,741	2.3%	64.6%
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY MSA	992,584	-33,628	-3.3%	84.5%
Rochester, NY MSA	922,382	63	0.0%	84.8%
Nashville, TN MSA	912,370	95,897	11.7%	81.7%
Hartford, CT NECMA	901,732	-35,941	-3.8%	81.2%
Greensboro--Winston-Salem--High Point, NC MSA	889,693	57,692	6.9%	78.0%
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland, MI MSA	887,958	53,074	6.4%	87.5%
Las Vegas, NV-AZ MSA	874,308	202,944	30.2%	72.8%
Louisville, KY-IN MSA	847,164	31,794	3.9%	85.4%
Oklahoma City, OK MSA	805,987	42,212	5.5%	78.5%
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	801,675	3,863	0.5%	91.3%
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, RI NECMA	793,637	-26,953	-3.3%	87.5%
Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA	793,481	-14,000	-1.7%	83.5%
New Orleans, LA MSA	766,143	3,328	0.4%	58.4%
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL MSA	747,045	59,953	8.7%	75.2%
Jacksonville, FL MSA	731,242	40,519	5.9%	72.5%
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC MSA	730,582	102,073	16.2%	71.3%
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC MSA	719,728	43,334	6.4%	80.3%
Syracuse, NY MSA	673,574	-6,665	-1.0%	90.3%

* The Metropolitan area definitions are consistent with Office of Management and Budget definitions of CMSAs, MSAs, and NECMA counterparts of June 30, 1996.

Source: William H. Frey, University of Michigan, Analysis of US Census Estimates.

Table F: Race-Ethnic Profiles of Individual US Metro Areas, 1996

Metro Area **	1996 Population	Percent of Total in 1996					
		Hispanic	Asian*	Black*	Am Indian/ Eskimo*	White*	Total
CMSAs							
Boston-Worcester-Lawrence, MA-NH-ME-CT CMSA	5,796,488	5.1%	3.3%	4.7%	0.2%	86.7%	100.0%
Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI CMSA	8,599,774	13.1%	3.7%	18.7%	0.1%	64.3%	100.0%
Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA	1,920,931	0.6%	1.0%	11.5%	0.1%	86.8%	100.0%
Cleveland-Akron, OH CMSA	2,913,430	2.2%	1.2%	16.3%	0.2%	80.0%	100.0%
Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA	4,574,561	15.1%	3.1%	13.6%	0.4%	67.8%	100.0%
Denver-Boulder-Greeley, CO CMSA	2,277,401	14.0%	2.5%	4.8%	0.6%	78.1%	100.0%
Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint, MI CMSA	5,284,171	2.3%	1.8%	20.8%	0.4%	74.7%	100.0%
Abilene, TX MSA	122,130	17.4%	1.5%	6.3%	0.3%	74.5%	100.0%
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA	4,253,428	23.6%	4.5%	17.4%	0.2%	54.3%	100.0%
Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, CA CMSA	15,495,155	37.8%	10.3%	7.4%	0.4%	44.2%	100.0%
Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA	3,514,403	36.6%	1.7%	17.9%	0.1%	43.8%	100.0%
Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA	1,642,658	4.6%	1.5%	14.5%	0.5%	78.9%	100.0%
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA CMSA	19,846,588	16.8%	5.9%	16.2%	0.2%	61.0%	100.0%
Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA	5,973,463	4.7%	2.6%	18.7%	0.2%	73.9%	100.0%
Portland-Salem, OR-WA CMSA	2,078,357	5.6%	3.8%	2.4%	0.9%	87.3%	100.0%
Sacramento-Yolo, CA CMSA	1,632,133	14.4%	9.2%	6.6%	0.9%	69.0%	100.0%
San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA	6,605,428	18.6%	17.2%	8.1%	0.5%	55.6%	100.0%
Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA CMSA	3,320,829	4.0%	7.4%	4.7%	1.2%	82.7%	100.0%
Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV CMSA	7,164,519	4.9%	4.6%	25.2%	0.3%	65.0%	100.0%
MSAs/NECMAs							
Abilene, TX MSA	122,130	17.4%	1.5%	6.3%	0.3%	74.5%	100.0%
Albany, GA MSA	117,286	1.2%	0.6%	47.9%	0.2%	50.1%	100.0%
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	878,527	2.1%	1.7%	4.8%	0.2%	91.3%	100.0%
Albuquerque, NM MSA	670,092	38.4%	1.5%	2.3%	5.0%	52.8%	100.0%
Alexandria, LA MSA	126,290	1.3%	0.9%	29.8%	0.4%	67.6%	100.0%
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA MSA	614,304	5.8%	1.4%	2.1%	0.1%	90.6%	100.0%
Altoona, PA MSA	131,450	0.4%	0.4%	0.9%	0.1%	98.2%	100.0%
Amarillo, TX MSA	206,015	16.0%	2.1%	5.4%	0.6%	75.8%	100.0%
Anchorage, AK MSA	250,505	4.7%	5.7%	5.9%	6.4%	77.4%	100.0%
Anniston, AL MSA	113,511	1.4%	0.8%	19.0%	0.2%	78.6%	100.0%
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA	340,564	1.0%	1.6%	0.4%	1.0%	96.1%	100.0%
Asheville, NC MSA	210,042	1.1%	0.6%	7.8%	0.3%	90.2%	100.0%
Athens, GA MSA	137,204	2.2%	2.5%	22.7%	0.2%	72.5%	100.0%
Atlanta, GA MSA	3,541,230	3.0%	2.5%	25.6%	0.2%	68.8%	100.0%
Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC MSA	453,612	2.1%	1.9%	32.7%	0.2%	63.1%	100.0%
Austin-San Marcos, TX MSA	1,041,330	24.3%	2.7%	9.1%	0.3%	63.6%	100.0%
Bakersfield, CA MSA	622,729	33.8%	3.4%	5.6%	1.0%	56.3%	100.0%
Bangor, ME NECMA	144,989	0.6%	0.8%	0.4%	0.8%	97.4%	100.0%
Barnstable-Yarmouth, MA NECMA	201,970	1.5%	0.7%	1.8%	0.6%	95.3%	100.0%
Baton Rouge, LA MSA	567,388	1.6%	1.3%	30.9%	0.2%	66.0%	100.0%
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	375,795	5.1%	2.0%	24.1%	0.2%	68.6%	100.0%
Bellingham, WA MSA	152,512	4.0%	2.3%	0.5%	3.0%	90.2%	100.0%
Benton Harbor, MI MSA	161,434	1.9%	1.1%	16.4%	0.4%	80.1%	100.0%
Billings, MT MSA	125,966	3.0%	0.6%	0.5%	2.9%	93.0%	100.0%
Biloxi-Gulfport-Pascagoula, MS MSA	343,184	1.9%	2.2%	19.8%	0.3%	75.9%	100.0%
Binghamton, NY MSA	254,053	1.4%	2.0%	1.8%	0.2%	94.6%	100.0%
Birmingham, AL MSA	894,702	0.6%	0.5%	28.9%	0.2%	69.8%	100.0%
Bismarck, ND MSA	90,103	0.7%	0.5%	0.1%	2.7%	96.1%	100.0%
Bloomington, IN MSA	116,176	1.7%	3.0%	2.8%	0.2%	92.3%	100.0%
Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	139,133	1.7%	1.6%	4.6%	0.1%	92.0%	100.0%
Boise City, ID MSA	372,587	7.6%	1.4%	0.4%	0.6%	90.0%	100.0%
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, TX MSA	315,015	84.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	15.1%	100.0%
Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	131,904	16.5%	4.5%	11.5%	0.2%	67.4%	100.0%
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY MSA	1,175,240	2.5%	1.2%	11.1%	0.7%	84.5%	100.0%
Burlington, VT NECMA	190,548	1.2%	1.4%	0.8%	0.5%	96.2%	100.0%
Canton-Massillon, OH MSA	402,928	0.9%	0.5%	6.9%	0.3%	91.4%	100.0%

Metro Area **	1996 Population	Percent of Total in 1996					
		Hispanic	Asian*	Black*	Am Indian/ Eskimo*	White*	Total
Casper, WY MSA	63,875	3.7%	0.5%	0.7%	0.6%	94.5%	100.0%
Cedar Rapids, IA MSA	179,411	1.4%	1.0%	2.1%	0.2%	95.3%	100.0%
Champaign-Urbana, IL MSA	167,392	2.2%	5.7%	10.5%	0.2%	81.5%	100.0%
Charleston-North Charleston, SC MSA	495,143	1.9%	1.4%	30.9%	0.3%	65.4%	100.0%
Charleston, WV MSA	254,575	0.5%	0.6%	5.5%	0.1%	93.4%	100.0%
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA	1,321,068	1.5%	1.4%	20.3%	0.4%	76.4%	100.0%
Charlottesville, VA MSA	144,815	1.4%	2.5%	15.9%	0.1%	80.1%	100.0%
Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA	446,096	0.9%	0.9%	14.3%	0.2%	83.7%	100.0%
Cheyenne, WY MSA	79,175	10.3%	1.3%	2.7%	0.7%	85.1%	100.0%
Chico-Paradise, CA MSA	192,507	9.6%	3.5%	1.3%	1.6%	84.0%	100.0%
Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA	186,368	4.4%	2.1%	20.2%	0.4%	72.9%	100.0%
Colorado Springs, CO MSA	472,924	10.1%	2.9%	7.0%	0.7%	79.4%	100.0%
Columbia, MO MSA	125,676	1.3%	3.6%	8.5%	0.3%	86.3%	100.0%
Columbia, SC MSA	488,207	1.6%	1.3%	30.0%	0.2%	67.0%	100.0%
Columbus, GA-AL MSA	272,273	4.1%	1.6%	39.0%	0.3%	54.9%	100.0%
Columbus, OH MSA	1,447,646	1.0%	1.9%	12.9%	0.2%	84.0%	100.0%
Corpus Christi, TX MSA	384,056	56.5%	0.8%	3.6%	0.3%	38.8%	100.0%
Cumberland, MD-WV MSA	100,600	0.5%	0.5%	2.5%	0.1%	96.4%	100.0%
Danville, VA MSA	109,246	0.6%	0.4%	33.8%	0.1%	65.2%	100.0%
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL MSA	357,800	5.0%	0.9%	5.7%	0.2%	88.1%	100.0%
Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA	950,661	0.9%	1.2%	14.2%	0.2%	83.5%	100.0%
Daytona Beach, FL MSA	456,464	5.1%	1.1%	10.2%	0.3%	83.4%	100.0%
Decatur, AL MSA	139,979	0.8%	0.4%	11.9%	1.5%	85.4%	100.0%
Decatur, IL MSA	115,416	0.6%	0.5%	13.1%	0.1%	85.6%	100.0%
Des Moines, IA MSA	427,436	2.5%	2.0%	4.0%	0.2%	91.3%	100.0%
Dothan, AL MSA	132,945	1.8%	1.1%	22.1%	0.4%	74.7%	100.0%
Dover, DE MSA	122,244	3.0%	1.7%	20.0%	0.6%	74.7%	100.0%
Dubuque, IA MSA	88,201	0.7%	0.7%	0.4%	0.1%	98.1%	100.0%
Duluth-Superior, MN-WI MSA	239,465	0.6%	0.8%	0.6%	2.0%	96.0%	100.0%
Eau Claire, WI MSA	143,245	0.6%	2.3%	0.2%	0.5%	96.5%	100.0%
El Paso, TX MSA	684,446	73.5%	1.2%	3.1%	0.3%	22.0%	100.0%
Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	168,941	2.4%	0.8%	4.9%	0.3%	91.6%	100.0%
Elmira, NY MSA	93,282	1.8%	1.0%	5.6%	0.2%	91.4%	100.0%
Enid, OK MSA	57,312	2.4%	1.1%	3.6%	2.0%	90.9%	100.0%
Erie, PA MSA	280,570	1.6%	0.7%	5.8%	0.2%	91.7%	100.0%
Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	306,862	3.4%	2.3%	0.8%	1.0%	92.5%	100.0%
Evansville-Henderson, IN-KY MSA	288,735	0.6%	0.5%	6.1%	0.2%	92.6%	100.0%
Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	165,191	1.7%	1.3%	0.3%	1.1%	95.7%	100.0%
Fayetteville, NC MSA	284,800	7.6%	2.9%	31.0%	1.6%	56.9%	100.0%
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR MSA	260,940	2.7%	0.9%	0.9%	1.2%	94.4%	100.0%
Flagstaff, AZ-UT MSA	118,011	11.3%	1.0%	1.4%	27.6%	58.6%	100.0%
Florence, AL MSA	136,083	0.5%	0.3%	13.0%	0.2%	86.0%	100.0%
Florence, SC MSA	123,365	0.5%	0.3%	39.5%	0.1%	59.5%	100.0%
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	221,725	7.5%	1.7%	0.6%	0.5%	89.7%	100.0%
Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	380,001	5.9%	0.8%	7.4%	0.2%	85.7%	100.0%
Fort Pierce-Port St. Lucie, FL MSA	287,255	5.6%	0.9%	13.7%	0.2%	79.6%	100.0%
Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	191,482	2.3%	2.5%	4.1%	4.8%	86.3%	100.0%
Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	165,873	4.2%	3.4%	10.1%	0.6%	81.8%	100.0%
Fort Wayne, IN MSA	475,299	2.2%	0.8%	7.1%	0.3%	89.7%	100.0%
Fresno, CA MSA	861,753	41.2%	8.5%	4.3%	0.8%	45.3%	100.0%
Gadsden, AL MSA	102,129	0.5%	0.4%	14.5%	0.2%	84.4%	100.0%
Gainesville, FL MSA	196,525	4.7%	3.4%	21.5%	0.2%	70.2%	100.0%
Glens Falls, NY MSA	122,267	1.8%	0.4%	1.6%	0.2%	96.0%	100.0%
Goldsboro, NC MSA	111,581	2.1%	1.1%	32.9%	0.3%	63.7%	100.0%
Grand Forks, ND-MN MSA	103,883	2.9%	1.3%	1.5%	1.7%	92.6%	100.0%
Grand Junction, CO MSA	108,371	9.2%	0.7%	0.4%	0.6%	89.1%	100.0%
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland, MI MSA	1,015,099	3.7%	1.2%	7.2%	0.5%	87.5%	100.0%
Great Falls, MT MSA	81,087	2.0%	1.1%	1.5%	4.1%	91.4%	100.0%
Green Bay, WI MSA	213,072	1.0%	1.7%	0.6%	2.0%	94.7%	100.0%
Greensboro--Winston-Salem--High Point, NC MSA	1,141,238	1.2%	0.9%	19.5%	0.4%	78.0%	100.0%

Metro Area **	1996 Population	Percent of Total in 1996					
		Hispanic	Asian*	Black*	Am Indian/ Eskimo*	White*	Total
Greenville, NC MSA	119,064	1.4%	0.9%	34.1%	0.2%	63.3%	100.0%
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC MSA	896,679	1.0%	0.8%	17.9%	0.1%	80.3%	100.0%
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	614,755	2.2%	1.4%	7.3%	0.1%	89.0%	100.0%
Hartford, CT NECMA	1,110,102	8.1%	2.1%	8.4%	0.2%	81.2%	100.0%
Hattiesburg, MS MSA	107,897	0.9%	0.7%	26.1%	0.1%	72.2%	100.0%
Hickory-Morganton-Lenoir, NC MSA	314,965	1.0%	0.9%	7.6%	0.2%	90.3%	100.0%
Honolulu, HI MSA	871,766	7.3%	61.2%	3.4%	0.4%	27.8%	100.0%
Houma, LA MSA	189,869	1.7%	0.9%	15.9%	3.6%	77.9%	100.0%
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	316,641	0.5%	0.3%	2.2%	0.1%	96.9%	100.0%
Huntsville, AL MSA	330,153	1.5%	1.8%	19.7%	0.5%	76.5%	100.0%
Indianapolis, IN MSA	1,492,297	1.1%	1.0%	13.4%	0.2%	84.3%	100.0%
Iowa City, IA MSA	101,609	2.3%	4.9%	2.2%	0.2%	90.4%	100.0%
Jackson, MI MSA	154,563	1.8%	0.6%	8.3%	0.4%	88.9%	100.0%
Jackson, MS MSA	421,068	0.6%	0.5%	43.1%	0.1%	55.6%	100.0%
Jackson, TN MSA	84,390	0.7%	0.4%	32.4%	0.1%	66.5%	100.0%
Jacksonville, FL MSA	1,008,633	3.3%	2.2%	21.7%	0.3%	72.5%	100.0%
Jacksonville, NC MSA	144,533	8.1%	2.7%	18.7%	0.6%	69.9%	100.0%
Jamestown, NY MSA	140,800	3.7%	0.5%	1.9%	0.4%	93.5%	100.0%
Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	150,584	1.6%	0.9%	5.8%	0.3%	91.4%	100.0%
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	458,229	0.6%	0.4%	2.2%	0.2%	96.7%	100.0%
Johnstown, PA MSA	239,017	0.7%	0.3%	1.9%	0.1%	97.1%	100.0%
Joplin, MO MSA	145,716	1.0%	0.7%	1.1%	1.7%	95.5%	100.0%
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, MI MSA	444,428	2.4%	1.3%	9.8%	0.5%	86.0%	100.0%
Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	1,690,343	3.5%	1.4%	13.1%	0.4%	81.7%	100.0%
Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	296,896	14.9%	3.6%	18.4%	0.5%	62.6%	100.0%
Knoxville, TN MSA	649,277	0.8%	1.0%	6.4%	0.3%	91.5%	100.0%
Kokomo, IN MSA	100,579	1.6%	0.6%	5.0%	0.2%	92.6%	100.0%
La Crosse, WI-MN MSA	121,544	0.8%	2.9%	0.4%	0.3%	95.5%	100.0%
Lafayette, LA MSA	368,635	1.4%	0.8%	28.9%	0.2%	68.8%	100.0%
Lafayette, IN MSA	171,200	2.0%	3.7%	1.8%	0.2%	92.3%	100.0%
Lake Charles, LA MSA	178,881	1.3%	0.4%	24.5%	0.2%	73.5%	100.0%
Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	440,954	5.3%	0.8%	15.0%	0.3%	78.6%	100.0%
Lancaster, PA MSA	450,834	4.7%	1.4%	2.4%	0.1%	91.3%	100.0%
Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	447,538	4.6%	2.4%	7.6%	0.6%	84.9%	100.0%
Laredo, TX MSA	176,792	94.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	4.7%	100.0%
Las Cruces, NM MSA	163,849	57.6%	0.9%	1.5%	0.6%	39.4%	100.0%
Las Vegas, NV-AZ MSA	1,201,073	14.1%	3.8%	8.4%	1.0%	72.8%	100.0%
Lawrence, KS MSA	89,899	3.4%	3.6%	4.2%	2.2%	86.6%	100.0%
Lawton, OK MSA	111,171	8.0%	3.1%	16.9%	4.2%	67.8%	100.0%
Lewiston-Auburn, ME NECMA	101,754	1.0%	0.6%	0.5%	0.2%	97.7%	100.0%
Lexington, KY MSA	441,073	1.0%	1.4%	10.0%	0.1%	87.4%	100.0%
Lima, OH MSA	155,499	1.2%	0.6%	8.6%	0.1%	89.5%	100.0%
Lincoln, NE MSA	231,765	3.0%	2.3%	2.3%	0.6%	91.9%	100.0%
Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	548,352	1.5%	0.8%	20.7%	0.3%	76.7%	100.0%
Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	206,732	3.6%	0.5%	21.4%	0.4%	74.2%	100.0%
Louisville, KY-IN MSA	991,765	0.8%	0.7%	12.9%	0.2%	85.4%	100.0%
Lubbock, TX MSA	232,035	26.8%	1.5%	7.6%	0.3%	63.7%	100.0%
Lynchburg, VA MSA	205,559	0.8%	0.6%	19.4%	0.2%	79.1%	100.0%
Macon, GA MSA	312,689	1.5%	1.0%	37.8%	0.2%	59.5%	100.0%
Madison, WI MSA	395,366	2.1%	3.0%	3.4%	0.3%	91.2%	100.0%
Mansfield, OH MSA	175,441	0.8%	0.5%	6.8%	0.2%	91.8%	100.0%
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	495,594	87.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	12.2%	100.0%
Medford-Ashland, OR MSA	168,609	5.7%	1.1%	0.2%	1.2%	91.8%	100.0%
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA	453,998	4.1%	1.9%	9.0%	0.4%	84.7%	100.0%
Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	1,078,151	1.1%	1.0%	41.7%	0.2%	55.9%	100.0%
Merced, CA MSA	192,311	38.3%	9.4%	4.2%	0.6%	47.6%	100.0%
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA	2,765,116	2.0%	3.3%	4.3%	0.9%	89.5%	100.0%
Mobile, AL MSA	518,975	1.2%	0.8%	27.9%	0.5%	69.6%	100.0%
Modesto, CA MSA	415,786	26.7%	6.0%	1.6%	0.9%	64.7%	100.0%
Monroe, LA MSA	147,302	1.0%	0.6%	32.9%	0.2%	65.4%	100.0%

Metro Area **	1996 Population	Hispanic	Asian*	Black*	Am Indian/ Eskimo*	White*	Total
Montgomery, AL MSA	314,955	1.0%	0.7%	36.6%	0.2%	61.6%	100.0%
Muncie, IN MSA	118,600	0.9%	0.6%	6.5%	0.2%	91.7%	100.0%
Myrtle Beach, SC MSA	163,856	1.2%	1.0%	17.9%	0.2%	79.8%	100.0%
Naples, FL MSA	188,187	17.1%	0.5%	4.2%	0.3%	77.9%	100.0%
Nashville, TN MSA	1,117,178	1.1%	1.3%	15.7%	0.2%	81.7%	100.0%
New London-Norwich, CT NECMA	250,735	4.1%	1.8%	4.9%	0.5%	88.7%	100.0%
New Orleans, LA MSA	1,312,890	4.8%	2.0%	34.6%	0.3%	58.4%	100.0%
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA	1,540,252	2.9%	3.0%	29.3%	0.3%	64.6%	100.0%
Ocala, FL MSA	230,068	4.0%	0.7%	14.3%	0.4%	80.7%	100.0%
Odessa-Midland, TX MSA	239,414	30.4%	0.9%	6.1%	0.4%	62.3%	100.0%
Oklahoma City, OK MSA	1,026,657	4.6%	2.0%	10.6%	4.4%	78.5%	100.0%
Omaha, NE-IA MSA	681,698	4.3%	1.4%	8.2%	0.5%	85.6%	100.0%
Orlando, FL MSA	1,417,291	10.5%	2.3%	13.1%	0.3%	73.8%	100.0%
Owensboro, KY MSA	90,818	0.4%	0.3%	4.3%	0.1%	94.8%	100.0%
Panama City, FL MSA	144,637	2.4%	2.5%	12.2%	0.8%	82.2%	100.0%
Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA	151,597	0.4%	0.4%	1.1%	0.2%	98.0%	100.0%
Pensacola, FL MSA	385,820	2.4%	2.3%	17.4%	1.0%	76.8%	100.0%
Peoria-Pekin, IL MSA	346,501	1.4%	1.0%	7.9%	0.2%	89.5%	100.0%
Phoenix-Mesa, AZ MSA	2,746,703	19.5%	1.9%	3.5%	1.8%	73.2%	100.0%
Pine Bluff, AR MSA	83,007	0.9%	0.5%	45.4%	0.2%	52.9%	100.0%
Pittsburgh, PA MSA	2,379,411	0.7%	0.9%	8.2%	0.1%	90.1%	100.0%
Pittsfield, MA NECMA	134,788	1.3%	0.9%	2.1%	0.2%	95.5%	100.0%
Portland, ME NECMA	251,087	0.8%	1.0%	0.6%	0.2%	97.3%	100.0%
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, RI NECMA	907,479	6.3%	2.1%	3.8%	0.4%	87.5%	100.0%
Provo-Orem, UT MSA	319,694	4.0%	1.8%	0.1%	0.6%	93.4%	100.0%
Pueblo, CO MSA	131,217	39.0%	0.6%	1.7%	0.5%	58.2%	100.0%
Punta Gorda, FL MSA	130,426	3.4%	1.0%	3.8%	0.2%	91.6%	100.0%
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC MSA	1,025,253	2.1%	2.3%	24.0%	0.3%	71.3%	100.0%
Rapid City, SD MSA	87,145	2.8%	1.4%	2.0%	7.4%	86.4%	100.0%
Reading, PA MSA	352,353	6.4%	0.9%	3.0%	0.1%	89.5%	100.0%
Redding, CA MSA	161,740	5.0%	2.3%	0.7%	2.5%	89.4%	100.0%
Reno, NV MSA	298,787	12.1%	4.8%	2.2%	1.8%	79.1%	100.0%
Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA	179,949	17.1%	2.5%	1.6%	0.7%	78.1%	100.0%
Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	935,174	1.4%	1.7%	29.7%	0.3%	66.9%	100.0%
Roanoke, VA MSA	229,105	0.8%	0.9%	13.1%	0.1%	85.0%	100.0%
Rochester, MN MSA	113,182	1.2%	4.1%	0.9%	0.3%	93.4%	100.0%
Rochester, NY MSA	1,088,037	3.7%	1.8%	9.4%	0.3%	84.8%	100.0%
Rockford, IL MSA	352,369	4.4%	1.2%	7.5%	0.2%	86.6%	100.0%
Rocky Mount, NC MSA	144,157	1.0%	0.3%	41.4%	0.2%	57.1%	100.0%
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	403,301	5.1%	0.8%	10.2%	0.4%	83.4%	100.0%
St. Cloud, MN MSA	160,326	0.6%	0.9%	0.4%	0.3%	97.8%	100.0%
St. Joseph, MO MSA	97,336	2.2%	0.4%	3.0%	0.3%	94.1%	100.0%
St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	2,548,238	1.3%	1.2%	17.5%	0.2%	79.8%	100.0%
Salinas, CA MSA	339,047	39.9%	8.7%	5.2%	0.5%	45.6%	100.0%
Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	1,217,842	7.3%	2.8%	1.0%	0.7%	88.3%	100.0%
San Angelo, TX MSA	102,580	30.0%	1.2%	4.0%	0.3%	64.5%	100.0%
San Antonio, TX MSA	1,490,111	52.1%	1.4%	6.1%	0.2%	40.2%	100.0%
San Diego, CA MSA	2,655,463	25.1%	9.3%	5.6%	0.6%	59.5%	100.0%
San Luis Obispo-Atascadero-Paso Robles, CA MSA	229,437	16.5%	3.4%	2.0%	0.8%	77.4%	100.0%
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	385,573	32.1%	5.0%	2.5%	0.6%	59.9%	100.0%
Santa Fe, NM MSA	137,223	45.2%	0.9%	0.5%	2.1%	51.3%	100.0%
Sarasota-Bradenton, FL MSA	528,803	4.1%	0.8%	6.5%	0.2%	88.4%	100.0%
Savannah, GA MSA	282,610	1.8%	1.3%	36.4%	0.2%	60.3%	100.0%
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton, PA MSA	628,073	0.7%	0.7%	1.0%	0.1%	97.6%	100.0%
Sharon, PA MSA	122,155	0.5%	0.4%	5.5%	0.1%	93.5%	100.0%
Sheboygan, WI MSA	109,705	2.1%	2.5%	0.6%	0.3%	94.4%	100.0%
Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	100,589	3.7%	0.6%	7.2%	1.1%	87.4%	100.0%
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA MSA	379,596	1.4%	0.7%	36.1%	0.2%	61.5%	100.0%
Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	121,108	4.8%	1.8%	1.7%	1.6%	90.1%	100.0%
Sioux Falls, SD MSA	156,598	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	1.3%	96.6%	100.0%

Metro Area **	1996 Population	Percent of Total in 1996					
		Hispanic	Asian*	Black*	Am Indian/ Eskimo*	White*	Total
South Bend, IN MSA	257,740	2.7%	1.3%	10.5%	0.3%	85.2%	100.0%
Spokane, WA MSA	404,920	2.6%	2.2%	1.5%	1.5%	92.1%	100.0%
'Springfield, IL MSA	204,130	0.9%	0.9%	8.3%	0.2%	89.7%	100.0%
Springfield, MO MSA	296,345	1.0%	0.8%	1.6%	0.6%	96.1%	100.0%
Springfield, MA NECMA	591,804	9.8%	1.8%	6.5%	0.2%	81.7%	100.0%
State College, PA MSA	131,489	1.4%	4.2%	2.5%	0.1%	91.8%	100.0%
Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	138,315	0.6%	0.3%	4.2%	0.2%	94.7%	100.0%
Stockton-Lodi, CA MSA	533,392	27.7%	14.0%	5.0%	0.7%	52.4%	100.0%
Sumter, SC MSA	107,161	1.5%	1.1%	44.4%	0.2%	52.9%	100.0%
Syracuse, NY MSA	745,691	1.7%	1.4%	6.0%	0.6%	90.3%	100.0%
Tallahassee, FL MSA	259,380	3.1%	1.6%	32.7%	0.2%	62.3%	100.0%
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA	2,199,231	8.6%	1.5%	9.8%	0.3%	79.8%	100.0%
Terre Haute, IN MSA	149,671	0.9%	1.0%	4.2%	0.2%	93.7%	100.0%
Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA	123,919	1.8%	0.4%	23.1%	0.5%	74.1%	100.0%
Toledo, OH MSA	611,417	3.9%	1.2%	12.0%	0.2%	82.7%	100.0%
Topeka, KS MSA	164,938	6.4%	0.9%	8.5%	1.0%	83.3%	100.0%
Tucson, AZ MSA	767,873	27.9%	2.1%	3.0%	2.5%	64.6%	100.0%
Tulsa, OK MSA	756,493	2.7%	1.0%	8.3%	6.4%	81.6%	100.0%
Tuscaloosa, AL MSA	158,779	0.9%	0.9%	27.5%	0.1%	70.6%	100.0%
Tyler, TX MSA	165,002	7.1%	0.6%	21.5%	0.3%	70.5%	100.0%
Utica-Rome, NY MSA	302,405	2.5%	1.0%	4.5%	0.2%	91.8%	100.0%
Victoria, TX MSA	81,541	38.9%	0.4%	6.1%	0.2%	54.4%	100.0%
Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA	349,922	44.9%	4.8%	1.3%	0.9%	48.1%	100.0%
Waco, TX MSA	201,775	14.9%	0.9%	15.8%	0.3%	68.1%	100.0%
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA	122,806	1.1%	1.0%	7.3%	0.2%	90.4%	100.0%
Wausau, WI MSA	121,791	0.5%	2.7%	0.1%	0.4%	96.2%	100.0%
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL MSA	992,840	9.8%	1.4%	13.4%	0.1%	75.2%	100.0%
Wheeling, WV-OH MSA	155,808	0.4%	0.4%	2.1%	0.1%	97.0%	100.0%
Wichita, KS MSA	512,965	5.3%	2.2%	7.8%	0.9%	83.8%	100.0%
Wichita Falls, TX MSA	136,311	10.0%	1.9%	8.9%	0.7%	78.6%	100.0%
Williamsport, PA MSA	119,083	0.7%	0.5%	2.6%	0.2%	96.0%	100.0%
Wilmington, NC MSA	206,738	1.3%	0.6%	19.8%	0.4%	77.9%	100.0%
Yakima, WA MSA	216,234	29.6%	1.1%	1.0%	3.8%	64.5%	100.0%
York, PA MSA	368,332	2.0%	0.8%	3.5%	0.1%	93.6%	100.0%
Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA	598,582	1.5%	0.5%	10.0%	0.2%	87.9%	100.0%
Yuba City, CA MSA	136,555	17.5%	10.7%	2.6%	1.9%	67.4%	100.0%
Yuma, AZ MSA	125,142	44.8%	1.3%	2.5%	1.1%	50.3%	100.0%

* Non-Hispanic

** The Metropolitan area definitions are consistent with Office of Management and Budget definitions of CMSAs, MSAs, and NECMA counterparts of June 30, 1996.

Source: William H. Frey, University of Michigan, Analysis of US Census Estimates.