William H. Frey

Immigrant and Domestic Migration Magnets, 1990–97

Report No. 98-419

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Immigrant and Domestic Migration Magnets, 1990-97

by William H. Frey

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Abstract: Newly-released migration statistics for the 1990-97s reinforce a new regional division that we have been tracking for more than a decade. It is occurring because of the continued clustering of foreign-born immigrants into a few multi-ethnic urban areas, as native-born and longer-term mostly white and black residents disperse to new employment opportunities in other parts of the country. These separate migration processes are creating a demographic divide across space that could be just as monumental as well-known past demographic divides: rural versus urban, city versus suburb, snow belt versus sun belt. The new one will separate those regions of the country which serve as "immigrant gateways" from the remainder of the national territory, and the former will become increasingly younger, multi-ethnic, and culturally diverse — a contrast to whiter or white-black regions of the country with older and more middle class populations. This report presents statistics for 1990-97 immigration and domestic migration components of change for all individual states and metropolitan areas.

Data set used: 1990-97 US Census Bureau Postcensal estimates.

Note: *Immigration and Net Domestic Migration components, 1990-97 of all individual metropolitan areas, States and Metro-nonmetro categories compiled by the author, are listed in the Appendix tables of this Report.*

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Acknowledgments:
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Immigrant and Domestic Migration Magnets, 1990-97

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The latest migration statistics for the 1990s reinforce a new regional division that we have been tracking for more than a decade. It is occurring because of the continued clustering of foreign-born immigrants into a few multi-ethnic urban areas, as native-born and longer-term mostly white and black residents disperse to new employment opportunities in other parts of the country. These separate migration processes are creating a demographic divide across space that could be just as monumental as well-known past demographic divides: rural versus urban, city versus suburb, snow belt versus sun belt. The new one will separate those regions of the country which serve as "immigrant gateways" from the remainder of the national territory, and the former will become increasingly younger, multi-ethnic, and culturally diverse -- a contrast to whiter or white-black regions of the country with older and more middle class populations. The single melting pot image might be supplanted by "multiple melting pots" in the context of a less diverse Middle America.

The reality of concentrated immigration is evident with the distinct population geographies of southern California, southern Florida, the Southwest, Chicago, and the Greater New York Region -- which stand in contrast to the demographic profiles in much of the rest of the country. Our contention that a new demographic divide is emerging as a parallel process to the new immigration and domestic migration patterns, holds important implications for regional social and political cleavages, fro the economies in high immigration labor markets, and for the upward mobility and assimilation of immigrants.

Concentrated Immigration, Dispersed Domestic Migration

For most of America's history, immigrants flocked to cities due to the attractions of jobs and the existence of like nationality groups that formed enclaves which provided both social and economic support. These same cities also attracted large numbers of domestic migrants from smaller communities and from rural areas, again because of the availability of jobs which tended to concentrate in immigrant gateways such as New York, Chicago and Boston.

Today's immigrants can also cluster in major gateway areas -- about two-thirds of 1985-1997 immigrants located in just ten of the nation's nearly 300 metropolitan areas. Although this may seem natural and consistent with the past, it is inconsistent with the fact that the nation's employment opportunities and population in general have become more dispersed across all regions of the country. Today, only about a quarter of the native-born US population resides in these ten gateway areas.

Despite the dispersion of jobs to other parts of the country, immigrants continue to concentrate. This concentration is influenced by the strong family reunification provisions of our immigration law, and the change toward Latin America and Asia as dominant origins for immigrants over the past several decades. Family reunification immigration tends to occur in "chains" that link family members and friends to common destinations. This is especially the case for lower-skilled immigrants since they are more dependent on kinship ties for assistance in gaining entry to informal job networks that exist in port-of-entry areas. A recent National Academy of Sciences study points up the increasing gap in education attainment of

immigrants as compared with the native population. Although the education attainment of immigrants is bi-modal, with higher percentages of PhDs as well as high school dropouts than in the native population, it is the lower end of the education distribution which dominates recent immigrant streams.

While there is *some* sprinkling out of new immigrants to parts of the country which have previously not had much or any presence of Hispanics or Asians, the vast plurality of new immigrants as well as foreign-born Asians and Hispanics still reside in the largest port-of-entry areas. In contrast, most native-born Americans, especially whites and blacks, are far more "footloose." Their economic and social circumstances do not constrain them as heavily to particular parts of the country, and their migration patterns are dictated much more strongly by the "pushes" and "pulls" of employment opportunities and to some degree quality of life amenities. While for most of this century "domestic migrants" have been urbanizing and moving to the same metropolitan destinations as immigrants, this has not been the case for most of the 1980s and the 1990s.

Most domestic migrants are not "fleeing" immigrants but the locus of opportunity has simply shifted away from the more expensive, densely populated coastal metropolises like New York and Los Angeles to less dense, faster growing, more entrepreneurial regions of the country. These include large metropolitan areas in the Southeast, and western states surrounding California. They also include smaller-sized places and non-metropolitan territory within these fast-growing regions. Because the current "magnets" for domestic migrants are, largely, different than the immigrant gateway metropolises, it is possible to classify large growing metropolises by their dominant migration source.

When one ranks the greatest gaining "immigrant magnets" and the greatest gaining "domestic migration magnets" (see Table 1), there is only one metropolitan area that appears on both lists -- Greater Dallas metropolitan area. Still, "high immigration metros" experience negative domestic out-migration with the premier immigration magnets -- New York and Lost Angeles -- each losing about one million and a half domestic migrants during the first seven years of the 1990s. By the same token, most "high domestic migration metros" receive most of their migration gains from within-US migration.

(Table 1 about here)

It is important to note that "high immigration metros" for the 1990-97 period are the same as those during the 1980s and, in most cases, earlier decades. Immigrants continue to pour into the same gateway areas irrespective of economic upturns and downturns. In contrast, domestic migration for these "immigrant magnets" does change over time in response to the economy and changing employment opportunities. For example, although both Dallas and Houston show domestic migration gains for the 1990s, plummeting oil prices of the 1980s drove a sharp domestic out-migration from these areas.

The ranking of "domestic migration magnets" fluctuates to a greater degree than their "immigrant magnet" counterparts. For example, Rocky Mountain metros such as Las Vegas, Phoenix, Portland and Denver vastly improved their rankings in the 1990s. This resurgence of the West involved, in some cases, overcoming extractive industry declines of the late

1980s, and the rise of growth industries associated with computers, telecommunications and entertainment/recreation.

The Rural Renaissance and Older Suburbs

About two-thirds (2011) of the nation's counties gained domestic migrants over the 1990s, and in all but 110 domestic migration contributed more than immigration to their growth. The fastest growing counties via domestic migration are located in the Southeast and Rocky Mountain West, and in smaller and nonmetropolitan areas. The latter counties tend to attract itinerant professionals and the soon-to-be burgeoning elderly population, but many of them also attract "would-be suburbanites." The latter have shown especially strong tendencies to leave both inner and outer suburbs of densely populated "high immigration metropolises."

The 30 counties with the highest domestic migration rates in the 1990s are emblematic of new destinations: smaller places and nonmetropolitan counties in fast-growing states like Colorado, Utah, Texas, and Nevada. On the list are also suburban counties of metropolitan areas that lie in "domestic migrant magnet" regions (see Table 2).

(Table 2 here)

These areas and their domestic migration sources for growth differ sharply from the dynamics of city *and suburban* counties within large immigrant gateway regions. For example, of the 29 counties within the New York metropolitan region, 21 of them experienced net domestic out-migration over the 1990-97 period. The eight counties where domestic migration gains overshadow immigrant gains are located, largely, on the periphery -- southern and eastern New Jersey, as well as Pike County, Pennsylvania. (See Map 1) Similarly, seven of the ten counties comprising the San Francisco metropolitan region and four of the five counties of the Greater Los Angeles metropolitan region register domestic out-migration along with immigration gains. What these patterns underscore is the fact that immigrant growth in High Immigration metros characterizes the entire metropolitan area rather than the central part only. It suggests that the old "city-suburb" distinction will be supplanted by a new, more regionally-based distinction to the extent that an area's demographics influences culture, lifestyles, and political preferences.

(Map 1 here)

Race and Space

The topic of "race and space" usually conjures up images of segregated neighborhoods or sharp racial distinctions between minority-dominated cities and largely white suburbs. Yet the new migration dynamics portend a broader regional division on race-ethnic dimensions. Clearly the concentrated nature of recent immigrant waves is linked to a similar concentration of the new ethnic minorities -- Hispanics and Asians. This can be seen by comparing the biggest gaining metros for these two groups as compared with blacks and whites over the first six years of the 1990s. (See Table 3)

(Table 3 here)

The Greater Los Angeles metro is home to one-fifth of the nation's Hispanic population and garnered 18 percent of the total Hispanic gains over the 1990s. This growth comes largely from Mexican and Latin American immigrants, but also from the continued high fertility of long-term Hispanic "stayers." Just ten metropolitan areas accounted for over half of US Hispanic gains during this period including: 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.

A similar concentration of growth has occurred for Asians. Together, Los Angeles, New York and San Francisco accounted for 38 percent of US Asian population gains over the 1990s. Just 20 metropolitan areas account for more than 70 percent of 1990s' Asian growth, and these areas house over three-quarters of the nation's Asian population.

In contrast to these two groups, blacks remain highly concentrated in the urban North and the South which is beginning to attract strong black "return movement." Blacks and whites are, for the most part, fueling domestic migration gains to the "New South" metro areas in the Southeast and in Texas. The greatest gaining metros for whites, shown in Table 3, contrast markedly with those for the new immigrant groups. Whites are the primary contributors to the domestic migration trends discussed above.

If one projects ahead current immigration and domestic migration patterns, through the year 2025 (see Map 2), 12 states will have populations that are less than 60 percent white. Most of these have overrepresentation of at least two major minority groups (among Hispanics, Asians, blacks, American Indians). At the same time, 25 states have white populations that make up at least three-quarters of their total, and in 12 of these, the white population will exceed 85 percent. Between these extremes lie states, mostly in the South, which have large white and black populations.

(Map 2 here)

The projections provide only a cursory glimpse of different diversity profiles across states without filling in the details of specific age structures, class patterns and political orientations. The portrait they paint of the nation's emerging regional demographic divisions contrast sharply with those that have characterized most of the present century.

While this new demographic division may serve as a *regional* divide, it does not imply that there will be increased divisions between different race and ethnic groups. In fact, the concentration of large numbers of new race and ethnic minorities along with whites and blacks within the High Immigration regions should lead to a greater incorporation of these groups into new "multiple melting pots" that will emerge distinctly in different parts of the country. In contrast, much of the rest of America may have a demographic profile that is older, whiter and more middle class than in the more vibrant, younger and multi-ethnic regions. New region-based political constituencies will emerge that place greater emphasis on middle class tax breaks, the solvency of the Social Security system, and cast a wary eye on too much federal government regulation. Already these regions are becoming more conservative and more likely to vote Republican. Their residents will become far less

energized over issues such as preserving affirmative action laws, extending the federal safety net to new foreign-born generations or maintaining bilingual education in the schools. Taking cognizance of this new geography, marketers will need to pay just as much attention to metropolitan and regional demographics as they do to local zip codes when targeting advertisements to consumers. This also suggests that the "Americanization" of new immigrants in the Twenty-first Century may take different forms in different parts of the country as contrasted with the "single melting pot" model which characterized the assimilation process in the century just ending.

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Table 1: High Immigration and High Domestic Migration Metros, 1990-97

Rank	Metropolitan Area*	Immigration	Net Domestic Migration
High Immigration Metros			
1 .	New York CMSA	1,045,347	-1,551,591
2 .	Los Angeles CMSA	990,981	-1,425,464
3 .	San Francisco CMSA	342,206	-303,576
4 .	Chicago CMSA	251,582	-403,896
5 .	Miami CMSA	212,515	-37,802
6 .	Washington DC CMSA	189,513	-149,227
7 .	Houston CMSA	169,073	55,425
8 .	Dallas-Fort Worth CMSA	133,946	154,298
9 .	San Diego MSA	125,507	-158,263
10 .	Boston NECMA	101,294	-182,493
High Domestic Migration Metros			
1 .	Atlanta, GA MSA	53,284	371,061
2 .	Las Vegas MSA	22,027	307,585
3 .	Phoenix MSA	48,214	294,024
4 .	Portland,OR MSA	37,437	177,851
5 .	Denver CMSA	35,604	157,069
6 .	Dallas-Fort Worth CMSA	133,946	154,298
7 .	Seattle CMSA	52,872	136,262
8 .	Austin MSA	21,104	125,295
9 .	Orlando MSA	33,399	124,369
10 .	Raleigh-Durham MSA	10,715	122,087
11 .	Tampa-St. Petersburg MSA	28,891	116,780
12 .	Charlotte MSA	9,649	112,281
13 .	West Palm Beach MSA	35,176	101,436

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

Source: William H. Frey analysis of US Census Bureau Estimates.

Table 2: Counties with Highest Domestic Migration Rates: 1990-97

(among counties with greater than 5,000 population in 1990)

Rank	County and State		Inside Metro Area	1990-97 Rate*
1.	Douglas County	CO	Denver-Boulder-Greeley, CO CMSA	87.7
2.	Elbert County	CO	*nonmetropolitan*	71.2
3.	Park County	CO	*nonmetropolitan*	67.3
4.	Forsyth County	GA	Atlanta, GA MSA	59.8
5.	Flagler County	FL	Daytona Beach, FL MSA	53.9
6.	Henry County	GA	Atlanta, GA MSA	53.0
7.	Paulding County	GA	Atlanta, GA MSA	52.7
8.	Archuleta County	CO	*nonmetropolitan*	52.6
9.	Polk County	TX	*nonmetropolitan*	52.2
10.	Teller County	CO	*nonmetropolitan*	50.8
11.	Summit County	UT	*nonmetropolitan*	49.9
12.	Washington County	UT	*nonmetropolitan*	49.6
13.	Nye County	NV	Las Vegas, NV-AZ MSA	47.3
14.	Bandera County	TX	*nonmetropolitan*	40.1
15.	Coweta County	GA	Atlanta, GA MSA	39.4
16.	Williamson County	TX	Austin-San Marcos, TX MSA	38.8
17.	Loudoun County	VA	Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV CMSA	38.6
18.	Dawson County	GA	*nonmetropolitan*	38.1
19.	Lyon County	NV	*nonmetropolitan*	38.1
20.	Stone County	MO	*nonmetropolitan*	37.2
21.	Bryan County	GA	Savannah, GA MSA	36.8
22.	Fluvanna County	VA	Charlottesville, VA MSA	36.6
23.	Collin County	TX	Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA	36.4
24.	Torrance County	NM	*nonmetropolitan*	36.0
25.	Ravalli County	MT	*nonmetropolitan*	36.0
26.	Clark County	NV	Las Vegas, NV-AZ MSA	35.6
27.	Christian County	MO	Springfield, MO MSA	35.6
28.	Blanco County	TX	*nonmetropolitan*	35.4
29.	Kootenai County	ID	*nonmetropolitan*	35.0
30.	Gilchrist County	FL	*nonmetropolitan*	34.6

* Net Domestic Migration Rate = (1990-97 Net Domestic Migration) X 100 / 1990 Population.

Source: William H. Frey analysis of US Census Bureau County Estimates.

Table 3: Metro Areas With Greatest Population Gains, 1990-96 for Hispanics, Asians, Blacks, and Whites*

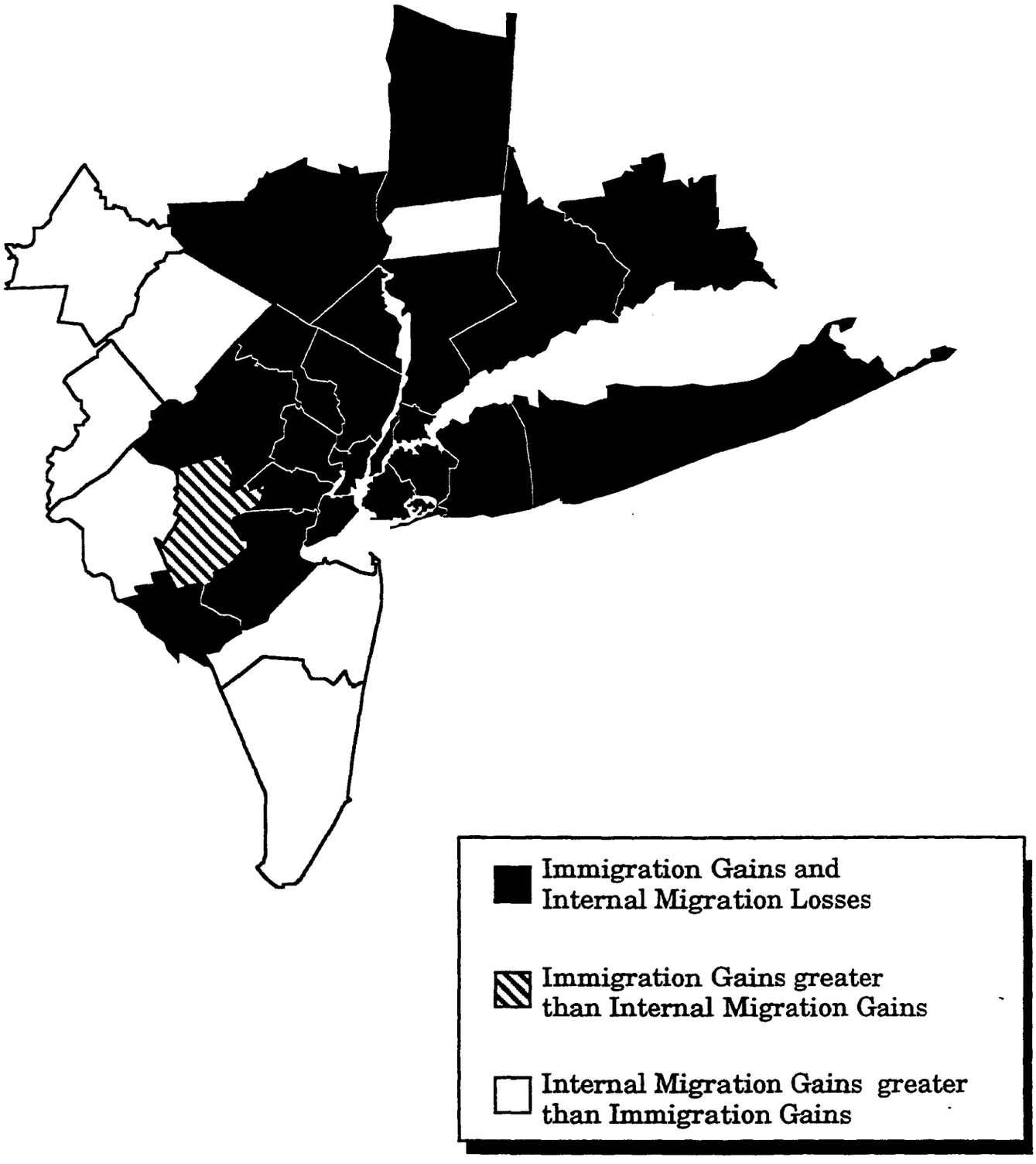
Rank	Metropolitan Area	1990-96 Change
Hispanics		
1.	Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, CA CMSA	1,028,141
2.	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA CMSA	447,867
3.	San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA	250,747
4.	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA	222,144
5.	Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI CMSA	221,308
Asians		
1.	Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, CA CMSA	305,860
2.	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA CMSA	294,485
3.	San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA	240,969
4.	Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV CMSA	87,208
5.	Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI CMSA	70,966
Blacks		
1.	Atlanta, GA MSA	159,830
2.	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA CMSA	154,446
3.	Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV CMSA	129,909
4.	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA	97,163
5.	Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA	86,812
Whites		
1.	Atlanta, GA MSA	320,841
2.	Phoenix-Mesa, AZ MSA	301,505
3.	Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA	245,672
4.	Las Vegas, NV-AZ MSA	202,944
5.	Portland-Salem, OR-WA CMSA	198,702

*Non-Hispanic Whites

Source: William H. Frey's analysis of US Census Bureau Race Estimates.

New York Metro Region Counties

Migration Components for period 1990-97



Map 1

Projected White Populations For States

Year 2025

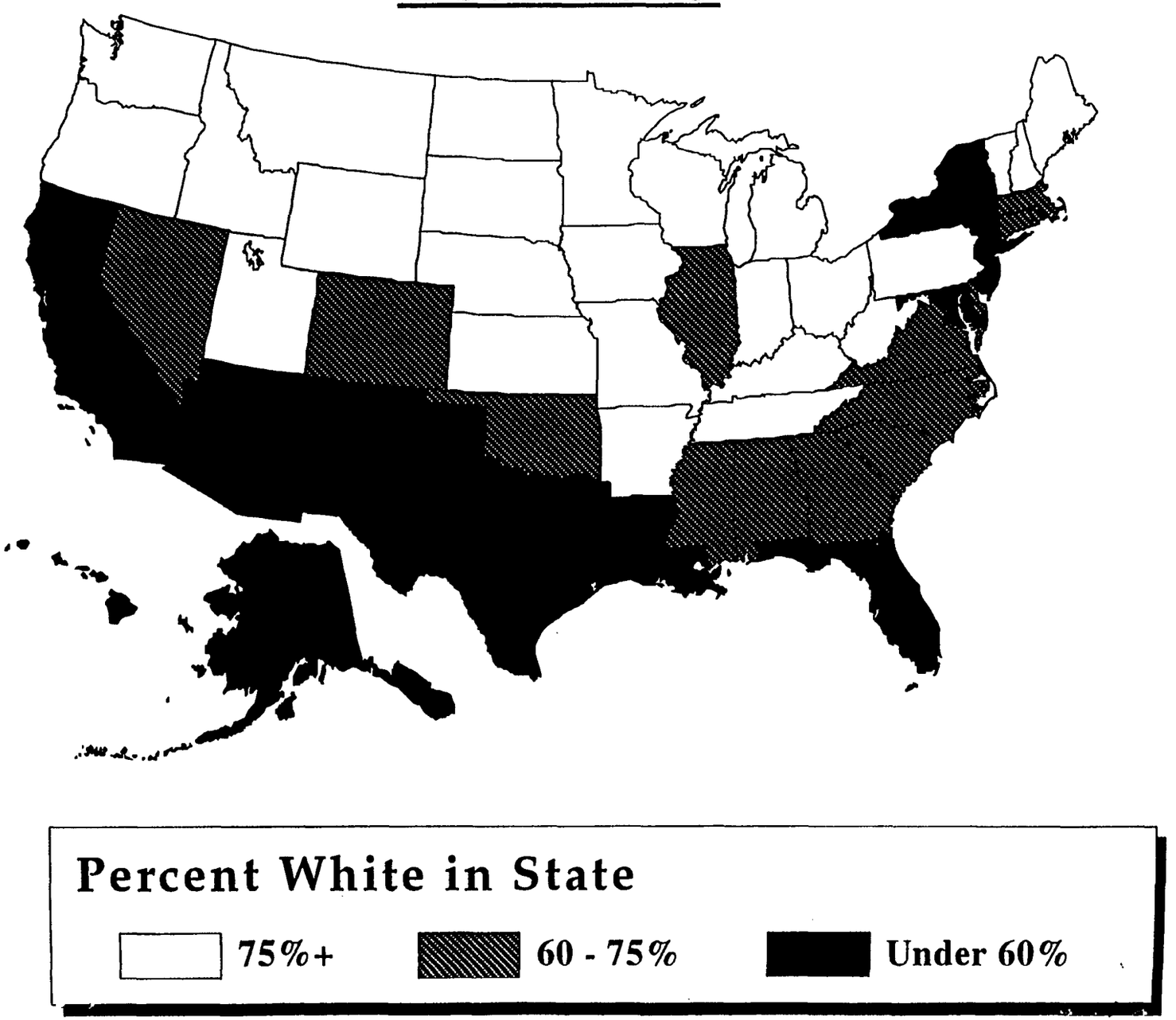


Table A: Components and Rates of Immigration and Net Domestic Migration, 1990-97 for Regions, Divisions, and Metro-Nonmetro Categories

Geographic Categories	1997 Population	Number of Migrants		Rates	
		Immigration	Net Domestic Migration	Immigration	Net Domestic Migration
TOTAL U.S.	267,636,061	5,454,558	0	2.2	0.0
Northeast	51,588,281	1,352,555	-2,377,242	2.7	-4.7
Midwest	62,460,453	523,568	-406,933	0.9	-0.7
South	94,187,161	1,429,282	2,820,663	1.7	3.3
West	59,400,166	2,149,153	-36,488	4.0	-0.1
Large Metro	144,973,870	4,280,360	-2,687,869	3.2	-2.0
Other Metro	68,725,794	844,500	1,019,417	1.3	1.6
NORTHEAST					
New England	13,378,545	178,908	-457,365	1.4	-3.5
Mid-Atlantic	38,209,736	1,173,647	-1,919,877	3.1	-5.1
MIDWEST					
East North Central	43,889,857	407,817	-519,688	1.0	-1.2
West North Central	18,570,596	115,751	112,755	0.7	0.6
SOUTH					
South Atlantic	48,230,168	755,485	1,808,431	1.7	4.1
East South Central	16,325,977	45,348	508,327	0.3	3.3
West South Central	29,631,016	628,449	503,905	2.3	1.9
WEST					
Mountain	16,482,103	234,245	1,426,505	1.7	10.4
Pacific	42,918,063	1,914,908	-1,462,993	4.9	-3.7
NORTHEAST					
Large Metro	36,837,392	1,256,675	-2,172,853	3.5	-6.0
Other Metro	9,349,175	70,357	-207,629	0.8	-2.2
MIDWEST					
Large Metro	30,232,736	397,938	-626,039	1.4	-2.2
Other Metro	15,656,778	79,417	-60,213	0.5	-0.4
SOUTH					
Large Metro	38,067,366	913,574	875,051	2.7	2.6
Other Metro	32,336,104	377,879	1,108,926	1.3	3.8
WEST					
Large Metro	39,836,376	1,712,173	-764,028	4.8	-2.1
Other Metro	11,383,737	316,847	178,333	3.1	1.8

* Non-Hispanic

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

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

Table B: Components and Rates of Immigration and Net Domestic Migration, 1990-97 for Individual States

States	1997 Population	Number of Migrants		Rates	
		Immigration	Net Domestic Migration	Immigration	Net Domestic Migration
Alabama	4,319,154	9,858	98,580	0.2	2.4
Alaska	609,311	6,062	-17,722	1.1	-3.2
Arizona	4,554,966	83,986	450,323	2.3	12.2
Arkansas	2,522,819	7,234	96,904	0.3	4.1
California	32,268,301	1,728,044	-1,946,272	5.8	-6.5
Colorado	3,892,644	45,649	319,535	1.4	9.7
Connecticut	3,269,858	49,492	-186,225	1.5	-5.7
Delaware	731,581	6,554	25,227	1.0	3.8
District of Columbia	528,964	23,286	-122,305	3.9	-20.3
Florida	14,653,945	405,870	869,532	3.1	6.7
Georgia	7,486,242	71,800	501,980	1.1	7.7
Hawaii	1,186,602	37,891	-66,284	3.4	-6.0
Idaho	1,210,232	13,323	117,850	1.3	11.6
Illinois	11,895,849	264,999	-419,946	2.3	-3.7
Indiana	5,864,108	19,006	73,267	0.3	1.3
Iowa	2,852,423	14,920	-8,834	0.5	-0.3
Kansas	2,594,840	20,090	-21,638	0.8	-0.9
Kentucky	3,908,124	10,371	77,791	0.3	2.1
Louisiana	4,351,769	19,543	-94,864	0.5	-2.2
Maine	1,242,051	2,185	-15,893	0.2	-1.3
Maryland	5,094,289	90,079	-42,750	1.9	-0.9
Massachusetts	6,117,520	108,493	-207,907	1.8	-3.5
Michigan	9,773,892	67,285	-154,654	0.7	-1.7
Minnesota	4,685,549	37,044	65,626	0.8	1.5
Mississippi	2,730,501	4,548	37,001	0.2	1.4
Missouri	5,402,058	26,064	84,778	0.5	1.7
Montana	878,810	1,895	50,014	0.2	6.3
Nebraska	1,656,870	11,037	6,066	0.7	0.4
Nevada	1,676,809	33,029	335,998	2.7	27.6
New Hampshire	1,172,709	4,286	12,610	0.4	1.1
New Jersey	8,052,849	280,137	-292,182	3.6	-3.8
New Mexico	1,729,751	34,118	62,099	2.2	4.1
New York	18,137,226	812,462	-1,461,463	4.5	-8.1
North Carolina	7,425,183	41,033	417,307	0.6	6.3
North Dakota	640,883	3,378	-22,117	0.5	-3.5
Ohio	11,186,331	38,374	-102,239	0.4	-0.9
Oklahoma	3,317,091	20,534	41,692	0.7	1.3
Oregon	3,243,487	47,180	234,816	1.7	8.2
Pennsylvania	12,019,661	81,048	-166,232	0.7	-1.4
Rhode Island	987,429	11,550	-64,811	1.1	-6.5
South Carolina	3,760,181	11,198	84,573	0.3	2.4
South Dakota	737,973	3,218	8,874	0.5	1.3
Tennessee	5,368,198	20,571	294,955	0.4	6.0
Texas	19,439,337	581,138	460,173	3.4	2.7
Utah	2,059,148	20,704	88,133	1.2	5.1
Vermont	588,978	2,902	4,861	0.5	0.9
Virginia	6,733,996	102,778	61,795	1.7	1.0
Washington	5,610,362	95,731	332,469	2.0	6.8
West Virginia	1,815,787	2,887	13,072	0.2	0.7
Wisconsin	5,169,677	18,153	83,884	0.4	1.7
Wyoming	479,743	1,541	2,553	0.3	0.6

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

Table C: Components and Rates of Immigration and Net Domestic Migration, 1990-97 for Individual Metropolitan Areas

Metro Area*	1997 Population	Number of Migrants		Rates	
		Immigration	Net Domestic Migration	Immigration	Net Domestic Migration
CMSAs					
Boston-Worcester-Law	5,827,654	101,294	-182,493	1.8	-3.2
Chicago-Gary-Kenosha	8,642,175	251,582	-403,896	3.0	-4.9
Cincinnati-Hamilton,	1,934,145	6,319	20,276	0.3	1.1
Cleveland-Akron, OH	2,908,439	13,870	-70,929	0.5	-2.5
Dallas-Fort Worth, T	4,683,013	133,946	154,298	3.3	3.8
Denver-Boulder-Greel	2,318,355	35,604	157,069	1.8	7.9
Detroit-Ann Arbor-Fl	5,438,756	49,539	-185,600	1.0	-3.6
Houston-Galveston-Br	4,320,041	169,073	55,425	4.5	1.5
Los Angeles-Riversid	15,608,886	990,981	-1,425,464	6.8	-9.8
Miami-Fort Lauderdal	3,515,358	212,515	-37,802	6.6	-1.2
Milwaukee-Racine, WI	1,636,572	7,646	-53,215	0.5	-3.3
New York-Northern Ne	19,876,488	1,045,347	-1,551,591	5.4	-8.0
Philadelphia-Wilming	5,971,860	73,283	-218,824	1.2	-3.7
Portland-Salem, OR-W	2,112,802	37,437	177,851	2.1	9.8
Sacramento-Yolo, CA	1,655,866	43,955	16,347	2.9	1.1
San Francisco-Oakland	6,700,753	342,206	-303,576	5.4	-4.8
Seattle-Tacoma-Breme	3,367,872	52,872	136,262	1.8	4.6
Washington-Baltimore	7,206,517	189,513	-149,227	2.8	-2.2
MSAs/NECMAs					
Abilene, TX MSA	121,456	1,395	-8,268	1.2	-6.9
Albany, GA MSA	117,674	226	-2,159	0.2	-1.9
Albany-Schenectady-T	876,420	7,942	-25,710	0.9	-3.0
Albuquerque, NM MSA	674,837	11,061	30,632	1.9	5.2
Alexandria, LA MSA	126,491	633	-10,864	0.5	-8.3
Allentown-Bethlehem-	613,836	4,283	4,253	0.7	0.7
Altoona, PA MSA	130,923	217	327	0.2	0.3
Amarillo, TX MSA	208,165	3,686	5,891	2.0	3.1
Anchorage, AK MSA	251,047	3,410	-9,817	1.5	-4.3
Anniston, AL MSA	117,092	111	-3,329	0.1	-2.9
Appleton-Oshkosh-Nee	342,154	932	11,146	0.3	3.5
Asheville, NC MSA	211,284	499	16,351	0.3	8.5
Athens, GA MSA	138,523	1,166	4,080	0.9	3.2
Atlanta, GA MSA	3,627,184	53,284	371,061	1.8	12.5
Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC	457,228	1,725	10,479	0.4	2.5
Austin-San Marcos, T	1,071,023	21,104	125,295	2.5	14.7
Bakersfield, CA MSA	628,605	22,514	-1,809	4.1	-0.3
Bangor, ME NECMA	143,300	222	-6,435	0.2	-4.4
Barnstable-Yarmouth,	205,128	1,232	18,427	0.7	9.8
Baton Rouge, LA MSA	570,165	3,122	3,870	0.6	0.7
Beaumont-Port Arthur	374,991	3,605	-3,684	1.0	-1.0
Bellingham, WA MSA	154,249	3,178	16,519	2.5	12.8
Benton Harbor, MI MS	160,713	705	-5,912	0.4	-3.7
Billings, MT MSA	125,771	183	7,571	0.2	6.7
Biloxi-Gulfport-Pasc	343,423	824	11,168	0.3	3.6
Binghamton, NY MSA	251,698	3,879	-22,689	1.5	-8.6
Birmingham, AL MSA	900,029	2,645	19,336	0.3	2.3
Bismarck, ND MSA	91,044	379	3,135	0.5	3.7

Metro Area*	1997 Population	Number of Migrants		Rates	
		Immigration	Net Domestic Migration	Immigration	Net Domestic Migration
Bloomington, IN MSA	116,653	718	3,161	0.7	2.9
Bloomington-Normal,	140,797	676	3,946	0.5	3.0
Boise City, ID MSA	383,843	3,805	59,408	1.3	19.9
Brownsville-Harlinge	320,801	20,550	-1,128	7.8	-0.4
Bryan-College Statio	133,008	2,945	-1,086	2.4	-0.9
Buffalo-Niagara Fall	1,164,721	7,442	-55,968	0.6	-4.7
Burlington, VT NECMA	191,088	1,604	2,147	0.9	1.2
Canton-Massillon, OH	402,644	403	-1,516	0.1	-0.4
Casper, WY MSA	63,638	125	-772	0.2	-1.3
Cedar Rapids, IA MSA	181,704	1,200	2,114	0.7	1.2
Champaign-Urbana, IL	168,473	1,667	-16,209	1.0	-9.4
Charleston-North Cha	509,856	1,915	-42,282	0.4	-8.3
Charleston, WV MSA	253,850	669	-194	0.3	-0.1
Charlotte-Gastonia-R	1,350,243	9,649	112,281	0.8	9.6
Charlottesville, VA	146,617	1,371	8,105	1.0	6.1
Chattanooga, TN-GA M	447,488	1,541	10,227	0.4	2.4
Cheyenne, WY MSA	78,473	278	-464	0.4	-0.6
Chico-Paradise, CA M	194,160	3,127	4,374	1.7	2.4
Clarksville-Hopkinsv	197,481	530	1,243	0.3	0.7
Colorado Springs, CO	480,041	1,786	34,274	0.4	8.6
Columbia, MO MSA	128,309	1,103	7,703	1.0	6.8
Columbia, SC MSA	503,948	1,928	19,245	0.4	4.2
Columbus, GA-AL MSA	272,035	716	-10,452	0.3	-4.0
Columbus, OH MSA	1,460,242	8,059	27,327	0.6	2.0
Corpus Christi, TX M	387,100	3,967	5,793	1.1	1.7
Cumberland, MD-WV MS	99,122	232	-1,310	0.2	-1.3
Danville, VA MSA	108,602	190	-359	0.2	-0.3
Davenport-Moline-Roc	357,163	2,267	-6,673	0.6	-1.9
Dayton-Springfield,	944,934	3,195	-43,705	0.3	-4.6
Daytona Beach, FL MS	465,925	5,925	61,959	1.5	15.4
Decatur, AL MSA	141,690	203	4,577	0.2	3.5
Decatur, IL MSA	114,265	429	-6,396	0.4	-5.5
Des Moines, IA MSA	429,717	4,085	8,595	1.0	2.2
Dothan, AL MSA	134,270	232	-4,550	0.2	-3.5
Dover, DE MSA	122,709	601	2,893	0.5	2.6
Dubuque, IA MSA	88,084	150	-999	0.2	-1.2
Duluth-Superior, MN-	238,184	465	-1,908	0.2	-0.8
Eau Claire, WI MSA	143,486	333	1,423	0.2	1.0
El Paso, TX MSA	701,576	60,169	-44,220	10.1	-7.4
Elkhart-Goshen, IN M	170,725	1,067	3,584	0.7	2.3
Elmira, NY MSA	93,088	860	-4,683	0.9	-4.9
Enid, OK MSA	56,699	197	-1,509	0.3	-2.7
Erie, PA MSA	279,401	1,359	-6,288	0.5	-2.3
Eugene-Springfield,	311,356	1,867	17,709	0.7	6.2
Evansville-Henderson	288,929	647	2,530	0.2	0.9
Fargo-Moorhead, ND-M	166,396	2,094	2,676	1.4	1.7
Fayetteville, NC MSA	284,047	1,419	-34,769	0.5	-12.6
Fayetteville-Springd	266,980	1,497	41,487	0.7	19.5
Flagstaff, AZ-UT MSA	119,547	766	6,649	0.7	6.5
Florence, AL MSA	137,288	286	2,942	0.2	2.2
Florence, SC MSA	124,379	256	5,443	0.2	4.7
Fort Collins-Lovelan	226,021	1,493	26,596	0.8	14.2

Metro Area*	1997 Population	Number of Migrants		Rates	
		Immigration	Net Domestic Migration	Immigration	Net Domestic Migration
Fort Myers-Cape Cora	387,091	4,598	44,177	1.4	13.1
Fort Pierce-Port St.	295,646	6,284	33,735	2.5	13.3
Fort Smith, AR-OK MS	192,395	797	8,646	0.5	4.9
Fort Walton Beach, F	167,580	683	8,316	0.5	5.8
Fort Wayne, IN MSA	477,536	1,504	-5,406	0.3	-1.2
Fresno, CA MSA	868,703	42,159	-15,281	5.5	-2.0
Gadsden, AL MSA	104,313	128	1,945	0.1	1.9
Gainesville, FL MSA	198,326	3,055	4,098	1.7	2.2
Glens Falls, NY MSA	122,582	758	116	0.6	0.1
Goldsboro, NC MSA	111,981	426	-345	0.4	-0.3
Grand Forks, ND-MN M	101,700	540	-8,370	0.5	-8.1
Grand Junction, CO M	110,681	322	13,948	0.3	14.9
Grand Rapids-Muskego	1,026,295	6,628	12,813	0.7	1.4
Great Falls, MT MSA	79,134	100	-3,858	0.1	-5.0
Green Bay, WI MSA	214,244	743	7,578	0.4	3.9
Greensboro--Winston-	1,152,779	6,189	57,733	0.6	5.5
Greenville, NC MSA	121,057	456	6,380	0.4	5.9
Greenville-Spartanbu	904,729	2,962	40,751	0.4	4.9
Harrisburg-Lebanon-C	615,025	3,946	6,456	0.7	1.1
Hartford, CT NECMA	1,105,174	16,784	-72,168	1.5	-6.4
Hattiesburg, MS MSA	109,584	196	6,331	0.2	6.4
Hickory-Morganton-Le	318,368	1,172	13,950	0.4	4.8
Honolulu, HI MSA	869,857	29,627	-80,441	3.5	-9.6
Houma, LA MSA	191,227	391	-2,874	0.2	-1.6
Huntington-Ashland,	315,204	383	-137	0.1	0.0
Huntsville, AL MSA	332,993	1,615	7,744	0.5	2.6
Indianapolis, IN MSA	1,503,468	6,049	37,752	0.4	2.7
Iowa City, IA MSA	102,318	1,224	-1,145	1.3	-1.2
Jackson, MI MSA	155,346	293	-158	0.2	-0.1
Jackson, MS MSA	425,383	1,079	5,780	0.3	1.5
Jackson, TN MSA	84,795	181	3,858	0.2	4.9
Jacksonville, FL MSA	1,034,604	11,677	48,874	1.3	5.4
Jacksonville, NC MSA	143,013	420	-41,438	0.3	-27.7
Jamestown, NY MSA	140,015	721	-4,204	0.5	-3.0
Janesville-Beloit, W	150,332	367	4,666	0.3	3.3
Johnson City-Kingspo	460,147	1,124	19,082	0.3	4.4
Johnstown, PA MSA	237,674	492	-2,381	0.2	-1.0
Joplin, MO MSA	147,127	416	7,925	0.3	5.9
Kalamazoo-Battle Cre	446,699	1,700	-2,762	0.4	-0.6
Kansas City, MO-KS M	1,709,273	11,106	23,544	0.7	1.5
Killeen-Temple, TX M	299,740	2,107	1,324	0.8	0.5
Knoxville, TN MSA	654,181	2,640	48,784	0.4	8.3
Kokomo, IN MSA	99,981	299	-984	0.3	-1.0
La Crosse, WI-MN MSA	121,507	441	879	0.4	0.8
Lafayette, LA MSA	372,027	1,011	4,868	0.3	1.4
Lafayette, IN MSA	171,539	1,137	191	0.7	0.1
Lake Charles, LA MSA	178,874	592	1,707	0.4	1.0
Lakeland-Winter Have	448,646	5,517	24,854	1.4	6.1
Lancaster, PA MSA	454,063	2,756	6,141	0.6	1.4
Lansing-East Lansing	447,349	3,696	-20,224	0.9	-4.7
Laredo, TX MSA	183,219	15,410	5,657	11.5	4.2
Las Cruces, NM MSA	168,470	9,596	6,606	7.0	4.8

Metro Area*	1997 Population	Number of Migrants: Immigration	Number of Migrants: Net Domestic Migration	Rates: Immigration	Rates: Net Domestic Migration
Las Vegas, NV-AZ MSA	1,262,099	22,027	307,585	2.5	35.4
Lawrence, KS MSA	91,093	832	3,884	1.0	4.7
Lawton, OK MSA	113,957	347	-12,279	0.3	-11.0
Lewiston-Auburn, ME	101,045	-143	-6,113	-0.1	-5.8
Lexington, KY MSA	444,073	2,409	15,756	0.6	3.9
Lima, OH MSA	154,944	292	-4,854	0.2	-3.1
Lincoln, NE MSA	233,319	2,859	4,996	1.3	2.3
Little Rock-North Li	552,194	1,707	10,556	0.3	2.1
Longview-Marshall, T	208,250	1,850	6,449	1.0	3.3
Louisville, KY-IN MS	993,369	3,700	8,799	0.4	0.9
Lubbock, TX MSA	230,672	2,027	-9,199	0.9	-4.1
Lynchburg, VA MSA	207,426	572	8,637	0.3	4.4
Macon, GA MSA	316,077	1,110	8,298	0.4	2.8
Madison, WI MSA	397,511	3,107	7,354	0.8	2.0
Mansfield, OH MSA	174,851	-35	-3,323	0.0	-1.9
McAllen-Edinburg-Mis	510,922	39,985	13,454	10.3	3.5
Medford-Ashland, OR	170,960	1,330	19,254	0.9	13.1
Melbourne-Titusville	460,977	4,051	44,499	1.0	11.0
Memphis, TN-AR-MS MS	1,083,186	4,899	4,286	0.5	0.4
Merced, CA MSA	196,123	10,500	-16,818	5.8	-9.4
Minneapolis-St. Paul	2,792,137	28,999	47,147	1.1	1.9
Mobile, AL MSA	527,118	1,758	24,156	0.4	5.1
Modesto, CA MSA	421,818	14,335	1,821	3.8	0.5
Monroe, LA MSA	147,055	291	-2,206	0.2	-1.6
Montgomery, AL MSA	319,175	483	9,759	0.2	3.3
Muncie, IN MSA	117,625	247	-4,418	0.2	-3.7
Myrtle Beach, SC MSA	169,178	576	17,859	0.4	12.3
Naples, FL MSA	195,731	7,904	28,317	5.1	18.4
Nashville, TN MSA	1,134,524	7,801	89,157	0.8	9.0
New London-Norwich,	252,958	1,248	-16,629	0.5	-6.5
New Orleans, LA MSA	1,307,758	10,523	-50,732	0.8	-4.0
Norfolk-Virginia Bea	1,544,945	8,573	-55,926	0.6	-3.9
Ocala, FL MSA	237,308	1,919	38,074	1.0	19.3
Odessa-Midland, TX M	243,389	5,670	-5,588	2.5	-2.5
Oklahoma City, OK MS	1,030,504	10,098	14,861	1.1	1.5
Omaha, NE-IA MSA	687,454	3,610	1,091	0.6	0.2
Orlando, FL MSA	1,467,045	33,399	124,369	2.7	10.0
Owensboro, KY MSA	91,011	197	713	0.2	0.8
Panama City, FL MSA	146,223	552	10,602	0.4	8.3
Parkersburg-Marietta	150,641	229	-985	0.2	-0.7
Pensacola, FL MSA	397,085	3,625	26,624	1.0	7.7
Peoria-Pekin, IL MSA	345,954	1,244	-6,004	0.4	-1.8
Phoenix-Mesa, AZ MSA	2,839,539	48,214	294,024	2.1	13.1
Pine Bluff, AR MSA	82,259	198	-6,160	0.2	-7.2
Pittsburgh, PA MSA	2,361,019	6,991	-47,848	0.3	-2.0
Pittsfield, MA NECMA	134,244	832	-5,964	0.6	-4.3
Portland, ME NECMA	251,438	1,331	-215	0.5	-0.1
Providence-Warwick-P	904,831	11,250	-55,230	1.2	-6.0
Provo-Orem, UT MSA	328,142	4,050	4,930	1.5	1.9
Pueblo, CO MSA	132,901	411	6,220	0.3	5.1
Punta Gorda, FL MSA	133,681	2,246	24,657	2.0	21.9
Raleigh-Durham-Chape	1,050,054	10,715	122,087	1.2	14.1

Metro Area*	1997 Population	Number of Migrants: Immigration	Number of Migrants: Net Domestic Migration	Rates: Immigration	Rates: Net Domestic Migration
Rapid City, SD MSA	87,190	320	-2,095	0.4	-2.6
Reading, PA MSA	354,057	3,223	5,612	1.0	1.7
Redding, CA MSA	163,178	1,267	9,160	0.9	6.2
Reno, NV MSA	305,792	8,176	25,059	3.2	9.8
Richland-Kennewick-P	182,799	6,978	11,729	4.6	7.8
Richmond-Petersburg,	943,264	6,384	28,351	0.7	3.3
Roanoke, VA MSA	228,534	1,262	336	0.6	0.1
Rochester, MN MSA	114,619	1,520	-1,467	1.4	-1.4
Rochester, NY MSA	1,086,082	10,325	-32,974	1.0	-3.1
Rockford, IL MSA	354,774	3,820	6,237	1.2	1.9
Rocky Mount, NC MSA	145,571	513	6,247	0.4	4.7
Saginaw-Bay City-Mid	402,949	1,594	-14,260	0.4	-3.6
St. Cloud, MN MSA	161,211	552	2,703	0.4	1.8
St. Joseph, MO MSA	97,111	92	-2,134	0.1	-2.2
St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	2,557,806	15,416	-52,731	0.6	-2.1
Salinas, CA MSA	361,907	22,091	-59,565	6.2	-16.7
Salt Lake City-Ogden	1,247,554	13,370	34,137	1.2	3.2
San Angelo, TX MSA	102,648	1,195	-2,217	1.2	-2.3
San Antonio, TX MSA	1,511,386	29,783	41,786	2.2	3.1
San Diego, CA MSA	2,722,650	125,507	-158,263	5.0	-6.3
San Luis Obispo-Atas	233,291	4,364	4,713	2.0	2.2
Santa Barbara-Santa	390,199	19,443	-25,191	5.2	-6.8
Santa Fe, NM MSA	140,066	2,541	13,695	2.2	11.6
Sarasota-Bradenton,	538,783	7,640	53,921	1.6	10.9
Savannah, GA MSA	284,090	1,406	6,897	0.5	2.7
Scranton--Wilkes-Bar	621,641	2,093	-10,240	0.3	-1.6
Sharon, PA MSA	122,045	96	715	0.1	0.6
Sheboygan, WI MSA	109,896	515	2,753	0.5	2.6
Sherman-Denison, TX	101,541	769	4,571	0.8	4.8
Shreveport-Bossier C	378,738	833	-12,209	0.2	-3.3
Sioux City, IA-NE MS	120,823	2,360	-2,612	2.0	-2.3
Sioux Falls, SD MSA	160,670	1,646	10,750	1.2	7.7
South Bend, IN MSA	258,056	1,033	63	0.4	0.0
Spokane, WA MSA	404,650	2,542	22,945	0.7	6.3
Springfield, IL MSA	203,942	1,008	127	0.5	0.1
Springfield, MO MSA	300,980	821	25,492	0.3	9.6
Springfield, MA NECM	591,110	7,355	-33,817	1.2	-5.6
State College, PA MS	132,993	1,057	2,598	0.8	2.1
Steubenville-Weirton	136,725	-28	-3,995	0.0	-2.8
Stockton-Lodi, CA MS	542,504	21,418	-350	4.4	-0.1
Sumter, SC MSA	106,589	197	-3,604	0.2	-3.6
Syracuse, NY MSA	740,771	6,249	-38,112	0.8	-5.1
Tallahassee, FL MSA	260,611	3,314	8,948	1.4	3.8
Tampa-St. Petersburg	2,227,000	28,891	116,780	1.4	5.6
Terre Haute, IN MSA	148,468	426	-1,421	0.3	-1.0
Texarkana, TX-Texark	123,380	421	-600	0.3	-0.5
Toledo, OH MSA	611,805	2,646	-28,945	0.4	-4.7
Topeka, KS MSA	164,932	708	-2,396	0.4	-1.5
Tucson, AZ MSA	780,150	15,730	58,208	2.4	8.7
Tulsa, OK MSA	764,396	4,478	15,371	0.6	2.2
Tuscaloosa, AL MSA	160,760	407	3,625	0.3	2.4
Tyler, TX MSA	166,723	2,614	6,443	1.7	4.3

Metro Area*	1997 Population	Number of Migrants		Rates	
		Immigration	Net Domestic Migration	Immigration	Net Domestic Migration
Utica-Rome, NY MSA	298,878	3,947	-28,997	1.2	-9.2
Victoria, TX MSA	82,024	742	1,840	1.0	2.5
Visalia-Tulare-Porte	353,175	17,589	-11,193	5.6	-3.6
Waco, TX MSA	202,983	2,183	2,927	1.2	1.5
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	121,502	414	-5,881	0.3	-4.7
Wausau, WI MSA	122,450	596	994	0.5	0.9
West Palm Beach-Boca	1,018,524	35,176	101,436	4.0	11.7
Wheeling, WV-OH MSA	154,153	89	-3,107	0.1	-2.0
Wichita, KS MSA	530,508	4,776	-4,126	1.0	-0.8
Wichita Falls, TX MS	137,103	929	-880	0.7	-0.7
Williamsport, PA MSA	118,405	380	-2,695	0.3	-2.3
Wilmington, NC MSA	213,580	477	35,071	0.3	20.4
Yakima, WA MSA	218,318	11,086	94	5.9	0.0
York, PA MSA	370,518	1,168	15,981	0.3	4.7
Youngstown-Warren, O	595,215	684	-14,032	0.1	-2.3
Yuba City, CA MSA	139,315	7,550	-2,335	6.1	-1.9
Yuma, AZ MSA	130,016	10,049	4,113	9.3	3.8

** 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.