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William H. Frey

Immigration and Domestic Migration in US Metro Areas: 2000 and 1990 Census Findings by Education and Race

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ABSTRACT

A new demographic dynamic affecting metropolitan populations was identified in analyses of 1985-90 migration from the 1990 census. This was the tendency for immigrant flows and domestic migration flows to dominate growth in different types of metropolitan areas. The destinations of new immigrants concentrated primarily in selected large port of entry metropolitan areas, most of which were experiencing a "flight" of low skilled domestic migrants. Metropolitan areas that gained the most domestic migrants attracted relatively few immigrants, and the domestic migrants they selected were prone to be well educated. A third group of metropolitan areas received only modest gains from immigration and tended to sustain "brain drains" from selective domestic out-migration. It was suggested that these different flows for "High Immigration," "High Domestic migration," and "High Out-migration" metropolitan areas would lead to distinct race-ethnic and education population profiles in each.

This report compares 2000 census metropolitan migration data for the 1995-2000 period with 1990 census data for 1985-90 to detect changes from the earlier patterns. The findings show that while the earlier, signature migration dynamics of the three types of metropolitan areas tend to persist, significant changes are emerging First, while "High Immigration areas" continue to sustain net domestic out migration, this low skilled "flight" is no longer dominated by whites, but includes substantial numbers of Hispanics and Asians, both foreign and native born. Second, although "High Domestic migration" areas continue to attract well educated whites and blacks, they are also attracting large numbers of primarily low skilled immigrant minorities both as domestic migrants and immigrants. Third, while "High Out-migration" areas continue to sustain "brain drains" of domestic migrants, they are now being compensated by immigrant flows, with higher average educational attainments than the immigrant flows going to other metropolitan area types. Thus, although each type of metropolitan area is developing distinct race-ethnic profiles, the continued dispersion of immigrant minorities is affecting the population profiles of all three types of areas.

Data used: 1990 and 2000 U.S. Census, full sample tabulations of "residence 5 years ago" item

Note: Appendix Tables present 1995-90 ad 1985-90 immigration and domestic migration statistics for all metropolitan areas and detailed tabulations by race-ethnicity and education for metropolitan areas with greater than 1 million populations

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** 50 Metro areas including High Immigration Metro Areas (9), High Domestic Migration Metros (9), High Out-Migration Metros (10) and 22 Other metro areas with 2000 populations exceeding one million residents

Immigration, Domestic Migration and US Metro Area Change:

2000 and 1990 Census Findings by Education and Race

By William H. Frey

INTRODUCTION

A new demographic dynamic affecting metropolitan population's was identified after the 1990 US Census based on analyses of the "residence 5 years ago" question. This was the tendency for immigrant flows and domestic migration flows to dominate growth in different metropolitan areas and states (Frey, 1994; Frey and Liaw, 1998). As in other developed countries, the United States began to experience a significant immigration, largely from Latin American and Asian origins. The destinations of these immigrants were unevenly distributed within the U.S. and concentrated primarily in selected large port of entry metropolitan areas. Many of these same areas were losing domestic migrants who were prone to relocate in other fast-growing large metro areas, and smaller metropolitan areas, as well as non-metropolitan territories.

Moreover, the domestic migration from these "High Immigration" metropolitan areas was unique in the sense that it selected residents with less than college educations, in contrast to more conventional migration patterns which are upwardly selective on education (Long, 1988). Because these areas tended to be highly dense, costly metropolises, the uniquely selective out-movement resembled the classic suburbanization or city-to-suburb flight migration of earlier decades but, now, at a regional level. Indeed, many of these areas continued to exhibit net migration gains in their college graduate and high income populations, raising concerns that these areas would evolve into "two tiered" economies.

At the same time, metropolitan areas that gained the most domestic migrants attracted relatively few immigrants, and the domestic migrants they selected were more prone to be well educated and had origins in all parts of the country. Finally, a third group of metropolitan areas received negative or modest net gains from both types of migration and their domestic out-migration tended to be selective on the most educated, causing fears that they would sustain further "brain drains."

Studies based on 2000 Census results on population change by race and migrant status (Frey, 2002, 2004; Singer, 2004), coupled with post-1990 evidence of increased immigrant minority social mobility (Bean and Stevens, 2003; Clark, 2003; Myers, Pitkin and Park, 2004) suggest that new demographic trends have altered these migration tendencies. One of these is the increased dispersal of Asians and especially Hispanics away from traditional immigrant magnet areas toward many areas that were previously considered to be "High Domestic Migration" magnets. This movement incorporates both domestic migration away from these established magnets, as well as a more dispersed set of destinations for recent immigrant Asians and Hispanics. The second is a broader based out-migration of domestic migrants from "High Immigration" metropolitan areas that includes greater out-migration of the less skilled populations among most race and ethnic groups,

both foreign and native born. Finally, the metropolitan areas which continue to lose domestic migrants are now attracting somewhat larger numbers of immigrants; and preliminary analysis suggests that immigrants to areas in the Midwest and slow growing Northeast are more positively selective on skill levels than those entering other parts of the country. As such, they hold the potential for stemming the "brain drain" of domestic migrants from these areas.

These new tendencies, if pervasive, may lead to a revision of earlier scenarios predicted for metropolitan areas classed as "High Immigration," "High Domestic migration," and "High Out-migration" in previous work (Frey, 1994; Frey and Liaw, 1998). That work suggested these three kinds of areas would diverge substantially in their race, age and socioeconomic profiles, as a result of the dominant types of migration which affected their change. It was also suggested that a linkage may exist between immigration and domestic out-migration for some demographic segments of High Immigration metropolitan areas (eg, low skilled, poverty residents). With an eye towards such a re-assessment, this paper examines 2000 migration data for the 1995-2000 period, in order to compare late 1990s with late 1980s processes and their contributions to these three metropolitan area types.

QUESTIONS TO BE ADDRESSED

The processes which led to the classification of metropolitan areas, based on 1990 migration census results, were: (1) a concentration of recent immigrants who located in a small number of traditional port-of-entry metropolitan areas; (2) the tendency for net domestic migrant gains to occur in different areas from those attracting recent immigrants; and (3) a unique, accentuated net out-migration of low-income, less-skilled domestic migrants from high immigration areas.

Each of these processes were not totally unique to the late 1980s but came into sharper focus because of the high levels of immigration which became evident during the 1980s. This tendency for immigrants to cluster in a small number of areas is consistent with immigration preference laws that favor family reunification and with earlier research which indicates that kinship ties give rise to chain migration that link family members and friends to common destinations (Massey, et al, 1994; Pedraza and Rumbaut, 1996). The post-1965 shifts in immigrant origin countries toward Latin America and Asia and widening disparities between immigrant and native skill levels (Borjas, 1994) may have increased the importance of kinship ties and, hence, the geographic concentration of immigrants. This is supported in studies which investigated the determinants of immigrant destinations (Bartel, 1989; Liaw and Frey, 1998).

The emergence of different metropolitan magnets for domestic migrants was consistent with the changing economic geography of the late 1980s, which rewarded growing, non-coastal South and West metropolitan areas that did not happen to be immigrant magnets. More so than immigrants, native born domestic migrants are less reliant on the social capital provided by same nationality communities and are, therefore, more "footloose" with response to economic considerations in their labor migration (Gober, 1993).

The unique migration observed in the late 1980s was the selective less skilled domestic out-migration from High Immigration metropolitan areas. Unlike more conventional long distance migration which tends to overly select college graduates to areas with the most well paying or fast growing employment opportunities for professionals in a national labor market (Lansing and Mueller, 1967; Long, 1988), this unique, fairly consistent out-migration was most prominent for white high school graduates, high school dropouts and lower income residents of High Immigration metropolitan areas. A similar "downwardly selective" out-migration pattern from such areas was evident after the 1980 census, but not nearly as pervasive (Walker, et al, 1992; Filer, 1992; White and Imai, 1994).

The cause of this pattern could be attributed to a number of conditions in metropolitan areas which also happen to receive large numbers of immigrants. These include rising housing costs, congestion, and other disamenities of densely settled urbanized areas that most adversely affect low skilled, modest income populations. Yet the high consistency between this pattern and high immigration motivated a number of analyses intending to detect "immigration effects" on this selective domestic out movement and its possible relationship to labor substitution or indirect public costs of immigration. The results of these studies were mixed with some finding in immigration effect for selected subgroups (Frey and Liaw, 1998) and others not (Wright, et al, 1997).

Our earlier writings suggested that the cumulative effect of these processes, if continued, would lead to the greater growth of immigrant minorities in High Immigration metropolitan areas, perhaps coupled with a dual economy structure fueled by a continued domestic in migration of college graduates, along with the net domestic out-migration of largely white and Black populations with low skills and modest incomes. At the same time, High Domestic Migration metros would increasingly gain mostly native-born whites and African Americans through more traditional domestic migration that selects positively on education, in addition to receiving some outflows from the High Immigration metros. Lastly, a the third group of metropolitan areas, High Out-migration metros would suffer a "selective brain drain" of college graduates via domestic out migration, without receiving large numbers of either domestic migrants or immigrants, thus, leading to less socio-economically select, older white populations.

One aspect of migration, which was not explored as well after the 1990 census, involves the domestic migration of the foreign-born and their potential dispersal away from High Immigration metro areas. Earlier studies suggest that the internal migration patterns of Hispanics and Asians are highly channelized, following same-race and ethnic networks and social ties. (Bean and Tienda, 1987; McHugh, 1989; Saenz, 1991). Specific research on the internal migration of foreign born or new immigrants from the 1980 Census (Bartel and Koch, 1991) or 1990 Census (Nogle, 1996) indicates that broader dispersal did not occur, especially among those with lower levels of education. This and other evidence for legalized aliens from administrative records (Newman and Tienda, 1994) suggest that the overall impact of domestic migration toward reducing the concentration of recent foreign-born immigrants has been small.

However, the recent census results which indicate that Hispanics and Asians are far more dispersed than they were in 1990 suggests that immigrant minorities, both native and foreign born,

could become more highly represented in domestic migration flows, especially from High Immigration metropolitan areas. They also suggest that there may be a greater dispersion of Hispanic and Asian immigrants away from the traditional port-of-entry metropolitan areas. Even if these two premises are true, it is important to understand the selectivity associated with the Hispanic and Asian migration processes. If they follow the patterns of whites in the late 1980s, they may also be "downwardly selective" on socioeconomic characteristics (i.e. less educated will be most prone to out-migrate). Indeed, indirect evidence from the 2000 Census suggests that domestic Hispanic and Asian gains to High Immigration metro areas and states are less selective, perhaps in response to the creation of lower level service jobs demanded by the new domestic migrants to these areas (Frey, 2002). In order to evaluate these and related changes since our earlier work, this "first look" at the 1995-2000 and 1985-1990 migration comparisons, will address the following questions:

1. Are the migration components of "High Immigration," "High Domestic migration," and "High Out-migration" metropolitan areas as distinct from each other in the late 1990s as they were in the 1980s?

2. Are Hispanic, Asian, and foreign born immigrants and domestic migrants more dispersed in the late 1990s than in the late 1980s?

3. How have these changes affected the education selectivity of migrants in High Immigration, High Domestic migration, and High Out-migration metropolitan areas?

These questions will be addressed by an analysis of tables, charts and maps drawn from migration from abroad and net domestic migration associated with 28 metropolitan areas classed according to the three metro area categories. (Appendix Table A shows statistics for all MSAs, CMSAs, and, NECMAs; Tables B-J pertain to the above 28 metros, and 22 additional metros with populations over one million.) The data utilized here are drawn from a special tabulation of the full long-form sample of the 1990 U.S. Census, and from special full-sample tabulations and five percent PUMS-based tabulations from the 2000 U.S. Census. Because of restrictions with the 2000 Census special tabulations, our use of the term "migration from abroad" will include both native-born and foreign-born migrants who were residents outside of the United States in 1995 (or 1985). Except for selected statistics drawn from the 2000 five percent PUMS (slides 29-34) which are based on PUMA approximations, the definitions for metropolitan areas in this analysis are consistent with those utilized in the 2000 Census and defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of June 1999.

IMMIGRANT AND DOMESTIC MIGRATION MAGNETS

This section addresses the question: Is there still a sorting of large metropolitan areas by their dominant immigration or domestic migration components? The short answer to this question is "yes, but....". To make a fuller assessment, we present, in Table 1, a classification of metropolitan areas for both 1985-90 and 1995-2000. In each we list the metropolitan areas that have the greatest

migration from abroad (High Immigration Metros) those that have the greatest net domestic in-migration (High Domestic Migration Metros), and those not in the first two categories that have the greatest net out-migration (High Out-Migration Metros). The list of metros and their classification therein differs slightly between 1985-90 and 1995-2000. However, with three exceptions (Oklahoma City in 1985-90; Honolulu and El Paso in 1995-2000), all metros have 2000 populations of greater than one million.

As seen in both periods, there is still a clear sorting of areas between those with migration gains dominated by immigration from those dominated by domestic migration. In 1985-90, only two metros, Washington, D.C., and San Diego, could appear on both lists; and in 1995-2000, only one, Dallas, could so appear. (In Table 1, their classification is based on which of these two components was largest.) It is important to note that there is a consistency in those areas which serve as the largest immigrant magnets. That is, the same nine metropolitan areas received the most immigrants during both periods. In fact, the top six gaining immigrant magnets (although in different orders): New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, Washington, D.C., and Miami, were the largest gaining immigrant metro areas since the late 1960s (Frey, 2003).

In contrast, the top gainers of domestic migrants tend to shift from period to period based on the nation's changing economic geography. Clearly, the rise of the Mountain West economies in the 1990s catapulted Phoenix, Las Vegas, and Denver toward greater domestic migration gains than was the case a decade earlier. Likewise, the rise of North Carolina's economic growth is evident with rising late 1990s domestic migration gains in the Charlotte and Raleigh metros. By the same token, High Out-migration metros also shift with changing economic circumstances, though there seems to be a standard set of Rustbelt metro areas which continue to remain on this list (i.e. Pittsburgh, Detroit, Cleveland, Milwaukee, St. Louis, and Buffalo).

Another 1980s observation which holds perhaps even more in the late 1990s is the strong domestic net out-migration away from High Immigration metros. Of the nine High Immigration metros, eight experienced domestic out-migration in the late 1990s compared with only six in the late 1980s. Moreover, five of the six greatest immigrant gaining metros (New York excepted) exhibited higher domestic out-migration in the late 1990s. In fact, the 1995-2000 net domestic out-migration from metropolitan New York alone exceeded the combined net out-migration from the ten High Out-migration areas as shown in the third category on Table 1. The reasons for out-migration from these High Immigration metros are complex. However, the dominant immigration impact on their overall population change seems to be accelerating between the late 80s and late 90s. (See Figures 1, 2 and 3.)

Despite these many similarities between the late 1980s and late 1990s, the important "but", alluded to above, reflects the reduced concentration of immigrants. The nine High Immigration metropolitan areas in the late 1990s, attracted less than half (48 percent) of 1995-2000 immigrants nationally, compared with their attraction of 57 percent in the late 1980s. (These nine areas housed 29 percent of the total U.S. population and 25 percent of the native born population.) Moreover, it is clear that immigrants are playing a significantly larger role in the population gains of the High Domestic migration metros and even in some of the High Out-migration metros. In Atlanta, for example, migration from abroad nearly quadrupled between the late 1980s and late 1990s. In

Denver, it tripled to account for about the same amount of gain as domestic migrants do. In a few of the High Out-migration metropolitan areas, including Detroit and Philadelphia, immigration is also a more significant force.

Another more "hidden" aspect of these statistics reflects the increased presence of immigrant minorities, Hispanics and Asians, as well as the foreign born among domestic migration gains in these High Domestic migration metropolitan areas. In the late 1980s, a significant part of their domestic migration gains involved native born whites and African Americans. However, this has changed as immigrant minorities have become a larger part of the domestic migration away from High Immigration metro areas toward those in other parts of the country. This aspect of change with the late 1990s statistics, are discussed in the next section.

Overall, however, there are more similarities than differences in the late 1990s and late 1980s classification scheme. The utility of this classification, first based on the 1990 Census migration results, appears to be especially relevant in the case of High Immigration metropolitan areas. Although these areas as a group are receiving a smaller share of all immigrants nationwide, the increased domestic out-migration from most, makes them even more dependent on immigrant flows than was the case in the late 1980s.

MIGRATION SHIFTS OF HISPANICS, ASIANS, AND FOREIGN BORN RESIDENTS

When discussing the out-migration from High Immigration metropolitan areas, in our 1990 Census-based studies, we often use the term "white flight." This was not intended to connote any racial motivation for the movement. Rather the term was used because this out-migration was, compositionally, made up predominantly of whites. This characterization was also used to suggest a commonality with early city to suburb "short distance" movement due to the nature of its socioeconomic characteristics (discussed later). Yet, the immigrant minority, Hispanic and Asian populations have increased their presence significantly in High Immigration metropolitan areas since the late 1980s and could become a significant source of additional domestic out-migration from these areas. In this section we examine the race-ethnic and foreign born selectivity associated with net domestic migration among metropolitan areas in each category. (See Figures 4,5,6, and 7.)

Table 2 permits comparisons between the late 1980s and the late 1990s of metropolitan area net domestic migration by race and nativity. The greatest change across all metropolitan areas is shown for Los Angeles. Not only has the magnitude of out-migration risen dramatically in the latest period, but the race/ethnic composition of that out-migration is dominated more by Hispanics than by whites. While white domestic net out-migration from Los Angeles increased by almost half, the net out-migration of Hispanics (which was already negative in the late 1980s) increased by more than five-fold in the late 1990's. At the same time, Asian domestic migration shifted from a net in-migration to a net out-migration. As a consequence, the white contribution to total 1995-2000 net domestic out migration from Los Angeles was only 36 percent, with additional contributions from Blacks, Asians, and, to a much larger extent, Hispanics.

The more recent domestic out-migration from Los Angeles, as well, included a much larger representation of foreign-born residents. Again this contrasts with the late 1980s when there was a net domestic in-migration of foreign born. Although these shifts, to some degree, reflect the changing composition of Los Angeles' residential population over time, the net domestic out-migration *rate* increased for Hispanics over the two five-year periods (-12.8 per 1,000 over 1985-90, compared with -46.3 for 1995-2000). The rate of domestic out-migration for Los Angeles' foreign born population in the later period was slightly higher than that of its native born population (-39.5 compared with -34.8).

While Los Angeles displays the most dramatic change over this comparison, non-white populations have also played a larger role in the domestic out-migration from New York, San Francisco, and Chicago, as the next three largest immigrant magnets. In each, Hispanic net domestic out-migration increased in late 1990s, and Asian net domestic out-migration increased substantially in New York. New York sustained the second greatest at losses of Hispanics (next to Los Angeles) and greatest losses of Asians of all of the metropolitan areas in this study. Coupled with its reduced out-migration of whites, net domestic out-migration for New York in the late 1990s was comprised of 46 percent minorities, compared with only 32 percent in the late 1980s. Aside from Los Angeles, New York was the other metropolitan area to show a substantial net out-migration of the foreign born, reflecting approximately one-fifth of all domestic out-migration from the metropolitan area.

Although both Washington, D.C. and Miami each showed greater net out-migration in the late 1990s than the late 1980s, whites are primarily responsible for the greater out-migration in both areas. In fact, all High Immigration metropolitan areas, aside from Dallas, showed white net domestic out-migration in the late 1990s. The level of this out-migration increased substantially in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, Washington, D.C., and Miami.

Still, the high levels of immigration from abroad into these areas brought in more Hispanics and Asians than were lost through domestic migration, even in Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, and Chicago. Thus, whites in each of these High Immigration metropolitan areas represent a shrinking share of their total populations, as a consequence of overall migration.

Turning to the High Domestic Migration metros, there is a clear trend showing greater domestic in-migration of immigrant minorities and the foreign born. In Atlanta, for example, Hispanics and Asians accounted for only seven percent of domestic in-migration in the late 1980s, but 20 percent in the late 1990s. Similarly foreign born domestic migrants accounted for only nine percent in the former period and 20 percent in the latter period. Atlanta is also increasing its immigration from abroad which is bringing even more immigrant minorities into the metropolitan area. Because of both increased immigration and a greater presence in minorities among domestic in-migrants, non-white minorities are making greater migration contributions than whites over the 1995-2000 period in Atlanta, Las Vegas, Orlando, Denver and Charlotte (where in Atlanta and Charlotte, large gains in domestic African American in-migration are also contributing to this rise.)

For most of the High Out-migration metropolitan areas shown in the lower panel of Table 2, whites, and in some cases Blacks, still account for the lion's share of total domestic out migration

in the late 1990s. In most, immigrant minorities show very small net domestic migration losses or gains. The greatest gains of immigrant minorities for these areas tend to come from relatively small levels of immigration from abroad. Unlike most of the other metropolitan areas discussed above, however, Asians represent a larger contribution than Hispanics in several of these, including Detroit, Honolulu, Cleveland, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, and St. Louis. This smaller, Asian dominated immigration could, nonetheless impact these areas in positive ways by replacing the "brain drains" of existing residents. This topic will be taken up later.

The above discussion has pointed up a clear dispersion of immigrant minorities as a result of their increased presence in domestic migration flows, and more deconcentrated immigration. The greater domestic migration of Hispanics and Asians away from traditional port-of-entry metros is also showing up in the domestic in-migration to High Domestic Migration metropolitan areas, like Atlanta and Phoenix. Such dispersion is also reflected in a review of the destinations of immigrants, domestic foreign born migrants and domestic native born migrants across states. (See Figures 8, 9, and 10.)

Overall, the Hispanic, Asian, and foreign born populations are still more concentrated within the ten states that house the nine High Immigration metropolitan areas: CA, NY, TX, FL, IL, NJ, MA, MD, VA, DC. (See Figure 8.) For example, 81 percent of all Hispanics lived in these ten states in 1990 and this share has only declined to 76 percent by 2000. By contrast, these same ten states are home to only 39 percent of all U.S. whites and 43 percent of all U.S. native born.

However, a different picture emerges when we look at the state destinations of recent foreign born and native born Hispanic and Asian domestic migrants. (See Figures 9 and 10.) Among Hispanic foreign born domestic migrants, there has been a significant reduction in destinations directed to these states between 1985-90 and 1995-2000. In the earlier period, two-thirds of foreign born Hispanics chose these ten states as a destination, but this dropped to only 47 percent in 1995-2000. Among domestic native born migrants, the share selecting these states was reduced from 52 percent down to 44 percent. All of these migrant destinations during both periods were less concentrated than the initial destinations of recent Hispanic immigrants. A similar pattern can be observed for Asians who also showed more deconcentrated pattern among domestic migrants.

At present, the number of recent immigrants still exceed the number of interstate domestic migrants by a ratio of 3 to 2 among both Hispanics and Asians (See Figure 11). However, as the number of domestic migrants within each group becomes larger, we can expect an even greater dispersion of Hispanics and Asians across states and metro areas.

Also of interest is how the destinations of foreign born and immigrant minority domestic migrants have changed between the late 80s and late 90s. To provide an overview, we present a series of maps depicting the greatest net migration gaining and losing states for these groups between 1985-90 and 1995-2000. It is clear when comparing Hispanics between the late 80s and late 90s migration that there is a much wider dispersion of Hispanic migration across states for the latter period (See Map 1). In both periods there is a selective net out-migration from the five states that contain large High Immigration metros. However, the 1990s dispersion is spread out much

further. Asian migration also shows a somewhat greater dispersion with the latter period (See Map 2). In addition, Asians tend to change with the economy, at least as far as California and Texas are concerned – with California having a stronger economy in the late 80s, and Texas having the stronger economy in the late 90s. (See Maps 1,2, 3, and 4.)

Still another migration comparison can be made, first, in the late 80s between the native white migration patterns and the entire foreign born population (See Map 3). We see whites leaving economically declining states like Texas and Louisiana, as well as highly urbanized states, for growing southeast and western states. The foreign born population followed these patterns somewhat, but it was less spread out and much more restricted in its destinations. Making the same two comparisons in the late 1990s, we see a more dispersed pattern among the foreign born than among the white native born populations (See Map 4). Yet, as in the late 1980s, major gaining states and losing states tend to be fairly consistent. Thus, there is a general pattern in foreign born migration, which is consistent with and tends to follow that of the native white population.

Still another way to look at these patterns is to compare the greatest metropolitan gainers and losers for these different population groups (See Table 3). In the 1980's, Hispanics, Asians, non-Hispanic whites, and foreign born destinations were somewhat distinct (Miami and Orlando ranking high for Hispanics; Los Angeles, Sacramento, and San Francisco ranking high for Asians; Seattle, Tampa and Phoenix ranking high for whites). In contrast, the destinations for all groups in the late 1990s have a much stronger overlap with each other, suggesting some convergence. Las Vegas, Phoenix, Dallas, and Atlanta are among the top ten destinations for each. Yet even among the top 10 destinations, there are group-specific preferences (Minneapolis and Seattle for Asians, Orlando, Denver and Austin for Hispanics) reflecting unique employment, ethnic, or cultural attractions.

EDUCATION SELECTIVITY, BRAIN GAINS AND BRAIN DRAINS

In our previous research based on the late 1980s, we identified distinct education selectivity patterns associated with domestic migration in each of the three metropolitan area types. The analysis now turns to see how closely these patterns are replicated in the late 1990s.

Turning first to the High Immigration metropolitan areas, we wish to determine whether the same "downwardly selective" domestic out-migration from these areas, observed over the late 1980s, persists over the late 1990s. These comparisons can be made from the upper panel in Table 4, specific to four levels of education attainment, among adults age 25 and above. (See also Figures 12 –18.)

These data make clear that there continues to be a "downwardly selective" net out-migration in most of High Immigration metropolitan areas. It is most accentuated and has increased the greatest in Los Angeles and San Francisco, but also tends to be evident to some degree in most of the High Immigration areas. Two exceptions are: Dallas which registers a domestic migration gain over the 1990s: and Houston, which has shown a general economic revival from its late 1980s economic doldrums. In some cases, such as New York, there is greater domestic out-migration

among persons with some college in comparison to high school grads only or persons with less than high school educations. Yet, in each case, the domestic out-migration is higher for these lower education categories than is the case for college graduates. In fact, there is a net in-migration of college graduates to San Francisco, Washington, D.C., and Miami, among the areas that show the general negative pattern. The net in-migration that Los Angeles displayed in the late 1980s among college graduates has now turned to a modest net decline, though this decline is much less than those with lesser education levels.

In general, it is useful to compare the education selectivity of domestic migration with that of immigration which tends to form a "U-shaped" pattern with education during each period. One proposition, made after the 1990 Census, was that the influx of low-skilled immigrant residents and workers in these High Immigration areas may cause employment, housing, or other forms of competition for similarly situated residents and thus, could provide some motivation for the unique "downwardly selective" out-migration pattern from these areas. In contrast, those with college educations, and presumably more professional, higher paying jobs, were not in direct competition with these newcomers, and could better afford the upscale housing and communities that were available. Such "competition" explanations could still hold force, though, as shall be discussed, they would need to account for the new "downwardly selective" domestic out-migration of Hispanics.

We turn now to the High Domestic migration areas and focus, first, on Atlanta (Figure 19). Here we see some distinction over time in the selectivity in domestic in-migration from one of a sharp rise associated with greater education, to one where there is a flattening out of in-migration at the lower end of the educational spectrum. The increased domestic migration of unskilled foreign born immigrant minorities may be occurring to take lower level service jobs created by the high demand associated with overall migration. This will be discussed further below. Another interesting phenomenon with Atlanta is an increased level immigration in the late 1990s which contributes to the overall migration gain at lower levels of education. (See Figures 19 and 20.)

A more accentuated pattern along these lines can be observed with Phoenix (See Figure 20). Here, an "Atlanta-type" pattern existed for both domestic migration and immigration in the late 1980s. However, as immigration picked up and greater domestic migration occurred among foreign born, low skilled immigrant minorities, perhaps from California, the profile of domestic migration became less sharply related to education in the late 1990s. Most of the other High Domestic migration magnet areas show similar shifts between the late 80's and the late 90s; more muted, though still positive, is education selectivity for domestic migration, along with a more U-shaped pattern of immigration associated with the new influx of immigrants. Indeed the domestic migration pattern observed for these High Domestic migration areas is also apparent for Dallas, the one High Immigration metro that is also gaining domestic migrants. (See Figure 21.) Dallas' pattern shares the immigrant education selectivity of High Immigration areas, and the domestic migration education selectivity of High Domestic migration metros, with an overall, accentuated "U-shaped" education pattern resulting from both types of migration.

In the late 1980s, High Out-migration metro areas followed a more traditional pattern such that out migration levels were more accentuated for the most highly educated members of the work

force: the so-called "brain drain". Among these areas shown in Table 4, Pittsburgh reflects this pattern most vividly for both the late 1980s and the late 1990s (See Figure 22). This pattern stands in sharp contrast to the out-migration from High Immigration metros and is more consistent with classic patterns of inter-metropolitan migration. These patterns have become more muted in some areas such as Detroit or Cleveland (See Figures 23 and 24).

However, in all three of these areas, we find the late 1990s immigration making positive contributions not only because its levels are somewhat higher than earlier, but also because its education selectivity tends to accentuate the higher end of the educational spectrum rather than the lower end (a less "U-shaped" pattern). As a result, several of these areas (where, as noted above, Asians make a bigger contribution than Hispanics) show that immigration tends to compensate, to some degree, for the "brain drain." The reasons why more educated immigrants select these areas may have to do with selective employer recruitment, as a major factor, rather than the family reunification motivation that exists in High Immigration metros as well as those in more fast-growing parts of the country. Nonetheless, the immigration impacts in these slow-growing areas, though relatively small, tend to disproportionately increase the population at the higher end of the educational spectrum.

Turning back to the idea that immigrant minorities may have something to do with the new education patterns observed across metropolitan categories, we first look at Los Angeles' domestic and immigration patterns for the late 1990's, for each major racial group. (See Figure 25.) (Note: Figure 25-30 show numeric migration contributions rather than rates.) It becomes clear here that in Los Angeles, the Hispanic population has contributed significantly to the overall net domestic out-migration among adults with high school educations or less, whereas whites make a bigger impact on the high school and some college out-migration. The Los Angeles patterns also show that the "U-shaped" immigration is in large measure shaped by Hispanics at the lower end and Asians and whites at the upper end. In New York, the Hispanic impact on education is more moderated but shows a similar pattern (See Figure 26). Here white out-migration is more dominant in affecting the "downwardly selective" pattern along with some contributions by Blacks. For immigration to New York, it is clear that Asians and whites have a strong role in the immigration of college graduates. (See Figures 25 to 30.)

Turning now to Atlanta, it is in fact the case that Hispanics do play a role in moderating the domestic education migration pattern, in which whites and Blacks are more responsible for the "upwardly selective" domestic migration to the metro area (See Figure 27). (Similar divergent education patterns are also displayed by whites and Hispanics in Phoenix – Figure 28, and Dallas – Figure 29.) By the same token we see the impact that Hispanics and, to a much lesser extent, Asians play in shaping the "U-shaped" immigration pattern now emerging in Atlanta.

Finally, we examine this migration for Detroit where it is clear that the bulk of the domestic migration pattern is explained by whites, with a very small contribution by Blacks (See Figure 30). Yet the Detroit pattern also makes plain that it is Asian immigration which contributes, along with whites, heavily to the "upwardly selective" immigration shown here, and likely in the other Rustbelt areas where immigration is contributing to gains in the college graduate population.

In light of these education selective patterns of immigrant minorities across metropolitan areas, we again look at the aggregate pattern of dispersal among Hispanic and Asian domestic migrants across states, with an eye toward its educational selectivity (See Figures 31 and 32). With Hispanics, as was the case earlier, all destinations for domestic migrants, both foreign and native born, are more dispersed away from the 10 immigration states than is the case for recent immigrants. However, consistent with the foregoing analysis, it appears that the greatest dispersal among Hispanic domestic migrants occurs for those with the least education. This is especially the case for domestic foreign born Hispanics where, among those with less than high school educations, only 43 percent locate within the 10 immigration states. In contrast, 60 percent of college graduate, Hispanic foreign born domestic migrants locate in those states. The pattern is somewhat less clear-cut for domestic native born Hispanic migrants; but even among these, the least educated are most likely to disperse. (See Figures 31 and 32.)

The Asian patterns, to some degree, mirror the Hispanic patterns in that the most educated domestic migrant Asians are the least likely to disperse. Yet this is somewhat different from the patterns of immigrant destinations for Asians; among whom college graduates are slightly less likely to live in the 10 immigration states. Overall, though, the dispersion of both Hispanics and Asians among domestic migrants is more prevalent among the lower skilled rather than the higher skilled migrants. Again, this pattern leads to the suggestion that these migrants are doing jobs that are being created by general domestic migration growth that is occurring outside immigrant magnet metropolitan areas and states.

Finally, to shed further geographic light on this matter, we compare net domestic migration across states for college graduate foreign born migrants with
those that have at most high school educations (See Map 5). What is instructive here is that the foreign born migrants with at most high school educations are much more likely to disperse across a broad variety of states than is the case for college graduates. However, the migration of college graduates tends to be more consistent with the economic opportunities, or lack thereof: migration gaining states are those with good professional opportunities like California, Texas, Georgia, and Florida, whereas greatest losses occur across a series of Rustbelt states. Overall, these patterns provide further evidence that the largest dispersion of domestic migrants tends to be associated with the less skilled segments of the population. It suggests a relationship between overall domestic migration, and the in-migration of less skilled foreign born and immigrant minorities attracted by low level employment opportunities being created by the former. (See Map 5.)

In sum, we have found that the traditional education selectivity patterns of domestic migrants that were observed for metropolitan categories, after the 1990 Census, to a large degree still hold. This is especially the case with High Immigration metropolitan areas where "downwardly selective" domestic out-migration continues to occur and in some cases is accentuated. Yet along with this is the rising impact of education selective domestic movement by immigrant minorities and the foreign born population. Especially in High Domestic migration metro areas, their "downwardly selective" in-migration patterns tend to reinforce the similarly "downwardly selective" immigration coming to these areas in response to new demands for labor in all skill levels.

CONCLUSION

The purpose of this report has been to examine 1995-2000 migration dynamics based on the 2000 Census, toward assessing the utility of distinguishing metropolitan areas according to their dominant immigration or domestic migration patterns. We identified "High Immigration metro areas" (eg. Los Angeles, New York), "High Domestic Migration metro areas" (e.g. Phoenix, Atlanta) , and "High Out-Migration metro areas" (e.g. Detroit, Cleveland) – an update of the classification we first introduced after examining 1985-90 statistics from the 1990 census. We find that this classification continues to point up important fundamental distinctions in the ways immigration and domestic migration affect the size, race-ethnic character and "brain drain/brain gain" dynamics of major metropolitan areas.

In particular, we find that domestic out-migration from the largely coastal High Immigration metropolitan areas is not only pervasive but also more accentuated in the late 1990s than it was in the 1980s, and still uniquely dominated by persons with less than college educations. Yet, we also find a new tendency emerging wherein immigrant minorities, Hispanics and Asians, as well as foreign born residents in general, are playing a larger role as part of this domestic migration dispersal away from High Immigration metros. In fact, they are changing, somewhat, the race and skill level populations that are moving to the fast-growing High Domestic migration areas, located primarily in the Southeast and non-coastal West. While the latter areas continue to attract well educated whites and blacks from all parts of the country, they are now also attracting large numbers of primarily lower skilled immigrant minorities both as domestic migrants and immigrants.

Immigration and domestic migration exert a different impact on the older, largely rustbelt-located, High Out-Migration metros. While these areas continue to sustain a "brain drain" of mostly white domestic migrants to other parts of the country, they are now attracting immigrants who are more likely to be Asian, and possess higher average educational attainments than the immigrant flows going to other metropolitan areas types. As a consequence, immigration to these slow-growing areas, though small in magnitude, is serving to modify their "brain drains."

This analysis of 2000 census based immigration and domestic migration dynamics suggests issues that further research needs to address. One of these involves a fuller understanding of why there is a continued out-migration of less educated, and presumably lower income residents away from most High Immigration metro areas. The fact that this out-migration includes a plurality of immigrant minorities as well as Blacks renders the term "white flight" inaccurate, though the term "middle class flight" may very well apply. The high costs of housing, long commutes, and other disamenities associated with living in the sprawling suburbs of greater Los Angeles, San Francisco, New York and other large metros, which also serve as traditional immigrant ports-of entry, must certainly be considered. Whether or not immigration itself contributes to these costs and disamenities, either directly or indirectly, is open to question. In any event, the middle class flight which appears to be occurring from the largest of these High Immigration metros, suggests the emergence of dual economy populations that are being fed largely by immigration which is "U-shaped" in its socioeconomic selectivity, as they sustain a "downwardly selective" domestic out-migration directed to more affordable parts of the country.

The results presented here suggest another possible relationship between two migration processes that should be addressed. That is the effect that high levels of domestic migration among mostly middle class, well educated populations, may exert in the attraction of low-skilled immigrant minorities, both as immigrant and domestic migration streams. The rapid domestic migration-driven growth of High Domestic migration metros such as Atlanta, Phoenix, and Charlotte involve the creation of many new service, retail and construction jobs, which are attractive to immigrant groups. Informal networks play a role in fueling these migration streams among recent immigrants and domestic migrant Hispanics and other foreign born groups. What needs to be studied, as well, is the extent to which new immigrant minorities are becoming economically incorporated and socially assimilated into the populations of these metro areas where their presence is relatively new, and where growth is dominated by more well off suburbanites.

A final topic for further research is an investigation of the immigration and secondary migration processes which are bringing highly skilled immigrant minorities to slow-growing metros in the nation's heartland, such as Detroit and Cleveland. Political officials in such areas, facing a continued out-migration of their educated young adult cohorts, have begun to look to immigration as a recipe for economic and demographic reinvigoration. While the current trends of "upwardly selective" immigration to these areas are hopeful, they may simply reflect the fact that lower skilled immigrants are attracted to more prosperous places. A full understanding of the networks involved with immigrant recruitment at all skill levels is necessary to better inform local economic development strategies which give strong weight to immigration.

Overall the recent immigration and domestic migration dynamics point up a scenario of both dispersal and continued concentration among immigrant minority populations. On the one hand, both fast-growing and slow-growing metro areas that are not main immigrant ports-of entry, have shown unprecedented gains in immigrant minorities who are gravitating away from those areas. On the other hand, this dispersal is only slowly diminishing the still strong concentration of the total foreign born, Hispanic and Asian populations in the nation's High Immigration metros and states. The fact that the largest of these metro areas are sustaining a domestic net out-migration of almost all native and foreign born groups, makes the continued, large immigration flows to these areas even more central to their future population gains, and ensures their continued demographic distinctiveness in comparison to other parts of the country.

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Table 1: Metro Areas classed by Immigration and Domestic Migration, 1985-90 and 1995-2000

	1995-2000			1985-90	
Metropolitan Area**	From Abroad	Net Domestic Migration	Metropolitan Area*	From Abroad	Net Domestic Migration
HIGH IMMIGRATION METRO AREAS@					
New York	***982,580***	-873,587	Los Angeles	***899,007***	-174,673
Los Angeles	***699,573***	-549,951	New York	***781,474***	-1,058,078
San Francisco	***373,869***	-206,670	San Francisco	***293,306***	-103,498
Chicago	***323,019***	-318,649	* Washington DC	***228,278***	103,616
Washington DC	***300,266***	-58,849	Miami	***210,609***	45,287
Miami	***299,905***	-93,774	Chicago	***180,875***	-285,204
* Dallas	***231,494***	148,644	Boston	***145,981***	-75,331
Houston	***214,268***	-14,377	Houston	***96,932***	-142,562
Boston	***196,042***	-44,581	Dallas	***78,391***	37,925
HIGH DOMESTIC METROPOLITAN AREAS #					
Phoenix	135,017	***245,159***	Atlanta	43,351	***205,010***
Atlanta	162,972	***233,303***	Seattle	73,500	***183,820***
Las Vegas	62,255	***225,266***	Tampa	34,623	***159,112***
Austin	51,795	***104,340***	Orlando	36,389	***154,520***
Tampa	67,664	***103,375***	Las Vegas	21,425	***152,197***
Orlando	78,939	***101,226***	Phoenix	45,139	***145,226***
Denver	93,970	***93,586***	** San Diego	115,847	***126,855***
Charlotte	41,485	***93,505***	Sacramento	36,380	***117,732***
Raleigh	47,710	***91,272***	West Palm Beach	21,485	***107,940***
HIGH OUT-MIGRATION METROPOLITAN AREAS ##					
Detroit	108,975	***-123,009***	Detroit	47,181	***-161,042***
Philadelphia	127,921	***-83,539***	New Orleans	10,508	***-92,934***
Honolulu	38,619	***-69,866***	Pittsburgh	11,214	***-88,869***
Cleveland	36,257	***-65,914***	Cleveland	20,888	***-82,585***
Pittsburgh	21,788	***-57,997***	Denver	29,587	***-61,682***
New Orleans	15,283	***-57,129***	Oklahoma City	11,550	***-41,389***
Buffalo	15,487	***-49,239***	Milwaukee	13,062	***-34,801***
El Paso	31,468	***-47,790***	St. Louis	19,241	***-33,306***
St. Louis	35,347	***-43,614***	Honolulu	41,360	***-32,967***
Milwaukee	27,525	***-40,350***	Buffalo	10,717	***-30,572***

Source: Compiled by the author from full sample long form tabulations of the 1990 and 2000 Census Frey/2004

@ Metro areas with greatest migration from abroad # *Metro areas with greatest net domestic migration*

Metro areas with greatest net domestic out migration, among those not classed as High Immigration Metros

* also classed as High Domestic Migration Metro ** also classed as High Immigration Metro

***The metropolitan area definitions are consistent with Office of Management and Budget definitions of Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas (CMSAs), Metroplitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) and New England County Metropolitan Area (NECMA) counterparts as of 2000. Official names are abbreviated

Table 2: Domestic Migration and Immigration Components by Race-Ethnicity for Metropolitan Areas, 1985-90 and 1995-2000

Metro Category/ Metro Area		Net Domestic Migration						From Abroad	
		NH Whites	Blacks	Asians	Hispanics	Native Born	Foreign Born	Asians	Hispanics
HIGH IMMIGRATION METRO AREAS									
New York	*1985-1990*	-706,124	-190,108	-15,256	-144,380	-884,760	-173,318	194,941	278,526
	1995-2000	-470,586	-193,061	-36,862	-162,062	-693,664	-179,923	221,624	338,684
Los Angeles	*1985-1990*	-136,158	-11,731	31,804	-53,650	-180,456	5,783	219,652	520,653
	1995-2000	-199,048	-38,833	-30,247	-272,712	-352,063	-197,888	174,326	378,858
San Francisco	*1985-1990*	-79,797	-7,078	10,345	-24,305	-104,829	1,331	137,006	86,222
	1995-2000	-121,180	-30,613	15,624	-60,994	-204,428	-2,242	153,707	110,928
Chicago	*1985-1990*	-184,645	-69,068	-13,362	-16,646	-257,391	-27,813	45,450	73,008
	1995-2000	-219,449	-59,282	-2,596	-32,278	-299,224	-19,425	58,320	140,069
Washington DC	*1985-1990*	56,303	29,904	4,058	12,632	84,954	18,662	51,127	55,097
	1995-2000	-87,596	16,139	4,764	7,918	-68,865	10,016	65,093	73,189
Miami	*1985-1990*	-13,599	10,401	49	48,270	-5,689	50,976	7,872	144,692
	1995-2000	-72,183	-7,772	-385	-10,266	-93,206	-568	9,517	198,350
Dallas	*1985-1990*	8,994	16,097	644	12,708	35,185	2,740	17,262	35,095
	1995-2000	49,870	39,360	13,752	42,853	114,186	34,458	32,975	145,132
Houston	*1985-1990*	-120,314	-4,661	-9,217	-7,273	-124,979	-17,583	21,258	50,569
	1995-2000	-31,057	9,633	967	5,434	-18,736	4,359	31,524	125,822
Boston	*1985-1990*	-91,974	2,235	6,890	7,844	-82,810	7,479	31,282	43,185
	1995-2000	-46,154	-7,018	6,630	2,954	-47,743	3,162	40,536	43,192
HIGH DOMESTIC MIGRATION METRO AREAS									
Phoenix	*1985-1990*	121,747	7,414	1,745	10,941	135,422	9,804	6,369	21,069
	1995-2000	169,220	10,895	6,832	51,838	208,542	36,617	11,032	89,215
Atlanta	*1985-1990*	115,356	74,705	4,742	9,750	186,257	18,753	12,205	8,352
	1995-2000	66,911	114,478	13,852	32,831	186,478	46,825	23,856	71,600
Las Vegas	*1985-1990*	121,589	8,372	3,476	17,269	137,877	14,320	3,999	8,473
	1995-2000	121,908	18,912	19,799	57,926	172,926	52,340	8,385	35,786
Austin	*1985-1990*	4,868	4,067	1,148	4,479	15,283	-670	5,164	6,316
	1995-2000	70,032	3,777	6,752	21,656	92,687	11,653	8,632	29,632
Tampa	*1985-1990*	141,056	1,807	2,067	13,763	139,407	19,705	3,545	11,623
	1995-2000	74,657	6,965	1,836	18,544	88,225	15,150	6,052	27,867
Orlando,	*1985-1990*	112,809	13,368	3,843	24,223	128,235	26,285	3,298	19,578
	1995-2000	37,567	20,222	2,749	38,173	76,248	24,978	5,991	43,560
Denver	*1985-1990*	-58,879	157	-2,850	-237	-57,930	-3,752	6,917	7,178
	1995-2000	56,521	-170	5,195	29,846	68,021	25,565	10,432	50,684
Charlotte	*1985-1990*	57,012	7,497	769	1,356	64,305	2,656	2,330	1,118
	1995-2000	54,365	23,313	1,685	12,672	80,495	13,010	3,815	23,566
Raleigh	*1985-1990*	51,860	17,611	837	1,737	68,528	3,862	4,061	1,697
	1995-2000	59,187	16,144	4,041	9,862	79,104	12,168	7,990	22,641
HIGH OUT-MIGRATION METRO AREAS									
Detroit	*1985-1990*	-135,104	-22,432	-1,378	-1,812	-152,927	-8,115	14,688	3,949
	1995-2000	-111,211	-15,095	868	3,907	-127,850	4,841	27,039	14,076
Philadelphia	*1985-1990*	-18,643	-617	1,040	3,519	-19,662	5,029	21,882	19,615
	1995-2000	-81,571	-5,479	827	4,017	-86,004	2,465	30,979	31,421
Honolulu	*1985-1990*	-15,301	99	-15,598	-1,773	-25,134	-7,833	26,869	2,213
	1995-2000	-33,611	-6,621	-18,330	-4,289	-59,843	-10,023	24,278	2,019
Cleveland	*1985-1990*	-70,091	-11,553	-1,363	368	-80,265	-2,320	5,442	3,777
	1995-2000	-56,692	-6,948	-1,481	-23	-62,428	-3,486	7,595	6,017
Pittsburgh	*1985-1990*	-82,416	-4,987	-962	-432	-85,937	-2,932	3,577	932
	1995-2000	-48,560	-7,425	-964	-1,229	-54,961	-3,036	6,107	1,435
New Orleans	*1985-1990*	-64,177	-17,395	-4,240	-6,533	-83,664	-9,270	2,313	3,591
	1995-2000	-37,971	-13,860	-2,299	-1,631	-54,704	-2,425	2,563	3,731
Buffalo	*1985-1990*	-28,979	-844	-495	-71	-28,383	-2,189	2,798	2,881
	1995-2000	-42,034	-3,242	-1,201	-1,840	-45,433	-3,806	3,029	2,714
El Paso	*1985-1990*	-6,061	-696	-683	-7,319	-12,492	-2,450	1,422	24,118
	1995-2000	-16,026	-3,208	-1,285	-26,165	-36,956	-10,834	1,051	24,778
St. Louis	*1985-1990*	-21,913	-10,374	-1,496	592	-31,639	-1,667	4,467	1,587
	1995-2000	-41,522	-2,481	-561	1,129	-43,457	-157	6,129	3,904
Milwaukee	*1985-1990*	-37,452	4,305	-591	-453	-33,332	-1,469	3,774	3,675
	1995-2000	-40,880	-1,021	323	1,155	-41,688	1,338	3,837	12,027

Source: Author's analysis of full long form sample of 1990 and 2000 migration tabulations

Frey/2004

TABLE 3: Metro Areas with Greatest Net Domestic Gains, Selected Race-Ethnic, Nativity Groups, 1985-90, 1995-2000

RANK	1995-2000 Greatest Net Domestic Migration							
	Non-Hispanic Whites	Size	Asians	Size	Hispanics	Size	Foreign Born	Size
1.	Phoenix	169,220	Las Vegas	19,799	Las Vegas	57,926	Las Vegas	52,340
2.	Las Vegas	121,908	San Francisco	15,624	Phoenix	51,838	Atlanta	46,825
3.	Tampa	74,657	Atlanta	13,852	Dallas	42,853	Phoenix	36,617
4.	Austin	70,032	Dallas	13,752	Orlando	38,173	Dallas	34,458
5.	Atlanta	66,911	Seattle	13,499	Atlanta	32,831	Denver	25,565
6.	Raleigh	59,187	Minneapolis-St. Paul	8,047	Denver	29,846	Orlando	24,978
7.	Denver	56,521	Sacramento	6,946	Austin	21,656	Seattle	16,802
8.	Charlotte	54,365	Phoenix	6,832	Tampa	18,544	Minneapolis-St. Paul	16,274
9.	Dallas	49,870	Austin	6,752	Charlotte	12,672	Tampa	15,150
10.	West Palm Beach	48,659	Boston	6,630	Portland OR	11,220	Portland OR	13,342
RANK	1985-1990 Greatest Net Domestic Migration							
	Non-Hispanic Whites	Size	Asians	Size	Hispanics	Size	Foreign Born	Size
1.	Seattle	161,481	Los Angeles	31,804	Miami	48,270	Miami	50,976
2.	Tampa	141,056	Sacramento	11,203	Orlando	24,223	Orlando	26,285
3.	Phoenix	121,747	San Francisco	10,345	San Diego	19,711	Tampa	19,705
4.	Las Vegas	121,589	Boston	6,890	Las Vegas	17,269	San Diego	19,433
5.	Atlanta	115,356	San Diego	6,355	Tampa	13,763	Atlanta	18,753
6.	Orlando	112,809	Seattle	4,896	Dallas	12,708	Washington DC	18,662
7.	West Palm Beach	95,301	Atlanta	4,742	Washington DC	12,632	West Palm Beach	16,064
8.	San Diego	87,522	Washington DC	4,058	Sacramento	11,053	Las Vegas	14,320
9.	Sacramento	83,718	Orlando	3,843	Phoenix	10,941	Sacramento	14,312
10.	Portland OR	65,375	Las Vegas	3,476	Modesto, CA	10,072	Seattle	10,432

Source: Author's analysis of full long form sample of 1990 and 2000 migration tabulations

Frey/2004

Table 4: Domestic Migration and Immigration Component Rates, by Educational Attainment for Metropolitan Areas, 1985-90 and 1995-2000

Metro Category/ Metro Area		Net Domestic Migration Rates per 1000*				Rates from Abroad per 1000*			
		LT H.S.	H.S. Grad	Some Coll	Coll Grad.	LT H.S.	H.S. Grad	Some Coll	Coll Grad.
HIGH IMMIGRATION METRO AREAS									
New York	*1985-1990*	-47.0	-56.8	-67.9	-35.5	48.2	28.7	30.7	42.8
	1995-2000	-34.6	-44.3	-55.3	-28.4	60.3	33.6	29.5	50.6
Los Angeles	*1985-1990*	-21.1	-31.3	-23.7	23.8	87.4	39.6	30.1	50.0
	1995-2000	-44.5	-44.2	-35.6	-6.1	56.5	31.6	21.9	43.9
San Francisco	*1985-1990*	-37.8	-45.9	-31.9	29.1	72.7	33.2	29.7	45.7
	1995-2000	-48.7	-68.4	-52.6	27.4	73.5	37.4	26.7	67.2
Chicago	*1985-1990*	-38.3	-36.8	-35.2	-4.3	27.2	14.3	14.2	26.8
	1995-2000	-33.1	-38.8	-41.4	-17.6	52.8	25.3	17.9	37.3
Washington DC	*1985-1990*	-9.5	-5.8	11.3	55.9	29.3	22.3	31.3	44.0
	1995-2000	-14.6	-21.5	-18.5	7.1	45.3	24.7	26.9	49.0
Miami	*1985-1990*	20.8	14.1	12.6	39.5	75.8	48.0	51.2	60.9
	1995-2000	-15.7	-28.2	-27.4	2.1	81.5	66.9	55.4	93.4
Dallas	*1985-1990*	-24.3	-11.7	14.3	55.8	26.4	10.8	13.0	21.0
	1995-2000	17.1	13.5	33.8	59.5	84.7	25.1	18.9	36.9
Houston	*1985-1990*	-34.3	-46.5	-42.8	-16.4	32.1	14.0	15.9	30.7
	1995-2000	-2.0	-6.9	1.2	29.3	70.5	26.5	23.0	48.6
Boston	*1985-1990*	-17.1	-25.5	-28.0	-7.6	32.3	13.9	18.0	31.3
	1995-2000	-10.7	-17.1	-18.6	-8.4	43.9	19.4	18.3	40.8
HIGH DOMESTIC MIGRATION METRO AREAS									
Phoenix	*1985-1990*	33.6	68.6	82.5	98.2	28.0	11.1	13.5	20.3
	1995-2000	54.3	74.2	82.5	122.5	86.1	25.2	16.8	31.2
Atlanta	*1985-1990*	17.6	48.5	100.1	123.3	11.6	9.8	13.9	21.3
	1995-2000	31.1	29.0	65.9	90.7	72.9	29.0	22.7	34.6
Las Vegas	*1985-1990*	204.8	202.4	200.4	208.7	32.0	15.4	21.2	28.7
	1995-2000	146.5	146.4	167.0	206.8	63.5	26.5	21.7	36.3
Austin	*1985-1990*	-27.5	-28.0	-9.0	-78.5	17.6	13.0	18.6	35.6
	1995-2000	23.7	37.4	81.6	65.4	88.1	23.1	16.5	39.7
Tampa	*1985-1990*	63.2	95.1	95.8	106.9	14.8	11.6	17.5	18.7
	1995-2000	28.7	48.0	58.0	63.6	35.4	19.1	19.6	32.4
Orlando,	*1985-1990*	95.8	124.7	144.3	154.7	26.7	20.5	29.9	29.8
	1995-2000	59.4	43.6	60.7	81.4	60.7	37.5	38.1	49.1
Denver	*1985-1990*	-29.4	-42.9	-33.7	-28.6	20.1	9.0	12.8	16.8
	1995-2000	40.5	-1.0	19.2	69.2	85.9	21.8	18.2	29.3
Charlotte	*1985-1990*	21.7	50.7	78.5	109.8	4.4	5.6	8.8	11.3
	1995-2000	24.6	44.5	70.0	123.4	44.4	18.1	13.6	22.4
Raleigh	*1985-1990*	36.5	49.9	89.6	58.2	6.8	7.0	11.7	30.6
	1995-2000	43.4	42.0	71.6	57.5	76.8	21.3	19.4	41.5
HIGH OUT-MIGRATION METRO AREAS									
Detroit	*1985-1990*	-28.9	-29.4	-26.2	-24.3	6.1	5.4	7.3	22.4
	1995-2000	-15.8	-23.7	-20.9	-20.5	24.1	12.1	10.3	38.1
Philadelphia	*1985-1990*	-6.2	-7.7	0.1	15.3	12.0	7.7	12.5	19.4
	1995-2000	-2.0	-13.0	-17.0	-15.0	29.6	11.9	13.6	27.5
Honolulu	*1985-1990*	-30.7	-75.1	-84.3	-28.3	54.7	41.2	52.4	53.5
	1995-2000	-34.8	-79.0	-142.9	-84.5	42.9	31.0	44.3	50.1
Cleveland	*1985-1990*	-17.5	-17.2	-30.2	-31.0	5.7	3.5	6.5	15.2
	1995-2000	-16.3	-17.1	-16.4	-17.4	13.4	7.7	8.0	20.9
Pittsburgh	*1985-1990*	-14.1	-20.9	-36.2	-57.9	1.3	1.8	4.9	13.8
	1995-2000	-13.0	-12.4	-21.0	-51.2	5.3	3.9	6.0	21.3
New Orleans	*1985-1990*	-44.7	-58.3	-90.7	-100.4	6.0	5.7	8.3	15.2
	1995-2000	-30.4	-34.2	-38.8	-65.5	10.5	7.3	9.8	20.0
Buffalo	*1985-1990*	-15.8	-18.4	-26.1	-61.7	6.3	4.0	6.9	19.1
	1995-2000	-16.8	-27.1	-47.8	-94.3	24.7	8.3	6.8	19.1
El Paso	*1985-1990*	-2.7	-33.6	-54.5	-21.2	62.1	50.1	57.7	48.9
	1995-2000	-43.1	-67.2	-86.7	-88.3	56.8	32.7	36.5	56.3
St. Louis	*1985-1990*	-18.2	-7.1	3.0	12.1	3.0	4.3	9.1	15.5
	1995-2000	-19.0	-14.0	-7.4	-16.4	13.5	11.1	9.1	18.5
Milwaukee	*1985-1990*	-11.4	-26.6	-21.5	-15.8	8.1	3.6	5.7	13.2
	1995-2000	-5.6	-30.4	-29.0	-21.0	28.9	8.3	8.1	20.3

**** Per 1000 end of period population age 25 and above***

Source: Author's analysis of full long form sample of 1990 and 2000 migration tabulations Frey/2004

Figure 1: High Immigration Metros
Migration Rates 1985-1990 and 1995-2000

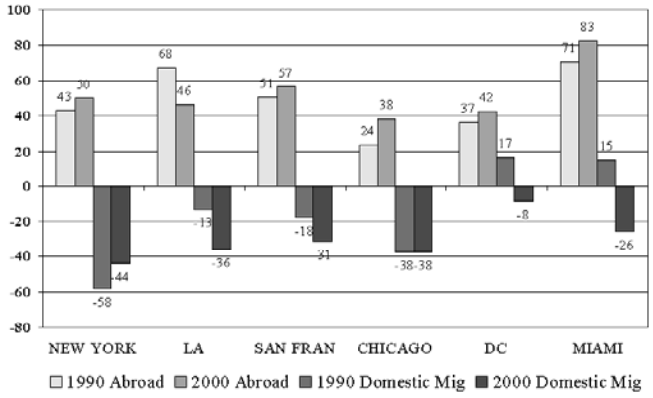


Figure 2: High Domestic Migration Metros
Migration Rates 1985-1990 and 1995-2000

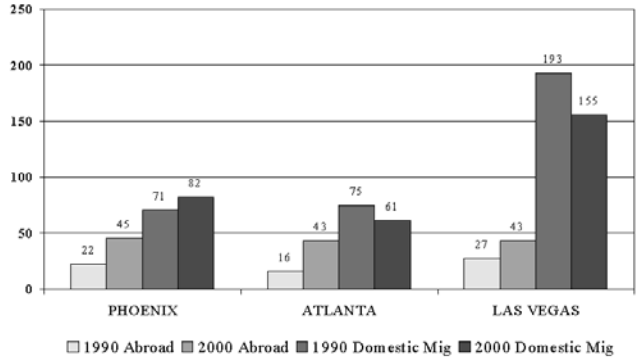


Figure 3: High Out-Migration Metros
Migration Rates 1985-1990 and 1995-2000

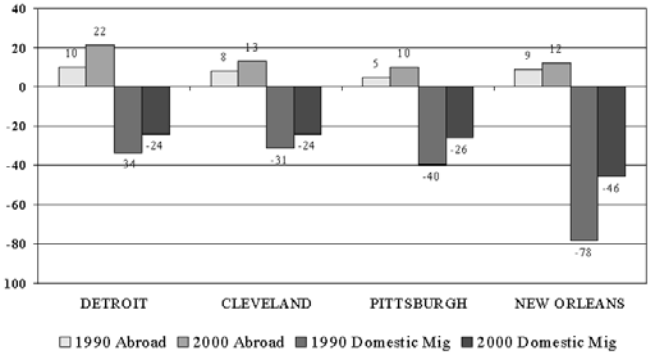


Figure 4: Los Angeles Migration by Race

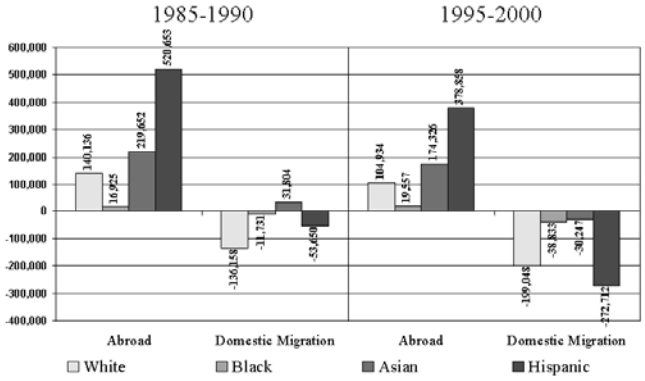


Figure 5: Los Angeles Migration by Nativity

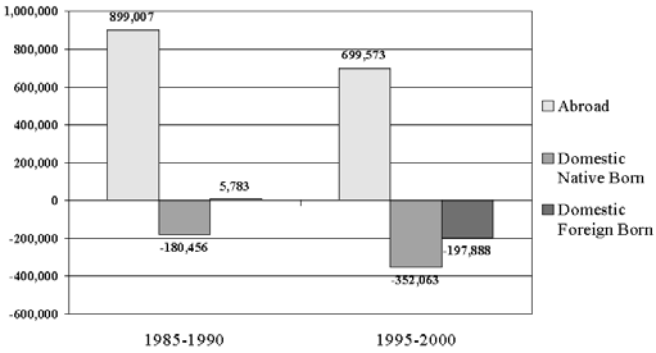
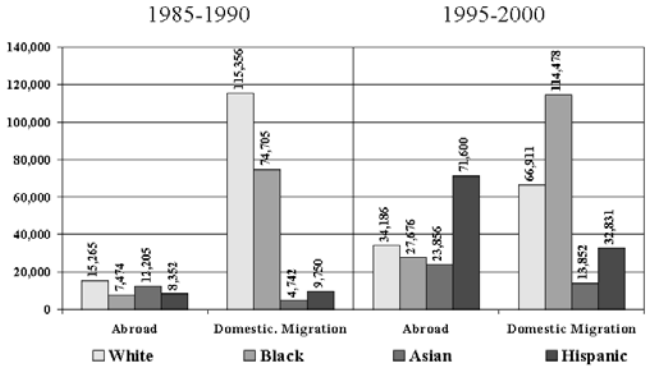


Figure 6: Atlanta Migration by Race



Source: William H. Frey analysis of full long form sample of 1990 and 2000 US Census

Figure 7: Atlanta Migration by Nativity

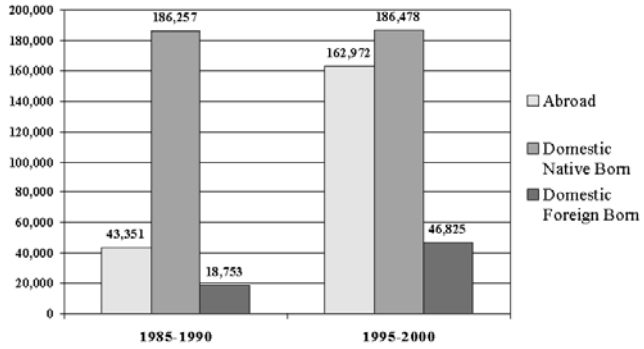


Figure 8: Share in 10 Immigration States
All Persons – Nativity and Race Groups

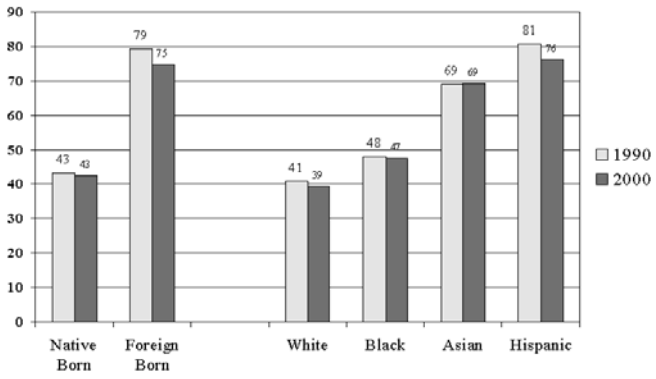


Figure 9: Hispanic Migrants
Share of Destinations in 10 Immigrant States

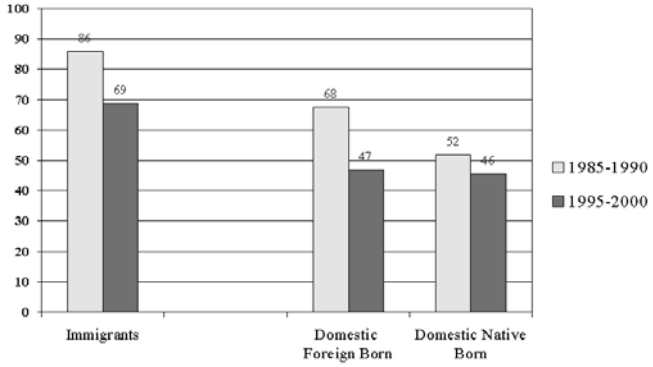


Figure 10: Asian Migrants
Share of Destinations in 10 Immigrant States

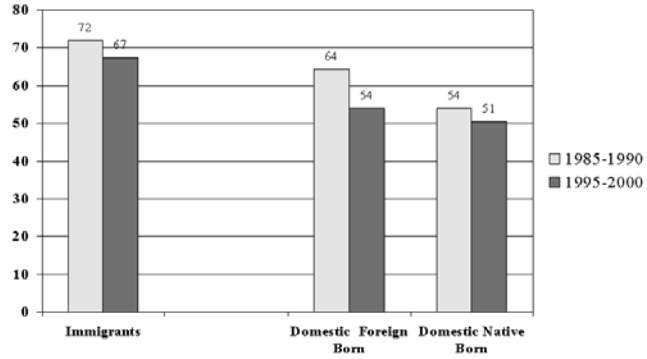


Figure 11: Types of Migration to U.S. States

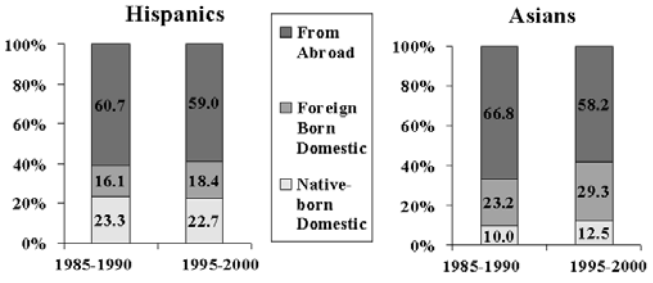
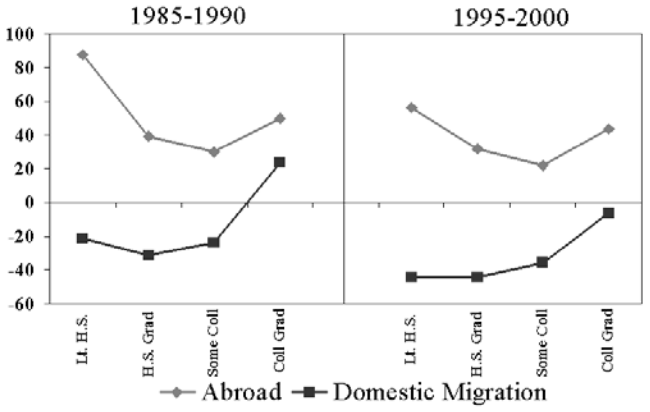


Figure 12: Los Angeles – Education Selectivity
Abroad vs. Domestic Migration Rates



Source: William H. Frey analysis of full long form sample of 1990 and 2000 US Census

Figure 13: New York – Education Selectivity

Abroad vs. Domestic Migration Rates

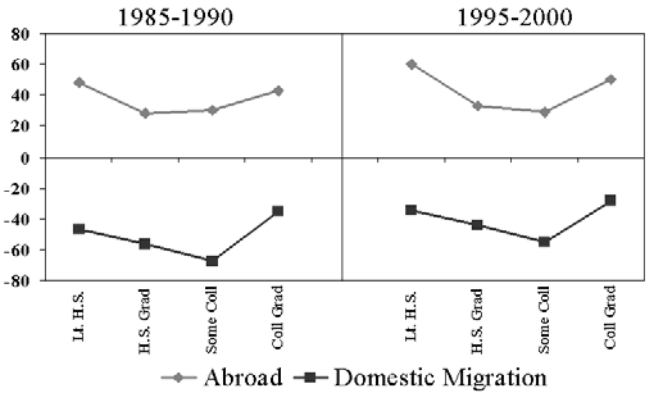


Figure 14: San Francisco – Education Selectivity

Abroad vs. Domestic Migration Rates

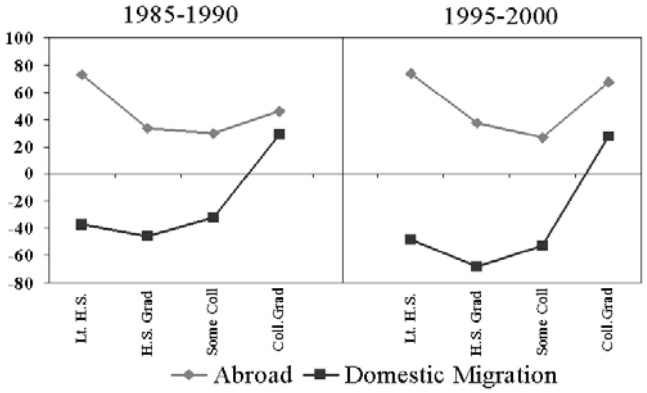


Figure 15: Chicago – Education Selectivity

Abroad vs. Domestic Migration Rates

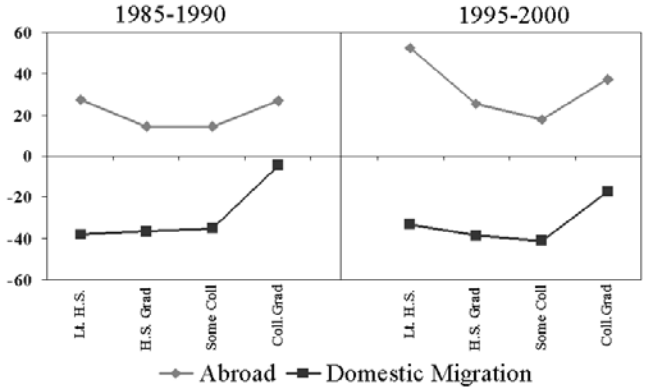


Figure 16: Miami – Education Selectivity

Abroad vs. Domestic Migration Rates

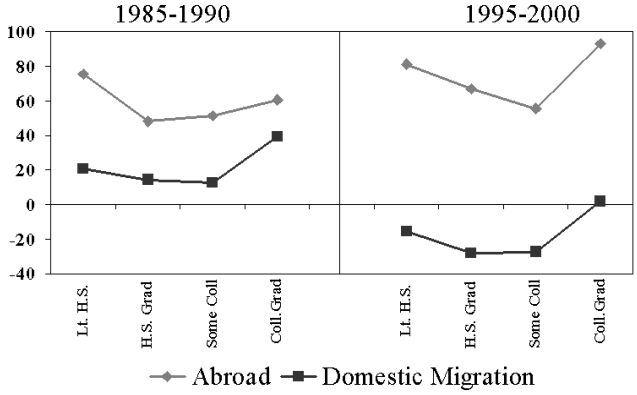


Figure 17: Washington D.C. – Education Selectivity

Abroad vs. Domestic Migration Rates

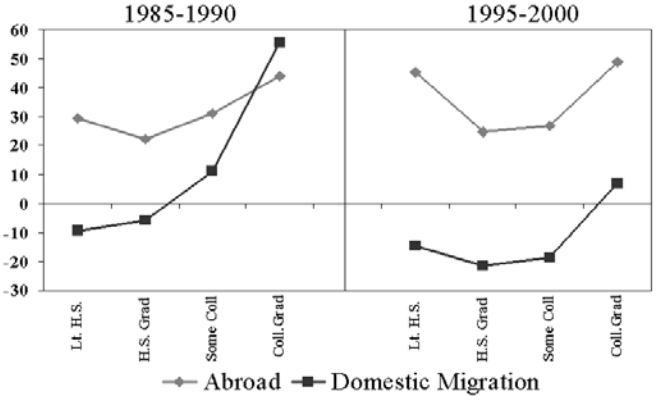
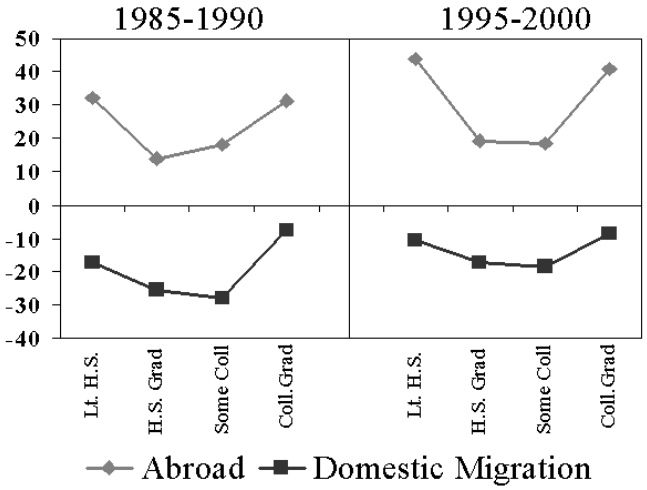


Figure 18: Boston – Education Selectivity

Abroad vs. Domestic Migration Rates



Source: William H. Frey analysis of full long form sample of 1990 and 2000 US Census

Figure 19: Atlanta – Education Selectivity
Abroad vs. Domestic Migration Rates

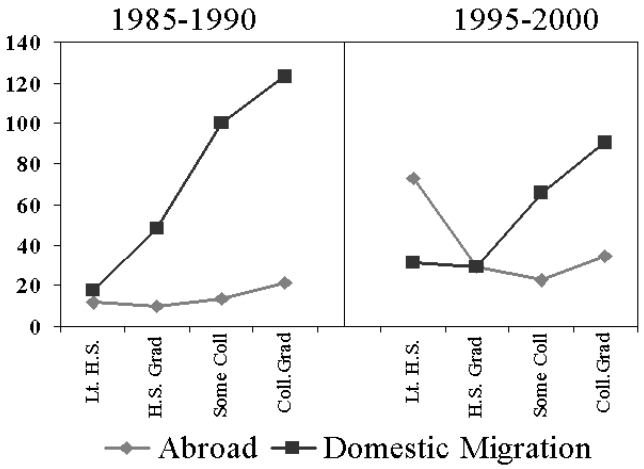


Figure 20: Phoenix – Education Selectivity
Abroad vs. Domestic Migration Rates

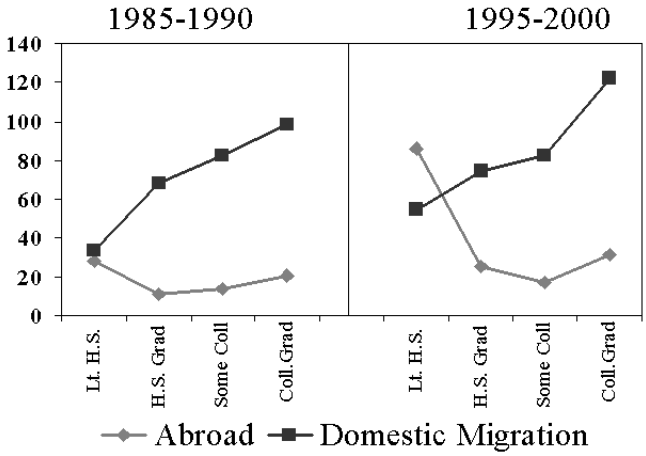


Figure 21: Dallas – Education Selectivity
Abroad vs. Domestic Migration Rates

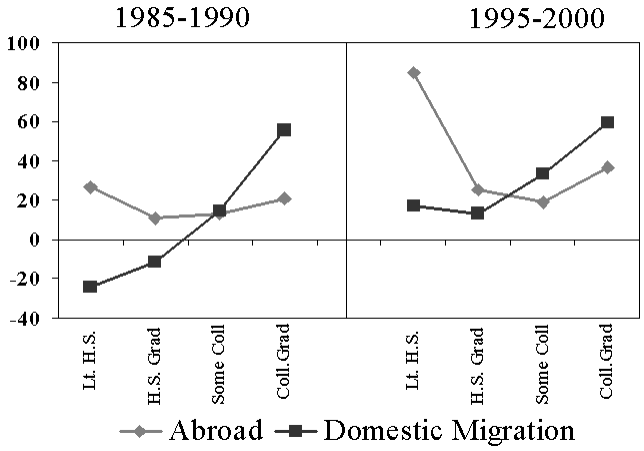


Figure 22: Pittsburgh – Education Selectivity
Abroad vs. Domestic Migration Rates

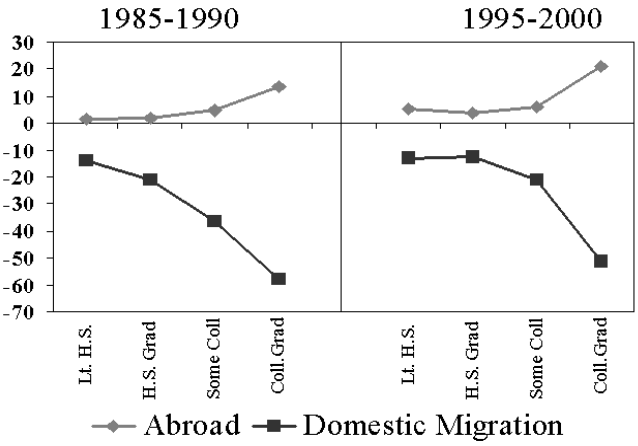


Figure 23: Detroit – Education Selectivity
Abroad vs. Domestic Migration Rates

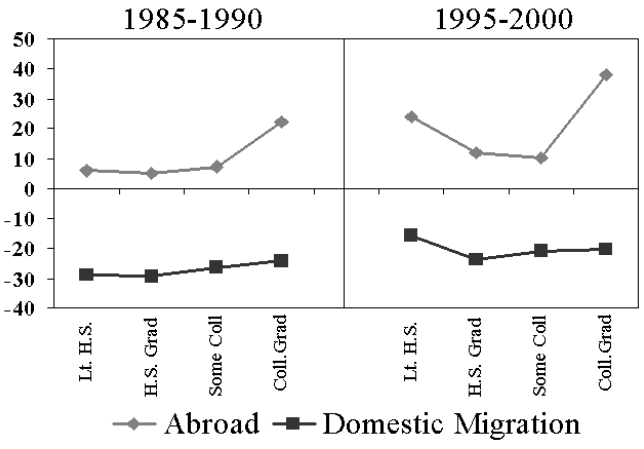
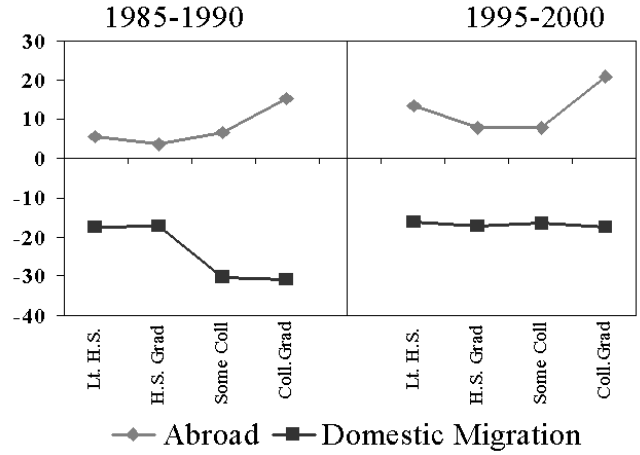


Figure 24: Cleveland – Education Selectivity
Abroad vs. Domestic Migration Rates



Source: William H. Frey analysis of full long form sample of 1990 and 2000 US Census

Figure 25: Los Angeles – Race by Education, 1995-2000
Abroad vs. Domestic Migration

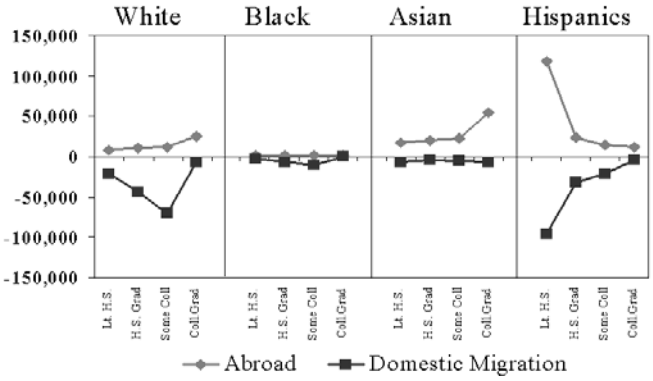


Figure 26: New York – Race by Education, 1995-2000
Abroad vs. Domestic Migration

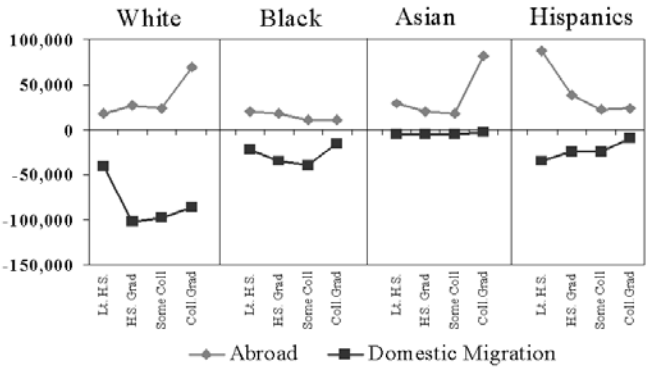


Figure 27: Atlanta – Race by Education, 1995-2000
Abroad vs. Domestic Migration

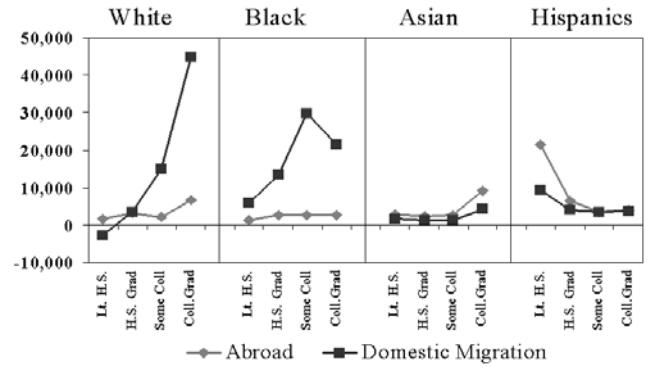


Figure 28: Phoenix – Race by Education, 1995-2000
Abroad vs. Domestic Migration

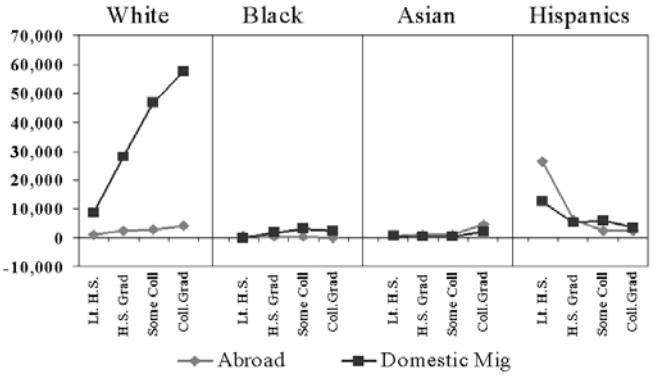


Figure 29: Dallas – Race by Education, 1995-2000
Abroad vs. Domestic Migration

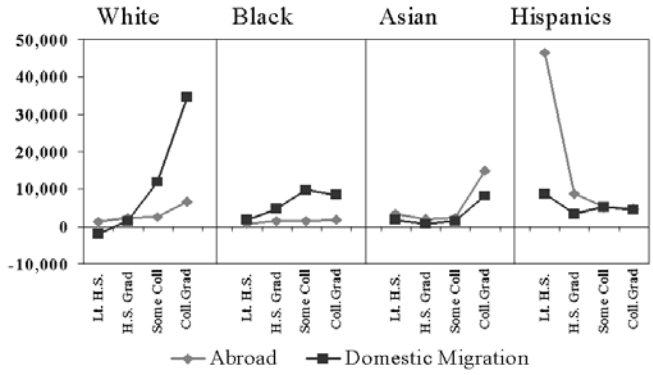
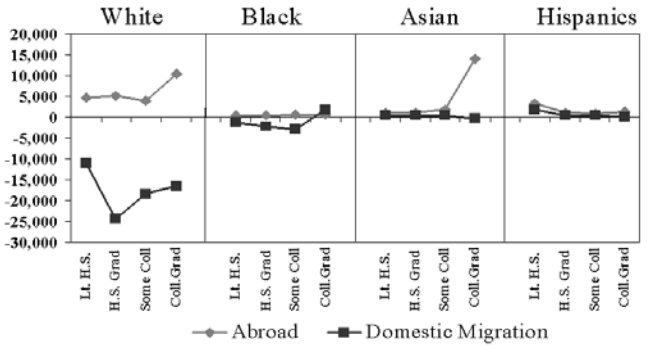


Figure 30: Detroit – Race by Education, 1995-2000
Abroad vs. Domestic Migration



Source: William H. Frey analysis of full long form sample of 1990 and 2000 US Census

Figure 31: Hispanic Migrants by Education
Share of Destinations in 10 Immigrant States

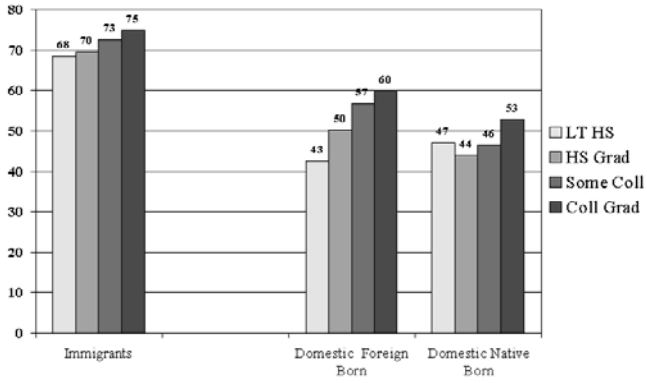
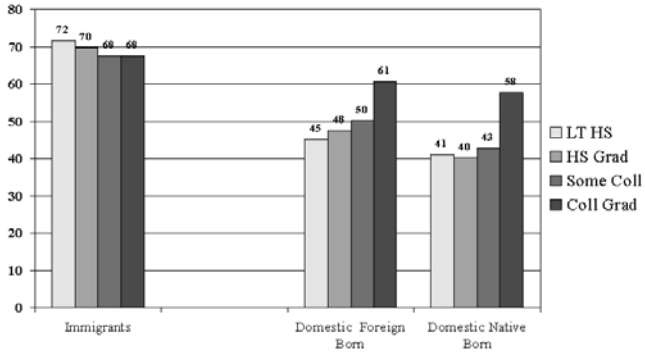
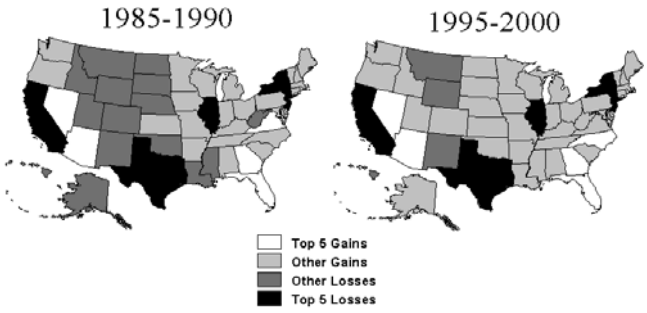


Figure 32: Asian Migrants by Education
Share of Destinations in 10 Immigrant States

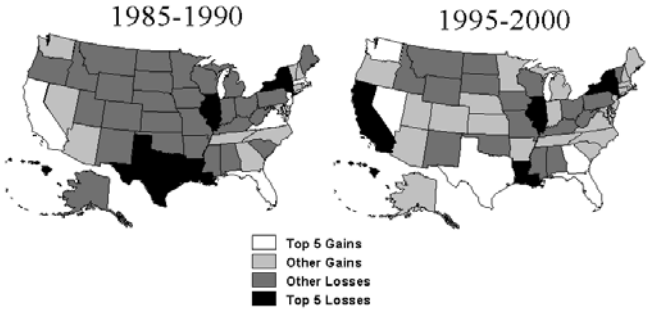


Source: William H. Frey analysis of full long form sample of 1990 and 2000 US Census

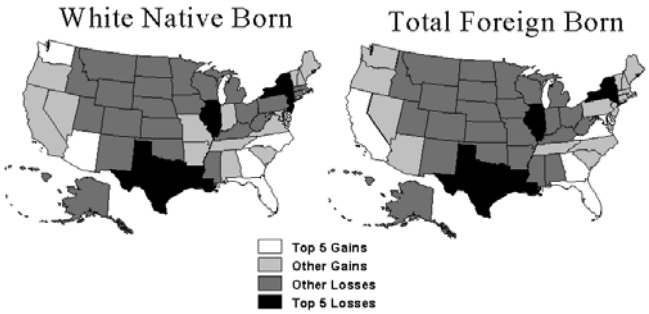
Map 1: Hispanic Migration



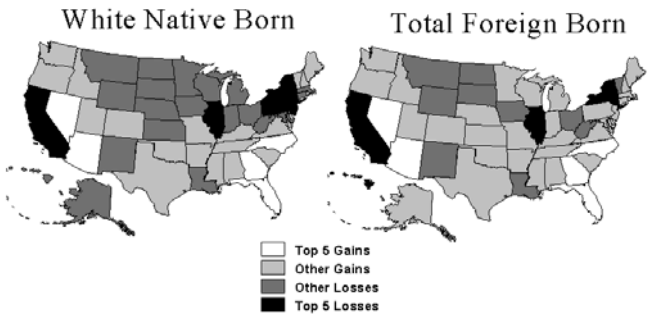
Map 2: Asian Migration



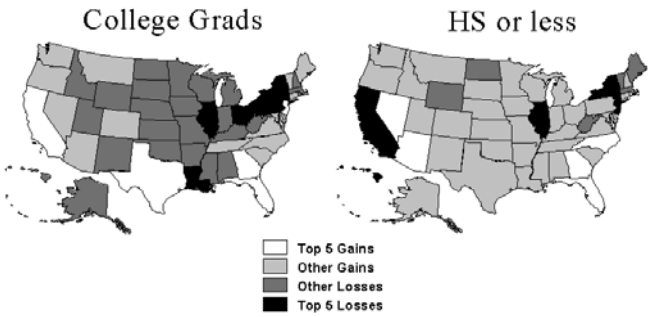
Map 3: 1985-1990 Domestic Migration



Map 4: 1995-2000 Domestic Migration



Map 5: Foreign Born Domestic Migration



Source: William H. Frey analysis of full long form sample of 1990 and 2000 US Census

Table A: Immigration from Abroad and Net Domestic Migration 1995-2000 and 1985-1990 for All U.S. Metropolitan Areas

Metro Areas	1995-2000 Immigration from Abroad	1995-2000 Net Domestic Migration	1985-1990 Immigration from Abroad	1985-1990 Net Domestic Migration
CMSAs*				
Boston-Worcester-Lawrence, MA-NH-ME-CT	196,042	-44,581	145,981	-75,331
Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI	323,019	-318,649	180,875	-285,204
Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN	21,881	3,701	9,612	12,691
Cleveland-Akron, OH	36,257	-65,914	20,888	-82,585
Dallas-Fort Worth, TX	231,494	148,644	78,391	37,925
Denver-Boulder-Greeley, CO	93,970	93,586	29,587	-61,682
Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint, MI	108,975	-123,009	47,181	-161,042
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX	214,268	-14,377	96,932	-142,562
Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, CA	699,573	-549,951	899,007	-174,673
Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL	299,905	-93,774	210,609	45,287
Milwaukee-Racine, WI	27,525	-40,350	13,062	-34,801
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA	982,580	-873,587	781,474	-1,058,078
Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD	127,921	-83,539	76,602	-14,633
Portland-Salem, OR-WA	73,078	59,177	28,993	73,294
Sacramento-Yolo, CA	55,741	51,424	36,380	117,732
San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA	373,869	-206,670	293,306	-103,498
Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA	122,766	39,945	73,500	183,820
Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV	300,266	-58,849	228,278	103,616
MSAs**				
Abilene, TX MSA	2,888	-2,041	3,058	-6,488
Albany, GA MSA	1,874	-2,894	718	-3,331
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	11,155	-19,426	7,545	5,306
Albuquerque, NM MSA	14,837	-161	9,290	17,791
Alexandria, LA MSA	945	-3,141	1,956	-5,555
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA MSA	10,648	-176	7,420	15,022
Altoona, PA MSA	394	-4,378	376	-4,235
Amarillo, TX MSA	3,037	479	1,787	-8,715
Anchorage, AK MSA	6,717	-15,032	5,555	-30,163
Anniston, AL MSA	1,101	-5,185	3,017	9
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA	3,560	6,838	1,405	2,520
Asheville, NC MSA	3,437	8,065	832	8,978
Athens, GA MSA	4,953	9,755	2,490	13,089
Atlanta, GA MSA	162,972	233,303	43,351	205,010
Auburn-Opelika, AL MSA	1,530	9,325	1,409	6,723
Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC MSA	8,160	1,196	8,646	12,193
Austin-San Marcos, TX MSA	51,795	104,340	19,832	14,613
Bakersfield, CA MSA	21,867	-18,348	15,206	12,960
Bangor, ME NECMA	1,421	-1,044	1,283	6,090
Barnstable-Yarmouth, MA NECMA	2,988	13,533	1,763	11,370
Baton Rouge, LA MSA	7,831	7,316	4,152	-18,411
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	4,350	-5,698	1,884	-19,959
Bellingham, WA MSA	4,437	10,981	2,387	10,732
Benton Harbor, MI MSA	3,021	-6,530	1,509	-5,869
Billings, MT MSA	745	258	470	-9,781
Biloxi-Gulfport-Pascagoula, MS MSA	5,295	7,027	4,892	-9,723
Binghamton, NY MSA	2,947	-11,291	1,851	-6,279
Birmingham, AL MSA	10,671	6,057	3,985	3,373
Bismarck, ND MSA	355	590	111	-4,638
Bloomington, IN MSA	4,147	6,815	2,821	12,844
Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	2,424	12,170	1,219	13,354
Boise City, ID MSA	8,045	31,288	2,910	7,981
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, TX MSA	12,001	-15,448	9,295	-12,214
Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	7,003	10,412	4,033	4,777
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY MSA	15,487	-49,239	10,717	-30,572

Source: William H. Frey analysis of full long form sample of 1990 and 2000 US Census

Metro Areas	1995-2000 Immigration from Abroad	1995-2000 Net Domestic Migration	1985-1990 Immigration from Abroad	1985-1990 Net Domestic Migration
Burlington, VT NECMA	3,876	3,048	2,022	7,649
Canton-Massillon, OH MSA	1,870	-8,718	1,388	-10,951
Casper, WY MSA	521	-3,152	240	-10,822
Cedar Rapids, IA MSA	2,145	1,325	1,002	-2,687
Champaign-Urbana, IL MSA	6,913	7,378	5,480	6,580
Charleston-North Charleston, SC MSA	9,130	14,029	6,651	13,198
Charleston, WV MSA	1,194	-6,902	780	-12,457
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA	41,485	93,505	8,926	66,961
Charlottesville, VA MSA	4,866	8,131	2,067	8,282
Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA	5,144	5,589	1,705	6,208
Cheyenne, WY MSA	1,750	-2,034	1,125	-5,123
Chico-Paradise, CA MSA	3,723	5,208	2,777	17,740
Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA	8,751	1,668	10,086	7,108
Colorado Springs, CO MSA	18,910	4,332	18,411	-2,910
Columbia, MO MSA	2,884	7,082	2,606	10,453
Columbia, SC MSA	10,340	21,972	7,076	24,494
Columbus, GA-AL MSA	7,700	953	10,013	-481
Columbus, OH MSA	31,434	33,774	13,838	43,831
Corpus Christi, TX MSA	5,621	-11,496	3,203	-21,178
Corvallis, OR MSA	2,286	2,965	2,678	2,810
Cumberland, MD-WV MSA	394	1,505	202	-614
Danville, VA MSA	776	-401	193	-105
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL MSA	4,078	-12,077	2,189	-21,278
Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA	9,310	-26,664	9,719	-14,991
Daytona Beach, FL MSA	8,644	40,232	5,471	66,773
Decatur, AL MSA	1,265	167	362	5,417
Decatur, IL MSA	663	-3,118	364	-6,113
Des Moines, IA MSA	9,712	-378	2,258	1,811
Dothan, AL MSA	2,369	-2,607	2,850	870
Dover, DE MSA	2,397	-938	1,821	3,719
Dubuque, IA MSA	1,068	-2,072	566	-4,002
Duluth-Superior, MN-WI MSA	1,745	1,571	838	-6,994
Eau Claire, WI MSA	800	3,299	1,205	191
El Paso, TX MSA	31,468	-47,790	35,099	-14,942
Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	5,028	-793	1,227	1,440
Elmira, NY MSA	459	-1,556	468	197
Enid, OK MSA	753	-2,568	572	-7,089
Erie, PA MSA	3,223	-4,791	1,562	-4,955
Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	5,589	7,419	4,041	10,064
Evansville-Henderson, IN-KY MSA	1,861	-545	871	-3,796
Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	2,620	3,444	1,187	3,085
Fayetteville, NC MSA	13,044	-19,234	16,391	2,414
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR MSA	8,286	22,481	1,462	18,620
Flagstaff, AZ-UT MSA	1,745	-1,239	1,361	5,019
Florence, AL MSA	858	203	358	-180
Florence, SC MSA	1,116	-904	481	-993
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	4,463	19,154	2,754	8,040
Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	12,923	45,998	3,469	57,613
Fort Pierce-Port St. Lucie, FL MSA	6,620	24,896	3,457	48,463
Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	2,539	6,200	1,220	3,573
Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	6,592	338	7,524	5,514
Fort Wayne, IN MSA	5,546	-5,267	2,018	-1,246
Fresno, CA MSA	26,590	-31,734	28,822	13,243
Gadsden, AL MSA	773	-505	599	-1,404
Gainesville, FL MSA	7,046	10,520	5,050	12,739
Glens Falls, NY MSA	647	-2,164	540	2,258

Source: William H. Frey analysis of full long form sample of 1990 and 2000 US Census

Metro Areas	1995-2000 Immigration from Abroad	1995-2000 Net Domestic Migration	1985-1990 Immigration from Abroad	1985-1990 Net Domestic Migration
Goldsboro, NC MSA	3,131	717	2,898	905
Grand Forks, ND-MN MSA	1,904	-9,816	2,922	-3,478
Grand Junction, CO MSA	1,031	9,152	624	3,536
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland, MI MSA	18,029	12,609	6,041	16,750
Great Falls, MT MSA	1,330	-4,866	1,812	-5,060
Green Bay, WI MSA	3,460	1,637	963	377
Greensboro--Winston-Salem--High Point, NC MSA	31,093	36,592	6,040	42,671
Greenville, NC MSA	1,943	8,278	438	8,963
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC MSA	15,219	35,786	4,297	34,046
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	7,541	334	5,430	16,148
Hartford, CT NECMA	31,740	-13,853	24,628	-5,143
Hattiesburg, MS MSA	1,322	5,856	593	2,439
Hickory-Morganton-Lenoir, NC MSA	5,597	13,178	902	9,628
Honolulu, HI MSA	38,619	-69,866	41,360	-32,967
Houma, LA MSA	1,092	-2,854	384	-14,635
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	1,544	-4,504	965	-9,813
Huntsville, AL MSA	5,617	8,240	5,502	17,453
Indianapolis, IN MSA	23,675	20,954	8,488	14,329
Iowa City, IA MSA	3,552	2,834	3,117	4,401
Jackson, MI MSA	1,027	-2,297	606	1,603
Jackson, MS MSA	3,928	4,538	1,618	2,192
Jackson, TN MSA	1,149	3,667	371	2,043
Jacksonville, FL MSA	23,464	29,260	13,384	45,730
Jacksonville, NC MSA	4,833	367	5,314	14,169
Jamestown, NY MSA	859	-2,271	826	-1,506
Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	1,556	-1,431	526	-2,516
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	2,783	12,498	1,255	5,357
Johnstown, PA MSA	1,644	-6,461	467	-11,092
Jonesboro, AR MSA	758	2,956	391	3,521
Joplin, MO MSA	1,563	5,324	499	2,270
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, MI MSA	5,404	-1,175	3,436	2,916
Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	31,490	16,079	14,021	13,644
Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	15,423	-5,805	20,147	3,373
Knoxville, TN MSA	6,873	21,894	3,680	16,415
Kokomo, IN MSA	636	-1,918	366	-6,011
La Crosse, WI-MN MSA	709	3,831	1,160	1,504
Lafayette, LA MSA	3,180	2,004	1,584	-25,939
Lafayette, IN MSA	7,707	9,207	3,969	10,073
Lake Charles, LA MSA	1,244	-4,340	336	-9,184
Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	10,035	20,749	3,672	31,818
Lancaster, PA MSA	5,601	-85	4,541	21,488
Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	9,047	-2,843	5,977	4,941
Laredo, TX MSA	9,437	-5,735	7,170	-4,137
Las Cruces, NM MSA	4,670	-3,920	4,467	4,093
Las Vegas, NV-AZ MSA	62,255	225,266	21,425	152,197
Lawrence, KS MSA	2,877	8,890	2,575	9,687
Lawton, OK MSA	4,097	-5,412	8,604	-6,299
Lewiston-Auburn, ME NECMA	670	-1,146	753	1,825
Lexington, KY MSA	10,454	16,188	4,507	16,258
Lima, OH MSA	831	-4,095	438	-3,165
Lincoln, NE MSA	5,572	4,174	1,973	7,266
Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	8,223	9,625	4,360	4,201
Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	2,513	-4,064	1,060	-5,992
Louisville, KY-IN MSA	13,373	-4,806	4,433	-13,645
Lubbock, TX MSA	2,561	-5,433	2,882	-3,977
Lynchburg, VA MSA	2,011	7,433	1,168	7,641

Source: William H. Frey analysis of full long form sample of 1990 and 2000 US Census

Metro Areas	1995-2000 Immigration from Abroad	1995-2000 Net Domestic Migration	1985-1990 Immigration from Abroad	1985-1990 Net Domestic Migration
Macon, GA MSA	5,183	618	3,508	2,422
Madison, WI MSA	11,732	8,370	6,592	12,301
Mansfield, OH MSA	884	-3,130	464	-6,335
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	22,862	-13,249	16,378	-8,866
Medford-Ashland, OR MSA	1,799	9,698	1,414	9,079
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA	8,415	23,133	9,134	49,101
Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	17,845	3,748	5,897	17,025
Merced, CA MSA	6,335	-1,916	8,437	2,949
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA	66,120	34,207	28,309	46,615
Missoula, MT MSA	865	2,434	633	-1,501
Mobile, AL MSA	6,487	2,419	2,713	-1,677
Modesto, CA MSA	11,006	1,604	9,035	35,328
Monroe, LA MSA	599	-5,828	508	-4,378
Montgomery, AL MSA	3,871	7,712	3,888	4,889
Muncie, IN MSA	1,316	1,116	641	3,686
Myrtle Beach, SC MSA	3,097	22,995	2,343	11,558
Naples, FL MSA	14,719	32,100	4,193	27,348
Nashville, TN MSA	25,173	45,606	7,569	57,639
New London-Norwich, CT-RI NECMA	4,207	-3,472	2,977	-2,499
New Orleans, LA MSA	15,283	-57,129	10,508	-92,934
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA	34,990	-8,681	33,334	60,704
Ocala, FL MSA	3,024	26,250	1,488	29,167
Odessa-Midland, TX MSA	2,767	-14,599	2,036	-26,361
Oklahoma City, OK MSA	23,081	6,289	11,550	-41,389
Omaha, NE-IA MSA	14,275	-3,172	8,429	-13,257
Orlando, FL MSA	78,939	101,226	36,389	154,520
Owensboro, KY MSA	457	-2,360	176	-3,015
Panama City, FL MSA	2,746	-4,509	3,720	4,255
Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA	490	-3,499	263	-7,676
Pensacola, FL MSA	9,374	21,346	6,049	12,612
Peoria-Pekin, IL MSA	3,064	-9,018	1,957	-10,707
Phoenix-Mesa, AZ MSA	135,017	245,159	45,139	145,226
Pine Bluff, AR MSA	1,084	-3,424	320	-1,478
Pittsburgh, PA MSA	21,788	-57,997	11,214	-88,869
Pittsfield, MA NECMA	1,453	-3,351	1,196	-4,302
Pocatello, ID MSA	761	-2,230	412	-4,756
Portland, ME NECMA	3,319	4,585	2,369	7,759
Providence-Fall River-Warwick, RI-MA NECMA	23,743	4,159	20,111	10,708
Provo-Orem, UT MSA	13,110	14,854	6,399	-1,844
Pueblo, CO MSA	1,239	5,968	711	-2,805
Punta Gorda, FL MSA	1,697	19,279	687	33,271
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC MSA	47,710	91,272	13,056	72,390
Rapid City, SD MSA	1,053	-4,919	2,366	-3,514
Reading, PA MSA	6,179	8,687	3,365	9,383
Redding, CA MSA	1,415	-237	716	11,223
Reno, NV MSA	10,805	13,248	6,727	16,311
Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA	5,764	-1,444	3,196	-3,535
Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	17,363	12,912	8,559	40,824
Roanoke, VA MSA	2,417	-4,959	1,254	524
Rochester, MN MSA	3,629	917	1,603	59
Rochester, NY MSA	17,471	-36,959	11,077	-17,215
Rockford, IL MSA	6,437	-3,806	2,194	-6,431
Rocky Mount, NC MSA	1,542	-776	548	181
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	2,835	-7,960	1,940	-15,005
St. Cloud, MN MSA	1,656	3,405	601	5,633
St. Joseph, MO MSA	587	813	166	-1,292

Source: William H. Frey analysis of full long form sample of 1990 and 2000 US Census

Metro Areas	1995-2000 Immigration from Abroad	1995-2000 Net Domestic Migration	1985-1990 Immigration from Abroad	1985-1990 Net Domestic Migration
St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	35,347	-43,614	19,241	-33,306
Salinas, CA MSA	22,833	2,463	20,290	1,731
Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	42,858	-18,135	14,940	-20,525
San Angelo, TX MSA	1,944	-940	2,653	-903
San Antonio, TX MSA	39,952	5,674	29,443	-10,218
San Diego, CA MSA	108,822	-6,108	115,847	126,855
San Luis Obispo-Atascadero-Paso Robles, CA MSA	3,774	15,388	3,778	24,614
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	15,505	-12,549	16,204	-584
Santa Fe, NM MSA	5,533	-1,348	1,589	5,068
Sarasota-Bradenton, FL MSA	14,245	51,386	4,971	57,693
Savannah, GA MSA	6,349	329	3,682	7,789
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton, PA MSA	3,430	-9,121	2,365	2,013
Sharon, PA MSA	413	-456	275	-474
Sheboygan, WI MSA	1,186	-88	761	-1,024
Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	1,285	5,455	726	-54
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA MSA	3,915	-9,150	2,882	-28,722
Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	3,001	-5,805	1,224	-5,481
Sioux Falls, SD MSA	2,862	4,912	641	-683
South Bend, IN MSA	4,248	-3,219	2,097	1,814
Spokane, WA MSA	7,805	-630	4,974	-7,046
Springfield, IL MSA	1,313	-5,252	577	-2,742
Springfield, MO MSA	2,312	15,874	1,160	19,041
Springfield, MA NECMA	16,089	-963	15,066	4,039
State College, PA MSA	4,627	12,737	3,238	13,828
Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	462	-3,091	295	-7,941
Stockton-Lodi, CA MSA	15,828	8,739	14,282	23,254
Sumter, SC MSA	2,737	-1,091	4,713	3,259
Syracuse, NY MSA	9,118	-31,851	7,254	-9,100
Tallahassee, FL MSA	5,877	11,025	4,043	23,933
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA	67,664	103,375	34,623	159,112
Terre Haute, IN MSA	1,409	-993	990	-1,261
Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA	813	928	618	-1,067
Toledo, OH MSA	6,370	-12,924	4,422	-8,369
Topeka, KS MSA	1,699	-4,062	745	-442
Tucson, AZ MSA	24,626	31,984	18,470	34,115
Tulsa, OK MSA	13,707	12,029	4,898	-22,198
Tuscaloosa, AL MSA	2,405	3,639	1,201	11,237
Tyler, TX MSA	3,133	3,983	1,543	-2,464
Utica-Rome, NY MSA	5,243	-17,083	3,675	-5,063
Victoria, TX MSA	1,051	-1,566	564	-5,320
Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA	10,218	-16,837	11,162	7,703
Waco, TX MSA	3,849	3,822	1,575	3,151
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA	3,214	-1,563	610	-7,070
Wausau, WI MSA	802	-853	940	-3,349
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL MSA	46,706	61,001	21,485	107,940
Wheeling, WV-OH MSA	554	-1,749	219	-7,497
Wichita, KS MSA	10,999	1,856	5,766	-2,466
Wichita Falls, TX MSA	3,186	-635	2,630	-5,015
Williamsport, PA MSA	847	-2,506	345	-155
Wilmington, NC MSA	3,197	19,424	856	15,048
Yakima, WA MSA	5,467	-10,938	4,631	-6,415
York, PA MSA	3,253	8,510	2,008	9,950
Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA	3,124	-14,645	2,042	-29,102
Yuba City, CA MSA	4,426	-4,992	5,161	2,407
Yuma, AZ MSA	7,594	3,769	4,701	2,019

Source: William H. Frey analysis of full long form sample of 1990 and 2000 US Census

Table B: Rates of Immigration from Abroad and Net Domestic Migration 1995-2000 and 1985-1990 Rates per 1,000 for All U.S. Metropolitan Areas

Metro Areas	1995-2000 Immigration from Abroad	1995-2000 Net Domestic Migration	1985-1990 Immigration from Abroad	1985-1990 Net Domestic Migration
CMSAs*				
Boston-Worcester-Lawrence, MA-NH-ME-CT	34.6	-7.9	27.6	-14.2
Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI	38.1	-37.6	23.8	-37.5
Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN	11.9	2	5.7	7.6
Cleveland-Akron, OH	13.2	-23.9	7.9	-31.1
Dallas-Fort Worth, TX	48.2	30.9	21.2	10.2
Denver-Boulder-Greeley, CO	39.2	39	16.2	-33.8
Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint, MI	21.5	-24.2	9.8	-33.6
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX	49.9	-3.3	28.4	-41.7
Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, CA	46.3	-36.4	67.5	-13.1
Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL	82.6	-25.8	70.8	15.2
Milwaukee-Racine, WI	17.5	-25.6	8.8	-23.5
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA	49.9	-44.4	43.1	-58.3
Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD	22.1	-14.4	14	-2.7
Portland-Salem, OR-WA	34.7	28.1	17.5	44.1
Sacramento-Yolo, CA	33.3	30.7	26.6	86.2
San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA	56.7	-31.4	50.5	-17.8
Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA	36.9	12	26.8	66.9
Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV	42.3	-8.3	36.6	16.6
MSAs**				
Abilene, TX MSA	24.6	-17.4	27.8	-59
Albany, GA MSA	16.8	-25.9	6.9	-32.2
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	13.6	-23.6	9.4	6.6
Albuquerque, NM MSA	22.4	-0.2	17.1	32.8
Alexandria, LA MSA	8	-26.7	16.1	-45.7
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA MSA	17.7	-0.3	13.4	27
Altoona, PA MSA	3.2	-35.9	3.1	-34.6
Amarillo, TX MSA	15.1	2.4	10.4	-50.6
Anchorage, AK MSA	27.9	-62.5	27.1	-147.1
Anniston, AL MSA	10.5	-49.2	27.7	0.1
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA	10.6	20.4	4.8	8.7
Asheville, NC MSA	16.1	37.8	4.6	49.9
Athens, GA MSA	34.3	67.6	21.1	111
Atlanta, GA MSA	42.8	61.3	15.9	75.1
Auburn-Opelika, AL MSA	14.2	86.4	17.2	82.1
Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC MSA	18.4	2.7	22.6	31.9
Austin-San Marcos, TX MSA	44.7	90.1	25.4	18.7
Bakersfield, CA MSA	36	-30.2	31	26.4
Bangor, ME NECMA	10.4	-7.6	9.4	44.5
Barnstable-Yarmouth, MA NECMA	14.1	63.9	10.1	65.1
Baton Rouge, LA MSA	14	13.1	8.5	-37.8
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	12.1	-15.9	5.6	-59.6
Bellingham, WA MSA	28.4	70.2	20	90.1
Benton Harbor, MI MSA	19.9	-43	10.1	-39.3
Billings, MT MSA	6.2	2.1	4.5	-93.1
Biloxi-Gulfport-Pascagoula, MS MSA	15.7	20.8	17	-33.7
Binghamton, NY MSA	12.4	-47.5	7.5	-25.5
Birmingham, AL MSA	12.4	7	5.1	4.3
Bismarck, ND MSA	4	6.6	1.4	-59.7
Bloomington, IN MSA	36.2	59.5	27.4	124.6
Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	17.2	86.5	10.1	110.7
Boise City, ID MSA	20.2	78.7	10.7	29.3
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, TX MSA	39.5	-50.9	39.2	-51.6
Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	49	72.9	35.5	42
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY MSA	14.1	-44.8	9.7	-27.6

Source: William H. Frey analysis of full long form sample of 1990 and 2000 US Census

Metro Areas	1995-2000 Immigration from Abroad	1995-2000 Net Domestic Migration	1985-1990 Immigration from Abroad	1985-1990 Net Domestic Migration
Burlington, VT NECMA	20.7	16.3	12.3	46.7
Canton-Massillon, OH MSA	4.9	-22.9	3.8	-29.8
Casper, WY MSA	8.4	-50.6	4.2	-191.3
Cedar Rapids, IA MSA	12	7.4	6.4	-17.1
Champaign-Urbana, IL MSA	40.8	43.6	34	40.8
Charleston-North Charleston, SC MSA	17.8	27.4	14.3	28.5
Charleston, WV MSA	5	-29.1	3.3	-52.9
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA	29.8	67.1	8.3	62.1
Charlottesville, VA MSA	32.4	54.1	16.9	67.8
Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA	11.8	12.8	4.3	15.7
Cheyenne, WY MSA	22.9	-26.6	16.7	-76.2
Chico-Paradise, CA MSA	19.4	27.2	16.3	104.4
Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA	46.4	8.8	65.1	45.9
Colorado Springs, CO MSA	39.6	9.1	50.7	-8
Columbia, MO MSA	22.7	55.7	24.9	99.9
Columbia, SC MSA	20.6	43.8	16.8	58.1
Columbus, GA-AL MSA	30.2	3.7	41.7	-2
Columbus, OH MSA	22	23.6	11.1	35.2
Corpus Christi, TX MSA	16	-32.7	10	-65.9
Corvallis, OR MSA	30.8	39.9	40.3	42.3
Cumberland, MD-WV MSA	4.1	15.5	2.1	-6.4
Danville, VA MSA	7.5	-3.9	1.9	-1
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL MSA	12.2	-36	6.7	-65.3
Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA	10.5	-30	11	-17
Daytona Beach, FL MSA	18.4	85.7	14.5	177.2
Decatur, AL MSA	9.3	1.2	3	44.2
Decatur, IL MSA	6.2	-29	3.3	-55.9
Des Moines, IA MSA	23	-0.9	6.2	5
Dothan, AL MSA	18.5	-20.3	23.6	7.2
Dover, DE MSA	20.4	-8	17.9	36.5
Dubuque, IA MSA	12.8	-24.9	7	-49.8
Duluth-Superior, MN-WI MSA	7.6	6.8	3.7	-31.1
Eau Claire, WI MSA	5.7	23.7	9.4	1.5
El Paso, TX MSA	50.6	-76.9	65.1	-27.7
Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	29.9	-4.7	8.6	10.1
Elmira, NY MSA	5.4	-18.2	5.3	2.2
Enid, OK MSA	14	-47.6	10.8	-133.9
Erie, PA MSA	12.2	-18.2	6.1	-19.4
Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	18.4	24.4	15.3	38.1
Evansville-Henderson, IN-KY MSA	6.7	-2	3.4	-14.6
Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	16.1	21.1	8.4	21.7
Fayetteville, NC MSA	46.8	-69.1	65.6	9.7
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR MSA	28.8	78.1	7.4	94.8
Flagstaff, AZ-UT MSA	15.4	-10.9	14.7	54.1
Florence, AL MSA	6.4	1.5	2.9	-1.5
Florence, SC MSA	9.5	-7.7	4.5	-9.4
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	18.9	81	15.9	46.5
Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	30.9	110.1	11	182.7
Fort Pierce-Port St. Lucie, FL MSA	21.8	82.1	14.7	205.7
Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	13.2	32.3	7.5	21.9
Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	41.3	2.1	56.7	41.5
Fort Wayne, IN MSA	11.9	-11.3	4.8	-3
Fresno, CA MSA	31.4	-37.5	42	19.3
Gadsden, AL MSA	8	-5.2	6.4	-14.9
Gainesville, FL MSA	34.1	50.9	29.7	75
Glens Falls, NY MSA	5.5	-18.4	4.9	20.5

Source: William H. Frey analysis of full long form sample of 1990 and 2000 US Census

Metro Areas	1995-2000 Immigration from Abroad	1995-2000 Net Domestic Migration	1985-1990 Immigration from Abroad	1985-1990 Net Domestic Migration
Goldsboro, NC MSA	29.6	6.8	30	9.4
Grand Forks, ND-MN MSA	20.8	-107.4	30.8	-36.7
Grand Junction, CO MSA	9.4	83.9	7.2	40.8
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland, MI MSA	17.9	12.5	7	19.5
Great Falls, MT MSA	17.7	-64.9	25.4	-70.9
Green Bay, WI MSA	16.4	7.8	5.4	2.1
Greensboro--Winston-Salem--High Point, NC MSA	26.6	31.3	6.2	43.5
Greenville, NC MSA	15.5	66.1	4.4	89.4
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC MSA	16.9	39.8	5.5	43.9
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	12.7	0.6	9.9	29.4
Hartford, CT NECMA	29.5	-12.9	23.5	-4.9
Hattiesburg, MS MSA	12.7	56.3	6.5	26.7
Hickory-Morganton-Lenoir, NC MSA	17.5	41.2	3.3	35.2
Honolulu, HI MSA	47.1	-85.2	53.4	-42.5
Houma, LA MSA	6.1	-15.8	2.3	-87.4
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	5.2	-15.2	3.3	-33.4
Huntsville, AL MSA	17.6	25.8	20.2	64.1
Indianapolis, IN MSA	15.9	14.1	6.7	11.2
Iowa City, IA MSA	33.9	27.1	34.7	48.9
Jackson, MI MSA	6.9	-15.5	4.4	11.6
Jackson, MS MSA	9.6	11.1	4.4	6
Jackson, TN MSA	11.5	36.7	4.4	24.2
Jacksonville, FL MSA	22.9	28.5	16	54.7
Jacksonville, NC MSA	35.2	2.7	39	104
Jamestown, NY MSA	6.5	-17.2	6.3	-11.4
Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	11	-10.1	4.1	-19.5
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	6.1	27.6	3.1	13
Johnstown, PA MSA	7.5	-29.3	2.1	-48.9
Jonesboro, AR MSA	9.9	38.6	6.1	54.9
Joplin, MO MSA	10.7	36.4	4	18.1
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, MI MSA	12.8	-2.8	8.6	7.3
Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	19.1	9.8	9.6	9.3
Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	54	-20.3	86.9	14.6
Knoxville, TN MSA	10.6	33.9	6.7	29.9
Kokomo, IN MSA	6.7	-20.3	4.1	-66.6
La Crosse, WI-MN MSA	5.9	32.1	10.7	13.9
Lafayette, LA MSA	8.9	5.6	5	-82.1
Lafayette, IN MSA	44.9	53.7	26.3	66.7
Lake Charles, LA MSA	7.3	-25.5	2.2	-59.2
Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	22.1	45.8	9.7	84.4
Lancaster, PA MSA	12.8	-0.2	11.7	55.2
Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	21.6	-6.8	14.9	12.3
Laredo, TX MSA	54.6	-33.2	59.9	-34.5
Las Cruces, NM MSA	29	-24.3	36.1	33
Las Vegas, NV-AZ MSA	43	155.4	27.2	192.9
Lawrence, KS MSA	30.5	94.2	33.6	126.3
Lawton, OK MSA	38.6	-51	84.2	-61.6
Lewiston-Auburn, ME NECMA	6.9	-11.7	7.7	18.7
Lexington, KY MSA	23.3	36.1	11.9	42.9
Lima, OH MSA	5.7	-28.3	3.1	-22.2
Lincoln, NE MSA	23.8	17.9	9.9	36.6
Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	15.1	17.7	9.2	8.8
Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	12.9	-20.9	5.9	-33.4
Louisville, KY-IN MSA	14	-5	5	-15.4
Lubbock, TX MSA	11.4	-24.1	14	-19.3
Lynchburg, VA MSA	9.9	36.7	6.5	42.2

Source: William H. Frey analysis of full long form sample of 1990 and 2000 US Census

Metro Areas	1995-2000 Immigration from Abroad	1995-2000 Net Domestic Migration	1985-1990 Immigration from Abroad	1985-1990 Net Domestic Migration
Macon, GA MSA	17.3	2.1	13.1	9
Madison, WI MSA	29.3	20.9	19.3	36
Mansfield, OH MSA	5.4	-19	2.9	-39.1
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	44.7	-25.9	47	-25.5
Medford-Ashland, OR MSA	10.6	56.9	10.4	66.5
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA	18.6	51.2	24.5	131.7
Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	17	3.6	6.4	18.4
Merced, CA MSA	33	-10	52.6	18.4
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA	24	12.4	12.1	20
Missoula, MT MSA	9.6	26.9	8.7	-20.6
Mobile, AL MSA	12.9	4.8	6.2	-3.8
Modesto, CA MSA	26.7	3.9	26.8	104.9
Monroe, LA MSA	4.4	-42.7	3.9	-33.5
Montgomery, AL MSA	12.5	24.8	14.4	18.1
Muncie, IN MSA	11.8	10	5.7	32.8
Myrtle Beach, SC MSA	16.7	123.9	17.4	85.8
Naples, FL MSA	61.8	134.8	29.3	191.1
Nashville, TN MSA	22	39.8	8.3	63
New London-Norwich, CT-RI NECMA	17.3	-14.3	12.6	-10.6
New Orleans, LA MSA	12.3	-45.8	8.9	-78.4
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA	24	-5.9	25.2	45.9
Ocala, FL MSA	12.3	106.8	8.2	159.8
Odessa-Midland, TX MSA	12.6	-66.7	10	-128.9
Oklahoma City, OK MSA	22.9	6.2	13	-46.6
Omaha, NE-IA MSA	21.5	-4.8	14.3	-22.5
Orlando, FL MSA	51.3	65.8	31.9	135.6
Owensboro, KY MSA	5.4	-27.7	2.2	-37.3
Panama City, FL MSA	19.7	-32.4	31.6	36.1
Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA	3.4	-24.6	1.9	-54.9
Pensacola, FL MSA	24.2	55.2	19	39.6
Peoria-Pekin, IL MSA	9.4	-27.8	6.2	-33.9
Phoenix-Mesa, AZ MSA	45	81.7	21.9	70.5
Pine Bluff, AR MSA	13.8	-43.6	4	-18.6
Pittsburgh, PA MSA	9.8	-26	5	-39.6
Pittsfield, MA NECMA	11.4	-26.2	9.2	-32.9
Pocatello, ID MSA	11	-32.1	6.8	-78.7
Portland, ME NECMA	13.3	18.3	10.5	34.3
Providence-Fall River-Warwick, RI-MA NECMA	26.2	4.6	23.5	12.5
Provo-Orem, UT MSA	39.9	45.3	27.2	-7.8
Pueblo, CO MSA	9.4	45.2	6.2	-24.5
Punta Gorda, FL MSA	12.4	141.1	6.5	313.3
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC MSA	43.1	82.5	16.4	90.8
Rapid City, SD MSA	12.8	-59.8	32.1	-47.6
Reading, PA MSA	17.6	24.8	10.7	29.9
Redding, CA MSA	9.2	-1.5	5.3	82.6
Reno, NV MSA	34.1	41.9	28.5	69.1
Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA	32.7	-8.2	23.3	-25.7
Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	18.6	13.9	10.6	50.8
Roanoke, VA MSA	10.9	-22.3	6	2.5
Rochester, MN MSA	31.4	7.9	16.5	0.6
Rochester, NY MSA	17	-35.9	11.3	-17.5
Rockford, IL MSA	18.6	-11	7.2	-21.1
Rocky Mount, NC MSA	11.5	-5.8	4.4	1.5
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	7.5	-21.1	5.3	-40.6
St. Cloud, MN MSA	10.6	21.8	4.4	41
St. Joseph, MO MSA	6.1	8.5	1.8	-14.2

Source: William H. Frey analysis of full long form sample of 1990 and 2000 US Census

Metro Areas	1995-2000 Immigration from Abroad	1995-2000 Net Domestic Migration	1985-1990 Immigration from Abroad	1985-1990 Net Domestic Migration
St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	14.5	-17.9	8.3	-14.5
Salinas, CA MSA	61.6	6.6	62.5	5.3
Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	35.3	-15	15.4	-21.2
San Angelo, TX MSA	20	-9.7	29.2	-9.9
San Antonio, TX MSA	27.2	3.9	24.2	-8.4
San Diego, CA MSA	41.6	-2.3	50.3	55
San Luis Obispo-Atascadero-Paso Robles, CA MSA	16.1	65.6	18.6	121
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	41.5	-33.6	47.2	-1.7
Santa Fe, NM MSA	39.9	-9.7	14.6	46.5
Sarasota-Bradenton, FL MSA	25.3	91.4	10.7	124.2
Savannah, GA MSA	23.3	1.2	15.5	32.8
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton, PA MSA	5.8	-15.4	3.9	3.4
Sharon, PA MSA	3.6	-4	2.4	-4.2
Sheboygan, WI MSA	11.3	-0.8	7.9	-10.6
Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	12.4	52.8	8.2	-0.6
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA MSA	10.7	-25.1	8.3	-82.8
Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	26.2	-50.6	11.5	-51.6
Sioux Falls, SD MSA	17.9	30.8	5	-5.3
South Bend, IN MSA	17.2	-13	9.2	7.9
Spokane, WA MSA	20	-1.6	14.9	-21.1
Springfield, IL MSA	7	-27.8	3.3	-15.6
Springfield, MO MSA	7.6	52.1	4.7	77.1
Springfield, MA NECMA	28.1	-1.7	26.8	7.2
State College, PA MSA	35.7	98.4	27.7	118.2
Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	3.7	-24.7	2.2	-58.9
Stockton-Lodi, CA MSA	30.5	16.8	32.5	52.9
Sumter, SC MSA	28.2	-11.3	50.1	34.7
Syracuse, NY MSA	13.3	-46.4	10.6	-13.2
Tallahassee, FL MSA	21.9	41.2	18.5	109.7
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA	29.9	45.7	17.8	81.8
Terre Haute, IN MSA	10.1	-7.1	7.2	-9.1
Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA	6.7	7.7	5.5	-9.6
Toledo, OH MSA	11	-22.4	7.8	-14.7
Topeka, KS MSA	10.7	-25.7	5	-3
Tucson, AZ MSA	31.2	40.5	29.9	55.2
Tulsa, OK MSA	18.4	16.1	7.5	-33.8
Tuscaloosa, AL MSA	15.6	23.6	8.5	79.6
Tyler, TX MSA	19.3	24.5	11	-17.5
Utica-Rome, NY MSA	18.5	-60.4	12.5	-17.2
Victoria, TX MSA	13.5	-20.1	8.2	-77.8
Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA	30.5	-50.2	39.5	27.2
Waco, TX MSA	19.4	19.3	9	18
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA	26.7	-13	5.3	-61.1
Wausau, WI MSA	6.8	-7.2	8.8	-31.3
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL MSA	43.7	57	26.5	133.2
Wheeling, WV-OH MSA	3.8	-12	1.5	-50
Wichita, KS MSA	21.8	3.7	13	-5.5
Wichita Falls, TX MSA	24.3	-4.9	21.9	-41.7
Williamsport, PA MSA	7.5	-22.1	3.1	-1.4
Wilmington, NC MSA	14.5	88.2	5.3	93.7
Yakima, WA MSA	26.9	-53.8	26.9	-37.2
York, PA MSA	9.1	23.7	6.4	31.5
Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA	5.6	-26.2	3.6	-51.9
Yuba City, CA MSA	34.4	-38.8	46.4	21.6
Yuma, AZ MSA	51.5	25.6	48	20.6

Source: William H. Frey analysis of full long form sample of 1990 and 2000 US Census

Table C: 1995-2000 Immigration from Abroad and Net Domestic Migration by Race-Ethnicity

Metro Areas	Immigration from Abroad				Net Domestic Migration			
	NH-White	Black	Asian	Hispanic	NH-White	Black	Asian	Hispanic
HIGH IMMIGRATION METROS								
New York	249,908	134,068	221,624	338,684	-470,586	-193,061	-36,862	-162,062
Los Angeles	104,934	19,557	174,326	378,858	-199,048	-38,833	-30,247	-272,712
San Francisco	84,829	10,937	153,707	110,928	-121,180	-30,613	15,624	-60,994
Chicago	92,725	22,102	58,320	140,069	-219,449	-59,282	-2,596	-32,278
Washington DC	90,257	57,601	65,093	73,189	-87,596	16,139	4,764	7,918
Miami	43,711	42,213	9,517	198,350	-72,183	-7,772	-385	-10,266
Dallas	34,219	14,062	32,975	145,132	49,870	39,360	13,752	42,853
Houston	37,707	14,360	31,524	125,822	-31,057	9,633	967	5,434
Boston	79,215	17,942	40,536	43,192	-46,154	-7,018	6,630	2,954
HIGH DOMESTIC MIGATION METROS								
Phoenix	27,855	3,679	11,032	89,215	169,220	10,895	6,832	51,838
Atlanta	34,186	27,676	23,856	71,600	66,911	114,478	13,852	32,831
Las Vegas	12,913	3,309	8,385	35,786	121,908	18,912	19,799	57,926
Austin	10,266	2,169	8,632	29,632	70,032	3,777	6,752	21,656
Tampa-St. Pete	25,770	5,678	6,052	27,867	74,657	6,965	1,836	18,544
Orlando	18,366	8,731	5,991	43,560	37,567	20,222	2,749	38,173
Denver	25,746	3,811	10,432	50,684	56,521	-170	5,195	29,846
Charlotte	8,908	4,647	3,815	23,566	54,365	23,313	1,685	12,672
Raleigh	11,092	4,835	7,990	22,641	59,187	16,144	4,041	9,862
HIGH OUT-MIGRATION METROS								
Detroit	49,571	10,951	27,039	14,076	-111,211	-15,095	868	3,907
Philadelphia	39,614	21,609	30,979	31,421	-81,571	-5,479	827	4,017
Honolulu	7,839	1,566	24,278	2,019	-33,611	-6,621	-18,330	-4,289
Cleveland	17,405	3,994	7,595	6,017	-56,692	-6,948	-1,481	-23
Pittsburgh	11,010	2,242	6,107	1,435	-48,560	-7,425	-964	-1,229
New Orleans	4,907	3,404	2,563	3,731	-37,971	-13,860	-2,299	-1,631
Buffalo	5,884	3,096	3,029	2,714	-42,034	-3,242	-1,201	-1,840
El Paso	4,127	1,178	1,051	24,778	-16,026	-3,208	-1,285	-26,165
St. Louis	18,316	5,254	6,129	3,904	-41,522	-2,481	-561	1,129
Milwaukee	8,902	2,027	3,837	12,027	-40,880	-1,021	323	1,155
OTHER METROS								
Cincinnati	9,961	2,818	5,421	2,883	1,206	178	603	1,937
Columbus	8,544	5,195	9,927	4,728	17,214	10,159	685	3,976
Grand Rapids	6,403	1,128	2,359	7,859	4,182	1,507	1,088	6,524
Greensboro	5,989	4,160	3,202	17,743	18,554	9,120	1,587	7,062
Hartford	11,372	4,382	4,775	9,716	-12,711	-1,245	91	376
Indianapolis	7,756	3,145	3,189	8,852	5,357	7,889	1,257	5,885
Jacksonville	11,156	3,606	2,639	4,473	14,896	8,744	1,592	4,032
Kansas City	9,453	3,065	4,923	12,599	8,399	-760	204	7,357
Louisville	6,027	1,749	2,149	2,918	-7,736	1,358	-436	1,646
Memphis	4,790	4,024	2,993	5,526	-12,277	12,507	305	3,674
Minn.-St. Paul	19,954	12,910	13,728	15,364	5,676	7,585	8,047	10,753
Nashville	7,243	2,429	3,270	10,655	32,771	6,048	687	5,397
Norfolk	16,859	8,167	4,589	3,957	-27,678	16,660	-307	2,477
Oklahoma City	5,883	1,975	5,683	8,224	1,434	1,367	-1,380	4,627
Portland, OR	26,187	1,744	13,060	28,484	37,377	1,365	6,224	11,220
Rochester, NY	7,781	2,153	3,141	3,805	-28,561	-3,440	-2,366	-2,183
Sacramento	21,967	2,074	12,938	15,335	23,996	7,601	6,946	10,295
Salt Lake City	13,614	1,121	5,043	20,593	-28,146	314	274	9,818
San Antonio	10,381	3,093	3,049	22,727	1,406	-2,237	286	5,983
San Diego	28,076	5,167	25,037	45,328	11,672	-9,970	1,800	-7,656
Seattle	50,127	7,041	38,607	19,388	10,562	821	13,499	11,084
West Palm Beach	12,228	9,690	2,594	20,314	48,659	2,785	147	9,179

Source: William H. Frey analysis of Census long-form migration data

* Metro Areas are CMSAs, MSAs and (in New England) NECMAs, defined by OMB in June 1999
Metro Area Names are Abbreviated (See Appendix Table A for full names)

Table D: 1985-90 Immigration from Abroad and Net Domestic Migration by Race-Ethnicity

	Immigration from Abroad				Net Domestic Migration			
Metro Areas	**NH-White**	**Black**	**Asian**	**Hispanic**	**NH-White**	**Black**	**Asian**	**Hispanic**
HIGH IMMIGRATION METROS								
New York	162,459	142,574	194,941	278,526	-706,124	-190,108	-15,256	-144,380
Los Angeles	140,136	16,925	219,652	520,653	-136,158	-11,731	31,804	-53,650
San Francisco	61,927	7,656	137,006	86,222	-79,797	-7,078	10,345	-24,305
Chicago	55,075	6,837	45,450	73,008	-184,645	-69,068	-13,362	-16,646
Washington DC	85,165	36,261	51,127	55,097	56,303	29,904	4,058	12,632
Miami	21,310	36,228	7,872	144,692	-13,599	10,401	49	48,270
Dallas	20,918	4,959	17,262	35,095	8,994	16,097	644	12,708
Houston	19,340	5,498	21,258	50,569	-120,314	-4,661	-9,217	-7,273
Boston	55,857	15,133	31,282	43,185	-91,974	2,235	6,890	7,844
HIGH DOMESTIC MIGATION METROS								
Phoenix	16,043	1,306	6,369	21,069	121,747	7,414	1,745	10,941
Atlanta	15,265	7,474	12,205	8,352	115,356	74,705	4,742	9,750
Las Vegas	7,664	1,204	3,999	8,473	121,589	8,372	3,476	17,269
Austin	7,051	1,159	5,164	6,316	4,868	4,067	1,148	4,479
Tampa-St. Pete	16,341	3,010	3,545	11,623	141,056	1,807	2,067	13,763
Orlando	9,618	3,859	3,298	19,578	112,809	13,368	3,843	24,223
Denver	13,465	1,893	6,917	7,178	-58,879	157	-2,850	-237
Charlotte	4,020	1,417	2,330	1,118	57,012	7,497	769	1,356
Raleigh	5,578	1,704	4,061	1,697	51,860	17,611	837	1,737
HIGH OUT-MIGRATION METROS								
Detroit	25,580	2,799	14,688	3,949	-135,104	-22,432	-1,378	-1,812
Philadelphia	25,596	9,196	21,882	19,615	-18,643	-617	1,040	3,519
Honolulu	9,753	2,376	26,869	2,213	-15,301	99	-15,598	-1,773
Cleveland	10,275	1,366	5,442	3,777	-70,091	-11,553	-1,363	368
Pittsburgh	5,856	811	3,577	932	-82,416	-4,987	-962	-432
New Orleans	3,467	1,025	2,313	3,591	-64,177	-17,395	-4,240	-6,533
Buffalo	4,391	525	2,798	2,881	-28,979	-844	-495	-71
El Paso	7,225	2,266	1,422	24,118	-6,061	-696	-683	-7,319
St. Louis	11,112	2,009	4,467	1,587	-21,913	-10,374	-1,496	592
Milwaukee	4,961	615	3,774	3,675	-37,452	4,305	-591	-453
OTHER METROS								
Cincinnati	5,711	635	2,536	711	10,486	771	655	859
Columbus	5,745	947	6,262	857	33,376	8,343	890	1,144
Grand Rapids	2,811	305	1,472	1,406	12,383	2,345	-40	2,164
Greensboro	2,520	945	1,991	577	32,255	8,820	509	930
Hartford	7,814	3,466	3,581	9,705	-8,939	1,412	1,202	1,226
Indianapolis	4,929	908	1,867	741	10,004	3,538	-263	995
Jacksonville	6,745	1,808	2,316	2,475	36,363	5,573	835	2,873
Kansas City	7,380	1,888	2,588	2,118	14,860	-963	-1,665	1,439
Louisville	2,511	417	1,202	297	-11,239	-2,425	-33	120
Memphis	3,041	882	1,556	391	13,065	2,931	-207	1,080
Minn.-St. Paul	11,385	1,666	13,065	2,043	33,760	11,765	-1,436	1,350
Nashville	3,684	1,016	2,401	455	49,699	6,476	211	900
Norfolk	17,805	6,537	5,655	3,206	27,330	27,645	431	4,736
Oklahoma City	5,093	862	3,872	1,577	-38,033	-984	-2,426	-311
Portland, OR	12,182	513	8,769	7,386	65,375	1,938	-5	4,281
Rochester, NY	4,555	1,107	2,442	2,916	-16,099	-813	-640	311
Sacramento	11,697	1,550	14,304	8,665	83,718	10,848	11,203	11,053
Salt Lake City	8,491	427	3,429	2,579	-19,919	434	-2,147	268
San Antonio	11,115	3,180	2,484	12,583	-5,154	-391	-690	-3,638
San Diego	25,398	4,001	31,274	54,704	87,522	12,482	6,355	19,711
Seattle	32,537	5,041	29,377	6,073	161,481	6,411	4,896	8,761
West Palm Beach	6,476	5,274	1,753	7,913	95,301	2,507	1,082	8,982

Source: William H. Frey analysis of Census long-form migration data

Table E: 1995-2000 Immigration from Abroad and Net Domestic Migration by Education, Persons Age 25+

	Immigration from Abroad				Net Domestic Migration			
Metro Areas	**L.T.H.S.**	**H.S. Grad**	**SomeColl**	**CollGrad**	**L.T.H.S.**	**H.S. Grad**	**SomeColl**	**CollGrad**
HIGH IMMIGRATION METROS								
New York	175,312	125,629	92,549	217,353	-100,463	-165,397	-173,656	-122,000
Los Angeles	153,930	63,048	63,633	108,096	-121,368	-88,167	-103,378	-15,008
San Francisco	56,291	31,467	36,850	119,306	-37,272	-57,559	-72,743	48,614
Chicago	58,198	37,502	28,090	62,932	-36,443	-57,389	-64,926	-29,647
Washington DC	34,421	28,788	33,361	91,608	-11,065	-25,063	-23,027	13,321
Miami	55,598	43,630	37,892	56,061	-10,714	-18,384	-18,707	1,277
Dallas	55,216	18,434	17,735	33,979	11,183	9,891	31,753	54,814
Houston	47,669	17,212	17,822	36,787	-1,368	-4,490	922	22,220
Boston	26,553	21,180	18,199	56,152	-6,466	-18,709	-18,552	-11,544
HIGH DOMESTIC MIGATION METROS								
Phoenix	31,956	12,186	11,487	16,052	20,135	35,809	56,527	63,084
Atlanta	30,702	18,614	16,471	29,167	13,112	18,613	47,769	76,443
Las Vegas	13,619	8,403	7,224	6,139	31,412	46,336	55,580	35,015
Austin	10,288	3,522	3,568	11,202	2,770	5,705	17,691	18,442
Tampa-St. Pete	11,124	9,728	9,887	11,896	9,017	24,444	29,218	23,378
Orlando	11,336	11,173	12,558	13,190	11,084	12,989	20,038	21,863
Denver	19,160	7,822	9,008	17,340	9,023	-359	9,507	40,973
Charlotte	8,528	4,542	3,795	5,835	4,726	11,192	19,572	32,144
Raleigh	8,567	3,325	3,865	12,334	4,844	6,559	14,235	17,097
HIGH OUT-MIGRATION METROS								
Detroit	14,599	12,488	11,090	32,063	-9,528	-24,398	-22,384	-17,244
Philadelphia	21,863	15,432	12,865	30,140	-1,471	-16,836	-16,100	-16,491
Honolulu	3,773	5,002	7,484	8,101	-3,055	-12,739	-24,159	-13,656
Cleveland	4,333	4,947	4,226	9,663	-5,265	-11,073	-8,703	-8,034
Pittsburgh	1,293	2,393	2,319	8,351	-3,198	-7,673	-8,125	-20,065
New Orleans	1,996	1,751	2,240	3,835	-5,768	-8,264	-8,816	-12,579
Buffalo	3,301	2,034	1,525	3,485	-2,246	-6,627	-10,707	-17,171
El Paso	7,605	2,883	3,803	3,659	-5,774	-5,933	-9,034	-5,745
St. Louis	3,798	5,366	4,510	7,919	-5,330	-6,787	-3,667	-7,014
Milwaukee	4,938	2,673	2,544	5,807	-961	-9,778	-9,067	-6,005
OTHER METROS								
Cincinnati	1,915	2,199	2,484	7,114	-1,468	-1,666	2,850	1,196
Columbus	3,250	3,516	3,455	9,196	1,462	936	4,405	-3,161
Grand Rapids	3,847	2,175	1,520	2,427	1,263	180	1,399	3,391
Greensboro	7,357	3,020	2,454	3,700	3,953	5,435	6,255	4,210
Hartford	4,452	4,010	2,709	6,290	-1,046	-1,925	-1,849	-3,744
Indianapolis	3,801	2,860	2,461	4,970	832	-438	7,551	7,904
Jacksonville	2,585	3,711	4,191	4,106	-781	3,229	6,527	11,825
Kansas City	5,556	3,654	3,228	6,259	2,090	1,111	4,845	14,388
Louisville	1,843	2,086	1,595	3,192	-300	-1,351	274	2,327
Memphis	3,640	1,883	2,248	3,424	1,039	-5	630	1,595
Minn.-St. Paul	8,892	7,230	7,292	15,477	6,204	-5,044	-362	16,699
Nashville	4,507	3,310	2,408	4,246	375	2,821	9,337	12,456
Norfolk	1,763	4,598	8,380	7,458	812	-7,533	-13,974	-3,683
Oklahoma City	3,599	2,018	2,797	3,855	1,674	2,006	-239	-9,085
Portland, OR	13,265	8,053	7,240	12,272	3,156	2,386	11,657	29,818
Rochester, NY	2,245	2,114	1,822	4,333	-3,003	-5,207	-6,672	-14,539
Sacramento	9,739	6,635	6,333	8,241	3,008	5,294	11,487	11,270
Salt Lake City	7,216	5,086	5,184	6,016	506	-3,400	-6,196	-3,163
San Antonio	6,478	3,630	6,626	6,482	-525	-1,279	113	3,783
San Diego	16,487	10,647	14,055	22,372	-10,673	-16,386	-20,844	16,609
Seattle	13,858	14,572	19,298	29,783	-218	-9,160	-2,365	36,941
West Palm Beach	9,171	6,167	5,398	7,619	3,941	13,743	18,287	25,337

Source: William H. Frey analysis of Census long-form migration data

Table F: 1985-90 Immigration from Abroad and Net Domestic Migration by Education, Persons Age 25+

	Immigration from Abroad				Net Domestic Migration			
Metro Areas	**L.T.H.S.**	**H.S. Grad**	**SomeColl**	**CollGrad**	**L.T.H.S.**	**H.S. Grad**	**SomeColl**	**CollGrad**
HIGH IMMIGRATION METROS								
New York	156,195	106,481	83,516	143,470	-152,454	-210,815	-184,451	-118,878
Los Angeles	210,287	77,185	79,795	98,604	-50,829	-60,935	-62,621	46,998
San Francisco	52,604	29,224	38,422	59,058	-27,315	-40,402	-41,302	37,691
Chicago	33,415	20,741	18,981	32,805	-47,012	-53,578	-46,897	-5,318
Washington DC	25,030	24,711	33,071	61,285	-8,127	-6,451	11,974	77,857
Miami	49,739	27,892	27,326	24,936	13,661	8,221	6,716	16,179
Dallas	14,214	6,628	9,418	13,361	-13,093	-7,201	10,359	35,559
Houston	18,167	7,724	9,648	16,813	-19,393	-25,721	-25,997	-8,975
Boston	23,497	15,227	15,670	32,561	-12,452	-28,020	-24,421	-7,945
HIGH DOMESTIC MIGATION METROS								
Phoenix	7,657	4,056	6,419	6,150	9,192	24,996	39,171	29,798
Atlanta	4,612	4,910	6,680	10,424	7,004	24,441	48,065	60,303
Las Vegas	4,204	2,821	3,721	2,161	26,887	37,066	35,185	15,696
Austin	1,678	1,428	2,722	5,543	-2,630	-3,087	-1,314	-12,213
Tampa-St. Pete	5,408	5,382	6,774	4,764	23,133	44,114	37,133	27,221
Orlando	4,596	4,937	6,766	4,867	16,458	30,016	32,690	25,259
Denver	3,731	2,859	5,061	6,375	-5,451	-13,665	-13,299	-10,890
Charlotte	913	1,121	1,729	1,656	4,472	10,087	15,403	16,088
Raleigh	741	893	1,603	5,300	3,979	6,351	12,278	10,077
HIGH OUT-MIGRATION METROS								
Detroit	4,782	5,402	6,684	13,640	-22,533	-29,232	-23,900	-14,816
Philadelphia	11,235	9,832	9,949	16,455	-5,784	-9,807	62	13,032
Honolulu	5,490	6,258	7,894	7,024	-3,081	-11,406	-12,701	-3,710
Cleveland	2,513	2,195	2,897	5,302	-7,782	-10,862	-13,366	-10,837
Pittsburgh	478	1,127	1,620	4,229	-5,276	-13,300	-11,863	-17,809
New Orleans	1,333	1,323	1,550	2,341	-10,001	-13,491	-16,865	-15,430
Buffalo	1,163	1,038	1,346	2,826	-2,944	-4,720	-5,077	-9,109
El Paso	7,399	3,769	4,819	2,442	-322	-2,533	-4,554	-1,059
St. Louis	1,172	2,092	3,714	5,094	-7,050	-3,420	1,215	3,969
Milwaukee	1,706	1,189	1,528	2,810	-2,419	-8,827	-5,744	-3,362
OTHER METROS								
Cincinnati	578	1,302	1,418	2,867	-1,994	402	3,425	6,165
Columbus	867	1,425	1,829	4,664	978	3,797	7,280	-2,633
Grand Rapids	767	604	848	960	857	2,460	4,609	4,453
Greensboro	625	727	1,182	1,173	2,742	6,558	7,592	6,290
Hartford	4,662	3,052	2,738	3,886	-1,731	-3,413	-1,974	1,894
Indianapolis	380	1,270	2,031	2,122	-1,592	1,758	6,119	10,122
Jacksonville	1,210	2,409	2,747	1,949	2,259	5,661	8,028	12,093
Kansas City	1,283	1,767	2,761	3,333	-2,208	728	6,967	13,073
Louisville	281	491	845	1,186	-1,325	-3,021	-1,293	1,087
Memphis	408	947	1,255	1,263	1,116	1,930	3,790	3,911
Minn.-St. Paul	3,385	2,501	3,829	6,960	1,970	4,910	11,204	15,132
Nashville	682	981	1,287	1,884	2,481	8,739	12,867	10,872
Norfolk	1,969	5,942	7,524	5,676	445	-1,779	1,214	5,077
Oklahoma City	1,065	1,013	2,511	2,320	-3,119	-6,484	-9,004	-13,940
Portland, OR	4,504	2,821	3,857	4,630	4,799	14,347	24,257	17,925
Rochester, NY	1,305	1,139	1,366	2,467	-672	-3,808	-3,583	-6,156
Sacramento	6,488	3,410	5,212	5,534	8,274	16,904	29,681	17,053
Salt Lake City	1,135	1,453	3,544	2,550	82	-2,987	-5,054	-4,216
San Antonio	3,291	3,209	6,518	4,278	-2,745	-3,280	-3,222	1,652
San Diego	20,763	11,612	15,423	16,126	2,303	-749	12,190	31,169
Seattle	7,695	10,073	14,393	13,635	5,967	20,775	42,985	52,162
West Palm Beach	5,080	3,054	2,743	2,899	11,192	27,068	25,644	28,595

Source: William H. Frey analysis of Census long-form migration data

Table G: 1995-2000 Immigration from Abroad and Net Domestic Migration Rates per 1,000 by Race-Ethnicity

	Immigration from Abroad Rates				Net Domestic Migration Rates			
Metro Areas	**NH-White**	**Black**	**Asian**	**Hispanic**	**NH-White**	**Black**	**Asian**	**Hispanic**
HIGH IMMIGRATION METROS								
New York	22.4	40.2	164.2	96.3	-42.1	-57.9	-27.3	-46.1
Los Angeles	17.3	17.3	106.0	64.3	-32.9	-34.3	-18.4	-46.3
San Francisco	25.1	23.3	122.9	88.9	-35.8	-65.1	12.5	-48.9
Chicago	18.1	14.2	159.3	105.5	-42.9	-38.1	-7.1	-24.3
Washington DC	21.0	31.4	175.3	168.0	-20.4	8.8	12.8	18.2
Miami	32.9	59.0	148.6	134.7	-54.4	-10.9	-6.0	-7.0
Dallas	11.8	21.5	182.5	147.1	17.2	60.3	76.1	43.4
Houston	17.9	19.8	149.6	104.9	-14.8	13.3	4.6	4.5
Boston	16.8	65.7	184.2	132.2	-9.8	-25.7	30.1	9.0
HIGH DOMESTIC MIGATION METROS								
Phoenix	13.8	34.4	166.8	124.6	83.9	101.8	103.3	72.4
Atlanta	14.9	25.5	190.3	301.0	29.1	105.6	110.5	138.0
Las Vegas	13.9	29.2	112.6	126.5	130.9	166.6	266.0	204.8
Austin	14.4	24.1	209.4	101.0	98.1	42.0	163.8	73.8
Tampa-St. Pete	14.9	25.6	141.7	123.1	43.0	31.4	43.0	81.9
Orlando	18.1	42.3	146.5	175.5	37.1	98.0	67.2	153.8
Denver	14.7	35.5	151.6	119.6	32.4	-1.6	75.5	70.4
Charlotte	8.9	16.5	156.8	346.2	54.3	82.6	69.2	186.2
Raleigh	14.9	19.5	253.7	350.9	79.4	65.3	128.3	152.8
HIGH OUT-MIGRATION METROS								
Detroit	13.5	10.4	228.9	101.9	-30.4	-14.4	7.3	28.3
Philadelphia	9.6	19.5	165.5	101.4	-19.8	-4.9	4.4	13.0
Honolulu	47.0	87.7	52.9	39.3	-201.7	-370.8	-39.9	-83.5
Cleveland	8.1	8.9	200.4	84.9	-26.3	-15.5	-39.1	-0.3
Pittsburgh	5.5	13.0	253.8	90.6	-24.4	-42.9	-40.1	-77.6
New Orleans	7.1	7.4	96.8	68.0	-55.0	-30.3	-86.9	-29.7
Buffalo	6.4	24.8	227.2	91.0	-46.0	-25.9	-90.1	-61.7
El Paso	37.7	62.4	148.0	51.4	-146.5	-169.8	-181.0	-54.3
St. Louis	9.7	12.1	180.4	111.2	-21.9	-5.7	-16.5	32.1
Milwaukee	7.4	8.9	139.1	126.5	-34.1	-4.5	11.7	12.1
OTHER METROS								
Cincinnati	6.4	13.3	242.7	155.4	0.8	0.8	27.0	104.4
Columbus	7.4	28.0	291.2	189.6	14.9	54.8	20.1	159.5
Grand Rapids	7.6	15.7	150.0	130.9	5.0	21.0	69.2	108.6
Greensboro	7.0	17.8	213.7	325.2	21.7	39.1	105.9	129.5
Hartford	13.5	44.1	192.2	101.4	-15.1	-12.5	3.7	3.9
Indianapolis	6.4	15.5	181.7	246.1	4.4	38.8	71.6	163.6
Jacksonville	15.3	16.6	109.3	115.9	20.4	40.3	66.0	104.5
Kansas City	7.3	15.0	181.7	155.9	6.5	-3.7	7.5	91.1
Louisville	7.6	13.5	220.6	216.0	-9.8	10.5	-44.8	121.8
Memphis	8.7	9.0	196.5	235.9	-22.2	28.0	20.0	156.8
Minn.-St. Paul	8.5	93.1	125.8	177.6	2.4	54.7	73.7	124.3
Nashville	8.0	13.8	191.4	306.9	36.4	34.3	40.2	155.4
Norfolk	18.7	18.3	110.4	92.3	-30.7	37.4	-7.4	57.8
Oklahoma City	7.9	19.2	221.3	130.2	1.9	13.3	-53.7	73.3
Portland, OR	15.2	37.3	142.0	167.8	21.7	29.2	67.7	66.1
Rochester, NY	9.1	21.5	168.7	91.7	-33.5	-34.3	-127.1	-52.6
Sacramento	20.3	18.0	82.3	62.1	22.2	65.9	44.2	41.7
Salt Lake City	13.4	91.7	136.7	164.3	-27.8	25.7	7.4	78.4
San Antonio	17.5	32.5	128.0	30.8	2.4	-23.5	12.0	8.1
San Diego	19.1	35.4	101.4	67.6	8.0	-68.3	7.3	-11.4
Seattle	19.4	46.9	137.9	120.9	4.1	5.5	48.2	69.1
West Palm Beach	16.0	67.9	158.6	158.1	63.6	19.5	9.0	71.4

Source: William H. Frey analysis of Census long-form migration data

Table H: 1985-90 Immigration from Abroad and Net Domestic Migration Rates per 1,000 by Race-Ethnicity

	Immigration from Abroad Rates				Net Domestic Migration Rates			
Metro Areas	**NH-White**	**Black**	**Asian**	**Hispanic**	**NH-White**	**Black**	**Asian**	**Hispanic**
HIGH IMMIGRATION METROS								
New York	14.0	45.0	235.9	110.2	-61.0	-60.0	-18.5	-57.1
Los Angeles	20.9	15.2	177.0	124.7	-20.3	-10.5	25.6	-12.8
San Francisco	17.3	15.6	159.9	101.5	-22.3	-14.5	12.1	-28.6
Chicago	10.7	4.8	190.8	94.1	-35.8	-48.6	-56.1	-21.5
Washington DC	20.3	23.3	224.0	241.9	13.4	19.2	17.8	55.5
Miami	15.1	68.3	203.6	146.3	-9.6	19.6	1.3	48.8
Dallas	7.9	9.7	196.5	78.2	3.4	31.5	7.3	28.3
Houston	9.6	9.1	176.8	75.1	-60.0	-7.7	-76.7	-10.8
Boston	11.8	64.7	249.4	210.2	-19.5	9.6	54.9	38.2
HIGH DOMESTIC MIGATION METROS								
Phoenix	10.1	18.8	194.9	64.4	76.7	106.6	53.4	33.5
Atlanta	7.8	11.1	264.4	168.6	59.1	110.5	102.7	196.9
Las Vegas	12.5	19.0	160.5	109.8	197.7	132.4	139.5	223.8
Austin	13.2	16.0	299.5	40.6	9.1	56.2	66.6	28.8
Tampa-St. Pete	10.0	18.3	166.6	92.6	86.8	11.0	97.2	109.7
Orlando	10.8	29.2	169.2	216.1	126.3	101.3	197.2	267.3
Denver	9.2	21.7	174.7	32.2	-40.2	1.8	-72.0	-1.1
Charlotte	4.8	6.7	238.8	124.4	67.5	35.7	78.8	150.9
Raleigh	9.6	9.0	311.1	190.4	89.0	92.8	64.1	194.9
HIGH OUT-MIGRATION METROS								
Detroit	7.0	2.9	226.4	45.4	-36.9	-23.4	-21.2	-20.8
Philadelphia	6.1	9.3	203.7	104.1	-4.5	-0.6	9.7	18.7
Honolulu	46.7	105.5	54.6	45.9	-73.3	4.4	-31.7	-36.8
Cleveland	4.7	3.4	209.7	79.6	-32.2	-28.6	-52.5	7.8
Pittsburgh	2.8	5.0	245.2	86.5	-40.1	-30.6	-65.9	-40.1
New Orleans	4.9	2.5	118.7	73.7	-90.5	-43.0	-217.5	-134.2
Buffalo	4.6	4.8	284.9	141.1	-30.2	-7.7	-50.4	-3.5
El Paso	51.7	115.3	223.7	65.0	-43.4	-35.4	-107.4	-19.7
St. Louis	5.9	5.2	211.8	69.9	-11.7	-27.1	-70.9	26.1
Milwaukee	4.1	3.3	221.8	75.2	-30.6	22.9	-34.7	-9.3
OTHER METROS								
Cincinnati	3.9	3.5	198.8	87.1	7.1	4.2	51.4	105.2
Columbus	5.4	6.4	334.6	94.2	31.3	56.3	47.6	125.8
Grand Rapids	3.7	5.4	194.7	59.5	16.2	41.3	-5.3	91.6
Greensboro	3.2	5.1	329.8	94.2	41.3	47.4	84.3	151.8
Hartford	8.9	40.0	230.8	147.8	-10.2	16.3	77.5	18.7
Indianapolis	4.5	5.5	196.3	71.1	9.2	21.5	-27.7	95.4
Jacksonville	10.6	11.1	166.4	123.1	57.2	34.2	60.0	142.9
Kansas City	6.1	10.4	179.5	52.2	12.2	-5.3	-115.5	35.5
Louisville	3.3	3.7	217.9	66.7	-14.8	-21.7	-6.0	27.0
Memphis	5.6	2.4	207.2	58.4	24.2	7.9	-27.6	161.2
Minn.-St. Paul	5.3	21.4	233.5	69.4	15.7	151.0	-25.7	45.9
Nashville	4.9	7.3	281.9	69.1	65.6	46.6	24.8	136.6
Norfolk	20.0	17.7	174.1	115.8	30.8	74.7	13.3	171.1
Oklahoma City	7.2	9.5	247.0	55.1	-53.5	-10.9	-154.8	-10.9
Portland, OR	8.2	13.3	171.2	121.8	43.8	50.1	-0.1	70.6
Rochester, NY	5.3	13.3	200.0	113.1	-18.8	-9.7	-52.4	12.1
Sacramento	11.6	17.1	136.9	57.9	83.4	119.7	107.3	73.8
Salt Lake City	9.7	48.1	152.3	48.4	-22.7	48.9	-95.3	5.0
San Antonio	20.1	39.3	165.9	22.4	-9.3	-4.8	-46.1	-6.5
San Diego	16.7	28.5	171.0	123.4	57.6	88.9	34.7	44.5
Seattle	13.8	43.0	176.4	82.4	68.6	54.7	29.4	118.9
West Palm Beach	10.0	55.5	209.5	133.5	147.4	26.4	129.3	151.6

Source: William H. Frey analysis of Census long-form migration data

Table I: 1995-2000 Immigration from Abroad and Net Domestic Migration Rates per 1,000 by Education, Persons Age 25+

	Immigration from Abroad				Net Domestic Migration			
Metro Areas	**L.T.H.S.**	**H.S. Grad**	**SomeColl**	**CollGrad**	**L.T.H.S.**	**H.S. Grad**	**SomeColl**	**CollGrad**
HIGH IMMIGRATION METROS								
New York	60.3	33.6	29.5	50.6	-34.6	-44.3	-55.3	-28.4
Los Angeles	56.5	31.6	21.9	43.9	-44.5	-44.2	-35.6	-6.1
San Francisco	73.5	37.4	26.7	67.2	-48.7	-68.4	-52.6	27.4
Chicago	52.8	25.3	17.9	37.3	-33.1	-38.8	-41.4	-17.6
Washington DC	45.3	24.7	26.9	49.0	-14.6	-21.5	-18.5	7.1
Miami	81.5	66.9	55.4	93.4	-15.7	-28.2	-27.4	2.1
Dallas	84.7	25.1	18.9	36.9	17.1	13.5	33.8	59.5
Houston	70.5	26.5	23.0	48.6	-2.0	-6.9	1.2	29.3
Boston	43.9	19.4	18.3	40.8	-10.7	-17.1	-18.6	-8.4
HIGH DOMESTIC MIGATION METROS								
Phoenix	86.1	25.2	16.8	31.2	54.3	74.2	82.5	122.5
Atlanta	72.9	29.0	22.7	34.6	31.1	29.0	65.9	90.7
Las Vegas	63.5	26.5	21.7	36.3	146.5	146.4	167.0	206.8
Austin	88.1	23.1	16.5	39.7	23.7	37.4	81.6	65.4
Tampa-St. Pete	35.4	19.1	19.6	32.4	28.7	48.0	58.0	63.6
Orlando	60.7	37.5	38.1	49.1	59.4	43.6	60.7	81.4
Denver	85.9	21.8	18.2	29.3	40.5	-1.0	19.2	69.2
Charlotte	44.4	18.1	13.6	22.4	24.6	44.5	70.0	123.4
Raleigh	76.8	21.3	19.4	41.5	43.4	42.0	71.6	57.5
HIGH OUT-MIGRATION METROS								
Detroit	24.1	12.1	10.3	38.1	-15.8	-23.7	-20.9	-20.5
Philadelphia	29.6	11.9	13.6	27.5	-2.0	-13.0	-17.0	-15.0
Honolulu	42.9	31.0	44.3	50.1	-34.8	-79.0	-142.9	-84.5
Cleveland	13.4	7.7	8.0	20.9	-16.3	-17.1	-16.4	-17.4
Pittsburgh	5.3	3.9	6.0	21.3	-13.0	-12.4	-21.0	-51.2
New Orleans	10.5	7.3	9.8	20.0	-30.4	-34.2	-38.8	-65.5
Buffalo	24.7	8.3	6.8	19.1	-16.8	-27.1	-47.8	-94.3
El Paso	56.8	32.7	36.5	56.3	-43.1	-67.2	-86.7	-88.3
St. Louis	13.5	11.1	9.1	18.5	-19.0	-14.0	-7.4	-16.4
Milwaukee	28.9	8.3	8.1	20.3	-5.6	-30.4	-29.0	-21.0
OTHER METROS								
Cincinnati	8.7	5.5	7.6	22.4	-6.6	-4.1	8.7	3.8
Columbus	23.3	11.9	13.2	32.2	10.5	3.2	16.8	-11.1
Grand Rapids	37.2	10.4	7.4	15.8	12.2	0.9	6.8	22.1
Greensboro	41.2	12.3	11.2	19.4	22.1	22.1	28.6	22.1
Hartford	35.9	18.1	14.1	26.6	-8.4	-8.7	-9.6	-15.8
Indianapolis	22.8	8.6	9.0	18.5	5.0	-1.3	27.7	29.4
Jacksonville	22.1	17.8	18.5	25.1	-6.7	15.5	28.9	72.3
Kansas City	36.2	11.1	9.4	19.0	13.6	3.4	14.1	43.7
Louisville	14.4	9.8	8.4	21.1	-2.4	-6.3	1.4	15.4
Memphis	25.5	9.5	10.9	21.3	7.3	0.0	3.1	9.9
Minn.-St. Paul	49.6	14.9	12.0	24.4	34.6	-10.4	-0.6	26.4
Nashville	30.3	14.7	11.4	19.8	2.5	12.5	44.2	58.0
Norfolk	11.7	16.9	25.8	31.9	5.4	-27.7	-43.0	-15.8
Oklahoma City	32.2	10.6	13.0	23.1	15.0	10.6	-1.1	-54.3
Portland, OR	65.4	22.6	14.3	30.2	15.6	6.7	23.1	73.3
Rochester, NY	20.1	10.1	9.1	22.3	-26.8	-25.0	-33.2	-75.0
Sacramento	55.4	26.1	15.6	27.3	17.1	20.8	28.3	37.3
Salt Lake City	77.2	27.9	19.0	30.4	5.4	-18.6	-22.7	-16.0
San Antonio	29.2	14.8	22.7	29.5	-2.4	-5.2	0.4	17.2
San Diego	53.4	30.2	23.9	42.7	-34.6	-46.5	-35.4	31.7
Seattle	56.0	26.9	23.8	39.6	-0.9	-16.9	-2.9	49.1
West Palm Beach	68.3	28.1	22.8	33.6	29.3	62.5	77.1	111.8

Source: William H. Frey analysis of Census long-form migration data

Table J: 1985-90 Immigration from Abroad and Net Domestic Migration
Rates per 1,000 by Education, Persons Age 25+

	Immigration from Abroad				Net Domestic Migration			
Metro Areas	**L.T.H.S.**	**H.S. Grad**	**SomeColl**	**CollGrad**	**L.T.H.S.**	**H.S. Grad**	**SomeColl**	**CollGrad**
HIGH IMMIGRATION METROS								
New York	48.2	28.7	30.7	42.8	-47.0	-56.8	-67.9	-35.5
Los Angeles	87.4	39.6	30.1	50.0	-21.1	-31.3	-23.7	23.8
San Francisco	72.7	33.2	29.7	45.7	-37.8	-45.9	-31.9	29.1
Chicago	27.2	14.3	14.2	26.8	-38.3	-36.8	-35.2	-4.3
Washington DC	29.3	22.3	31.3	44.0	-9.5	-5.8	11.3	55.9
Miami	75.8	48.0	51.2	60.9	20.8	14.1	12.6	39.5
Dallas	26.4	10.8	13.0	21.0	-24.3	-11.7	14.3	55.8
Houston	32.1	14.0	15.9	30.7	-34.3	-46.5	-42.8	-16.4
Boston	32.3	13.9	18.0	31.3	-17.1	-25.5	-28.0	-7.6
HIGH DOMESTIC MIGATION METROS								
Phoenix	28.0	11.1	13.5	20.3	33.6	68.6	82.5	98.2
Atlanta	11.6	9.8	13.9	21.3	17.6	48.5	100.1	123.3
Las Vegas	32.0	15.4	21.2	28.7	204.8	202.4	200.4	208.7
Austin	17.6	13.0	18.6	35.6	-27.5	-28.0	-9.0	-78.5
Tampa-St. Pete	14.8	11.6	17.5	18.7	63.2	95.1	95.8	106.9
Orlando	26.7	20.5	29.9	29.8	95.8	124.7	144.3	154.7
Denver	20.1	9.0	12.8	16.8	-29.4	-42.9	-33.7	-28.6
Charlotte	4.4	5.6	8.8	11.3	21.7	50.7	78.5	109.8
Raleigh	6.8	7.0	11.7	30.6	36.5	49.9	89.6	58.2
HIGH OUT-MIGRATION METROS								
Detroit	6.1	5.4	7.3	22.4	-28.9	-29.4	-26.2	-24.3
Philadelphia	12.0	7.7	12.5	19.4	-6.2	-7.7	0.1	15.3
Honolulu	54.7	41.2	52.4	53.5	-30.7	-75.1	-84.3	-28.3
Cleveland	5.7	3.5	6.5	15.2	-17.5	-17.2	-30.2	-31.0
Pittsburgh	1.3	1.8	4.9	13.8	-14.1	-20.9	-36.2	-57.9
New Orleans	6.0	5.7	8.3	15.2	-44.7	-58.3	-90.7	-100.4
Buffalo	6.3	4.0	6.9	19.1	-15.8	-18.4	-26.1	-61.7
El Paso	62.1	50.1	57.7	48.9	-2.7	-33.6	-54.5	-21.2
St. Louis	3.0	4.3	9.1	15.5	-18.2	-7.1	3.0	12.1
Milwaukee	8.1	3.6	5.7	13.2	-11.4	-26.6	-21.5	-15.8
OTHER METROS								
Cincinnati	2.0	3.6	5.4	12.8	-6.9	1.1	13.0	27.5
Columbus	5.1	5.2	9.0	23.8	5.8	13.9	35.8	-13.4
Grand Rapids	6.3	3.2	5.4	9.4	7.0	13.0	29.2	43.8
Greensboro	3.2	3.5	7.5	9.0	13.9	31.6	47.9	48.4
Hartford	29.8	13.8	15.9	19.6	-11.1	-15.4	-11.5	9.6
Indianapolis	2.0	4.2	9.7	11.9	-8.2	5.8	29.1	56.7
Jacksonville	9.3	13.4	17.3	18.2	17.4	31.6	50.5	113.2
Kansas City	7.1	5.5	9.9	14.0	-12.2	2.2	24.9	55.1
Louisville	1.7	2.5	5.7	11.1	-8.0	-15.1	-8.8	10.2
Memphis	2.5	5.4	7.8	11.0	6.7	11.0	23.7	33.9
Minn.-St. Paul	16.2	5.1	8.0	16.1	9.4	9.9	23.6	34.9
Nashville	4.2	5.3	8.6	13.9	15.1	47.6	86.1	80.4
Norfolk	10.6	23.1	29.6	33.0	2.4	-6.9	4.8	29.5
Oklahoma City	8.5	6.1	13.9	17.9	-25.0	-39.2	-49.8	-107.3
Portland, OR	23.4	8.9	9.8	17.6	25.0	45.3	61.5	68.3
Rochester, NY	9.2	5.5	7.9	15.9	-4.7	-18.4	-20.6	-39.7
Sacramento	39.7	14.8	15.9	25.2	50.6	73.4	90.5	77.6
Salt Lake City	13.6	9.3	17.0	19.2	1.0	-19.2	-24.2	-31.7
San Antonio	15.0	16.0	29.3	28.0	-12.5	-16.4	-14.5	10.8
San Diego	73.7	32.7	29.2	40.9	8.2	-2.1	23.1	79.1
Seattle	30.0	19.6	22.1	26.7	23.2	40.4	66.0	102.0
West Palm Beach	37.9	16.1	16.3	20.7	83.5	142.3	152.7	204.5

Source: William H. Frey analysis of Census long-form migration data

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