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**Census 2000 Reveals New Native-Born and
Foreign-Born Shifts Across U.S.**

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Census 2000 Reveals New Native-Born and Foreign-Born Shifts Across U.S.

by

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ABSTRACT

This analysis of Census 2000 shows that the US native born population is moving toward a different set of states and metropolitan areas -- in the growing parts of the South and West, than the traditional immigrant gateways which show largest foreign born gains. At the same time, a new migration dynamic is developing such that these “domestic migration magnets” are now attracting foreign born residents who are beginning to disperse from the gateways. This dispersal includes both recent foreign born that immigrated over the 1990-2000 decade as well as “secondary migrant” foreign born residents that arrived in the US prior to 1990.

Because they are losing their hold on both U.S.-born and “secondary” foreign-born migrants, mature melting pot states such as California and New York are becoming even more reliant on new foreign-born immigrants as a source of population growth. This dynamic should continue to make them more demographically distinct from the faster growing states.

The new waves of foreign-born migrants dispersing into domestic migrant magnet states such as Nevada, Georgia, and North Carolina appear to reflect a mirror image of domestic migrants with respect to education and income. This influx of foreign-born migrants with less selective socio-demographic attributes, coupled with rising levels of residential segregation, may be setting the stage for emerging “barbell economies” in these fast-growing states.

These conclusions are based on an analysis of 1990 and 2000 U.S. Census place of birth statistics, used to examine state and metropolitan area change attributable to persons born in another state, or foreign-born persons.

Datasets Used: U.S. Censuses, 1990 - 2000

Note: *Foreign Born and Native Born 1990-2000 Change Statistics appear in the Appendices to this Report*

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Introduction

America has always been a country on the move due to the migration of its “home grown” population and, increasingly, of foreign-born immigrants. Where each group moves affects not only the size but also the sociodemographic make-up of their origin and destination areas. Recently released Census 2000 data show that the US native born population is moving toward a different set of states and metropolitan areas – in the growing parts of the South and West, than the traditional immigrant gateways which show largest foreign born gains. At the same time, a new migration dynamic is developing such that these “domestic migration magnets” are now attracting recent and longer-term foreign-born residents who are beginning to disperse from the gateways

Because they are losing their hold on both U.S.-born and “secondary” foreign-born migrants, mature melting pot states like California and New York are becoming even more reliant on new foreign-born immigrants as a source of population growth. This dynamic should continue to make them more demographically distinct from the faster growing states.

The new waves of foreign-born migrants who are dispersing into domestic migrant magnet states – like Nevada, Georgia, and North Carolina – appear to reflect a mirror image of the domestic migrants with respect to education and income. The attraction of foreign born with less select sociodemographic attributes, coupled with their rising levels of residential segregation, may be setting the stage for emerging “barbell economies” in these fast-growing states.

These conclusions are drawn from an original analysis of 1990 and 2000 U.S. Census “place of birth,” statistics, used to examine state and metropolitan area change attributable to persons born in another state, or foreign-born persons.

Domestic and Foreign-born Migrant Magnets

The different paths taken by U.S.-born and foreign-born migrants can be seen by contrasting those areas that gained the most of each group during the 1990s. (1) These are shown in Table 1. “New Sunbelt” states (fast-growing states in the South and West regions) dominate the list of domestic migrant magnets, which include Georgia, North Carolina, and Arizona among the top five, as well as Colorado, Nevada, and Tennessee among the top eight (See Map 1 and Appendix Table A for ranking of all states). Major metropolitan magnets within these states include Atlanta, Las Vegas, Phoenix, and Denver. These states are attractive because of their growing economies, relatively low cost of living, and their climatic or environmental amenities. They are attracting U.S.-born residents away from more expensive, congested coastal states like California, New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, as well as Midwest states like Illinois, Michigan, and Ohio – all of which (as well as Hawaii and DC) have registered 1990s declines in their populations born in other states.

Two “old Sunbelt” states, Florida and Texas, are also among the top 1990s domestic migrant gainers. Yet, both have fallen from their 1980s dominance when they ranked number 1 and 2 in attracting out-of-state born residents; and in the most recent decade the growth of each is more dependent on gains of foreign-born residents than those born in another U.S. state.

In contrast to the New Sunbelt states which dominate in “homegrown” population gains, the largest foreign-born increases still occur in the traditional “Big Six” immigrant magnet states: California, Texas, New York, Florida, Illinois and New Jersey. Collectively these states house 69% of the nation’s foreign-born population but only 36% of its native born residents. Yet these states have lost some of their dominance in foreign-born growth – garnering 60% of the country’s foreign-born gains in the 1990s, compared with 87% in the 1980s. Beyond the Big Six, increased 1990’s foreign-born gains are registered for several “Domestic Migrant Magnet” states including Georgia, Arizona, North Carolina and Washington. Among metropolitan areas, the New York and Los Angeles CMSAs still dominate, along with San Francisco, Chicago, Miami, Dallas, Houston, and Washington DC (See Appendix Table B for ranking of all large metropolitan areas). Together, these eight areas account for half of the nation’s foreign-born growth during the 1990s, and are home to 57% of the foreign-born population.

“Secondary Migration” of the Foreign Born

An emerging phenomenon of the 1990s is a dispersion of more foreign-born immigrants away from the Big Six immigrant magnet states. This raises the question: Is this dispersal occurring among the recent immigrant foreign born, or is it due to the “secondary” migration of more established foreign-born residents? Our analysis of the new Census data suggests that the answer is “both.” That is, a smaller share of the recent (1990-2000) foreign-born arrivals are located in the Big Six immigrant magnet states (65%) than is the case for pre-1990 arrivals (71%). Further, foreign-born residents who arrived prior to 1990 are less likely to live in these states in 2000 than they were in 1990, which led to declines in foreign-born populations in five of the Big Six states (Texas excepted) over the 1990s.

In fact, the states and metropolitan areas showing greatest gains in secondary foreign-born migrants (i.e., 1990s gains in pre-1990 foreign-born arrivals) are located in the New Sunbelt, where domestic migration dominates growth. These are depicted in Map 2. These secondary foreign-born migrant magnets include the states of Nevada, Arizona, Georgia and North Carolina, as well as metropolitan areas, Las Vegas, Phoenix and Atlanta (See Table 2, and Appendix Tables C and D). These secondary foreign-born migrants appear to be attracted by the growing employment opportunities in these areas created, in part, by their larger domestic migration growth.

Yet, despite the new dispersal of both the recent and established foreign-born populations from the traditional immigrant gateway states, these states are becoming even more dependent on attracting new immigrants for continued growth (See Figure 1). During the 1990s, the states of California, New York, New Jersey and Illinois lost both domestic migrants and long-term

foreign-born residents to other states. Thus, while they are attracting smaller shares of the nation's recent foreign-born population than in previous decades, they are still the major destinations of the recent foreign born, and will be increasingly reliant on this in-flow as their major source of migratory growth. This inflow is also the dominant source of migratory growth in Texas and Florida. As a result, the foreign-born and immigrant minority compositions of these states, and their major metropolitan areas, are likely to become even more distinct from most other parts of the country in terms of their race and ethnic makeup (Frey, 2002a; 2002b).

Domestic Migration Attracts More Foreign Born

The new foreign-born dispersal of the 1990s is directed, in large measure, to states and metro areas whose growth is dominated by domestic migration. The influx of domestic migrants in these states increase the demand for construction, service and retail jobs that are increasingly filled by immigrants. The relationship between domestic migration and the new immigrant dispersal can be seen in several New Sunbelt states in the South and the West. During the 1990s, domestic migration (gains due to persons born in other states) accounted for more than 9.5% of the total growth in seven New Sunbelt states: Nevada, Arizona, Idaho, Colorado, Georgia, North Carolina and Utah. In all but one of these (Utah) foreign-born gains contributed to least an additional 5 percent to total state growth (See Table 3).

In these states, domestic migration and foreign-born gains appear to be associated with different sociodemographic attributes. Domestic migration tends to select on high education; recent foreign-born migrants to these states tend to have lower skills. In Nevada, for example, college graduates increased by 97% over the 1990s. Yet the state also showed 41% growth among adults who had only completed 9-12 years of education, and 76% growth among adults who had completed less than 8 years of education. (Nationally comparable figures are -3.9% and -16.6%, respectively). In light of the strong relationship that exists between education attainment and future earnings (Day and Newburger, 2002), this pattern suggests the emergence of a "barbell economy".

Similar education shifts have occurred in the western states Arizona, Colorado, and Utah, and the metropolitan areas, Las Vegas, Phoenix, Denver, Portland, OR, and Salt Lake City — all areas that are attracting both domestic and foreign-born migrant growth (See Table 3, middle panel). In Georgia and North Carolina the education impacts are less dramatic, but these states show small gains in their adult populations with only 9-12 years of schooling. This is also the case for metro areas Raleigh-Durham, Atlanta, Charlotte, and Greensboro.

Most of these states and metro areas share two other growth attributes than could be attributable to their recent foreign-born gains. One is the relatively high growth in their poverty populations. The 1990s was a decade where national poverty rates have declined. Greatest gains in poverty rates and levels have tended to characterize places with large numbers or increases in immigrant minority populations (Berube and Frey, 2002). Las Vegas showed a poverty population rise of

86% over the 1990s, and metro areas such as Raleigh-Durham, Atlanta, Charlotte, Greensboro, and Phoenix increased their poverty populations by well over 25% (See Table 3).

Another attribute that characterizes most of these areas is a sharp rise in populations who speak a non-English language at home and who do not speak English very well. Nationally, the growth of such persons is only slightly above speakers of non-English languages at home who speak English very well (52% versus 43%). However, for many of the secondary foreign-born destination states and metro areas shown in Table 3, the growth of the former population is more than twice the latter. For example, among Atlanta's population who speak a non-English language at home, the group who could not speak English very well grew by 307% while the group who could speak English very well increased by 153% (see right panel of Table 3).

Finally, we focus more specifically on the attributes of Hispanic and Spanish-speaking populations in new destinations of foreign born. Previous studies (Frey, 2002; Suro and Singer, 2002) have shown Hispanics to be locating in states and metropolitan areas that we have identified here as Domestic Migration Magnets. Of interest will be how well these new Hispanic residents will assimilate into communities that are growing mostly from domestic migrants, with whom they differ on many socioeconomic and cultural attributes.

An initial examination of residential segregation indices and English language proficiency (shown in Table 4) suggests that a greater social distance may be emerging. An examination of Hispanic-white segregation shows that, especially in the southern metro areas (Raleigh-Durham, Atlanta, Charlotte, Nashville and Greensboro), segregation has increased markedly over the 1990s. In Atlanta, for example, the Hispanic-white dissimilarity index has increased from 42 in 1990 to 57 in 2000 (The average values for metropolitan areas were 44 in 1990, reduced to 43 in 2000). This increase in dissimilarity indicates that new Hispanics are becoming substantially more segregated. These gains are less pronounced in the western metropolitan areas shown in the Table, but they still show signs of segregation gains.

Another indicator of likely increased social distance is the rise in the percent of those who speak Spanish-only at home and who do not speak English very well. The data in Table 4 shows that this percent is rising, often substantially, in most of the Domestic Migration Magnet metro areas we examine. As with the residential segregation indices, the gains are greatest in the Southern metro areas. In Charlotte, the percent who do not speak English very well increased from 37% in 1990 to 61% in 2000. Increases, although more modest ones, are also evident in the western metro areas. (Nationally, the percent of domestic Spanish-only speakers, who did not speak English very well increased minimally from 48% in 1990 to 49% in 2000). These statistics indicate that the new Hispanic residents that are drawn to these metropolitan areas are generally less proficient in English (2).

Melting Pots and Barbells

This analysis of new Census 2000 place of birth data shows that U.S.-born and foreign-born migrants are following different migration paths; yet new relationships between the two groups are emerging. For mature “Melting Pot” states like New York and California, recent immigration now represents the major source of migratory growth – a phenomenon that should continue to make these states and their primary metropolitan areas demographically distinct from most other parts of the country (Frey, 2002a).

At the same time, the greatest gains in domestic migrants, born in other parts of the U.S., are in the fast-growing South and West “New Sunbelt” states and metropolitan areas. However, these areas are also beginning to see gains in their foreign-born populations, who are responding to employment demands created by the domestic migration-driven growth. Our initial examination of sociodemographic shifts associated with both movements to these areas suggests the potential for new “barbell economies” to emerge. These areas are attracting migrants who are disproportionately both high skilled and low skilled; they show gains in their college graduate populations but also among those who have not completed high school. These areas are also showing increases in their poverty populations, in populations with limited English proficiency, and in residential segregation of Hispanics.

While later Census results will shed more light on these patterns, it is clear that the new sources of native- and foreign-born growth in these Domestic Migration Magnets present both opportunities and challenges. Their recent gains in foreign-born migrants bring ethnic and cultural diversity. But the increased residential and economic separation of these new groups from the rest of the population poses further challenges toward their eventual assimilation into these rapidly growing communities.

Endnotes

- (1) This analysis is based on 1990-2000 changes in the each state’s or metropolitan area’s population resulting from: native-born persons who were born outside the state (out-of-state native born), and foreign-born persons. The data draw from U.S. 1990 and 2000 census information on birthplace. These statistics provide an indirect assessment of 1990-2000 change resulting from net interstate migration of the native born, and net change in the foreign-born population. They are the only migration-related statistics pertinent to measuring area components of change, available from the 2000 U.S. Census at the time of this writing. One limitation for the metropolitan area analysis is the assessment of native-born change among persons born in another state, only. Hence, metropolitan change attributable to native-born persons born in the same state as the metropolitan area is not included.
- (2) This analysis of Hispanic segregation and Spanish speaking populations include both foreign- and native-born members of these populations.

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**Table 1: Greatest Gaining Areas, 1990-2000:
Out-of-State Native Born and Foreign Born**

Greatest 1990-2000 Gains				
States		Out-of-State Native Born*	Foreign Born**	
1	Georgia	748,229	California	2,405,430
2	Florida	744,559	Texas	1,375,206
3	North Carolina	701,226	New York	1,016,272
4	Arizona	560,579	Florida	1,008,227
5	Texas	514,695	Illinois	576,786
Metro Areas***				
1	Atlanta	530,137	New York	1,524,229
2	Las Vegas	392,606	Los Angeles	1,122,787
3	Phoenix	363,225	San Francisco	651,611
4	Denver	223,475	Chicago	552,359
5	Dallas	188,743	Miami	485,309

Source: William H. Frey analysis of decennial census data

* 1990-2000 change in number of residents born in other U.S. state or born abroad to native parents

** 1990-2000 change in number of foreign-born residents

*** Pertains to MSAs, CMSAs, and (in New England) NECMAs, as defined in June, 2000 by OMB. Official Names are abbreviated.

**Table 2:
Greatest “Secondary” Foreign-Born Gainers***

States		
1	Nevada	72,471
2	Arizona	60,597
3	Georgia	59,384
4	North Carolina	46,566
5	Texas	39,682

Metro Areas		
1	Las Vegas	70,493
2	Phoenix	50,650
3	Atlanta	49,918
4	Dallas	35,355
5	Orlando	29,068

Source: William H. Frey analysis of decennial census data

* 1990-2000 change in number of foreign-born residents who arrived in U.S. to live prior to 1990 (i.e. change in number of “established” foreign born)

Table 3: States and Large Metro Areas where Out-of-State Native Born Contribute Most to 1990-2000 Growth

State or Metro Area	1990-2000 Percent Growth Attributable to:		1990-2000 Percent Growth in Selected Sociodemographic Categories [#]						
	Out-of-State Native Born*	Foreign Born**	Education Attainment ^{##}			Persons in Poverty	Non-English at Home ^{###}		
			College Graduates	9th through 12th Grade	8th Grade or Less		English Very Well	English Not Very Well	
States									
Nevada	35.0	17.6	97.2	41.1	76.3	71.9	162	234	
Arizona	15.3	10.3	64.1	28.7	22.7	23.8	62	96	
Idaho	14.9	3.5	60.8	2.3	-7.2	13.9	78	109	
Colorado	13.4	6.9	59.7	9.0	13.6	3.7	60	143	
Georgia	11.6	6.2	62.2	4.7	-18.7	12.0	115	243	
North Carolina	10.6	4.8	60.6	0.5	-23.4	15.5	98	243	
Utah	9.5	5.8	56.7	5.5	26.5	7.2	85	159	
Metro Areas - South									
RaleighDurham	19.8	9.3	71.5	9.3	-7.9	35.2	143	318	
Atlanta	17.9	10.4	72.5	9.2	-0.4	28.8	153	307	
Charlotte	15.5	6.5	77.8	0.8	-18.5	25.8	125	331	
Nashville	13.1	4.0	58.9	-0.3	-23.2	11.7	117	226	
Greensboro	7.6	5.4	46.8	0.1	-23.0	26.0	116	327	
Metro Areas - West									
Las Vegas	46.0	21.6	125.1	54.2	86.9	86.1	201	281	
Phoenix	16.2	13.2	69.7	31.5	41.8	35.3	83	164	
Denver	11.3	9.0	55.7	11.9	37.0	9.2	71	179	
Portland, OR	9.3	8.0	55.0	1.7	12.8	22.1	95	178	
Salt Lake City	7.1	6.8	48.8	4.3	38.8	1.1	87	175	
U.S. Total			37.6	-3.9	-16.6	6.8	43	52	

Source: William H. Frey analysis of 1990 and 2000 U.S. Censuses

* 1990-2000 change in number of “Out-of-State” Native Born residents, as percent of 1990 state or metro population.

** 1990-2000 change in number of Foreign-born residents, as percent of 1990 state or metro population.

Percent growth for selected group represents 1990-2000 change in the group's population as a percent of that group's 1990 population.

Educational attainment for persons aged 25 and above.

Persons who speak English “Very Well” or “Not Very Well” among those who speak only a language other than English at home.

Table 4: Shifts in Hispanic Segregation, English Language Proficiency in Selected Metro Areas

	Foreign Born % of Total Population		Hispanics# % of Total Population	Segregation Index## Hispanics vs. Whites		% English Not Very Well (Among persons speaking only Spanish at home)	
	2000	Change 1990-2000	2000	2000	Change 1990-2000	2000	Change 1990-2000
Large Metro Area*							
Metro Areas-South							
Raleigh-Durham	9.2	5.7	6.1	51	17	62	25
Atlanta	10.3	6.3	6.5	57	15	60	19
Charlotte	6.7	4.6	5.1	56	15	61	24
Nashville	4.7	2.9	3.3	51	16	51	18
Greensboro	5.7	4.3	5.0	58	17	63	24
Metro Areas-West							
Las Vegas	16.5	7.8	20.6	45	12	54	7
Phoenix	14.1	6.8	25.1	55	3	51	11
Denver	10.7	5.7	18.5	51	3	52	17
Portland OR	11.0	5.1	8.7	43	7	56	12
Salt Lake City	8.6	4.7	10.8	45	8	49	16
U.S. Total	11.1	3.1	12.5	43*	1*	49	1

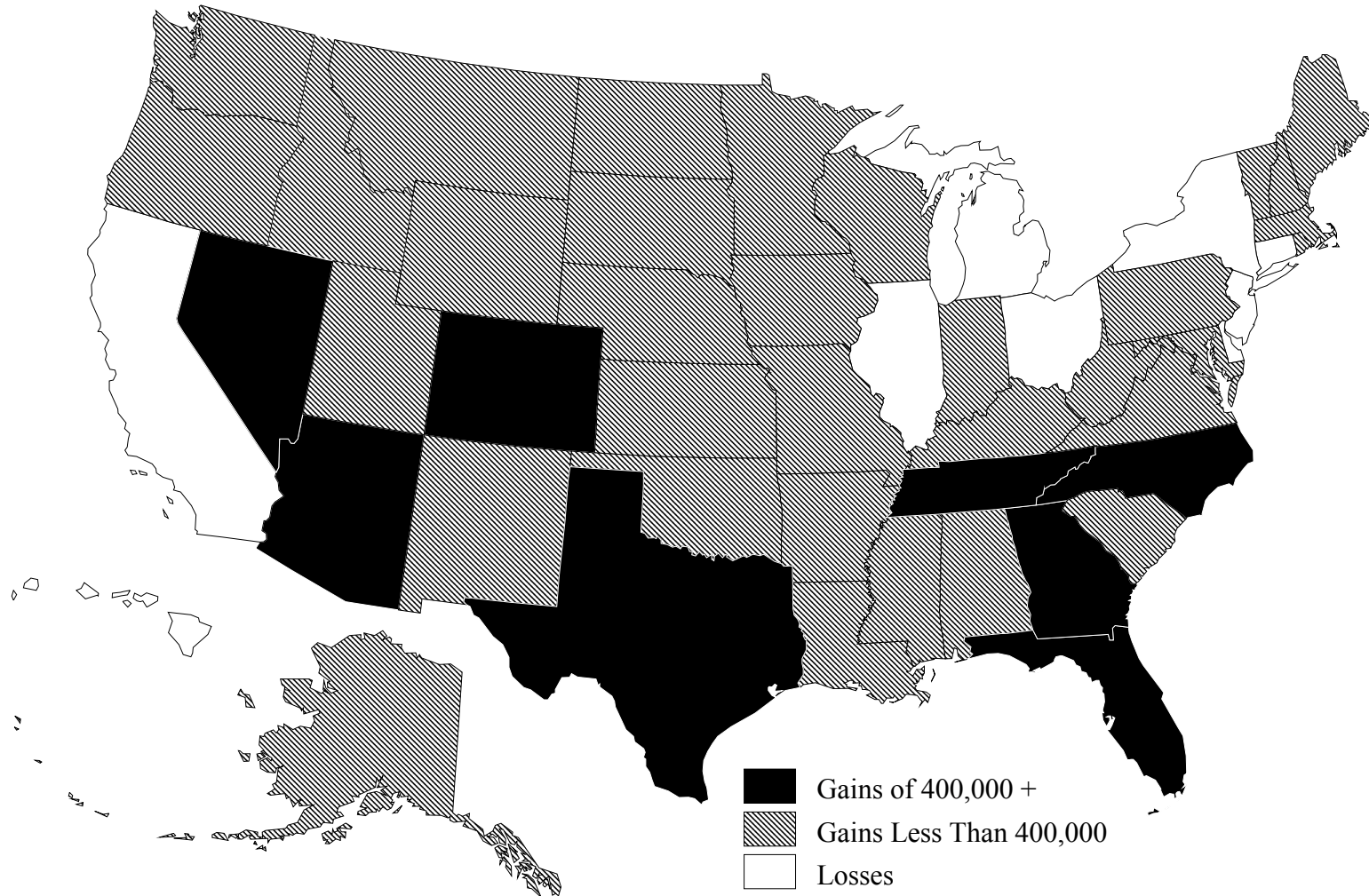
Source: William H. Frey analysis of 1990 and 2000 U.S. Censuses

Includes all Hispanic persons, both foreign born and native born.

Index of dissimilarity for Hispanics versus Non-Hispanic whites. Index values can range from 0 to 100 and denote the percent of one group that would need to relocate, in order to be distributed across neighborhoods (block groups) in the same way the other group is distributed.

* Represents the mean values of all 276 metro areas (CMSAs, MSA, and NECMAs).

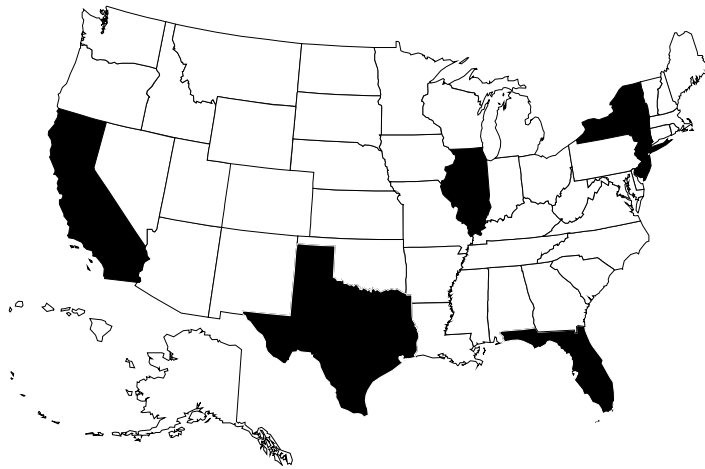
Map 1. Shifts in Native Born Population, 1990-2000



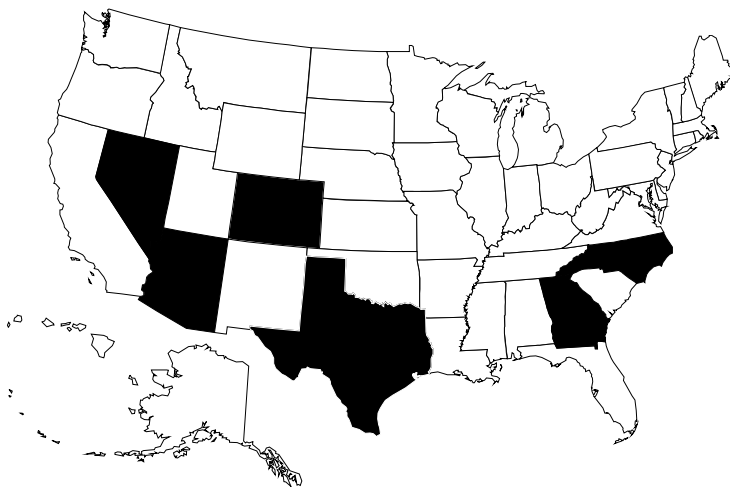
Source: William H. Frey analysis of decennial census data

Map 2. Shifts in Foreign-born Population, 1990 - 2000

Recent Foreign Born– Greatest Gains



Established Foreign Born - Greatest Gains



Established Foreign Born - Greatest Losses

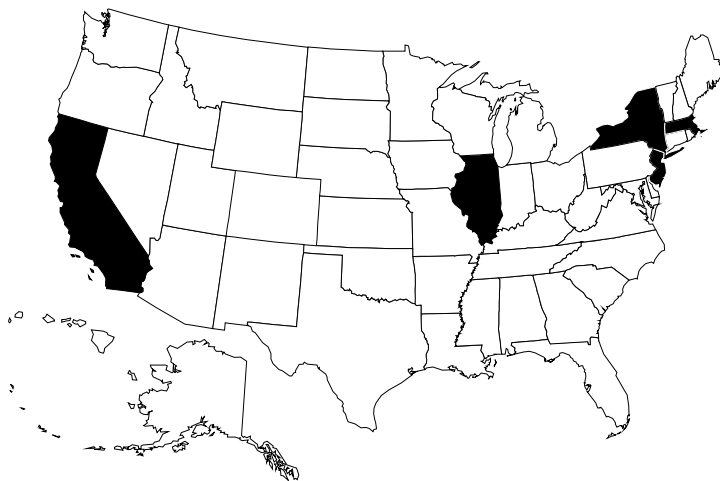
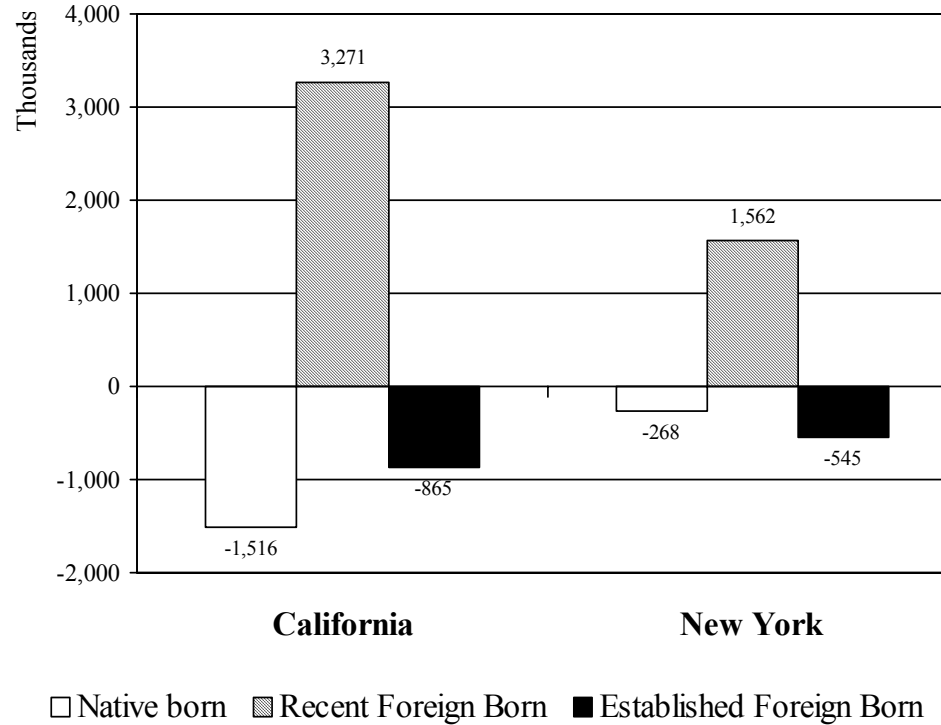


Figure 1: Migration Components in Mature Melting Pot States



Note: The three migration change components are defined as follows:

Native Born pertains to 1990-2000 changes in number of residents born in other U.S. state or born abroad to native parents

Recent Foreign Born pertains to 2000 foreign-born residents who arrived in U.S. to live, 1990 -2000

Established Foreign Born pertains to 1990-2000 changes in number of foreign-born residents who arrived in U.S. to live prior to 1990

**Appendix Table A: States Ranked by Gains in "Out of State" Native Born
and Foreign Born, 1990 - 2000**

1990-2000 Gains					
"Out of State" Native Born*		Foreign Born**			
1	GEORGIA	748,299	1	CALIFORNIA	2,405,430
2	FLORIDA	744,559	2	TEXAS	1,375,206
3	NORTH CAROLINA	701,226	3	NEW YORK	1,016,272
4	ARIZONA	560,579	4	FLORIDA	1,008,227
5	TEXAS	514,695	5	ILLINOIS	576,786
6	COLORADO	440,079	6	NEW JERSEY	509,717
7	NEVADA	421,031	7	GEORGIA	404,147
8	TENNESSEE	406,517	8	ARIZONA	377,978
9	VIRGINIA	313,026	9	NORTH CAROLINA	314,923
10	WASHINGTON	297,846	10	WASHINGTON	292,313
11	SOUTH CAROLINA	276,085	11	VIRGINIA	258,470
12	PENNSYLVANIA	243,587	12	COLORADO	227,469
13	OREGON	203,818	13	NEVADA	211,765
14	WISCONSIN	197,816	14	MARYLAND	204,821
15	MISSOURI	182,134	15	MASSACHUSETTS	199,250
16	KENTUCKY	181,498	16	MICHIGAN	168,196
17	INDIANA	168,437	17	OREGON	150,395
18	ALABAMA	167,828	18	MINNESOTA	147,424
19	MINNESOTA	165,946	19	PENNSYLVANIA	138,975
20	UTAH	162,822	20	UTAH	100,064
21	IDAHO	150,092	21	TENNESSEE	99,890
22	ARKANSAS	143,361	22	INDIANA	92,271
23	MISSISSIPPI	127,299	23	CONNECTICUT	90,584
24	MARYLAND	82,661	24	OHIO	79,606
25	NEW MEXICO	80,984	25	WISCONSIN	72,204
26	OKLAHOMA	76,563	26	KANSAS	71,895
27	MASSACHUSETTS	70,955	27	NEW MEXICO	69,092
28	IOWA	68,045	28	MISSOURI	67,563
29	NEW HAMPSHIRE	67,909	29	OKLAHOMA	66,258
30	MONTANA	65,408	30	SOUTH CAROLINA	66,014
31	KANSAS	58,579	31	HAWAII	49,525
32	WEST VIRGINIA	54,739	32	ARKANSAS	48,823
33	DELAWARE	50,178	33	IOWA	47,769
34	NEBRASKA	45,903	34	NEBRASKA	46,440
35	VERMONT	31,544	35	KENTUCKY	46,152
36	MAINE	30,015	36	ALABAMA	44,239
37	SOUTH DAKOTA	27,723	37	IDAHO	35,175
38	WYOMING	20,385	38	LOUISIANA	28,478
39	RHODE ISLAND	12,976	39	RHODE ISLAND	24,189
40	ALASKA	12,807	40	DELAWARE	22,623
41	LOUISIANA	6,087	41	MISSISSIPPI	19,525
42	NORTH DAKOTA	2,829	42	D.C.	14,674
43	HAWAII	-13,281	43	NEW HAMPSHIRE	12,961
44	OHIO	-21,166	44	ALASKA	12,356
45	ILLINOIS	-25,893	45	SOUTH DAKOTA	5,764
46	D.C.	-35,139	46	VERMONT	5,701
47	CONNECTICUT	-38,631	47	WEST VIRGINIA	3,678
48	MICHIGAN	-56,457	48	WYOMING	3,558
49	NEW JERSEY	-83,710	49	NORTH DAKOTA	2,726
50	NEW YORK	-268,001	50	MONTANA	2,617
51	CALIFORNIA	-1,515,835	51	MAINE	395

Source: William H. Frey analysis of 1990 and 2000 Census Data

* 1990-2000 change in number of residents born in other US state or born abroad to native parents

** 1990-2000 change in number of foreign born residents

**Appendix Table B: Large Metro Area* Ranked by Gains in
"Out of State" Native Born and Foreign Born, 1990 - 2000**

1990-2000 Gains				
"Out of State" Native Born**		Foreign Born***		
1	ATLANTA	530,137	1 NEW YORK	1,524,229
2	LAS VEGAS	392,606	2 LOS ANGELES	1,122,787
3	PHOENIX	363,225	3 SAN FRANCISCO	651,611
4	DENVER	223,475	4 CHICAGO	552,359
5	DALLAS	188,743	5 MIAMI	485,309
6	CHARLOTTE	179,757	6 DALLAS	466,243
7	RALEIGH-DURHAM	168,996	7 HOUSTON	435,564
8	PORTLAND OR	166,428	8 WASHINGTON DC	401,835
9	SEATTLE	153,988	9 ATLANTA	306,481
10	ORLANDO	146,472	10 PHOENIX	295,653
11	WASHINGTON DC	142,337	11 BOSTON	200,078
12	NASHVILLE	128,848	12 SEATTLE	193,422
13	MINN.-ST. PAUL	124,594	13 LAS VEGAS	184,190
14	AUSTIN	111,271	14 SAN DIEGO	177,444
15	BOSTON	91,781	15 DENVER	177,355
16	WEST PALM BEACH	82,049	16 PORTLAND OR	143,794
17	GREENSBORO	79,786	17 PHILADELPHIA	141,670
18	SALT LAKE CITY	75,674	18 MINN.-ST. PAUL	122,251
19	KANSAS CITY	74,259	19 SACRAMENTO	119,646
20	TAMPA-ST. PETE	65,992	20 DETROIT	117,193
21	INDIANAPOLIS	64,642	21 ORLANDO	115,077
22	JACKSONVILLE	62,624	22 AUSTIN	96,680
23	SAN ANTONIO	53,482	23 WEST PALM BEACH	91,549
24	CINCINNATI	47,850	24 TAMPA-ST. PETE	87,904
25	LOUISVILLE	44,126	25 RALEIGH-DURHAM	79,429
26	HOUSTON	43,494	26 CHARLOTTE	75,719
27	NORFOLK	41,472	27 SALT LAKE CITY	72,733
28	COLUMBUS	38,772	28 SAN ANTONIO	56,980
29	MEMPHIS	35,715	29 GREENSBORO	56,247
30	GRAND RAPIDS	27,034	30 KANSAS CITY	45,051
31	OKLAHOMA CITY	26,423	31 NASHVILLE	39,602
32	PHILADELPHIA	24,547	32 COLUMBUS	35,538
33	MILWAUKEE	20,631	33 INDIANAPOLIS	32,746
34	PITTSBURGH	13,845	34 ST. LOUIS	32,011
35	ST. LOUIS	9,290	35 OKLAHOMA CITY	31,472
36	ROCHESTER	-2,402	36 GRAND RAPIDS	29,979
37	NEW ORLEANS	-2,558	37 MILWAUKEE	29,786
38	BUFFALO	-15,999	38 JACKSONVILLE	29,192
39	HARTFORD	-21,301	39 MEMPHIS	23,763
40	CHICAGO	-29,490	40 NORFOLK	20,620
41	SACRAMENTO	-33,147	41 CINCINNATI	19,416
42	CLEVELAND	-46,465	42 HARTFORD	18,920
43	DETROIT	-96,436	43 CLEVELAND	17,129
44	MIAMI	-114,259	44 LOUISVILLE	15,963
45	SAN DIEGO	-128,762	45 NEW ORLEANS	11,164
46	SAN FRANCISCO	-266,844	46 ROCHESTER	10,037
47	NEW YORK	-279,521	47 PITTSBURGH	4,578
48	LOS ANGELES	-888,603	48 BUFFALO	-839

Source: William H. Frey analysis of 1990 and 2000 Census Data

* Large Metros are CMSAs, MSAs and (in New England), NECMAs with 2000 populations exceeding one million. Official names are abbreviated

** 1990-2000 change in number of residents born in other US state or born abroad to native parents

*** 1990-2000 change in number of foreign born residents

Appendix Table C: States Ranked by Gains in Recent and Established Foreign Born, 1990 - 2000

1990-2000 Gains					
Recent Foreign Born*		Established Foreign Born**			
1	CALIFORNIA	3,270,746	1	NEVADA	72,471
2	NEW YORK	1,561,609	2	ARIZONA	60,597
3	TEXAS	1,335,524	3	GEORGIA	59,384
4	FLORIDA	1,030,449	4	NORTH CAROLINA	46,566
5	ILLINOIS	687,564	5	TEXAS	39,682
6	NEW JERSEY	614,416	6	COLORADO	26,397
7	GEORGIA	344,763	7	NEW MEXICO	10,610
8	ARIZONA	317,381	8	UTAH	9,339
9	MASSACHUSETTS	312,288	9	TENNESSEE	8,086
10	WASHINGTON	286,439	10	ARKANSAS	8,082
11	VIRGINIA	269,121	11	WASHINGTON	5,874
12	NORTH CAROLINA	268,357	12	OREGON	5,594
13	MICHIGAN	235,269	13	MINNESOTA	5,456
14	MARYLAND	228,429	14	SOUTH CAROLINA	5,207
15	PENNSYLVANIA	209,123	15	IDAHO	4,605
16	COLORADO	201,072	16	NEBRASKA	3,278
17	OREGON	144,801	17	DELAWARE	1,436
18	CONNECTICUT	144,271	18	MISSISSIPPI	-256
19	OHIO	143,035	19	WYOMING	-679
20	MINNESOTA	141,968	20	KENTUCKY	-1,073
21	NEVADA	139,294	21	SOUTH DAKOTA	-1,663
22	INDIANA	97,460	22	MONTANA	-2,134
23	TENNESSEE	91,804	23	ALABAMA	-2,281
24	WISCONSIN	90,728	24	KANSAS	-2,365
25	UTAH	90,725	25	ALASKA	-2,397
26	MISSOURI	79,223	26	VERMONT	-2,516
27	KANSAS	74,260	27	WEST VIRGINIA	-3,238
28	HAWAII	72,394	28	NORTH DAKOTA	-3,613
29	OKLAHOMA	69,879	29	OKLAHOMA	-3,621
30	SOUTH CAROLINA	60,807	30	IOWA	-4,566
31	NEW MEXICO	58,482	31	INDIANA	-5,189
32	IOWA	52,335	32	NEW HAMPSHIRE	-7,230
33	KENTUCKY	47,225	33	MAINE	-9,988
34	ALABAMA	46,520	34	VIRGINIA	-10,651
35	NEBRASKA	43,162	35	MISSOURI	-11,660
36	LOUISIANA	42,849	36	LOUISIANA	-14,371
37	RHODE ISLAND	41,478	37	RHODE ISLAND	-17,289
38	ARKANSAS	40,741	38	WISCONSIN	-18,524
39	D.C.	37,533	39	FLORIDA	-22,222
40	IDAHO	30,570	40	D.C.	-22,859
41	DELAWARE	21,187	41	HAWAII	-22,869
42	NEW HAMPSHIRE	20,191	42	MARYLAND	-23,608
43	MISSISSIPPI	19,781	43	CONNECTICUT	-53,687
44	ALASKA	14,753	44	OHIO	-63,429
45	MAINE	10,383	45	MICHIGAN	-67,073
46	VERMONT	8,217	46	PENNSYLVANIA	-70,148
47	SOUTH DAKOTA	7,427	47	NEW JERSEY	-104,699
48	WEST VIRGINIA	6,916	48	ILLINOIS	-110,778
49	NORTH DAKOTA	6,339	49	MASSACHUSETTS	-113,038
50	MONTANA	4,751	50	NEW YORK	-545,337
51	WYOMING	4,237	51	CALIFORNIA	-865,316

Source: William H. Frey analysis of 1990 and 2000 Census Data

* 2000 foreign born residents who arrived in US to live, 1990 -2000

** 1990-2000 change in number of foreign born residents who arrived in US to live, prior to 1990

Appendix Table D: Large Metro Areas* Ranked by Gains in Recent and Established Foreign Born, 1990 - 2000

1990-2000 Gains				
Recent Foreign Born**		Established Foreign Born***		
1	NEW YORK	2,125,893	1 LAS VEGAS	70,493
2	LOS ANGELES	1,775,428	2 PHOENIX	50,650
3	SAN FRANCISCO	777,479	3 ATLANTA	49,918
4	CHICAGO	653,061	4 DALLAS	35,355
5	MIAMI	583,919	5 ORLANDO	29,068
6	WASHINGTON DC	457,020	6 DENVER	21,205
7	HOUSTON	432,965	7 CHARLOTTE	12,385
8	DALLAS	430,888	8 PORTLAND OR	12,071
9	BOSTON	304,996	9 AUSTIN	11,583
10	ATLANTA	256,563	10 WEST PALM BEACH	9,761
11	PHOENIX	245,003	11 GREENSBORO	8,357
12	SAN DIEGO	215,502	12 RALEIGH-DURHAM	7,196
13	SEATTLE	188,311	13 SALT LAKE CITY	7,124
14	PHILADELPHIA	182,597	14 SACRAMENTO	6,201
15	DETROIT	169,039	15 JACKSONVILLE	5,804
16	DENVER	156,150	16 MINN.-ST. PAUL	5,534
17	PORTLAND OR	131,723	17 SEATTLE	5,111
18	MINN.-ST. PAUL	116,717	18 NASHVILLE	3,865
19	LAS VEGAS	113,697	19 HOUSTON	2,599
20	SACRAMENTO	113,445	20 INDIANAPOLIS	1,909
21	TAMPA-ST. PETER	89,972	21 MEMPHIS	1,317
22	ORLANDO	86,009	22 SAN ANTONIO	970
23	AUSTIN	85,097	23 KANSAS CITY	968
24	WEST PALM BEACH	81,788	24 GRAND RAPIDS	721
25	RALEIGH-DURHAM	72,233	25 LOUISVILLE	-593
26	SALT LAKE CITY	65,609	26 OKLAHOMA CITY	-1,863
27	CHARLOTTE	63,334	27 TAMPA-ST. PETER	-2,068
28	SAN ANTONIO	56,010	28 NORFOLK	-2,675
29	CLEVELAND	48,642	29 COLUMBUS	-5,689
30	GREENSBORO	47,890	30 CINCINNATI	-5,929
31	KANSAS CITY	44,083	31 ST. LOUIS	-9,062
32	HARTFORD	41,228	32 NEW ORLEANS	-9,367
33	COLUMBUS	41,227	33 MILWAUKEE	-10,649
34	ST. LOUIS	41,073	34 ROCHESTER	-11,783
35	MILWAUKEE	40,435	35 BUFFALO	-17,161
36	NASHVILLE	35,737	36 PITTSBURGH	-20,360
37	OKLAHOMA CITY	33,335	37 HARTFORD	-22,308
38	INDIANAPOLIS	30,837	38 CLEVELAND	-31,513
39	GRAND RAPIDS	29,258	39 SAN DIEGO	-38,058
40	CINCINNATI	25,345	40 PHILADELPHIA	-40,927
41	PITTSBURGH	24,938	41 DETROIT	-51,846
42	JACKSONVILLE	23,388	42 WASHINGTON DC	-55,185
43	NORFOLK	23,295	43 MIAMI	-98,610
44	MEMPHIS	22,446	44 CHICAGO	-100,702
45	ROCHESTER	21,820	45 BOSTON	-104,918
46	NEW ORLEANS	20,531	46 SAN FRANCISCO	-125,868
47	LOUISVILLE	16,556	47 NEW YORK	-601,664
48	BUFFALO	16,322	48 LOS ANGELES	-652,641

Source: William H. Frey analysis of 1990 and 2000 Census Data

* Large Metros are CMSAs, MSAs and (in New England), NECMAs with 2000 populations exceeding one million. Official names are abbreviated

** 2000 foreign born residents who arrived in US to live, 1990 -2000

*** 1990-2000 change in number of foreign born residents who arrived in US to live, prior to 1990

Appendix Table E: Contributions to 1990-2000 Growth attributable to "Out of State" Native Born and Foreign Born, for States

State	1990-2000 Growth Attributable to:		Total Growth#
	"Out of State" Native Born*	Foreign Born**	
ALABAMA	4.2	1.1	10.1
ALASKA	2.3	2.2	14.0
ARIZONA	15.3	10.3	40.0
ARKANSAS	6.1	2.1	13.7
CALIFORNIA	-5.1	8.1	13.8
COLORADO	13.4	6.9	30.6
CONNECTICUT	-1.2	2.8	3.6
DELAWARE	7.5	3.4	17.6
DIST. OF COLUMB	-5.8	2.4	-5.7
FLORIDA	5.8	7.8	23.5
GEORGIA	11.6	6.2	26.4
HAWAII	-1.2	4.5	9.3
IDAHO	14.9	3.5	28.5
ILLINOIS	-0.2	5.0	8.6
INDIANA	3.0	1.7	9.7
IOWA	2.5	1.7	5.4
KANSAS	2.4	2.9	8.5
KENTUCKY	4.9	1.3	9.7
LOUISIANA	0.1	0.7	5.9
MAINE	2.4	0.0	3.8
MARYLAND	1.7	4.3	10.8
MASSACHUSETTS	1.2	3.3	5.5
MICHIGAN	-0.6	1.8	6.9
MINNESOTA	3.8	3.4	12.4
MISSISSIPPI	4.9	0.8	10.5
MISSOURI	3.6	1.3	9.3
MONTANA	8.2	0.3	12.9
NEBRASKA	2.9	2.9	8.4
NEVADA	35.0	17.6	66.3
NEW HAMPSHIRE	6.1	1.2	11.4
NEW JERSEY	-1.1	6.6	8.9
NEW MEXICO	5.3	4.6	20.1
NEW YORK	-1.5	5.6	5.5
NORTH CAROLINA	10.6	4.8	21.4
NORTH DAKOTA	0.4	0.4	0.5
OHIO	-0.2	0.7	4.7
OKLAHOMA	2.4	2.1	9.7
OREGON	7.2	5.3	20.4
PENNSYLVANIA	2.1	1.2	3.4
RHODE ISLAND	1.3	2.4	4.5
SOUTH CAROLINA	7.9	1.9	15.1
SOUTH DAKOTA	4.0	0.8	8.5
TENNESSEE	8.3	2.0	16.7
TEXAS	3.0	8.1	22.8
UTAH	9.5	5.8	29.6
VERMONT	5.6	1.0	8.2
VIRGINIA	5.1	4.2	14.4
WASHINGTON	6.1	6.0	21.1
WEST VIRGINIA	3.1	0.2	0.8
WISCONSIN	4.0	1.5	9.6
WYOMING	4.5	0.8	8.9

Source: William H. Frey analysis of 1990 and 2000 Census Data

* 1990-2000 change in number of "out of state" native born residents, as percent of 1990 state population

** 1990-2000 change in number of foreign born residents, as percent of 1990 state population

1990-2000 change in total state population, as percent of 1990 state population

Note: growth in total state population also includes growth in number of residents born in same state

Appendix Table F: Contributions to 1990-2000 Growth attributable to "Out of State" Native Born and Foreign Born for Large Metro Areas*

Metro Area	1990-2000 Growth Attributable to:		Total Growth#
	"Out of State" Native Born**	Foreign Born***	
ATLANTA	17.9	10.4	38.9
AUSTIN	13.1	11.4	47.7
BOSTON	1.6	3.5	6.5
BUFFALO	-1.3	-0.1	-1.6
CHARLOTTE	15.5	6.5	29.0
CHICAGO	-0.4	6.7	11.1
CINCINNATI	2.6	1.1	8.9
CLEVELAND	-1.6	0.6	3.0
COLUMBUS	2.9	2.6	14.5
DALLAS	4.7	11.5	29.3
DENVER	11.3	9.0	30.4
DETROIT	-1.9	2.3	5.2
GRAND RAPIDS	2.9	3.2	16.1
GREENSBORO	7.6	5.4	19.2
HARTFORD	-1.9	1.7	2.2
HOUSTON	1.2	11.7	25.2
INDIANAPOLIS	4.7	2.4	16.4
JACKSONVILLE	6.9	3.2	21.4
KANSAS CITY	4.7	2.8	12.2
LAS VEGAS	46.0	21.6	83.3
LOS ANGELES	-6.1	7.7	12.7
LOUISVILLE	4.7	1.7	8.1
MEMPHIS	3.5	2.4	12.7
MIAMI	-3.6	15.2	21.4
MILWAUKEE	1.3	1.9	5.1
MINN.-ST. PAUL	4.9	4.8	16.9
NASHVILLE	13.1	4.0	25.0
NEW ORLEANS	-0.2	0.9	4.1
NEW YORK	-1.4	7.8	8.4
NORFOLK	2.9	1.4	8.8
OKLAHOMA CITY	2.8	3.3	13.0
ORLANDO	12.0	9.4	34.3
PHILADELPHIA	0.4	2.4	5.0
PHOENIX	16.2	13.2	45.3
PITTSBURGH	0.6	0.2	-1.5
PORTLAND OR	9.3	8.0	26.3
RALEIGH-DURHAM	19.8	9.3	38.9
ROCHESTER	-0.2	0.9	3.4
SACRAMENTO	-2.2	8.1	21.3
SALT LAKE CITY	7.1	6.8	24.4
SAN ANTONIO	4.0	4.3	20.2
SAN DIEGO	-5.2	7.1	12.6
SAN FRANCISCO	-4.3	10.4	12.6
SEATTLE	5.2	6.5	19.7
ST. LOUIS	0.4	1.3	4.5
TAMPA-ST. PETE	3.2	4.3	15.9
WASHINGTON DC	2.1	6.0	13.1
WEST PALM BEACH	9.5	10.6	31.0

Source: William H. Frey analysis of 1990 and 2000 Census Data

* Large Metros are CMSAs, MSAs and (in New England), NECMAs with 2000 populations exceeding one million. Official names are abbreviated

** 1990-2000 change in number of "out of state" native born residents, as percent of 1990 metro population

*** 1990-2000 change in number of foreign born residents, as percent of 1990 metro population

1990-2000 change in total metro population, as percent of 1990 metro population

Note: growth in total metro population also includes growth in number of residents born in same state