Migration by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2000

Census 2000 Special Reports

Issued October 2003

CENSR-13

By
Jason P. Schachter

The likelihood that people move varies by race and Hispanic origin.[1] Given these differences, do the locations to and from which they move also differ? In other words, do geographic patterns of migration differ by race and Hispanic origin? The redistribution of people by race and Hispanic origin is largely a function of domestic and international migration, which strongly influence the population growth and decline of particular racial and ethnic groups in particular locations.

This report first examines and compares general mobility patterns by race and Hispanic origin — how many people moved and what types of moves they made, based on the Census 2000 question on residence in 1995. The second part of the report discusses the redistribution of people by race and Hispanic origin between 1995 and 2000 by examining net migration at the regional, division, and state levels and by considering movers from abroad. This provides an overview of geographic areas that experienced the largest net migration gain (or loss) of people of various race or Hispanic-origin groups, as well as the geographic origins and destinations of individual populations. Maps of county-level net migration rates complement the regional-, divisional-, and state-level analyses with a finer degree of geographic detail. This report helps answer questions about what areas are gaining

Census 2000 allowed respondents to choose more than one race. With the exception of the Two or more races group, all race groups discussed in this report refer to people who indicated *only one* racial identity among the six major categories: White, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and Some other race. The use of the single-race population in this report does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches.

This report also uses truncated race and Hispanic origin names. People who indicated they were "Black or African American" (single race) are simply referred to as "Blacks." People who marked the single race "White" and reported that they were not Hispanic are referred to as "non-Hispanic Whites." Hispanics may be of any race.[2] See Table 1 for the full list of race and Hispanic-origin names.

[1] For examples of moving rates by race and Hispanic origin, see U.S. Census Bureau, 2001, *Geographical Mobility: March 1999 to March 2000*, by Jason Schachter, Current Population Reports P20-538, Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

[2] Because Hispanics may be of any race, data in this report for Hispanics overlap with data for racial groups. Based on Census 2000 sample data, the proportion Hispanic was 8.0 percent for Whites, 1.9 percent for Blacks, 14.6 percent for American Indians and Alaska Natives, 1.0 percent for Asians, 9.5 percent for Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, 97.1 percent for those reporting Some other race, and 31.1 percent for those reporting Two or more races.

U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

United States Census 2000

Common Migration Terms

Movers can be classified by type of move and are categorized as to whether they moved within the same county, to a different county within the same state, to a different county from a different state or region, or were movers from abroad.[3] *Migration* is commonly defined as moves that cross jurisdictional boundaries (counties in particular), while moves within a jurisdiction are referred to as *residential mobility*. Moves between counties are often referred to as *intercounty* moves, while moves within the same county are often termed *intracounty* moves. Further, migration can be differentiated as movement within the United States (*domestic* or *internal* migration) and movement into and out of the United States (*international* migration). Census 2000 did not measure the number of people who moved to locations outside the United States, hence net international migration cannot be estimated.

or losing people of various races or Hispanic origin, such as where the growth of Hispanics is occurring and the nature of Black migration to the South.[4]

[3] In this report, movers from abroad include movers from foreign countries, as well as movers from Puerto Rico, U.S. Island Areas, and U.S. minor outlying islands.

[4] Due to the relatively small number of people in some race categories, discussion of migration data for all race and Hispanic origin groups is limited. Gross and net migration data for regions and states for all race groups are available on the Internet at *www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/migration.html.*

GEOGRAPHIC MOBILITY

The likelihood that a person moved is related to personal characteristics. For example, people in their twenties are much more likely to move than people in their fifties. The likelihood of moving varies by race and Hispanic origin, though some of this variation is explained by age structure, housing tenure, and other characteristics.[5] The following section briefly looks at mobility rates by race and Hispanic origin, as well as the types of moves that were made.

Hispanics and Blacks were more mobile than non-Hispanic Whites.

As seen in Table 1, non-Hispanic Whites were the least mobile population, as only 43 percent changed residence between 1995 and 2000. In contrast, 49 percent of Blacks, 50 percent of American Indian and Alaska Natives, 54 percent of Asians, and 56 percent of Hispanics moved during this period. Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders were found to be as mobile as Hispanics, while those in the Two-or-more race group were slightly more mobile.

Hispanics were more likely to have made intracounty moves, while non-Hispanic Whites were more likely to have made interstate moves.

Among people who moved, non-Hispanic Whites (20.6 percent), although less mobile than other groups, were more likely to have moved to a different state than other racial or Hispanic-origin groups. Hispanics (11.5 percent) were the least likely to have made an interstate move. Conversely, Blacks (62.9 percent) and Hispanics (57.2 percent) were more likely to have made intracounty (short-distance) moves than non-Hispanic Whites (53.1 percent). These differences to some extent reflect differences in characteristics like education, which is positively related to the likelihood of moving long-distances.[6]

Among movers, Asians (26.4 percent) were most likely to have moved to the United States, while many Hispanics (17.3 percent) were also likely to have moved from abroad. Between 1995 and 2000, non-Hispanic Whites (2.7 percent) were least likely to have moved from abroad. These findings are consistent with high proportions of immigrants coming from Asia and Latin America in recent decades.

INTERNAL MIGRATION AND MOVERS FROM ABROAD

Although non-Hispanic Whites were more likely to have moved between states than other groups, 2.3 million Blacks, 2.0 million Hispanics, and 830,000 Asians moved to a different state between 1995 and 2000. Migration is a major factor in explaining changing concentrations of people of different races and Hispanic origin in the United States. The following section examines migration patterns of the non-Hispanic White, Black, Asian, and Hispanic populations. Data on migration by detailed race and Hispanic-origin categories (as seen in Table 1) are available on the Internet at *www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/migration.html.*

[5] For example, see U.S. Census Bureau, 2001, *Geographical Mobility: March 1999 to March 2000*, by Jason Schachter, Current Population Reports P20-538, Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

The estimates in this report are based on responses from a sample of the population. As with all surveys, estimates may vary from the actual values because of sampling variation or other factors. All comparisons made in this report have undergone statistical testing and are significant at the 90-percent confidence level unless otherwise noted.

[6] Ibid.

Table 1.
Type of Move by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2000

(Data based on a sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf)*

Characteristic	Total, 5 years and over	Same residence (nonmovers)	Movers				
			Total	Same county	Different county, same state	Different state	From abroad[1]
NUMBER							
United States	**262,375,152**	**142,027,578**	**120,347,674**	**65,435,013**	**25,327,355**	**22,089,460**	**7,495,846**
White alone	198,544,098	111,545,820	86,998,278	46,420,436	19,785,431	17,231,876	3,560,535
Black or African American alone	31,616,957	16,223,625	15,393,332	9,679,483	2,669,686	2,329,209	714,954
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	2,243,344	1,132,387	1,110,957	594,838	279,239	196,252	40,628
Asian alone	9,520,205	4,374,003	5,146,202	2,136,373	824,565	828,709	1,356,555
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	347,400	155,919	191,581	96,056	30,207	37,203	28,115
Some other race alone	13,802,883	5,809,056	7,993,827	4,671,217	1,076,952	865,261	1,380,397
Two or more races	6,300,265	2,786,768	3,513,497	1,836,610	661,275	600,950	414,662
Hispanic (of any race)	31,569,576	14,047,118	17,522,458	10,030,447	2,453,817	2,010,719	3,027,475
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	183,342,983	104,404,231	78,938,752	41,908,074	18,648,378	16,287,499	2,094,801
PERCENT							
United States	**100.0**	**54.1**	**45.9**	**24.9**	**9.7**	**8.4**	**2.9**
White alone	100.0	56.2	43.8	23.4	10.0	8.7	1.8
Black or African American alone	100.0	51.3	48.7	30.6	8.4	7.4	2.3
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	100.0	50.5	49.5	26.5	12.4	8.7	1.8
Asian alone	100.0	45.9	54.1	22.4	8.7	8.7	14.2
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	100.0	44.9	55.1	27.6	8.7	10.7	8.1
Some other race alone	100.0	42.1	57.9	33.8	7.8	6.3	10.0
Two or more races	100.0	44.2	55.8	29.2	10.5	9.5	6.6
Hispanic (of any race)	100.0	44.5	55.5	31.8	7.8	6.4	9.6
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	56.9	43.1	22.9	10.2	8.9	1.1
PERCENT OF MOVERS							
United States	**(NA)**	**(NA)**	**100.0**	**54.4**	**21.0**	**18.4**	**6.2**
White alone	(NA)	(NA)	100.0	53.4	22.7	19.8	4.1
Black or African American alone	(NA)	(NA)	100.0	62.9	17.3	15.1	4.6
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	(NA)	(NA)	100.0	53.5	25.1	17.7	3.7
Asian alone	(NA)	(NA)	100.0	41.5	16.0	16.1	26.4
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	(NA)	(NA)	100.0	50.1	15.8	19.4	14.7
Some other race alone	(NA)	(NA)	100.0	58.4	13.5	10.8	17.3
Two or more races	(NA)	(NA)	100.0	52.3	18.8	17.1	11.8
Hispanic (of any race)	(NA)	(NA)	100.0	57.2	14.0	11.5	17.3
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	(NA)	(NA)	100.0	53.1	23.6	20.6	2.7

NA Not applicable.

[1]This category includes movers from foreign countries, as well as movers from Puerto Rico, U.S. Island Areas, and U.S. minor outlying islands.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000.

REGIONAL AND DIVISIONAL MIGRATION

The South experienced net inmigration of Blacks; the West had net outmigration of Hispanics to other U.S. regions.

Between 1995 and 2000, more Blacks moved to the South from other parts of the United States than left the South. Black migrants to the South totaled 680,000, and Blacks leaving the region numbered 334,000. These figures mean that for every Black person who left the South, two moved in (see Table 2A). During this same period, the West, Northeast, and Midwest experienced net outmigration of Blacks.

More Hispanics left the West to go to other parts of the United States than moved to the West from elsewhere in the United States between 1995 and 2000. In this 5-year period, 396,000 Hispanics moved from the West to other parts of the United States, and 235,000 Hispanics moved to the West from elsewhere in the United States (see Table 2B). The Northeast also experienced net outmigration of Hispanics during 1995-2000. The South and Midwest recorded net inmigration of Hispanics.

Internal migration redistributed Asians from the Northeast and Midwest to the South. Between 1995 and 2000, Asians moving to the South numbered 165,000 and those leaving for other parts of the United States totaled 120,000. The West had similar numbers of Asians moving to and from the region. The Northeast and Midwest experienced net outmigration of Asians during this period.

As non-Hispanic Whites comprise over two-thirds (69.9 percent) of the total population aged 5 years and over, interregional migration patterns of this group generally reflected patterns of the overall population.[7]

Movers from abroad helped offset net domestic migration loss in many areas.

In terms of population distribution, movers from abroad can have a tremendous impact on an area's racial or ethnic make-up, particularly for Asians and Hispanics, who make up the majority of movers from abroad. Given the nature of census migration data, however, it is often difficult to distinguish between movers from abroad and secondary migration of immigrants. A mover from abroad may move to one location in the United States, then move once or even several times more during the same 5-year period. For example, a Hispanic person living in Georgia in 2000 who reported living abroad in 1995 could have moved to Georgia in 1999 after initially moving to California in 1996. Instead of being counted as a California-to-Georgia domestic migrant, this person would be characterized as having come to Georgia from abroad.

Movers from abroad strongly affected the Northeast. About 488,000 non-Hispanic Whites, 474,000 Hispanics, 336,000 Asians, and 200,000 Blacks moved there from abroad, offsetting the region's domestic net migration loss. Other regions were also affected, as over 1.2 million Hispanics moved to the South, 1.0 million Hispanics moved to the West, and 316,000 Hispanics moved to the Midwest from outside the United States. It is important to keep migration from abroad in mind when interpreting the domestic migration numbers described in this report.

The South experienced the largest net migration gain of non-Hispanic Whites, Blacks, Asians, and Hispanics.

Among the four regions, the South had the highest level of net domestic migration gain (and net migration rates) for non-Hispanic Whites, Blacks, Asians, and Hispanics (see Tables 2A and 2B). Between 1995 and 2000, approximately 1.1 million more non-Hispanic Whites moved into the South than moved away. The South also experienced positive net migration of 347,000 Blacks, 256,000 Hispanics, and 45,000 Asians. Much of this net migration gain was concentrated in the South Atlantic division, in terms of numbers for non-Hispanic Whites (870,000), Blacks (299,000), Hispanics (210,000), and Asians (40,000), and in term of rates for non-Hispanic Whites (27.7), Blacks (31.2), and Asians (49.5).[8] The East South Central division actually had the highest net migration rate (149.8) for Hispanics in the South, but this can be explained partly by the relatively small number of Hispanics in that area in 1995. This net migration rate indicates that the East South Central division gained 150 Hispanics for every 1,000 Hispanics living there in 1995.

[7] For example, see U.S. Census Bureau, 2003, *Domestic Migration Across Regions, Divisions, and States, 1995 to 2000*, by Rachel S. Franklin, Census 2000 Special Reports, CENSR-7, Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

[8] The net migration rate in this report is based on an approximated 1995 population, which is the sum of the respective race or Hispanic origin population in 2000 who reported living in the area in both 1995 and 2000, and those who reported living in that area in 1995 but lived elsewhere in 2000. The net migration rate divides net migration, which is inmigration minus outmigration, by the approximated 1995 population and multiplies the result by 1,000.

Table 2A.

Migration for Regions, Divisions, and States for Non-Hispanic Whites and Blacks: 1995 to 2000

(Data based on a sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf)*

Area	Non-Hispanic White					Black				
	Domestic migration					Domestic migration				
	Inmigrants[1]	Outmigrants[1]	Net	Rate[2]	From abroad[3]	Inmigrants[1]	Outmigrants[1]	Net	Rate[2]	From abroad[3]
Northeast	**1,164,467**	**1,996,103**	**-831,636**	**–22.2**	**487,975**	**136,780**	**369,665**	**-232,885**	**–41.6**	**199,584**
New England	**607,579**	**690,655**	**-83,076**	**–7.6**	**149,374**	**43,251**	**58,064**	**-14,813**	**–23.5**	**33,934**
Maine	100,442	96,109	4,333	3.8	7,768	1,379	2,240	–861	–153.6	715
New Hampshire	149,481	122,870	26,611	24.9	9,682	2,307	3,003	–696	–84.7	721
Vermont	65,339	61,701	3,638	6.7	5,693	875	1,894	-1,019	–290.1	200
Massachusetts	350,626	405,836	-55,210	–11.3	81,980	21,519	28,057	-6,538	–21.9	18,670
Rhode Island	75,223	76,166	–943	–1.2	7,508	5,281	5,170	111	2.9	2,908
Connecticut	196,980	258,485	-61,505	–24.5	36,743	20,296	26,106	-5,810	–21.1	10,720
Middle Atlantic	**924,746**	**1,673,306**	**-748,560**	**–28.2**	**338,601**	**125,263**	**343,335**	**-218,072**	**–43.9**	**165,650**
New York	512,230	999,636	-487,406	–42.8	199,610	79,965	245,331	-165,366	–58.8	111,712
New Jersey	344,265	482,687	-138,422	–26.1	73,438	64,552	99,234	-34,682	–33.2	31,739
Pennsylvania	521,013	643,745	-122,732	–12.5	65,553	62,265	80,289	-18,024	–16.2	22,199
Midwest	**1,814,349**	**2,336,977**	**-522,628**	**–10.6**	**388,827**	**212,076**	**276,090**	**-64,014**	**–10.9**	**100,010**
East North Central	**1,384,189**	**1,833,164**	**-448,975**	**–13.3**	**278,147**	**174,183**	**242,300**	**-68,117**	**–13.9**	**67,431**
Ohio	475,779	591,436	-115,657	–12.8	52,484	59,909	62,222	-2,313	–2.0	15,877
Indiana	356,039	358,679	-2,640	–0.5	26,643	42,957	36,765	6,192	13.8	6,377
Illinois	486,177	731,656	-245,479	–30.4	105,409	72,810	128,048	-55,238	–31.8	25,185
Michigan	353,252	438,455	-85,203	–11.6	70,101	49,237	65,686	-16,449	–12.8	15,474
Wisconsin	276,636	276,632	4	–	23,510	22,096	22,405	–309	–1.2	4,518
West North Central	**912,944**	**986,597**	**-73,653**	**–4.7**	**110,680**	**86,954**	**82,851**	**4,103**	**4.3**	**32,579**
Minnesota	274,634	279,555	-4,921	–1.2	27,845	25,164	16,046	9,118	71.9	14,992
Iowa	182,010	217,529	-35,519	–13.8	16,762	8,207	8,806	–599	–11.5	2,483
Missouri	384,426	351,036	33,390	7.7	31,556	42,217	39,883	2,334	4.2	8,612
North Dakota	53,085	75,427	-22,342	–38.9	4,849	1,328	2,054	–726	–200.9	411
South Dakota	61,286	74,092	-12,806	–20.2	4,258	1,326	1,880	–554	–142.6	683
Nebraska	120,850	142,237	-21,387	–15.1	8,997	8,168	8,582	–414	–6.9	1,967
Kansas	214,200	224,268	-10,068	–4.8	16,413	19,830	24,886	-5,056	–36.3	3,431
South	**3,529,784**	**2,402,821**	**1,126,963**	**18.7**	**676,428**	**680,131**	**333,585**	**346,546**	**20.8**	**340,028**
South Atlantic	**2,818,286**	**1,948,455**	**869,831**	**27.7**	**426,507**	**590,691**	**291,986**	**298,705**	**31.2**	**242,419**
Delaware	71,228	65,533	5,695	10.8	5,102	19,633	10,559	9,074	73.0	3,626
Maryland	292,340	361,289	-68,949	–22.1	43,296	138,544	94,995	43,549	34.1	36,276
District of Columbia	60,242	63,501	-3,259	–22.2	10,212	38,572	72,690	-34,118	–98.3	7,939
Virginia	577,572	555,565	22,007	4.8	71,739	140,733	111,584	29,149	23.8	29,822
West Virginia	124,545	134,537	-9,992	–6.2	4,912	,461	7,069	392	7.6	610
North Carolina	661,619	434,635	226,984	45.0	49,966	142,875	89,504	53,371	35.0	25,027
South Carolina	329,537	225,854	103,683	43.7	20,372	77,555	61,302	16,253	15.2	10,213
Georgia	586,179	442,736	143,443	31.1	56,570	252,237	122,488	129,749	65.7	43,659
Florida	1,403,907	953,688	450,219	48.2	164,338	168,862	117,576	51,286	25.9	85,247
East South Central	**931,704**	**750,153**	**181,551**	**15.2**	**76,154**	**180510**	**154,398**	**26,112**	**8.5**	**32,102**
Kentucky	264,445	237,402	27,043	8.1	20,178	29,599	26,985	2,614	10.0	5,365
Tennessee	451,808	340,956	110,852	27.0	27,470	68,995	49,652	19,343	23.5	9,795
Alabama	237,585	221,246	16,339	5.6	18,593	63,630	56,784	6,846	6.6	10,529
Mississippi	159,417	132,100	27,317	17.2	9,913	51,415	54,106	-2,691	–2.9	6,413
West South Central	**1,170,114**	**1,094,533**	**75,581**	**4.4**	**173,767**	**199,246**	**177,517**	**21,729**	**5.4**	**65,507**
Arkansas	197,119	163,911	33,208	17.2	11,242	25,593	27,785	-2,192	–5.8	3,695
Louisiana	168,513	220,305	-51,792	–19.5	16,323	58,075	76,149	-18,074	–13.6	9,682
Oklahoma	237,165	229,659	7,506	3.1	17,167	27,729	28,046	–317	–1.4	4,887
Texas	890,170	803,511	86,659	8.6	129,035	156,403	114,091	42,312	20.1	47,243
West	**2,027,550**	**1,800,249**	**227,301**	**6.7**	**541,571**	**171,309**	**220,956**	**-49,647**	**–18.0**	**75,332**
Mountain	**1,652,381**	**1,161,580**	**490,801**	**42.9**	**155,042**	**88,890**	**66,090**	**22,800**	**53.8**	**18,316**
Montana	101,168	104,308	-3,140	–4.1	4,951	754	1,189	–435	–178.9	148
Idaho	161,653	128,553	33,100	32.5	9,743	1,292	1,943	–651	–139.2	599
Wyoming	64,650	74,374	-9,724	–23.2	3,406	979	2,004	-1,025	–270.5	190
New Mexico	133,401	154,397	-20,996	–26.8	11,817	6,068	8,792	-2,724	–84.9	1,278
Arizona	610,112	369,507	240,605	85.5	43,286	28,071	19,162	8,909	69.7	5,388
Colorado	503,409	388,356	115,053	40.2	42,990	24,767	25,984	-1,217	–8.6	5,877
Utah	195,985	185,542	10,443	6.1	23,249	3,641	3,144	497	39.3	1,286
Nevada	303,920	178,460	125,460	115.2	15,600	31,356	11,910	19,446	197.2	3,550
Pacific	**1,384,359**	**1,647,859**	**-263,500**	**–11.7**	**386,529**	**127,671**	**200,118**	**-72,447**	**–31.1**	**57,016**
Washington	469,316	426,963	42,353	9.9	73,182	29,843	28,981	862	5.3	7,838
Oregon	324,659	271,011	53,648	20.5	27,904	7,551	7,405	146	3.2	2,131
California	1,003,615	1,302,897	-299,282	–19.9	269,407	98,713	161,893	-63,180	–30.4	44,243
Alaska	71,792	98,569	-26,777	–64.1	6,068	5,999	9,071	-3,072	–140.1	1,164
Hawaii	76,455	109,897	-33,442	–116.3	9,968	10,576	17,779	-7,203	–293.1	1,640

– Represents zero or rounds to zero.

[1]Values for in- and outmigrants for regions, divisions, and states were calculated independently. Thus, within a region, numbers for states do not sum to the number for each division, which in turn do not sum to the number for the region.

[2]The net migration rate in this report is based on an approximated 1995 population, which is the sum of the respective race or Hispanic origin population in 2000 who reported living in the area in both 1995 and 2000, and those who reported living in that area in 1995 but lived elsewhere in 2000. The net migration rate divides net migration, which is inmigration minus outmigration, by the approximated 1995 population and multiplies the result by 1,000.

[3]This category includes movers from foreign countries, as well as movers from Puerto Rico, U.S. Island Areas, and U.S. minor outlying islands.

Note: A negative value for net migration or the net migration rate is indicative of net outmigration, meaning that more migrants left an area than entered it. Positive numbers reflect net inmigration to an area.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000.

Table 2B.

Migration for Regions, Divisions, and States for Asians and Hispanics: 1995 to 2000

(Data based on a sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf)*

Area	Asian					Hispanic				
	Domestic migration					Domestic migration				
	Inmigrants[1]	Outmigrants[1]	Net	Rate[2]	From abroad[3]	Inmigrants[1]	Outmigrants[1]	Net	Rate[2]	From abroad[3]
Northeast	**92,601**	**131,108**	**-38,507**	**–23.0**	**335,649**	**105,187**	**256,229**	**-151,042**	**–34.0**	**473,590**
New England	**45,528**	**40,041**	**5,487**	**19.9**	**63,683**	**64,582**	**53,491**	**11,091**	**16.5**	**98,989**
Maine	1,308	1,579	–271	–41.0	1,204	2,378	2,200	178	23.1	352
New Hampshire	3,293	3,087	206	19.2	3,260	4,538	3,175	1,363	96.0	2,082
Vermont	675	1,323	–648	–162.2	982	,410	1,442	–32	–6.9	277
Massachusetts	31,219	25,204	6,015	34.4	40,238	32,817	30,557	2,260	6.8	48,767
Rhode Island	3,745	3,628	117	6.0	2,531	10,293	6,513	3,780	58.1	11,525
Connecticut	12,942	12,874	68	1.1	15,468	25,505	21,963	3,542	14.3	35,986
Middle Atlantic	**76,447**	**120,441**	**-43,994**	**–31.5**	**271,966**	**91,865**	**253,998**	**-162,133**	**–43.0**	**374,601**
New York	49,754	100,280	-50,526	–57.8	156,671	67,273	225,429	-158,156	–62.0	223,033
New Jersey	51,380	43,877	7,503	20.9	78,315	64,410	79,132	-14,722	–16.0	116,588
Pennsylvania	28,548	29,519	–971	–5.9	36,980	44,410	33,665	10,745	35.4	34,980
Midwest	**90,841**	**100,558**	**-9,717**	**–10.9**	**205,237**	**220,502**	**164,169**	**56,333**	**23.9**	**316,424**
East North Central	**70,558**	**80,011**	**-9,453**	**–14.3**	**155,839**	**136,862**	**126,736**	**10,126**	**5.3**	**240,659**
Ohio	16,081	19,450	-3,369	–34.6	28,379	24,158	19,045	5,113	30.6	17,165
Indiana	10,199	10,744	–545	–13.6	13,547	32,050	15,228	16,822	118.7	26,304
Illinois	34,594	39,612	-5,018	–15.0	66,159	58,804	88,724	-29,920	–24.2	146,253
Michigan	18,848	18,788	60	0.5	36,534	33,305	22,944	10,361	42.1	27,600
Wisconsin	10,685	11,266	–581	–9.0	11,220	20,609	12,859	7,750	57.1	23,337
West North Central	**36,905**	**37,169**	**–264**	**–1.1**	**49,398**	**100,677**	**54,470**	**46,207**	**106.7**	**75,765**
Minnesota	17,443	10,188	7,255	71.3	16,677	26,137	11,405	14,732	165.6	19,424
Iowa	4,570	7,074	-2,504	–89.0	6,619	15,417	9,333	6,084	112.7	10,068
Missouri	9,618	10,990	-1,372	–29.5	10,775	23,362	14,474	8,888	109.4	12,569
North Dakota	529	1,502	–973	–300.1	879	1,921	2,254	–333	–50.2	389
South Dakota	892	1,195	–303	–83.4	913	2,869	2,009	860	112.3	529
Nebraska	3,053	3,756	–703	–46.0	4,942	17,149	10,102	7,047	112.1	11,301
Kansas	6,237	7,901	-1,664	–48.4	8,593	26,333	17,404	8,929	67.9	21,485
South	**165,229**	**120,051**	**45,178**	**31.9**	**303,806**	**548,330**	**292,235**	**256,095**	**28.7**	**1,215,592**
South Atlantic	**120,849**	**80,997**	**39,852**	**49.5**	**172,204**	**387,918**	**177,490**	**210,428**	**70.5**	**668,943**
Delaware	3,169	3,007	162	14.3	3,367	5,514	3,323	2,191	84.4	4,801
Maryland	23,927	23,929	–2	–	31,674	29,000	22,436	6,564	39.2	30,178
District of Columbia	4,517	5,981	-1,464	–122.7	3,592	6,870	12,071	-5,201	–133.3	7,239
Virginia	31,240	24,423	6,817	35.7	41,995	51,761	36,818	14,943	65.7	51,284
West Virginia	1,745	2,541	–796	–102.7	1,874	2,368	2,386	–18	–1.8	577
North Carolina	24,797	13,236	11,561	159.3	18,364	71,268	30,197	41,071	218.3	99,018
South Carolina	7,382	6,218	1,164	43.3	5,965	21,108	10,323	10,785	212.2	21,418
Georgia	29,085	14,769	14,316	123.8	29,731	78,567	30,954	47,613	208.9	105,951
Florida	34,707	26,613	8,094	39.6	35,642	221,534	129,054	92,480	45.2	348,477
East South Central	**20,439**	**23,855**	**-3,416**	**–34.5**	**25,659**	**57,584**	**31,832**	**25,752**	**149.8**	**56,567**
Kentucky	5,108	5,576	–468	–23.5	7,339	12,288	8,609	3,679	105.5	11,234
Tennessee	9,219	9,046	173	4.4	10,282	26,447	12,395	14,052	217.0	26,969
Alabama	4,525	6,938	-2,413	–98.9	5,715	14,039	8,254	5,785	124.8	12,281
Mississippi	3,460	4,168	–708	–47.4	2,323	7,857	5,621	2,236	86.2	6,083
West South Central	**62,018**	**53,276**	**8,742**	**17.0**	**105,943**	**251,002**	**231,087**	**19,915**	**3.4**	**490,082**
Arkansas	2,831	3,430	–599	–40.2	3,459	18,924	8,170	10,754	216.2	14,143
Louisiana	6,601	9,898	-3,297	–68.5	6,602	14,094	14,804	–710	–7.7	7,693
Oklahoma	5,281	8,005	-2,724	–75.2	9,161	27,106	17,504	9,602	77.1	20,795
Texas	56,139	40,777	15,362	37.1	86,721	224,082	223,813	269	–	447,451
West	**142,245**	**139,199**	**3,046**	**0.7**	**511,863**	**234,508**	**395,894**	**-161,386**	**–12.6**	**1,021,869**
Mountain	**61,706**	**36,187**	**25,519**	**103.3**	**52,005**	**313,572**	**148,723**	**164,849**	**61.0**	**283,047**
Montana	655	1,240	–585	–147.2	721	3,411	3,734	–323	–20.0	444
Idaho	1,706	2,072	–366	–40.2	1,917	11,808	11,620	188	2.3	7,758
Wyoming	526	984	–458	–158.9	384	3,965	5,247	-1,282	–45.8	1,087
New Mexico	3,376	4,671	-1,295	–82.6	2,430	48,173	52,702	-4,529	–6.7	21,210
Arizona	16,297	10,578	5,719	89.1	15,138	113,081	57,611	55,470	56.9	113,527
Colorado	15,210	9,917	5,293	78.9	14,255	80,517	40,791	39,726	72.3	66,483
Utah	4,627	5,408	–781	–27.5	6,500	27,947	13,998	13,949	107.4	29,780
Nevada	23,868	5,876	17,992	323.1	10,660	87,917	26,267	61,650	255.3	42,758
Pacific	**134,617**	**157,090**	**-22,473**	**–5.7**	**459,858**	**178,065**	**504,300**	**-326,235**	**–32.3**	**738,822**
Washington	34,463	22,015	12,448	50.3	41,355	52,759	40,307	12,452	37.8	40,347
Oregon	12,916	9,483	3,433	46.3	14,467	35,819	22,250	13,569	71.7	34,399
California	127,384	151,864	-24,480	–7.9	377,408	160,374	505,947	-345,573	–36.5	660,076
Alaska	4,685	3,593	1,092	54.7	2,782	5,794	6,754	–960	–43.9	1,546
Hawaii	13,650	28,616	-14,966	–31.5	23,846	11,179	16,902	-5,723	–71.4	2,454

– Represents zero or rounds to zero.

[1]Values for in- and outmigrants for regions, divisions, and states were calculated independently. Thus, within a region, numbers for states do not sum to the number for each division, which in turn do not sum to the number for the region.

[2]The net migration rate in this report is based on an approximated 1995 population, which is the sum of the respective race or Hispanic origin population in 2000 who reported living in the area in both 1995 and 2000, and those who reported living in that area in 1995 but lived elsewhere in 2000. The net migration rate divides net migration, which is inmigration minus outmigration, by the approximated 1995 population and multiplies the result by 1,000.

[3]This category includes movers from foreign countries, as well as movers from Puerto Rico, U.S. Island Areas, and U.S. minor outlying islands.

Note: A negative value for net migration or the net migration rate is indicative of net outmigration, meaning that more migrants left an area than entered it. Positive numbers reflect net inmigration to an area.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000.

What were the characteristics of Blacks who moved to the South?

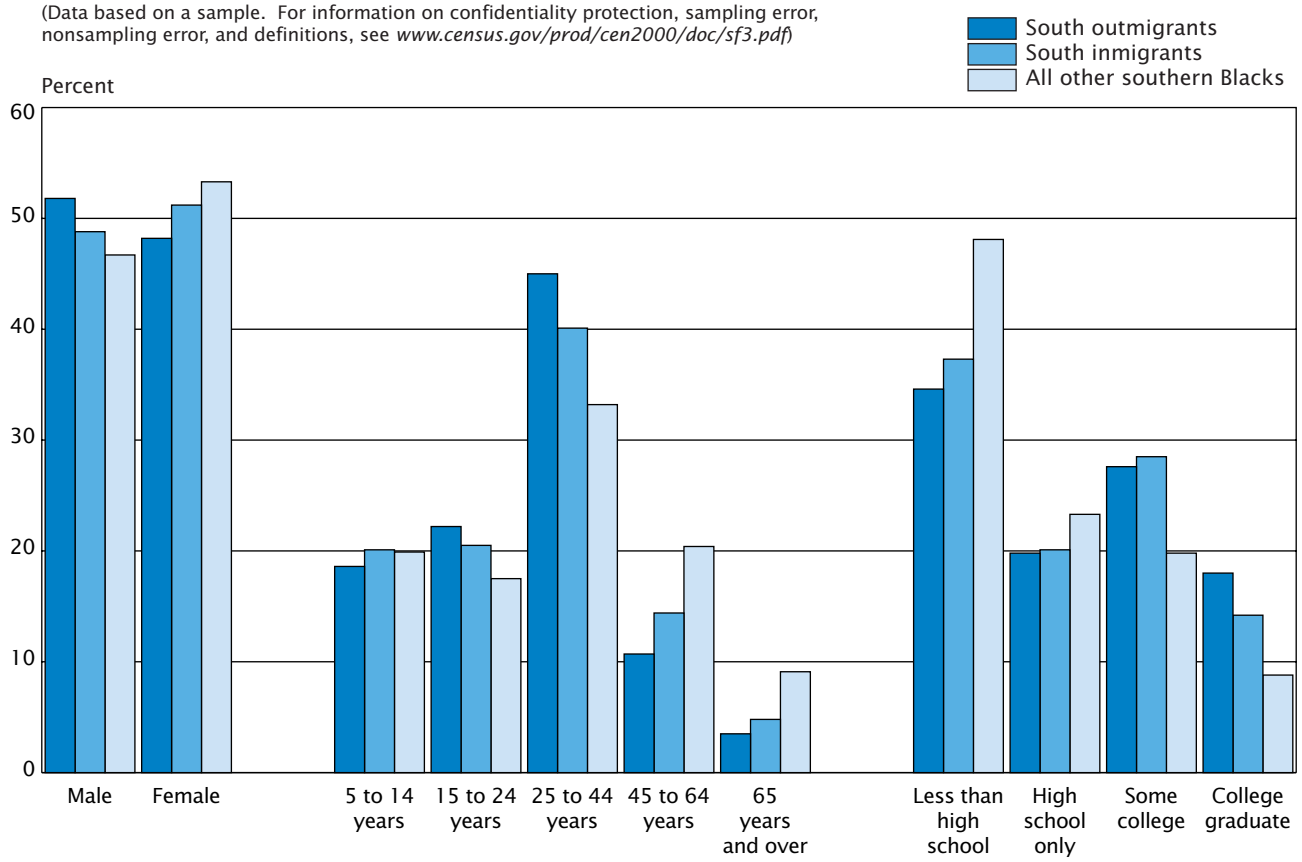
According to Census 2000, more than half of the U.S. national Black population 5 years and over lived in the South. Contributing to this number was the net domestic inmigration of over 300,000 Blacks to the South between 1995 and 2000. What were the characteristics of these Black migrants? For one thing, Black inmigrants to the South had more education than southern Blacks who did not leave the region between 1995 and 2000. However, while 97,000 Blacks with college degrees moved to the South from other regions, 60,000 college educated Blacks moved away. So, while the South did gain many Blacks with higher educational attainment, they also gained many more with lower educational attainment. For instance, 137,000 Black migrants to the South had only a high school education, but only 66,000 outmigrants had this level of education.

Figure 1 shows the percentage age, sex, and education distribution of Blacks who migrated to the South, those who migrated away from the South, and those who did not leave the South between 1995 and 2000. In terms of percentages, Blacks who left the South were more likely to be college educated, male, and 25-44 years of age than those who moved into the South. Still, Black migrants to the South were more likely to be younger and more highly educated than Black noninterregional migrants. That Black inmigrants to the South tended to be older than Blacks who left the South could suggest some degree of return migration, with Blacks who left the South at younger ages now returning at older ages.

Figure 1.

Blacks Who Moved To the South, Moved From the South, or Lived in the South in 1995 and 2000, by Sex, Age, and Education

(Data based on a sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf*)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000.

The Northeast experienced a net migration loss of non-Hispanic Whites, Blacks, Asians, and Hispanics.

The Northeast experienced net domestic migration loss of all four race/Hispanic-origin groups and had the highest net outmigration rates of all four regions (22.2 for non-Hispanic Whites, 41.6 for Blacks, 23.0 for Asians, and 34.0 for Hispanics).[9] This means, in the case of non-Hispanic Whites, that the Northeast lost about 22 non-Hispanic Whites through migration for every 1,000 living in the region in 1995. In numerical terms, between 1995 and 2000, the Northeast had a net migration loss (from domestic sources) of 832,000 non-Hispanic Whites, 233,000 Blacks, 151,000 Hispanics, and 39,000 Asians. The majority of net outmigration from the Northeast left the Middle Atlantic division rather than New England. In fact, New England had positive net migration gain (from domestic sources) of both Hispanics (11,000) and Asians (5,000). It should also be noted that the net domestic migration loss of Hispanics (162,000) and Asians (44,000) from the Middle Atlantic division was offset by the arrival of Hispanics (375,000 — many from Puerto Rico) and Asians (272,000) from abroad.

The Midwest experienced a net migration gain of Hispanics, but had a net migration loss for all other groups.

The Midwest experienced a net domestic migration loss of non-Hispanic Whites (523,000), Blacks (64,000), and Asians (10,000), though these losses were smaller than those in the Northeast. However, the Midwest did have a positive net migration of Hispanics (56,000), which offset a small portion of the net migration loss of the other three groups. The Hispanic net migration rate in the Midwest was 23.9, meaning that the Midwest gained about 24 Hispanics through migration for every 1,000 Hispanics living there in 1995.

The loss of non-Hispanic Whites, Asians, and Blacks was much greater in the East North Central division than in the West North Central division (see Tables 2A and 2B). Similarly, the West North Central division had a net migration gain of over 46,000 Hispanics, while the East North Central division's net gain of Hispanics was only 10,000. The West North Central division also had a net migration gain of 4,000 Blacks. It is important to remember that the Midwest gained over 300,000 Hispanics from abroad during this same period, some of whom might have been domestic inmigrants who moved to the Midwest after initially arriving at some other region in the United States. The majority of these Hispanic movers from abroad went to the East North Central Division (particularly Illinois).

The West's net migration gain was concentrated in the Mountain division.

The West experienced a net domestic migration gain of 227,000 non-Hispanic Whites, but had a net migration loss of 50,000 Blacks and 161,000 Hispanics. The region's net migration rate was highest for non-Hispanic Whites (6.7) and lowest for Blacks (-18.0). Net migration gain in the West was concentrated in the Mountain division. In fact, the Mountain division had positive net migration of non-Hispanic Whites, Asians, Blacks, and Hispanics, while the Pacific division had negative net migration for all four groups. Again, most of the net domestic outmigration of Asians and Hispanics from the Pacific division was more than offset by movers from abroad. While the Pacific division had a net domestic migration loss of 22,000 Asians and 326,000 Hispanics, it gained 460,000 Asians and 739,000 Hispanics from abroad.

STATE-TO-STATE MIGRATION

The above analysis for regions and divisions can be extended to states. Among states, Florida had the largest net domestic migration gain of non-Hispanic Whites and Hispanics; Georgia had the highest net migration gain of Blacks; and Nevada, Texas, and Georgia had high net migration gains of Asians. In terms of net migration rates, Nevada had high rates for each of these groups.

Florida had the largest net migration gain of non-Hispanic Whites.

Florida experienced the largest net migration gain (450,000) of non-Hispanic Whites from other states, followed by Arizona and North Carolina. Nevada had the highest net migration rate for non-Hispanic Whites at 115.2, followed by Arizona (85.5). Finally, California (269,000) had the largest number of non-Hispanic White movers from abroad, followed by New York (200,000).

Georgia had the largest net migration gain of Blacks.

Black domestic migration patterns were somewhat different from those of non-Hispanic Whites, as the state with the largest net migration gain of Blacks was Georgia (130,000), followed by North Carolina (53,000), Florida (51,000), Maryland (44,000), and Texas (42,000).[10] In terms of net

[9] The estimated difference between non-Hispanic Whites and Asians was not statistically significant.

[10] The estimates for North Carolina and Florida were not statistically different.

Characteristics of Hispanics moving to and away from the Midwest.

As described earlier, both the South and the Midwest saw large increases in their Hispanic populations due to migration (both internal and international). While the South also experienced net migration gains of non-Hispanic Whites, Blacks, and Asians, the Midwest differed in that it had a net migration gain only of Hispanics. Did Hispanics moving to the Midwest differ from those living in the rest of the United States? Table 3 details the age, sex, nativity, and more detailed origin of Hispanic migrants who moved to and away from the Midwest, as well as the total U.S. Hispanic population 5 years and over.

Hispanic migrants to and from the Midwest were more likely to be male than the overall Hispanic population, as were Hispanics who moved from abroad. Among domestic Hispanic migrants, those who moved to the Midwest were more likely to be male than those who left the Midwest. In contrast, Hispanic migrants from the Midwest were somewhat older than Hispanic migrants to the Midwest. Hispanic outmigrants from the Midwest were more likely to be natives than domestic inmigrants, while these domestic inmigrants to the Midwest were as likely as the overall Hispanic population to be foreign born. Finally, both Hispanic movers from abroad and domestic migrants to the Midwest were more likely to be of Mexican origin than the overall U.S. Hispanic population. To summarize, Hispanics moving to the Midwest differed somewhat from the overall Hispanic population, being younger and more likely to be male and of Mexican descent, but these differences were not great.

Table 3.
Characteristics of Hispanic Migrants To and From the Midwest: 1995 to 2000

(Data based on a sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf)*

Characteristic	U.S. Hispanics, aged 5 and over	Midwest inmigrants	Midwest outmigrants	From abroad to Midwest[1]
Total	**31,569,576**	**220,502**	**164,169**	**316,424**
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION				
Sex				
Male	51.3	55.9	54.1	58.7
Female	48.8	44.1	45.9	41.3
Age				
5 to 14 years	21.6	22.4	20.6	14.2
15 to 24 years	20.5	23.5	22.0	38.1
25 to 44 years	37.2	44.9	43.5	39.6
45 to 64 years	15.2	8.2	10.7	6.9
65 years and over	5.4	1.1	3.2	1.4
Nativity				
Native	55.8	54.7	65.9	12.6
Foreign born	44.2	45.3	34.1	87.4
Hispanic or Latino Origin				
Mexican	58.6	66.5	59.2	76.9
Central American	5.3	5.6	3.6	4.8
South American	4.3	2.9	4.6	5.0
Puerto Rican	9.8	7.6	12.4	5.8
Cuban	3.8	2.0	3.3	0.9
Dominican	2.3	1.0	0.8	0.5
Other	15.9	14.4	16.1	6.2

[1]This category includes movers from foreign countries, as well as movers from Puerto Rico, U.S. Island Areas, and U.S. minor outlying islands.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000.

migration rates, Nevada had the highest net migration rate of Blacks at 197.2, while Delaware, Minnesota, Arizona, and Georgia also had high rates. New York (112,000) and Florida (85,000) had the largest number of Black movers from abroad, perhaps due to Caribbean and African immigrant destination choices.

Nevada had a large net migration gain of Asians.

Nevada (18,000), Texas (15,000), and Georgia (14,000) recorded large net migration gains of Asians.[11] In terms of rates, Nevada had by far the highest net migration rate for Asians at 323.1, followed by North Carolina (159.3) and Georgia (123.8).[12] California (377,000) and New York (157,000) were the top destination states of Asian movers from abroad.

[11] The estimates for Nevada, Texas, and Georgia were not statistically different.

[12] The estimates for North Carolina and Georgia, and for Georgia and Arizona were not statistically different.

Florida had the largest net domestic migration gain of Hispanics.

The states with the largest net domestic migration gains of Hispanics were similar to those for the race groups. Florida had the highest net migration gain of Hispanics (92,000), followed by Nevada, Arizona, and Georgia. High net migration rates (about 200 or more) of Hispanics were found in Nevada, North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, South Carolina, and Georgia. While rates were not as high as in the southern states listed above, Hispanic net migration rates were also high (about 100 or more) in the midwestern states of Minnesota, Indiana, Nebraska, South Dakota, Iowa, and Missouri, suggesting rapid growth in those areas as well (see previous text box). It should be kept in mind that migration rates are often influenced by low population totals (in this case Hispanics) in those areas in 1995, as rates are particularly sensitive to low population bases.

The top six states in terms of the number of Hispanic movers from abroad mirrored the six immigration gateway states.[13] California was first with 660,000, followed by Texas (447,000), Florida (348,000), New York (223,000), Illinois (146,000), and New Jersey (117,000).[14]

New York and California had the highest net migration loss of all four race/Hispanic origin groups.

New York, California, and Illinois were the largest exporters of migrants among all four race/Hispanic origin groups. New York had the largest net migration loss of non-Hispanic Whites (487,000), Blacks (165,000), and Asians (51,000), and also had the second-largest loss of Hispanics (158,000).[15] California had the largest net migration loss of Hispanics (346,000), and the second-largest loss of non-Hispanic Whites (299,000) and Asians (24,000). Illinois had the third-largest loss of non-Hispanic Whites (245,000) and Hispanics (30,000). California (63,000) and Illinois (55,000) also had high net outmigration of Blacks.[16] As described earlier, much of this outmigration was moderated by large numbers of movers from abroad to these states.

Net outmigration rates varied by race and Hispanic origin.

Hawaii (116.3) had the highest net outmigration rate for non-Hispanic Whites, followed by Alaska (64.1) and New York (42.8).[17] Some of the highest net outmigration rates of Blacks were found in Hawaii (293.1), Vermont (290.1), and Wyoming (270.5).[18] North Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming had high net outmigration rates of Asians. One of the highest Hispanic net outmigration rates was experienced by the District of Columbia (133.3), while Hawaii and New York also had high rates. The rates for Blacks and Asians probably reflect low Black and Asian 1995 population totals, as rates are sensitive to low population bases.

Native Hawaiians moved to Nevada.

Of note was the extremely high state-level net migration rate (563.1) of Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders to Nevada. This means that Nevada gained 563 Native Hawaiians for every 1,000 Native Hawaiians living there in 1995. In addition, Nevada's net migration gain of 2,400 Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders was among the highest of all states, with only Washington being similar. In contrast, Hawaii and California had the largest net migration loss of Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islanders (-7,000 and -4,000, respectively). When examining state origins of Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander migrants to Nevada, the largest flows came from Hawaii (1,600) and California (1,000).[19] Hawaii's economic downturn in the 1990s, combined with Nevada's rapid economic growth, may help explain this migration from Hawaii to Nevada.

STATE-TO-STATE MIGRATION FLOWS

Where did migrants to the top gaining states originate? What were the destinations of migrants from the top losing states? State-to-state migration flows illustrate the geographic origin of the gain

[13] For more discussion on "immigrant gateway states" and their effect on domestic migration patterns, see U.S. Census Bureau, 2003, *Migration of Natives and the Foreign Born: 1995 to 2000*, by Marc J. Perry and Jason P. Schachter, Census 2000 Special Reports, CENSR-11, Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

[14] The estimates for New Jersey and Arizona were not statistically different.

[15] The estimates for Blacks and Hispanics were not statistically different.

[16] The estimates for California and Illinois were not statistically different.

[17] The estimates for New York, North Dakota, and the District of Columbia were not statistically different.

[18] The estimates for Hawaii, Vermont, and Wyoming, and several other states were not statistically different.

[19] The estimates for Hawaii and California were not statistically different.

What were the origins of Asians moving from Louisiana to Texas?

About 3,000 Asians moved from Louisiana to Texas. Disaggregating this migration flow by place of birth gives a clearer picture of the types of Asians who made this move. Figure 2 shows that a large percentage of Asian migrants who moved from Louisiana to Texas were born in Vietnam, as well as in India, Louisiana (perhaps the children of Asian immigrants), and China. These results illustrate the diversity among the Asian population and, in this case, of Asian migrants moving from Louisiana to Texas.

or loss for a particular state.[20] The following section describes some of the largest inmigration and outmigration flows, by race and Hispanic origin, for states with the largest net migration gains or losses of those populations.

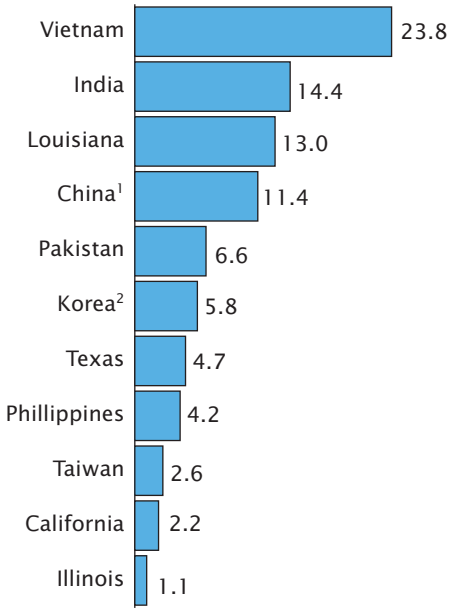
Many non-Hispanic Whites moved from New York to Florida, and from California to nearby western states.

As detailed earlier, the two states with the largest net domestic migration gain of non-Hispanic Whites were Florida and Arizona. The largest inmigration flows of non-Hispanic Whites to Florida came from New York (190,000), while the largest inmigration flows to Arizona of this group came from California (109,000) and Illinois (39,000). California and New York had the largest net migration loss of non-Hispanic Whites. The largest outmigration flows of non-Hispanic Whites from New York went to Florida (190,000) and the adjacent states of New Jersey (115,000) and Pennsylvania (73,000). The largest numbers of non-Hispanic White outmigrants from California moved to the western states of Arizona (109,000), Nevada (105,000), Washington (102,000), and Oregon (98,000).[21]

[20] Tables with complete state-to-state migration flows of the White, Black, Asian, and Hispanic populations are available on the Census Bureau's Web site at *www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/migration.html.*

Figure 2.
Place of Birth of Asian Louisiana-to-Texas Migrants: 1995 to 2000

(Only sources accounting for greater than one percent shown. Data based on a sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf*)



[1] Excludes migrants born in Hong Kong, Taiwan, or Macau.
[2] Includes migrants born in South Korea and North Korea.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000.

The destinations of outmigration flows from California were more geographically dispersed for Blacks than for non-Hispanic Whites.

As with non-Hispanic Whites, New York and California had large net migration losses of Blacks. New York's largest Black outmigration flows were to Florida (40,000), Georgia (28,000), New Jersey (26,000), and North Carolina (24,000).[22] Outmigration patterns of Blacks who left California were more geographically dispersed than those of non-Hispanic Whites, as the largest numbers moved to Texas (18,000), followed by Georgia and Nevada (14,000 each). States with large net migration gains of Blacks were Georgia and North Carolina. The largest number of Black inmigrants to Georgia came from Florida (32,000) and New York (28,000). Among Black inmigrants to North Carolina, the largest flows came from New York

[21] The estimates for Arizona and Nevada, for Nevada and Washington, and for Washington and Oregon were not statistically different.
[22] The estimates for Georgia and New Jersey, and for New Jersey and North Carolina were not statistically different.

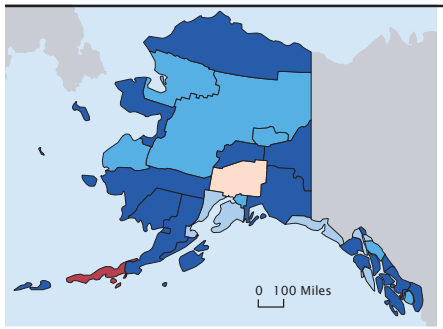
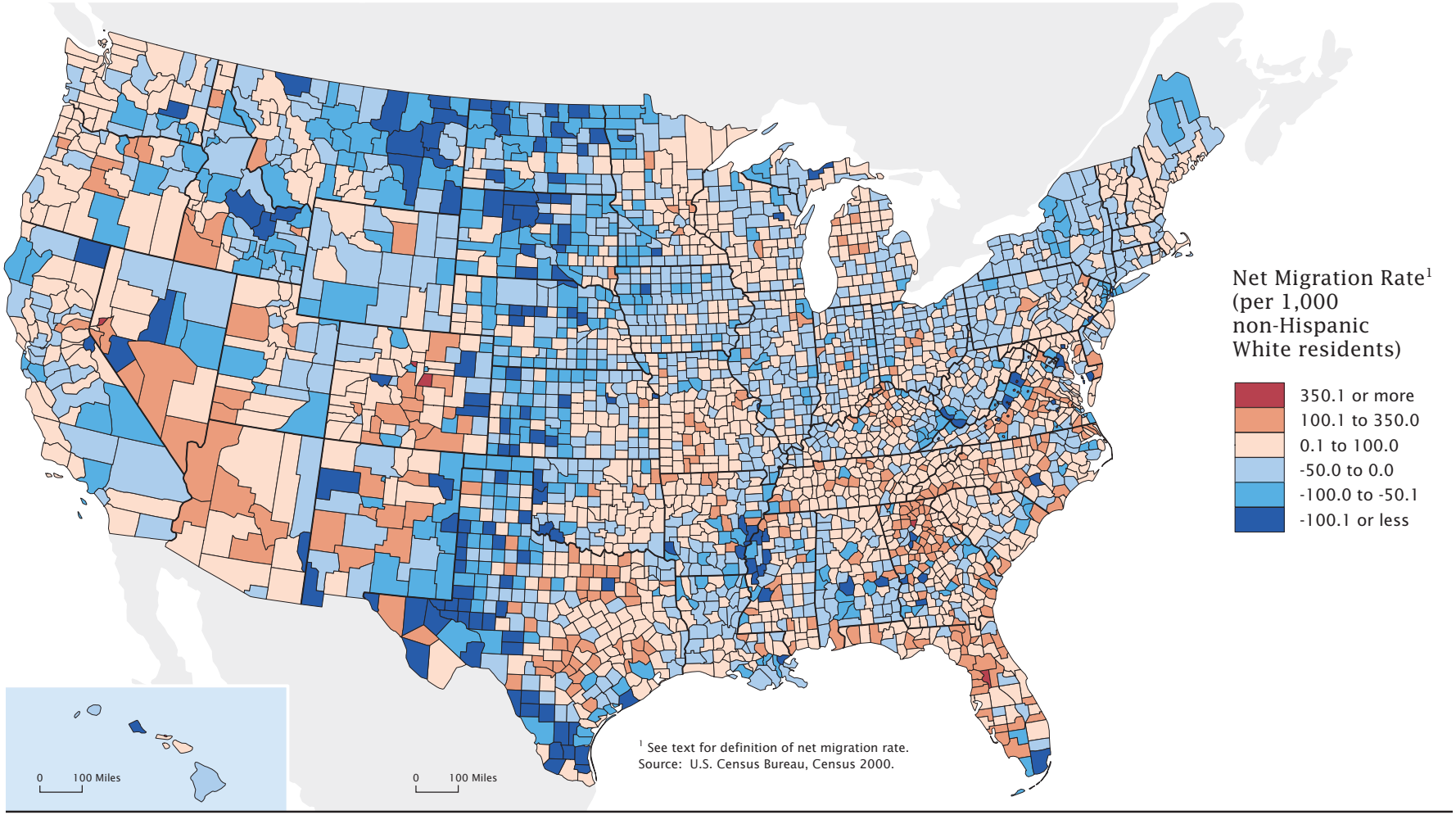


Figure 3.

Net Migration Rates for Non-Hispanic Whites: 1995 to 2000

(Data based on a sample. For more information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf*)



[1] See text for definition of net migration rate.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000.

(24,000), Virginia (15,000), and South Carolina (14,000).[23]

Many Asian migrants to Nevada and Texas came from California.

States with large net migration gains of Asians were Nevada and Texas. The bulk of Asian inmigrants to Nevada came from California (13,000) and Hawaii (3,000), while many of Texas' Asian inmigrants came from California (12,000), as well as states like New York, Illinois, and Louisiana (see text box 6). New York and California had the largest net migration loss of Asians. The largest flows of Asians out of New York went to New Jersey (25,000), followed by California (14,000). California's three largest Asian outmigration streams were to Nevada (13,000), Texas (12,000), and Washington (12,000), two of which (Nevada and Texas) were the same as for Blacks.[24]

Hispanic state-to-state migration patterns showed many immigrant gateway states to be top origins for domestic migration.

Florida and Nevada experienced large net migration gains of Hispanics between 1995 and 2000. Large Hispanic inmigration flows to Florida came from fellow gateway states like New York (68,000), New Jersey (27,000), and California (22,000). Similarly, the vast majority of Hispanics who moved to Nevada came from California (61,000), while many also came from Texas (5,000), and Arizona (4,000).[25] California and New York had the largest net migration loss of Hispanics. The largest Hispanic outmigration flows from California went to Texas (62,000), Nevada (61,000), and Arizona (60,000).[26] From New York, the largest outflows were to Florida (68,000), New Jersey (38,000), and Pennsylvania (17,000).

COUNTY-LEVEL MIGRATION

This section looks at county-level migration by race and Hispanic origin. Figures 3 through 5 depict county-level net migration rates for non-Hispanic Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics, respectively, providing greater geographic detail regarding the results described earlier.[27] At this scale, events like military base closings and the openings and closings of retirement homes and prisons can have substantial effects on migration patterns (especially net migration rates) for counties with small populations of particular groups.

County-level migration patterns of non-Hispanic Whites displayed patterns of continued suburbanization.

County-level migration patterns of non-Hispanic Whites confirm migration gains in the South and the West and losses in the Midwest and the Northeast. However, even within states located in these regions there were variations. For example, counties in the central and eastern parts of Texas gained migrants, while the western portion of the state experienced net losses. Also, the net migration gain of non-Hispanic Whites in north Texas counties surrounding Dallas County fits classic suburbanization patterns. Another example of suburbanization was in the Chicago area, as inner counties had net migration losses of non-Hispanic Whites, while surrounding counties had net migration gains of this group.

Among counties nationwide, the largest gains of non-Hispanic Whites were in Maricopa County, AZ (147,000) and Clark County, NV (102,000), in the Phoenix and Las Vegas metropolitan areas, respectively. In juxtaposition, counties with large urban centers like Cook County, IL —Chicago (233,000), Los Angeles County, CA —Los Angeles (181,000), and Dallas County, TX —Dallas (104,000) had the largest losses of non-Hispanic Whites. In terms of net migration rates, among counties with a population of at least 5,000 non-Hispanic Whites in 2000, counties like Douglas County, CO (suburban Denver) (488.8), Sumter County, FL (456.4), and Forsyth County, GA (suburban Atlanta) (451.2) had high net inmigration rates, while St. Louis City, MO (322.5) and Chattahoochee County, GA (302.2) had high net outmigration rates.[28]

Many southern counties showed modest net migration gain or losses of Blacks

In general, county-level migration patterns of Blacks were similar to those of non-Hispanic Whites, but reflected greater variation in the Midwest, primarily due to the low number of Blacks living in some counties in that region. Although the South as a whole experienced net inmigration of Blacks between 1995 and 2000 (particularly in the interior of states along the eastern seaboard), many parts of the region had moderate rates of net outmigration of Blacks (see Figure 4). Relatively few southern counties had relatively high net outmigration

[23] The estimates for Virginia and South Carolina were not statistically different.

[24] The estimates for Nevada, Texas, and Washington were not statistically different.

[25] The estimates for Texas and Arizona were not statistically different.

[26] The estimates for Texas, Nevada, and Arizona were not statistically different.

[27] County-level migration data for Asians are not presented because of the high number of counties with very small Asian populations.

[28] The estimates for Douglas County, Sumter County, and Forsyth County, and for St Louis City and Chattahoochee County were not statistically different.

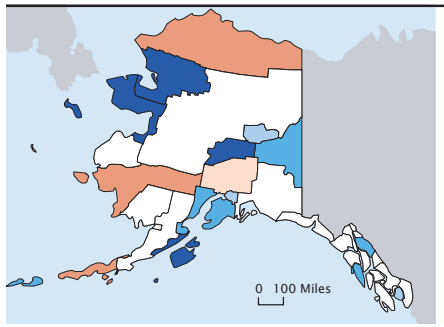


Figure 4.

Net Migration Rates for Blacks: 1995 to 2000

(Data based on a sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf*)

Net Migration Rate[1]
(per 1,000 Black residents)

- 2,200.1 or more
- 300.1 to 2,200.0
- 0.1 to 300.0
- -150.0 to 0.0
- -500.0 to -150.1
- -500.1 or less
- Fewer than 15 Black people, 5 years or over in 2000, lived in county in 1995 or in 2000.

0 100 Miles

0 100 Miles

[1] See text for definition of net migration rate.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000.

rates of Blacks, partly due to the large proportion of Blacks already living in the South. Many counties that experienced high net outmigration rates of Blacks were concentrated in western parts of Texas, and in parts of Appalachia and the Midwest.

Nationally, in terms of individual county net migration gain, St. Louis County, MO, Baltimore County, MD, and Claymore County, GA (around 31,000 each) had large net gains of Blacks. Counties with the greatest volume of net migration loss were Kings County, NY (78,000), Cook County, IL (70,000), and Los Angeles County, CA (47,000). These counties encompassed considerable parts of New York City, Chicago, and Los Angeles, respectively.

Net inmigration of Hispanics extended across extensive parts of the South and Midwest.

Many counties in the South and Midwest experienced moderate to high rates of net inmigration of Hispanics (see Figure 5). These data exclude movers from outside the United States, so the extensive gains of Hispanics in the South and Midwest represent population exchanges with other parts of the United States.

Areas with net outmigration of Hispanics were areas where Hispanic immigrants traditionally settle. Many counties along the U.S.-Mexico border experienced net outmigration of Hispanics (excluding movement of people who lived outside the United States in 1995). Other parts of Texas and many counties in New Mexico and along the California coast also experienced net outmigration of Hispanics to other parts of the United States. Quite clearly, Figure 5 depicts a redistribution of Hispanics from traditional areas of residence in the southwest to a wider variety of locations, especially in the South and Midwest.

Counties with the largest net migration gain of Hispanics were similar to those which gained non-Hispanic Whites, and included Clark County, NV (56,000), Maricopa County, AZ (47,000), and Broward County, FL (41,000).[29] As before, these numbers exclude movers from outside the United States. Conversely, counties with the greatest net migration loss of Hispanics were Los Angeles County, CA (290,000), Cook County, IL (55,000), Kings County, NY (55,000), and Miami-Dade County, FL (51,000).[30] These counties also experienced extensive net outmigration of non-Hispanic Whites and Blacks, and illustrate the redistribution of people away from some core areas in and around some of the nation's largest cities.

SUMMARY

This report shows that U.S. migration patterns between 1995 and 2000 differed by race and Hispanic origin. In terms of mobility, Hispanics and Blacks were more mobile than non-Hispanic Whites, while non-Hispanic Whites were most likely to have moved between states. In terms of migration, regional, state, and county migration patterns differed somewhat among non-Hispanic Whites, Blacks, Hispanics, and Asians, while movers from abroad helped offset net migration losses in many areas. The South had a net migration gain and the Northeast a net migration loss of all four race or Hispanic origin groups. However, the Midwest experienced a net migration gain only of Hispanics, while having net migration losses for the other three groups. Florida had the largest net migration gain of non-Hispanic Whites and Hispanics, while Nevada had the highest net migration rate for all four groups. Conversely, New York and California had the highest net migration loss for all four race or Hispanic origin groups. Finally, state-to-state migration flows, as well as county-level migration patterns, varied among the different race or Hispanic-origin groups.

[29] The estimates for Maricopa County and Broward County were not statistically different.

[30] The estimates for Cook County, Kings County, and Miami-Dade County were not statistically different.

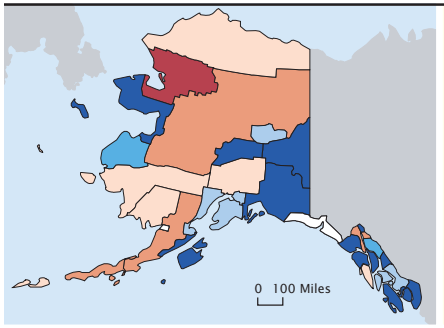
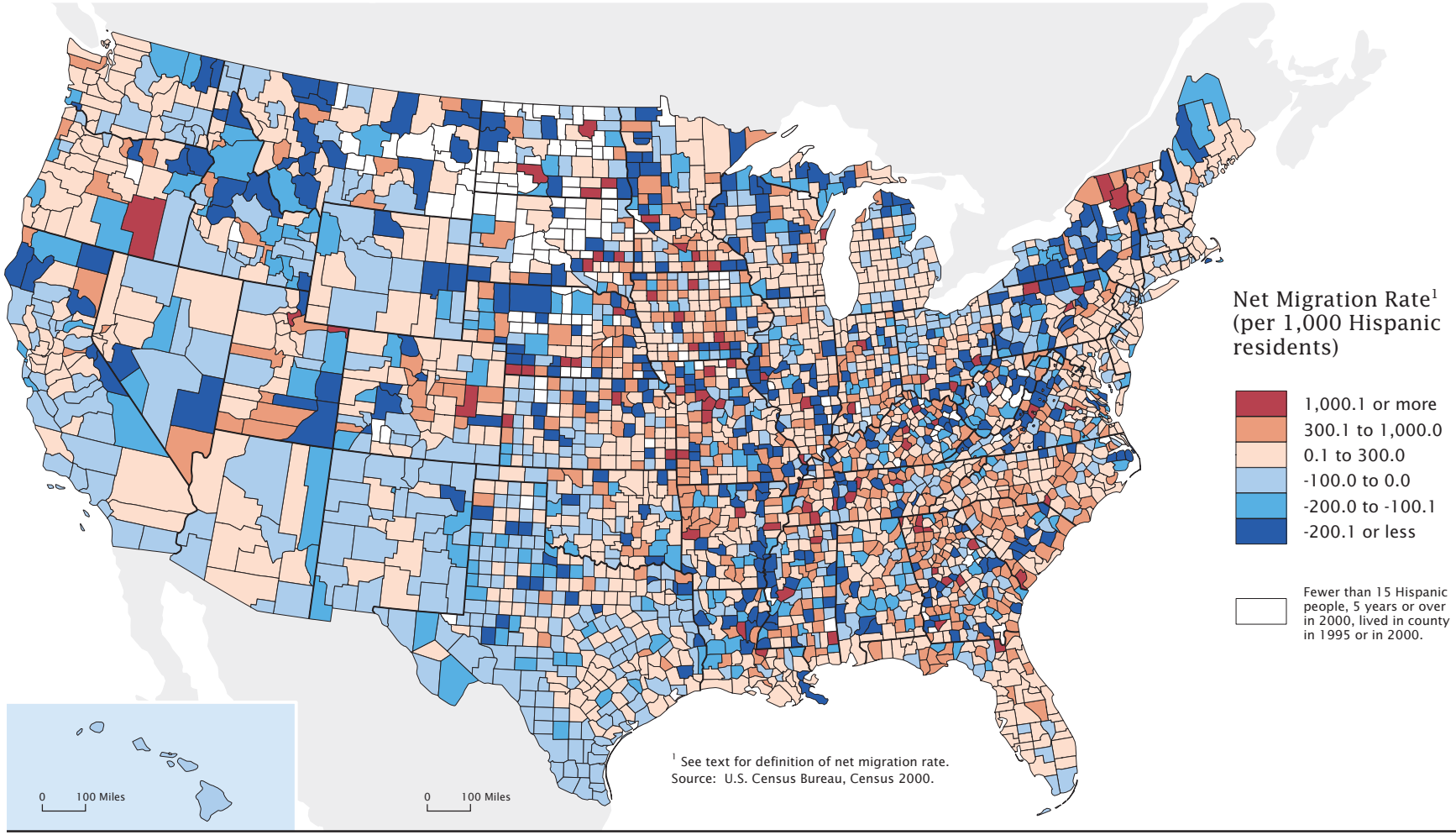


Figure 5.

Net Migration Rates for Hispanics: 1995 to 2000

(Data based on a sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf*)



[1] See text for definition of net migration rate.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000.

ACCURACY OF THE ESTIMATES

The data contained in this report are based on the sample of households who responded to the Census 2000 long form. Nationally, approximately 1 out of every 6 housing units was included in this sample. As a result, the sample estimates may differ somewhat from the 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, people within those housing units, and people living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, and so forth. The sample estimates also differ from the values that would have been obtained from different samples of housing units, people within those housing units, and people living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error.

In addition to the variability that arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process data. Such errors may include: not enumerating every household or every person in the population, failing to obtain all required information from the respondents, obtaining incorrect or inconsistent information, and recording information incorrectly. In addition, errors can occur during the field review of the enumerators' work, during clerical handling of the census questionnaires, or during the electronic processing of the questionnaires.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways: (1) errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and, therefore, should be reflected in the standard errors; and (2) errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will bias both sample and 100-percent data in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to underreport their incomes, then the resulting estimates of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard errors.

While it is impossible to completely eliminate error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Census Bureau attempts to control the sources of such error during the data collection and processing operations. The primary sources of error and the programs instituted to control error in Census 2000 are described in detail in Summary File 3 Technical Documentation under Chapter 8, "Accuracy of the Data," located at *www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf.*

All statements in this Census 2000 report have undergone statistical testing and all comparisons are significant at the 90-percent confidence level, unless otherwise noted. The estimates in tables, maps, and other figures may vary from actual values due to sampling and nonsampling errors. As a result, estimates in one category may not be significantly different from estimates assigned to a different category. Further information on the accuracy of the data is located at *www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf.* For further information on the computation and use of standard errors, contact the Decennial Statistical Studies Division at 301-763-4242.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

More detailed information on decennial migration products, including additional tables and other product announcements, is available on the Internet and can be accessed via the Census Bureau's decennial migration Web page at *www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/migration.html*.

The decennial migration Web page contains additional detailed migration tables not included in this report, a schedule of upcoming migration data releases, and migration-related Census 2000 Special Reports.

For more information on decennial migration products, please contact:

Population Distribution Branch
Population Division
U.S. Census Bureau

301-763-2419

or send e-mail to *pop@census.gov.*

Information on other population and housing topics is presented in the Census 2000 Brief and Special Reports Series, located on the U.S. Census Bureau's Web site at *www.census/gov/population/www/cen2000/briefs.html*. These series present information about race, Hispanic origin, age, sex, household type, housing tenure, and other social, economic, and housing characteristics.

Census 2000 information and data can also be accessed via the Census 2000 Gateway Web page at *www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html.*

For more information about Census 2000, including data products, call our Customer Services Center at 301-763-INFO (4636) or e-mail *webmaster@census.gov.*