NEW CITIZENS AND INTERNAL MIGRATION

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New Citizens and Internal Migration

ABSTRACT

This analysis explores foreign-born settlement and internal migration as portrayed by changing residence before the date of naturalization. The data are drawn from a project that utilized linked immigrant and naturalization records as a multi-cohort retrospective data source. As the foreign-born population has increased, subsequent migrations are of greater relevance, especially because the foreign-born population has been concentrated in certain states and metropolitan areas and is becoming more dispersed to nontraditional receiving areas. The primary focus is on migration experiences of immigrants who were adults at lawful admission. These findings are discussed in the context of recent research on U.S. population redistribution, especially from the 2000 Census.

NEW CITIZENS AND INTERNAL MIGRATION

Introduction

The spatial structure of opportunities nationally has altered over time as populations living in rural areas have declined and populations living in metropolitan areas have increased. The economic boom of the 1950s and 1960s stemmed from industrial growth in Northeastern and Midwestern cities and newly growing Western cities. These economic shifts coincided with reaching adulthood of "baby boomer" cohorts. These very well might represent the most dispersed birth cohorts ever, having experienced high educational attainment during economic prosperity, rural decline, and urban expansion. Black migration continued to the North as elderly migration began to Florida and later to Arizona. A few states sustained remarkable population growth over the decades following World War II. With similar populations in the 1940 census, Florida had population growth over 1940-2000 that far surpassed Mississippi's. The restructuring of the economy with loss of manufacturing jobs in older industrialized areas in the 1970s marked initiation of a black return migration to the South.

Immigration has historically altered the balance of populations among states and metropolitan areas, accenting the political landscape with controversies about apportionment and funding allocations (Tienda 2002; Woodrow-Lafield 2001). During 1930-1960, international migration was at low levels due to restrictive laws, economic influences, wars, and political factors. The 1965 amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act opened doors for Eastern Hemisphere immigration, and the 1977 amendments further stimulated family reunification migration from the Western

Hemisphere. Rising legal immigration included temporary agricultural workers known as Braceros in the 1960 period (Donato 1994) and this was associated with rising unauthorized migration, especially from Mexico (Passel and Woodrow 1984, 1987; Woodrow-Lafield 1998). Refugee resettlement was planned for areas isolated from other immigration (Barringer, Gardner, and Levin 1993). The accelerating Mexican immigration to the Southwestern states led to disproportionate population growth relative to Northeastern and other states. Patterns of foreign-born settlement in six major states and selected metropolitan areas persisted through the 1970s, the 1980s, and the 1990s (various sources). For the largest group of Mexicans, trends in not only settlement but also demographic characteristics may have been remarkably consistent in the long term (Durand, Massey, and Zenteno 2001), although other studies suggest major variations (Marcelli and Cornelius 2001).

The dramatic shifts in the 1990s in Hispanic or Latino populations and immigrant populations living in the nation, states, metropolitan areas, central cities, suburban areas, and smaller cities (Suro and Singer 2002; Brewer and Suchan 2001; Camarota and Keeley 2001) prompted descriptive studies focusing on the geographic impacts of new ethnic communities (Singer 2003; Brookings Institution 2003). Known as immigration gateway cities, Los Angeles, New York City, Miami, Houston, and Chicago are major receiving areas for the new immigration that has steadily become more visible since the 1960s in the six gateway states of California, New York, Texas, Florida, Illinois, and New Jersey (Passel 1985; Passel and Woodrow 1984). Hialeah and Miami now show foreign-born majorities, 72.1 percent and 59.5 percent, respectively, and four places in California (Glendale, Santa Ana, Daly City, and El Monte) also had between 51 percent

and 55 percent foreign-born as of 2000 (Malone, Baljua, Costanzo, and Davis 2003). Following a past as an historical gateway to America, New York City was the first choice of many European, Caribbean, African, Asian, and other immigrant groups over the past four decades (Foner 2000; Foner, Rumbaut, and Gold 2000). Los Angeles (Waldinger and Bozorgmehr 1996) beckoned to Mexicans, plus Central Americans, Asians, Middle Easterners, African Americans, and others. Miami became most known for Cubans settling there in great numbers with later influxes of Haitians and South Americans (Grenier and Stepick 1992). The tenuous footholds of Central American migrants in Houston, Washington, D.C., and Los Angeles were documented in Hagan (1994) and Repak (1995), and Lopez, Popkin, Telles (1996). The rich past of Chicago as receiving Polish and German immigrants was accented with Mexican settlers in the 1990s (Paral and Norkewicz 2003).

The seemingly permanent status of certain cities as points of entry for citizens from abroad stems partially from the array of opportunities offered to professionals and managers, skilled workers, and unskilled workers. Certain groups may be more likely to settle in certain areas due to geographic proximity, government intervention, presence of ethnics or family members, or knowledge gained through other contacts. The age and spatial patterns of migration of the foreign-born are admittedly likely to be related to historical patterns of migration, but changing labor markets and underlying processes of migration introduce shifts in dominance and inclusion among settlement areas. As may others, individuals from other countries may subsequently migrate from initial residences within the United States to another place of residence. First, this paper reviews what is known of secondary migration of the foreign-born in the context of primary international

migration patterns. Then an approach using administrative records is presented and explored as a way to assess patterns of secondary migration during immigrants' phase as noncitizens. Descriptive tabulations are presented as to residential location at the time of admission for lawful permanent residence and for residential location at the time of naturalization according to initial residence. How similar is the initial residential profile to the profile of the foreign-born population? How extensive is secondary migration among lawful residents? Is the residential distribution of secondary migrants different from that for all immigrants, and is it more or less geographically concentrated? With these data and multivariate methods, the determinants of secondary migration for lawful immigrants are assessed. Based on this analysis, the paper addresses the key question of theoretical importance of secondary migration of lawful residents in relation to opportunity and behavior. The conclusion includes discussion of the merits and feasibility of this approach.

Conceptualization and Theories

Migration events differ from residential mobility in that jurisdictional boundaries (nation, state, county, city, etc.) are crossed rather than merely moving around within a particular jurisdiction or political entity. One focus is intercounty migration versus intracounty migration. Another focus is domestic or internal migration versus international migration, considering the national boundaries of sovereignty. A quantitative focus is net migration as net in-migration or net out-migration for any specific jurisdictional area. The concept of the net migrant is flawed in obscuring the nature and quantity of changes within an area composed of smaller areas and diverse

populations (Rogers 1995). A migration analysis often deals with collections of jurisdictions or areas such as regions or subregional categories.

The life course perspective on migration seeks behavioral explanations in conjunction with educational attainment, career course, marriage and adulthood, and retirement. Migrating within a country is one sphere of these behaviors, but migrating across national boundaries constitutes another set of these behaviors given greater mobility and communications with current technologies. Although internal migration is without the formal constraints of international migration, some factors act to informally constrain internal migration. Individuals with documents for lawful residence and work authorization may stay rather than take unknown risks in new situations.

Those individuals engaging in international migration fit within several conceptual categories that may be classified by status, direction, intended duration of migration, and actual duration of migration (United Nations 1998, 1980). Immigration may be defined according to arrival for the purpose of long-term residence in the destination country, as opposed to arrival for short-term stays, as temporary workers, visitors, etc. Residence is a legal-administrative concept that varies among countries. The United Nations statistically defines 'long-term' as one year or more, although some research considers certain populations as having settled only after longer stays. For example, the Mexican Migration Project classifies Mexican migrants as settlers in the United States according to having the current trip duration as three years or more. Official status, intentions, and length of residence may be inconsistent because many temporary admittees subsequently stay for longer periods. For departing nonimmigrants, durations of stay may last for more than a year (U.S. Immigration and

Naturalization Service 1996; Grieco 2004). Emigration is defined as departure by long-term residents from the country of settlement (i.e., the United States) for long-term settlement in another country. Thus, long-term emigration is the counterpart of long-term immigration; and emigrants U.S. natives, naturalized U.S. citizens, and non-U.S. citizens or aliens in all statuses who were long-term residents.

For a population of interest with the decennial census and national surveys, migration concepts include adjectives of native-born and foreign-born according to actual country of birth and rights that convey citizenship regardless of country of birth. The U.S. native-born population includes all persons born within the United States or territories and those who hold *jus soli* citizenship as born abroad of American citizen parents. For those persons who leave the United States and are continuing to reside abroad as of their 21st birthday, their U.S. citizenship must be claimed or it elapses. The foreign-born population includes those persons born outside the United States and territories for whom there is no claim to U.S. citizenship other than naturalization. Censuses and surveys usually capture persons whose usual residence is the United States or, in the case of the monthly employment surveys, who are regularly working in the United States. Among foreign-born persons, the categories mentioned for in-migrants are represented in various data sources, but out-migrants are not tracked in official statistics and are usually found only in data sources for destination nations. The State Department now compiles data on Americans living overseas according to voluntary registration at embassies. In the case of the United States, receiving high numbers of each kind of international migrant, the population is highly differentiated on lawful status and duration. For both lawful and unlawful residents, there are many specific subcategories

by nonimmigrant class of admission, immigrant visa class of lawful permanent resident admission, and background as unauthorized resident (whether entered without inspection or ceased to hold valid status as nonimmigrant). (For more discussion, see Woodrow-Lafield 1998; Bustamante et al. 1998.)

The initiation and perpetuation of the international migration streams across national boundaries involve micro-level and macro-level explanations (Massey et al. 1998) beginning with the neoclassical economics explanation, the traditional presumption that individual workers respond to labor market changes and migrate in search of opportunities. Some groups are more likely to be responsive to opportunity structures than others. Hispanic workers are more likely to move than native-born black workers within metropolitan Chicago (Chicago Federal Reserve). In rural sociology literature, considering amenities is critical in deciphering decisions on several levels (Irwin et al. 2004). In the international context, the role of social networks is a central influence as individuals weigh the risks and benefits of leaving communities for distant places and as stories about living in the destination countries are translated over time and among persons. The household as the unit for discussion about activities and migration of individual members becomes more significant with greater ease of global communications, financial exchange, and travel. As the processes of migration and settlement lead to multiple residence experiences and rising adaptation successes, children and women become more involved in migratory events and the collectively defined durations of stay shift toward permanence rather than transience (Roberts ; Goldring and Massey).

In the late 1990s, domestic migration was driving construction, services, and retail industries in the Southeast. This led to job creation, especially for immigrants, and foreign-born workers who outmigrated from California experienced wage increases (Passel and Zimmerman 2001).

Earlier immigrants may migrate within the United States when their local labor market receives new immigrant workers with whom they are closely competing in the labor market. Generally, the effects of number of immigrants in a city or state are weak for depressing native wages (Smith and Edmonston 1997). Assertions are made of white or native flight, that is, immigration to local labor markets sets off response in terms of internal migration flows of natives to other markets. This outmigration would dampen the economic impacts of immigration flows. The black box of immigration and internal migration by nativity for decisionmaking remains shrouded in mystery with the simplest truth being that the rate of growth of a local labor market may be key to residential choices of both immigrants and natives.

As both consequence and cause of internal migration, the clustering of individuals in ethnic enclaves and patterns of residential segregation are of interest. The latest census showed hypersegregation of Hispanics in New York City and Los Angeles (Wilkes and Iceland 2004), On the other hand, there was net movement of Hispanics to areas of lower segregation (Logan, Stults, and Farley 2004). The foreign-born population became more segregated in certain metropolitan areas (Fischer et al. 2004).

Studies of social behavior and demographic characteristics of the foreign-born population are complicated by the mixture of native-born and foreign-born individuals in families, households, family networks, and social networks. In contrast with the

generally older foreign-born populations in 1940-1980, the U.S. foreign-born population is currently a youthful population. Many individuals are in the family stage of the life course, and foreign-born householders are likely to have multiple children born after migration, possibly in addition to older children born in the origin country (Kahn 1994). For those adults who gained legal status after immigration reform in the 1980s, their family members included both foreign and native born children and adults, and different statuses were represented within families (Woodrow-Lafield 1996). Migration may have involved multiple stays and multiple dates of arrival that lead to a variegated mixture of family members on place of birth and nativity status. Residence histories may also be complicated by a common practice of parents leaving one or more children in the origin community for an extended period (Hondagneu-Sotelo and Avila 1997;). Surveys have identified experiences of separation of children from parents during the process of migrating, indicating higher levels for Central Americans, Haitians, Dominicans, and Mexicans than for Chinese (Suarez-Orozco, Todorova, and Louie 2001). Tighter enforcement at borders has made it dangerous for parents to secure their childrens' safe passage with smugglers (Mena 2004; Thompson 2003). A high number of native-born persons (1.9 million) moved to the United States from abroad in 1995-2000 (Perry and Schachter 2003).

Methodology and Data

The richest resource for examining internal migration in detail for smaller geographic levels has been the decennial census data on detailed characteristics,

specifically, place of birth, citizenship, period of entry, current place of residence, and place of residence five years ago. The latter two are the basis for counting a move as having occurred within that period for persons aged at least five years. (The reengineering of the 2010 census raises concerns for many researchers as to adequacy of the American Community Survey (Rogers, Willekens, and Raymer 2003; Grieco 2003).) The Current Population Survey (CPS) has similar items except place of prior residence is with reference to one year ago and geographic detail is limited. Since 1994, the nativity and immigration items have been regularly collected in the CPS, and the sample expansion in 2000-2001 for measuring children's health insurance coverage by states also enhances geographic mobility data this decade. Administrative records are an additional resource for official state and county population estimates, especially linkage of individual tax records filed in adjacent years to identify moves in a year. Another source is longitudinal data, the Survey of Income and Program Participation (Hansen 1998). A new study initiated in 2003, the New Immigrant Survey, may become useful for analyzing internal migration of lawful permanent residents followed over time (Jasso, Massey, Rosenzweig, and Smith 2000, 2003). (See http://www.nis.princeton.edu and analyses of the New Immigrant Survey-Pilot.)

This study explores using administrative records of the former Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), now the Office of Immigrant Statistics, Department of Homeland Security (OIS-DHS), as a resource for studying internal migration patterns for the lawfully resident foreign-born population. Record linkage of immigrant records and naturalization records gives a dataset to assess not only naturalization but also changing place of residence, thus identifying secondary migrants across regions or between states

during the period as a lawful permanent resident before naturalization (Woodrow-Lafield, Xu, Kersen, and Poch 2000, 2004; Woodrow-Lafield and Poch 2003). DHS does not and is unlikely to begin to monitor changes in residence for aliens (GAO 2005).

This dataset was created as a multi-cohort retrospective data source for developing models of immigrant naturalization with NICHD funding over 1999-2004. The data were provided to the principal investigator as an INS expert on a confidential, nonsharing basis, and a continuation project is intended to promote broader researcher access. The immigrant data are well known due to publications based on public-use microdata files based on immigrant records, 1972-2000, and this project was responsive to needs for more research on U.S. immigration using existing data on immigrants or the foreign born and the linking of such data to administrative records for studying immigrant experiences. Only two INS Immigrant-Naturalization Cohorts (1977 and 1982) (Jasso 2004; Jasso and Rosenzweig 1995) were utilized by social scientists in the 1990s, although Jasso and Rosenzweig (1986, 1990) had earlier analyzed a 1971 cohort sample and Rytina (2003, 2004, 2005) has recently worked with more cohorts following extensive record linkage within DHS-OIS (Rytina 2004, 2005).

Until data developments of the last decade, micro-level analyses of specific behavioral outcomes were rare with immigrants, especially lawful permanent residents This multicohort linked dataset offers retrospective data on residential change.
The dependent variable is mover status, that is, having made a change of residence across state boundaries, but the date at which that migration occurred is unknown. The place of initial residence at application is assumed as place of settlement for at least some time. Place of destination is the state of residence at naturalization.

This study draws from a linked records file of 9.1 million immigrant records and 5.5 million naturalization records, and the former are for fiscal years 1978-1992 with the latter covering fiscal years 1978-1996. Those immigrants who were under 21 years at admission for lawful permanent residence are excluded, as are immigrants legalized under the Immigration Reform and Control Act. The final linked records file included 5.2 million adult immigrants.

The variables are more limited than in surveys and censuses. Visa class of admission is recoded here into four types (family preference, employment preference, immediate relatives, and the reference category of refugee, asylee, or other). Gender is coded as 1 for male with female reference group. Age groups are coded as 21-29 years, 30-39 years, 40-49 years, 50-59 years, 60-69 years, and the reference group of 70 years and older. Marital status is coded as 1 for married with unmarried as reference group. Having prior nonimmigrant experience is coded as 1 to indicate an immigrant adjusting status and the reference group is new arrivals. Cohort dummies correspond with admission cohorts for 1978 through 1990 with 1991 as reference group. For region of birth, this study utilizes the same categories as in Woodrow-Lafield et al. (2000c). Based primarily on the United Nations classification, origin countries were re-coded into nine (9) continents or sub-continents of origin (Europe, Eastern Asia, South-Eastern Asia, South-Central and Western Asia, Africa, Oceania, Central and North America, Caribbean, and South America. These categories were further dummy coded with Europe specified as the reference category (1=Europe (all European countries), 2=Eastern Asia (China, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and others), 3=South-Eastern Asia (Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Viet Nam, and others), 4=South-Central and Western Asia (India,

Iran, Kuwait, Lebanon, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, and so on), 5=Africa (all African countries), 6=Oceania (including Melanesia and Micronesia-Polynesia), 7=Central and North America (Canada, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, and others), 8=Caribbean (Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica, and others), and 9=South America (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela, and others). In some tables, all states and the District of Columbia are shown, and in certain ones, California (reference), Texas, Illinois, Florida, New York, New Jersey, are shown individually and remaining cases are categorized within Other West, Other South, Other Midwest, and Other Northeast.

These data are subject to selection biases if those who did not naturalize were either more or less likely to move away from the initial address of record. They may also have emigrated or died. It is possible to control for selection biases, as in another study finding that among skill-based immigrants in the 1977 cohort, there was evidence of occupational downgrading, but spouse immigrants showed upgrading (Jasso and Rosenzweig 1995).

The analysis draws on logistic regression models on mover status for all adult immigrants with an assumption that non-naturalizing immigrants continued at the residence of initial record. These results are probably conservative because internal migration is unmeasured for those who did not naturalize during the observation period. Another logistic regression model is estimated for only naturalized immigrants to gain a possibly less biased set of coefficients for predictors of mover status. Ideally, the dataset would include an actual date at which an immigrant moved, so that hazards models could be estimated on duration of residence and mover status. For such investigations, this

administrative records dataset is simply inadequate and interested scientists should refer to the New Immigrant Survey as appropriate.

Current Findings and Investigations

Migration patterns evident in the 1970s and 1980s continued in the 1990s (Franklin 2003; Perry 2003; Perry and Schachter 2003; Schachter 2003; Schachter, Franklin, and Perry 2003). (See also on-line tabulations released by the U.S. Census Bureau.) The nation was in flux in the 1990s with high immigration, extensive housing construction, economic growth, high employment, labor demand, low interest rates, and low inflation. A total of 120 million persons aged 5 years or older, or 45.9 percent lived at different addresses in 1995 and 2000. This general mobility is only slightly due to demographic shifts with gains in longevity and functional ability among the elderly as most moves are for job-related reasons. A cautionary note is that census reports include moves from abroad as a form of residential mobility which seems counterintuitive because these individuals were not present and at risk of moving within the U.S. in 1995.

Retirement migration to Florida continued, making that state first on net increase from internal migration. The pattern of black migration to the South that was visible in recent censuses was even more clearly demonstrated in the 2000 census as a major return migration to the Southern region that began in the 1960s and included highly educated individuals, especially to Georgia, Texas, and Maryland, at the expense of New York, California, and Illinois (Frey 2004a).

For many states, foreign-born migration from abroad during 1995-2000 created population growth. New York City's population passed 8 million, and movers from abroad contributed to making this the first time since the 1930s that New York City led in

city population growth (Perry and Mackun 2001). For the first time since 1900, California's share of the foreign-born population did not increase. Passel and Zimmerman (2001) indicated California's foreign-born population growth had plateaued over 1995-1999. Movers from abroad to California offset domestic outmigration. In a sharp shift to the trend since 1940, more people left California in the late 1990s than moved to California from elsewhere in the United States.

Immigration may be associated with internal migration patterns for the native-born (Filer 1992; Butcher and Card 1991; Frey 1995a, b, c). From an urban sociological viewpoint, Frey (2004b) assessed immigration and domestic migration for metropolitan-nonmetropolitan America over three decades. Immigration was recognized as having impacts for major receiving metropolitan areas and nonmetropolitan regions. Domestic outmigration occurred for high immigration areas with negative selectivity on educational levels. Metropolitan areas gaining the most domestic migrants were likely to be receiving few immigrants.

Similarities appear for domestic migration patterns by nativity as certain areas become attractive with economic growth and opportunities, e.g., the South Atlantic and Mountain states in the late 1990s. In the Midwest, there were some indications of simultaneous native outmigration and foreign inmigration. Illinois had net outmigration of both natives and foreign-born with neighboring states having net inmigration of both domestic migration and migration from abroad (Franklin 2003; Perry and Schachter 2003).

Initial Residence of Foreign-Born Population

Over a long period of time, the states receiving the majority of immigrants have shifted from the "early traditional immigration" states of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Washington, and Wisconsin, based on sizable foreign-born populations in the 1920 census and not now (Passel and Zimmernan 2001). These foreign-born and native-born populations reflected the great European immigration waves prior to recent compositional shift to Asian and Latin American origins.

Port-of-entry cities and metro areas received so many immigrants in the 1980s that international migration accounted wholly for population growth of Texas, New York, Illinois, and Massachusetts in the decade (Frey 1995). California's population growth was partially due to internal gain, but international migrants greatly outnumbered domestic migration (Johnson 1996). New Jersey is the sixth state with a large foreign-born population. Initial settlement is more likely to geographic areas with ethnic communities due to selectivity as sponsored by family member, social networks that give choice, knowledge of opportunities in housing, labor force, and an existing economic infrastructure that has supported new workers in the past continues to afford opportunities. The strength of the association of ethnic concentrations with residential choice varies across admission categories, and employment-sponsored immigrants choose locations with peers more (Jaeger 2004). That study also found that immigrant preferences were focused on areas with declining native populations, increasing foreign-born populations, declining unemployment rolls, and increasing real wages.

A comprehensive examination of geographic aspects of admissions and adjustments of lawful permanent residents over 1975-1996 (Woodrow-Lafield, Xu, Poch, and Kersen 1999) emphasized that ten states (California, New York, Texas, Florida, New

Jersey, Illinois, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Maryland) have long accounted for more than three-quarters (76.2 percent) of 13.2 million immigrants (for which one of the 50 states had been given as an initial residence). The southern states collectively had fewer than California alone.

Table 1 about here

Special legislation has led to concentrated geographic impacts, such as legalization of long-term unauthorized residents in the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986. Visa composition of immigrants varied for states of intended residence as earlier immigrants gained sponsorship and brought their family members and immediate relatives, as illustrated by the percent of immigrants under immediate relatives or family sponsorship for states.

This distribution increased by immigrant admissions 1997-2002 is also shown in Table 1. The ranking of states changed little between 1975-1996 and 1975-2002. Texas and Florida switched order and Pennsylvania and Virginia switched. Georgia shifted from 17th to 15th. Nevada from 26th to 22nd. Of 18.2 million admitted for lawful permanent residence 1975-2002, more than three-quarters (78 percent or 14.3 million) may have intended to reside in one of ten states, especially California or New York. Nearly three-quarters (72 percent or 13.2 million) gained this status in 1975-1996. The percentage with New York as intended residence was lower for 1997-2002 (13 percent) than for 1975-1996 (19 percent), and Florida and Texas received more immigrants in 1997-2002 than earlier. The same ten states received the most immigrants in both periods although Florida was an initial settlement for more than Texas. Virginia and Maryland had higher admissions than Pennsylvania in 1997-2002. Similar studies noted

migration of Mexicans throughout the United States in the 1990s (Durand, Massey, and Charvet 2000; Passel and Zimmerman 2001).

After 1996, immigration processing slowed, leading to application backlogs in naturalization and immigration benefits. This happened as a consequence of several actual shifts plus legislative and policy changes, including increased family reunification applications, high numbers of immigrants eligible to apply for naturalization, adjustments under section 245i, applications for work authorization, and renewal of residence cards. By 2002, 679,305 of 1,063,732 (or 64 percent) of lawful permanent resident admittees were adjustments who had been living in the United States an average of three to four years (Department of Homeland Security 2003). For two decades, many so-called "new" immigrants have been long-time residents, having histories as nonimmigrants, refugees, asylees, or unauthorized residents, but measuring this prior experience has been limited by available data. As of October 2002, there were 966,000 adjustment of status cases pending.

The earliest set of unauthorized estimates drew on similar geographically detailed data for the resident foreign-born population and the lawfully resident foreign-born population to derive unauthorized residuals (Passel and Woodrow 1984). Those estimates were not regarded as official for apportionment purposes. The broad outlines for the geographic distribution of unauthorized residents evident in 1980 continued to characterize estimates for unauthorized residents for more recent dates (Passel 1999; Passel 2002; U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service 2003). The set of major states receiving unauthorized immigrants is unchanged, although these migrants are somewhat more dispersed recently, as is the foreign-born population. California's proportion has

declined 1980-2000 at the same time the share in Texas, Illinois, New Jersey, and other states increased (Figure 10). In assessing the implications of immigration for congressional apportionment, Woodrow-Lafield (2001) had allowed for as many as 7 million unauthorized residents in the 2000 census or 9.5 million net international migrants in the 1990s, based on modeling uncertainty in estimating populations by authorization status (Woodrow-Lafield 1998, 1999; Bean et al. 2001). Passel estimated the unauthorized population at 8.5 million for 2000 and the former Immigration and Naturalization Service estimated the population at 7.0 million in January 2000. By 2004, Passel estimated 9.3 million unauthorized residents, of whom 4.5 million were women and 1.6 million were children. He also estimated 3 million native-born children of unauthorized parents in six states.

Table 2 about here

In developing unauthorized estimates, some researchers have used the geographic distribution of those legalized under the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 as indicative of continuing patterns of geographic settlement for unauthorized residents (Robinson and Fernandez 1994; Espenshade 1996). The latest study from the former Immigration and Naturalization Service noted that estimates of geographic distribution of the legally resident foreign-born population are based on the initial residence at admission. If there is net outmigration (or net immigration) of the legally resident foreign-born for a state, that results in overestimating (or underestimating) the legal estimate and underestimating (or overestimating) the unauthorized estimate. Essentially, official estimates for unauthorized residents from the INS, now DHS-OIS, that appear in the *2006 Statistical Abstract of the United States* are based on a methodology that ignores

internal migration in estimating legally and unauthorized resident foreign-born populations (Rytina 2004).

Levels of demand for farm workers may be a factor in settlement of illegal migrants by state. In addition to states traditionally having unauthorized residents, calculations of annual net international migration for 1994 allowed for higher unauthorized than authorized migrants for states as Nebraska, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Wyoming (Smith and Edmonston 1997: 60-61). Unauthorized residents could leave suddenly either through deportation or voluntarily to avoid deportation, to return to home community, or to seek better or safer opportunities (Wood 1999).

Internal Migration or Secondary Migration of Foreign-Born Population

A particular subtopic is reaction of foreign-born populations to government intervention in their choice of residential location. Poch (2002) reviewed several studies about secondary migration of many Southeast Asian refugees after placement in twelve cities through refugee resettlement programs to various other areas, establishing ethnic communities. These groups are more difficult to study than many larger immigrant groups (Barringer, Gardner, and Levin 1993), although the origin populations are growing through natural increase and associated reunification migration from those countries. Funding for refugee assistance and settlement is designated to states receiving refugees (Federal Register 2003), and many studies have focused on specific groups at various points in time (Haines 2003). Cuban refugees in the 1960s similarly moved around to establish ethnic neighborhoods in New Jersey and Florida.

A persistent question is whether natives or immigrants are likely to migrate across jurisdictional boundaries to maximize their access to public welfare benefits. One

analysis of administrative data on immigrant admissions found that initial settlement was not affected by state welfare benefits (Zavodny 1999). (Borjas; Frey; Graefe 2004). In the post-PRWORA period, public welfare benefits are unavailable to post-1996 immigrants except certain groups (refugees, asylees). Those who immigrated before the effective date of PRWORA may be eligible depending upon the rules in the state of residence. (See various sources including a database of the Urban Institute.) The task of assessing the new federalism is a morass of differing rules and easing of the initial restrictions imposed by PRWORA to prohibit most lawful permanent residents and all unauthorized immigrants from benefits receipt (Singer 2001; Aronson 1996). Passel and Zimmerman (2001) observed that immigrants moved among states for reasons of jobs, opportunities, and family rather than the availability of welfare benefits. New conceptualizations of family arose in recent decades as blended families or reconstituted families evolved through remarriages. Concepts of mixed-status families and child-only TANF eligible families have emerged as more families include members of different nativity and status backgrounds.

Table 3 about here

Among 30.7 million foreign-born persons aged 5 years and older, moves in 1995-2000 were more likely than for native-born persons aged 5 years and older, but this is inclusive of moving from abroad. High domestic migration occurred as 2.1 million changed their residence from one state to another, 2.0 million changed county of residence, and 7.9 million changed residence within the same county (Perry and Schachter 2003). Natives were more likely to have moved from one state to another (8.6 percent) than the foreign-born (6.7 percent), although the foreign-born population had

higher intracounty migration (25.7 percent) than the native-born (24.8 percent). Length of residence seems to be associated with lower residential mobility in general, although this is less clear if we restrict consideration to within-U.S. moves. Comparing natives with foreign-born who entered before 1980, natives had higher residential mobility.

Comparing foreign-born entered before 1970 with those who entered after 1970, the earlier entrants were more likely to have made an interstate move. Not considering the recent arrivals, there is an inverse association of length of residence with percent moving across states. Noncitizens (27.3 percent) were more likely to move within county than naturalized citizens (23.4 percent), but the two groups were similar as to making an interstate move. Considering origins, Africans and Mexicans were the most likely to change their usual residence in the five years before the 2000 census, and Europeans were the least likely to have moved. The highest residential mobility rate for Africans may be due to high migration from abroad as well as high interstate migration (and high intracounty migration). These differences are probably associated with lawful status and permanence stay as well as duration of residence and socioeconomic status and mobility. African natives were specified for diversity based visas and there has been continuing African professional, managerial, and technical workers' immigration (Lobo and Salvo 2001).

Table 4 about here

Table 4 elaborates the initial results in Franklin (2003) for domestic migration for regions and states with domestic migration by nativity and migration from abroad by nativity. The same major shifts are observed. The scenario in the Midwest is more complicated with nativity considered. Illinois had net outmigration of both natives and

foreign-born with substantial migration from abroad. Migration from abroad was more crucial for neighboring states' net inmigration.

For many states, foreign-born migration from abroad during 1995-2000 created population growth. Movers from abroad to California (1.9 million) offset domestic outmigration of 756,000. New York City's population passed 8 million, and movers from abroad contributed to making this the first time since the 1930s that New York City led in city population growth (Perry and Mackun 2001). For the first time since 1900, California's share of the foreign-born population did not increase. Passel and Zimmerman (2001) indicated California's foreign-born population growth had plateaued over 1995-1999. In a sharp shift to the trend since 1940, more people left California in the late 1990s (756,000) than moved to California (202,000) from elsewhere in the United States. Nevada (48,000) was the most popular residential choice of Californians in 1995-2000.

Among the six gateway states that have long been major settlement areas, four had substantial net domestic outmigration: California (-756,000), New York (-874,000), Illinois (-343,000), and New Jersey (-183,000). Only New Jersey, among those six, had net native domestic outmigration (-187,000) and net domestic foreign-born inmigration (4,000). Some foreign-born residents later migrate from the gateway states to other states. New York (-874,000), Illinois (-343,000), and California (-756,000) showed more domestic outmigration than domestic inmigration. The foreign-born outmigration was a substantial component for New York (-205,000), Illinois (-24,000), and California (–237,000), and the foreign-born domestic outmigration rates exceeded those of natives. Florida and Texas both gained from foreign-born domestic migration, as Passel and

Zimmerman (2001) found with Current Population Surveys in the 1990s. Mexican-born outmigration from California has been apparent since the mid-1990s (Passel and Zimmerman 2001). New Jersey showed both net immigration of the foreign-born (4,000) and net outmigration of natives (-187,000). The new receiving states of domestic foreign-born migrants were Georgia (59,000) and Nevada (55,000). The classic case study is California (Perry and Schachter 2003; Johnson 2000). Immigration may be associated with internal migration patterns for the native-born (Filer 1992; Butcher and Card 1991; Frey 1995a, b, c). From an urban sociological viewpoint, Frey (2004b) assessed immigration and domestic migration for metropolitan-nonmetropolitan America over three decades. Immigration was recognized as having impacts for major receiving metropolitan areas and nonmetropolitan regions. Domestic outmigration occurred for high immigration areas with negative selectivity on educational levels. Metropolitan areas gaining the most domestic migrants were likely to be receiving few immigrants.

Table 5 about here

Similarities appear for domestic migration patterns by nativity as certain areas become attractive with economic growth and opportunities, e.g., the South Atlantic and Mountain states in the late 1990s. In the Midwest, there were some indications of simultaneous native outmigration and foreign inmigration. Illinois had net outmigration of both natives and foreign-born with neighboring states having net inmigration of both domestic migration and migration from abroad (Franklin 2003; Perry and Schachter 2003). Many movers were simply moving to another residence within the same state (Table 5). Considering only interstate movers, many foreign-born persons moved away from California (-237,000), New York (-205,000), Illinois (-24,000), Hawaii (-) and the

District of Columbia (-) to other states, including Florida, Georgia, Nevada, North Carolina, Minnesota, Arizona, Colorado, and Washington. From California, foreign-born migrants went to Nevada (48,000), Texas (42,000), Arizona (36,000), Washington (27,000), Florida (22,000), Colorado (22,000), Illinois (20,000), Georgia (19,000), North Carolina (16,000), New York (15,000), Minnesota (12,000), and Utah (11,000). New York's foreign-born outmigrants moved to Florida (65,000), New Jersey (62,000), California (22,000), Pennsylvania (15,000), Connecticut (15,000), Georgia (14,000), Massachusetts (13,000), North Carolina (10,000), Virginia (9,000), and Maryland (9,000). From Texas, foreign-born movers went to California (20,000), Florida (12,000), or Georgia (9,000). An interstate migration may not involve very much transition difficulties when it occurs within a metropolitan statistical area as from the District of Columbia to Virginia or Maryland. In contrast to the earlier publication (Salvo and Ortiz 1992), *The Newest New Yorkers: 2000* includes description of regional international migration (Salvo and Lobo 2004). Some states, e.g., Iowa, were seeking immigrants in the 1990s, and 60,000 foreign-born persons migrated from California, New York, and elsewhere to Iowa.

The foreign-born population increased in every state over 1990-2000, even Maine, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wyoming, which had the smallest foreign-born populations. This was measurable to some extent with CPS data, although Texas' foreign-born population increased more in the census than in the CPS (Passel and Zimmerman 2001). The same study noted that California, New York, Florida, Illinois, and New Jersey had a lower share of recent immigrants, foreign-born interstate movers during a year, choosing those locations in the late 1990s

than previous periods, but Texas maintained its share. Between 1980-1990, the number of foreign-born persons actually decreased in several states (Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wyoming). Differential undercoverage between 1980 and 1990 and differential coverage between 1990 and 2000 (Woodrow-Lafield and Ramanujan 2004) may help explain these contrasts.

The foreign-born population showed patterns of secondary migration to several areas. Nevada (53,000), North Carolina (44,000), and Arkansas (7,000) were especially notable as new growth states with foreign-born domestic migration, as well as Minnesota (18,000), Nebraska (5,000), and Indiana (10,000). Florida had the highest net foreign-born domestic migration (809,000), possibly due to pre-1970 entrants returning to Florida. The foreign-born population more than doubled in North Carolina, Georgia, and Nevada, and these were states having rather moderate-sized foreign-born populations. Arkansas' foreign-born population increased from 25,000 to 74,000!

More than twenty percent of naturalizing immigrants legalized under the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 had moved by the time of naturalization (Rytina 2003). These immigrants who gained permanent residence through amnesty seemed less likely to move within the United States than other lawful immigrants between receiving lawful permanent residence and naturalization. Nevertheless, the broad dispersal nationally of Mexicans in the 1990s has been interpreted as one of the consequences of legalization of the majority of the Mexican population as of 1990 through domestic migration and sponsorship of family members (Durand, Massey, and Parrado 1999). For the period between the most recent entry and application for

legalization, Neumann and Tienda (1994; 216) described secondary migration by those formerly illegal residents as "pervasive." Over one-quarter made an interstate move, and those who entered at traditional gateway states for their ethnic group were less likely to move to another state. Place of entry was a major determinant of secondary migration, along with manner of entry and time since entry. The IRCA-legalized groups most likely to move were Asians and Africans.

The discussion of Neumann and Tienda (1994: 216-217) sets forth generalized statements for the legalized population that may apply for immigrants more broadly. Certain origin groups (from Mexico, El Savador, Other Latin America, Africa, and Europe) may be likely to move to areas less residentially concentrated on their ethnicity, whereas Asians and immigrants from the Other category move to areas with greater residential concentrations of Asians and Other immigrants. Secondary migration leads to some small dispersion of immigrants beyond the six major settlement states. Illinois and other Midwest states seem to be states gaining illegal immigrants through secondary migration.

Emigration of Foreign-Born Population

The emigration or return migration of foreign-born persons from the United States is the subject of an extensive review elsewhere (Woodrow-Lafield and Kraly 2004). This unknown is crucial at all geographic levels (Kraly 1996).

Internal Migration as Lawful Permanent Residents

Drawing from the linked immigrant-naturalization records dataset, Table 6 illustrates how immigrants (21 years and older) are heterogeneous on demographic

characteristics, visa class of admission, and past history as a U.S. resident. Three-quarters (74.6 percent) of all adult immigrants were married, logical as many accompany a principal beneficiary or are joining a spouse. Much immigration is explicitly family oriented, and a sizable share of employment-sponsored immigration is implicitly family oriented as workers bring spouses and children with them. In policy debates about altering the Immigration and Nationality Act regarding permanent resident admissions, one area of discussion is whether there should be higher employment-based immigration and lower family-based immigration (U.S. Commission on Immigration Reform 1995). Other areas are contributions of the two groups of immigrants (Jasso 2004; Jasso and Rosenzweig 1999) and changing immigrant skill levels over time (Borjas; Barrett 1996; Jasso et al. 2000).

Table 6 about here

Two regions of origin—Central and North America (17.93 percent) and South-East Asia (17.66 percent)—show the greatest shares of immigrants. As well understood about current immigration trends, Europe is less represented than either Asia or Latin America, combining sub-regions to look at the whole. Again, these cases include only adults, so Asia is represented to a slightly greater extent, and Latin America is represented to a slightly lesser extent than in the database including persons under 21 years at admission.

The greatest admissions were under exempt immediate relative categories, spouses and parents, or refugee-asylee-other. Again, this distribution differs from the distribution of all immigrants, including children, among classes of admission. In particular, large numbers of children are admitted as exempt immediate relatives,

children of US citizens, or as children of lawful permanent residents, or as derivative beneficiaries of other classes. Among numerically limited categories, 2nd preference, for spouses and children of aliens, accounted for large numbers, along with 5th preference for siblings of citizens. Class-of-admission categories are fairly evenly divided between males and females with some logical exceptions, more females among spouses of aliens (2nd preference), more females among spouses of employment-sponsored immigrants (3rd preference or 6th preference), and more females as immediate relative parents of citizens. Immigrating to America is not a sequence of a step onto the shores and another step to place of settlement. The process of immigration often begins before the actual according of lawful permanent residence, so that immigrants may have a history of multiple residence periods or stays. Prior immigration experience, whether the immigrant is newly arriving or adjusting from a nonimmigrant status, is found for 39 percent, but this is surely underestimated because the measure omits prior stays and undocumented experience. In 2002 and 2003 fiscal year data, approximately 60 percent of immigrants had been living in the U.S. for three to four years on average—as students, workers, visitors, or awaiting a visa.

Next, Table 7 illustrates the distribution of these immigrants by state of initial residence and by state at naturalization. Also shown are alternative distributions for comparison— 1990 census figures for the foreign-born population and naturalized citizens. The distribution of immigrants by initial residence is more similar to the distribution for immigrants at naturalization (ID=.06) than the other comparisons. The calculated measure with the distribution of immigrants by initial residence to distribution of foreign-born population in the 1990 census shows slightly less similarity (ID=.08), as

do calculations on the basis of the distribution of immigrants by initial residence to naturalized citizens in the 1990 census (ID=.08) or the distribution of naturalized citizens in the 1990 census to distribution for immigrants at naturalization (ID=.10). Curiously, the index of dissimilarity for distribution at naturalization with the foreign-born population is "only" .07 despite inclusion of unauthorized residents in the census. This crude analysis suggests that initial residence and residence at naturalization are the result of similar influences for legal immigrants.

Table 7 about here

The majority of immigrants were continuing to reside at their initial state of residence at the time of naturalization, as illustrated in Table A. This is especially the case for immigrants who initially settled in California and Florida. Immigrants initially living in Illinois and Other Midwest showed lower proportions still there at time of naturalization. Among those who moved from California (Table B), many went to other states in the West (27.5 percent), South (15.3 percent), New York (11.5 percent), or Texas (11.2 percent). From Texas, immigrants seemed to go to California (34.8 percent) or other states in the South (17.2 percent). From Illinois, immigrants showed choices of California (33.1 percent), other states in the Midwest (11.6 percent), or other states in the South (11.1 percent). From Florida, about as many were in other states of the South (20.7 percent) as in California (21.9 percent) at naturalization, and another 16.8 percent were in New York. Immigrants who were initially in New York or New Jersey showed migration to the other of these two states or to California, Florida, other states in the South, or other states in the Northeast. A large share (54 percent) of immigrants settling in Western states other than California had moved to California by the time of

naturalization. Many of naturalizing immigrants from the Other South (29.2 percent), Other Midwest (30.7 percent), and Other Northeast (22.3 percent) had migrated to California by naturalization, but others of their counterparts had gone elsewhere.

Tables A and B about here

Turning to micro-level multivariate analysis of mover status with logistic regression modeling, several interesting findings appear. Controlling for the effects of several independent covariates, demographic characteristics, visa class of admission, prior nonimmigrant experience, cohort, country of origin, and initial state of residence, all variables are significant at .001 level. Younger immigrants are more likely to have moved by the time of naturalization. Having been a nonimmigrant is associated with greater likelihood of moving, and males are more likely to have moved. Married immigrants are less likely to have moved. It is possible that some of these immigrants are married to each other, and the effect of married status is explored later. Those having entered at earlier dates are more likely to have moved by the time of naturalization, and the economic difficulties of the early 1980s may have been a factor.

Table 8 about here

Family-sponsored immigrants, employment-sponsored immigrants, and immediate relatives were more likely to have moved than the reference group of refugees, asylees, and others. Employment-sponsored immigrants were more likely to have done so, and this is very logical given their possession of valuable skills and education and that they are already positively selected on moving to maximize their employment. Asians and Africans were more likely to have made an interstate migration than other groups, and North American and Oceanian immigrants were less likely than other groups. South

Americans were moderately likely to have moved. Caribbean immigrants were just slightly more likely to have moved than the reference group.

Initial place of residence is related to whether an immigrant has moved by the time of naturalization. If he or she were living in Illinois or elsewhere in the Midwest, an immigrant had greater chances of moving. Those immigrants who settled in the Northeast or the South were somewhat more likely to move than immigrants settling in Texas, Florida, New York, or Other West, although they were more likely to move than immigrants living in California. Immigrants initially settling in Florida may be staying there more than other groups although they are still more likely to move along than those in California.

Another logistic regression model was estimated, including only immigrants having naturalized during the observation until the end of fiscal year 1996 (Table 9). Certain variables are not significant—older age dummy variables (40-49 years, 50-59 years), Oceania-born dummy, and gender. The age effects for 30-39 years and 60-69 years are significant only at the .05 level. Other variable effects are altered in this model. Having nonimmigrant experience is associated with a lesser likelihood of having moved at naturalization. Asian and African immigrants are again more likely to have moved than the reference group of European immigrants, but Caribbean and South American immigrants are now less likely to have moved than the reference group, as remains the case for North American immigrants. Results are basically unchanged on effects for state of initial residence and visa class of admission. The changed direction for prior nonimmigrant experience might be spurious because prior research has shown that U.S. experienced immigrants are more likely to naturalize (Woodrow-Lafield et al. 2004) but

it is also plausible that immigrants making an adjustment in their status might be more settled and unlikely to migrate to another state before naturalization.

In gender-specific models (Tables 10 and 11), further insights emerge. Among male immigrants, husbands and fathers of citizens were less likely to have moved by the time of naturalization. In addition, Caribbean-born men were less likely to make an interstate migration. Remaining effects were consistent with those in the pooled model. This includes the marital status effect which shows married male immigrants as less likely to have moved during the interval in alien status. Turning to results for female immigrants, the marital status effect and nonimmigrant experience effect are not significant. The effects for region of birth are similar to those in the pooled model, that is, Caribbean-born women are more likely to have moved than the reference group.

Tables 10 and 11 about here

Discussion and Conclusions

Internal migration of the U.S. foreign-born population must be addressed with attention to family contexts and circumstances of migrating to and remaining in the United States. It seems that foreign-born residents may move for reasons similar to the reasons for which native-born residents move, particularly for securing better jobs. The directional patterns of internal migration of the foreign-born from state to state are somewhat shaped by the settlement concentrations in six states historically receiving immigrants. Domestic outmigration of natives has appeared as correlated positively with immigration from abroad, with nuances by educational background.

The results here are consistent with those of Jaeger (2004). Just as initial immigrant settlement is likely for areas with ethnic communities due to selectivity as sponsored by family members, facilitating social networks, and an economic infrastructure supportive of new workers, some secondary migration of immigrants is attributable to the same reasons as immigrants improve their situations. This study does find that employment-sponsored immigrants experienced more interstate migration, and this may result from their greater human capital allowing greater choice in economic opportunities and amenities, including availability of ethnics as peers.

This study probably captures only a fraction of internal migration of lawful permanent resident aliens in the first five to twenty years of residence. This study is a preliminary look, and further research could incorporate contextual measures for ethnic communities in states. There appears to be less cohesion for immigrants settling in some areas than for those settling in Florida or California, and further modeling for specific origin groups might illustrate specific destination effects. Curiously, this study finds that Asians and Africans are more likely to move, as also evident for IRCA-legalized immigrants (Neumann and Tienda 1994). Those immigrants having adjusted from nonimmigrant status may be more likely to have moved, but this is stated cautiously due to limitations of this analysis.

In the case of secondary migration of the foreign-born according to immigration status, data sources are highly restricted. Cross-sectional sources mix lawful residents for permanent or temporary lengths of stay and unauthorized residents who may convert their status, stay at risk, or leave. Using linked administrative records as a longitudinal resource provides tracking from gaining resident status until naturalization, and reveals

some internal migration to other states of residence. For unauthorized residents and their internal migration patterns, special studies may be of some value. Demographic details are accessible with cross-sectional sources for the foreign-born universe, but these do not allow disaggregation to authorized and unauthorized components. In particular, traditional census and survey data is preferable for studying intercounty and intracounty migration, particularly the latter for which the foreign-born population seems to show higher incidence.

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Table 1. Immigrants, Admissions for Lawful Permanent Residence, by State of Intended Residence, 1975-2002

	1975-2002	Rank for 1975-2002	1997-2002	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1975-1996	Rank for 1975-1996
United States	18,173,035	---	5,021,495	1,055,000	1,054,543	841,494	637,919	645,814	786,725	13,151,540	---
Top Ten	14,305,469	---	3,838,542	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,466,927	---
California	4,856,549	1	1,326,604	291,216	282,957	217,753	161,247	170,126	203,305	3,529,945	1
New York	3,106,342	2	652,258	114,827	114,116	106,061	96,979	96,559	123,716	2,454,084	2
Texas	1,353,946	4	390,238	88,365	86,315	63,840	49,393	44,428	57,897	963,708	3
Florida	1,447,358	3	493,692	90,819	104,715	98,391	57,484	59,965	82,318	953,666	4
New Jersey	1,033,793	5	268,024	57,721	59,920	40,013	34,095	35,091	41,184	765,769	5
Illinois	903,284	6	239,973	47,235	48,296	36,180	36,971	33,163	38,128	663,311	6
Massachusetts	498,281	7	132,429	31,615	28,965	23,483	15,180	15,869	17,317	365,852	7
Pennsylvania	364,562	9	99,071	19,473	21,441	18,148	13,514	11,942	14,553	265,491	8
Virginia	378,219	8	122,481	25,411	26,876	20,087	15,144	15,686	19,277	255,738	9
Maryland	363,135	10	113,772	23,751	22,060	17,705	15,605	15,561	19,090	249,363	10
Northeast	5,380,321	---	1,247,551	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,132,770	---
New York	3,106,342	2	652,258	114,827	114,116	106,061	96,979	96,559	123,716	2,454,084	2
New Jersey	1,033,793	5	268,024	57,721	59,920	40,013	34,095	35,091	41,184	765,769	5
Massachusetts	498,281	7	132,429	31,615	28,965	23,483	15,180	15,869	17,317	365,852	7
Pennsylvania	364,562	9	99,071	19,473	21,441	18,148	13,514	11,942	14,553	265,491	8
Connecticut	237,156	13	59,932	11,243	12,148	11,346	7,887	7,780	9,528	177,224	13
Rhode Island	73,106	31	14,990	3,067	2,820	2,526	2,058	1,976	2,543	58,116	27
New Hampshire	29,690	39	10,757	3,009	2,595	2,001	999	1,010	1,143	18,933	40
Maine	23,101	43	5,682	1,269	1,186	1,133	568	709	817	17,419	42
Vermont	14,290	46	4,408	1,007	954	810	497	513	627	9,882	46
Midwest	2,145,186	---	613,434	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,531,752	---
Illinois	903,284	6	239,973	47,235	48,296	36,180	36,971	33,163	38,128	663,311	6
Michigan	335,800	12	102,408	21,787	21,528	16,773	13,650	13,943	14,727	233,392	12
Ohio	226,232	14	60,604	13,875	14,725	9,263	6,855	7,697	8,189	165,628	15
Minnesota	176,335	18	54,529	13,522	11,166	8,671	5,956	6,981	8,233	121,806	18
Wisconsin	107,429	23	29,974	6,498	8,477	5,057	3,043	3,724	3,175	77,455	23
Missouri	106,626	24	34,228	8,610	7,616	6,053	4,171	3,588	4,190	72,398	24
Indiana	91,417	26	28,421	6,853	6,010	4,128	3,557	3,981	3,892	62,996	25
Kansas	73,506	29	22,396	4,508	4,030	4,582	3,263	3,184	2,829	51,110	30
Iowa	62,146	33	19,873	5,591	5,029	3,052	1,780	1,655	2,766	42,273	33
Nebraska	39,574	37	14,713	3,657	3,850	2,230	1,439	1,267	2,270	24,861	37
North Dakota	12,180	47	3,075	776	558	420	314	472	535	9,105	47
South Dakota	10,657	49	3,240	902	671	465	356	356	490	7,417	49
South	4,390,174	---	1,397,013	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,993,161	---
Texas	1,353,946	4	390,238	88,365	86,315	63,840	49,393	44,428	57,897	963,708	3
Florida	1,447,358	3	493,692	90,819	104,715	98,391	57,484	59,965	82,318	953,666	4
Virginia	378,219	8	122,481	25,411	26,876	20,087	15,144	15,686	19,277	255,738	9
Maryland	363,135	10	113,772	23,751	22,060	17,705	15,605	15,561	19,090	249,363	10
Georgia	221,106	15	87,236	20,555	19,431	14,778	9,404	10,445	12,623	133,870	17
North Carolina	137,107	21	54,221	12,910	13,918	9,251	5,792	6,415	5,935	82,886	21
Louisiana	98,529	25	17,553	3,199	3,778	3,016	2,048	2,193	3,319	80,976	22
Oklahoma	74,112	28	20,113	4,229	3,492	4,586	2,376	2,273	3,157	53,999	28
Tennessee	80,105	27	26,580	5,694	6,257	4,882	2,584	2,806	4,357	53,525	29
South Carolina	49,227	34	14,459	2,966	2,882	2,267	1,773	2,125	2,446	34,768	34
Alabama	44,158	36	11,227	2,570	2,257	1,904	1,275	1,608	1,613	32,931	35
Kentucky	48,497	35	17,711	4,681	4,548	2,989	1,537	2,017	1,939	30,786	36
Arkansas	32,109	38	9,985	2,535	2,572	1,596	940	914	1,428	22,124	38
Mississippi	22,310	44	6,095	1,155	1,340	1,083	698	701	1,118	16,215	43
Delaware	23,866	42	8,519	1,862	1,850	1,570	1,026	1,063	1,148	15,347	44
West Virginia	16,390	45	3,131	636	737	573	392	375	418	13,259	45
West	6,257,354	---	1,763,497	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,493,857	---
California	4,856,549	1	1,326,604	291,216	282,957	217,753	161,247	170,126	203,305	3,529,945	1
Washington	352,448	11	115,897	25,704	23,085	18,486	13,046	16,920	18,656	236,551	11
Hawaii	208,080	16	34,503	5,503	6,313	6,056	4,299	5,465	6,867	173,577	14
Arizona	205,136	17	69,571	17,719	16,362	11,980	8,667	6,211	8,632	135,565	16
Colorado	161,847	19	53,773	12,060	12,494	8,216	6,984	6,513	7,506	108,074	19
Oregon	146,679	20	49,147	12,125	9,638	8,543	5,233	5,909	7,699	97,532	20
Nevada	109,228	22	47,896	9,499	9,618	7,827	8,305	6,106	6,541	61,332	26
New Mexico	69,866	32	19,833	3,399	5,207	3,973	2,445	2,199	2,610	50,033	31
Utah	73,009	31	23,610	4,889	5,247	3,710	3,564	3,360	2,840	49,399	32
Alaska	26,947	41	7,465	1,564	1,401	1,374	1,058	1,008	1,060	19,482	39
Idaho	29,398	40	11,311	2,236	2,296	1,922	1,906	1,504	1,447	18,087	41
Montana	11,192	48	2,386	422	488	493	309	299	375	8,806	48
Wyoming	6,975	50	1,501	281	308	248	253	159	252	5,474	50

Source: Woodrow-Lafield, Xu, Kersen, and Poch 1999; Department of Homeland Security 2003

Table 2. Estimates of Foreign-Born and Unauthorized Resident Populations, 1980-2002

Residence	1980 Foreign-Born Census	1980 Unauthorized [a]	1990 Foreign-Born Census	1990 Unauthorized [b]	2000 Unauthorized [c]	2000 Unauthorized [d]	2002 Unauthorized [e]	2000 Foreign-Born Census	1992 Unauthorized [f]	1996 Unauthorized [g]	Una
United States	14,080	2,057	19,767	3,500	6,929	8,500	9,300	31,108	3,900	5,000	
California	3,580	1,024	6,459	1,476	2,578	2,300	2,400	8,864	1,600	2,000	
New York	2,389	234	2,852	357	1,005	700	700	3,868	410	540	
Texas	856	186	1,524	438	686	1,200	1,100	2,900	530	700	
Illinois	824	135	952	194	369	700	400	1,529	220	290	
Florida	1,059	80	1,663	239	534	500	900	2,671	270	350	
New Jersey	758	37	967	95	290	300	400	1,476	105	135	
Share in 6 states	67.2%	82.5%	72.9%	80.0%	78.8%	67.1%	63.4%	68.5%	80.4%	80.3%	
Massachusetts	501	17	574	53	114	>100	175-200	773	65	85	
Pennsylvania	401	7	369	25	70	<100	75-100	508	37	27	
Virginia	177	34	312	48	121	>100	175-200	570	42	55	
Maryland	196	32	313	34	108	>100	120-150	518	33	44	
Share in 10 states	76.3%	86.8%	80.9%	84.5%	84.8%	71.8%	69.9%	76.1%	84.9%	84.5%	
Other states	3,340	271	3,782	541	1,053	2,400	2,800	7,430	588	774	

[a] Passel & Woodrow 1984
[b] Clark et al. 1994
[c] Woodrow-Lafield 2001
[d] Passel 2001
[e] Passel 2004
[f] INS 1994
[g] INS 1997
[h] INS 2003

Table 3. Type of Move for Natives and Foreign-Born: 1995 to 2000

	Population aged 5 years and over in 2000	Same residence (nonmovers)	Number of Movers					
			Total moves in U.S.or from residing abroad[1]	Within the United States				Resided in a another country [1]
				Within U.S.	Same county	Different county, same state	Different state	
Total	262,375,152	142,027,478	120,347,674	112,851,828	65,435,013	25,327,355	22,089,460	7,495,846
Nativity								
Native	231,666,088	128,946,394	102,719,694	100,849,171	57,530,090	23,294,651	20,024,430	1,870,523
Foreign-Born	30,709,064	13,081,084	17,627,980	12,002,657	7,904,923	2,032,704	2,065,030	5,625,323
Year of Entry								
1990-2000	12,779,451	2,758,771	10,020,680	4,760,259	3,165,279	754,264	840,716	5,260,421
1980-1990	8,464,762	4,020,788	4,443,974	4,222,333	2,835,580	707,729	679,024	221,641
1970-1980	4,686,752	2,810,619	1,876,133	1,788,342	1,162,388	329,442	296,512	87,791
1960-1970	2,536,828	1,771,910	764,918	729,677	452,236	138,502	138,939	35,241
1950-1960	1,371,466	1,044,543	326,923	313,590	180,188	63,966	69,436	13,333
Before 1950	869,805	674,453	195,352	188,456	109,252	38,801	40,403	6,896
Citizenship								
Naturalized	12,483,968	7,540,355	4,943,613	4,646,539	2,922,839	890,038	833,662	297,074
Not naturalized	18,225,096	5,540,729	12,684,367	7,356,118	4,982,084	1,142,666	1,231,368	5,328,249
Country of Birth								
Mexico	9,011,998	3,356,916	5,655,082	3,892,596	2,915,841	504,703	472,052	1,762,486
Other Latin America	6,846,775	2,937,031	3,909,744	2,797,848	1,919,266	440,815	437,767	1,111,896
Canada	811,401	406,344	405,057	271,507	140,619	57,397	73,491	133,550
Europe	4,864,701	2,589,407	2,275,294	1,512,638	856,262	304,858	318,126	796,048
Asia	8,130,832	3,449,458	4,681,374	3,135,731	1,855,501	646,840	666,782	1,512,251
Africa	869,401	275,239	594,162	329,155	181,040	65,658	82,457	265,007
Other	173,956	66,689	107,267	63,182	36,394	12,433	14,355	44,085

Source: Perry and Schachter 2003

[1] Includes movers from foreign countries, Puerto Rico, U.S. Island Areas, and U.S. minor outlying areas.

Table 3. Type of Move for Natives and Foreign-Born: 1995 to 2000

	Within U.S.	Same county	Different county, same state	Different state	Resided in a another country [1]
Total	**43.0**	**24.9**	**9.7**	**8.4**	2.9
Nativity					
Native	**43.5**	**24.8**	**10.1**	**8.6**	0.8
Foreign-Born	**39.1**	**25.7**	**6.6**	**6.7**	18.3
Year of Entry					
1990-2000	**37.2**	**24.8**	**5.9**	**6.6**	41.2
1980-1990	**49.9**	**33.5**	**8.4**	**8.0**	2.6
1970-1980	**38.2**	**24.8**	**7.0**	**6.3**	1.9
1960-1970	**28.8**	**17.8**	**5.5**	**5.5**	1.4
1950-1960	**22.9**	**13.1**	**4.7**	**5.1**	1.0
Before 1950	**21.7**	**12.6**	**4.5**	**4.6**	0.8
Citizenship					
Naturalized	**37.2**	**23.4**	**7.1**	**6.7**	2.4
Not naturalized	**40.4**	**27.3**	**6.3**	**6.8**	29.2
Country of Birth					
Mexico	**43.2**	**32.4**	**5.6**	**5.2**	19.6
Other Latin America	**40.9**	**28.0**	**6.4**	**6.4**	16.2
Canada	**33.5**	**17.3**	**7.1**	**9.1**	16.5
Europe	**30.5**	**17.6**	**6.3**	**6.5**	16.4
Asia	**39.0**	**22.8**	**8.0**	**8.2**	18.6
Africa	**37.9**	**20.8**	**7.6**	**9.5**	30.5
Other	**36.3**	**20.9**	**7.1**	**8.3**	25.3

Source: Perry and Schachter 2003

[1] Includes movers from foreign countries, Puerto Rico, U.S. Island Areas, and U.S. minor outlying areas.

Table 4. Migration of Natives and the Foreign-Born: 1995 to 2000

	Natives			Foreign-Born		
	Net domestic migration		From abroad	Net domestic migration		From abroad
	Number	Rate		Number	Rate	
Total	-	-	1,870,523	-	-	5,625,323
Northeast	-1,075,547	-24.6	367,733	-195,111	-31.7	1,199,598
New England	-88,134	-7.5	110,761	5,849	5.3	258,826
Maine	3,330	2.9	5,197	310	10.1	5,316
New Hampshire	27,091	25.2	5,334	812	19.8	11,274
Vermont	2,399	4.4	2,838	-145	-7.9	4,555
Massachusetts	-56,324	-10.8	53,543	1,616	2.6	152,179
Rhode Island	2,320	2.7	8,920	916	9.1	16,626
Connecticut	-66,950	-23.5	34,929	2,340	8.0	68,876
Middle Atlantic	-987,413	-30.8	256,972	-200,960	-39.7	940,772
New York	-669,102	-46.3	136,979	-205,146	-59.4	583,769
New Jersey	-186,933	-28.6	54,140	4,104	3.4	257,625
Pennsylvania	-131,378	-11.8	65,853	82	0.2	99,378
Midwest	-564,474	-9.9	282,699	23,285	8.8	775,171
East North Central	-517,695	-13.0	198,287	-4,884	-2.3	575,469
Ohio	-114,627	-11.1	44,607	-2,313	-8.9	75,978
Indiana	11,490	2.1	23,229	10,135	84.0	51,920
Illinois	-318,776	-31.0	66,671	-23,840	-19.1	287,160
Michigan	-98,660	-11.2	41,740	6,730	17.3	117,922
Wisconsin	2,878	0.6	22,040	4,404	30.9	42,489
West North Central	-46,779	-2.7	84,412	28,169	57.2	199,702
Minnesota	11,658	2.7	18,404	17,511	102.6	66,101
Iowa	-32,636	-12.2	9,676	-376	-6.2	28,484
Missouri	42,397	8.5	25,432	3,656	35.8	41,931
North Dakota	-23,495	-38.4	3,518	-1,712	-172.4	3,698
South Dakota	-12,347	-17.6	3,209	-121	-13.1	3,916
Nebraska	-20,160	-13.1	7,713	4,807	101.0	20,569
Kansas	-12,196	-5.2	16,460	4,404	47.6	35,003
South	1,544,372	18.7	769,361	255,427	40.0	1,845,918
South Atlantic	1,217,230	29.1	463,241	217,891	59.8	1,097,300
Delaware	15,044	22.6	7,324	2,339	73.4	9,984
Maryland	-29,128	-6.6	41,798	9,405	23.7	105,509
District of Columb	-35,515	-72.2	10,333	-9,816	-157.3	20,066
Virginia	59,364	10.0	71,818	16,366	39.7	133,633
West Virginia	-9,778	-5.8	4,441	-976	-60.3	3,893
North Carolina	293,525	43.5	56,956	44,358	187.0	139,381

South Carolina	124,151	35.6	25,563	8,054	111.9	33,815
Georgia	281,312	42.1	69,145	59,393	178.1	174,276
Florida	518,255	44.3	175,863	88,768	42.6	476,743
East South Central	218,189	14.3	87,306	15,005	64.2	110,628
Kentucky	31,571	8.7	18,979	2,556	52.3	27,002
Tennessee	135,615	27.1	29,547	10,699	111.0	48,425
Alabama	25,158	6.3	23,636	665	11.0	25,076
Mississippi	25,845	10.1	15,144	1,085	38.7	10,125
West South Central	108,953	4.3	218,814	22,531	9.0	637,990
Arkansas	35,049	14.8	14,085	7,067	155.1	19,572
Louisiana	-72,193	-17.7	22,199	-3,566	-36.2	19,827
Oklahoma	14,559	4.8	20,380	2,328	25.2	34,781
Texas	131,538	8.2	162,150	16,702	7.3	563,810
West	95,649	2.1	450,730	-83,601	-8.5	1,804,636
Mountain	591,543	41.1	141,940	132,677	111.4	387,425
Montana	-4,681	-5.6	4,441	-485	-34.2	2,443
Idaho	33,830	31.0	7,757	17	0.3	13,209
Wyoming	-12,024	-26.1	3,112	-503	-53.4	2,125
New Mexico	-29,159	-18.7	14,599	-786	-6.3	24,107
Arizona	275,814	72.7	41,380	40,334	87.4	141,602
Colorado	131,528	37.8	35,731	31,105	134.0	98,984
Utah	17,270	9.4	18,333	8,026	79.7	46,330
Nevada	178,965	133.0	16,587	54,969	275.9	58,625
Pacific	-495,894	-15.4	308,790	-216,278	-24.9	1,417,211
Washington	55,300	11.5	48,924	20,030	43.7	126,743
Oregon	63,538	22.4	17,822	11,127	53.5	65,539
California	-518,187	-22.6	218,046	-237,349	-30.4	1,189,612
Alaska	-31,040	-54.7	6,835	542	17.8	5,729
Hawaii	-65,505	-67.4	17,163	-10,628	-55.5	29,588

Source: Perry and Schachter 2003

- Net domestic migration, both number and rate, are by definition zero for the United States.

1 The net domestic migration rate in this report is based on an approximated 1995 population, which is the sum of people 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 domestic migration rate is the 1995 to 2000 net domestic migration divided by the approximated 1995 population and multiplied by 1,000.

2 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 more migrants left an area than entered. Positive numbers reflect net inmigration to an area.

Table 5. State of Residence in 2000 for Nonmovers and Movers, Foreign-Born, by Selected State of Residence in 1995: 2000 Census

State of residence in 2000	Population (5 years and over)[1]	Same residence (nonmovers)	State of Residence in 1995 (movers)									
			California	New York	Texas	Florida	New Jersey	Illinois	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania	Virginia	Maryland
United States	**25,083,741**	**13,081,084**	**3,897,493**	**1,406,541**	**1,131,102**	**975,671**	**526,719**	**594,138**	**265,591**	**169,928**	**213,296**	**186,893**
Alabama	60,897	27,544	2,129	650	1,523	1,777	220	413	177	259	352	215
Alaska	30,931	13,744	2,336	309	400	206	173	72	116	49	156	30
Arizona	502,038	219,477	35,633	3,430	4,575	2,273	1,321	4,565	620	683	717	567
Arkansas	52,624	20,433	6,087	467	2,743	449	109	692	212	53	63	60
California	7,572,448	3,912,304	3,457,639	22,769	20,307	11,932	8,761	14,091	7,717	5,056	5,728	4,242
Colorado	263,167	102,150	21,827	2,854	6,888	1,886	806	2,049	620	657	741	746
Connecticut	296,658	171,309	2,044	14,592	716	1,980	2,699	507	2,461	685	673	543
Delaware	34,207	16,693	461	1,472	194	465	910	277	158	1,506	216	652
District of Columbia	52,605	27,167	809	1,364	432	544	245	214	404	346	1,943	2,888
Florida	2,170,294	1,105,855	22,189	65,320	11,517	852,779	23,695	9,499	7,889	5,239	5,775	4,399
Georgia	392,805	144,538	19,239	14,114	9,183	13,832	4,008	3,557	1,468	1,875	2,375	1,425
Hawaii	180,835	112,242	4,790	722	631	569	248	432	160	121	444	218
Idaho	49,811	23,438	3,572	99	492	178	47	153	66	52	23	68
Illinois	1,222,101	651,803	20,302	5,837	5,890	4,223	2,235	498,535	1,339	1,830	862	965
Indiana	130,831	59,192	6,998	2,094	2,544	1,591	592	5,384	199	573	497	383
Iowa	60,365	26,945	4,666	540	1,262	352	166	1,162	115	114	129	116
Kansas	96,892	40,916	6,504	740	3,173	544	196	1,006	165	275	238	60
Kentucky	51,430	21,829	1,937	1,161	1,212	1,170	378	796	128	341	466	147
Louisiana	94,943	50,827	1,974	1,384	2,669	1,701	373	366	256	190	163	195
Maine	30,880	19,611	372	446	176	364	159	122	920	127	101	62
Maryland	406,372	210,074	5,463	9,010	2,008	2,945	2,857	1,331	1,552	2,704	7,558	141,259
Massachusetts	611,829	344,622	7,853	13,395	1,685	3,567	3,693	1,395	213,453	2,067	1,057	1,111
Michigan	396,773	217,490	8,378	4,322	3,963	3,442	1,014	4,610	734	1,231	804	598
Minnesota	188,149	80,441	11,858	2,933	3,362	922	415	1,962	377	592	543	489
Mississippi	29,144	12,926	1,297	502	1,243	783	87	417	49	131	136	73
Missouri	105,725	49,959	4,292	1,314	2,371	1,076	557	2,118	244	433	389	364
Montana	13,693	8,012	516	208	81	74	69	52	2	36	35	41
Nebraska	52,379	21,011	6,059	307	1,293	294	93	460	62	153	168	90
Nevada	254,171	88,067	47,737	1,849	2,711	2,367	996	2,129	216	268	358	271
New Hampshire	41,890	23,477	722	1,059	219	350	281	168	2,488	196	183	129
New Jersey	1,202,452	671,629	7,734	62,310	2,185	6,139	422,128	2,283	2,692	7,658	1,650	1,603

New Mexico	123,185	65,243	4,165	453	5,199	488	191	623	161	175	244	305
New York	3,250,710	2,049,315	14,555	1,103,256	4,087	11,060	19,568	3,855	6,345	5,571	3,107	3,239
North Carolina	281,576	105,007	15,870	10,037	7,664	10,030	3,534	2,124	1,093	1,517	3,950	1,704
North Dakota	8,221	4,420	108	93	157	56	0	111	17	54	92	15
Ohio	257,293	146,914	4,526	4,786	1,506	2,312	1,335	1,712	771	1,484	931	805
Oklahoma	94,883	42,800	4,362	746	4,470	695	356	556	154	196	155	142
Oregon	219,185	92,603	17,857	850	1,057	603	360	694	216	444	289	146
Pennsylvania	401,728	231,718	5,641	14,601	1,611	2,637	9,169	1,338	1,628	117,367	1,501	2,156
Rhode Island	101,478	57,709	1,063	3,185	184	671	425	159	2,087	176	227	220
South Carolina	80,014	36,062	2,885	2,445	1,531	2,227	1,227	594	259	660	665	520
South Dakota	9,149	3,873	588	192	139	49	49	101	6	20	29	15
Tennessee	107,122	43,494	5,448	2,131	3,860	2,719	685	1,593	367	605	557	453
Texas	2,294,586	1,146,782	42,421	10,954	992,302	12,867	4,666	11,499	2,187	2,329	2,978	2,348
Utah	108,682	42,356	11,482	747	920	563	225	388	85	208	196	135
Vermont	18,174	11,020	204	543	74	145	132	46	357	53	46	100
Virginia	428,584	198,922	9,955	9,499	3,399	4,458	3,653	1,382	1,422	2,377	162,263	9,342
Washington	478,597	222,718	26,709	2,586	3,394	1,836	986	1,461	1,055	669	1,045	670
West Virginia	15,212	8,982	210	449	114	188	229	96	61	196	321	301
Wisconsin	147,101	70,918	5,694	1,326	1,638	1,203	361	4,962	244	305	146	255
Wyoming	8,922	4,503	333	89	148	90	37	27	17	22	11	13

Source: Census 2000 PHC-T-24. Migration by Nativity for the Population 5 Years and Over for the United States and States: 2000
Table 2. Foreign-Born Population 5 Years and Over: State of Residence in 2000 by State of Residence in 1995

[1] Does not include movers who lived abroad in 1995

Table 6. Characteristics of Immigrant Cohorts 1978-1991, Persons Aged 21 Years at Admission

Characteristic	Total		Males		Females		Percent Male	Perce Fema
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Total	5,177,887	100.0	2,504,254	100.0	2,673,633	100.0	48.4	51
Region								
Europe	679,814	13.1	322,620	12.9	357,194	13.4	47.5	52
South-East Asia	914,469	17.7	401,641	16.0	512,828	19.2	43.9	56
East Asia	725,085	14.0	307,566	12.3	417,519	15.6	42.4	57
South-Central and West Asia	652,351	12.6	360,559	14.4	291,792	10.9	55.3	44
Africa	169,282	3.3	106,149	4.2	63,133	2.4	62.7	37
Oceania Melanesia and Micronesia-Polynesia	36,883	0.7	17,811	0.7	19,072	0.7	48.3	51
Central and North America	928,424	17.9	474,532	19.0	453,892	17.0	51.1	48
Caribbean	714,464	13.8	352,423	14.1	362,041	13.5	49.3	50
South America	357,115	6.9	160,953	6.4	196,162	7.3	45.1	54
Class of admission								
1st FP Principal: Unmarried S/D of Citizen	102,847	2.0	55,703	2.2	47,144	1.8	54.2	45
2nd FP Principal: Spouse of LPR	446,805	8.6	185,153	7.4	261,652	9.8	41.4	58
2nd FP Principal: Child of LPR	453,415	8.8	254,834	10.2	198,581	7.4	56.2	43
4th FP Principal: Married S/D of Citizen	74,956	1.5	36,710	1.5	38,246	1.4	49.0	51
4th FP Derivative: Spouse of Married S/D of Citizen	60,193	1.2	30,994	1.2	29,199	1.1	51.5	48
5th FP Principal: Sibling of Citizen	370,719	7.2	194,584	7.8	176,135	6.6	52.5	47
5th FP Derivative: Spouse of Sibling of Citizen	204,169	3.9	91,566	3.7	112,603	4.2	44.8	55
3rd EP Principal: Professional	135,670	2.6	105,409	4.2	30,261	1.1	77.7	22
3rd EP Derivative: Spouse of Professional	83,330	1.6	13,808	0.6	69,522	2.6	16.6	83
6th EP Principal: Skilled, Special, etc.	171,304	3.3	99,474	4.0	71,830	2.7	58.1	41
6th EP Derivative: Spouse of Skilled, Special, etc.	85,483	1.7	22,982	0.9	62,501	2.3	26.9	73
Exempt-Immediate Relative Principal: Spouse	1,426,298	27.6	687,114	27.4	739,184	27.7	48.2	51
Exempt-Immediate Relative Principal: Parent	559,732	10.8	192,904	7.7	366,828	13.7	34.5	65
Refugee, Asylees, and others	1,002,966	19.4	533,019	21.3	469,947	17.6	53.1	46
Cohort								
1978	374,899	7.2	173,593	6.9	201,306	7.5	46.3	53
1979	249,200	4.8	116,008	4.6	133,192	5.0	46.6	53
1980	259,499	5.0	123,904	5.0	135,595	5.1	47.7	52
1981	293,240	5.7	138,149	5.5	155,091	5.8	47.1	52
1982	327,239	6.3	160,269	6.4	166,970	6.3	49.0	51
1983	341,054	6.6	171,544	6.9	169,510	6.3	50.3	49
1984	356,943	6.9	179,561	7.2	177,382	6.6	50.3	49
1985	383,052	7.4	191,317	7.6	191,735	7.2	49.9	50
1986	406,585	7.9	201,801	8.1	204,784	7.7	49.6	50
1987	409,182	7.9	202,775	8.1	206,407	7.7	49.6	50
1988	455,813	8.8	229,312	9.2	226,501	8.5	50.3	49
1989	413,777	8.0	197,826	7.9	215,951	8.1	47.8	52
1990	440,835	8.5	204,459	8.2	236,376	8.8	46.4	53
1991	466,569	9.0	213,736	8.5	252,833	9.5	45.8	54
Age at admission								
21-29	1,998,463	38.6	984,983	39.3	1,013,480	37.9	49.3	50
30-39	1,491,042	28.8	759,774	30.3	731,268	27.4	51.0	49
40-49	704,894	13.6	344,352	13.8	360,542	13.5	48.9	51
50-59	478,448	9.2	202,228	8.1	276,220	10.3	42.3	57
60-69	345,703	6.7	145,435	5.8	200,268	7.5	42.1	57
70 and above	159,337	3.1	67,482	2.7	91,855	3.4	42.4	57
Prior U.S. Experience								
No	3,177,872	61.4	1,495,055	59.7	1,682,817	62.9	47.0	53
Yes	2,000,015	38.6	1,009,199	40.3	990,816	37.1	50.5	49
Marital Status								
Unmarried	1,317,120	25.4	645,950	25.8	671,170	25.1	49.0	51
Married	2,504,254	74.6	1,858,304	74.2	2,002,463	74.9	74.2	80

Source: Woodrow-Lafield, Xu, Kersen, and Poch 2000

Table 7. Residential Distribution of Immigrants Initially, Immigrants at Naturalization, Census 1990 Foreign-Born, and Census 1990 Naturalized Citizens

State	Lawful Permanent Residents					Foreign-Born 1990 Census						
	State at Initial Residence		State at Naturalization			Total		Naturalized				
	Number	Percent of Immigrants (x)	Number	Percent of Naturalized (y)	|x-y|	Number	Percent of FB (f)	Number	Percent of Naturalized (n)	|f-x|	|n-x|	|f-y|
Alabama	13,830	0.27	3,949	0.24	0.00	43,533	0.22	21,391	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.0
Alaska	7,842	0.15	3,079	0.19	0.00	24,814	0.13	13,365	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.0
Arizona	52,367	1.03	12,617	0.78	0.00	278,205	1.41	108,878	1.36	0.00	0.00	0.0
Arkansas	9,469	0.19	2,219	0.14	0.00	24,867	0.13	12,121	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.0
California	1,431,171	28.04	504,981	31.23	0.03	6,458,825	32.67	2,017,610	25.26	0.05	0.03	0.0
Colorado	42,708	0.84	13,244	0.82	0.00	142,434	0.72	67,277	0.84	0.00	0.00	0.0
Connecticut	66,802	1.31	21,437	1.33	0.00	279,383	1.41	145,148	1.82	0.00	0.01	0.0
Delaware	5,509	0.11	1,903	0.12	0.00	22,275	0.11	12,437	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.0
Florida	373,009	7.31	136,767	8.46	0.01	1,662,601	8.41	713,505	8.93	0.01	0.02	0.0
Georgia	48,568	0.95	19,766	1.22	0.00	173,126	0.88	67,390	0.84	0.00	0.00	0.0
Hawaii	70,072	1.37	27,975	1.73	0.00	162,704	0.82	89,983	1.13	0.01	0.00	0.0
Idaho	6,087	0.12	1,066	0.07	0.00	28,905	0.15	11,856	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.0
Illinois	252,904	4.96	76,077	4.70	0.00	952,272	4.82	423,665	5.30	0.00	0.00	0.0
Indiana	24,024	0.47	5,564	0.34	0.00	94,263	0.48	49,841	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.0
Iowa	13,855	0.27	2,686	0.17	0.00	43,316	0.22	19,992	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.0
Kansas	20,050	0.39	5,652	0.35	0.00	62,840	0.32	27,236	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.0
Kentucky	11,424	0.22	2,733	0.17	0.00	34,119	0.17	15,890	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.0
Louisiana	34,419	0.67	9,078	0.56	0.00	87,407	0.44	38,082	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.0
Miane	6,853	0.13	1,332	0.08	0.00	36,296	0.18	21,281	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.0
Maryland	94,198	1.85	30,736	1.90	0.00	313,494	1.59	127,005	1.59	0.00	0.00	0.0
Massachusetts	136,818	2.68	37,119	2.30	0.00	573,733	2.90	262,079	3.28	0.00	0.01	0.0
MIchigan	82,060	1.61	24,636	1.52	0.00	355,393	1.80	198,087	2.48	0.00	0.01	0.0
Minnesota	38,903	0.76	8,836	0.55	0.00	113,039	0.57	50,764	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.0
Misissippi	6,392	0.13	1,641	0.10	0.00	20,383	0.10	9,514	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.0
Missouri	27,361	0.54	6,846	0.42	0.00	83,633	0.42	45,683	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.0

Montana	3,211	0.06	498	0.03	0.00	13,779	0.07	8,621	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.0
Nebraska	8,257	0.16	2,179	0.13	0.00	28,198	0.14	15,312	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.0
Nevada	24,226	0.47	7,079	0.44	0.00	104,828	0.53	43,373	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.0
New Hampshire	7,479	0.15	1,966	0.12	0.00	41,193	0.21	22,876	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.0
New Jersey	285,603	5.60	102,574	6.34	0.01	966,610	4.89	470,936	5.90	0.01	0.00	0.0
New Mexico	18,855	0.37	2,127	0.13	0.00	80,514	0.41	31,915	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.0
New York	930,098	18.23	279,132	17.26	0.01	2,851,861	14.43	1,297,020	16.24	0.04	0.02	0.0
North Carolina	30,459	0.60	8,622	0.53	0.00	115,077	0.58	49,616	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.0
North Dakota	3,067	0.06	663	0.04	0.00	9,388	0.05	5,654	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.0
Ohio	64,212	1.26	16,964	1.05	0.00	259,673	1.31	155,244	1.94	0.00	0.01	0.0
Oklahoma	23,783	0.47	4,952	0.31	0.00	65,489	0.33	28,882	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.0
Oregon	34,704	0.68	8,037	0.50	0.00	139,307	0.70	59,202	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.0
Pennylvania	99,652	1.95	30,343	1.88	0.00	369,316	1.87	218,209	2.73	0.00	0.01	0.0
Rhode Island	21,366	0.42	5,012	0.31	0.00	95,088	0.48	42,670	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.0
South Carolina	14,157	0.28	4,529	0.28	0.00	49,964	0.25	25,411	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.0
South Dakota	2,445	0.05	486	0.03	0.00	7,731	0.04	4,719	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.0
Tennessee	20,193	0.40	5,120	0.32	0.00	59,114	0.30	26,591	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.0
Texas	368,334	7.22	93,145	5.76	0.01	1,524,436	7.71	515,190	6.45	0.00	0.01	0.0
Utah	18,712	0.37	4,386	0.27	0.00	58,600	0.30	25,841	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.0
Vermont	3,666	0.07	832	0.05	0.00	17,544	0.09	10,646	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.0
Virginia	98,695	1.93	37,004	2.29	0.00	311,809	1.58	125,653	1.57	0.00	0.00	0.0
Washington	84,106	1.65	29,216	1.81	0.00	322,144	1.63	149,256	1.87	0.00	0.00	0.0
West Virginia	5,571	0.11	1,104	0.07	0.00	15,712	0.08		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
Wisconsin	27,952	0.55	3,778	0.23	0.00	121,547	0.61	63,611	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.0
Wyoming	2,365	0.05	434	0.03	0.00	7,647	0.04	3,966	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.0
District of Columbia	25,336	0.50	4,884	0.30	0.00	58,887	0.30	17,228	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.0
Indices of Dissimilarity					0.06					0.08	0.08	0.0
Total Naturalized			1,617,005	100.00		19,767,316		7,987,722				
Not Naturalized			3,283,144									
Other/Unkn/Missing			203,050									
N of cases	5,103,199	100	5,103,199									
			5,103,199									

Table A. States of Initial Residence and at Naturalization

	States of Residence at Naturalization										
State of Initial Residence	California	Texas	Illinois	Florida	New York	New Jersey	Other West	Other South	Other Midwest	Other Northeast	
California	427,957	4,572	1,767	4,001	4,694	2,319	11,185	6,222	3,196	2,787	468,700
Texas	7,993	68,783	952	1,670	1,833	1,114	2,392	3,957	1,641	1,400	91,735
Illinois	6,596	1,783	65,070	1,971	1,590	1,067	1,394	2,217	2,301	983	84,972
Florida	3,083	1,222	461	101,167	2,373	1,067	1,111	2,920	732	1,129	115,265
New York	9,889	2,714	1,283	12,147	244,044	16,683	2,428	6,581	2,295	7,911	305,975
New Jersey	3,596	1,077	471	4,595	9,172	71,260	811	2,446	828	2,666	96,922
Other West	15,511	2,294	725	1,211	1,738	799	81,124	3,137	1,598	1,403	109,540
Other South	12,455	5,500	1,512	4,534	5,188	2,904	3,669	100,813	3,388	3,453	143,416
Other Midwest	11,485	3,568	3,059	2,453	3,306	1,869	3,644	5,572	60,078	2,463	97,497
Oher Northeast	6,291	1,593	750	3,008	5,171	3,484	1,899	4,295	1,664	73,823	101,978
Total	76,899	24,323	10,980	35,590	35,065	31,306	28,533	37,347	17,643	24,195	1,616,000
California	91.3%	1.0%	0.4%	0.9%	1.0%	0.5%	2.4%	1.3%	0.7%	0.6%	100.0%
Texas	8.7%	75.0%	1.0%	1.8%	2.0%	1.2%	2.6%	4.3%	1.8%	1.5%	100.0%
Illinois	7.8%	2.1%	76.6%	2.3%	1.9%	1.3%	1.6%	2.6%	2.7%	1.2%	100.0%
Florida	2.7%	1.1%	0.4%	87.8%	2.1%	0.9%	1.0%	2.5%	0.6%	1.0%	100.0%
New York	3.2%	0.9%	0.4%	4.0%	79.8%	5.5%	0.8%	2.2%	0.8%	2.6%	100.0%
New Jersey	3.7%	1.1%	0.5%	4.7%	9.5%	73.5%	0.8%	2.5%	0.9%	2.8%	100.0%
Other West	14.2%	2.1%	0.7%	1.1%	1.6%	0.7%	74.1%	2.9%	1.5%	1.3%	100.0%
Other South	8.7%	3.8%	1.1%	3.2%	3.6%	2.0%	2.6%	70.3%	2.4%	2.4%	100.0%
Other Midwest	11.8%	3.7%	3.1%	2.5%	3.4%	1.9%	3.7%	5.7%	61.6%	2.5%	100.0%
Oher Northeast	6.2%	1.6%	0.7%	2.9%	5.1%	3.4%	1.9%	4.2%	1.6%	72.4%	100.0%

Table B. Proportion of New Citizen Movers to State, by State at Initial Residence

	States of New Citizen Movers									
State of Initial Residence	California	Texas	Illinois	Florida	New York	New Jersey	Other West	Other South	Other Midwest	Other Northeast
California		11.2%	4.3%	9.8%	11.5%	5.7%	27.5%	15.3%	7.8%	6.8%
Texas	34.8%		4.1%	7.3%	8.0%	4.9%	10.4%	17.2%	7.1%	6.1%
Illinois	33.1%	9.0%		9.9%	8.0%	5.4%	7.0%	11.1%	11.6%	4.9%
Florida	21.9%	8.7%	3.3%		16.8%	7.6%	7.9%	20.7%	5.2%	8.0%
New York	16.0%	4.4%	2.1%	19.6%		26.9%	3.9%	10.6%	3.7%	12.8%
New Jersey	14.0%	4.2%	1.8%	17.9%	35.7%		3.2%	9.5%	3.2%	10.4%
Other West	54.6%	8.1%	2.6%	4.3%	6.1%	2.8%		11.0%	5.6%	4.9%
Other South	29.2%	12.9%	3.5%	10.6%	12.2%	6.8%	8.6%		8.0%	8.1%
Other Midwest	30.7%	9.5%	8.2%	6.6%	8.8%	5.0%	9.7%	14.9%		6.6%
Oher Northeast	22.3%	5.7%	2.7%	10.7%	18.4%	12.4%	6.7%	15.3%	5.9%	

Table 8. Logit Coefficients Predicting Internal Migration by Naturalization

Characteristic	B coefficient	S.E.	exp(B)
Nonimmigrant	0.06	0.005 ***	1.06
Male	0.03	0.004 ***	1.03
Married	-0.02	0.005 **	0.99
21-29 years	1.95	0.024 ***	6.99
30-39 years	1.77	0.024 ***	5.86
40-49 years	1.48	0.024 ***	4.39
50-59 years	1.30	0.025 ***	3.65
69 years or older	0.91	0.025 ***	2.49
1978	1.38	0.013 ***	3.96
1979	1.43	0.013 ***	4.16
1980	1.58	0.013 ***	4.83
1981	1.55	0.013 ***	4.69
1982	1.56	0.013 ***	4.77
1983	1.55	0.012 ***	4.73
1984	1.51	0.013 ***	4.52
1985	1.43	0.013 ***	4.16
1986	1.33	0.013 ***	3.77
1987	1.17	0.013 ***	3.24
1988	1.02	0.013 ***	2.79
1989	0.90	0.013 ***	2.45
1990	0.67	0.014 ***	1.95
Family Preference	0.09	0.007 ***	1.09
Employment Preference	0.45	0.008 ***	1.57
Immediate Relatives	0.11	0.007 ***	1.11
Southeast Asia	0.81	0.007 ***	2.25
East Asia	0.87	0.008 ***	2.38
South Central West Asia	0.86	0.007 ***	2.36
Africa	0.81	0.010 ***	2.24
Oceania	-0.64	0.036 ***	0.53
North America	-0.61	0.010 ***	0.55
Caribbean	0.09	0.009 ***	1.09
South America	0.41	0.009 ***	1.51
Texas initially	1.00	0.009 ***	2.71
Illinois initially	1.11	0.009 ***	3.03
Florida initially	0.65	0.011 ***	1.91
New York initially	0.97	0.007 ***	2.63
New Jersey initially	1.24	0.009 ***	3.45
Other West initially	1.02	0.008 ***	2.77
Other South initially	1.16	0.007 ***	3.18
Other Midwest initially	1.40	0.008 ***	4.06
Other Northeast initially	1.12	0.008 ***	3.07
Constant	-7.087	0.027 ***	0.001
-2 log likelihood	2,191,726		
Percent movers	6.7%		
N of cases	5,103,199		

Table 9. Logit Coefficients Predicting Internal Migration, Naturalized Immigrants

Variable	B	S.E.		Exp(B)
Nonimmigrant experienc	-0.196	0.005	***	0.822
Male	-0.002	0.004		0.998
Married	-0.110	0.005	***	0.896
21-29 years	0.127	0.026	***	1.136
30-39 years	0.057	0.026	*	1.059
40-49 years	-0.030	0.027		0.970
50-59 years	0.027	0.027		1.027
60-69 years	0.055	0.028	*	1.057
1978	0.318	0.013	***	1.374
1979	0.414	0.014	***	1.512
1980	0.637	0.014	***	1.891
1981	0.681	0.014	***	1.976
1982	0.723	0.013	***	2.061
1983	0.760	0.013	***	2.139
1984	0.704	0.013	***	2.022
1985	0.644	0.013	***	1.904
1986	0.588	0.014	***	1.801
1987	0.485	0.014	***	1.625
1988	0.408	0.014	***	1.503
1989	0.351	0.014	***	1.420
1990	0.259	0.014	***	1.295
Family Preference	0.129	0.008	***	1.137
Employment Preference	0.403	0.008	***	1.497
Immediate Relatives	0.230	0.007	***	1.259
South East Asia	0.129	0.008	***	1.138
East Asia	0.360	0.008	***	1.434
South Central West Asia	0.293	0.008	***	1.341
Africa	0.204	0.011	***	1.226
Oceania	-0.039	0.039		0.961
North America	-0.317	0.010	***	0.728
Caribbean	-0.057	0.009	***	0.945
South America	-0.029	0.010	***	0.971
Texas initially	1.230	0.009	***	3.421
Illinois initially	1.165	0.010	***	3.205
Florida initially	0.639	0.011	***	1.895
New York initially	1.023	0.007	***	2.780
New Jersey initially	1.312	0.009	***	3.715
Other West initially	1.152	0.009	***	3.163
Other South initially	1.333	0.008	***	3.792
Other Midwest initially	1.650	0.008	***	5.207
Other Northeast initially	1.356	0.009	***	3.881
Constant	-3.205	0.030	***	0.041
-2 log likelihood	1,598,910.1			
Percent of Movers	17.7%			
N of cases	1,820,543			

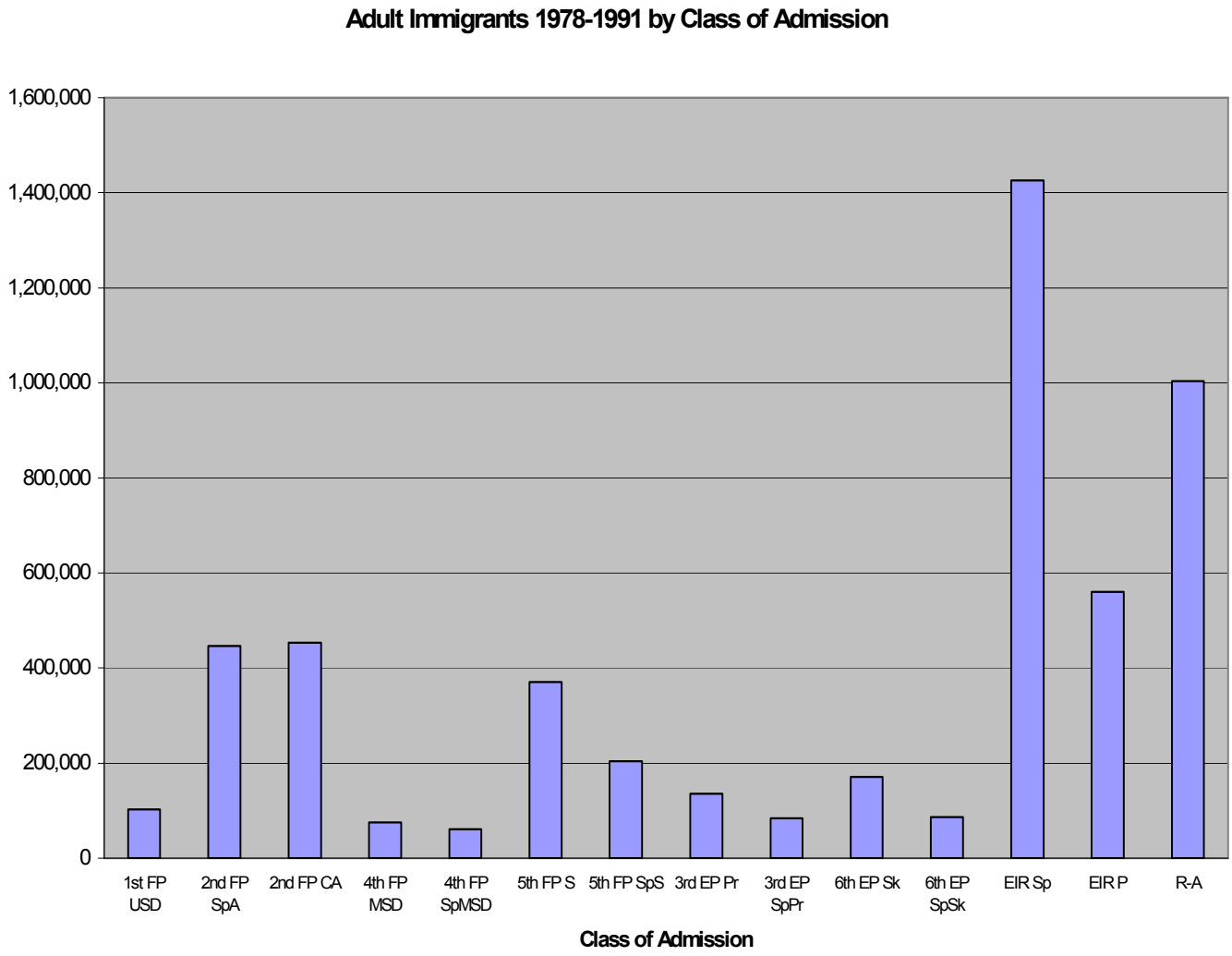
Table 10. Logit Coefficients Predicting Internal Migration by Naturalization, Immigrant Males

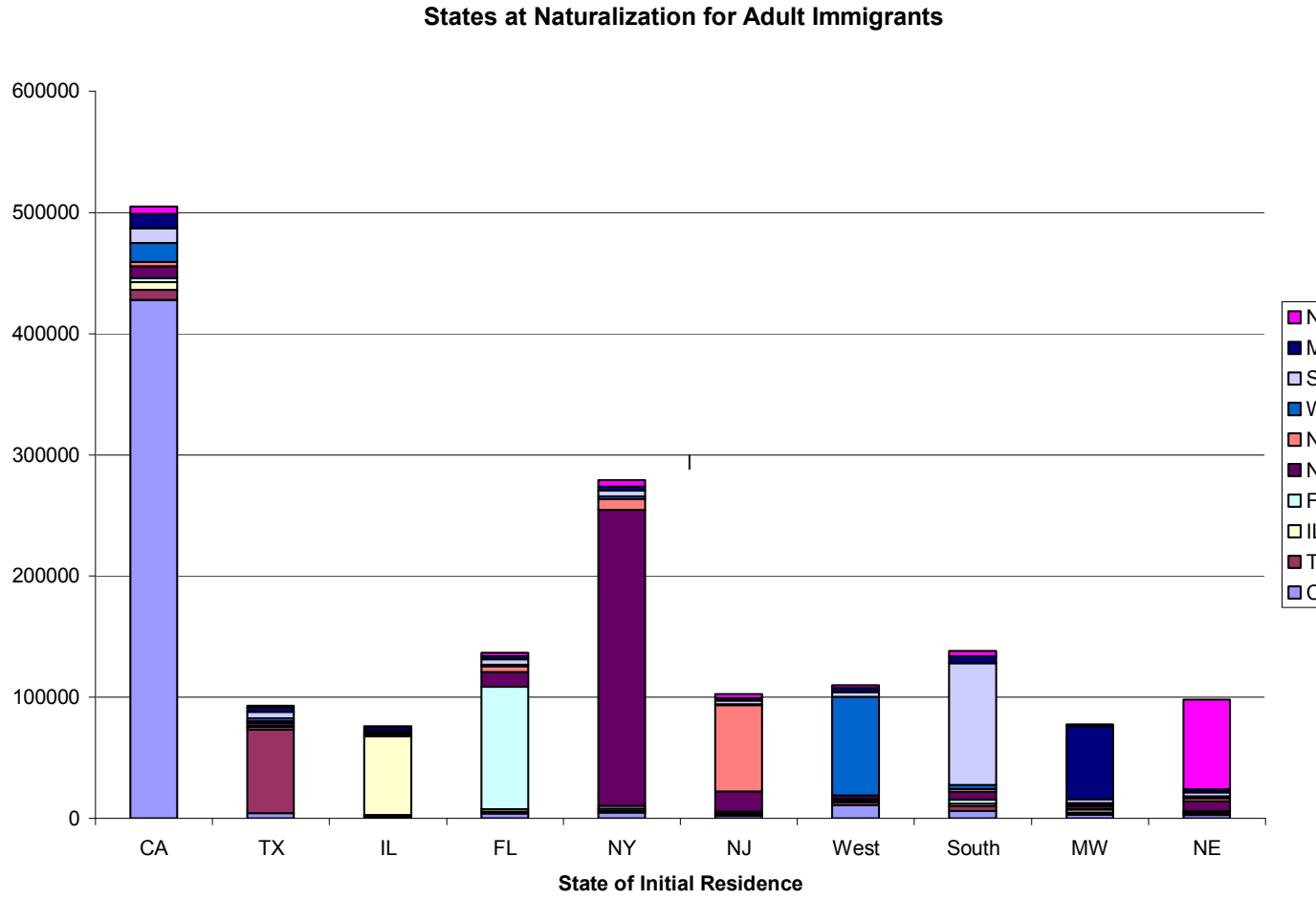
Characteristic	B coefficient	S.E.	Exp(B)
Nonimmigrant experience	0.12	0.007 ***	1.13
Married	-0.02	0.007 *	0.98
21-29 years	1.54	0.031 ***	4.67
30-39 years	1.40	0.031 ***	4.07
40-49 years	1.13	0.032 ***	3.11
50-59 years	1.02	0.032 ***	2.76
60-69 years	0.76	0.034 ***	2.14
1978	1.31	0.019 ***	3.69
1979	1.41	0.020 ***	4.10
1980	1.56	0.019 ***	4.75
1981	1.56	0.019 ***	4.78
1982	1.58	0.018 ***	4.87
1983	1.59	0.018 ***	4.93
1984	1.55	0.018 ***	4.69
1985	1.46	0.018 ***	4.32
1986	1.36	0.018 ***	3.91
1987	1.20	0.018 ***	3.32
1988	1.05	0.019 ***	2.87
1989	0.93	0.019 ***	2.53
1990	0.70	0.020 ***	2.01
Family Preference	0.05	0.010 ***	1.06
Employment Preference	0.33	0.011 ***	1.39
Immediate Relatives	-0.06	0.009 ***	0.94
South East Asia	0.63	0.011 ***	1.87
East Asia	0.75	0.011 ***	2.11
South Central West Asia	0.85	0.010 ***	2.35
Africa	0.76	0.013 ***	2.14
Oceania	-0.72	0.052 ***	0.49
North America	-0.82	0.014 ***	0.44
Caribbean	-0.19	0.013 ***	0.83
South America	0.27	0.013 ***	1.31
Texas initially	1.04	0.012 ***	2.83
Illinois initially	1.12	0.013 ***	3.06
Florida initially	0.66	0.015 ***	1.93
New York initially	1.00	0.010 ***	2.73
New Jersey initially	1.17	0.013 ***	3.24
Other West initially	1.08	0.012 ***	2.94
Other South initially	1.17	0.010 ***	3.23
Other Midwest initially	1.41	0.011 ***	4.08
Other Northeast initially	1.10	0.012 ***	3.02
Constant	-6.56	0.037 ***	0.00
-2 log likelihood	1,078,700		
Percent movers	6.5%		
N of cases	2,469,660		

Table 11. Logit Coefficients Predicting Internal Migration by Naturalization, Immigrant Females

Characteristic	B coefficient	S.E.	Exp(B)
Nonimmigrant experience	0.01	0.006	1.01
Married	-0.01	0.007	0.99
21-29 years	2.32	0.037 ***	10.20
30-39 years	2.11	0.037 ***	8.27
40-49 years	1.80	0.038 ***	6.07
50-59 years	1.57	0.038 ***	4.79
60-69 years	1.09	0.039 ***	2.98
1978	1.45	0.017 ***	4.25
1979	1.44	0.018 ***	4.23
1980	1.60	0.018 ***	4.94
1981	1.54	0.018 ***	4.64
1982	1.56	0.017 ***	4.74
1983	1.52	0.017 ***	4.59
1984	1.48	0.017 ***	4.40
1985	1.40	0.017 ***	4.04
1986	1.30	0.018 ***	3.67
1987	1.16	0.018 ***	3.18
1988	1.00	0.018 ***	2.73
1989	0.87	0.018 ***	2.40
1990	0.64	0.019 ***	1.89
Family Preference	0.15	0.010 ***	1.16
Employment Preference	0.57	0.011 ***	1.77
Immediate Relatives	0.27	0.009 ***	1.31
South East Asia	0.97	0.011 ***	2.65
East Asia	0.97	0.010 ***	2.64
South Central West Asia	0.84	0.011 ***	2.32
Africa	0.85	0.016 ***	2.34
Oceania	-0.55	0.050 ***	0.58
North America	-0.34	0.013 ***	0.71
Caribbean	0.35	0.012 ***	1.42
South America	0.56	0.013 ***	1.74
Texas initially	0.95	0.013 ***	2.60
Illinois initially	1.11	0.013 ***	3.04
Florida initially	0.64	0.015 ***	1.90
New York initially	0.93	0.010 ***	2.53
New Jersey initially	1.29	0.012 ***	3.65
Other West initially	0.96	0.011 ***	2.61
Other South initially	1.13	0.010 ***	3.10
Other Midwest initially	1.39	0.011 ***	4.03
Other Northeast initially	1.14	0.012 ***	3.11
Constant	-7.61	0.042 ***	0.00
-2 log likelihood	1,108,745		
Percent of Movers	6.1%		
N of cases	2,633,539		

Figure 4.


Adult Immigrants 1978-1991 by Class of Admission
1,600,000
1,400,000
1,200,000
1,000,000
800,000
600,000
400,000
200,000
0
1st FP USD
2nd FP SpA
2nd FP CA
4th FP MSD
4th FP SpMSD
5th FP S
5th FP SpS
3rd EP Pr
3rd EP SpPr
6th EP Sk
6th EP SpSk
EIR Sp
EIR P
R-A
Class of Admission


States at Naturalization for Adult Immigrants
600000
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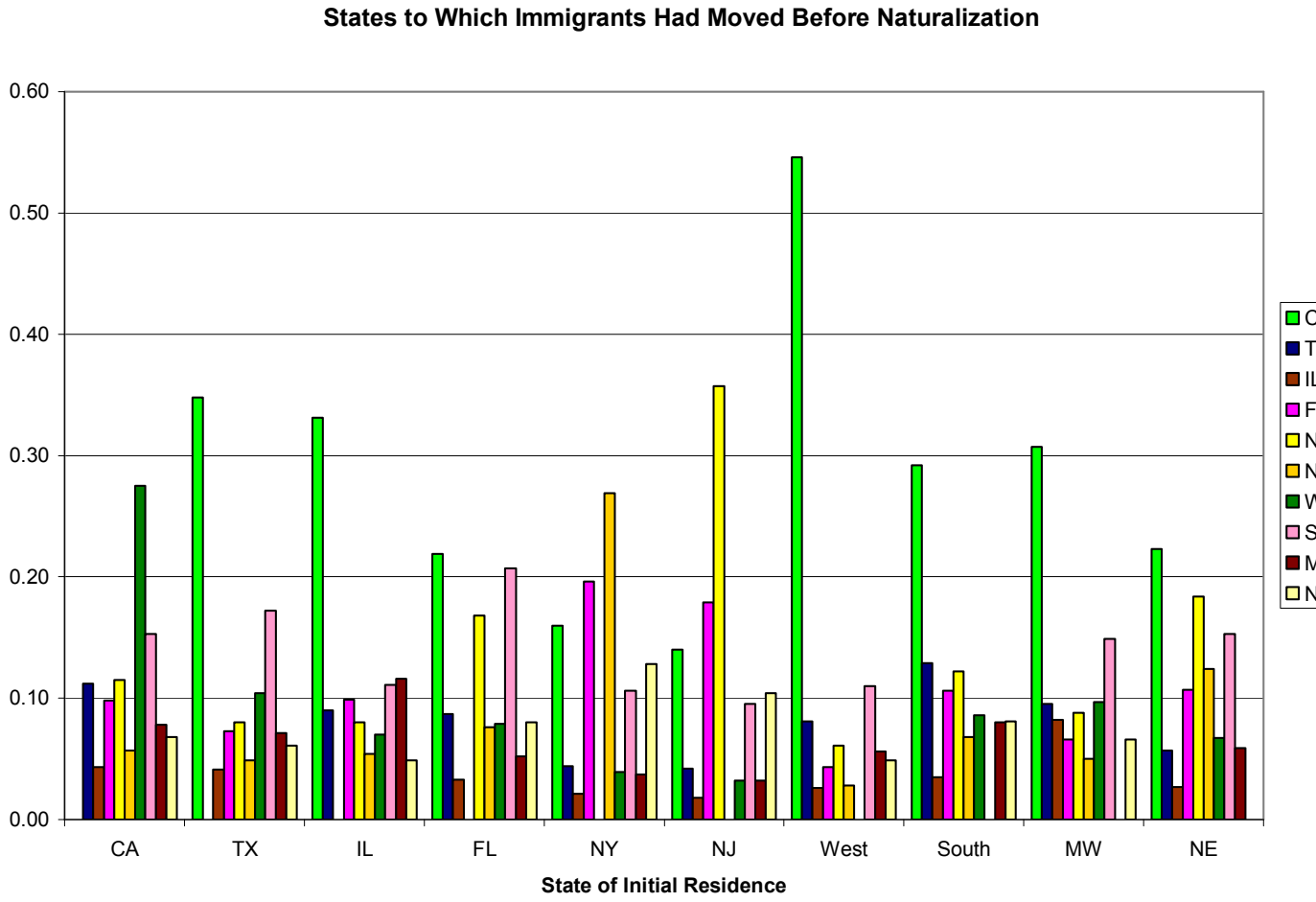
400000
300000
200000
100000
0
CA
TX
IL
FL
NY
NJ
West
South
MW
NE
State of Initial Residence


States to Which Immigrants Had Moved Before Naturalization
0.60
0.50
0.40
0.30
0.20
0.10
0.00
CA
TX
IL
FL
NY
NJ
West
South
MW
NE
State of Initial Residence