Immigration Trends in Metropolitan America, 1980–2007

Brief No. 1

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Karina Fortuny, Ajay Chaudry, and Paul Jargowsky

Growth in immigration flows in the past three decades has almost tripled the size of the foreign-born population in the United States. Between 1980 and 2007, the number of immigrants increased from 14 million to 38 million.[1] The rate of growth was fastest in the 1990s, when immigrants increased from 20 million in 1990 to 31 million by 2000. Their numbers continued to increase steadily during the 2000s and reached 38 million in 2007.

The foreign-born share of the population has grown as well. In 1980, immigrants represented just 6 percent of the U.S. population (just above the historic low of 4.7 percent set in 1970). By 2007, the foreign-born share had climbed to 13 percent of the population of the United States, a level not seen since 1920.

Immigrants are still heavily concentrated in the six traditional immigrant destination states (California, New York, Texas, Florida, Illinois, and New Jersey); 66 percent of all immigrants lived there in 2007. However, the share in these states has fallen from 73 percent in 1990 as immigrant populations grow rapidly in many western, midwestern, and southeastern states. The spread is notable in many states that have not had large foreign-born populations historically. In North Carolina, Georgia, Arkansas, South Carolina, and Tennessee, where immigrants constituted 3 percent or less of the population in 1990, the foreign-born increased threefold or more between 1990 and 2007. While the immigrant population in the United States doubled during this time, some of these newer high-growth immigration states, such as North Carolina and Georgia, have seen fivefold increases in their foreign-born populations.[2]

Not surprisingly, many metropolitan areas outside the traditional immigrant destination states saw high growth in the size of their foreign-born populations. But even in these newer high-growth states, much of this growth was concentrated in the larger metropolitan areas, as was the case in the traditional immigrant destination states.

This data brief examines immigration trends between 1980 and 2007 across the 100 metropolitan areas with the largest immigrant populations, including the growth, concentration, and dispersion of the foreign-born population.[3] In addition to the trends in the foreign-born population, the brief examines trends in the population of native-born children with immigrant parents.

The Immigrant Population Has Grown and Spread to Metropolitan Areas across the Country

The United States has seen robust growth in the immigrant population across all regions between 1980 and 2007. In 2007, 17 metropolitan areas had more than a half-million immigrants, up from only 4 metropolitan areas in 1980.[4] Some metropolitan areas with the largest increases in the share of the population that is foreign born are in the South and Midwest, regions that had the lowest foreign-born share in 1980. Using this measure, metropolitan America as a whole is becoming more diverse, and the effects of large-scale immigration appear greatest in places that had previously experienced it the least. Consequently, the foreign-born are more evenly distributed in 2007 than in 1980 (table 1).

In 1980, the largest four metropolitan areas (one in each region) were the only ones with more than a half-million foreign-born residents (figure 1). The country's two largest metropolitan areas, or metros, have been the nation's gateways to the largest number of newcomers: in 1980, 1.9 million immigrants lived in New York-northeastern New Jersey (or "New York" metro), followed by 1.7 million in Los Angeles-Long Beach ("Los Angeles" metro) (table 1 and appendix table 1). These two metros alone accounted for one in four of all immigrants living in the United States. The two other metros that had more than a half-million foreign-born residents in 1980 were Chicago-Gary-Lake ("Chicago" metro) with 709,000 immigrants and Miami-Hialeah ("Miami" metro) with 612,000 immigrants. Nine other metropolitan areas had immigrant populations larger than 200,000 in 1980, including Boston, Detroit, and Philadelphia, PA/NJ ("Philadelphia" metro), in states with long histories of foreign-born residents.[5] Thirty-two metropolitan areas had between 50,000 and 200,000 immigrants. Among the top 100 metros, 55 had relatively small immigrant populations (less than 50,000 immigrants).

By 2007, the immigrant population in Los Angeles metro had more than doubled to 3.6 million, taking the top

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Table 1. *Top Five Metropolitan Areas by Census Region for Immigrants in 2007, with Comparative Data from 1980*

		1980		2007		
Region	**Metropolitan area**	**Number**	**Share of metro population**	**Number**	**Share of metro population**	**Growth rate**
Midwest	Chicago-Gary-Lake, IL	709,000	11%	1,407,000	20%	99%
	Detroit, MI	273,000	7%	386,000	9%	41%
	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	71,000	3%	292,000	9%	311%
	Cleveland, OH	128,000	6%	124,000	6%	-2%
	Milwaukee, WI	57,000	4%	100,000	7%	76%
Northeast	New York-northeastern NJ	1,855,000	22%	3,395,000	34%	83%
	Boston, MA	463,000	9%	849,000	14%	83%
	Philadelphia, PA/NJ	247,000	5%	468,000	9%	90%
	Nassau Co, NY	231,000	9%	466,000	17%	102%
	Newark, NJ	228,000	11%	443,000	20%	95%
South	Miami-Hialeah, FL	612,000	28%	1,427,000	38%	133%
	Houston-Brazoria, TX	199,000	8%	965,000	25%	385%
	Washington, DC/MD/VA	243,000	8%	904,000	23%	271%
	Dallas-Fort Worth, TX	93,000	5%	789,000	20%	751%
	Atlanta, GA	63,000	2%	646,000	12%	931%
West	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	1,654,000	22%	3,587,000	36%	117%
	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	156,000	9%	965,000	23%	517%
	Orange County, CA	259,000	13%	906,000	30%	250%
	Phoenix, AZ	83,000	6%	704,000	18%	745%
	Oakland, CA	188,000	11%	689,000	28%	266%

Source: Urban Institute tabulations from the IPUMS datasets drawn from the 1980 U.S. Census of Population and Housing, 5 percent sample, and the 2007 American Community Survey.

Note: Numbers are rounded to the nearest thousand. Ranks and percentages are based on unrounded numbers.

Figure 1. *Top 100 Metropolitan Areas with Immigrants by Size of Immigrant Population, 1980 and 2007*
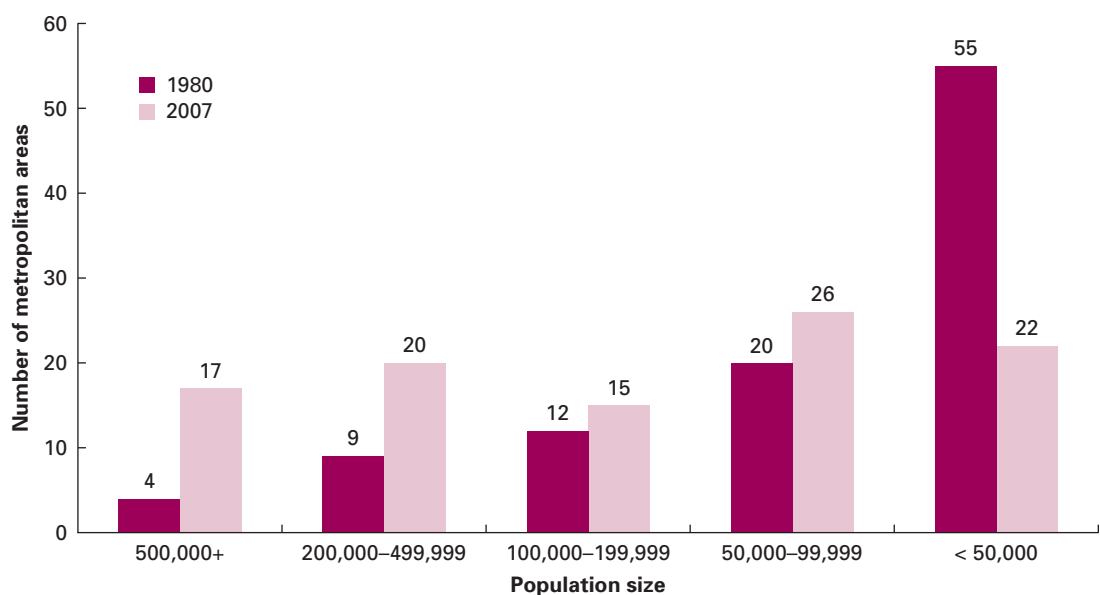
Source: Urban Institute tabulations from the IPUMS datasets drawn from the 1980 U.S. Census of Population and Housing, 5 percent sample, and the 2007 American Community Survey.

spot from New York metro, which had a foreign-born population of 3.4 million. Chicago and Miami metros had more than 1.4 million immigrants each. Thirteen other metropolitan areas had foreign-born populations of between a half-million and 1 million. Twenty more metropolitan areas had immigrant populations of at least 200,000, and 15 more had populations of at least 100,000. By 2007, 52 of the top 100 metros had relatively large immigrant populations of 100,000 or more.

When examining the foreign-born share of the metropolitan area population, the growth, spread, and concentration of immigrants across the 100 largest metropolitan areas becomes even more readily apparent (figure 2). While in 1980, only 6 of the top 100 metros might be considered very highly concentrated immigrant areas, where immigrants accounted for 20 percent or more of the metro population, by 2007, the number of such metros had increased more than fivefold to 33, or one of every three top 100 metros. By 2007, another 13 metros had relatively high immigrant shares of 15 to less than 20 percent (above historically high immigrant shares of the U.S. population). Fifty-two more metros had medium-sized immigrant shares of 5 to less than 15 percent (roughly the range of the foreign-born share of the U.S. population since the late 19th

century). Only 2 of the top 100 metros had small immigrant shares of less than 5 percent of the population by 2007.

In 2007, among the very highly concentrated immigrant metros, foreign-born residents accounted for more than 35 percent of the metro population in three large metros—Miami (38 percent); San Jose, CA (37 percent); and Los Angeles (36 percent)—and two smaller metros—Jersey City, NJ (40 percent); and Stamford, CT (38 percent).

Immigrants Are Settling in New, High-Growth Immigrant Metros

In 1980, 15 of the 20 metros with the largest immigrant populations (all except Boston, Detroit, Honolulu, Philadelphia, and Washington, DC/MD/VA) were located in the six traditional immigrant destination states. By 2007, immigrants were dispersed in metros throughout nontraditional immigrant states. Three metros in the new high-growth states made the top 20 in 2007: Atlanta, GA (with 646,000 immigrants); Phoenix, AZ (704,000); and Seattle, WA (449,000). These metros experienced rapid growth in their immigrant population, which increased tenfold (Atlanta), eightfold (Phoenix),

Figure 2. *Top 100 Metros with Immigrants by Immigrant Population Share, 1980 and 2007*
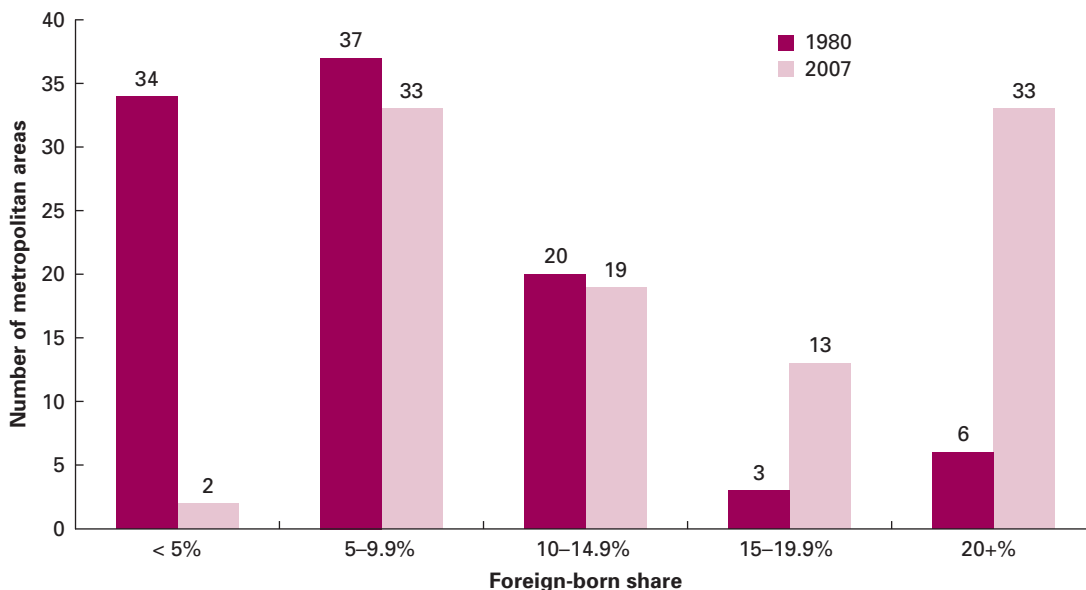
and nearly fourfold (Seattle) over less than three decades. The growth in these metros far exceeded the high average growth of 170 percent across all the top 100 metros. Other new high-growth metros that saw tremendous growth of 10 times or more include Raleigh-Durham, NC; Las Vegas, NV; Fayetteville-Springdale, AR; Greensboro-Winston Salem-High Point, NC ("Greensboro, NC"); and Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, SC.

As a result of the rapid growth of immigrant populations, the share of immigrants that lived in the largest immigrant destination metros declined, even as the size of the population in these metros was swelling. In 1980, 13 percent of all immigrants lived in New York metro; the share fell to 9 percent in 2007 (figures 3 and 4). Similarly, 9 percent of immigrants lived in Los Angeles in 2007, down from 12 percent in 1980. The top four immigrant metros contained a third (34 percent) of all immigrants in 1980; their share fell to a quarter (26 percent) in 2007.

Looking at the distributions of immigrants across metros in 1980 and 2007 side by side, while the share of what is now a much bigger pie (double in size) comprising the four largest immigrant metros (New York, Los Angeles, Miami, and Chicago) has shrunk, a large share of the immigrant population now lives in the next-largest immigrant metros (those with more than 500,000). While in 1980, no other metro besides

the four largest exceeded the half-million mark, by 2007, 26 percent of immigrants lived in 13 metros with more than a half-million immigrants.

Immigration Flows and Population Momentum Contribute to Rising Numbers of Children of Immigrants

Growth in immigration during and after the 1990s resulted in a larger number of U.S. children living in immigrant families. Between 1980 and 2007, the share of U.S. children that had immigrant parents increased from 10 to 23 percent. In 2007, 16.3 million children age 0–17 had at least one immigrant parent, a more than 250 percent increase from 6.2 million in 1980.[6]

Most children of immigrants are born in the United States. In 2007, native-born children of immigrants numbered 13.8 million. Given that native-born children of immigrants are counted among the native-born, the conventional method of calculating the immigrant share of the population underestimates the share of the population living in immigrant families. If native-born children of immigrants were included as part of the more broadly defined immigrant population, immigrants and their children numbered 51.9 million in 2007, up from 18.8 million in 1980. The share of the U.S. population living in immigrant families is closer to 17 percent when considered

Figure 3. *Distribution of Immigrants across Metros, 1980*
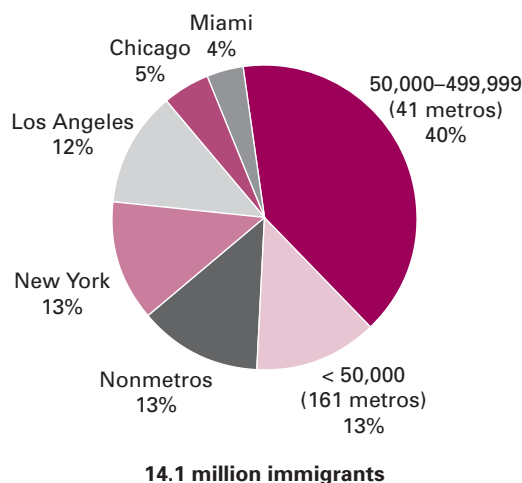
14.1 million immigrants

Source: Urban Institute tabulations from the IPUMS datasets drawn from the 1980 U.S. Census of Population and Housing, 5 percent sample.

Figure 4. *Distribution of Immigrants across Metros, 2007*
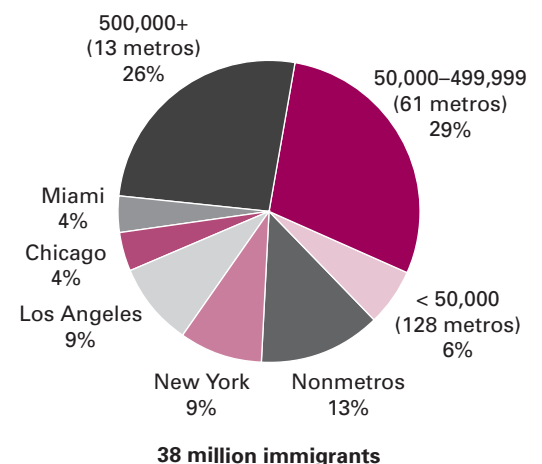
38 million immigrants

Source: Urban Institute tabulations from the IPUMS datasets drawn from the 2007 American Community Survey.

this way, compared with 13 percent when just calculating the foreign-born share of the U.S. population.

The high concentration of immigrant families in American metros becomes even more apparent when native-born children of immigrants are considered as part of the immigrant population (figure 5 and appendix table 2). In 2007, Los Angeles metro still ranked first with 5 million immigrants and their children; the population living in immigrant families accounted for fully half of the metro population. The New York metro followed closely with 4.4 million. When including native-born children of immigrants, 11 states had immigrant populations of 1 million or more in 2007, and 14 states had immigrant populations of between a half-million and 1 million.

In addition to Los Angeles metro, immigrants and their children accounted for half or almost half of the metro population in Jersey City (52 percent), San Jose, (49 percent), Miami (48 percent), Stamford (48 percent), and McAllen-Edinburg-Pharr-Mission, TX ("McAllen, TX," 46 percent, appendix table 2) in 2007. Immigrants and their children represented 30–45 percent of the population in 22 metros and 20–29.9 percent in 20 metros (figure 6).

Poverty

Nationally, the immigrant population consistently has a higher poverty rate than the native-born population. In 1980, 15 percent of immigrants had family incomes below the federal poverty level compared with 12 percent of the native-born (figure 7).[7] The poverty rates increased in the 1980s for both immigrants (to 18 percent in 1990) and the native-born (to 13 percent). By 2007, the poverty rates had returned close to their 1980 levels: 15 percent for immigrants and 12 percent for the native-born.[8]

Further breaking down the poverty numbers of the native-born and foreign-born populations by race and ethnicity shows wide variation in poverty rates. In 2007, native-born non-Hispanic blacks had the highest poverty rate (24 percent) among the native-born population (figure 8). This group's poverty rate was three times as high as the rates for non-Hispanic whites (8 percent) and non-Hispanic Asians (10 percent). Native-born Hispanics closely followed blacks with a poverty rate of 21 percent, double the rates for non-Hispanic whites and Asians. The overall native-born poverty rate (12 percent) was slightly higher than the rate for non-Hispanic whites
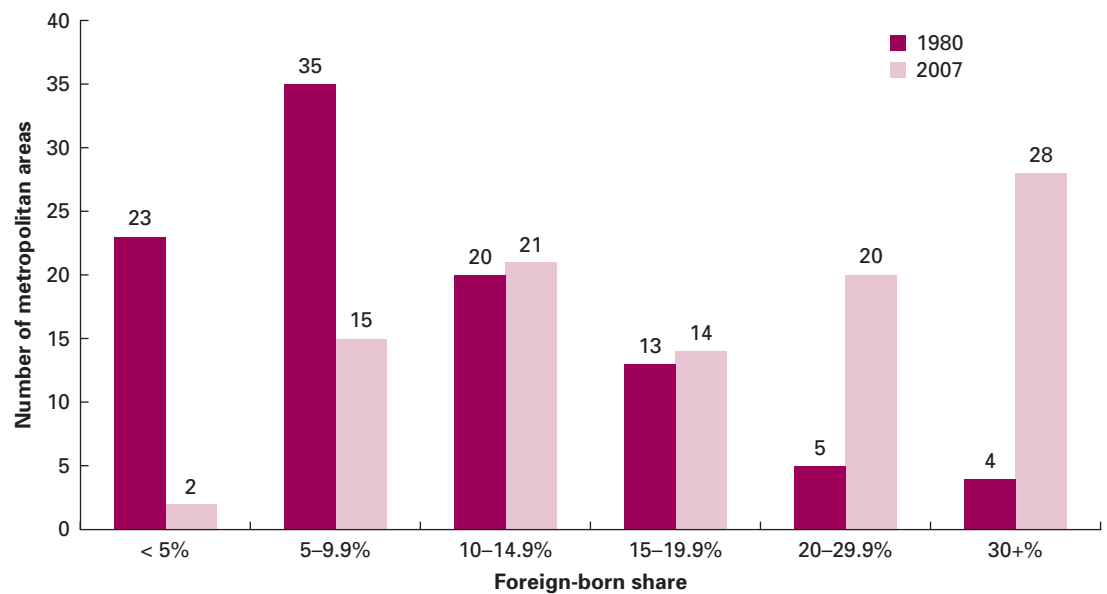
Figure 5. *Top 100 Metros with Immigrants and Their Children, by Size of Immigrant Population, 1980 and 2007*
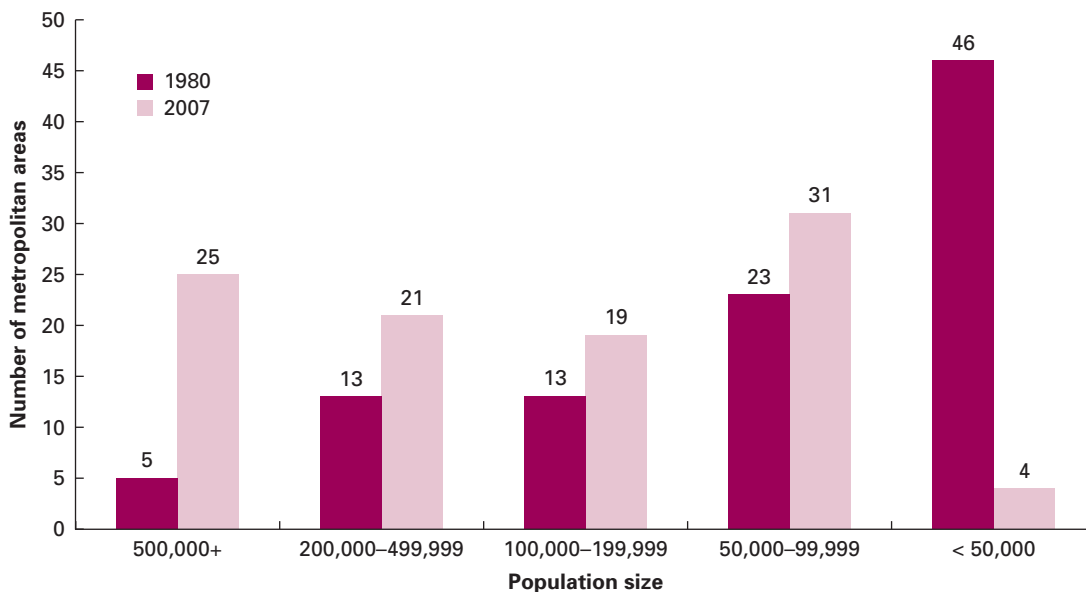
Figure 6. *Top 100 Metros with Immigrants and Their Children, by Immigrant Population Share, 1980 and 2007*

Source: Urban Institute tabulations from the IPUMS datasets drawn from the 1980 U.S. Census of Population and Housing, 5 percent sample, and the 2007 American Community Survey.

Figure 7. *Poverty Rates for Immigrants versus Natives, United States, Selected Years*
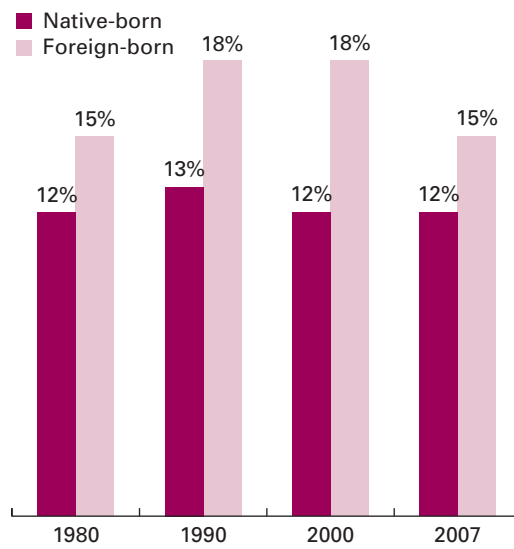
Source: Urban Institute tabulations from the IPUMS datasets drawn from the 1980, 1990, and 2000 U.S. Census of Population and Housing, 5 percent sample, and the 2007 American Community Survey.

because Hispanics and blacks are small shares of the native-born population.

A different picture emerges when looking at differences across race and ethnicity among immigrants. Foreign-born Hispanics had the highest poverty rate (19 percent), double that of non-Hispanic whites and Asians (10 percent for both groups). As Hispanics were the largest racial and ethnic group among the foreign-born, they drove up the overall poverty rate for immigrants (15 percent). Non-Hispanic black immigrants had a poverty rate of 14 percent, slightly above the rates for non-Hispanic whites and Asians and below the rate for Hispanics.

Examining differences across nativity shows some variation across nativity within racial and ethnic groups (figure 8). Foreign-born non-Hispanic whites and Asians had the same or comparable poverty rates as native-born non-Hispanic whites and Asians (8–10 percent). Similarly, the poverty rates were comparable for foreign- and native-born Hispanics (19 versus 21 percent). The poverty rate of foreign-born blacks, on the other hand, was comparable to neither the much higher poverty rate for native-born blacks nor the rates for

Figure 8. *Poverty Rates for Immigrants versus Natives, by Race/Ethnicity and Region of Origin, United States, 2007*
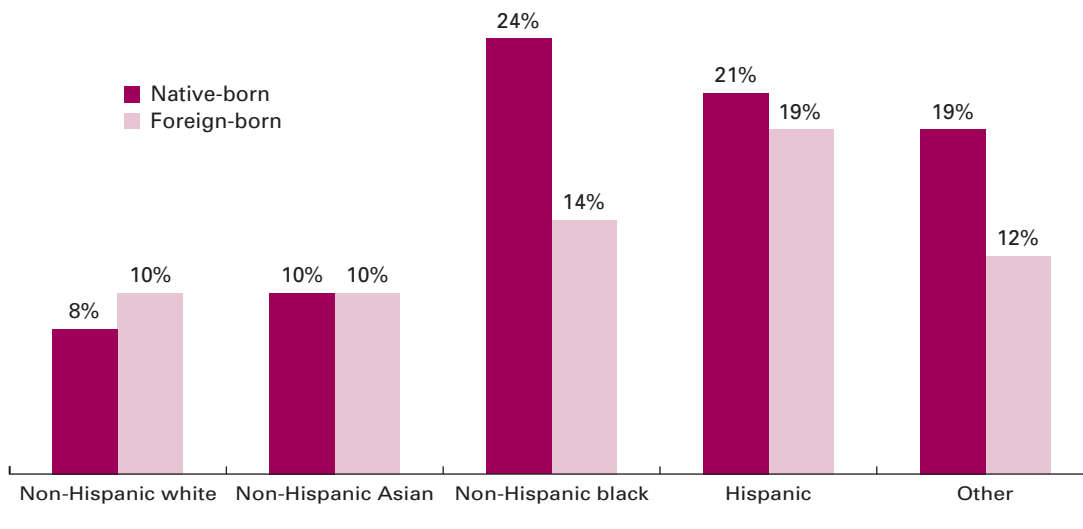
Source: Urban Institute tabulations from the IPUMS datasets drawn from the 2007 American Community Survey.

other immigrants. Since both native- and foreign-born Hispanics have origins in Mexico and Latin America, they share some characteristics that partially explain the comparable poverty rates for the two groups. Foreign-born blacks, on the other hand, are mostly recent immigrants from Africa and the Caribbean, and a large share are refugees.

Different factors play a role in explaining poverty rates for the native-born population versus immigrants. Immigrant poverty rates are explained largely by their tenure in the United States, citizenship status, education, and English language ability. We will examine these differences across race and ethnicity and immigrants' region of origin more closely in future research.

The poverty rates for immigrants vary widely across metropolitan areas, as does the difference between the poverty rates for immigrants and the native-born population (appendix table 3). For example, in 2007, immigrants' poverty rates were highest in three Texas metros: Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito (45 percent), McAllen (42 percent), and El Paso (35 percent). In all three metros, the immigrant poverty rate was considerably higher than the native-born poverty rate (31, 30, and 27 percent, respectively), which was also relatively high. Immigrants' poverty rates were lowest in some northeastern metros, including Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ (6 per-

cent); Nassau County, NY (6 percent); and Trenton, NJ (7 percent); and only slightly higher than the native-born poverty rates there (5, 4, and 8 percent, respectively).

Immigrants' Poverty Rates Are Higher When Their Children Are Considered

Children's poverty rates are generally higher than the overall poverty rate, and children of immigrant parents are more likely to be poor than children of native-born parents. In 2007, 20 percent of children of immigrants nationwide were poor, compared with 16 percent of children of native-born parents (figure 9). Immigrant children had the highest poverty rate of 26 percent, while the rate for native-born children of immigrants was lower (19 percent), but above the rate for children of native-born parents.

Traditionally, native-born children of immigrants are grouped together with the native-born population to determine the native-born poverty rate, while the children's immigrant parents are counted among the immigrant poor. But when considering family poverty, it would seem that considering the children of immigrants as part of the immigrant population would more accurately portray the different experience of poverty among the immigrant population relative to the native-born population.

Figure 9. *Poverty Rates for All Children, Children of Natives, Children of Immigrants, Immigrant Children, and Native-Born Children of Immigrants, United States, Selected Years*
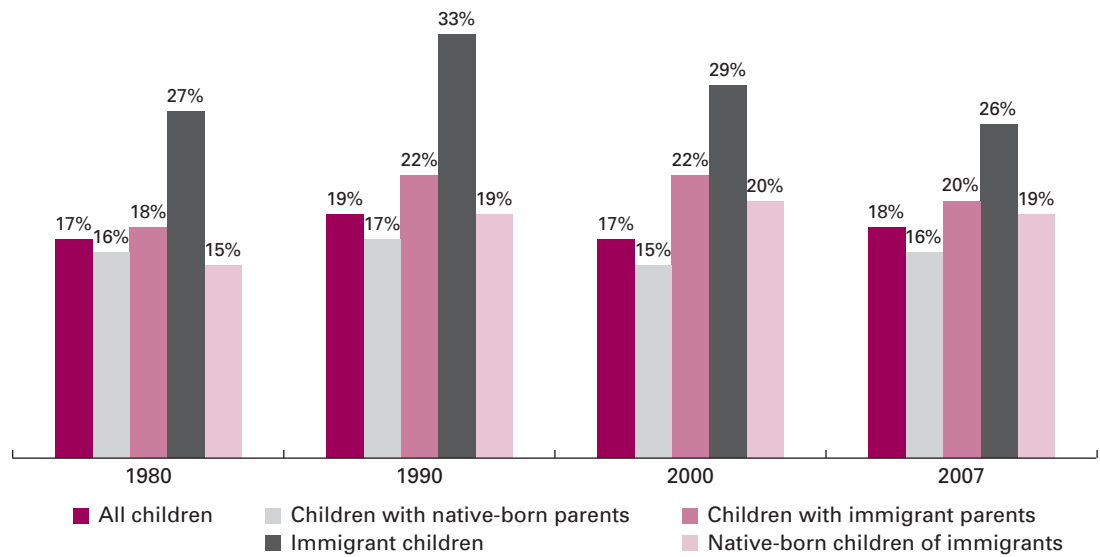
Source: Urban Institute tabulations from the IPUMS datasets drawn from the 1980, 1990, and 2000 U.S. Census of Population and Housing, 5 percent sample, and the 2007 American Community Survey.

Note: "All children" includes children with parents of unknown nativity.

The 2007 national poverty rate for the immigrant population increases by more than a percentage point from 14.6 percent for just immigrants to 15.8 percent when native-born children of immigrants are included (appendix table 3). The corresponding poverty rate of the native-born population declines slightly from 12.0 to 11.6 percent when the native-born children of immigrants are excluded from the calculation.

Including native-born children of immigrants, immigrants' poverty rates increase in most metros, and the difference between the immigrant and the native-born poverty rate increases. Considered this way, fully 50 percent of immigrants and their children in Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito and 47 percent of those in immigrant families in McAllen were poor in 2007. The corresponding poverty rates for the native-born population were 24 and 23 percent, respectively, or half that of the immigrants and their children. The poverty rates for immigrants and their native-born children considered together were above 25 percent in six additional metros: El Paso, TX (39 percent); Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA (37 percent); Yakima, WA (30 percent); Greensboro, NC (27 percent); Salem, OR (26 percent); and Fresno, CA (25 percent).

Discussion

In just under three decades, the immigrant population has tripled in the United States. What is more, immigrants and their families are increasing settling in new areas that traditionally had fewer foreign-born residents. Not surprisingly, many metropolitan areas outside the traditional immigration destination states saw fast growth in their immigrant populations. By 2007, 46 metros had foreign-born shares of 15 percent or more, above the national average.

Given the growth in the number of children born in the United States to immigrants, the conventional method of calculating the immigrant share of the population underestimates the share of the population living in immigrant families. Immigrants and their children numbered 51.9 million in 2007, or 17 percent of the U.S. population; in a large number of metropolitan areas, immigrants made up over a third of the population. Similarly, the poverty picture for immigrants versus the native-born looks different when native-born children of immigrants are considered part of the immigrant population. When the children are included, fully 16 percent of immigrants live below the poverty level nationally, and 46 of the top 100 metros have an immigrant poverty rate above 16 percent.

Methods

Data Source

The primary data sources for the statistics in the Children of Immigrants Data Tool are the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS) datasets (Ruggles et al. 2008). The IPUMS datasets are drawn from the 1980, 1990, and 2000 U.S. Census of Population and Housing, 5 percent samples, and the 2007 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS).

Child-Parent Relationship

The IPUMS data identify one or both parents if the parent(s) are living in the same household as the child. The child-parent relationship in the IPUMS data is biological and social; for example, stepfathers and adoptive fathers are identified in addition to biological fathers. In a small number of cases, the child-parent relationship has been imputed using information about all household members. For more information on the child-parent relationship in the IPUMS data, see the IPUMS documentation on Family Interrelationships at http://usa.ipums.org/usa/chapter5/chapter5.shtml.

The child-parent relationship is not defined in the data for a small number of children. When the child is identified as a grandchild of the householder, the immigration status of the grandparent is used for determining the immigration status and citizenship of the parent (for about 2 percent of children in the sample). This leaves about 3 percent of children in the sample for which the immigration status of the parents has not been determined.

Definitions

Immigrant or foreign-born persons are born outside the United States and its territories. Those born in Puerto Rico and other territories or born abroad to U.S. citizen parents are native born. Immigrants include both legal and unauthorized immigrants, though the latter are somewhat undercounted in the official Census and ACS data. Demographers have estimated that the unauthorized are undercounted by about 12.5 percent in these data sources (see Passel and Cohn 2009).

Children of immigrants or children of immigrant parents have at least one foreign-born parent living in the household.

Children of native-born parents live with two parents that are both native born or a single parent who is native born.

Native-born children of immigrant parents are children that are native born and have at least one foreign-born parent.

Metropolitan Areas

The metropolitan areas are the geographical areas that can be identified consistently across the 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2007 Census data per 2000 U.S. Census definitions. The metropolitan areas thus reflect population and poverty changes only, not boundary changes. The metropolitan areas are defined using the Consistent Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs) in the IPUMS datasets. In most cases, metropolitan areas uniquely match the PUMAs. Of the 297 metropolitan areas large enough to be identified in the 2000 data, there were 176 exact matches between the PUMAs and the 2000 metropolitan area boundary—that is, the entire metropolitan area was composed of PUMAs that did not cross the metropolitan boundary. When PUMAs and metropolitan areas cross boundaries, we assigned each PUMA to a metropolitan area if 50 percent or more of the

(continued)

PUMA's population was identified as living in that area. Thirty metropolitan areas are identified this way. Ninety-one metropolitan areas cannot be uniquely identified and are excluded from the analysis. These metros represent about 16 percent of the U.S. population living in metropolitan areas:

Albany, GA	Glens Falls, NY	New Bedford, MA
Albuquerque, NM	Goldsboro, NC	Oklahoma City, OK
Athens, GA	Grand Junction, CO	Panama City, FL
Auburn-Opelika, AL	Green Bay, WI	Portland, ME
Binghamton, NY	Greenville, NC	Pueblo, CO
Bloomington, IN	Hattiesburg, MS	Punta Gorda, FL
Brockton, MA	Houma-Thibodoux, LA	Roanoke, VA
Bryan-College Station, TX	Huntsville, AL	Rochester, MN
Canton, OH	Iowa City, IA	Rockford, IL
Charlottesville, VA	Jackson, MS	Rocky Mount, NC
Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN/KY	Jackson, TN	St. Cloud, MN
Columbus, GA/AL	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN/VA	St. Joseph, MO
Corpus Christi, TX	Kankakee, IL	Salinas-Sea Side-Monterey, CA
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	Kileen-Temple, TX	Santa Fe, NM
Danbury, CT	Knoxville, TN	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA
Decatur, AL	Kokomo, IN	Sheboygan, WI
Boulder-Longmont, CO	LaCrosse, WI	Sioux City, IA/NE
Dothan, AL	Lafayette-W. Lafayette, IN	Sioux Falls, SD
Dover, DE	Lake Charles, LA	Springfield, IL
Dutchess Co., NY	Laredo, TX	Springfield, MO
Evansville, IN/KY	Las Cruces, NM	Sumter, SC
Fargo-Morehead, ND/MN	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA/NH	Tallahassee, FL
Fitchburg-Leominster, MA	Lima, OH	Terre Haute, IN
Flagstaff, AZ/UT	Lowell, MA/NH	Toledo, OH/MI
Florence, AL	Lynchburg, VA	Topeka, KS
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO	Manchester, NH	Tulsa, OK
Fort Pierce, FL	Montgomery, AL	Utica-Rome, NY
Fort Smith, AR/OK	Myrtle Beach, SC	Wichita, KS
Fort Walton Beach, FL	Naples, FL	Wilmington, NC
Gadsden, AL	Nashua, NH	Yuba City, CA
		Yuma, AZ

Poverty

Poor is family income below the federal poverty level. Poverty levels are adjusted for family size, number of children in the family, and the age of the householder (under/over age 65). In 2007, the federal poverty level was $21,203 for a family of four, higher for larger families, and lower for smaller families. In the 1980, 1990, and 2000 Census data, the reference period for family income and poverty status is the previous calendar year—that is, 1979, 1989, and 1999. In the 2007 American Community Survey, the reference period is the previous 12 months from the date of the interview. Since the ACS collects survey data continuously throughout the year, the reference period varies for different respondents, and can reflect respondents' economic situation during 2006 and/or 2007.

Notes

1. An immigrant or foreign-born person is someone born outside the United States and its territories. People born in the United States, Puerto Rico, and other territories, or born abroad to U.S. citizen parents, are native-born. Unless it says otherwise data analyzed in this brief are taken from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series datasets (Ruggles et al. 2008) drawn from the 1980, 1990, and 2000 U.S. Census of Population and Housing, 5 percent sample and the 2007 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS). See the methods box for more information on data and definitions.
2. In 22 states, the foreign-born population grew more quickly between 1990 and 2000 than it did in the six traditional destination states. These states are Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, and Washington (Capps et al. 2007).
3. The top 100 metropolitan areas are those with the largest immigrant populations as of 2007.
4. The metropolitan areas in this analysis are the geographical areas that can be identified consistently across the 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2007 Census data per 2000 U.S. Census definitions. The metropolitan areas thus reflect population and poverty changes only, not boundary changes. See the methods box for more information.
5. In addition to the six traditional immigrant states, other states with long histories of foreign-born residents—Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Wisconsin—had at least 200,000 immigrants each in 1920.
6. Children with immigrant parents ("children of immigrants") have at least one foreign-born parent. See the methods box for more information.
7. Poor is family income below the federal poverty level. Poverty levels are adjusted for family size. In 2007, the federal poverty level was $21,203 for a family of four, slightly higher for larger families, and lower for smaller families. See the methods box for more information.
8. The 2007 poverty numbers do not reflect the economic recession that began in December 2007.

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About the Authors

Karina Fortuny is a research associate in the Urban Institute's Center on Labor, Human Services, and Population Studies with a main research focus on U.S. immigration policy.

Ajay Chaudry is a senior fellow at the Urban Institute and directs the Institute's Immigration Studies Program.

Paul A. Jargowsky is professor of public policy at the University of Texas at Dallas. His principal research interests are inequality, the geographic concentration of poverty, and residential segregation by race and class.

Appendix Table 1. *Number and Share of Immigrants in 1980 and 2007, Top 100 Metropolitan Areas (2007)*

| No. | Metropolitan area | 1980 | | | 2007 | | | Growth rate |
		Number	Share of metro population	Rank by number	Number	Share of metro population	Rank by number	
1	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	1,654,000	22%	2	3,587,000	36%	1	117%
2	New York-northeastern NJ	1,855,000	22%	1	3,395,000	34%	2	83%
3	Miami-Hialeah, FL	612,000	28%	4	1,427,000	38%	3	133%
4	Chicago-Gary-Lake, IL	709,000	11%	3	1,407,000	20%	4	99%
5	Houston-Brazoria, TX	199,000	8%	14	965,000	25%	5	385%
6	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	156,000	9%	18	965,000	23%	6	517%
7	Orange County, CA	259,000	13%	8	906,000	30%	7	250%
8	Washington, DC/MD/VA	243,000	8%	10	904,000	23%	8	271%
9	Boston, MA	463,000	9%	5	849,000	14%	9	83%
10	Dallas-Fort Worth, TX	93,000	5%	27	789,000	20%	10	751%
11	Phoenix, AZ	83,000	6%	30	704,000	18%	11	745%
12	Oakland, CA	188,000	11%	15	689,000	28%	12	266%
13	San Diego, CA	234,000	13%	11	669,000	23%	13	186%
14	San Jose, CA	180,000	14%	16	656,000	37%	14	264%
15	Atlanta, GA	63,000	2%	38	646,000	12%	15	931%
16	San Francisco-Oakland-Vallejo, CA	322,000	22%	6	555,000	32%	16	72%
17	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL	114,000	11%	23	536,000	30%	17	372%
18	Philadelphia, PA/NJ	247,000	5%	9	468,000	9%	18	90%
19	Nassau Co, NY	231,000	9%	12	466,000	17%	19	102%
20	Seattle-Everett, WA	118,000	7%	22	449,000	18%	20	280%
21	Newark, NJ	228,000	11%	13	443,000	20%	21	95%
22	Denver-Boulder-Longmont, CO	93,000	4%	26	414,000	10%	22	344%
23	Las Vegas, NV	37,000	8%	52	410,000	22%	23	1004%
24	Bergen-Passaic, NJ	179,000	14%	17	399,000	29%	24	123%
25	Detroit, MI	273,000	7%	7	386,000	9%	25	41%
26	Orlando, FL	38,000	5%	51	323,000	16%	26	750%
27	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	105,000	7%	24	321,000	13%	27	206%
28	Sacramento, CA	62,000	7%	40	305,000	18%	28	392%
29	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ	71,000	9%	34	303,000	27%	29	327%
30	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	71,000	3%	33	292,000	9%	30	311%
31	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL	56,000	10%	45	264,000	21%	31	373%
32	Portland-Vancouver, OR	63,000	5%	39	254,000	13%	32	307%
33	Jersey City, NJ	134,000	24%	20	241,000	40%	33	80%
34	Austin, TX	26,000	4%	64	238,000	14%	34	824%
35	Honolulu, HI	140,000	14%	19	218,000	17%	35	56%
36	Baltimore, MD	72,000	3%	32	210,000	8%	36	190%
37	McAllen-Edinburg-Pharr-Mission, TX	56,000	20%	43	201,000	28%	37	257%
38	Fresno, CA	56,000	11%	44	200,000	22%	38	258%
39	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, SC	21,000	1%	73	198,000	7%	39	850%
40	El Paso, TX	104,000	21%	25	195,000	27%	40	89%
41	San Antonio, TX	74,000	7%	31	193,000	12%	41	162%
42	Ventura-Oxnard-Simi Valley, CA	68,000	13%	36	183,000	23%	42	168%
43	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT	43,000	4%	47	168,000	9%	43	289%
44	Bakersfield, CA	35,000	9%	57	162,000	20%	44	365%
45	Stockton, CA	36,000	10%	55	161,000	24%	45	347%
46	Raleigh-Durham, NC	13,000	2%	93	159,000	12%	46	1168%
47	Providence-Fall River-Pawtucket, MA/RI	85,000	9%	29	137,000	13%	47	62%
48	Tucson, AZ	36,000	7%	54	133,000	14%	48	267%
49	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ	57,000	7%	41	130,000	11%	49	127%
50	Cleveland, OH	128,000	6%	21	124,000	6%	50	-2%
51	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA	32,000	10%	58	113,000	21%	51	251%
52	Milwaukee, WI	57,000	4%	42	100,000	7%	52	76%
53	Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, TX	41,000	19%	49	99,000	26%	53	140%
54	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA	26,000	11%	63	99,000	24%	54	279%

(continued)

| No. | Metropolitan area | 1980 | | | 2007 | | | |
		Number	Share of metro population	Rank by number	Number	Share of metro population	Rank by number	Growth rate
55	Modesto, CA	27,000	10%	62	98,000	19%	55	262%
56	Columbus, OH	24,000	2%	65	97,000	8%	56	298%
57	Nashville, TN	11,000	1%	99	96,000	7%	57	745%
58	St. Louis, MO/IL	42,000	3%	48	94,000	6%	58	122%
59	Greensboro-Winston Salem-High Point, NC	10,000	1%	111	93,000	7%	59	872%
60	Reno, NV	19,000	6%	76	91,000	12%	60	383%
61	Indianapolis, IN	20,000	2%	75	91,000	5%	61	361%
62	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL	11,000	5%	104	87,000	15%	62	706%
63	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA	35,000	12%	56	85,000	21%	63	140%
64	Sarasota, FL	21,000	6%	71	81,000	12%	64	281%
65	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA	21,000	7%	72	78,000	17%	65	267%
66	New Orleans, LA	46,000	3%	46	77,000	7%	66	68%
67	Trenton, NJ	23,000	8%	67	71,000	19%	67	202%
68	Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA	87,000	3%	28	70,000	3%	68	-19%
69	Rochester, NY	66,000	5%	37	70,000	5%	69	6%
70	Grand Rapids, MI	21,000	3%	74	68,000	8%	70	225%
71	Tacoma, WA	31,000	6%	59	65,000	8%	71	106%
72	Kansas City, MO/KS	11,000	2%	102	64,000	9%	72	483%
73	Norfolk-VA Beach-Newport News, VA	29,000	4%	61	63,000	6%	73	118%
74	Merced, CA	17,000	13%	79	62,000	25%	74	254%
75	Lakeland-Winterhaven, FL	10,000	3%	108	60,000	10%	75	481%
76	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	68,000	6%	35	56,000	5%	76	-18%
77	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	36,000	5%	53	53,000	7%	77	47%
78	Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC	10,000	2%	112	52,000	6%	78	444%
79	Memphis, TN/AR/MS	12,000	1%	97	48,000	5%	79	313%
80	Colorado Springs, CO	17,000	5%	80	47,000	8%	80	180%
81	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR	4,000	2%	160	46,000	8%	81	951%
82	Salem, OR	9,000	5%	114	46,000	15%	82	393%
83	Melbourne-Titusville-Cocoa-Palm Bay, FL	14,000	5%	87	46,000	9%	83	241%
84	Santa Cruz, CA	21,000	11%	69	46,000	18%	84	115%
85	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA	11,000	4%	101	45,000	13%	85	309%
86	Stamford, CT	13,000	13%	88	45,000	38%	86	238%
87	Yolo, CA	13,000	11%	92	44,000	23%	87	250%
88	Ann Arbor, MI	19,000	5%	78	43,000	8%	88	132%
89	Hartford-Bristol-Middleton-New Britain, CT	40,000	16%	50	42,000	19%	89	6%
90	Boise City, ID	10,000	3%	107	42,000	6%	90	304%
91	Wilmington, DE/NJ/MD	13,000	3%	89	41,000	8%	91	211%
92	Newburgh-Middletown, NY	16,000	6%	81	41,000	11%	92	156%
93	Yakima, WA	11,000	6%	100	41,000	18%	93	264%
94	Omaha, NE/IA	11,000	3%	98	41,000	8%	94	258%
95	Cincinnati, OH/KY/IN	24,000	2%	66	40,000	4%	95	66%
96	Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, IN	31,000	5%	60	39,000	6%	96	29%
97	Daytona Beach, FL	14,000	5%	85	37,000	7%	97	164%
98	Bridgeport, CT	19,000	13%	77	37,000	28%	98	95%
99	Atlantic City, NJ	10,000	5%	109	36,000	13%	99	256%
100	Louisville, KY/IN	9,000	1%	115	35,000	5%	100	277%
	Top 100 metros combined	**11,677,000**	**9%**		**31,559,000**	**18%**		**170%**
	US Total	**14,079,000**	**6%**		**38,048,000**	**13%**		**170%**

Source: Urban Institute tabulations from the IPUMS datasets drawn from the 1980 U.S. Census of Population and Housing, 5 percent sample, and the 2007 American Community Survey.

Note: Numbers are rounded to the nearest thousand. Ranks and percentages are based on unrounded numbers. Totals might not add up because of rounding.

Appendix Table 2. *Number and Share of Immigrants and Their Children in 1980 and 2007, Top 100 Metropolitan Areas (2007)*

No.	Metropolitan area	1980			2007			Growth rate
		Number	Share of metro population	Rank by number	Number	Share of metro population	Rank by number	
1	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	2,171,000	29%	2	4,973,000	50%	1	129%
2	New York-northeastern NJ	2,338,000	27%	1	4,376,000	44%	2	87%
3	Chicago-Gary-Lake, IL	944,000	15%	3	1,902,000	27%	3	101%
4	Miami-Hialeah, FL	738,000	34%	4	1,775,000	48%	4	140%
5	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	227,000	14%	18	1,452,000	34%	5	540%
6	Houston-Brazoria, TX	279,000	11%	14	1,370,000	35%	6	392%
7	Orange County, CA	349,000	18%	8	1,264,000	42%	7	262%
8	Washington, DC/MD/VA	314,000	11%	12	1,176,000	30%	8	275%
9	Dallas-Fort Worth, TX	131,000	7%	25	1,120,000	28%	9	752%
10	Boston, MA	601,000	11%	5	1,097,000	19%	10	83%
11	Phoenix, AZ	122,000	8%	28	1,000,000	26%	11	718%
12	San Diego, CA	322,000	17%	10	936,000	31%	12	191%
13	Oakland, CA	251,000	14%	15	927,000	37%	13	269%
14	Atlanta, GA	88,000	3%	39	876,000	16%	14	901%
15	San Jose, CA	244,000	19%	16	862,000	49%	15	253%
16	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL	137,000	13%	24	706,000	40%	16	416%
17	San Francisco-Oakland-Vallejo, CA	402,000	27%	6	696,000	40%	17	73%
18	Nassau Co, NY	324,000	12%	9	638,000	23%	18	97%
19	Philadelphia, PA/NJ	320,000	7%	11	621,000	12%	19	94%
20	Newark, NJ	295,000	14%	13	588,000	27%	20	99%
21	Denver-Boulder-Longmont, CO	131,000	5%	26	584,000	14%	21	346%
22	Seattle-Everett, WA	154,000	10%	23	581,000	23%	22	276%
23	Las Vegas, NV	51,000	11%	52	571,000	31%	23	1018%
24	Bergen-Passaic, NJ	235,000	18%	17	528,000	38%	24	124%
25	Detroit, MI	364,000	9%	7	521,000	12%	25	43%
26	Orlando, FL	50,000	6%	54	432,000	21%	26	758%
27	Sacramento, CA	87,000	10%	40	425,000	25%	27	391%
28	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	127,000	8%	27	417,000	16%	28	229%
29	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	93,000	4%	36	399,000	12%	29	328%
30	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ	96,000	12%	35	398,000	36%	30	314%
31	Portland-Vancouver, OR	82,000	7%	42	352,000	17%	31	329%
32	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL	68,000	12%	46	343,000	27%	32	403%
33	Austin, TX	37,000	6%	64	335,000	20%	33	812%
34	McAllen-Edinburg-Pharr-Mission, TX	97,000	34%	33	325,000	46%	34	234%
35	Jersey City, NJ	166,000	30%	22	313,000	52%	35	88%
36	Fresno, CA	82,000	16%	41	299,000	33%	36	263%
37	El Paso, TX	171,000	35%	20	299,000	41%	37	75%
38	San Antonio, TX	117,000	12%	29	280,000	18%	38	139%
39	Honolulu, HI	187,000	19%	19	277,000	22%	39	48%
40	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, SC	28,000	2%	72	272,000	10%	40	870%
41	Baltimore, MD	97,000	4%	34	272,000	10%	41	180%
42	Ventura-Oxnard-Simi Valley, CA	100,000	19%	32	264,000	33%	42	164%
43	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT	67,000	6%	47	249,000	13%	43	270%
44	Bakersfield, CA	51,000	13%	53	247,000	31%	44	387%
45	Stockton, CA	51,000	15%	51	237,000	35%	45	362%
46	Raleigh-Durham, NC	16,000	3%	94	214,000	17%	46	1213%
47	Providence-Fall River-Pawtucket, MA/RI	106,000	11%	31	191,000	18%	47	81%
48	Tucson, AZ	56,000	11%	49	184,000	19%	48	229%
49	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ	77,000	9%	43	172,000	14%	49	124%
50	Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, TX	72,000	34%	45	161,000	41%	50	123%
51	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA	40,000	16%	62	156,000	37%	51	295%
52	Cleveland, OH	167,000	7%	21	155,000	7%	52	-7%
53	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA	46,000	14%	58	154,000	28%	53	236%

(continued)

No.	Metropolitan area	1980			2007			Growth rate
		Number	Share of metro population	Rank by number	Number	Share of metro population	Rank by number	
54	Modesto, CA	37,000	14%	63	153,000	30%	54	308%
55	Milwaukee, WI	77,000	5%	44	139,000	9%	55	82%
56	Nashville, TN	16,000	2%	96	138,000	10%	56	758%
57	Greensboro-Winston Salem-High Point, NC	13,000	2%	112	134,000	11%	57	916%
58	Reno, NV	25,000	7%	77	133,000	18%	58	439%
59	Columbus, OH	33,000	3%	65	130,000	10%	59	294%
60	Indianapolis, IN	27,000	2%	74	127,000	7%	60	369%
61	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA	48,000	16%	57	126,000	31%	61	161%
62	St. Louis, MO/IL	56,000	4%	50	117,000	7%	62	110%
63	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL	13,000	6%	108	116,000	20%	63	760%
64	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA	30,000	10%	68	107,000	23%	64	258%
65	Sarasota, FL	25,000	7%	78	105,000	15%	65	326%
66	New Orleans, LA	61,000	5%	48	96,000	9%	66	59%
67	Trenton, NJ	31,000	10%	67	94,000	26%	67	209%
68	Grand Rapids, MI	29,000	5%	69	92,000	11%	68	213%
69	Tacoma, WA	44,000	9%	60	91,000	12%	69	108%
70	Merced, CA	26,000	19%	75	90,000	37%	70	251%
71	Kansas City, MO/KS	16,000	4%	100	88,000	13%	71	467%
72	Rochester, NY	89,000	7%	37	87,000	6%	72	-2%
73	Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA	107,000	4%	30	86,000	4%	73	-19%
74	Norfolk-VA Beach-Newport News, VA	42,000	5%	61	82,000	8%	74	96%
75	Lakeland-Winterhaven, FL	13,000	4%	111	80,000	14%	75	505%
76	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	48,000	7%	56	70,000	8%	76	44%
77	Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC	13,000	2%	113	69,000	8%	77	451%
78	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	89,000	7%	37	69,000	6%	78	-22%
79	Memphis, TN/AR/MS	15,000	2%	101	68,000	7%	79	339%
80	Salem, OR	14,000	7%	107	67,000	22%	80	395%
81	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR	6,000	2%	161	67,000	12%	81	1038%
82	Yakima, WA	17,000	10%	89	67,000	29%	82	293%
83	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA	16,000	6%	95	66,000	19%	83	312%
84	Boise City, ID	16,000	5%	92	66,000	10%	84	301%
85	Santa Cruz, CA	29,000	16%	70	66,000	26%	85	123%
86	Colorado Springs, CO	25,000	8%	76	65,000	11%	86	156%
87	Yolo, CA	17,000	14%	91	63,000	32%	87	280%
88	Newburgh-Middletown, NY	24,000	9%	80	60,000	16%	88	154%
89	Melbourne-Titusville-Cocoa-Palm Bay, FL	18,000	7%	86	57,000	11%	89	216%
90	Wilmington, DE/NJ/MD	18,000	5%	85	57,000	11%	90	211%
91	Stamford, CT	18,000	17%	88	57,000	48%	91	218%
92	Ann Arbor, MI	24,000	7%	79	55,000	10%	92	131%
93	Omaha, NE/IA	15,000	4%	103	54,000	11%	93	263%
94	Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, IN	45,000	7%	59	54,000	8%	94	22%
95	Provo-Orem, UT	11,000	5%	122	53,000	11%	95	377%
96	Hartford-Bristol-Middleton-New Britain, CT	49,000	20%	55	51,000	23%	96	3%
97	Daytona Beach, FL	17,000	7%	90	50,000	10%	97	194%
98	Bridgeport, CT	23,000	16%	81	50,000	38%	98	112%
99	Brazoria, TX	8,000	5%	147	50,000	17%	99	492%
100	Cincinnati, OH/KY/IN	32,000	3%	66	49,000	5%	100	56%
	Top 100 metros combined	**15,434,000**	**12%**		**42,875,000**	**25%**		**178%**
	US Total	**18,810,000**	**8%**		**51,854,000**	**17%**		**176%**

Source: Urban Institute tabulations from the IPUMS datasets drawn from the 1980 U.S. Census of Population and Housing, 5 percent sample, and the 2007 American Community Survey.

Note: Numbers are rounded to the nearest thousand. Ranks and percentages are based on unrounded numbers. Totals might not add up because of rounding.

Appendix Table 3. *Poverty Rates for Immigrants, Immigrants and Their Children, and the Native-Born in 1980 and 2007, Top 100 Metropolitan Areas (2007)*

No.	Metropolitan area	1980			2007		
		Immigrants	Immigrants and native-born children	Native-born population	Immigrants	Immigrants and native-born children	Native-born population
1	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	19%	19%	12%	15%	17%	13%
2	New York-northeastern NJ	16%	17%	18%	15%	16%	16%
3	Miami-Hialeah, FL	17%	17%	14%	15%	15%	12%
4	Chicago-Gary-Lake, IL	12%	11%	12%	12%	13%	11%
5	Houston-Brazoria, TX	18%	18%	10%	18%	20%	14%
6	Riverside-San Bernardino,CA	17%	17%	11%	13%	15%	11%
7	Orange County, CA	14%	13%	6%	12%	13%	7%
8	Washington, DC/MD/VA	11%	10%	8%	9%	8%	6%
9	Boston, MA	12%	11%	9%	12%	12%	8%
10	Dallas-Fort Worth, TX	18%	17%	10%	17%	19%	12%
11	Phoenix, AZ	17%	17%	10%	20%	21%	10%
12	Oakland, CA	13%	12%	10%	10%	11%	9%
13	San Diego, CA	18%	18%	10%	14%	15%	9%
14	San Jose, CA	12%	12%	7%	9%	9%	8%
15	Atlanta, GA	15%	14%	15%	13%	14%	12%
16	San Francisco-Oakland-Vallejo, CA	12%	11%	9%	8%	8%	6%
17	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL	10%	10%	9%	12%	13%	11%
18	Philadelphia, PA/NJ	12%	11%	12%	12%	12%	11%
19	Nassau Co, NY	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	4%
20	Seattle-Everett, WA	12%	11%	7%	15%	15%	8%
21	Newark, NJ	9%	9%	11%	8%	8%	8%
22	Denver-Boulder-Longmont, CO	17%	16%	10%	19%	22%	10%
23	Las Vegas, NV	11%	10%	9%	12%	12%	9%
24	Bergen-Passaic, NJ	8%	8%	7%	10%	10%	7%
25	Detroit, MI	9%	9%	10%	12%	14%	14%
26	Orlando, FL	14%	15%	12%	9%	10%	10%
27	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	12%	12%	12%	11%	12%	10%
28	Sacramento, CA	15%	14%	11%	11%	12%	10%
29	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ	7%	6%	6%	6%	6%	5%
30	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	15%	14%	7%	19%	20%	7%
31	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL	12%	12%	9%	11%	12%	9%
32	Portland-Vancouver, OR	16%	14%	8%	14%	13%	10%
33	Jersey City, NJ	14%	15%	18%	12%	13%	13%
34	Austin, TX	27%	25%	15%	17%	18%	11%
35	Honolulu, HI	13%	12%	9%	9%	9%	7%
36	Baltimore, MD	11%	9%	12%	8%	7%	9%
37	McAllen-Edinburg-Pharr-Mission, TX	50%	51%	31%	42%	47%	30%
38	Fresno, CA	25%	25%	13%	23%	25%	17%
39	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, SC	19%	16%	13%	17%	19%	12%
40	El Paso, TX	32%	33%	18%	35%	39%	27%
41	San Antonio, TX	27%	27%	18%	18%	21%	15%
42	Ventura-Oxnard-Simi Valley, CA	14%	15%	8%	13%	15%	7%
43	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT	19%	17%	8%	14%	16%	8%
44	Bakersfield, CA	21%	20%	11%	21%	24%	17%
45	Stockton, CA	21%	21%	12%	16%	18%	13%
46	Raleigh-Durham, NC	18%	16%	11%	15%	16%	10%
47	Providence-Fall River-Pawtucket, MA/RI	13%	13%	10%	15%	17%	10%
48	Tucson, AZ	20%	21%	13%	21%	23%	13%
49	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ	7%	7%	8%	9%	10%	6%
50	Cleveland, OH	9%	8%	10%	15%	15%	12%
51	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA	10%	10%	10%	12%	12%	8%
52	Milwaukee, WI	9%	8%	8%	16%	15%	12%
53	Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, TX	46%	48%	30%	45%	50%	31%

(continued)

Appendix Table 3. *Poverty Rates for Immigrants, Immigrants and Their Children, and the Native-Born in 1980 and 2007,*
Top 100 Metropolitan Areas (2007) (Continued)

No.	Metropolitan area	1980			2007		
		Immigrants	Immigrants and native-born children	Native-born population	Immigrants	Immigrants and native-born children	Native-born population
54	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA	27%	29%	15%	33%	37%	20%
55	Modesto, CA	19%	19%	11%	17%	19%	12%
56	Columbus, OH	18%	16%	12%	17%	19%	14%
57	Nashville, TN	17%	14%	12%	15%	19%	11%
58	St. Louis, MO/IL	12%	10%	9%	13%	12%	10%
59	Greensboro-Winston Salem-High Point, NC	11%	11%	11%	24%	27%	14%
60	Reno, NV	12%	12%	8%	16%	17%	10%
61	Indianapolis, IN	9%	9%	9%	12%	13%	10%
62	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL	13%	12%	11%	14%	17%	9%
63	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA	12%	13%	10%	15%	16%	10%
64	Sarasota, FL	11%	11%	10%	13%	16%	8%
65	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA	12%	12%	10%	13%	13%	7%
66	New Orleans, LA	21%	19%	18%	17%	17%	15%
67	Trenton, NJ	8%	8%	10%	7%	9%	8%
68	Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA	9%	9%	9%	10%	9%	11%
69	Rochester, NY	8%	7%	9%	14%	15%	13%
70	Grand Rapids, MI	15%	12%	8%	22%	20%	10%
71	Tacoma, WA	14%	13%	11%	10%	11%	11%
72	Kansas City, MO/KS	7%	7%	7%	19%	20%	6%
73	Norfolk-VA Beach-Newport News, VA	10%	10%	13%	9%	9%	10%
74	Merced, CA	24%	23%	13%	22%	24%	21%
75	Lakeland-Winterhaven, FL	17%	18%	13%	17%	19%	11%
76	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	10%	9%	10%	18%	19%	13%
77	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	10%	10%	9%	10%	9%	9%
78	Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC	13%	12%	12%	11%	12%	13%
79	Memphis, TN/AR/MS	20%	18%	20%	17%	18%	19%
80	Colorado Springs, CO	9%	11%	11%	21%	22%	9%
81	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR	17%	16%	15%	17%	20%	14%
82	Salem, OR	17%	18%	11%	28%	26%	13%
83	Melbourne-Titusville-Cocoa-Palm Bay, FL	11%	11%	10%	9%	10%	8%
84	Santa Cruz, CA	19%	19%	13%	11%	16%	11%
85	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA	19%	19%	11%	22%	22%	14%
86	Stamford, CT	8%	7%	7%	11%	10%	4%
87	Yolo, CA	18%	18%	15%	17%	17%	13%
88	Ann Arbor, MI	14%	12%	9%	16%	14%	10%
89	Hartford-Bristol-Middleton-New Britain, CT	10%	10%	20%	11%	12%	23%
90	Boise City, ID	18%	20%	12%	22%	22%	10%
91	Wilmington, DE/NJ/MD	12%	11%	10%	11%	13%	11%
92	Newburgh-Middletown, NY	11%	14%	10%	11%	17%	9%
93	Yakima, WA	36%	34%	14%	28%	30%	17%
94	Omaha, NE/IA	14%	12%	10%	17%	18%	11%
95	Cincinnati, OH/KY/IN	10%	9%	11%	20%	18%	12%
96	Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, IN	9%	8%	10%	13%	18%	13%
97	Daytona Beach, FL	19%	20%	14%	20%	22%	13%
98	Bridgeport, CT	12%	12%	20%	8%	9%	13%
99	Atlantic City, NJ	14%	15%	12%	10%	11%	11%
100	Louisville, KY/IN	22%	19%	12%	18%	19%	14%
	Top 100 metros combined	**15%**	**15%**	**11%**	**14%**	**15%**	**11%**
	US Total	**15%**	**15%**	**12%**	**15%**	**16%**	**12%**

Source: Urban Institute tabulations from the IPUMS datasets drawn from the 1980 U.S. Census of Population and Housing, 5 percent sample, and the 2007 American Community Survey.

Notes: Ranks and percentages are based on unrounded numbers. Totals might not add up because of rounding.

THE URBAN INSTITUTE
2100 M Street, NW
Washington, DC 20037-1231

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The immigration and neighborhood change brief series provides timely information on the immigrant population in metropolitan America; identifies important trends, impacts, and policy developments; and summarizes relevant research findings to help inform the public policy debate.