

Geographical Mobility: 1995 to 2000

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In 2000, 262 million people aged 5 and older resided in the United States. Of this population, 120 million (46 percent) lived in a different home in 2000 than they did in 1995: 35 percent lived in a different home in the same state, 8 percent lived in a different state, and 3 percent had moved from abroad. This report, part of a series that presents population and housing data collected by Census 2000, highlights data on the geographical mobility of people 5 and older; more specifically, it focuses on “movers”; that is, people who lived in a different home in 2000 than they did in 1995.¹

The geographical mobility data are derived from the Census 2000 long-form question on residence 5 years ago. A similar question on previous residence has been asked on each

Figure 1.

Reproduction of the Question on Residence 5 Years Ago From Census 2000

15 a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1995)?

- Person is under 5 years old → *Skip to 33*
- Yes, this house → *Skip to 16*
- No, outside the United States — *Print name of foreign country, or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., below; then skip to 16.*

- No, different house in the United States

b. Where did this person live 5 years ago?

Name of city, town, or post office

Did this person live inside the limits of the city or town?

- Yes
- No, outside the city/town limits

Name of county

Name of state

ZIP Code

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

¹ People who did not move during the 5-year period between 1995 and 2000 as well as those who had moved but by 2000 had returned to their 1995 residence are defined as nonmovers. Movers may have moved more than once during the 5-year period.

census since 1940, except the 1950 census, which asked for residence 1 year ago. Since the Census 2000 question covered a 5-year period, it was asked

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only of people 5 and older. The question has always included several parts, such as whether the respondent lived in the same home at the earlier date and, if not, where he or she lived previously. Information collected from those who moved includes the name of the previous city, town, or post office; ZIP Code; county; and U.S. State, U.S. territory, or foreign country (Figure 1).

This report provides an overview of moving behavior in the United States² between 1995 and 2000, including how many people moved and the kinds of moves they made. Moves are classified by whether they occurred within the same county, from a different county in the same state, from a different state by region, or from abroad.³ Data by race and Hispanic origin show differences among these groups in both the rate of moving and the types of moves. The brief looks at the number of people who moved from one region to another and compares the number and types of moves reported in Census 2000 with those from the 1990 census. Information for each state highlights those with low mobility rates as well as those that attracted migrants from other regions and from abroad. In addition, this brief looks at the population by state of residence in 2000 by place of birth.

² The text of this report discusses data for the United States, including the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Data for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico are shown in Table 4, Figure 3, and Table 6, and Figure 4.

³ Although moves within a county, between counties, and even between states can be of overlapping distances, in this brief, the types of moves are treated as forming a distance continuum. Within-county moves in general are assumed to be the shortest, followed by moves to a different county in the same state, moves to a different state, and those from abroad.

Table 1.
Number and Percentage of Movers by Type of Move for the Population 5 Years and Older: 1985 to 1990 and 1995 to 2000

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

Type of move	1990		2000	
	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent
Total	230,445,777	100.0	262,375,152	100.0
Same residence 5 years ago (nonmovers) .	122,796,970	53.3	142,027,478	54.1
Different residence 5 years ago (movers) . . .	107,648,807	46.7	120,347,674	45.9
Within same county	58,675,635	25.5	65,435,013	24.9
Different county, same state	22,279,165	9.7	25,327,355	9.7
Different state	21,585,297	9.4	22,089,460	8.4
Northeast	4,346,471	1.9	4,345,115	1.7
Midwest	4,854,669	2.1	4,659,175	1.8
South	7,588,749	3.3	7,688,697	2.9
West	4,795,408	2.1	5,396,473	2.1
Abroad 5 years ago*	5,108,710	2.2	7,495,846	2.9

* This category includes movers from foreign countries or at sea (for example, people living on a boat), as well as movers from Puerto Rico, U.S. Island Areas, and U.S. minor outlying areas.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3; 1990 Census of Population, Summary Tape File 3.

About half of U.S. residents changed residence between 1995 and 2000.

Among people 5 and older in 2000, 46 percent moved between 1995 and 2000 (Table 1).⁴ One-quarter of the population 5 and older moved within the same county. Among those who moved, 54 percent moved within the same county, 21 percent moved between counties in the same state, 18 percent moved between states, and 6 percent moved from abroad.

Over the past four censuses, the 5-year moving rate ranged very narrowly between 46 percent and 47 percent. Although the number of movers 5 and older increased from about 108 million to 120 million, the moving rate for this population decreased from 47 percent in 1990 to 46 percent in 2000. This

⁴ The estimates in this report are based on responses from a sample of the population. As with all surveys, estimates may vary from the actual values because of sampling variation or other factors. All statements made in this report have undergone statistical testing and are significant at the 90-percent confidence level unless otherwise noted.

pattern held true for most types of moves between 1990 and 2000; that is, the number of people making each type of move increased, but the proportion declined slightly. One exception to this general pattern is that the proportion of people who moved from abroad increased between 1990 and 2000. The 7.5 million movers from abroad in 2000 represented a 47-percent increase over the 5.1 million in 1990, by far the largest relative increase in any of the categories shown in Table 1. Also, the proportion moving to a different county in the same state did not change.

Non-Hispanic Whites were the least mobile racial or ethnic group.

Census 2000 allowed respondents to choose more than one race. With the exception of the Two or more races group, all race groups discussed in this report refer to people who indicated *only one* racial identity among the six major categories: White, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native,

Table 2.
Type of Move by Race and Hispanic Origin for the Population 5 Years and Older: 1995 to 2000

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

Race and Hispanic origin	Total	Nonmovers	Movers	Percent moved				
				Total	Within same county	From different county		From abroad*
						Same state	Different	
Total.....	262,375,152	142,027,478	120,347,674	45.9	24.9	9.7	8.4	2.9
White alone.....	198,544,098	111,545,820	86,998,278	43.8	23.4	10.0	8.7	1.8
Black or African American alone.....	31,616,957	16,223,625	15,393,332	48.7	30.6	8.4	7.4	2.3
American Indian and Alaska Native alone .	2,243,344	1,132,387	1,110,957	49.5	26.5	12.4	8.7	1.8
Asian alone.....	9,520,205	4,374,003	5,146,202	54.1	22.4	8.7	8.7	14.2
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	347,400	155,819	191,581	55.1	27.6	8.7	10.7	8.1
Some other race alone.....	13,802,883	5,809,056	7,993,827	57.9	33.8	7.8	6.3	10.0
Two or more races	6,300,265	2,786,768	3,513,497	55.8	29.2	10.5	9.5	6.6
Hispanic or Latino (of any race).....	31,569,576	14,047,118	17,522,458	55.5	31.8	7.8	6.4	9.6
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino.....	183,342,983	104,404,231	78,938,752	43.1	22.9	10.2	8.9	1.1

* This category includes movers from foreign countries or at sea (for example, people living on a boat), as well as movers from Puerto Rico, U.S. Island Areas, and U.S. minor outlying areas.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3.

Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and Some other race.⁵ The use of the single-race population in this report does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches.⁶

Moving rates and types of moves differed by racial and ethnic characteristics. Less than half of Whites, non-Hispanic Whites, and Blacks moved during the 1995 to 2000 period, while all the other

racial and ethnic groups had higher moving rates (Table 2).⁷ Some other race, Hispanics (of any race), and Blacks were most likely to have moved within the same county (34 percent, 32 percent, and 31 percent, respectively). In contrast, Asians and non-Hispanic Whites were the least likely to make intra-county moves (22 percent and 23 percent, respectively). Non-Hispanic Whites were more likely to have moved from a different county, whether in the same state (10 percent) or from a different

state (9 percent), than either Blacks or Hispanics. Asians were much more likely than any of the other groups to have moved from abroad (14 percent), although 10 percent of Hispanics lived outside the United States in 1995.

The South gained population through internal migration.

Among migrants within the United States (excluding those from abroad), more people moved to the South during the 1995 to 2000 period than to any other region.⁸

⁵ For further information on each of the six major race groups and the Two or more races population, see reports from the Census 2000 Brief series (C2KBR), available on the Census 2000 Web site at www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/briefs.html.

⁶ This report draws heavily on Summary File 3, a Census 2000 product that can be accessed through American FactFinder, available from the Census Bureau's Web site, www.census.gov. Information on people who reported being more than one race, such as "White and American Indian and Alaska Native" or "Asian and Black or African American," is forthcoming in Summary File 4, which will also be available through American FactFinder in 2003. About 2.6 percent of people reported they were more than one race.

⁷ Hereafter this report uses the term Black to refer to people who are Black or African American, the term Pacific Islander to refer to people who are Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and the term Hispanic to refer to people who are Hispanic or Latino.

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

⁸ The Northeast region includes the states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The Midwest region includes the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. The South region includes the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia, a state equivalent. The West region includes the states of Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Over 5 million people moved to the South, followed by 2.7 million to the West (Table 3). The South also had the highest number of outmigrants (3.2 million), while the West had the lowest (2.7 million). The data in Table 3 also show that the South had the greatest gain through both internal migration (1.8 million) and movers from abroad (2.6 million) during the period. The West had almost equal numbers of inmigrants and outmigrants. The Northeast (-1.3 million) and the Midwest (-541,000) lost more population than they gained through internal migration between 1995 and 2000; however, in both cases the number of movers from abroad exceeded the net internal migration loss.

Figure 2 shows the number of people 5 and older who moved from one region to another between 1995 and 2000. Large numbers of movers flowed to the South from each of the other regions, particularly the Northeast. The South also received more migrants from every region than it sent. Although the West sent more migrants to the South than it received, it gained migrants from the other regions. The Midwest gained only from the Northeast, while the Northeast sent more migrants to each other region than it gained.

Moving rates varied by region, state, and county.

The West and the South had the most mobile populations. Slightly more than half (51 percent) of the population 5 and older living in the West moved between 1995 and 2000, followed by 48 percent in the South, 44 percent in the Midwest, and 39 percent in the Northeast (Table 4). Movers to the West and the South were about equally likely, and movers to other regions were more likely, to have come from a

Table 3.
Net Migration for Regions for the Population 5 Years and Older: 1995 to 2000

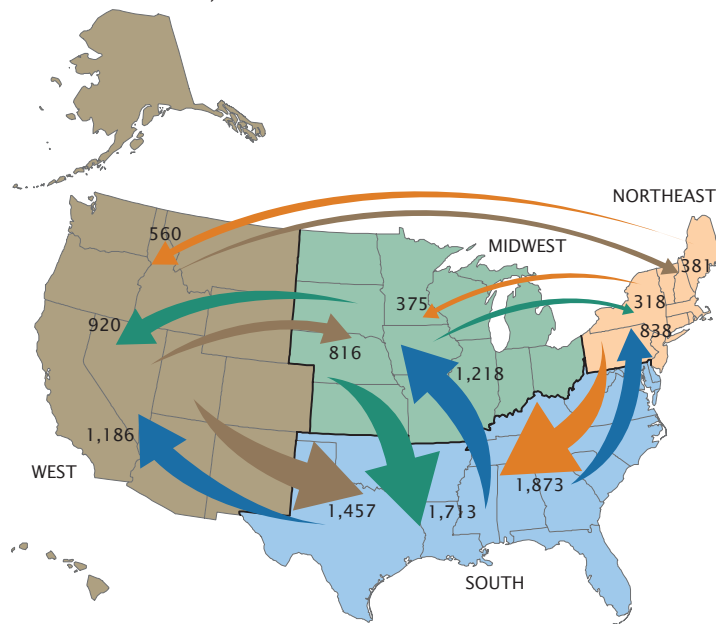
(Data based on a sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf)

Region	Internal migration			Movers from abroad*
	Inmigrants	Outmigrants	Net	
Total.....	11,655,373	11,655,373	0	7,495,846
Northeast.....	1,537,293	2,807,951	-1,270,658	1,567,331
Midwest.....	2,409,578	2,950,767	-541,189	1,057,870
South.....	5,042,453	3,242,654	1,799,799	2,615,279
West.....	2,666,049	2,654,001	12,048	2,255,366

* This category includes movers from foreign countries or at sea (for example, people living on a boat), as well as movers from Puerto Rico, U.S. Island Areas, and U.S. minor outlying areas.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3.

Figure 2.
Region-to-Region Migration: 1995-2000
(Number in thousands)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3. American Factfinder at factfinder.census.gov provides census data and mapping tools.

different county in the same state as from a different state.

In 2000, the states with the most mobile populations were Nevada at 63 percent, and Colorado and Arizona both at 56 percent (Table 4). Compared with 1990, Colorado replaced Alaska on this

list. Pennsylvania and West Virginia at 37 percent each, and New York at 38 percent had the lowest percentages of people living in a different residence in 2000 than in 1995. These three states also had the lowest percentages of people living in a different house

Table 4.
Geographical Mobility for the United States, Regions, and States, and for Puerto Rico for the Population 5 Years and Older: 1995 to 2000

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

Geographic area of residence in 2000	Total	Nonmovers	Movers	Percent moved				
				Total	Within same county	From different county		From abroad*
						Same state	Different state	
United States	262,375,152	142,027,478	120,347,674	45.9	24.9	9.7	8.4	2.9
Regions								
Northeast	50,224,209	30,598,767	19,625,442	39.1	22.0	7.8	6.1	3.1
Midwest	60,054,144	33,804,543	26,249,601	43.7	24.8	10.3	6.9	1.8
South	93,431,879	49,013,517	44,418,362	47.5	24.1	10.5	10.2	2.8
West	58,664,920	28,610,651	30,054,269	51.2	29.0	9.2	9.2	3.8
States and District of Columbia								
Alabama	4,152,278	2,384,847	1,767,431	42.6	24.7	8.8	7.9	1.2
Alaska	579,740	267,958	311,782	53.8	27.7	7.5	16.5	2.2
Arizona	4,752,724	2,103,907	2,648,817	55.7	30.6	4.5	16.8	3.9
Arkansas	2,492,205	1,327,374	1,164,831	46.7	24.8	10.5	10.1	1.4
California	31,416,629	15,757,539	15,659,090	49.8	30.9	9.8	4.6	4.5
Colorado	4,006,285	1,768,678	2,237,607	55.9	23.0	13.5	16.1	3.4
Connecticut	3,184,514	1,852,990	1,331,524	41.8	25.1	5.3	8.2	3.3
Delaware	732,378	409,776	322,602	44.0	25.5	2.3	13.9	2.4
District of Columbia	539,658	269,299	270,359	50.1	23.5	(X)	20.9	5.6
Florida	15,043,603	7,352,091	7,691,512	51.1	25.7	8.7	12.4	4.3
Georgia	7,594,476	3,735,653	3,858,823	50.8	21.1	13.8	12.7	3.2
Hawaii	1,134,351	643,806	490,545	43.2	26.0	2.1	11.0	4.1
Idaho	1,196,793	593,848	602,945	50.4	23.9	9.4	15.3	1.8
Illinois	11,547,505	6,558,427	4,989,078	43.2	26.1	8.3	5.8	3.1
Indiana	5,657,818	3,110,861	2,546,957	45.0	25.5	10.2	8.0	1.3
Iowa	2,738,499	1,558,455	1,180,044	43.1	23.3	10.6	7.8	1.4
Kansas	2,500,360	1,310,009	1,190,351	47.6	24.3	10.2	11.1	2.1
Kentucky	3,776,230	2,112,135	1,664,095	44.1	24.7	9.7	8.4	1.2
Louisiana	4,153,367	2,452,282	1,701,085	41.0	24.5	9.3	6.1	1.0
Maine	1,204,164	717,407	486,757	40.4	22.9	7.7	9.0	0.9
Maryland	4,945,043	2,752,061	2,192,982	44.3	21.9	9.4	10.0	3.0
Massachusetts	5,954,249	3,481,597	2,472,652	41.5	22.8	7.8	7.5	3.5
Michigan	9,268,782	5,307,228	3,961,554	42.7	25.1	10.9	5.0	1.7
Minnesota	4,591,491	2,617,599	1,973,892	43.0	20.3	13.1	7.7	1.8
Mississippi	2,641,453	1,544,846	1,096,607	41.5	22.5	9.4	8.6	1.0
Missouri	5,226,022	2,803,368	2,422,654	46.4	23.5	12.5	9.1	1.3
Montana	847,362	453,995	393,367	46.4	22.5	9.9	13.2	0.8
Nebraska	1,594,700	872,471	722,229	45.3	23.4	10.5	9.7	1.8
Nevada	1,853,720	692,787	1,160,933	62.6	30.6	2.8	25.1	4.1
New Hampshire	1,160,340	642,397	517,943	44.6	22.3	6.9	14.0	1.4
New Jersey	7,856,268	4,697,484	3,158,784	40.2	20.7	8.7	6.8	4.0
New Mexico	1,689,911	919,717	770,194	45.6	23.7	7.5	12.1	2.3
New York	17,749,110	10,961,493	6,787,617	38.2	21.8	8.2	4.1	4.1
North Carolina	7,513,165	3,980,197	3,532,968	47.0	22.3	9.8	12.2	2.6
North Dakota	603,106	342,460	260,646	43.2	21.8	10.2	10.0	1.2
Ohio	10,599,968	6,095,656	4,504,312	42.5	26.3	9.5	5.6	1.1
Oklahoma	3,215,719	1,650,318	1,565,401	48.7	25.1	11.8	10.0	1.7
Oregon	3,199,323	1,496,938	1,702,385	53.2	27.0	11.1	12.5	2.6
Pennsylvania	11,555,538	7,333,591	4,221,947	36.5	21.7	7.6	5.8	1.4
Rhode Island	985,184	572,209	412,975	41.9	24.4	5.1	9.8	2.6
South Carolina	3,748,669	2,097,193	1,651,476	44.1	22.3	8.3	11.8	1.6
South Dakota	703,820	391,777	312,043	44.3	21.2	11.8	10.3	1.0
Tennessee	5,315,920	2,865,547	2,450,373	46.1	25.2	8.7	10.7	1.5
Texas	19,241,518	9,545,367	9,696,151	50.4	27.0	12.5	7.1	3.8
Utah	2,023,875	998,458	1,025,417	50.7	26.6	8.9	12.0	3.2
Vermont	574,842	339,599	235,243	40.9	21.2	6.3	12.1	1.3
Virginia	6,619,266	3,453,486	3,165,780	47.8	18.1	14.2	12.4	3.1
Washington	5,501,398	2,675,514	2,825,884	51.4	27.5	9.5	11.2	3.2
West Virginia	1,706,931	1,081,045	625,886	36.7	21.0	7.0	8.1	0.5
Wisconsin	5,022,073	2,836,232	2,185,841	43.5	24.6	11.0	6.7	1.3
Wyoming	462,809	237,506	225,303	48.7	24.1	7.8	15.7	1.1
Puerto Rico **	3,515,228	2,560,034	955,194	27.2	15.1	8.2	3.2	0.6

(X) Not applicable.

* This category includes movers from foreign countries or at sea (for example, people living on a boat), as well as movers from Puerto Rico, U.S. Island Areas, and U.S. minor outlying areas.

** The last 4 column headings for the Puerto Rico line differ from the rest of the table. From left to right, the last four columns are: percent moved within municipio, percent moved from different municipio to another municipio within Puerto Rico, percent moved from United States, percent moved from Island Areas or elsewhere.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3.

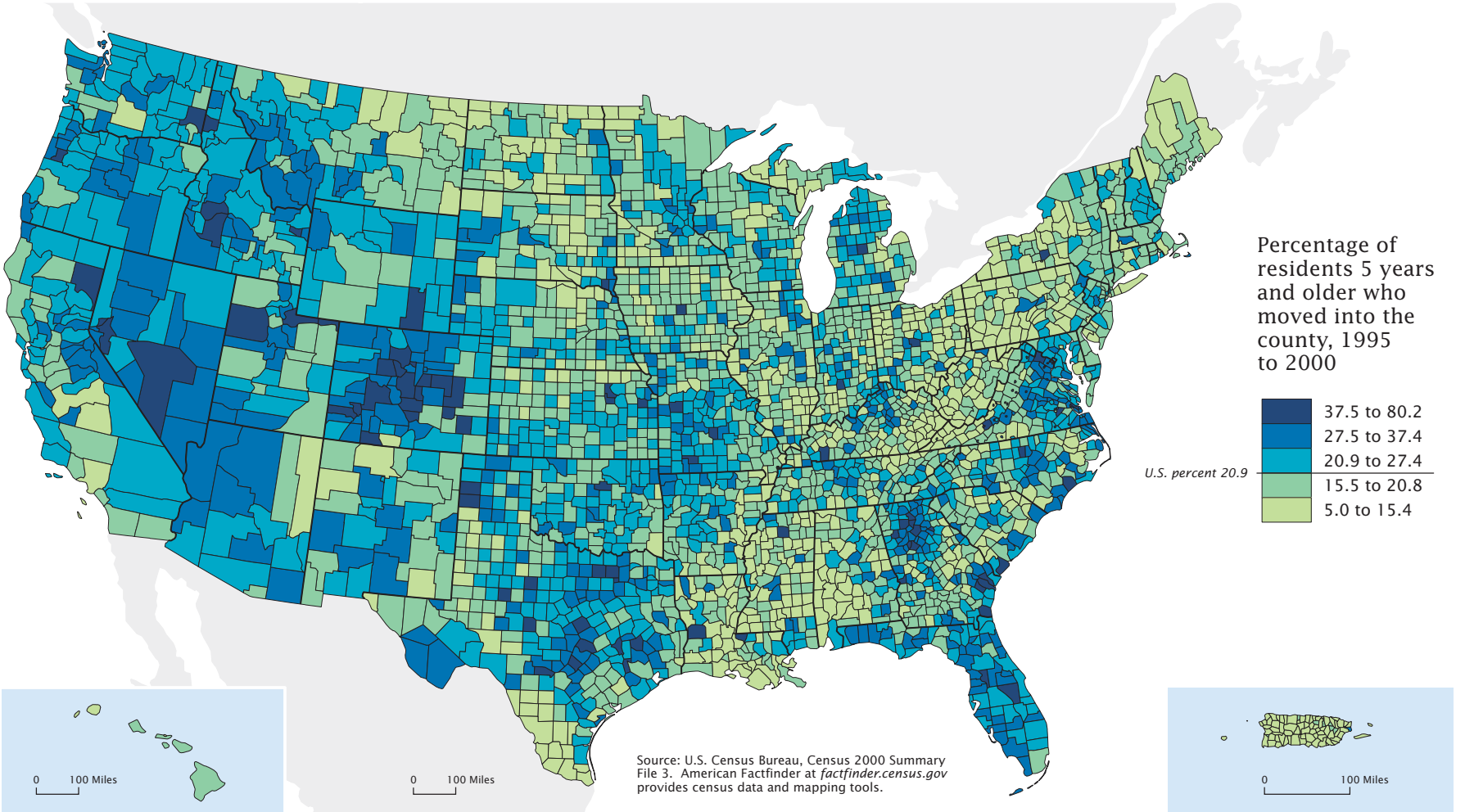
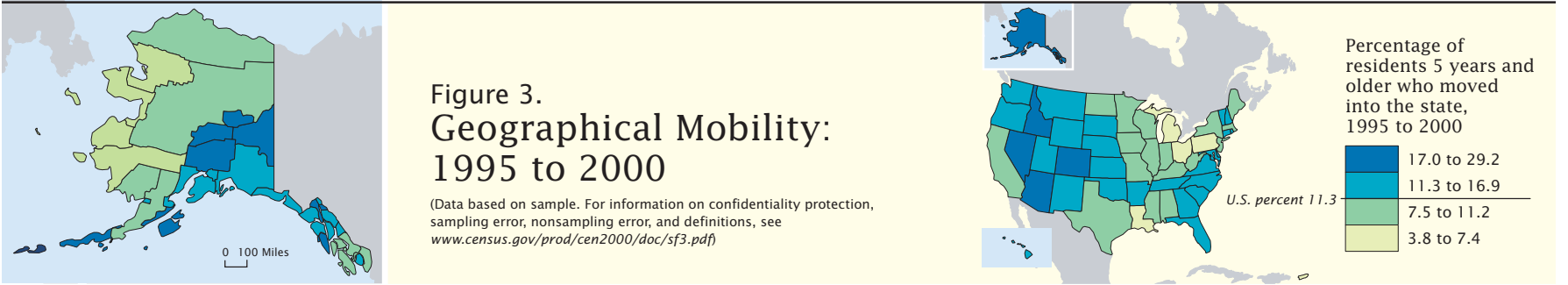


Table 5.
Ten Metropolitan Areas With the Highest Percentage of People 5 Years and Older Moving Into the Metropolitan Area From Outside the Area: 1995 to 2000

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

Metropolitan area	Percent	90-percent confidence interval*	Number
Jacksonville, NC MSA	45.8	45.0 - 46.6	62,799
Bryan—College Station, TX MSA	44.8	44.0 - 45.6	63,940
Lawrence, KS MSA.....	39.8	38.9 - 40.7	37,617
Bloomington, IN MSA.....	39.0	38.1 - 39.9	44,619
Corvallis, OR MSA	38.4	37.4 - 39.5	28,496
Killeen—Temple, TX MSA.....	37.9	37.3 - 38.5	108,257
Iowa City, IA MSA	37.3	36.4 - 38.2	39,109
Gainesville, FL MSA.....	36.7	35.9 - 37.5	76,103
State College, PA MSA	35.7	34.9 - 36.5	46,259
Athens, GA MSA.....	35.3	34.4 - 36.2	51,009

* For the highest percentage of immigrants, the 90-percent confidence interval is around the percent.

Note: Because of sampling error, the estimates in this table may not be significantly different from one another or from rates for other geographic areas not listed in this table.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3.

in 1990 than in 1985. In 2000, California, Arizona, and Nevada residents were most likely to have moved within the same county, about 31 percent. However, Nevada residents were also much more likely to have come from another state (25 percent) than were residents of other states.

Figure 3 contains two maps that provide information for each state and county in the United States. The maps display the proportion of residents who moved between counties or into counties from abroad (larger map) or between states or into states from abroad (smaller inset map) between 1995 and 2000. The county map shows considerable variation, with nearly all states having a county in at least three of the five migration categories. However, high percentages of movers were most frequent in counties in the West and in parts of the South, including, for example, Texas, Florida, and northern Georgia. Low percentages were most frequent in counties in the Northeast, the Midwest, and some counties in the South.

Virginia provides a good example of variations among counties in a state. While many of the counties in eastern Virginia show above-average levels of movement into the county, many of the counties in the western half of the state do not.

The state map in Figure 3 shows that the highest rate of moves from other states or from abroad occurred in Nevada, Arizona, Colorado, Alaska, and Idaho. Conversely, the rate of moves from other states or from abroad was lowest in Ohio, Michigan, Louisiana, and Pennsylvania.

Military and college metropolitan areas have high proportions of immigrants.

Table 5 shows the ten metropolitan areas with the highest percentage of immigrants during the 1995-2000 period. This list was headed by the Jacksonville, North Carolina MSA, and Bryan- College Station, Texas MSA. Jacksonville has many military personnel and Bryan-College Station, like other metropolitan areas high on the list, includes a college town. In general

this ranking highlights one of the basic facts about geographical mobility: young adults, particularly those in college or the military, are the most mobile segment of the population.

ADDITIONAL FINDINGS

What proportion of people lived in the state in which they were born?

Table 6 differs from the other data presented in this brief in that it is not focused on where people lived 5 years ago but, rather, on lifetime migration. The comparison of data on state of residence in 2000 with data on state and region of birth reflects the cumulative effect of longer-term migration patterns over the last few decades. Sixty percent of people in the United States were born in their current state of residence. The Midwest led the regions in the proportion of people currently residing in their birth state (71 percent), and an additional 11 percent were born elsewhere in the Midwest. At the other end of the scale, less than half of the people living in a state in the West (47 percent) in 2000 were born in that state. The West led, however, in the proportion of the population that was foreign-born, about 19 percent, followed by the Northeast at 14 percent. The proportion foreign-born in the West and Northeast was second only to the proportion born in their current state of residence.

Figure 4 shows a state map of the percentage of the population born in their current state of residence. Among the states, popular migrant destinations like Nevada (21 percent), Florida (33 percent), and Arizona (35 percent) had the lowest proportions of people living in the state in which they were born. At the other extreme, Louisiana

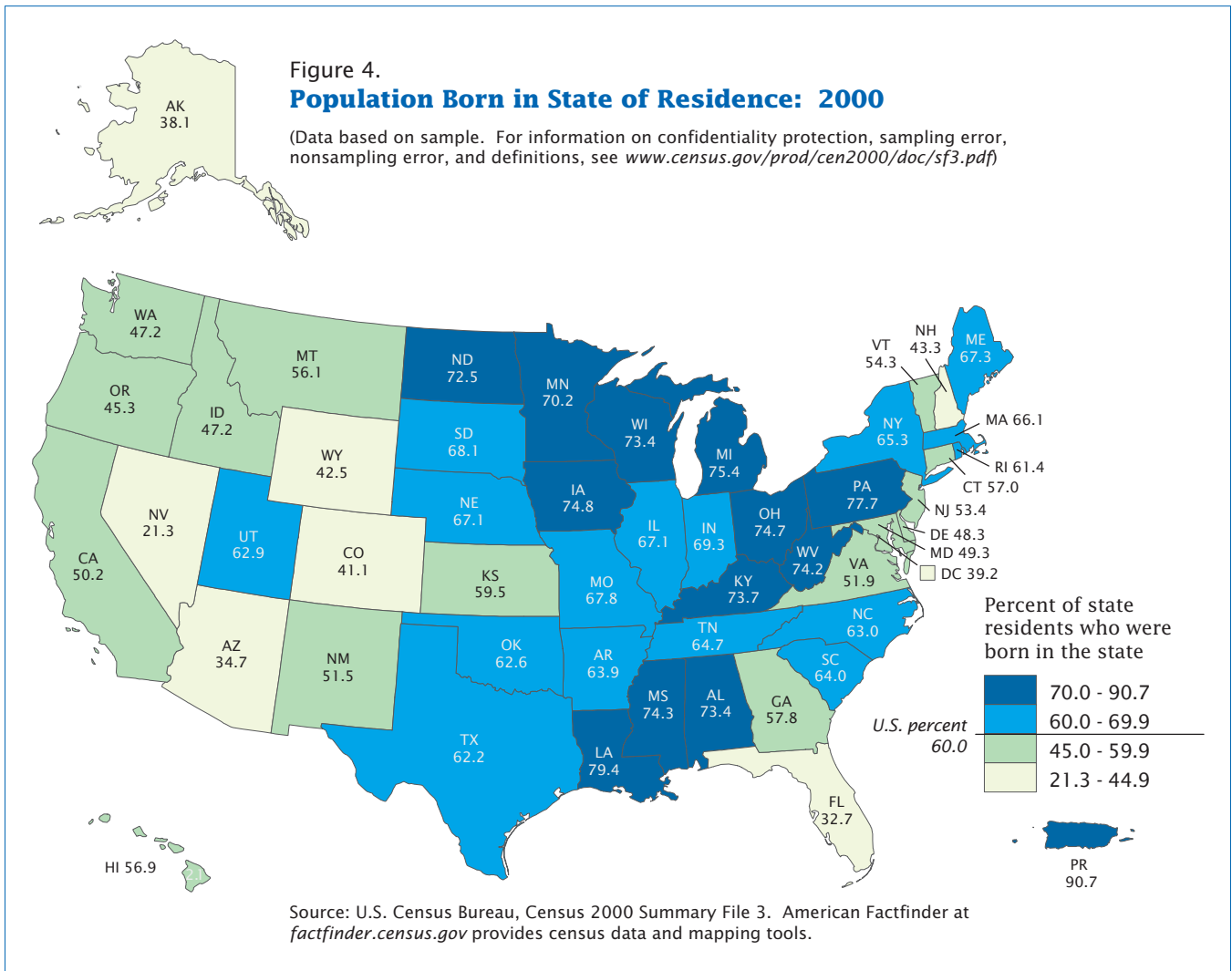
Table 6.
Place of Residence in 2000 by Place of Birth for the United States, Regions, and States, and for Puerto Rico: 2000

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

Place of residence in 2000	Total population	Percent of population							Foreign born
		Native						Born in U.S. island areas or born abroad of American parents	
		Born in state of residence	Born in another state						
			Northeast	Midwest	South	West			
United States	281,421,906	60.0	6.6	7.8	9.0	4.3	1.3	11.1	
Regions									
Northeast	53,594,378	65.2	11.2	2.3	4.4	1.2	2.2	13.5	
Midwest	64,392,776	70.9	2.7	10.7	7.2	2.5	0.7	5.5	
South	100,236,820	58.1	7.7	7.5	13.9	3.0	1.2	8.6	
West	63,197,932	47.3	5.0	10.1	6.8	10.9	1.1	18.6	
States and District of Columbia									
Alabama	4,447,100	73.4	2.4	4.7	15.1	1.8	0.7	2.0	
Alaska	626,932	38.1	6.5	13.5	11.2	23.2	1.6	5.9	
Arizona	5,130,632	34.7	8.3	19.5	8.3	15.3	1.1	12.8	
Arkansas	2,673,400	63.9	1.6	10.7	15.3	5.2	0.5	2.8	
California	33,871,648	50.2	4.8	7.4	6.2	4.2	1.1	26.2	
Colorado	4,301,261	41.1	6.7	19.5	10.3	12.5	1.3	8.6	
Connecticut	3,405,565	57.0	19.7	2.9	4.6	1.6	3.3	10.9	
Delaware	783,600	48.3	24.0	3.6	15.2	1.6	1.5	5.7	
District of Columbia	572,059	39.2	11.9	5.9	23.4	5.6	1.2	12.9	
Florida	15,982,378	32.7	20.0	12.5	13.0	2.4	2.6	16.7	
Georgia	8,186,453	57.8	6.3	6.8	18.3	2.6	1.1	7.1	
Hawaii	1,211,537	56.9	4.2	4.9	5.0	9.0	2.5	17.5	
Idaho	1,293,953	47.2	2.7	9.3	5.3	29.8	0.8	5.0	
Illinois	12,419,293	67.1	2.3	8.9	6.5	1.9	1.0	12.3	
Indiana	6,080,485	69.3	2.4	12.4	10.2	2.0	0.5	3.1	
Iowa	2,926,324	74.8	1.3	14.2	3.1	3.1	0.4	3.1	
Kansas	2,688,418	59.5	2.2	17.0	9.9	5.6	0.8	5.0	
Kentucky	4,041,769	73.7	2.2	11.8	8.1	1.7	0.5	2.0	
Louisiana	4,468,976	79.4	1.6	2.8	11.1	1.9	0.6	2.6	
Maine	1,274,923	67.3	20.2	3.0	3.7	2.1	0.9	2.9	
Maryland	5,296,486	49.3	12.0	4.3	21.2	2.3	1.1	9.8	
Massachusetts	6,349,097	66.1	12.0	2.6	3.3	1.6	2.3	12.2	
Michigan	9,938,444	75.4	2.6	7.5	7.0	1.7	0.6	5.3	
Minnesota	4,919,479	70.2	1.9	15.9	2.9	3.3	0.5	5.3	
Mississippi	2,844,658	74.3	1.4	4.4	16.2	1.8	0.5	1.4	
Missouri	5,595,211	67.8	2.1	13.5	9.2	4.2	0.6	2.7	
Montana	902,195	56.1	3.5	15.6	4.8	17.5	0.8	1.8	
Nebraska	1,711,263	67.1	1.7	15.5	4.6	6.1	0.6	4.4	
Nevada	1,998,257	21.3	8.8	14.1	9.3	29.4	1.3	15.8	
New Hampshire	1,235,786	43.3	41.9	3.4	3.8	2.3	0.9	4.4	
New Jersey	8,414,350	53.4	19.2	1.9	4.7	1.0	2.4	17.5	
New Mexico	1,819,046	51.5	4.7	8.9	13.7	11.9	1.0	8.2	
New York	18,976,457	65.3	4.7	1.8	4.0	1.0	2.7	20.4	
North Carolina	8,049,313	63.0	8.4	5.3	14.8	2.2	0.9	5.3	
North Dakota	642,200	72.5	1.2	15.7	2.5	5.6	0.6	1.9	
Ohio	11,353,140	74.7	5.0	4.8	10.4	1.5	0.6	3.0	
Oklahoma	3,450,654	62.6	2.1	10.0	13.7	7.0	0.8	3.8	
Oregon	3,421,399	45.3	3.6	10.7	5.6	25.5	0.9	8.5	
Pennsylvania	12,281,054	77.7	7.2	2.9	5.6	1.2	1.2	4.1	
Rhode Island	1,048,319	61.4	18.4	2.2	3.1	1.6	1.8	11.4	
South Carolina	4,012,012	64.0	7.7	5.0	17.5	2.0	0.8	2.9	
South Dakota	754,844	68.1	1.3	19.7	2.8	5.9	0.5	1.8	
Tennessee	5,689,283	64.7	3.3	8.8	17.4	2.4	0.7	2.8	
Texas	20,851,820	62.2	2.8	6.6	8.9	4.5	1.1	13.9	
Utah	2,233,169	62.9	2.3	4.7	4.1	18.0	0.9	7.1	
Vermont	608,827	54.3	31.3	3.7	3.8	2.3	0.8	3.8	
Virginia	7,078,515	51.9	11.4	6.1	17.7	3.4	1.5	8.1	
Washington	5,894,121	47.2	4.0	10.6	6.4	19.9	1.4	10.4	
West Virginia	1,808,344	74.2	4.7	6.8	11.6	1.2	0.4	1.1	
Wisconsin	5,363,675	73.4	1.8	15.0	3.6	2.1	0.6	3.6	
Wyoming	493,782	42.5	4.0	21.1	7.1	22.4	0.8	2.3	
Puerto Rico*	3,808,610	90.7	4.7	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.3	2.9	

* For the Puerto Rico line, the second column heading differs from the rest of the table. It is: Born in Puerto Rico. Columns 3-6 refer to the regions of the United States.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3.



(79 percent), Pennsylvania (78 percent), and Michigan (75 percent), had the highest percentages of residents currently living in their state of birth.

A number of other interesting relationships can be seen in Table 6. For example, 42 percent of the residents of New Hampshire and 31 percent of those in Vermont were born in another Northeastern state. A large intraregional preference can also be seen among the residents of Idaho, 30 percent of whom were born elsewhere in the West. Table 6 also shows the range in the proportion foreign-born, led by 26 percent in California and 20 percent in New York. In several

states in the South and the Midwest, less than 5 percent of the population was foreign-born, including West Virginia (1.1 percent) and Mississippi (1.4 percent).

ABOUT CENSUS 2000

Why Census 2000 Asked About Residence 5 Years Ago

Data on residence 5 years ago are used to assess residential stability and the effects of migration in both urban and rural areas. Knowing the number and characteristics of movers is essential for federal programs dealing with employment, housing, education, and the elderly. The U.S. Census Bureau develops state population estimates by age

and sex, and small area population projections based in part on data about residence 5 years ago. Local governments use data about migration to forecast the demand for new public facilities, such as schools, hospitals, libraries, and fire and police stations.

Accuracy of the Estimates

The data contained in this report are based on the sample of households who responded to the Census 2000 long form. Nationally, approximately 1 out of every 6 housing units was included in this sample. As a result, the sample estimates may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all

housing units, people within those housing units, and people living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, and so forth. The sample estimates also differ from the values that would have been obtained from different samples of housing units, people within those housing units, and people living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error.

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

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways: (1) errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and, therefore, should be reflected in the standard errors; and (2) errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will bias both sample

and 100-percent data in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to underreport their incomes, then the resulting estimates of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard errors.

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

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

the Decennial Statistical Studies Division at 301-763-4242.

For More Information

Census 2000 Summary File 3 data are available from the American Factfinder on the Internet (*factfinder.census.gov*). They were released on a state-by-state basis during 2000. For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, sampling error, and definitions, also see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf or contact the Customer Services Center at 301-763-INFO (4636).

Information on population and housing topics is presented in the Census 2000 brief series, located on the Census Bureau's Web site at www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/briefs.html.

This series, which will be completed in 2003, presents information on race, Hispanic origin, age, sex, household type, housing tenure, and social, economic, and housing characteristics, such as ancestry, income, and housing costs.

For additional information on geographical mobility, including reports and survey data, visit the Census Bureau's Internet site at www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/migrate.html. To find information about the availability of data products, including reports, CD-ROMs, and DVDs, call the Customer Services Center at 301-763-INFO (4636), or e-mail webmaster@census.gov.

