



A Report by the Federation for American Immigration Reform

The Effect of Mass Immigration on Population Change

Increased Impact on Large Metropolitan Areas

A Special Report by John L. Martin, Director of Special Projects

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Increased Impact on Large Metropolitan Areas



As the population of the United States passes 300 million, will the nation's policy makers come to their senses and pause for a moment and think about where the country is headed? Our population was just over 200 million in the 1970 Census and the rate of population increase of about one percent per year indicates that with no change we may add another 300 million residents over the next 70 years.

A continuation of the current trend means that most of the future U.S. population increase will result from immigration. Yet immigration is a discretionary policy — it can be either decreased, as recommended by the U.S. Commission on Immigration Reform, and desired by most Americans, or increased, as advocated by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

In 1970, less than one in every twenty residents in our country was foreign born. In 2006, the comparable level is nearly one in every eight residents is foreign born. This is a trend that will continue if immigration policy and immigration law enforcement do not change. Yet, the White House and the Senate are pushing to accelerate the process of change by opening the door wider to both immigrants and to foreigners coming as nonimmigrants to take American jobs. In contrast, the House of Representatives is focused on the estimated 12 or more million aliens believed to be residing illegally in the country and has voted for changes in immigration policy designed to dry up the influx and decrease that population.

Is the current high rate of population increase desirable? What does it mean for our growing dependence on petroleum imports — on the rising price of gasoline? What happens when underground aquifers that supply the majority of fresh water supplies in the country begin to run dry because they are being pumped out faster than rain water can refill them? How can the U.S. reduce its greenhouse emissions when we are adding about 3 million more residents a year? And what about the non-quantifiable “quality of life” factors that would be inexorably altered by the kind of dramatic population growth that awaits this country if we do not change our course?

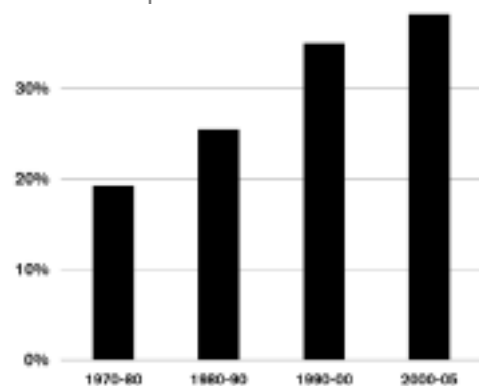
As absurd as it sounds, the United States has no population policy. Even its immigration law, which is one of the most important parts of any population policy, is not rationalized based on an articulated set of objectives. The consequences of immigration are too important to the nation's future for our policy makers to continue to leave the country operating on auto-pilot. The time is long past due for the nation to have a coherent immigration policy within the framework of an overall population policy. Public debate on those policy issues will further the decisions made by an informed electorate.

If the nation's policy makers were to decide to try to stabilize the U.S. population, could they do that? A focus on the phenomenon of the ‘baby boom’ generation clearly demonstrates that any policy designed to change demographic dynamics cannot be achieved overnight. The ‘baby boomers’ are just now entering retirement age as their grandchildren are beginning to enter college or the workforce. With life expectancy on the rise, the ‘baby boomers’ are expected to be around and have a major impact on the Social Security system well into the future. While some suggest that we need more immigrants paying into the Social Security system to support today's retirees, that is simply a time bomb that would explode when those new workers retired. For that reason, it is important that our policy makers focus not only on today's population dynamics, they also need to focus ahead several generations.

This study does not answer all of the policy questions. It simply describes the role of immigration today in shaping the population of our largest metropolitan areas and how that process has been changing in recent years. Those interested in a glimpse at what this trend is likely to mean for the future population of the United States may find that in the study “Projecting the U.S. Population to 2050: Four Immigration Scenarios” published by FAIR in March 2006.

■ Isn't Immigration Too High Already?

The U.S. Congress is now engaged in changing aspects of our immigration policy. Legislation¹ passed by the House of Representatives in December 2005 aimed at curtailing illegal immigration. In May 2006, the Senate, with support from President Bush, passed a bill² that would result in a massive increase in the flow of the already record levels of immigration. This bill was approved by the Senate without any consideration of the demographic effects of the change.



Foreign-Born Percentage of Population Change

FAIR 2006

Not only is the foreign-born population of the country already rising rapidly, it is rising more rapidly than the overall population. This means that the share of the population that is foreign-born is also rising rapidly. The amount of increase in the immigrant population constituted 19 percent of the country's overall population increase during the 1970s. Since 2000, the amount of increase in the foreign-born population has constituted more than 38 percent of the nation's overall population increase.

It is clear that the trend is for a growing share of the country's population increase to result from immigration. It is equally clear that without any change in immigration policy this trend will continue. Therefore, it should also be clear that, if the current rate of immigration is increased, the already rapidly growing share of immigrant-induced population growth will accelerate further. This clearly has important implications not only for issues of population size and its impact on resource consumption, the environment, national infrastructure, and social issues such as assimilation and income inequality.

■ The Magnitude of Immigration's Impact on the Nation

The country's population is growing by nearly 3 million people a year. That is the equivalent of adding another city the size of Chicago to the country each year. Immigration is adding well over about 1.5 million newcomers a year. After accounting for emigration — people moving out of the country — the amount of population increase from immigration nets out at still well above one million more permanent residents. That is the equivalent of adding a city the size of Dallas to the country each year. When the children born in this country to immigrant parents are added to the equation, the total direct and indirect impact accounts for nearly 80 percent of our escalating population.

During the debates in the U.S. House of Representatives and the Senate over what to do about immigration policy, there was little evidence that our policy makers had given any thought to the fact that immigration is the major cause of our rapid population increase. The Senate bill would add additional millions of immigrants. How many more millions? The sponsors of the legislation (S.2611) said after adoption of the bill that they didn't know. An article in *The Human Events* quoted Sen. Hillary Clinton, who had already voted for the bill, as saying "There are different estimates out there, and we're trying to get the best data we can get. We don't have that yet."³

FAIR provided guidance for the Senate when it published "Projecting the U.S. Population to 2050: Four Immigration Scenarios" in March 2006. Our population projection, that showed the impact of increased immigration, new guest workers and amnestied illegal aliens, was provided to all members of the Senate Judiciary Committee while they were debating various immigration proposals. The study was made available to all Senators before they were called on to vote on S.2611. Our study demonstrated the extent to which the proposed addition to the immigration flow would accelerate population growth so the country would likely have 500 million residents by 2050 and be on a path to a population of one billion residents by the end of the century.

The immigration provisions that were subsequently adopted by the Senate were even more expansionary than we anticipated in our study. When we put the Congressional Budget Office population estimates into our projection matrix, we found that the population of the country would expand to 544 million in 2050. Even if illegal immigration were significantly curbed under the Senate proposal — which we think unlikely because the adoption of an amnesty provision would likely encourage continued illegal immigration rather than deter it — the CBO estimates still imply a U.S. population zooming to 511 million in 2050. In that case, by the end of the century our population would be far in excess of one billion residents.

Although the impact of immigrant settlement has spread across the country in recent decades, it does not fall equally on all parts of the country. While large-scale immigrant settlement is no longer concentrated in just the gateway states of New York, New Jersey, California, Texas, Florida and Illinois, it still tends to be concentrated in large metropolitan areas. A focus on how immigrant settlement is changing in large metropolitan statistical areas offers a look at the recent effects of immigration.

■ **Immigration’s Impact on Metropolitan Area Population**

In the nation’s largest metropolitan areas — those with over 2 million residents — immigrants accounted for about one in every five residents (19.3%) in 2005, and they accounted directly and indirectly for all of the average annual population increase since 2000 in these metro areas. These 26 largest metro areas have a combined population of more than 103 million residents — more than one-third of the country’s entire population in 2005. They also are home to 19.9 million foreign-born residents — more than half (55.7%) of all legal and illegal immigrants in the nation.

In these large metro areas, the average net addition to the immigrant population is about 644,500 persons each year. That is much more than the entire population of Washington, D.C. To the right is a list of the metropolitan areas with the largest foreign-born populations and the largest foreign-born shares of the overall population in 2005.

Foreign-Born Population in Top 10 Largest Metro Areas

Metro Area	Immigrants	Metro Area	Share
1 Los Angeles-L.B.	3,787,415	1 Los Angeles-L.B.	38.1%
2 New York	3,536,210	2 New York	37.3%
3 Chicago	1,649,620	3 Orange C.	31.7%
4 Houston	1,007,660	4 Oakland	26.4%
5 Washington, DC	984,960	5 San Diego	22.8%
6 Orange C.	945,925	6 Houston	21.6%
7 Dallas	734,325	7 Newark	21.2%
8 San Diego	670,120	8 Chicago	19.2%
9 Riverside-S.B.	662,745	9 Dallas	18.5%
10 Oakland	650,660	10 Washington DC	18.3%

(rounded to the nearest 5)

■ **Impact of Immigration on Metro Areas Vary**

Estimates based on Census Bureau data indicate that the relative size of the foreign-born population of the largest metro areas in 2005 varies widely from nearly 40 percent of the population in the Los Angeles-Long Beach and New York Principal Metropolitan Areas (PMSA) to less than 5 percent in the St. Louis and Pittsburgh Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA). The median foreign-born share was about 15.4 percent, i.e., slightly lower than the average for the 26 metro areas but much larger than the 12.1 percent share nationwide.

■ **Net International Migration Change**

The effect of immigration on population is two-fold. The net addition from the arrival of new immigrants is one of the influences, and the other results from the children born to these immigrants after their arrival. The roughly 645,000 person annual increase from immigration in these large metro

areas — what the Census Bureau refers to as Net International Migration (NIM), i.e., immigrants arriving minus emigrants leaving — accounts for nearly three-fifths (58.7%) of the about 1.1 million overall annual population increase in these same areas. This NIM share of population increase is higher in these large metro areas than for the nation as a whole, where NIM accounts for about 42 percent of population change since 2000.

As with the variation in the size of the foreign-born population, the amount of direct population increase from NIM also varies. In 10 of the metro areas, the NIM population increase exceeded overall population change, in part because of the net exodus of native-born residents noted above. In an additional two of these metro areas, despite a continuing increase in the foreign-born population from NIM, the exodus of native-born residents — termed Net Domestic Migration (NDM) by the Census Bureau — results in an overall annual population loss. On the other extreme, there are two metro areas in which NIM accounts for less than one-fourth of annual population change. The average population increase for the mega-metropolises from net immigration was 58.7 percent.

■ Births to Immigrants

The effect of births to immigrants on population change is not as large overall as the NIM share of population change, but it is nevertheless substantial.⁴ In the 1990-99 period, Census Bureau estimates indicate that births in these 26 metro areas on average accounted for 36.6 percent of the country's total births. For the 2000-05 period, the comparable share was estimated to have increased to 37 percent. Annual average births rose by 1.7 percent for the country as a whole between these two periods and by 2.8 percent (about two-thirds higher) in the large metro areas.

In ten metro areas, the estimated number of births to immigrants exceeded the area's total annual population change. These ten metro areas included all of the eight metro areas in which NIM also exceeded the total annual population change. These are also areas in which a significant number of native-born residents were leaving. In 18 of the 26 metro areas, there was a net exodus of native-born residents. On the other extreme, in six other metro areas, estimated births to immigrants accounted for less than 20 percent of overall population change.

The estimated population increase from births to immigrants in the 26 large metro areas considered as a whole is about 586,000 persons, or 53.4 percent of annual population change.

■ Combined Impact of NIM and Births

Combining both of these population effects of immigration (58.7% and 55.3%) leads to the conclusion that immigration accounted for well above the total amount of population increase in the country's largest metro areas when looking at them as a whole. The fact that the impact of immigration on the population size of these large metro areas is so high is because in the majority of them (19 of the 26 metro areas — including the country's five largest metro areas) there was a net outflow of native-born residents at the same time that the foreign-born population was increasing. The use of metro area data rather than municipal data largely reduces the chance that this net exodus of native-born residents reflects movement from the inner city to surrounding suburban areas, because only moves into and out of the metro area — which includes the suburbs — are registered as domestic migration.

The results, of course, vary when the metro areas are looked at individually. In slightly more than half (14) of these metro areas, combined NIM and births account for more than the overall population change. In an additional 6 metro areas, immigration and immigrant births account for about half or more than half of annual population change. And, in none of these major metro areas does the population effect of immigration result in less than 28 percent of the annual change. The median share of annual population change attributable to the combined effects of immigration falls between 113

percent and 167 percent of overall population change. This share exceeds 100 percent because of the net outflow of native-born residents from so many of these metro areas.

■ Push and Pull Factors

Little attention has been focused on the phenomenon noted above of the out-migration of native-born residents simultaneously with the arrival of immigrants. Press accounts sometimes suggest that immigrants are responding to pull factors, i.e., arriving to fill in behind departing Americans — taking the job opportunities that open up. Immigrant-rights advocates often describe how immigrants have moved into neighborhoods with abandoned or neglected inner-city houses and have restored vitality to the area. But these accounts present a one-sided view of the dynamics of population change. The opposite may be the case. As the process of immigrants moving into a community in large numbers changes the character of a community, driving down wages, and overwhelming public services, this may be contributing to the decision of many longer-term residents to move elsewhere.

Planners and policy makers in some metropolitan areas that do not have as many immigrants moving in as Americans moving out, such as Philadelphia, have advocated plans to try to attract more immigrant settlement. That approach appears to be an effort to avoid addressing the issues that may be leading native residents to move elsewhere.

It is of course difficult to ascertain whether people are moving for job-related reasons, for retirement, to escape population pressures on housing and schools, or some other reason. But, if it is assumed that most immigrants — especially illegal immigrants — are arriving to seek jobs, it merits consideration as to why they are settling in areas from which there is an exodus of established residents. It is also worth considering whether the effects of rapidly rising immigrant settlement in an area has the effect of encouraging further out-migration of native-born residents.

The Census Bureau population estimates shed some light on this issue. Comparing annual average change between 2000-05 with the 1990-99 period, in 17 of the 26 metro areas, while immigrant settlement (NIM) was increasing, the average annual addition to the population from domestic migration (NDM) either decreased or — if there was already a net outflow — the exodus increased. In the remaining nine metro areas the reverse was true. In aggregate for the 26 metro areas, the average annual outflow of native-born residents from these largest metro areas accelerated between the 1990s and the first half of the current decade from about 380,000 to about 395,000 residents per year — a 4 percent increase.

The exodus from major cities is sometimes superficially attributed to a move to the suburbs to take advantage of better schools, lower real estate prices and property taxes and escape from higher crime rates, smog and other problems associated with high-density urban areas. As noted above, the use of statistical metro area data in this study eliminates that explanation for the trend of increased arriving immigrants and departing native-born residents.

Whether departing natives are creating a vacuum that attracts immigrants or arriving immigrants are creating conditions that cause some natives to move out, or both, may relate to the issue of whether those who arrive are legal immigrants or illegal immigrants. This distinction is important because illegal immigrants generally compete for jobs with America's most vulnerable population, i.e., those with less than a secondary school degree and who have fewer job-market alternatives. The competition from persons willing to work for lower wages tends over time to artificially depress wages and working conditions, which in turn could be a motivation for Americans to seek new opportunities elsewhere.

An additional phenomenon often associated with growing concentrations of illegal residents is shared housing units with extended family members or unrelated co-nationals to share housing costs. Over-

occupancy in violation of zoning codes is a growing problem in large cities with concentrations of illegal alien residents. Associated problems include vehicles in excess of available parking space, poor upkeep of the neighborhood, dropping property value, etc. While some established residents fight this trend, others may move out.

In general, although information is not available to indicate how much of the rapid surge in immigrant settlement in the largest metro areas is from illegal immigration, and it is not possible to allocate decisions to move away from one of these areas to the phenomenon of the rapid rise in the foreign-born population, there is a clear trend. Census Bureau estimates show that there is a very large net flow of immigrants into these largest metro areas since 2000 — about 645,000 persons on average each year — and that it is increasing — up by 38 percent over the rate of the 1990s. At the same time, there is also a large net outflow of native-born residents from these mega-metro areas — nearly 395,000 persons on average each year since 2000 — and that too is increasing over the rate of the 1990s.

■ Conclusion

The population estimates by the Census Bureau leave little doubt that the record influx of both legal and illegal foreign residents plays a major role in shaping the population dynamics of the country's major metropolitan areas. Numerous communities across the country are increasingly aware that the region in which they live is undergoing profound change because of the rapidly increasing share of foreign-born residents in their midst. Increasing numbers of native-born residents are moving away from those areas, which exacerbates the trend in population change.

Americans are increasingly expressing their frustration with their government's failure to moderate this massive wave of immigration, especially illegal immigration. Apparently deaf to these concerns are the U.S. Senate and the White House, both of which have been pressing for an increase in both immigration and the entry of foreign nonimmigrant workers — who often end up staying as either legal or illegal immigrants. FAIR estimated in its March 2006 population projection that proposed increases could lead to a population in 2050 of 500 million residents — 200 million more than today — and be on a path that would lead to a population of one billion residents by the end of the century. The following May the Senate passed legislation that would expand immigration even more than we anticipated in our projection. Robert Rector, a Senior Research Fellow at The Heritage Foundation estimated that the Senate bill, if enacted into law, would admit 66 million immigrants over the next 20 years — nearly triple the current rate.

The country is at an historic crossroads. The path we choose will not only shape the future for Americans today, but it will inevitably shape the heritage we leave to our children and grandchildren and subsequent generations. Those future generations hopefully will be able to discover in their history lessons that their forebears made wise choices today.

■ **Appendix**

■ **A. Methodology and Metro Area Data**

The following data describe the immigrant influx and native-born exodus during the 1990s and the first half-decade of the new century for each of the country's 26 largest metro areas. The focus is on metropolitan statistical areas, which include suburban areas as well as the inner city, so that only movement into or out of the entire metro area is included in the data and any form of population movement from inner cities to the suburbs does not influence the analysis.⁵

The information used in the study is from the Current Population Survey conducted annually in July and reported by the U.S. Census Bureau. The Census Bureau did not report CPS estimates for 2000, so the CPS population change estimates for the 1990s is based on the difference between the 1990 Census and the 1999 CPS data.⁶ The population estimates in the CPS include, in addition to overall population, the amount of change related to births, deaths, net domestic migration and net international migration. In this study, births and deaths have been combined to yield a single measure.

The estimates for the change in NIM point to the magnitude of the ebb and flow of immigration in a metropolitan area — in every one of the 26 jurisdictions is there a net influx of the foreign-born population. We also include a rough calculation of the possible population change that could be attributable to births and deaths to the immigrant community. The birth estimate includes only children born to immigrants, i.e., the second generation, and not subsequent generations.

Separately, we have charted the change in the foreign-born population in each jurisdiction relative to the change in the native-born population. In only one of the 26 jurisdictions is the increase from domestic migration larger than the increase from immigration. Overall, among the 26 largest metro areas, overall population change since 2000 was an average increase of 5.9 percent (about 1.1% per year). The corresponding change in the foreign-born population was an average increase of 14.3 percent (2.9% per year) — nearly three times the rate of the overall change.

At the end of the following metropolitan area data section is a table that provides the data upon which the information in this study is based.

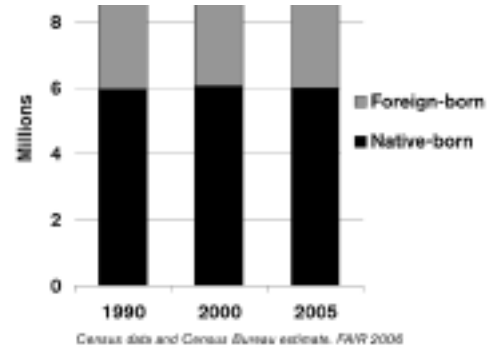
■ B. Major Metropolitan Areas

■ Los Angeles / Long Beach Principal Metropolitan Statistical Area

Sources of Population Change 2000–2005



Changing Population 1990–2005



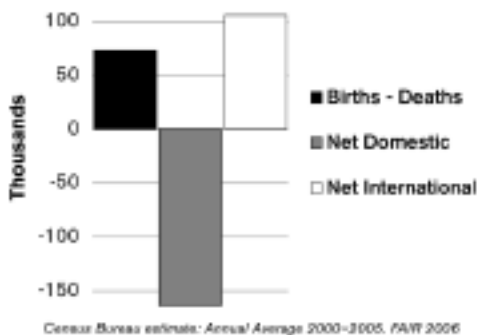
The foreign-born population of the Los Angeles-Long Beach PMSA in the 2000 Census was 3,449,444 residents — 36.2 percent of the overall population. That was an average annual net increase of about 55,440 foreign-born residents over the 1990 foreign-born population of 2,895,066 residents. The estimate of the Census Bureau shown above is that immigration has been adding an annual net amount of about 95,475 residents since 2000.

That increase in the foreign-born population since 2000 would put it at nearly 3.8 million residents in mid-2005 — 38.1 percent of the overall population. In addition, immigration contributes to population growth through the children born to immigrants in this country. Nationally the share of births to the foreign-born is about double their share of the population. A 76.2 percent share of the metro area's current births is large enough to account for nearly 115,000 births a year.

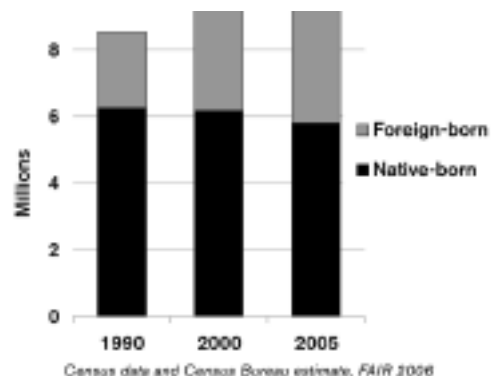
Combining the increase in the foreign-born population and estimated immigrant births suggests that immigration is adding about 210,000 persons to the population, i.e., much more than the net annual increase of about 78,500 residents. During the same period the metro area has had an annual average net loss of more than 106,000 U.S.-born residents.

■ New York City Principal Metropolitan Statistical Area

Sources of Population Change 2000–2005



Changing Population 1990–2005



The foreign-born population of the New York PMSA in the 2000 Census was 3,139,647 residents — 33.7 percent of the overall population. That was an average annual net increase of about 105,670 foreign-born residents over the 1990

The Effect of Mass Immigration on Population Change: Increased Impact on Large Metropolitan Areas

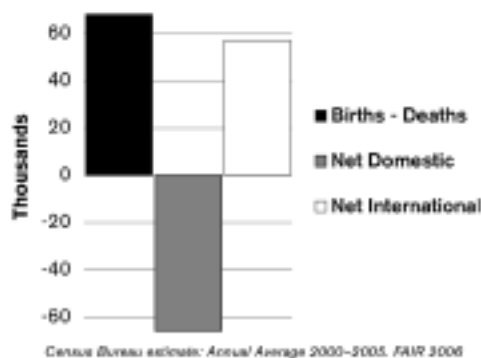
foreign-born population of 2,082,931. The estimate of the Census Bureau shown above is that immigration has been adding an annual net amount of about 105,345 residents since 2000. That is more than the overall average annual population increase for the metro area.

That increase in the foreign-born population in 2000 would put it at more than 3.5 million residents in 2005 — 37.3 percent of the overall population. In addition, immigration contributes to population growth through the children born to immigrants in this country. Nationally the share of births to the foreign-born is about double their share of the population. A 74.6 percent share of the metro area's current births is large enough to account for about 104,600 births a year.

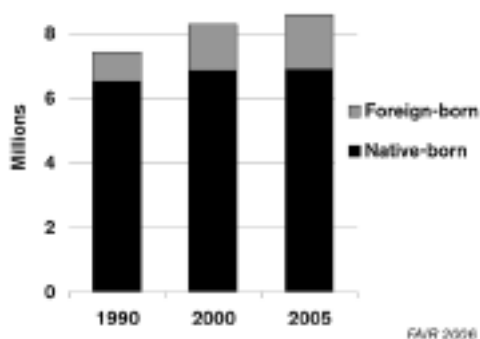
Combining the increase in the foreign-born population and estimated immigrant births suggests that immigration is adding nearly 210,000 persons to the population, i.e., much more than the net annual increase of less than 30,700 residents. During the same time the metro area has had an annual average net loss of more than 164,000 U.S.-born residents.

■ Chicago Principal Metropolitan Statistical Area

Sources of Population Change 2000–2005



Changing Population 1990–2005



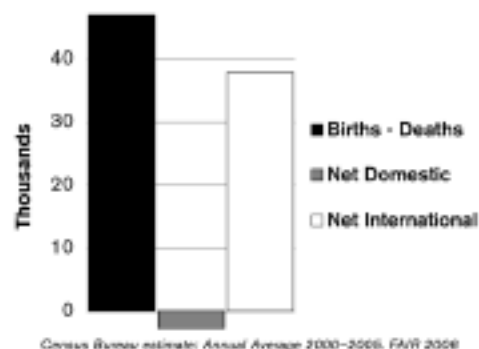
The foreign-born population of the Chicago PMSA in the 2000 Census was 1,425,978 residents — 17.2 percent of the overall population. That was an average annual net increase of about 53,840 foreign-born residents over the 1990 foreign-born population of 887,611. The estimate of the Census Bureau shown above is that immigration has been adding an annual net amount of about 56,870 residents since 2000. That amount of increase accounts for about 97 percent of the metro area's overall annual population increase since 2000.

That increase in the foreign-born population since 2000 would put it at about 1.65 million residents in 2005 — 19.2 percent of the overall population. In addition, immigration contributes to population growth through the children born to immigrants in this country. Nationally the share of births to the foreign-born is about double their share of the population. A 38.4 percent share of the metro area's current births is large enough to account for about 49,000 births a year.

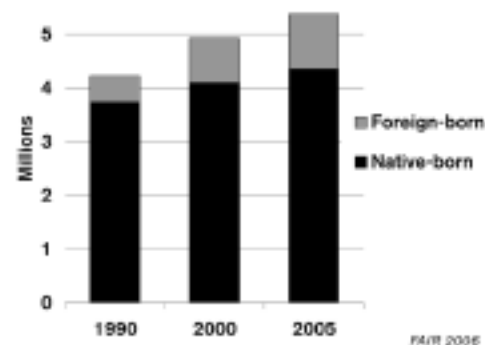
Combining the increase in the foreign-born population and estimated immigrant births suggests that immigration is adding about 106,000 persons to the population, i.e., much more than the net annual increase of less than 59,000 residents. During the same time the metro area has had an annual average net loss of more than 66,000 U.S.-born residents.

■ Washington, DC Principal Metropolitan Statistical Area

**Sources of Population Change
2000–2005**



**Changing Population
1990–2005**



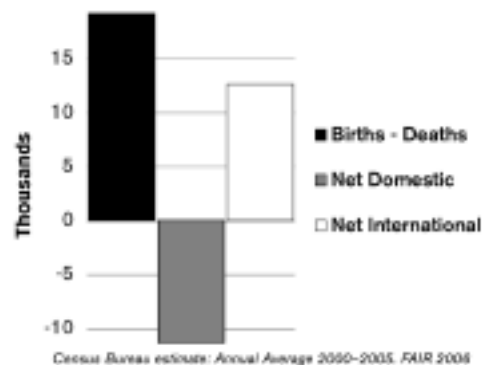
The foreign-born population of the Washington, DC PMSA in the 2000 Census was 832,016 residents — 16.9 percent of the overall population. That was an average annual net increase of about 34,235 foreign-born residents over the 1990 foreign-born population of 489,668. The estimate of the Census Bureau shown above is that immigration has been adding an annual net amount of about 37,840 residents since 2000. That amounts to 44.7 percent of the metro area's annual population increase since 2000.

That increase in the foreign-born population would put it at mid-decade at about 985,000 residents — 18.3 percent of the overall population. In addition, immigration contributes to population growth through the children born to immigrants in this country. Nationally the share of births to the foreign-born is about double their share of the population. A 36.6 percent share of the metro area's births is large enough to account for about 28,700 births a year.

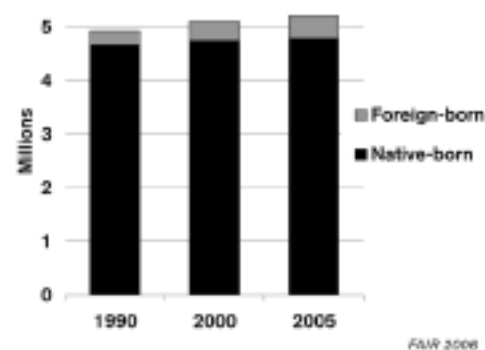
Combining the increase in the foreign-born population and estimated immigrant births suggests that immigration is adding about 66,500 persons to the population, nearly four-fifths (78.5%) of the area's average annual increase of about 84,700 residents. During the same time the metro area has had an annual average net loss of about 2,785 U.S.-born residents.

■ Philadelphia Principal Metropolitan Statistical Area

**Sources of Population Change
2000–2005**



**Changing Population
1990–2005**



The foreign-born population of the Philadelphia PMSA in the 2000 Census was 357,421 residents — 7 percent of the overall population. That was an average annual net increase of about 10,490 foreign-born residents over the 1990 foreign-born population of 252,505. The estimate of the Census Bureau shown above is that immigration has been

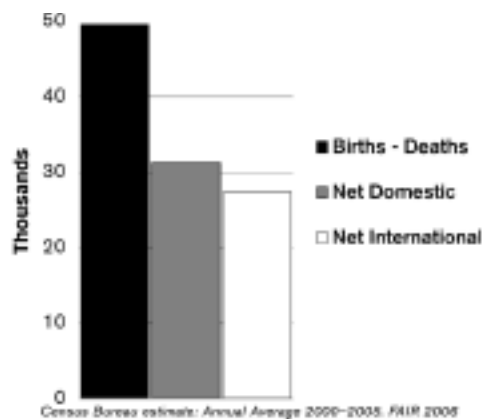
adding an annual net amount of about 12,645 residents since 2000. That amounts to 87 percent of the metro area's annual population increase since 2000.

That increase in the foreign-born population would put it at mid-decade at nearly 406 thousand residents — 7.8 percent of the overall population. In addition, immigration contributes to population growth through the children born to immigrants in this country. Nationally the share of births to the foreign-born is about double their share of the population. A 15.6 percent share of the metro area's births is large enough to account for about 11,100 births a year.

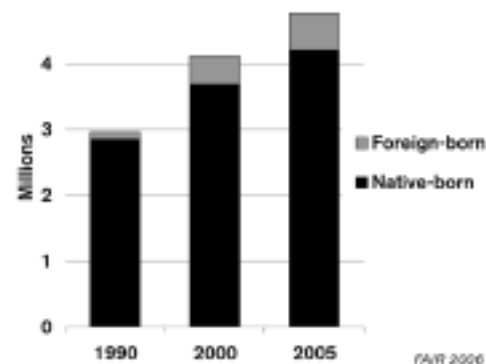
Combining the increase in the foreign-born population and estimated immigrant births suggests that immigration is adding more than 23,700 persons to the population, i.e., more than the net annual increase of about 14,500 residents. During the same time the metro area has had an annual average net loss of more than 11,300 U.S.-born residents.

■ Atlanta Metropolitan Statistical Area

Sources of Population Change 2000–2005



Changing Population 1990–2005



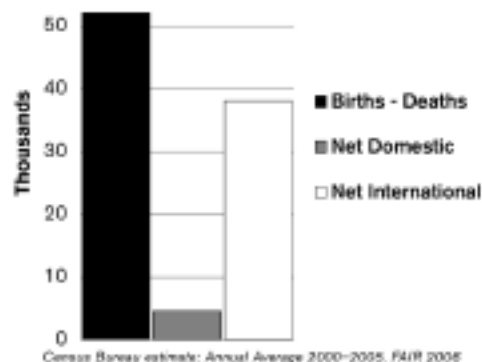
The foreign-born population of the Atlanta MSA in the 2000 Census was 423,105 residents — 10.3 percent of the population. That was an average annual net increase of about 30,975 foreign-born residents over the 1990 foreign-born population of 113,335. The estimate of the Census Bureau shown above is that immigration has been adding an annual net amount of about 27,270 residents since 2000.

That increase in the foreign-born population would put it at mid-decade at about 540 thousand residents — 11.3 percent of the population. In addition, immigration contributes to population growth through the children born to immigrants in this country. Nationally the share of births to the foreign-born is about double their share of the population. A 22.6 percent share of the metro area's births is large enough to account for more than 16,500 births a year.

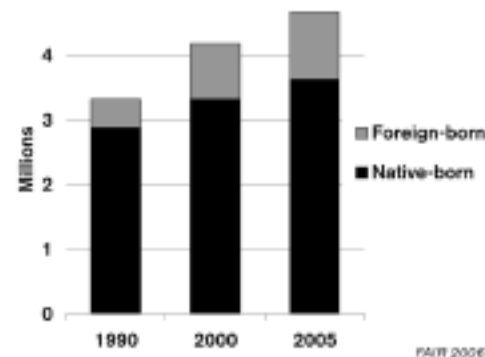
Combining the increase in the foreign-born population and estimated immigrant births suggests that immigration is adding nearly 44,000 persons to the population compared to the net annual increase of about 123,900 residents, i.e., more than a third (35.4%) of the metro area's population increase.

■ Houston Principal Metropolitan Statistical Area

Sources of Population Change 2000–2005



Changing Population 1990–2005



The foreign-born population of the Houston PMSA in the 2000 Census was 854,669 residents — 20.5 percent of the population. That was an average annual net increase of about 41,435 foreign-born residents over the 1990 foreign-born population of 440,321. The estimate of the Census Bureau shown above is that immigration has been adding an annual net amount of about 38,015 residents since 2000.

That increase in the foreign-born population would put it at mid-decade is likely about one million residents — about 21.6 percent of the population. In addition, immigration contributes to population growth through the children born to immigrants in this country. Nationally the share of births to the foreign-born is about double their share of the population. A 43.2 percent share of the metro area's births is large enough to account for about 33,300 births a year.

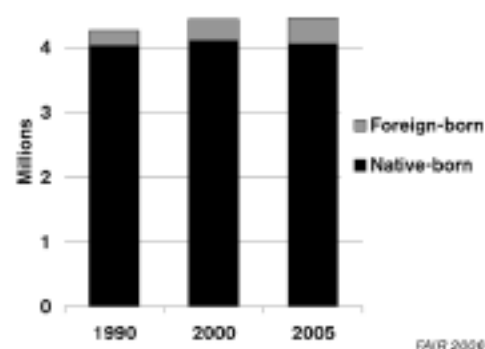
Combining the increase in the foreign-born population and estimated immigrant births suggests that immigration is adding about 71,300 persons to the population compared to the net annual increase of about 93,500 residents, i.e., more than three-fourths (75.2%) of the metro area's population increase.

■ Detroit Metropolitan Statistical Area

Sources of Population Change 2000–2005



Changing Population 1990–2005



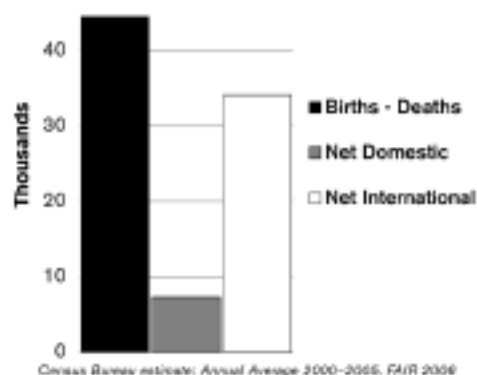
The foreign-born population of the Detroit MSA in the 2000 Census was 335,107 residents — 7.5 percent of the overall population. That was an average annual net increase of about 10,635 foreign-born residents over the 1990 foreign-born population of 234,473. The estimate of the Census Bureau shown above is that immigration has been adding an annual net amount of about 13,500 residents since 2000.

That increase in the foreign-born population would put it at mid-decade at more than 388 thousand residents — 8.7 percent of the overall population. In addition, immigration contributes to population growth through the children born to immigrants in this country. Nationally the share of births to the foreign-born is about double their share of the population. An 17.4 percent share of the metro area's births is large enough to account for about 10,500 births a year.

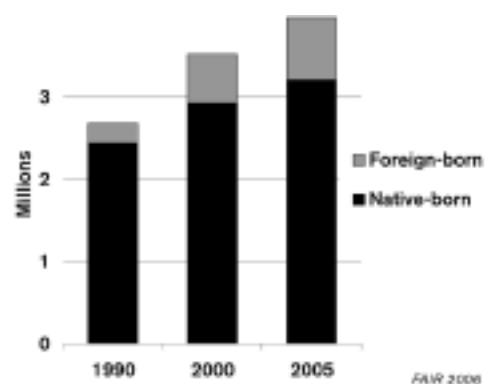
Combining the increase in the foreign-born population and estimated immigrant births suggests that immigration is adding nearly 24,000 persons to the population, i.e., much more than the net annual increase of about 3,600 residents. During the same time the metro area has had an annual average net loss of nearly 30,900 U.S.-born residents.

■ Dallas Principal Metropolitan Statistical Area

**Sources of Population Change
2000–2005**



**Changing Population
1990–2005**



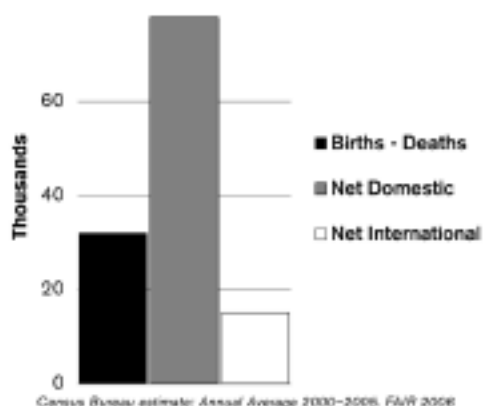
The foreign-born population of the Dallas PMSA in the 2000 Census was 591,169 residents — 16.8 percent of the population. That was an average annual net increase of about 35,465 foreign-born residents over the 1990 foreign-born population of 236,525. The estimate of the Census Bureau shown above is that immigration has been adding an annual net amount of about 34,035 residents since 2000.

The foreign-born population of the metro area at mid-decade is likely more than 734 thousand residents — 18.5 percent of the population. In addition, immigration contributes to population growth through the children born to immigrants in this country. Nationally the share of births to the foreign-born is about double their share of the population. A 37 percent share of the metro area's births is large enough to account for about 24,300 births per year.

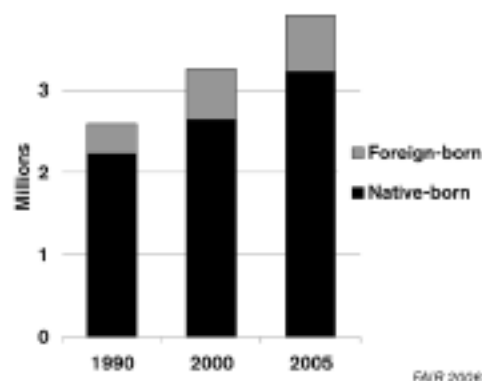
Combining the increase in the foreign-born population and estimated immigrant births suggests that immigration is adding as many as 58,300 persons to the population compared to the net annual increase of about 84,600 residents, i.e., about seven-tenths (68.9%) of the metro area's population increase.

■ Riverside-San Bernadino Principal Metropolitan Statistical Area

**Sources of Population Change
2000–2005**



**Changing Population
1990–2005**



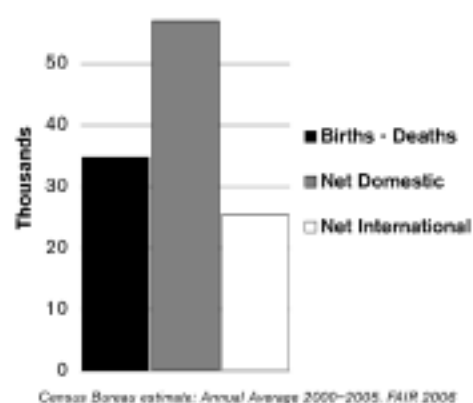
The foreign-born population of the Riverside-San Bernadino PMSA in the 2000 Census was 612,359 residents — 18.8 percent of the population. That was an average annual net increase of about 25,170 foreign-born residents over the 1990 foreign-born population of 360,650. The estimate of the Census Bureau shown above is that immigration has been adding an annual net amount of about 15,000 residents since 2000.

The foreign-born population of the metro area at mid-decade is likely about 663,000 residents — 17 percent of the total population. In addition, nationally the share of births to the foreign-born is about double their share of the population. A 34 percent share of the metro area's births is large enough to account for about 19,000 births per year.

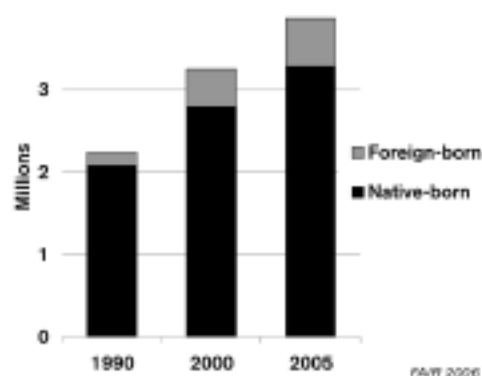
Combining the increase in the foreign-born population and estimated immigrant births suggests that immigration is adding as many as 34,000 persons to the population compared to the net annual increase of about 124,000 residents, more than one-fourth (27.4%) of the area's population increase.

■ Phoenix-Mesa Metropolitan Statistical Area

**Sources of Population Change
2000–2005**



**Changing Population
1990–2005**



The foreign-born population of the Phoenix-Mesa MSA in the 2000 Census was 457,483 residents — 14.1 percent of the population. That was an average annual net increase of about 29,655 foreign-born residents over the 1990 foreign-born population of 161,830. The estimate of the Census Bureau shown above is that immigration has been adding an annual net amount of about 25,360 residents since 2000.

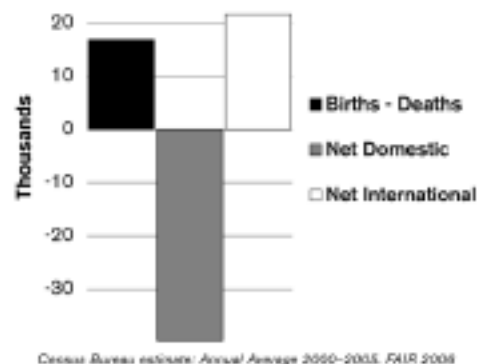
The Effect of Mass Immigration on Population Change: Increased Impact on Large Metropolitan Areas

The foreign-born population of the metro area at mid-decade is likely to be nearly 564 thousand residents — 14.6 percent of the population. In addition, immigration contributes to population growth through the children born to immigrants in this country. Nationally the share of births to the foreign-born is about double their share of the population. A 29.2 percent share of the metro area's births is large enough to account for about 17,300 births per year.

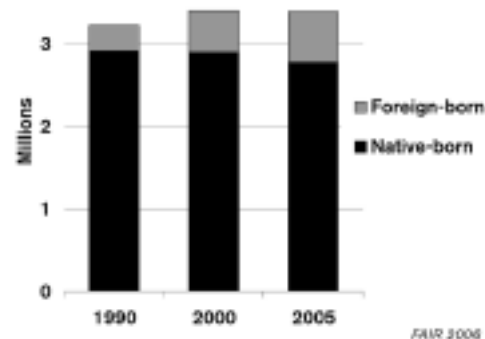
Combining the increase in the foreign-born population and estimated immigrant births suggests that immigration is adding as many as 42,700 persons to the population compared to the net annual increase of about 115,700 residents, i.e., more than one-third (33.9%) of the metro area's population increase.

■ Boston Principal Metropolitan Statistical Area

**Sources of Population Change
2000–2005**



**Changing Population
1990–2005**



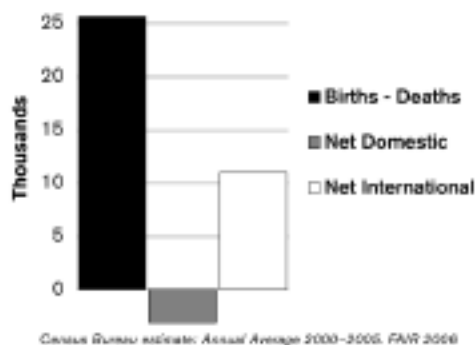
The foreign-born population of the Boston PMSA in the 2000 Census was 508,279 residents — 14.9 percent of the population. That was an average annual net increase of about 19,505 foreign-born residents over the 1990 foreign-born population of 313,245. The estimate of the Census Bureau shown above is that immigration has been adding an annual net amount of about 21,610 residents since 2000.

The foreign-born population of the metro area at mid-decade is likely more than 594 thousand residents — about 17.5 percent of the population. In addition, immigration contributes to population growth through the children born to immigrants in this country. Nationally the share of births to the foreign-born is about double their share of the population. A 35 percent share of the metro area's births is large enough to account for about 15,700 births per year.

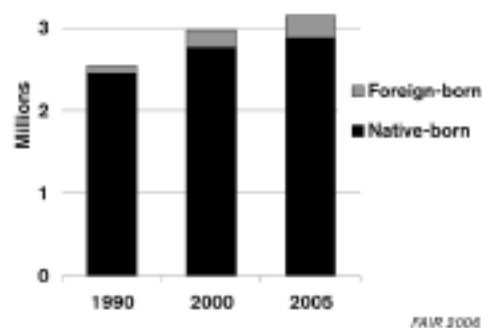
Combining the increase in the foreign-born population and estimated immigrant births suggests that immigration is adding as many as 37,300 persons to the population. This compares with a net annual decrease of about 2,200 residents. The metro area has had an annual average net loss of nearly 39,800 U.S.-born residents since 2000.

■ Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Statistical Area

**Sources of Population Change
2000–2005**



**Changing Population
1990–2005**



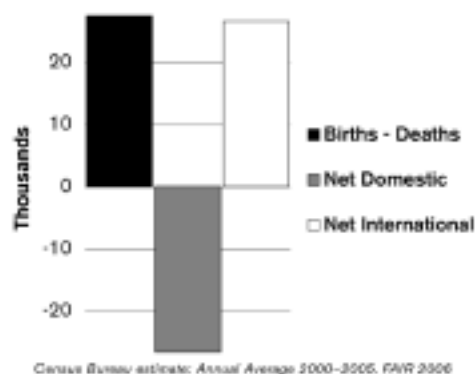
The foreign-born population of the Minneapolis-St. Paul MSA in the 2000 Census was 210,344 residents — 7.1 percent of the population. That was an average annual net increase of about 12,250 foreign-born residents over the 1990 foreign-born population of 87,860. The estimate of the Census Bureau shown above is that immigration has been adding an annual average net amount of nearly 11,000 residents since 2000.

The foreign-born population of the metro area at mid-decade is likely about 256,000 residents — 8.1 percent of the total population. In addition, immigration contributes to population growth through the children born to immigrants in this country. Nationally the share of births to the foreign-born is about double their share of the population. A 16.2 percent share of the metro area's births is large enough to account for nearly 7,200 births per year.

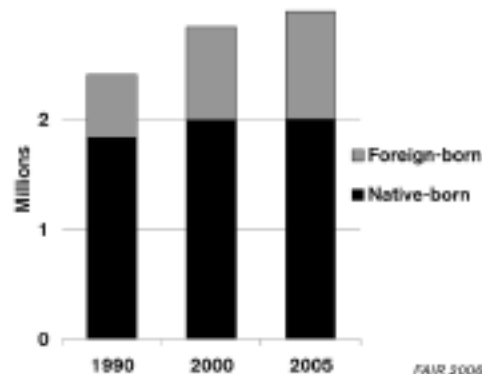
Combining the increase in the foreign-born population and estimated immigrant births suggests that immigration is adding as many as 18,200 persons to the population compared to the net annual increase of about 32,800 residents, more than half (55.5%) of the area's population increase. At the same time the metro area has had an annual average net loss of nearly 3,100 U.S.-born residents.

■ Orange County Principal Metropolitan Statistical Area

**Sources of Population Change
2000–2005**



**Changing Population
1990–2005**



The foreign-born population of the Orange County PMSA in the 2000 Census was 849,899 residents — 29.9 percent of the population. That was an average annual net increase of about 27,480 foreign-born residents over the 1990 foreign-born population of 575,108. The estimate of the Census Bureau shown above is that immigration has been adding an annual average net amount of nearly 26,800 residents since 2000.

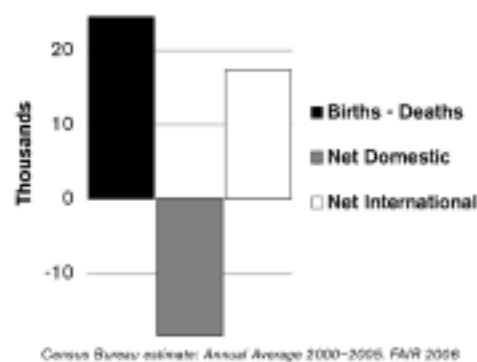
The Effect of Mass Immigration on Population Change: Increased Impact on Large Metropolitan Areas

The foreign-born population of the metro area at mid-decade is likely about 948,000 residents — 31.7 percent of the total population. In addition, immigration contributes to population growth through the children born to immigrants in this country. Nationally the share of births to the foreign-born is about double their share of the population. A 63.4 percent share of the metro area's births is large enough to account for more than 28,000 births per year.

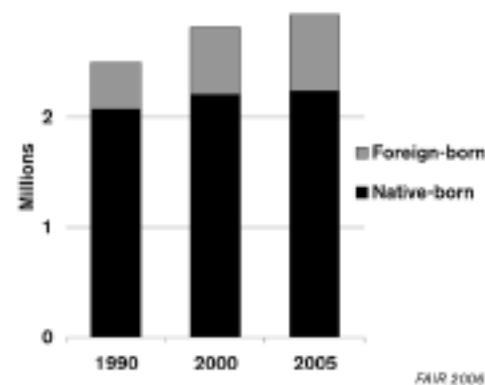
Combining the increase in the foreign-born population and estimated immigrant births suggests that immigration is adding as many as 54,800 persons to the population, i.e., much more than the net annual increase of less than 26,800 residents. At the same time the metro area has had an annual average net loss of nearly 26,700 U.S.-born residents.

■ San Diego Metropolitan Statistical Area

**Sources of Population Change
2000–2005**



**Changing Population
1990–2005**



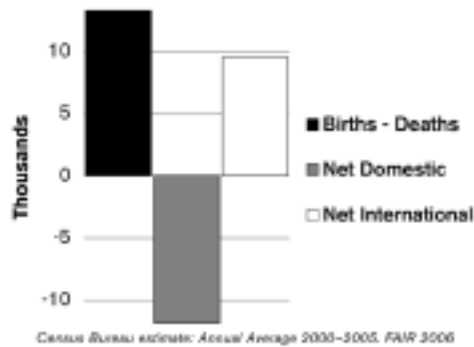
The foreign-born population of the San Diego MSA in the 2000 Census was 608,254 residents — 21.6 percent of the population. That was an average annual net increase of about 17,945 foreign-born residents over the 1990 foreign-born population of 428,810. The estimate of the Census Bureau shown above is that immigration has been adding an annual average net amount of nearly 17,300 residents since 2000.

The foreign-born population of the metro area at mid-decade is likely more than 670,000 residents — 22.8 percent of the total population. In addition, immigration contributes to population growth through the children born to immigrants in this country. Nationally the share of births to the foreign-born is about double their share of the population. A 45.6 percent share of the metro area's births is large enough to account for more than 20,000 births per year.

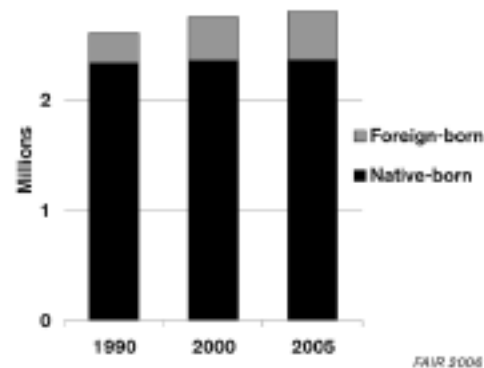
Combining the increase in the foreign-born population and estimated immigrant births suggests that immigration is adding as many as 37,300 persons to the population, i.e., more than the net annual increase of about 22,600 residents. At the same time the metro area has had an annual average net loss of more than 18,400 U.S.-born residents.

■ Nassau-Suffolk Principal Metropolitan Statistical Area

**Sources of Population Change
2000–2005**



**Changing Population
1990–2005**



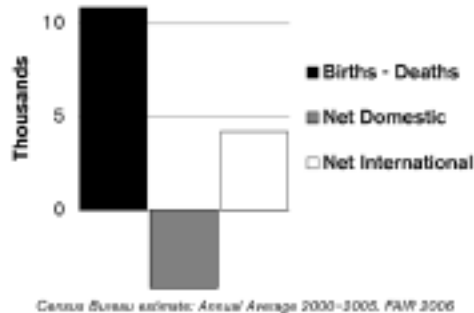
The foreign-born population of the Nassau-Suffolk PMSA in the 2000 Census was 396,939 residents — 14.4 percent of the population. That was an average annual net increase of about 12,340 foreign-born residents over the 1990 foreign-born population of 273,522. The estimate of the Census Bureau shown above is that immigration has been adding an annual average net amount of nearly 9,540 residents since 2000.

The foreign-born population of the metro area at mid-decade is likely nearly 429,000 residents — 15.3 percent of the total population. In addition, immigration contributes to population growth through the children born to immigrants in this country. Nationally the share of births to the foreign-born is about double their share of the population. A 30.6 percent share of the metro area's births is large enough to account for about 10,900 births per year.

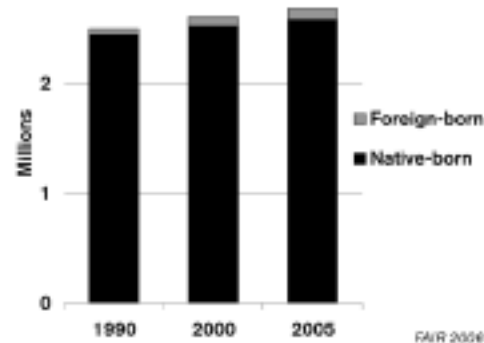
Combining the increase in the foreign-born population and estimated immigrant births suggests that immigration is adding as many as 20,400 persons to the population compared to the net annual increase of about 10,200 residents, i.e., more than the area's population increase. At the same time the metro area has had an annual average net loss of nearly 11,900 U.S.-born residents.

■ St. Louis Metropolitan Statistical Area

**Sources of Population Change
2000–2005**



**Changing Population
1990–2005**



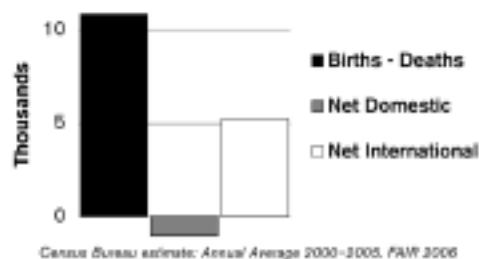
The foreign-born population of the St. Louis MSA in the 2000 Census was 80,945 residents — 3.1 percent of the population. That was an average annual net increase of about 3,200 foreign-born residents over the 1990 foreign-born population of 48,934. The estimate of the Census Bureau shown above is that immigration has been adding an annual average net amount of nearly 4,000 residents since 2000.

The foreign-born population of the metro area at mid-decade is likely about 98,300 residents — 3.7 percent of the total population. In addition, immigration contributes to population growth through the children born to immigrants in this country. Nationally the share of births to the foreign-born is about double their share of the population. A 7.4 percent share of the metro area's births is large enough to account for about 2,600 births per year.

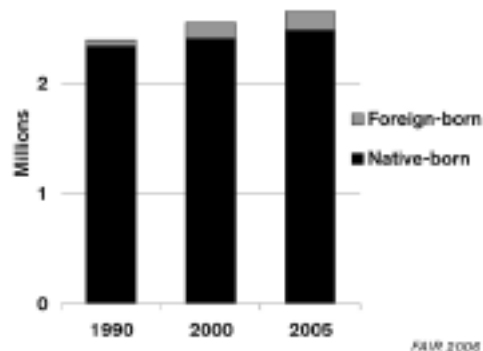
Combining the increase in the foreign-born population and estimated immigrant births suggests that immigration is adding as many as 6,600 persons to the population compared to the net annual increase of about 14,800 residents, i.e., more than four-fifths (44.6%) of the area's annual population increase. At the same time the metro area has had an annual average net loss of nearly 4,200 U.S.-born residents.

■ Baltimore Principal Metropolitan Statistical Area

**Sources of Population Change
2000–2005**



**Changing Population
1990–2005**



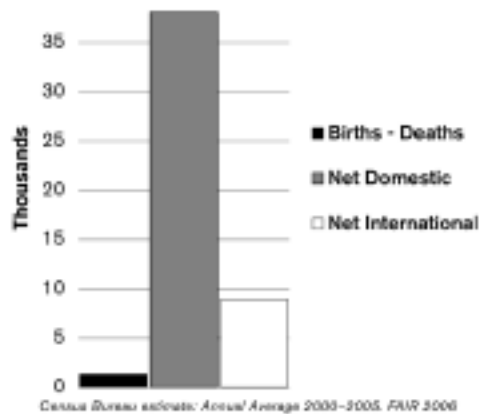
The foreign-born population of the Baltimore PMSA in the 2000 Census was 146,128 residents — 5.7 percent of the population. That was an average annual net increase of about 5,850 foreign-born residents over the 1990 foreign-born population of 87,653. The estimate of the Census Bureau shown above is that immigration has been adding an annual average net amount of about 5,200 residents since 2000.

The foreign-born population of the metro area at mid-decade is likely more than 166,000 residents — 6.3 percent of the total population. In addition, immigration contributes to population growth through the children born to immigrants in this country. Nationally the share of births to the foreign-born is about double their share of the population. A 12.6 percent share of the metro area's births is large enough to account for about 4,300 births per year.

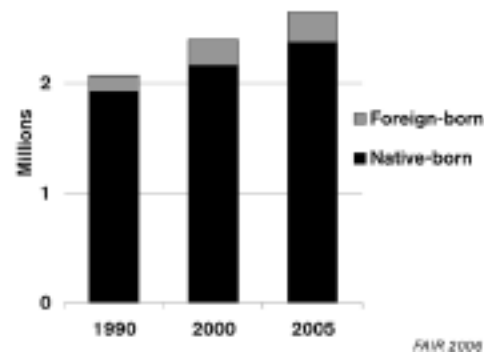
Combining the increase in the foreign-born population and estimated immigrant births suggests that immigration is adding as many as 9,500 persons to the population compared to the net annual increase of less than 19,400 residents, i.e., nearly half (49%) of the area's annual population increase. At the same time the metro area has had an annual average net loss of more than 1,000 U.S.-born residents.

■ Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater Metropolitan Statistical Area

**Sources of Population Change
2000–2005**



**Changing Population
1990–2005**



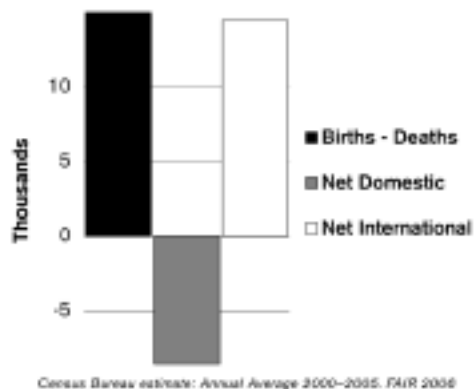
The foreign-born population of the Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater MSA in the 2000 Census was 233,907 residents — 9.8 percent of the population. That was an average annual net increase of about 7,800 foreign-born residents over the 1990 foreign-born population of 146,004. The estimate of the Census Bureau shown above is that immigration has been adding an annual average net amount of nearly 8,900 residents since 2000.

The foreign-born population of the metro area at mid-decade is likely about 268,400 residents — 10.1 percent of the total population. In addition, immigration contributes to population growth through the children born to immigrants in this country. Nationally the share of births to the foreign-born is about double their share of the population. A 20.2 percent share of the metro area's births is large enough to account for about 8,100 births per year.

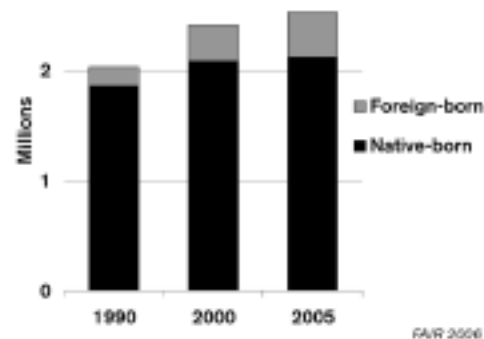
Combining the increase in the foreign-born population and estimated immigrant births suggests that immigration is adding as many as 17,000 persons to the population, i.e., more than one-third (35.8%) of the annual increase for the metro area of about 47,500 residents.

■ Seattle-Bellevue-Everett Principal Metropolitan Statistical Area

**Sources of Population Change
2000–2005**



**Changing Population
1990–2005**



The Effect of Mass Immigration on Population Change: Increased Impact on Large Metropolitan Areas

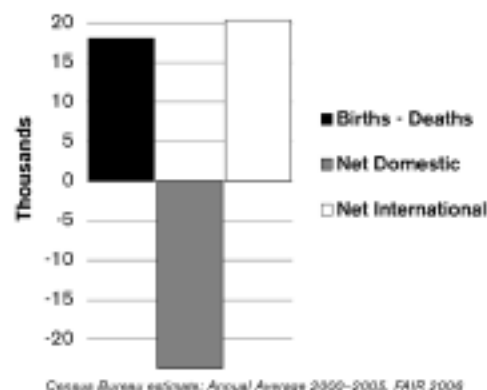
The foreign-born population of the Seattle-Bellevue-Everett PMSA in the 2000 Census was 331,912 residents — 13.7 percent of the population. That was an average annual net increase of about 16,200 foreign-born residents over the 1990 foreign-born population of 169,798. The estimate of the Census Bureau shown above is that immigration has been adding an annual average net amount of more than 14,400 residents since 2000.

The foreign-born population of the metro area at mid-decade is likely about 390,000 residents — 15.4 percent of the total population. In addition, immigration contributes to population growth through the children born to immigrants in this country. Nationally the share of births to the foreign-born is about double their share of the population. A 30.8 percent share of the metro area's births is large enough to account for about 9,600 births per year.

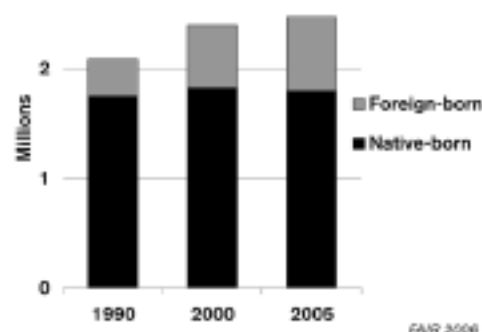
Combining the increase in the foreign-born population and estimated immigrant births suggests that immigration is adding as many as 24,000 persons to the population, i.e., more than the net annual increase for the metro area of about 21,500 residents. At the same time the metro area has had an annual average net loss of nearly 8,600 U.S.-born residents.

■ Oakland Principal Metropolitan Statistical Area

**Sources of Population Change
2000–2005**



**Changing Population
1990–2005**



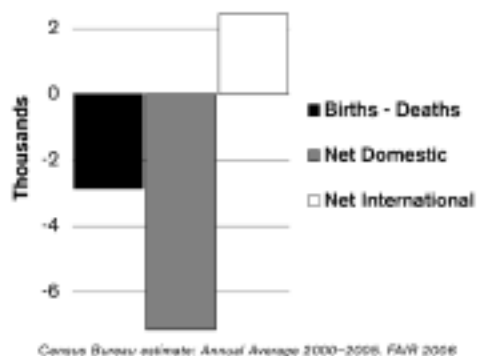
The foreign-born population of the Oakland PMSA in the 2000 Census was 573,144 residents — 24 percent of the population. That was an average annual net increase of about 23,570 foreign-born residents over the 1990 foreign-born population of 337,435. The estimate of the Census Bureau shown above is that immigration has been adding an annual average net amount of nearly 20,300 residents since 2000.

The foreign-born population of the metro area at mid-decade is likely about 651,000 residents — 26.4 percent of the total population. In addition, immigration contributes to population growth through the children born to immigrants in this country. Nationally the share of births to the foreign-born is about double their share of the population. A 52.8 percent share of the metro area's births is large enough to account for about 18,100 births per year.

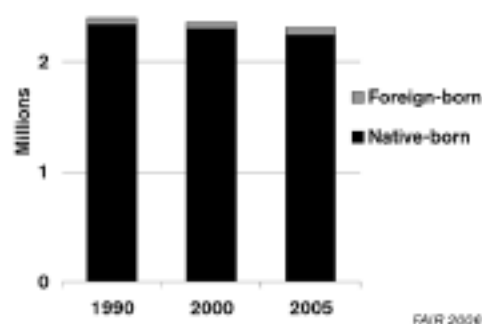
Combining the increase in the foreign-born population and estimated immigrant births suggests that immigration is adding as many as 38,400 persons to the population, i.e., more than the net annual increase for the metro area of about 14,000 residents. At the same time the metro area has had an annual average net loss of more than 24,000 U.S.-born residents.

■ Pittsburgh Metropolitan Statistical Area

**Sources of Population Change
2000–2005**



**Changing Population
1990–2005**



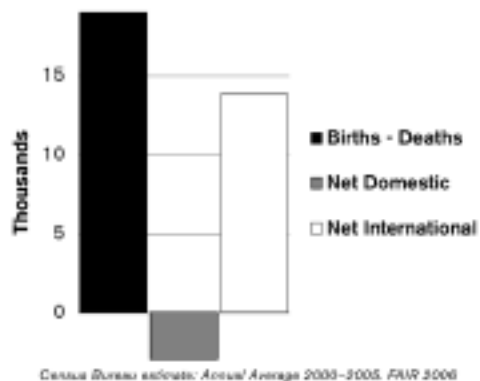
The foreign-born population of the Pittsburgh MSA in the 2000 Census was 62,286 residents — 2.6 percent of the population. That was an average annual net increase of about 960 foreign-born residents over the 1990 foreign-born population of 57,708. The estimate of the Census Bureau shown above is that immigration has been adding an annual average net amount of more than 2,400 residents since 2000.

The foreign-born population of the metro area at mid-decade is likely about 72,000 residents — 3.1 percent of the total population. In addition, immigration contributes to population growth through the children born to immigrants in this country. Nationally the share of births to the foreign-born is about double their share of the population. A 6.2 percent share of the metro area's births is large enough to account for nearly 1,500 births per year.

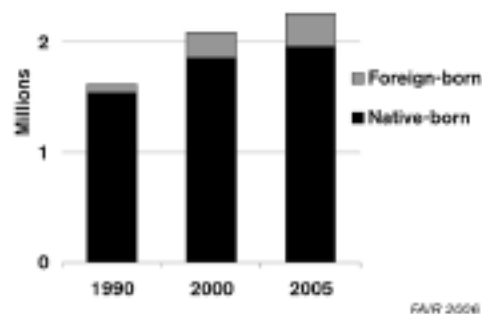
Combining the increase in the foreign-born population and estimated immigrant births suggests that immigration is adding about 3,900 persons to the population compared to the net annual decrease for the metro area of about 8,200 residents, due largely to an annual average net loss of more than 7,100 U.S.-born residents and an annual average of nearly 2,900 more deaths than births.

■ Denver Principal Metropolitan Statistical Area

**Sources of Population Change
2000–2005**



**Changing Population
1990–2005**



The Effect of Mass Immigration on Population Change: Increased Impact on Large Metropolitan Areas

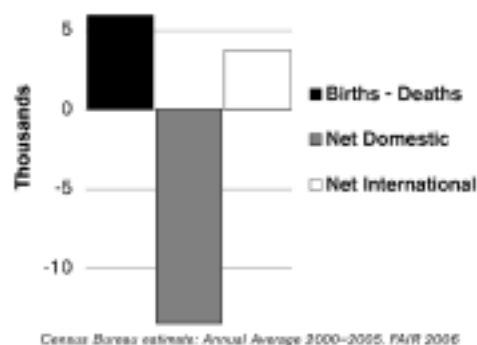
The foreign-born population of the Denver PMSA in the 2000 Census was 233,096 residents — 11.1 percent of the population. That was an average annual net increase of about 15,175 foreign-born residents over the 1990 foreign-born population of 81,334. The estimate of the Census Bureau shown above is that immigration has been adding an annual average net amount of more than 13,800 residents since 2000.

The foreign-born population of the metro area at mid-decade is likely about 291,500 residents — 12.9 percent of the total population. In addition, immigration contributes to population growth through the children born to immigrants in this country. Nationally the share of births to the foreign-born is about double their share of the population. A 25.8 percent share of the metro area's births is large enough to account for more than 9,000 births per year.

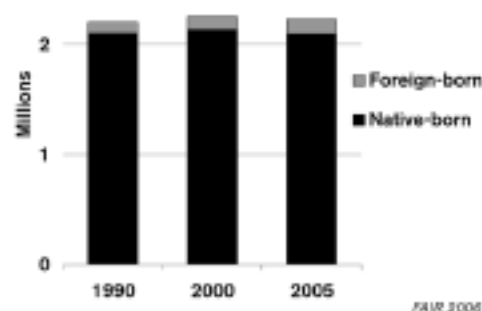
Combining the increase in the foreign-born population and estimated immigrant births suggests that immigration is adding as many as 22,800 persons to the metro area population each year since 2000 compared to the average annual population increase of about 51,300 residents, i.e., more than two-fifths (44.5%) of the annual increase. The metro area has been losing an estimated annual average of nearly 3,000 U.S.-born residents since 2000.

■ Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria Principal Metropolitan Statistical Area

**Sources of Population Change
2000–2005**



**Changing Population
1990–2005**



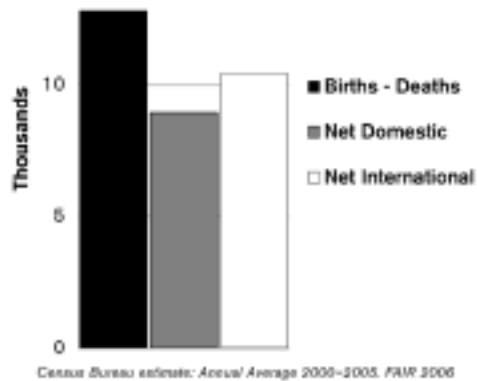
The foreign-born population of the Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria PMSA in the 2000 Census was 114,625 residents — 5.1 percent of the population. That was an average annual net increase of about 1,460 foreign-born residents over the 1990 foreign-born population of 100,005. The estimate of the Census Bureau shown above is that immigration has been adding an annual average net amount of more than 3,700 residents since 2000.

The foreign-born population of the metro area at mid-decade is likely about 128,500 residents — 5.8 percent of the total population. In addition, immigration contributes to population growth through the children born to immigrants in this country. Nationally the share of births to the foreign-born is about double their share of the population. An 11.6 percent share of the metro area's births is large enough to account for nearly 3,300 births per year.

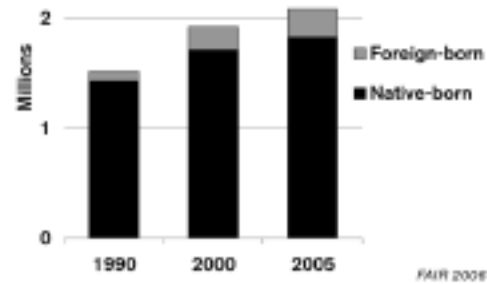
Combining the increase in the foreign-born population and estimated immigrant births suggests that immigration is adding as many as 7,000 persons to the population each year since 2000 compared to the average population loss of about 4,000 residents. The metro area has been losing an annual average of nearly 13,500 U.S.-born residents since 2000.

■ Portland-Vancouver Principal Metropolitan Statistical Area

Sources of Population Change 2000–2005



Changing Population 1990–2005



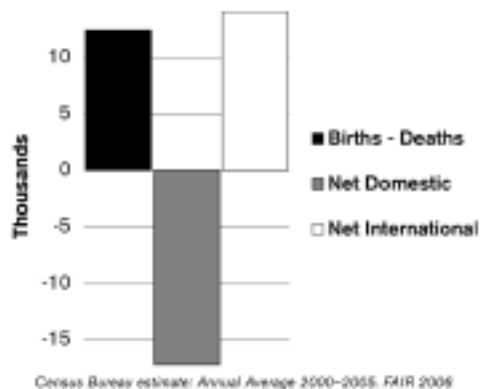
The foreign-born population of the Portland-Vancouver PMSA in the 2000 Census was 208,075 residents — 10.8 percent of the population. That was an average annual net increase of about 12,000 foreign-born residents over the 1990 foreign-born population of 88,072. The estimate of the Census Bureau shown above is that immigration has been adding an annual average net amount of more than 10,400 residents since 2000.

The foreign-born population of the metro area at mid-decade is likely about 251,000 residents — 12 percent of the total population. In addition, immigration contributes to population growth through the children born to immigrants in this country. Nationally the share of births to the foreign-born is about double their share of the population. A 24 percent share of the metro area's births is large enough to account for nearly 6,600 births per year.

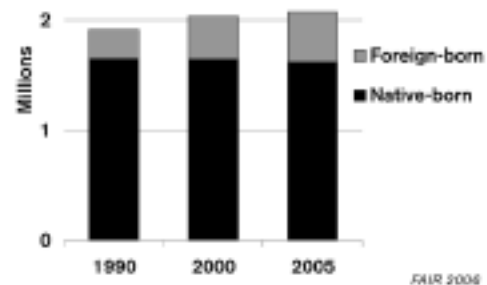
Combining the increase in the foreign-born population and estimated immigrant births suggests that immigration is adding as many as 17,000 persons to the metro area population each year since 2000 compared to the average annual population increase of about 31,500 residents since 2000, i.e., more than half (53.9%) of the annual increase.

■ Newark Principal Metropolitan Statistical Area

Sources of Population Change 2000–2005



Changing Population 1990–2005



The Effect of Mass Immigration on Population Change: Increased Impact on Large Metropolitan Areas

The foreign-born population of the Newark PMSA in the 2000 Census was 385,807 residents — 19 percent of the population. That was an average annual net increase of about 11,930 foreign-born residents over the 1990 foreign-born population of 266,466. The estimate of the Census Bureau shown above is that immigration has been adding an annual average net amount of more than 14,000 residents since 2000.

The foreign-born population of the metro area at mid-decade is likely about 440,000 residents — 21.2 percent of the total population. In addition, immigration contributes to population growth through the children born to immigrants in this country. Nationally the share of births to the foreign-born is about double their share of the population. A 42.4 percent share of the metro area's births is large enough to account for nearly 12,300 births per year.

Combining the increase in the foreign-born population and estimated immigrant births suggests that immigration is adding as many as 26,300 persons to the metro area population each year since 2000 compared to the average annual population increase of about 8,500 residents. The metro area has been losing an annual average of nearly 17,200 U.S.-born residents since 2000.

■ Data Table

Metro Area	Metro Population 2005	Foreign-Born Population 2005	Foreign-Born Share 2005	Population Change @	NIM Change @	Estimated Foreign-Born Births@	NIM + Foreign-born births@	Immigrant Share of Change@
Los Angeles- Long Beach PMSA	9,935,475	3,787,416	38.1%	78,516	95,475	114,769	210,244	267.8%
New York PMSA	9,477,427	3,536,208	37.3%	30,720	105,343	104,552	209,895	683.3%
Chicago PMSA	8,585,411	1,649,620	19.2%	58,944	56,872	49,030	105,901	179.7%
Washington, DC PMSA	5,371,227	984,958	18.3%	84,730	37,839	28,682	66,521	78.5%
Philadelphia PMSA	5,202,429	405,704	7.8%	14,492	12,643	11,099	23,742	163.8%
Atlanta MSA	4,768,685	539,602	11.3%	123,864	27,271	16,537	43,808	35.4%
Houston PMSA	4,673,106	1,007,661	21.6%	93,483	38,016	33,266	71,282	76.3%
Detroit MSA	4,460,753	388,304	8.7%	3,623	13,498	10,454	23,952	661.1%
Dallas PMSA	3,967,660	734,326	18.5%	84,625	34,037	24,316	58,353	69.0%
Riverside-San Bernadino PMSA	3,909,954	662,746	17.0%	123,610	14,956	19,046	34,002	27.5%
Phoenix-Mesa MSA	3,865,077	563,545	14.6%	115,698	25,361	17,297	42,657	36.9%
Boston PMSA	3,395,507	594,442	17.5%	-2,266	21,609	15,685	37,294	neg.
Minneapolis-St. Paul MSA	3,142,598	255,784	8.1%	32,790	10,971	7,191	18,162	55.4%
Orange County PMSA	2,988,072	947,925	31.7%	26,752	26,583	28,083	54,666	204.3%
San Diego MSA	2,933,462	670,122	22.8%	22,572	17,307	20,027	37,334	165.4%
Nassau-Suffolk PMSA	2,808,064	428,832	15.3%	10,217	9,535	10,901	20,436	200.0%
St. Louis MSA	2,682,185	98,302	3.7%	14,828	4,195	2,566	6,761	44.1%
Baltimore PMSA	2,655,675	166,077	6.3%	19,374	5,212	4,271	9,484	49.0%
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater MSA	2,647,658	268,389	10.1%	47,483	8,872	8,119	16,991	35.8%
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett PMSA	2,528,779	389,731	15.4%	21,533	14,443	9,583	24,026	111.6%
Oakland PMSA	2,466,692	650,659	26.4%	13,988	20,293	18,098	38,391	274.5%
Pittsburgh MSA	2,315,488	71,837	3.1%	-8,152	2,439	1,513	3,952	neg.
Denver PMSA	2,262,650	291,525	12.9%	51,266	13,832	8,982	22,814	44.5%
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria PMSA	2,229,539	128,527	5.8%	-4,000	3,727	3,256	6,982	neg.
Portland-Vancouver PMSA	2,085,197	250,953	12.0%	31,545	10,423	6,587	17,010	53.9%
Newark PMSA	2,076,613	439,707	21.2%	8,482	14,017	12,267	26,284	309.9%
Totals (% average)	103,435,383	19,912,900	19.3%	1,098,716	644,544	586,176	1,230,720	112.0%

@ = average per annum change between 2000–2005

■ Endnotes

- ¹ H.R.4437 "Border Protection, Antiterrorism, and Illegal Immigration Control Act of 2005" passed 12/16/2005
- ² S.2611 "Comprehensive Immigration Reform Act of 2006" passed 5/25/2006
- ³ "Senators Don't Know Amnesty Bill's Effect," *The Human Events*, June 19, 2006 by Patrick McNamara
- ⁴ The estimate of immigrant births is based on the findings of the study that found births to immigrants nationally accounted for 23 percent of all births in the country in 2002. See "Births to Immigrants in America 1970 to 2002," Steven Camarota, Center for Immigration Studies, July 2005. Therefore, in this study, births to immigrants overall are assumed to be double their share of the population. Obviously, as the share of the foreign-born population becomes very large, this rule of thumb runs up against the limit that births to the foreign-born population cannot exceed 100 percent of all births in the jurisdiction — but the closest it comes to that is 76 percent in Los Angeles..
- ⁵ Included are Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) and Principal Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSAs), but not Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas (CMSAs) which are composed of two or more MSAs and/or PMSAs.
- ⁶ It should be kept in mind that the 2000 Census found the population to be higher than the Census Bureau population estimates would indicate, largely because of an under-estimate of the illegal alien resident population.

The Federation for American Immigration Reform (FAIR) is a national, nonprofit, public-interest, membership organization of concerned citizens who share a common belief that our nation's immigration policies must be reformed to serve the national interest.

FAIR seeks to improve border security, to stop illegal immigration, and to promote immigration levels consistent with the national interest—more traditional rates of about 300,000 a year.

With more than 250,000 members and supporters nationwide, FAIR is a non-partisan group whose membership runs the gamut from liberal to conservative. Our grassroots networks help concerned citizens use their voices to speak up for effective, sensible immigration policies that work for America's best interests.

Help stop illegal immigration and bring legal immigration under control.



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