

# Immigrants in 2010 Metropolitan America: A Decade of Change

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## FINDINGS

Newly released data from the Census Bureau's 2010 American Community Survey on the foreign-born population show that:

- **The foreign-born population in the United States reached 40 million in 2010, an increase of 8.8 million since 2000.** Growth in the 2000s slowed from the rapid influx seen in the 1990s, the largest increase on record.

- **Immigrant settlement became less concentrated during the 2000s as metropolitan areas with relatively small immigrant populations grew quickly.** The five U.S. metro areas with the largest number of immigrants housed 38 percent of U.S. foreign-born population in 2010, down from 43 percent in 2000. Twenty-one (21) metropolitan areas gained at least 100,000 immigrants between 2000 and 2010; among those, Baltimore (72 percent), Orlando (72 percent), Las Vegas (71 percent), Atlanta (69 percent), and Riverside (52 percent) saw the fastest rates of growth.

- **In 2010, 51 percent of immigrants nationwide lived in the suburbs of large metropolitan areas, up from 48 percent in 2000.** Immigrants within the largest metro areas remain somewhat less likely to live in the suburbs (61 percent) than overall population (69 percent).

- **Immigrants living in the United States in 2010 were more likely to have been in this country for a decade or more compared to those living here in 2000.**

Today's immigrants are also more likely to be U.S. citizens, to be born in Latin America, Asia, or Africa, and to be more educated than immigrants a decade ago. Not surprisingly, given the Great Recession, immigrants in 2010 were more likely to be poor than those in 2000.

During the first decade of the 21st century, immigrants continued to settle at a faster rate in newer, smaller metropolitan destinations and in suburban areas within metro areas. As the foreign-born population disperses to different destinations, localities, states and the nation will continue to face policy challenges on how to incorporate the new arrivals.

## INTRODUCTION

U.S. immigration in the first decade of the 21st century is marked by slower growth than the record-breaking pace seen during the 1990s. This national trend belies metropolitan-level variation in settlement patterns and the suburbanization of immigrants.

This brief examines metropolitan settlement trends and the characteristics of immigrants in the 2000s, a period of fast immigrant growth in the first half of the decade, followed by a slowdown as the recession and higher unemployment rates prevailed. With the release of new data, trends in immigration over the full decade since the 2000 census become clearer.<sup>1</sup>

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## METHODOLOGY

Using data from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) and the decennial censuses, we present a picture for the nation as a whole. Much of our focus, however, is on the 100 largest metropolitan areas (as ranked by their 2010 census populations), differentiating primary cities from suburbs. We define primary cities as the largest city in each metropolitan area, plus other incorporated places with populations of at least 100,000. Across the 100 largest metro areas, a total of 137 primary cities are identified. For each metro area, "suburbs" or "suburban areas" are designated as the remainder of the metro area outside of primary cities.

We use "foreign born" and "immigrant" interchangeably to refer to anyone born outside the United States who was not a U.S. citizen at birth. This population includes naturalized citizens, legal permanent residents, temporary migrants, refugees, asylum seekers, and, to the extent to which they are counted, unauthorized immigrants.

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## FINDINGS

### **A. The foreign-born population in United States reached 40 million in 2010, an increase of 8.8 million since 2000.**

In 2000, immigrants numbered 31.1 million and comprised 11.1 percent of the U.S. population. That year marked the end of a decade with the largest numerical increase in immigrants this country has ever experienced (Figure 1).

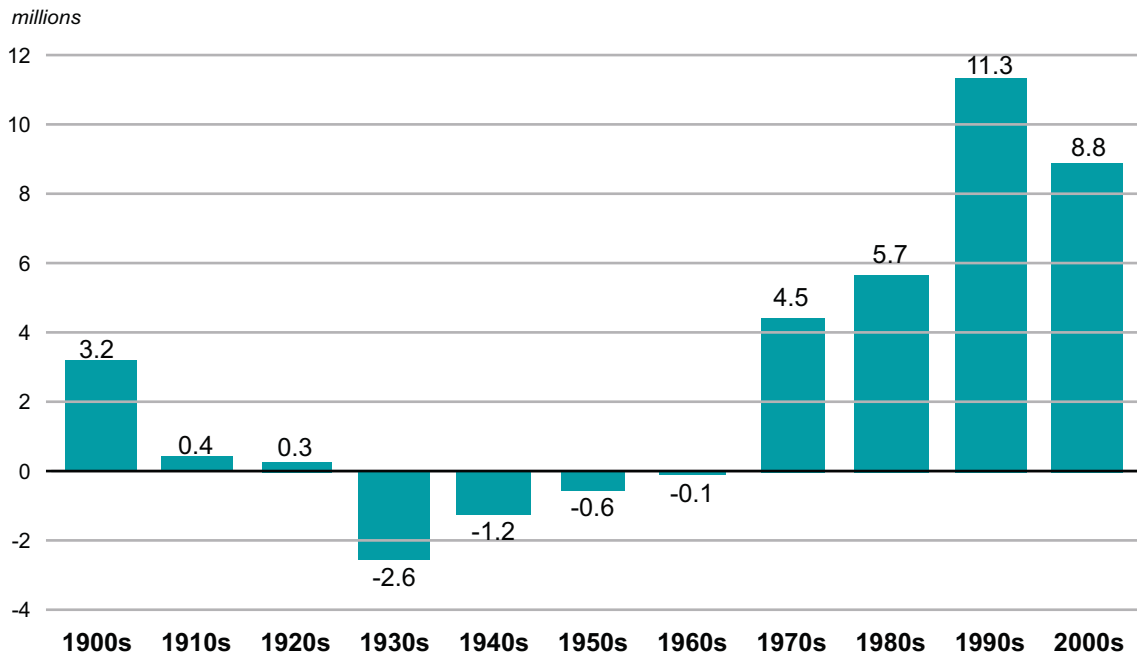
The first decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century saw continued growth—with 8.8 million more immigrants living here in 2010 than 2000, a 28 percent increase. That growth, however, was slower than in the 1990s when the United States gained 11.3 million immigrants, a 57 percent increase between 1990 and 2000.

The growth of recent decades reverses and exceeds mid-century losses (Figure 1). Between 1930 and 1960, the number of immigrants in the U.S. dropped following slowed immigration from Europe. After major immigration reform passed in 1965 that opened the door to more immigrants from non-European countries, the foreign-born population began to grow again in the 1970s and 1980s before burgeoning in the 1990s. The growth in the 2000s represents something of a return to the upward trend established before the 1990s.

Much of the growth in the immigrant population during the 2000s happened prior to 2006, after which immigration slowed.<sup>2</sup> However, the last year of the decade may suggest a rebound. Recent estimates show an increase of approximately one million immigrants between 2009 and 2010.<sup>3</sup> Now numbering 40 million, the foreign-born population represents 12.9 percent of the nation's population, after hovering close to 12.5 percent each year since 2005.

### **B. Immigrant settlement became less concentrated during the 2000s as metropolitan areas with relatively small immigrant populations grew quickly.**

The five U.S. metropolitan areas with the largest foreign-born populations—New York, Los Angeles, Miami, Chicago, and Houston—loosened their grip on the nation's immigrants over the decade. They housed just

**Figure 1. Change in the Foreign-born Population in the U.S. by Decade, 1900-2010**

Source: Authors' calculations of U.S. Census Bureau data

38 percent of immigrants in 2010, compared to 43 percent in 2000.<sup>4</sup> Eighty-five percent of immigrants called the 100 largest metropolitan areas home in 2010 compared to 86 percent in 2000.

Nonetheless the number of immigrants living in the 100 largest metropolitan areas increased 27 percent in the 2000s. Metro areas experiencing the fastest growth rates were places that had relatively small immigrant populations. A swath of metro areas from Scranton stretching southwest to Indianapolis and Little Rock and sweeping east to encompass most of the Southeast and lower mid-Atlantic— including states and localities that have been flashpoints in the immigration debate—saw growth rates on the order of three times that of the 100-largest-metro-areas rate. These include Charlotte, Raleigh, Nashville, and Indianapolis, all of which passed the 100,000 mark for total foreign-born population by 2010 (see Map). In all, nine metropolitan areas experienced a doubling of their foreign-born populations in that decade alone (Table 1).

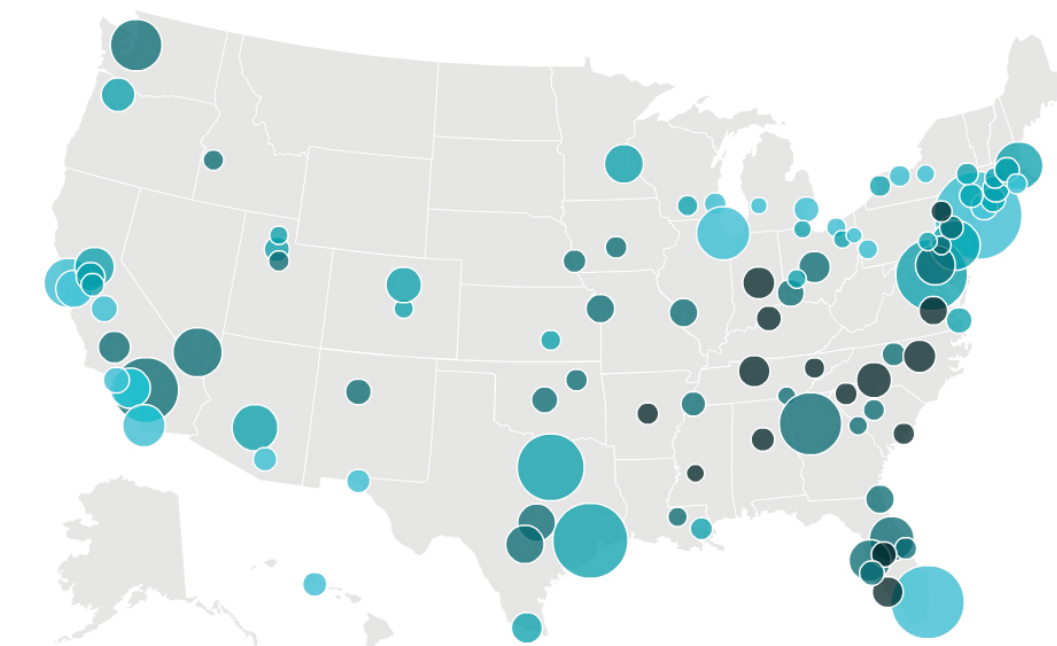
Twenty-one (21) metropolitan areas gained at least 100,000 immigrants between 2000 and 2010. Among those, Baltimore (72 percent), Orlando (71 percent), Las Vegas (71 percent), Atlanta (69 percent), and Riverside (52 percent) saw the fastest growth. New York, Houston, Miami, Washington, Dallas-Fort Worth, and Riverside saw the largest numerical gains with between 300,000 and 600,000 additional immigrants living there at the end of the decade (see Map).

The rank order of the 10 metropolitan areas with the largest immigrant populations changed only slightly over the decade, with Houston overtaking San Francisco for fifth place, and Boston surpassing San Diego for 10th. Among the top 20, Atlanta and Las Vegas made the biggest jumps, each rising two positions in rank between 2000 and 2010. Atlanta moved from 14<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup>, and Las Vegas from 19<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup>. A handful of metropolitan areas dropped one position in rank (see Appendix).

The 10 metropolitan areas with the highest *concentrations* of immigrants—where the foreign-born constitute the largest shares of population—remained almost identical from 2000 to 2010, with Fresno dropping off in favor of Stockton. Nonetheless, the rank order of these top metros of immigrant concentration shifted somewhat, with San Jose overtaking Los Angeles for the second-highest proportion of immigrants after Miami, which remained at the top with 38.8 percent of its population foreign born in 2010. In these three

### Map. Change in Immigrant Population in the Largest 100 Metro Areas

Numeric and percent change in immigrant population, 2000 and 2010



Circles are sized according to numeric change and colored according to percent change:



Source: Authors' analysis of Census 2000 and ACS 2010 data

**Table 1. Metropolitan Areas That Doubled Their Immigrant Populations in the 2000s**

Metropolitan Area	Foreign-Born Population			
	2000	2010	# change	% change
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre, PA	11,347	27,254	15,907	140.2
Cape Coral--Fort Myers, FL	40,362	95,494	55,132	136.6
Little Rock--North Little Rock--Conway, AR	14,285	32,009	17,724	124.1
Indianapolis--Carmel, IN	53,296	115,866	62,570	117.4
Birmingham--Hoover, AL	22,224	47,667	25,443	114.5
Jackson, MS	6,214	13,082	6,868	110.5
Knoxville, TN	13,345	27,981	14,636	109.7
Nashville--Davidson--Murfreesboro--Franklin, TN	58,539	118,126	59,587	101.8
Louisville--Jefferson County, KY-IN	30,670	61,615	30,945	100.9

Source: Census 2000 and ACS 2010

metro areas one out of every three persons is foreign-born. Los Angeles, McAllen, and El Paso all saw their percent foreign-born decline over the decade, while the rest of the top 15 metros experienced an increase.

The Washington, D.C. metro area saw the largest percentage point increase (4.5) in its share of population that is foreign born, from 17 percent in 2000 to 22 percent in 2010. Miami, Las Vegas, Houston, Riverside, and San Jose all saw their shares rise 3 percentage points or more. California metros continued to dominate the list for immigrant concentrations: 6 of the top 10 metros were in that state in both 2000 and 2010 (Table 2).

**C. By 2010, 51 percent of immigrants nationwide lived in the suburbs of large metropolitan areas, up from 48 percent in 2000.**

Three decades ago, similar shares of immigrants lived in the cities and suburbs of the nation’s largest metropolitan areas (41 and 43 percent respectively).<sup>5</sup> By 2000, 48 percent of all foreign born in the United States lived in suburbs of the 100 largest metropolitan areas while the percentage in cities had dropped to 38 percent. By 2010, the suburban share had climbed to 51 percent so that now a majority of immigrants in this country live in the suburbs of large metro areas. At the same time, 11 percent of immigrants live in smaller metropolitan areas, and almost 5 percent live in areas outside of metropolitan regions (Figure 2).

Within the largest metropolitan areas (i.e. excluding small metros and non-metro areas), 56 percent of immigrants lived in the suburbs in 2000; by 2010, that share had increased to 61 percent. In some metro areas, the share of immigrants living in the suburbs increased more dramatically. In the immigrant gateways of Houston, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Austin, and Dallas-Fort Worth, the share of immigrants living in the suburbs went up 10 percentage points between 2000 and 2010 (see Appendix).

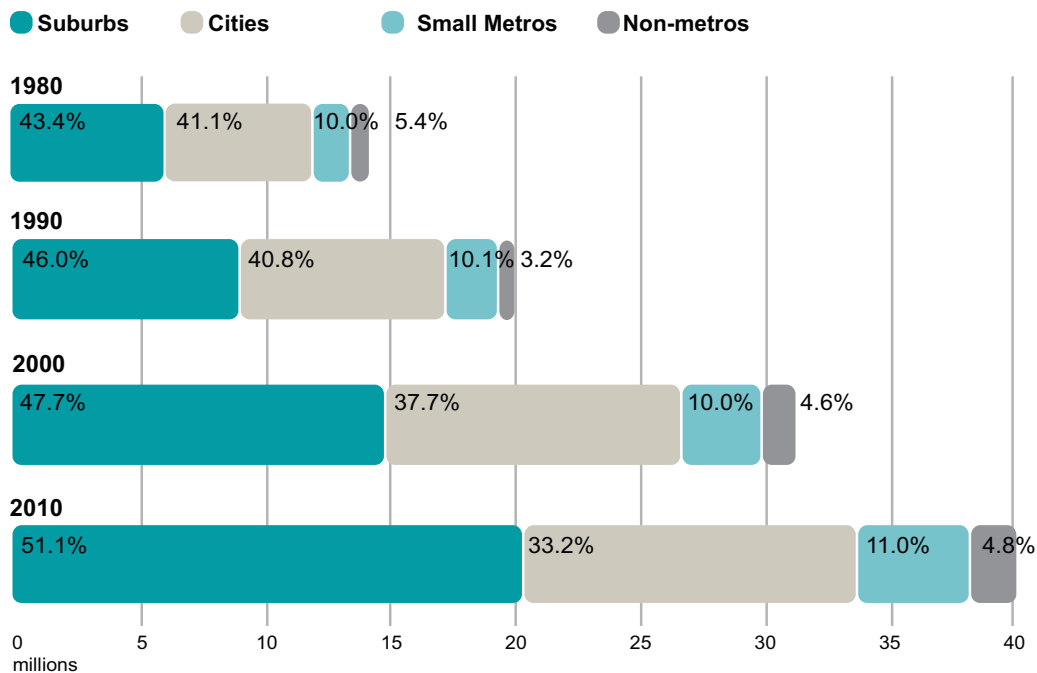
Some metropolitan areas are more suburbanized than others, and immigrants’ settlement patterns reflect that broader trend. The metro areas with the highest shares of their immigrants living in the suburbs in

**Table 2. Metropolitan Areas With the Highest Concentrations of Immigrants, 2010**

2010 Rank	2000 Rank	Metropolitan Area	% foreign born, 2010	% point change, 2000-2010
1	1	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL	38.8	3.8
2	3	San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	36.7	3.1
3	2	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	34.3	-0.5
4	6	San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	30.0	2.6
5	4	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	28.9	-0.6
6	7	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	28.8	2.4
7	5	El Paso, TX	26.2	-1.2
8	8	San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	23.5	2.0
9	10	Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	23.0	2.3
10	11	Stockton, CA	22.6	3.1
11	13	Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	22.3	3.3
12	14	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	22.0	3.2
13	9	Fresno, CA	21.9	0.8
14	17	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	21.8	4.5
15	16	Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	21.7	3.7

Source: Census 2000 and ACS 2010

**Figure 2. Residence of the Foreign-born Population in the United States, 1980-2010**



Note: Cities and suburbs are defined for the 95 largest metropolitan areas based on 2010 population. Primary cities are those that are first named in the metropolitan area title and any incorporated places that had at least 100,000 total population in 2010. The residual of the metro area is defined as suburban. In five of the 100 largest metropolitan areas, foreign-born population data at the city level are not available from the ACS. Thus, metro areas that are not in the top 95 are classified as "small metros."

Source: Author's analysis of decennial census and ACS 2010 data

2010 have high rates of suburbanization generally. In the Atlanta metro area, for example, 95 percent of immigrants live in the suburbs; so do 92 percent of all residents.

Some metro areas, however, stand out for their suburbanization of immigrants. In Modesto, CA, for example, 72 percent of immigrants live in the suburbs compared to 61 percent of the total metro population. Likewise, 24 percent of El Paso's immigrants live in the suburbs while 19 percent of the overall metro population does. In total, in 14 of the 100 largest metropolitan areas immigrants are more suburbanized than the total population (see right-most column of Appendix.)

On the contrary, in 78 of the 100 largest metro areas, immigrants are less likely to be suburbanized than the overall population.<sup>6</sup> In Nashville, for example, one-third of immigrants live in the suburbs compared to 59 percent of all residents. And in Charlotte, 38 percent of immigrants live in the suburbs compared to 58 percent of all residents. Overall, 69 percent of the population living in the largest metro areas are suburban residents compared to 61 percent of immigrants (see Appendix).

**D. Immigrants living in the United States in 2010 were more likely to have been in this country for a decade or more compared to those living here in 2000.**

The slowing of immigration in the 2000s renders a smaller proportion of U.S. immigrants as recent arrivals. Immigrants in the United States in 2010 were more likely (65 percent) to have been in this country for a decade or more than immigrants living here in 2000 (58 percent). The longer tenure of present-day immigrants is reflected in their naturalization rates. In general, the longer immigrants live in the United States, the more likely they are to be eligible for, and apply for, U.S. citizenship. Thus, in 2010, 44 percent of the foreign-born population was a U.S. citizen, compared to 40 percent in 2000.

Other characteristics of the foreign-born have also changed as a result of recent flows. While immigrants' regions of birth shifted somewhat over the decade, Mexico remained the birthplace of the largest number of immigrants in this country by far (11.7 million), rising by 2.5 million in the 2000s. Nevertheless, the proportion of immigrants from Mexico was virtually the same at the end of the decade as it was at the beginning, about 29 percent. Those from other parts of Latin America and the Caribbean comprised a slightly higher share (24 percent) of immigrants in 2010 than in 2000 (22 percent).

The older European immigrant population registered the largest drop in its share of U.S. foreign born, from 16 percent in 2000 to 12 percent in 2010, amid a net loss of almost 100,000 immigrants. Though relatively small in number (1.6 million), immigrants born in Africa were the fastest-growing group over the decade, increasing in number by 83 percent and from just under 3 percent to 4 percent of U.S. immigrants. Asians grew 37 percent between 2000 and 2010, increasing their share of the immigrant population from 26 to 28. The addition of over 3 million Asian born represents just over one-third of the total increase in the immigrant population over the decade.

Immigrants living in the United States in 2010 are more educated than those here in 2000. In 2010, 27 percent of immigrants had a bachelor's degree or higher, whereas 24 percent did in 2000. Likewise, 32 percent of the foreign-born population in 2010 had not completed high school, compared to 33 percent in 2000.

Not surprisingly, the Great Recession increased poverty rates among immigrants and natives alike. Poverty rates among immigrants went up slightly over the decade, from 17.9 percent in 2000 to 18.8 percent in 2010. Among natives, poverty increased more, from 11.7 percent in 2000 to 14.8 percent in 2010.

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## CONCLUSION

The first decade of the 21st century witnessed sustained—but slowed—growth in the foreign-born population in the United States. Immigrants continued to disperse to new areas of settlement across the country, with those from Latin America, Asia, and Africa increasing their share of the immigrant population.

In addition to moving to metro areas with little history of immigration, immigrants have increasingly settled in suburbs over cities. Job growth in the suburbs, affordable housing, good schools, and safe neighborhoods have attracted immigrants and natives alike to suburban areas. As a result, immigrant enclaves in central cities no longer dominate as the landing pad for new immigrants. Rather, newcomers often settle directly in the suburbs, joining family and friends there. The outcome is increased racial, ethnic, and linguistic diversity in the suburbs. Some places are embracing this phenomenon; others are resisting it and deflecting immigrants through punitive legislation.

The context for immigration has changed considerably since 2000. Economically, times were good at the beginning of the decade, and immigrants, for the most part, were viewed as assets to our labor force and society. Today, amid economic distress, unemployment, and shrinking public coffers, immigrants are more likely to be viewed as a drain on resources and as competitors for jobs. This is especially the case in places unaccustomed to or unprepared for new inflows of foreigners. On the other hand, in established immigrant gateways like New York or Chicago, or in places that want to attract immigrants to stem population loss—such as Detroit or Cleveland—immigrants are more likely to be welcomed.

Given an acrimonious Congress, the emotional nature of the immigration issue—especially in tough economic times—and the looming presidential campaign season, federal immigration legislation seems an unlikely prospect in the near future. In the meantime, a patchwork of state and local approaches will continue to address the benefits and challenges that confront people where they live, where they govern, and where budgets are made.

## APPENDIX. FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION IN THE 100 LARGEST METROPOLITAN AREAS AND THEIR SUBURBS, 2000-2010

Metropolitan area	Foreign-born Population		# Change		% Change		Percent foreign-born		Share of metro foreign-born living in suburbs*		Ratio of foreign-born share to total population share living in suburbs*	
	2010	2000	2000-2010	2000-2010	2000-2010	2000-2010	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2010
Akron, OH	26,910	20,772	6,138	29.5	3.8	3.0	68.3	66.7	0.95			
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	57,783	39,685	18,098	45.6	6.6	4.8	79.6	79.3	0.90			
Albuquerque, NM	90,835	56,895	33,940	59.7	10.2	7.8	34.3	30.1	0.89			
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	62,855	38,537	24,318	63.1	7.6	5.2	73.3	73.5	0.86			
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	716,434	424,519	291,915	68.8	13.5	10.0	95.3	93.6	1.04			
Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC	23,529	14,981	8,548	57.1	4.2	3.0	68.6	54.7	1.06			
Austin-Round Rock, TX	246,674	152,834	93,840	61.4	14.3	12.2	39.8	28.7	0.74			
Bakersfield, CA	173,926	111,944	61,982	55.4	20.7	16.9	64.3	70.0	1.10			
Baltimore-Towson, MD	251,260	146,128	105,132	71.9	9.3	5.7	82.5	79.7	1.07			
Baton Rouge, LA	28,197	18,427	9,770	53.0	3.5	2.6	59.9	45.8	0.84			
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	47,667	22,224	25,443	114.5	4.2	2.1	86.0	76.9	1.06			
Boise City-Nampa, ID	39,915	26,405	13,510	51.2	6.4	5.7	66.9	66.1	1.00			
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	767,845	602,062	165,783	27.5	16.8	13.7	74.1	70.4	0.88			
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	185,409	149,038	36,371	24.4	20.2	16.9	53.2	57.5	0.75			
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	68,321	51,381	16,940	33.0	6.0	4.4	67.9	75.0	0.88			
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	95,494	40,362	55,132	136.6	15.4	9.2	76.6	77.9	1.02			
Charleston-North Charleston-Summerville, SC	36,081	18,257	17,824	97.6	5.4	3.3	80.4	81.3	0.98			
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	171,780	91,990	79,790	86.7	9.7	6.9	38.3	34.9	0.66			
Chattanooga, TN-GA	17,503	11,282	6,221	55.1	3.3	2.4	42.9	52.5	0.63			
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI	1,669,752	1,464,121	205,631	14.0	17.6	16.1	63.8	55.2	0.93			
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	90,785	51,400	39,385	76.6	4.3	2.6	81.8	75.8	0.95			
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	123,037	113,006	10,031	8.9	5.9	5.3	85.6	81.1	1.06			
Colorado Springs, CO	44,502	33,679	10,823	32.1	6.9	6.3	21.9	25.0	0.62			
Columbia, SC	36,287	21,195	15,092	71.2	4.7	3.3	81.9	77.4	0.98			
Columbus, OH	132,360	71,953	60,407	84.0	7.2	4.5	34.5	33.7	0.60			
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	1,123,191	782,995	340,196	43.4	17.5	15.2	54.9	45.3	0.86			
Dayton, OH	29,478	20,637	8,841	42.8	3.5	2.4	82.7	84.3	0.99			
Denver-Aurora-Broomfield, CO	314,979	234,121	80,858	34.5	12.3	10.9	45.9	39.6	0.72			
Des Moines-West Des Moines, IA	42,515	24,468	18,047	73.8	7.5	5.1	51.1	35.8	0.80			
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	367,371	337,059	30,312	9.0	8.6	7.6	86.8	82.3	1.08			
El Paso, TX	210,522	186,168	24,354	13.1	26.2	27.4	23.8	20.8	1.26			
Fresno, CA	204,564	168,717	35,847	21.2	21.9	21.1	47.6	48.5	1.02			
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	42,621	40,185	2,436	6.1	5.5	5.4	61.0	48.2	0.81			
Greensboro-High Point, NC	61,841	37,205	24,636	66.2	8.5	5.8	31.0	33.9	0.64			
Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC	43,091	22,675	20,416	90.0	6.7	4.0	--	89.3	--			
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	25,777	17,542	8,235	46.9	4.7	3.4	--	83.6	--			



APPENDIX. FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION IN THE 100 LARGEST METROPOLITAN AREAS AND THEIR SUBURBS, 2000-2010 (cont.)

Metropolitan area	Foreign-born population			# Change 2000-2010	% Change 2000-2010	Percent foreign-born		Share of metro foreign-born living in suburbs*		Ratio of foreign-born share to total population share living in suburbs*	
	2010	2000	2010			2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	154,842	117,934	36,908	31.3	12.8	10.3	81.6	80.8	81.6	80.8	0.91
Honolulu, HI	194,622	168,246	26,376	15.7	20.4	19.2	47.8	44.2	47.8	44.2	0.74
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	1,331,684	898,221	433,463	48.3	22.3	19.0	54.6	42.5	54.6	42.5	0.84
Indianapolis-Carmel, IN	115,866	53,296	62,570	117.4	6.6	3.5	35.8	32.3	35.8	32.3	0.67
Jackson, MS	13,082	6,214	6,868	110.5	2.4	1.2	81.5	66.2	81.5	66.2	1.20
Jacksonville, FL	105,244	59,836	45,408	75.9	7.8	5.3	26.7	27.0	26.7	27.0	0.68
Kansas City, MO-KS	126,442	81,072	45,370	56.0	6.2	4.4	71.9	68.4	71.9	68.4	0.93
Knoxville, TN	27,981	13,345	14,636	109.7	4.0	2.2	72.3	60.7	72.3	60.7	0.97
Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL	64,548	33,519	31,029	92.6	10.7	6.9	84.0	86.8	84.0	86.8	1.00
Lancaster, PA	24,631	15,037	9,594	63.8	4.7	3.2	--	75.1	--	75.1	--
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	423,352	247,751	175,601	70.9	21.7	18.0	69.2	63.4	69.2	63.4	0.99
Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway, AR	32,009	14,285	17,724	124.1	4.6	2.3	55.2	51.4	55.2	51.4	0.76
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	4,408,398	4,299,343	109,055	2.5	34.3	34.8	59.9	57.6	59.9	57.6	0.93
Louisville-Jefferson County, KY-IN	61,615	30,670	30,945	100.9	4.8	2.6	38.1	22.1	38.1	22.1	0.71
Madison, WI	40,897	27,611	13,286	48.1	7.2	5.5	39.0	31.9	39.0	31.9	0.66
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	225,207	168,215	56,992	33.9	28.9	29.5	83.0	82.5	83.0	82.5	1.00
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	66,516	38,142	28,374	74.4	5.1	3.2	39.1	31.6	39.1	31.6	0.77
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL	2,167,215	1,755,004	412,211	23.5	38.8	35.0	87.4	84.9	87.4	84.9	0.97
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	100,185	81,574	18,611	22.8	6.4	5.4	42.9	43.5	42.9	43.5	0.69
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	312,483	210,344	102,139	48.6	9.5	7.1	65.4	54.1	65.4	54.1	0.82
Modesto, CA	103,868	81,615	22,253	27.3	20.2	18.3	71.9	63.4	71.9	63.4	1.18
Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro--Franklin, TN	118,126	58,539	59,587	101.8	7.4	4.5	32.4	33.5	32.4	33.5	0.59
New Haven-Milford, CT	102,664	74,427	28,237	37.9	11.9	9.0	80.2	80.7	80.2	80.7	0.94
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	83,284	64,125	19,159	29.9	7.1	4.9	74.8	67.9	74.8	67.9	1.06
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	5,447,131	4,846,322	600,809	12.4	28.8	26.4	42.8	39.4	42.8	39.4	0.77
North Port-Bradenton-Sarasota, FL	81,243	52,651	28,592	54.3	11.6	8.9	--	94.8	--	94.8	--
Ogden-Clearfield, UT	29,156	21,428	7,728	36.1	5.3	4.8	67.0	56.1	67.0	56.1	0.79
Oklahoma City, OK	96,442	61,868	34,574	55.9	7.7	5.6	30.6	30.7	30.6	30.7	0.57
Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	56,818	34,796	22,022	63.3	6.5	4.5	30.9	26.2	30.9	26.2	0.58
Orlando-Kissimmee, FL	337,704	197,119	140,585	71.3	15.8	12.0	87.0	86.4	87.0	86.4	0.98
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	189,975	155,913	34,062	21.8	23.0	20.7	40.0	39.6	40.0	39.6	0.84
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL	48,733	31,001	17,732	57.2	9.0	6.5	69.8	75.5	69.8	75.5	0.86
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	569,464	391,829	177,635	45.3	9.5	6.9	68.8	65.0	68.8	65.0	0.93
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	607,580	457,483	150,097	32.8	14.4	14.1	36.9	29.8	36.9	29.8	0.74
Pittsburgh, PA	73,443	62,778	10,665	17.0	3.1	2.6	74.5	69.9	74.5	69.9	0.86

## APPENDIX. FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION IN THE 100 LARGEST METROPOLITAN AREAS AND THEIR SUBURBS, 2000-2010 (cont.)

Metropolitan area	Foreign-born population		# Change 2000-2010	% Change 2000-2010	Percent foreign-born		Share of metro foreign-born living in suburbs		Ratio of foreign-born share to total population share living in suburbs*	
	2010	2000			2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	276,981	208,422	70,559	33.9	12.5	10.8	62.9	58.5	0.95	
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY	76,258	52,310	23,948	45.8	11.4	8.4	--	92.1	--	
Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA	193,646	182,090	11,556	6.3	12.1	11.5	72.7	75.9	0.82	
Provo-Orem, UT	37,014	23,299	13,715	58.9	7.0	6.2	71.4	56.7	0.91	
Raleigh-Cary, NC	135,004	69,530	65,474	94.2	11.9	8.7	36.2	34.4	0.69	
Richmond, VA	91,271	46,148	45,123	97.8	7.2	4.2	80.8	83.4	0.96	
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	932,571	612,359	320,212	52.3	22.0	18.8	81.2	77.5	0.97	
Rochester, NY	77,284	61,489	15,795	25.7	7.3	5.9	70.8	73.9	0.89	
Sacramento-Arden-Arcade--Roseville, CA	366,551	260,111	106,440	40.9	17.0	14.5	69.7	65.5	0.96	
St. Louis, MO-IL	126,513	81,546	44,967	55.1	4.5	3.0	81.8	76.0	0.92	
Salt Lake City, UT	127,325	97,079	30,246	31.2	11.3	10.0	74.9	65.7	0.90	
San Antonio, TX	265,822	167,542	98,280	58.7	12.3	9.8	27.5	20.2	0.72	
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	728,384	606,254	122,130	20.1	23.5	21.5	50.7	48.2	0.93	
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	1,303,159	1,127,963	175,196	15.5	30.0	27.4	62.6	58.6	0.93	
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	676,159	583,156	93,003	15.9	36.7	33.6	30.6	28.4	0.89	
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre, PA	27,254	11,347	15,907	140.2	4.8	2.0	77.6	79.1	0.90	
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	578,402	383,824	194,578	50.7	16.8	12.6	70.0	62.3	0.96	
Springfield, MA	60,399	45,616	14,783	32.4	8.7	6.7	69.5	73.3	0.89	
Stockton, CA	155,093	109,812	45,281	41.2	22.6	19.5	51.5	45.9	0.90	
Syracuse, NY	36,322	29,445	6,877	23.4	5.5	4.5	56.5	61.9	0.72	
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	353,904	233,907	119,997	51.3	12.7	9.8	72.2	68.4	0.96	
Toledo, OH	23,435	18,393	5,042	27.4	3.6	2.8	50.7	48.5	0.91	
Tucson, AZ	124,872	100,050	24,822	24.8	12.7	11.9	40.1	30.6	0.85	
Tulsa, OK Metro	52,378	33,499	18,879	56.4	5.6	3.9	26.8	23.4	0.46	
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	104,621	70,403	34,218	48.6	6.2	4.5	35.2	31.1	0.73	
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	1,223,159	829,310	393,849	47.5	21.8	17.3	86.3	80.8	1.04	
Wichita, KS	44,854	32,303	12,551	38.9	7.2	5.7	12.8	13.5	0.33	
Worcester, MA	87,276	59,063	28,213	47.8	10.9	7.9	59.5	57.5	0.77	
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	12,124	12,106	18	0.1	2.1	2.0	69.5	86.7	0.79	
<b>Top 100 metro areas</b>	<b>33,913,576</b>	<b>26,725,048</b>	<b>7,188,528</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>60.6<sup>^</sup></b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>0.89</b>	
<b>United States</b>	<b>39,955,854</b>	<b>31,107,889</b>	<b>8,847,965</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	

Source: Census 2000 and ACS 2010

"--" indicates data on suburbs not available in 2010 due to city population total below ACS disclosure threshold

\* A location quotient value greater than 1.00 indicates that immigrants are more likely to live in the suburbs than the population as a whole. A value less than 1.00 indicates that immigrants are less likely to live in the suburbs than the population as a whole

<sup>^</sup> This figure does not include data for the five metro areas for which ACS data are unavailable at the city/suburban level

## ENDNOTES

1. The 2010 decennial census did not include any questions about place of birth, so data on the foreign-born population by metropolitan area must be obtained from the American Community Survey.
2. Audrey Singer and Jill H. Wilson, “The Impact of the Great Recession on Metropolitan Immigration Trends” (Washington: Brookings Institution, 2010).
3. The 2010 ACS measures the foreign-born population at 40 million, which is 1.4 million more than the 2009 ACS estimate. The data from these two years are not strictly comparable because the ACS 2010 uses population weights based on the 2010 decennial census while the ACS 2009 is controlled to the 2000 decennial census. Using data from the 2009 and 2010 Current Population Survey (CPS), we calculate an increase of 850,000 immigrants in the U.S. The CPS does not include residents in prison, dormitories, and other institutionalized settings and therefore results in lower population totals compared to the ACS.
4. The top five metropolitan areas of immigrant settlement in 2000 were New York, Los Angeles, Miami, Chicago, and San Francisco. In 2010, Houston replaced San Francisco as home to the fifth-largest foreign-born population. We calculate the change in share of all immigrants between these two sets of five metros to show the change in concentration over time.
5. In five of the 100 largest metropolitan areas, foreign-born population data at the city level are not available from the ACS due to small sample sizes. In order to calculate the distribution of immigrants across community types, we classify immigrants living in these five metro areas as “small metropolitan” in all years. Thus, the city and suburban populations sum to the total of 95 metropolitan areas rather than the full 100.
6. ACS data are not available for the primary cities of five metro areas and, thus, we cannot calculate suburban settlement in these places. In addition, in three metro areas, immigrants are just as likely as the total population to live in the suburbs.

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[http://www.brookings.edu/papers/2011/1013\\_immigration\\_wilson\\_singer.aspx](http://www.brookings.edu/papers/2011/1013_immigration_wilson_singer.aspx)

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