Immigrants in 2010 Metropolitan America: A Decade of Change

National Immigrant Integration Conference

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The Brookings Institution
October 24, 2011



United States immigrant population in 2010

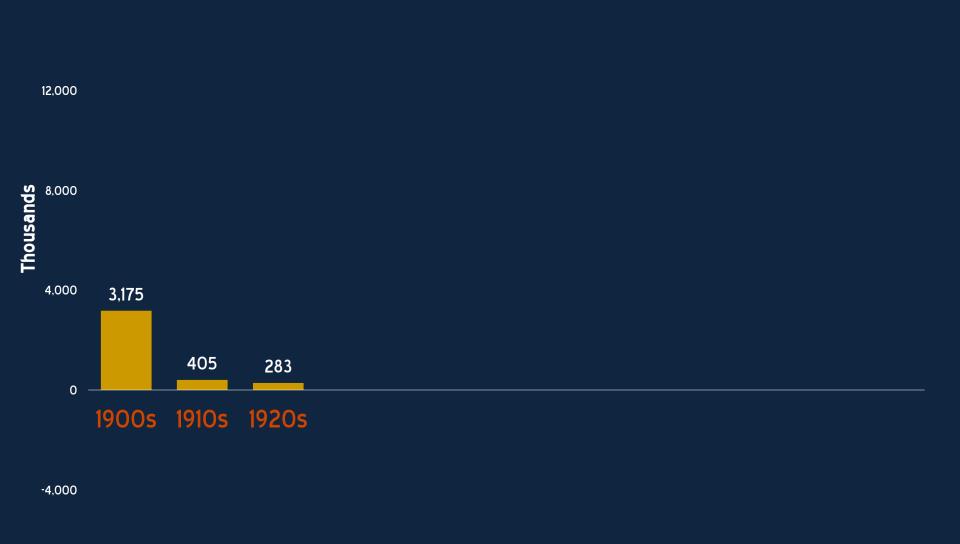
40 million

13% of the population

Net increase of 8.8 million between 2000 and 2010



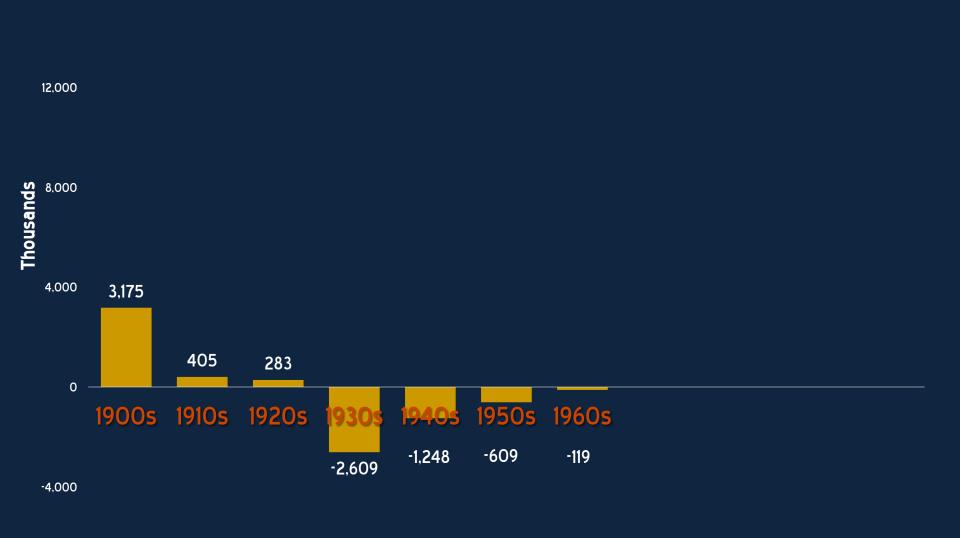
At the turn of the 20th century immigration levels were high then tapered



Source: Brookings Institution calculation of U.S. Census Bureau data

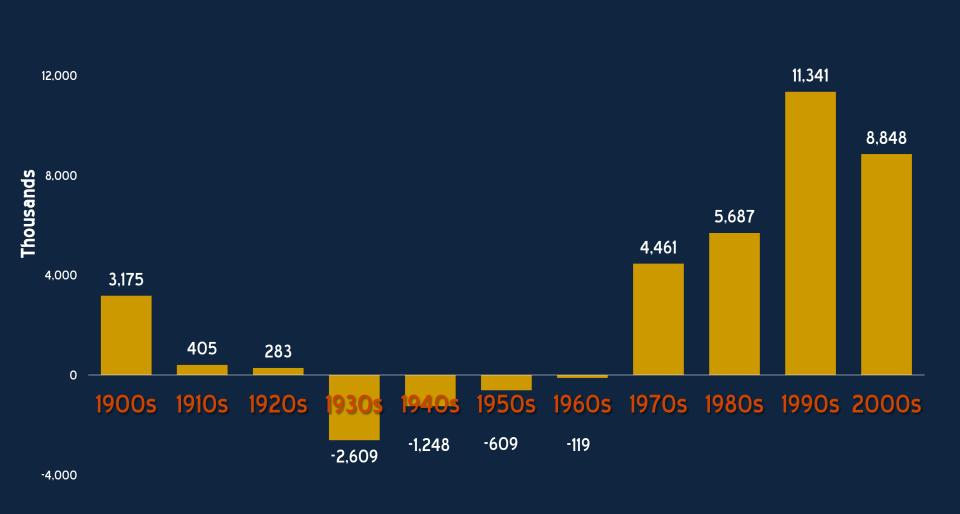


Mid-century losses followed the Great Depression



Source: Brookings Institution calculation of U.S. Census Bureau data

Growth in recent decades, beginning in the 1970s reverses and exceeds mid-century losses; a slowing during the 2000s





Nine metropolitan areas experienced a doubling of their foreign-born population

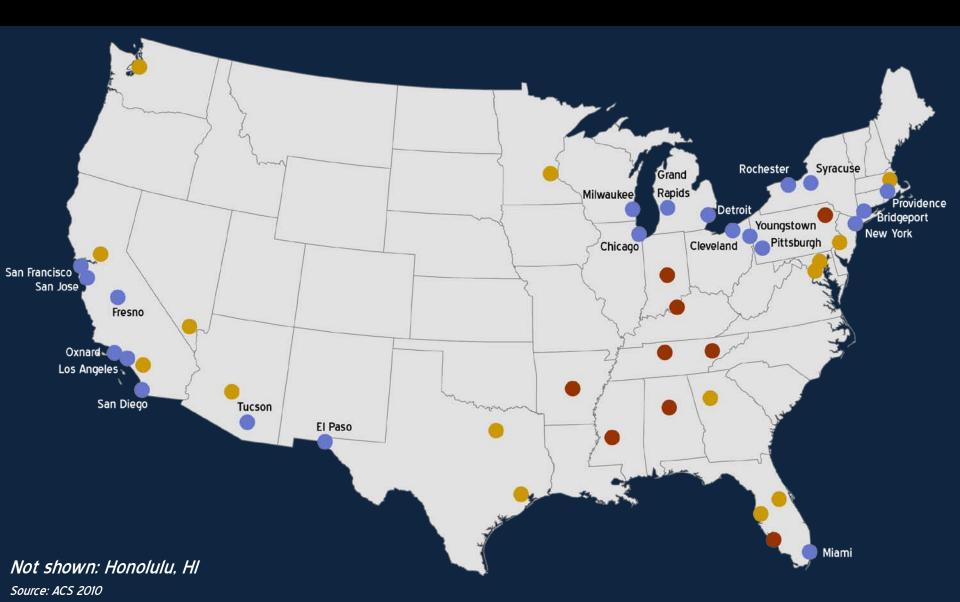




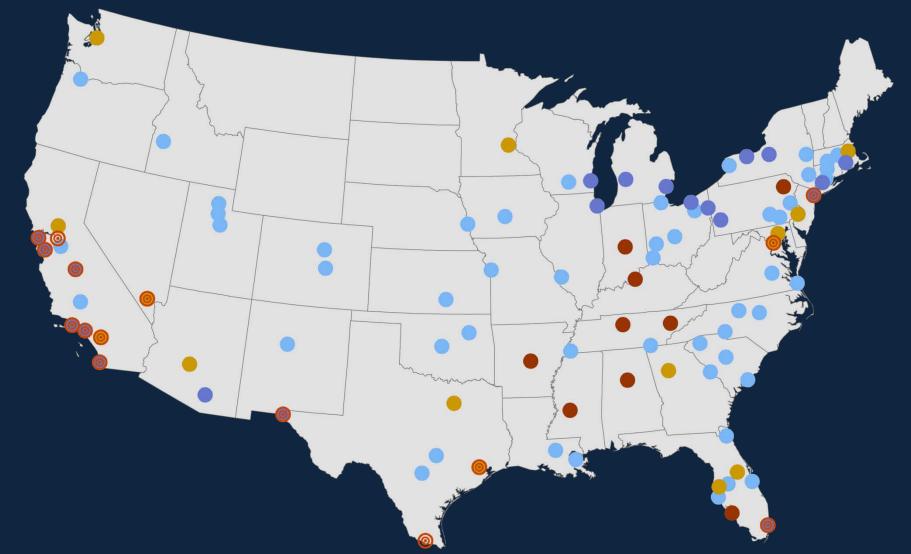
21 metros gained over 100,000 immigrants



22 metros grew at a slower rate than the 100 largest metro areas (27 percent)

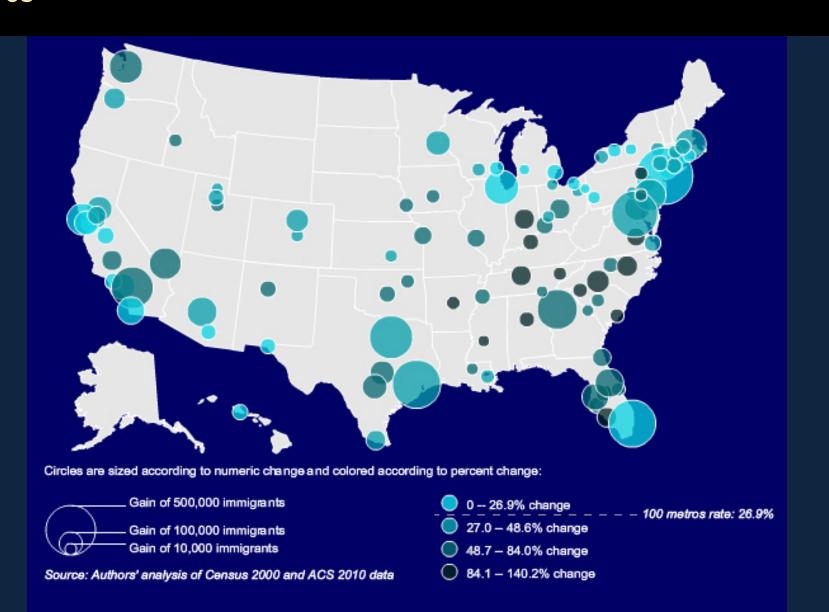


immigrant settlement became less concentrated during the 2000s as metropolitan areas with relatively small immigrant populations grew quickly



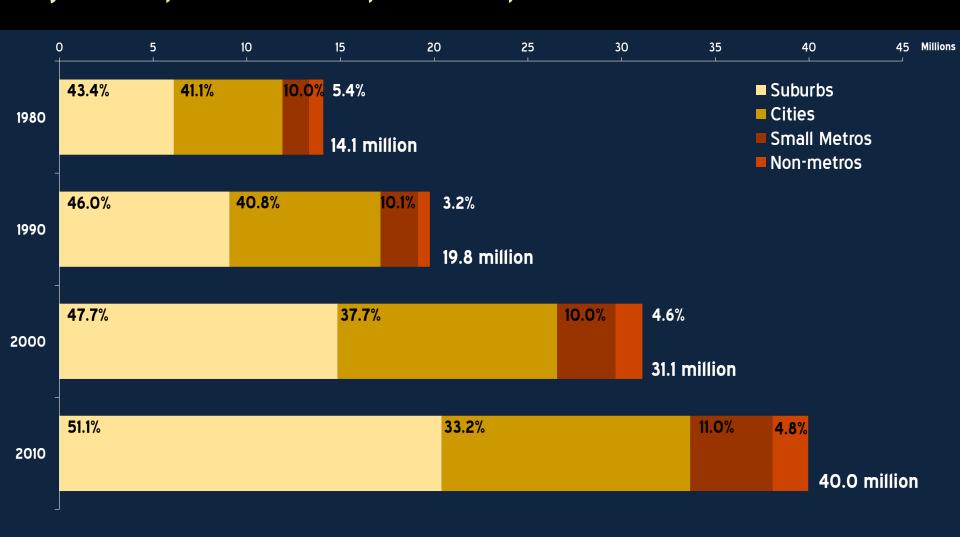


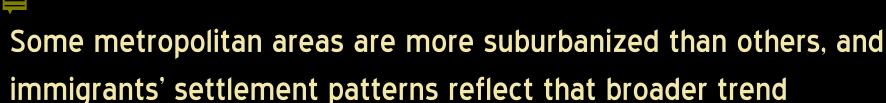
Numeric and percent change in immigrant population in largest 100 metros



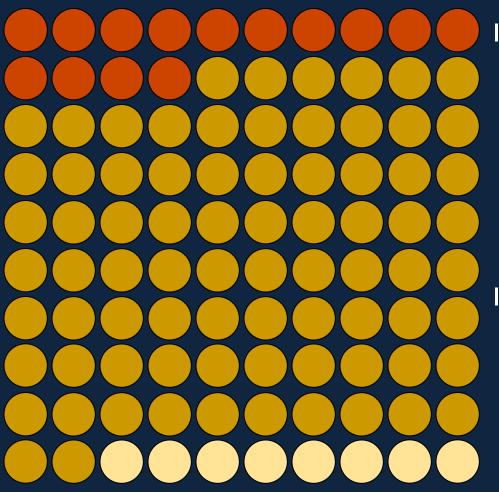


By 2010, 51 percent of immigrants nationwide lived in the suburbs of large metropolitan areas, up from 48 percent in 2000





Of the 100 largest metros:

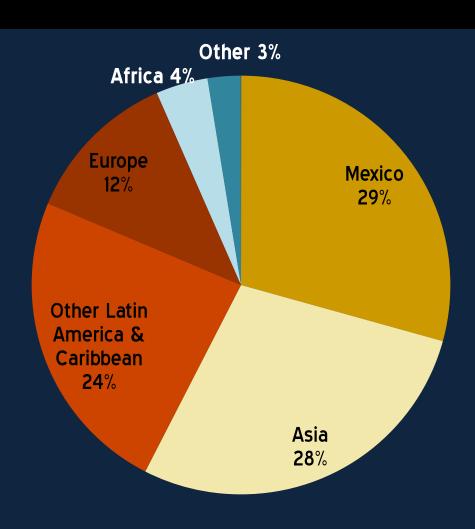


In 14 immigrants are more suburbanized

In 78 immigrants are less suburbanized



Region of Origin of U.S. Immigrants, 2010





Demographic tipping point: Half of all U.S. births are non-white in 2010; white infants are less than 50 percent of the population in 14 states





At the county level, percentage of infants under age 1 who are nonwhite shows geographic diversity within states

