

Included in this Brief:

- Texas is experiencing strong growth in its foreign-born population.
- Both international and domestic migration are fueling the growth of the foreign-born population in Texas.
- The growth of the foreign-born population is making the Texas population more international than at any time since it became a state.

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THE FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION IN TEXAS: SOURCES OF GROWTH

Based on the size and composition of its foreign-born population, Texas is more international than at any time since its statehood in 1845. By 2013, more than one of every 10 foreign-born persons in the United States resided in Texas. Presently, about one out of six Texas residents was born in a foreign country. In this brief, we examine the sources of growth for the foreign-born population in Texas and discuss the implications of this trend for the State. Using U.S. Census Bureau data, we show that slightly more than half of the 2012-2013 net migration to Texas was by foreign-born persons and that domestic migration accounts for almost 40 percent of the growth in the State's foreign-born population¹.

Background

International in-migrants are persons who move to the United States from abroad. The American Community Survey (ACS) asks respondents where they lived one year ago. If they lived abroad one year ago, they are considered to be recent international in-migrants. In this context, international in-migrants represent the annual inflow of persons from other countries into the United States.

Census Terminology

Foreign-Born

The foreign-born population includes anyone who is not a U.S. citizen at birth.

In-Migrant

A person entering a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area.

Native-Born

Anyone born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or a U.S. Island Area, or those born abroad of at least one U.S. citizen parent.

Immigrant

Admitted for lawful permanent residence in the United States.

International Migrant

A person who changes his or her usual place of residence from one country to another.

Domestic Migration

Domestic migration is the movement of people within the United States.

Net Migration

Net migration for a given geographic area is the difference between in-migration and out-migration during a specified time frame.

Sources: Schmidley and Gibson 1999; Grieco et al 2012; Perry 2006; U.S. Census 1992

By contrast, the foreign-born population includes all persons who were not U.S. citizens at birth. As such, the foreign-born population in the United States represents all non-native international migrants regardless of when they arrived in the United States or their immigration status. Consequently, while international in-migrants represent a flow phenomenon, the foreign-born population is a stock or resident phenomenon that results from this flow.

Historical Trends in Texas Nativity

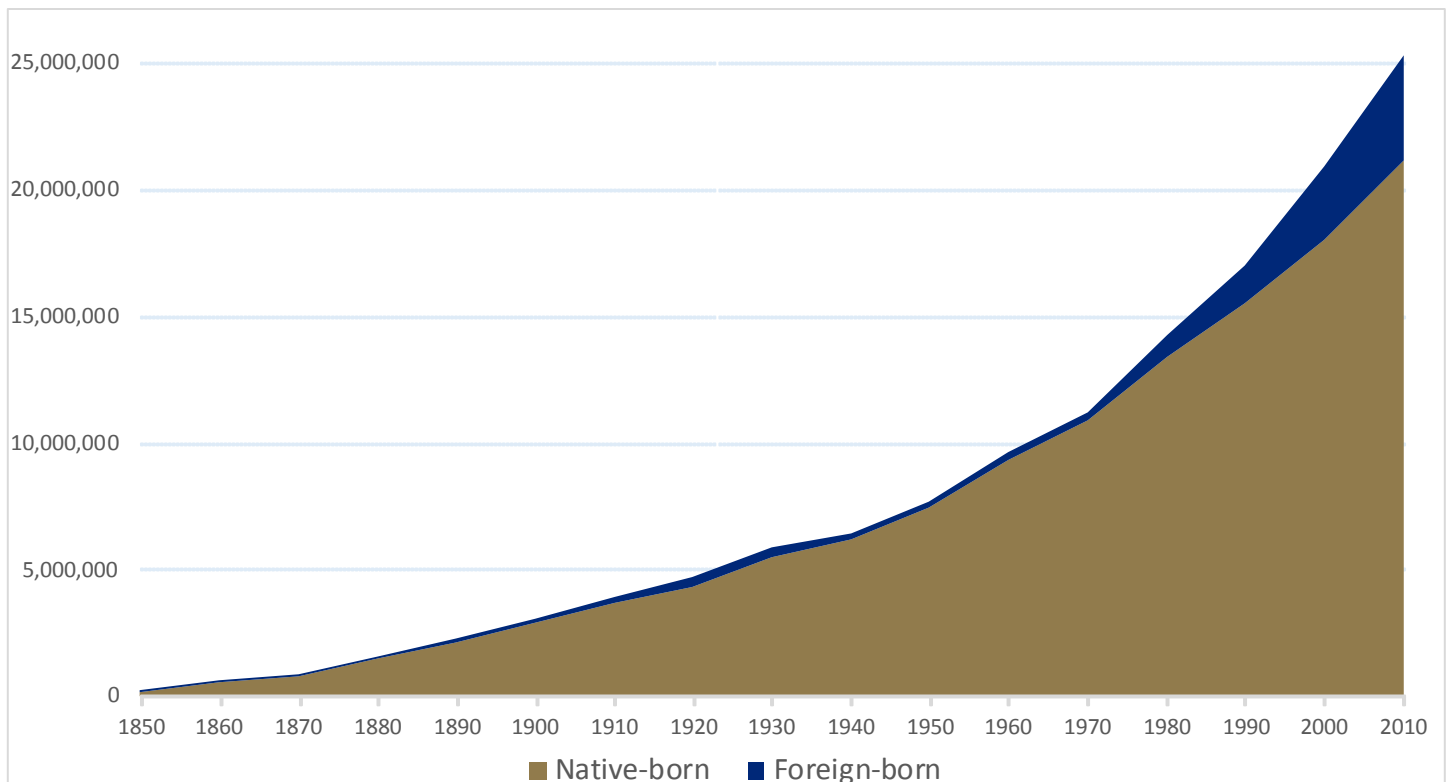
Both the size and the share of the foreign-born population in Texas are greater than at any time since statehood in 1845. In Table 1, we find that 8.3 percent of Texas residents were foreign-born in 1850. After declining to 2.8 percent in 1970, the share of the foreign-born population in Texas increased to 16.4 percent in 2010.

Table 1: Number and Percent of Texas Residents by Nativity, Selected Years

Year	Native-Born Residents		Foreign-Born Residents		Total Residents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1850	194,911	91.7%	17,681	8.3%	212,592	100.0%
1900	2,869,353	94.1%	179,357	5.9%	3,048,710	100.0%
1960	9,282,717	96.9%	298,791	3.1%	9,581,508	100.0%
1970	10,885,644	97.2%	309,772	2.8%	11,195,416	100.0%
1980	13,372,978	94.0%	856,213	6.0%	14,229,191	100.0%
1990	15,462,074	91.0%	1,524,436	9.0%	16,986,510	100.0%
2000	17,952,178	86.1%	2,899,642	13.9%	20,851,820	100.0%
2010	21,115,083	83.6%	4,142,031	16.4%	25,257,114	100.0%

Sources: Gibson and Jung 2006; U.S. Census Bureau ACS 1-Year Summary Data, 2010

Figure 1: Texas Population Size by Nativity, 1850-2010



Sources: Gibson and Jung 2006; U.S. Census Bureau ACS 1-Year Summary Data, 2010

Table 1 and Figure 1 show that as recently as the last decades of the twentieth century, the growth of the foreign-born population in Texas was slight and gradual. For example, from 1900 to 1970, the state's foreign-born population increased by 130,415 or by less than 2,000 persons per year. From 1970 to 2010, the number of foreign-born Texans increased by 3,832,259 which is almost 96,000 persons per year.

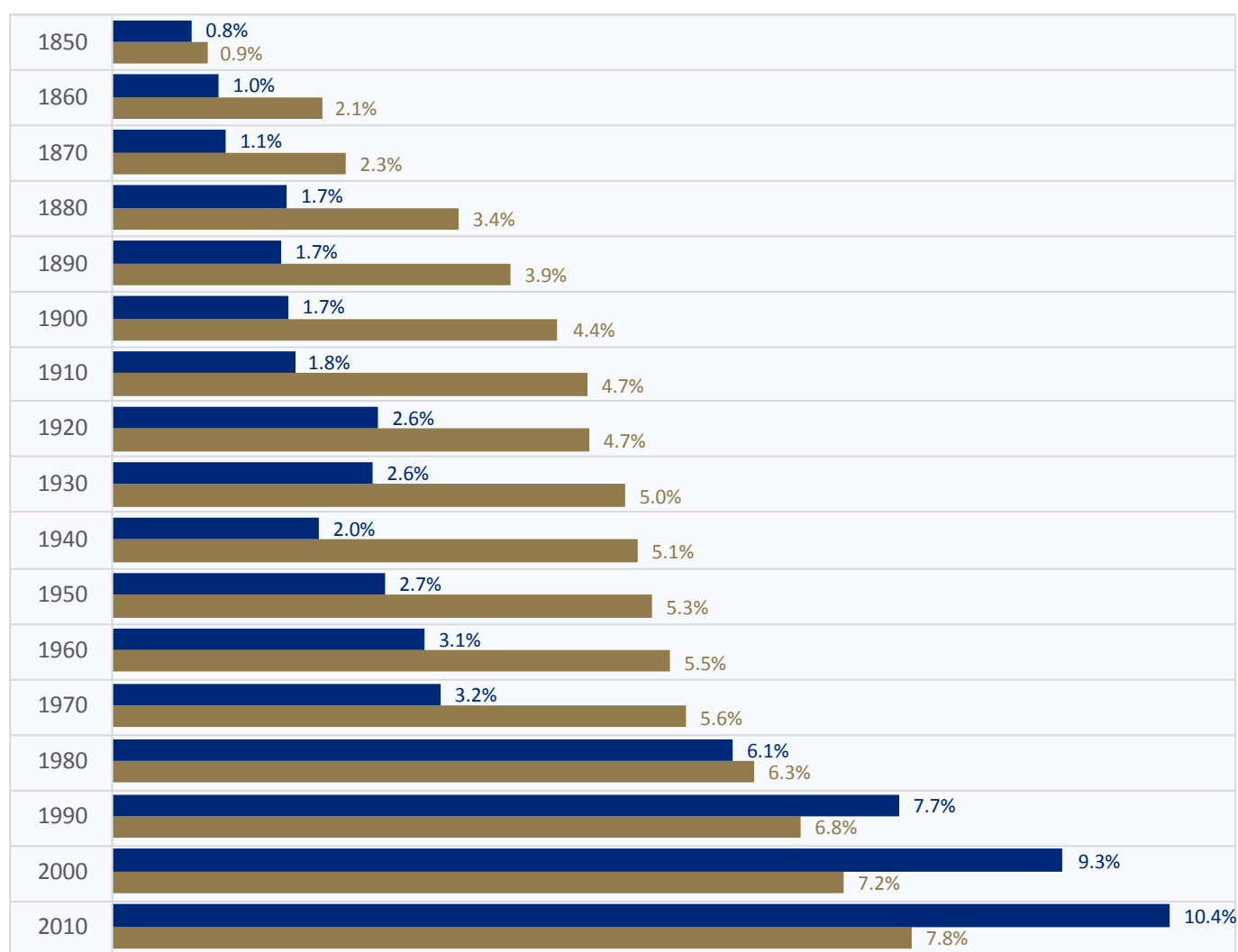
In Figure 2, we see the Texas share of the U.S. population has increased every decade since 1850. Until 1990, the state's share of the U.S. native

-born population was greater than its share of the U.S. foreign-born population. Beginning in 1990, Texas' share of the U.S. foreign-born population has exceeded its share of the U.S. native-born population.

SINCE 1990, TEXAS FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION HAS GROWN MORE RAPIDLY THAN THE NATIVE-BORN POPULATION.

From 1990 until the present, the Texas share of the U.S. foreign-born population has increased so that by 2010, Texas had 7.8 percent of the U.S. native-born population and 10.4 percent of

Figure 2: Texas Percentage of the U.S. Population by Nativity, 1850-2010



■ Texas Foreign-Born Population as a Percent of U.S. Foreign-Born Population
 ■ Texas Native-Born Population as a Percent of U.S. Native-Born Population

Sources: Gibson and Jung 2006; U.S. Census Bureau ACS 1-Year Summary Data, 2010

the U.S. foreign-born population. Thus, in recent decades, the state's foreign-born population has grown more rapidly than its native-born population.

In contrast with the native-born population, migration is the sole source of growth for the foreign-born population. The following section describes the migration patterns of foreign-born persons in Texas.

Historical Trends in Foreign-Born Migration to Texas

Table 1 and Figures 1 and 2 presented the 'migrant stock' or resident population which is the total number of foreign-born persons living in Texas at a given point in time. With these data, we saw that the state's foreign-born population has experienced tremendous growth in recent decades. In this section, we describe the sources of this growth.

Growth in the foreign-born population is the result of migration flows - the number of foreign-born persons moving to Texas during a given time period. These migration flows have two sources: international migration (originating in another country) and domestic migration (originating in another state).

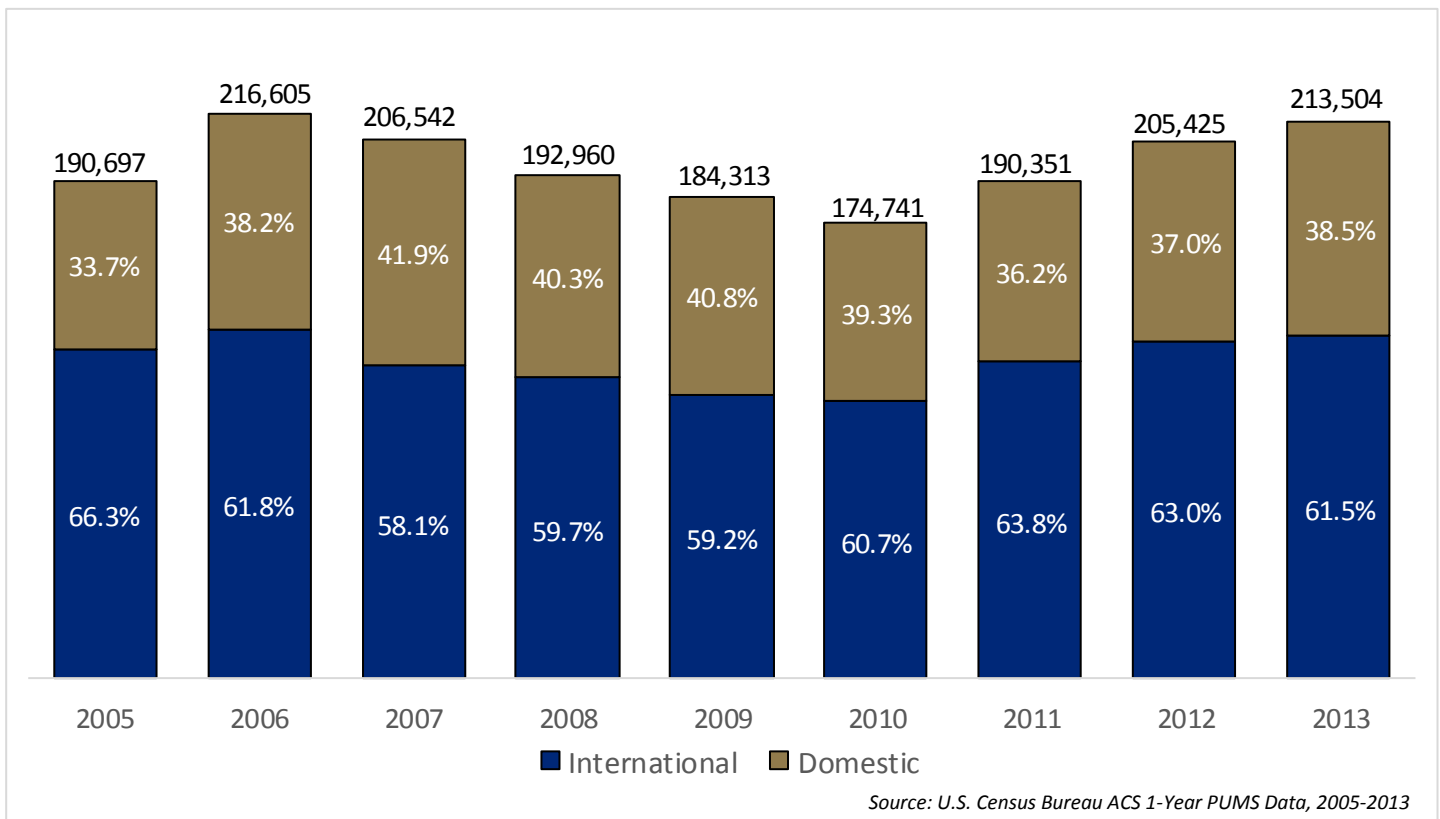
Figure 3 shows the 2005 through 2013 'migrant flow' data for the foreign-born population moving to Texas. In this figure, migrants are persons who lived in another country or state in the prior year.

Between 2005 and 2013, the greatest annual migration of foreign-born people to Texas occurred in 2006, at 216,605. The least annual migration was 174,741 in 2010 following the end of the 'great recession' of 2007-2009. By 2013, the number of foreign-born migrants to Texas had increased to 213,504, the second highest level during the nine year time series.

Figure 3 shows that international migration has been the major source of growth for the foreign-born population in Texas, constituting around 60 percent of the annual foreign-born in-migration. However, growth in the domestic migration of the foreign-born also has been strong.

The domestic migration of foreign-born persons has grown from about 64,000 in 2005 to over 82,000 in 2013. This increase of almost 18,000 represents an average annual growth of more than 3 percent. By contrast, the international migration of

Figure 3: Number and Percent of Foreign-Born Migrants to Texas by Migration Type, 2005-2013



foreign-born persons to Texas grew from around 126,000 in 2005 to 131,000 in 2013, an increase of around 5,000 which reflects an average annual growth rate of less than 1 percent.

RECENTLY, FOR EVERY 10 FOREIGN-BORN PERSONS ENTERING TEXAS, ROUGHLY 4 MOVED FROM ANOTHER STATE IN THE U.S.

Even though international migration remains the largest source of growth for foreign-born Texans, domestic migrants represented close to 40 percent of the foreign-born migration to Texas between 2005 and 2013. Thus, in recent years, about four of every ten foreign-born persons moving to Texas migrated from another U.S. state.

Figure 3 showed migration flow data for total in-migrants – the number of persons moving into an area. Though in-migration is an important migration measure, it does not account for out-migration – the number of people moving out of an area. For example, in 2013, 82,174 foreign-born persons migrated to Texas from other states. However, in that same year, 50,789 foreign-born persons moved out of Texas into other states. To capture the total population gain from migration, we employ net migration. Net migration is the numerical difference between in-migration and out-migration. Using net migration, Texas gained an estimated total of 31,385 foreign born persons from domestic migration in 2013 (i.e., $82,174 - 50,789 = 31,385$).

Table 2 shows the 10 U.S. states with the largest average net domestic migration for the 2005-2013 time period. These data include both native-born and foreign-born persons. Net migration for international migrants is not presented because the ACS (American Community Survey) does not track international out-migration.

In Table 2 we see that Texas led the nation in net domestic migration between 2005 and 2013. The state's average of 125,778 net domestic migrants is 1.8 times larger than that for Florida which had the second largest number of net domestic migrants for 2005-2013.

HIGH DOMESTIC IN-MIGRATION TO TEXAS HAS FUELED THE GROWTH OF FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION INCREASES; ABOUT ONE IN FIVE DOMESTIC MIGRANTS WAS FOREIGN-BORN.

The rapid growth in Texas' foreign-born population has occurred alongside this pattern of high net domestic in-migration. The state's substantial net domestic migration helped fuel the growth of the foreign-born population because around one in every five of these domestic migrants was foreign-born.

Table 3 and Figure 4 have the net domestic migration to Texas for native- and foreign-born persons from 2005 through 2013. During these nine years, Texas added a little over 1.1 million persons through domestic migration. Of these, 254,181, or 22.5 percent, were foreign-born.

In the 2005-2013 series, 2006 had the largest total net migration, at 169,404, while 2010 had the smallest at 81,277. After the 2006 peak, net migration declined until 2011. As noted above, this cycle of peak and decline reflects the effects of the 2007-2009 recession. By 2013, net domestic migration had risen to 133,749, the fourth highest number during the 2005-2013 annual series.

These data suggest that the native-born and foreign-born migrants have somewhat different migration patterns. For example, the peak number of native-born migrants occurred in 2006 while the peak number of foreign-born migrants happened in 2007. The smallest net migration for the native-born happened in 2010 at 21,237. For the foreign-born, the smallest net migration was in 2005 at 10,046. As for shares of net migration, native-born in-migrants range from a high of 91.3 percent in 2005 to a low of

Table 2

States Ranked by
Average Annual Net
Domestic Migration 2005-2013

State	Net Migration
Tennessee	24,684
Oregon	25,422
Washington	27,763
Colorado	33,504
South Carolina	38,189
Georgia	48,050
Arizona	53,863
North Carolina	67,501
Florida	69,801
Texas	125,778

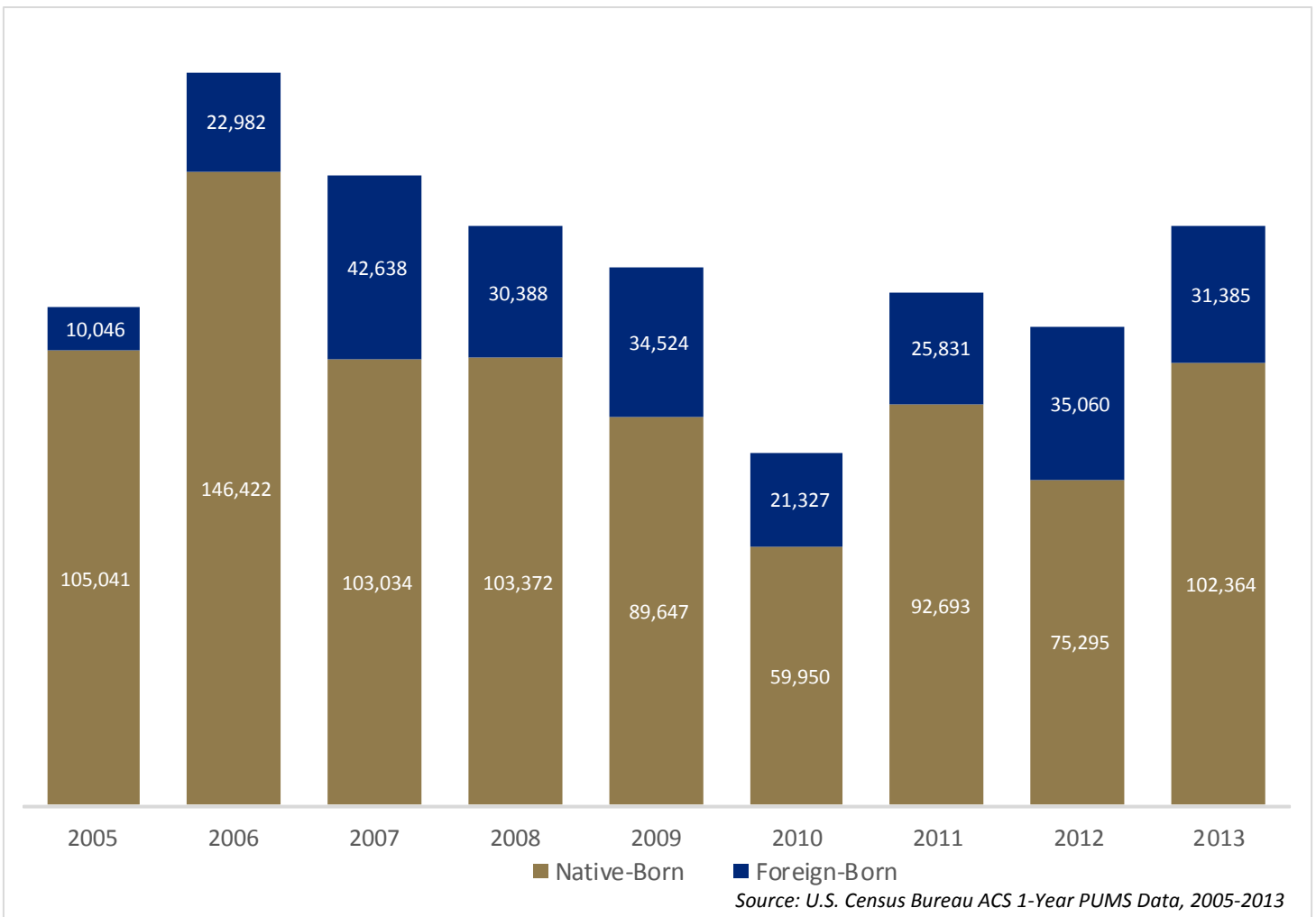
Source: U.S. Census Bureau
ACS 1-Year PUMs, 2005-2013

Table 3: Number and Percent of Net Domestic Migrants to Texas by Nativity, 2005-2013

Year	Native-Born Migrants		Foreign-Born Migrants		Total Migrants	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2005	105,041	91.3%	10,046	8.7%	115,087	100.0%
2006	146,422	86.4%	22,982	13.6%	169,404	100.0%
2007	103,034	70.7%	42,638	29.3%	145,672	100.0%
2008	103,372	77.3%	30,388	22.7%	133,760	100.0%
2009	89,647	72.2%	34,524	27.8%	124,171	100.0%
2010	59,950	73.8%	21,327	26.2%	81,277	100.0%
2011	92,693	78.2%	25,831	21.8%	118,524	100.0%
2012	75,295	68.2%	35,060	31.8%	110,355	100.0%
2013	102,364	76.5%	31,385	23.5%	133,749	100.0%
All Years	877,818	77.5%	254,181	22.5%	1,131,999	100.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau ACS 1-Year Summary Data, 2005-2013

Figure 4: Net Domestic Migration to Texas by Nativity, 2005-2013



68.2 percent in 2012. Conversely for the foreign-born, their highest share was in 2012 at 31.8 percent and the lowest was 2005 at 8.7 percent. Also, for the recession years, 2007-2009, the foreign-born share of net migration was 26.6 percent, higher than its overall average share of 22.5 percent. By contrast, the native-born share fell to 73.4 percent in this period, below its overall 77.5 percent average share.

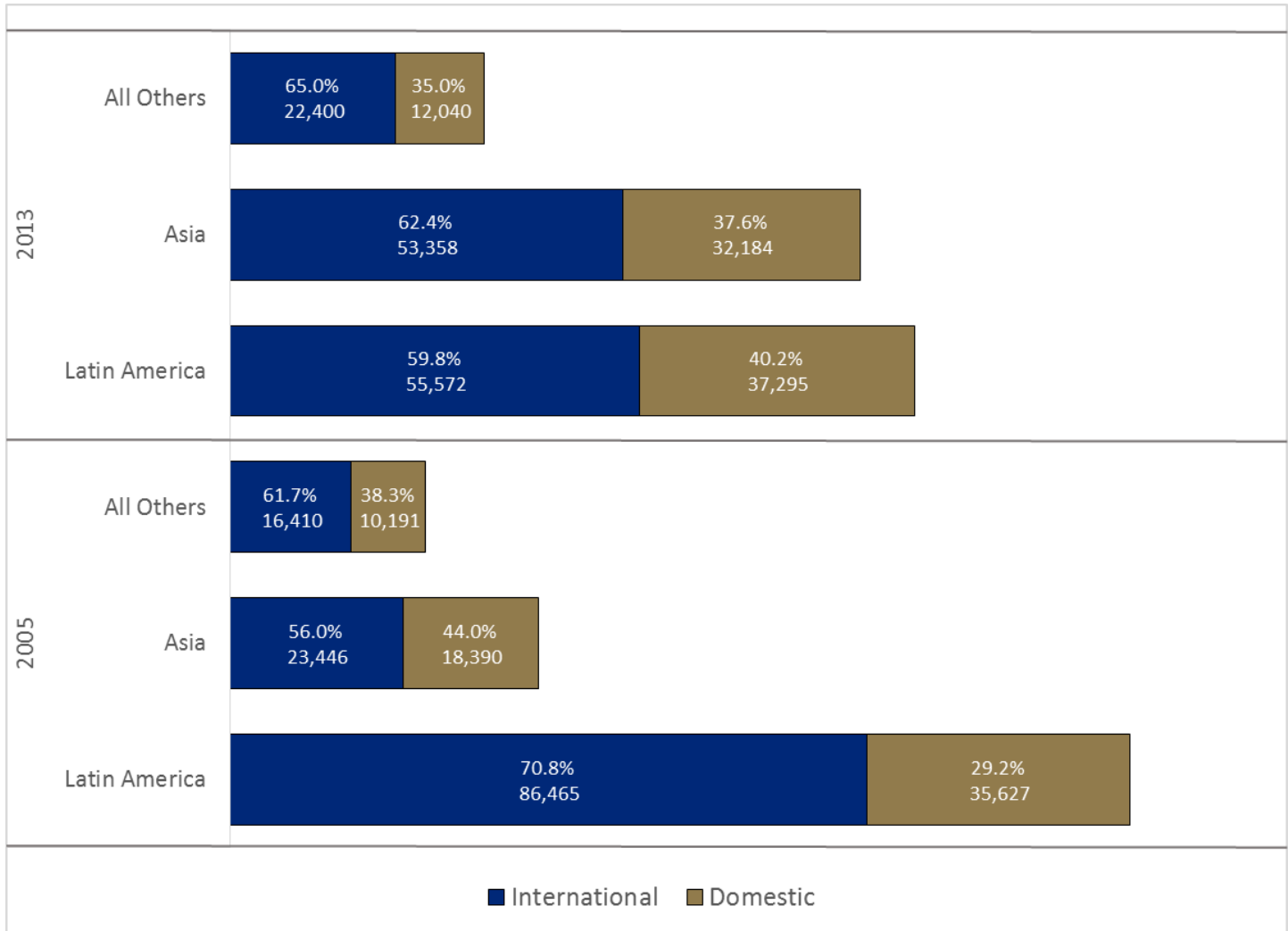
We have demonstrated that the stock of foreign-born persons in Texas has had strong growth in recent years. We have also shown that migration - both international and domestic - is the source of this growth. In the next section we will describe the origins of these foreign-born migrants to Texas.

Origins of Foreign-Born Migrants to Texas

Figures 5, 6, and 7 are based on the world area of birth for foreign-born migrants to Texas. In Figure 5, we find that, for both international and domestic migration, persons from Latin America and Asia² predominate foreign-born migration to Texas (for more details on the origins of international migrants to Texas, please see White et al 2015).

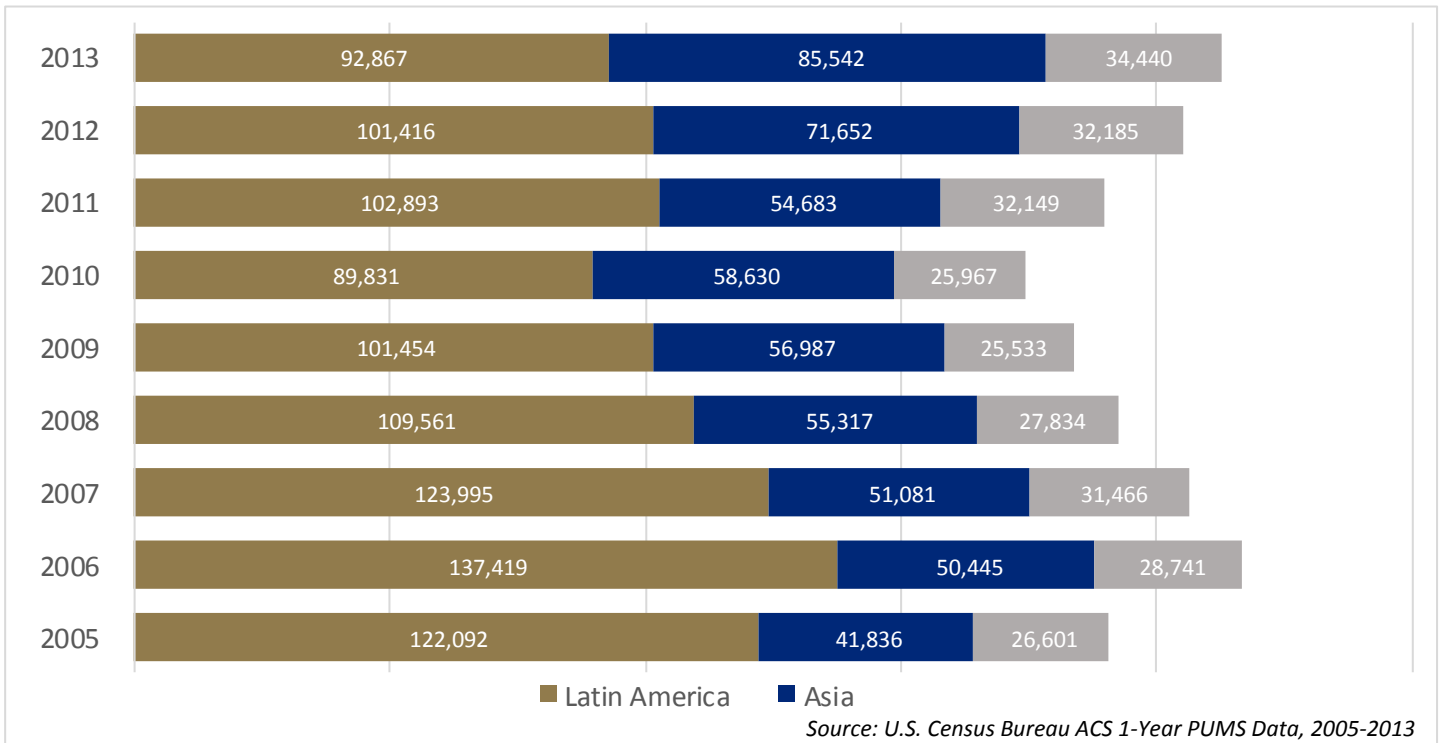
Between 2005 and 2013, 2005 was a peak year for the international migration of Latin-American born persons to Texas. During 2005, over 70 percent of the Latin-American origin migrants were international migrants. By 2013, less than 60 percent

Figure 5: Comparison of 2005 and 2013 Foreign-Born Migrants to Texas by World Area of Birth and Migration Type



Source: U.S. Census Bureau ACS 1-Year PUMS Data, 2005 and 2013

Figure 6: Foreign-Born Migrants to Texas by Region of Origin, 2005-2013



of Latin-American born persons moving to Texas were international migrants, resulting in nearly 31,000 fewer international Latin-American origin migrants to Texas.

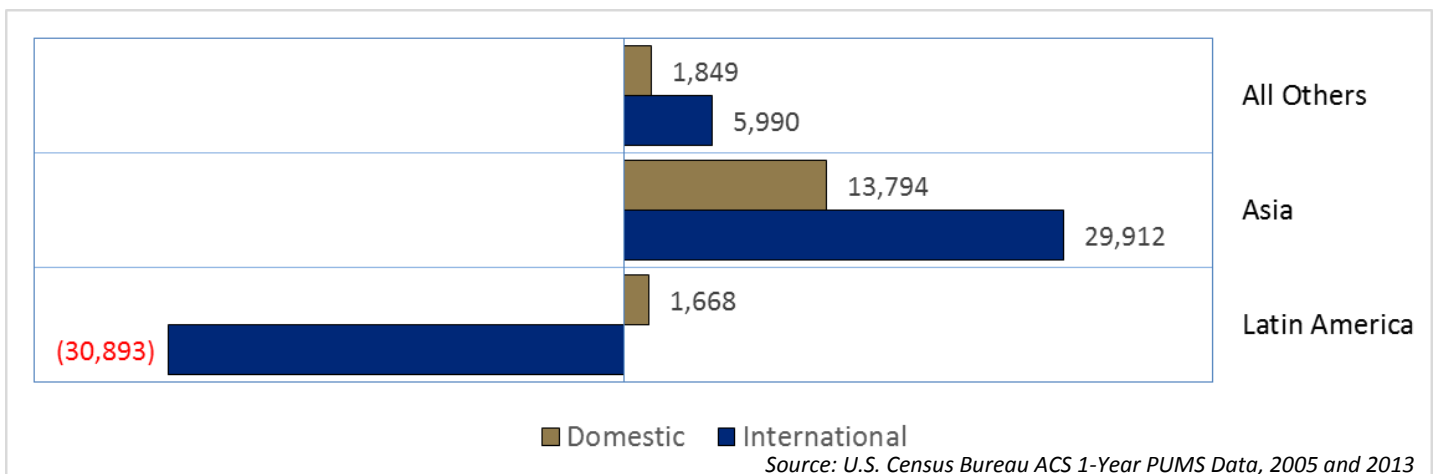
BETWEEN 2005 AND 2013, DECLINES IN LATIN AMERICAN ORIGIN MIGRATION TO TEXAS WERE LARGELY OFFSET BY INCREASES IN ASIAN ORIGIN MIGRATION.

In 2005, 56.0 percent of Asian-born persons moving to Texas were international migrants while 44.0 percent came from other U.S. states. By 2013, Texas was experiencing an unprecedented growth

in the Asian-born population. The peak year for Asian migration to Texas was 2013 and 62.4 percent of Asian-origin migrants to Texas moved from abroad while 37.6 percent moved from other states.

Figure 6 shows a time-series for foreign-born migration to Texas. In this figure, international and domestic migration are combined, and we see a trend where migration to Texas from Latin-American origin persons is declining while that for Asian origin persons is increasing. Between 2005 and 2013, Latin American migration declined by almost 25 percent while migration for Asian origin persons doubled.

Figure 7: Numerical Difference in the Size of the 2005 and 2013 Foreign-Born Migrant Streams to Texas by World Area of Birth and Migration Type



The shift from Latin-American born to Asian born migration to Texas is further illustrated in Figure 7. This figure shows differences in the 2005 and 2013 migration streams for international and domestic migration to Texas. We find that the international migration of Latin-American origin persons declined by more than 30,000 while that for Asian origin persons increased by almost 30,000. With domestic migration, the Latin-American origin migrants increased by less than 2,000 while Asian origin migration increased by more than 13,000. Thus, between 2005 and 2013, the declining Latin American origin migration to Texas was largely offset by increases in Asian origin migration.

The primary states of origin for domestic migration to Texas are examined in Figure 8. Taken

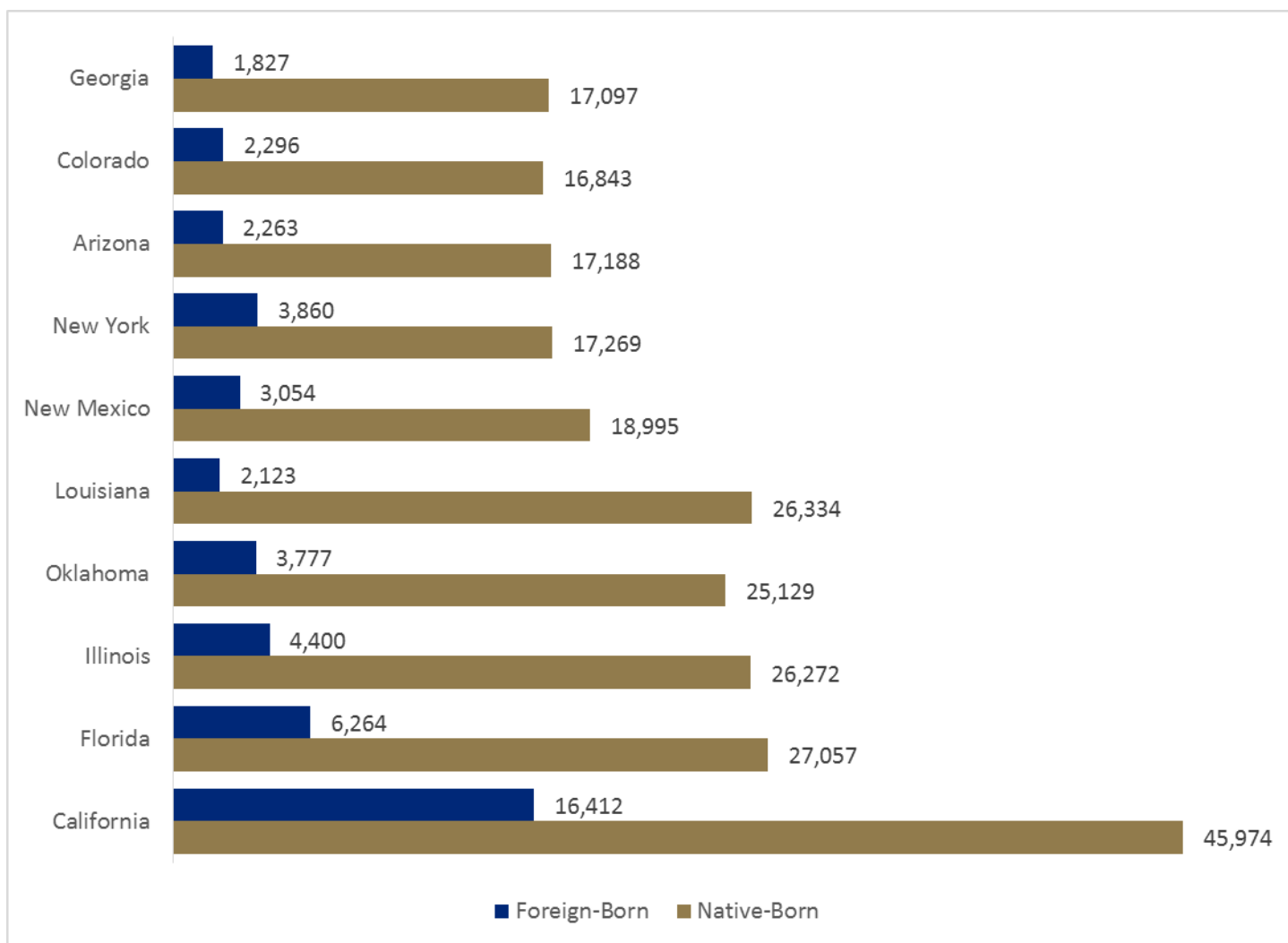
together, the 10 states in this figure contributed to more than half of the total domestic migration to Texas in 2013.

IN 2013, ONE OF EVERY FIVE FOREIGN-BORN DOMESTIC MIGRANTS MOVED TO TEXAS FROM CALIFORNIA.

Figure 8 shows that California, the nation's most populous state, is the primary source of domestic migration to Texas. In 2013, California sent a total of 62,386 migrants to Texas. This was almost twice as many as the 33,321 from Florida, the second largest sender.

California also dominates as the primary sender of foreign-born domestic migrants to Texas. In 2013, 16,412 foreign-born persons migrated from

Figure 8: Nativity of Domestic Migrants to Texas from the Top Ten Origin States, 2013



Source: U.S. Census Bureau ACS 1-Year PUMS Data, 2013

California to Texas. This represented 26.3 percent of the 62,386 total migrants from California. The 16,412 foreign-born migrants from California comprise 20 percent of the 82,174 total 2013 domestic foreign-born migrants from all states to Texas. That is, one of every five foreign-born domestic migrants to Texas in 2013 originated from California.

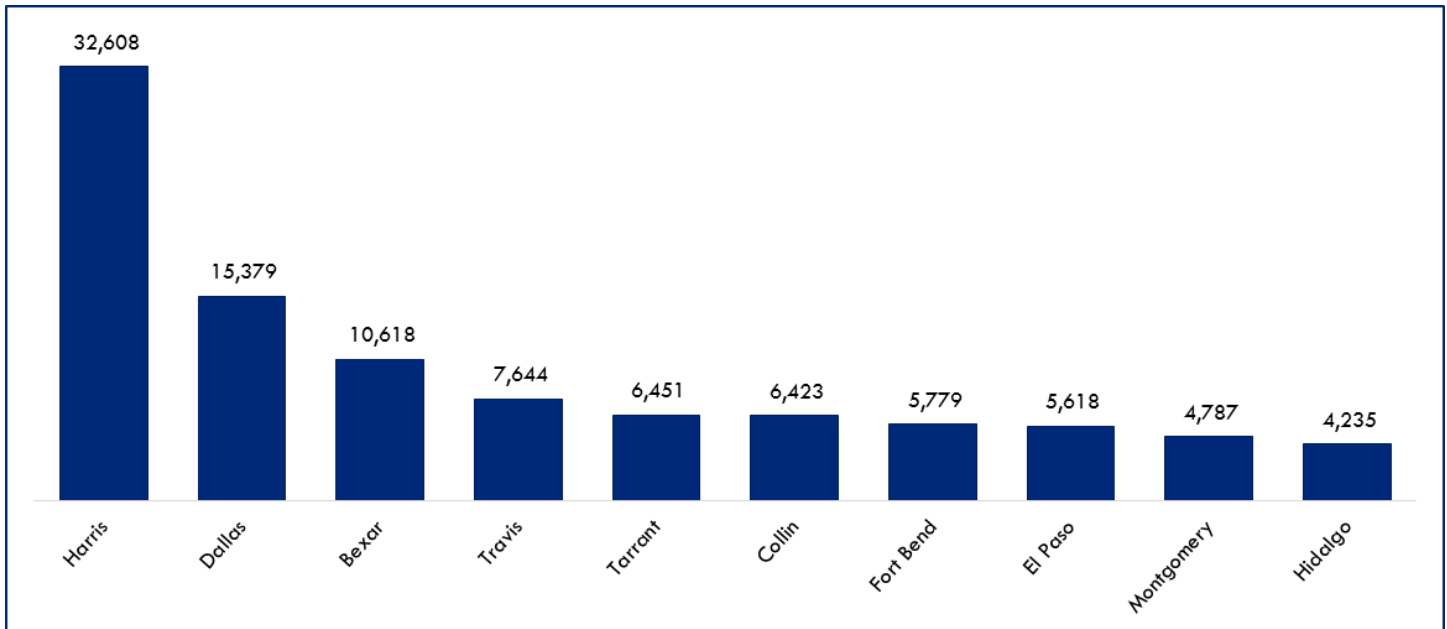
We have seen that Texas's foreign-born migrants are predominantly of Asian and Latin American origin. We also found that California is a

primary source for foreign-born domestic migrants to Texas. The next section describes the destinations of these migrants within Texas.

Destinations of Foreign-Born Migrants to Texas

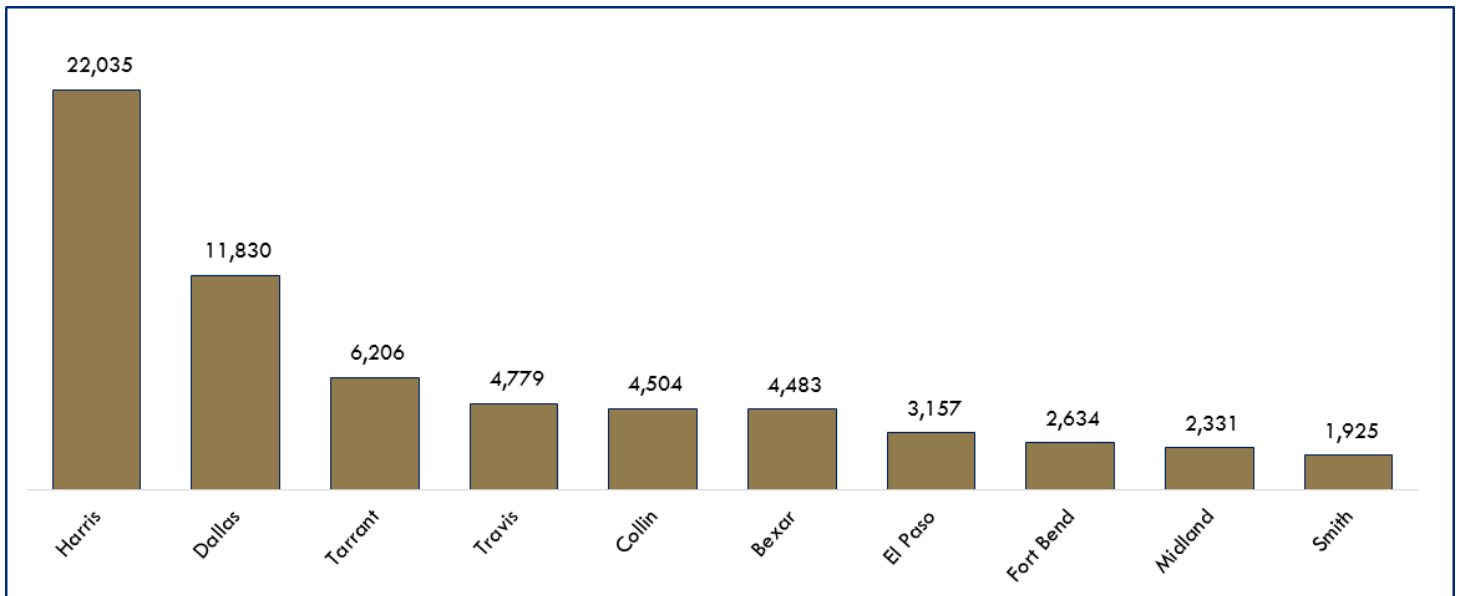
Figure 8 indicated that most of the state's domestic in-migrants originate in large population states such as California and geographically proximate states such as Oklahoma. Figures 9-11

Figure 9: Top Ten Receiving Counties in Texas for Foreign-Born International Migrants, 2013



Source: U.S. Census Bureau ACS 1-Year Summary Data, 2013

Figure 10: Top Ten Receiving Counties in Texas for Foreign-Born Domestic Migrants, 2013



Source: U.S. Census Bureau ACS 1-Year Summary Data, 2013

show there also is a degree of selectivity in where these in-migrants locate within Texas.

IN 2013, THE MAJORITY OF FOREIGN-BORN MIGRANTS TO TEXAS SETTLED IN THE STATE'S FOUR MOST POPULOUS COUNTIES.

Figures 9 and 10 respectively show the top destination counties for foreign-born international and domestic in-migrants to Texas. Not surprisingly, these migrants tend to settle in the state's more populous counties. However, these migrants also tend to be highly concentrated. For example, four counties, Harris, Dallas, Bexar, and Tarrant, received 52.4 percent of the state's foreign-born migrants in 2013. For comparison, these four counties contained only 39.8 percent of the state's total population.

Figure 11 shows the five counties that received 60 percent of the foreign-born migration to Texas in 2013. This figure indicates there are some

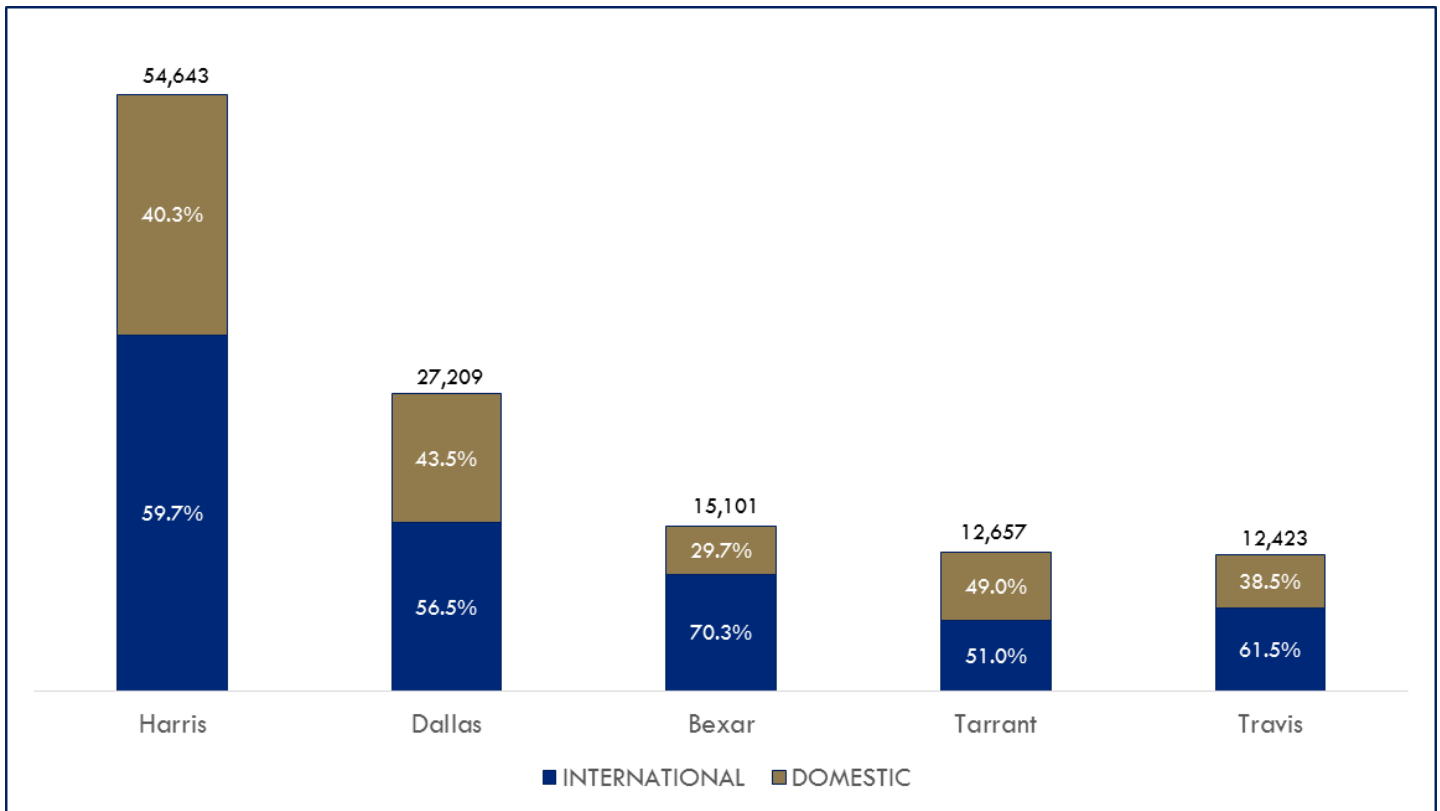
differences in the types of migrants to the destination counties. For Harris, Dallas, and Travis counties, there is roughly a 60-40 split between international and domestic foreign-born migrants. In Tarrant County, the split is close to 50-50. For Bexar County, the foreign-born migrant stream is about 70 percent international versus 30 percent domestic.

We have shown that foreign-born migrants to Texas tend to settle in the state's largest metropolitan areas. Next we examine how current trends in foreign-born migration are shaping population growth in Texas.

Current Trends in Texas Nativity

The foreign-born population of Texas is growing because of international and domestic migration. Table 4 indicates that between 2010 and 2013, Texas received an average of 182,593 international migrants per year (the left panel in Table 4). This made Texas second only to California

Figure 11: Number and Percentage of Foreign-Born In-migrants by Migration Type to the Top Five Receiving Counties in Texas, 2013



Source: U.S. Census Bureau ACS 1-Year Summary Data, 2013

Table 4: Comparison of International Migration and Foreign-Born Population Growth 2010-2013

Average Annual International Migration		Numerical Change Foreign-Born	
State	Migration	State	Foreign-Born
Illinois	67,106	New Jersey	81,192
New York	151,412	New York	85,699
Florida	164,710	Florida	140,019
Texas	182,593	California	160,771
California	268,868	Texas	227,240

Source: U.S. Census Bureau ACS 1-Year Summary Data, 2010-2013

which received an annual average of 268,868 international in-migrants during the 2010-2013 time period.

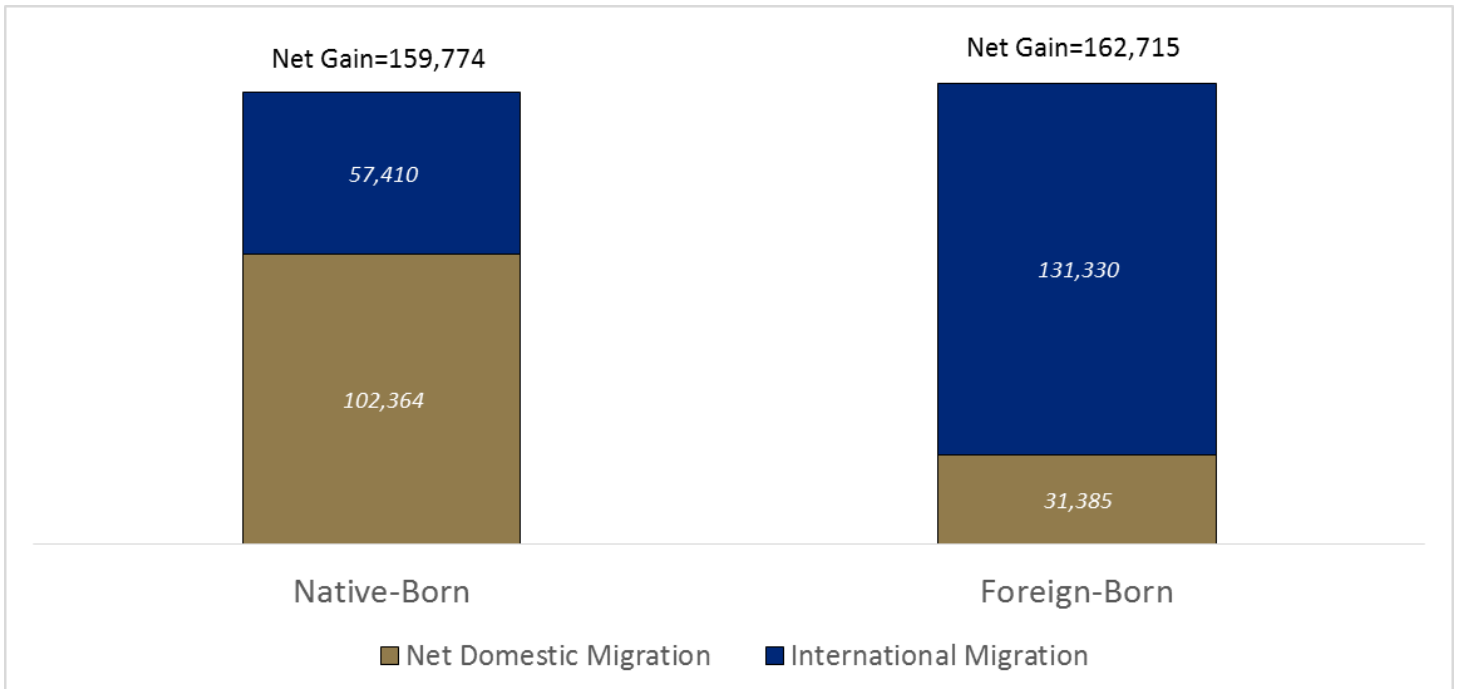
WHILE CALIFORNIA CONSISTENTLY RECEIVES THE LARGEST NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS, TEXAS LEADS THE NATION IN THE GROWTH OF THE FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION.

Even though California is the leading destination for international migrants, recent data indicate that Texas leads the nation in the growth of the foreign-born population. Between 2010 and 2013, Texas added 227,240 foreign-born persons (the right panel in Table 4). California was second to Texas, adding 160,771 foreign-born persons during the same time period.

Thus, while California consistently receives the largest number of international migrants, Texas leads the nation in the growth of the foreign-born population. The explanation for this apparent paradox is the domestic migration of the foreign-born population to Texas.

Earlier, we saw that California is a major source of foreign-born domestic migrants to Texas. In 2013, around one-in-five foreign-born domestic migrants to Texas moved from California. The data suggest that California is not only a gateway for international migrants but also a 'staging area' for their subsequent relocation. It appears that many of the international migrants who initially settle in California subsequently relocate in Texas as domestic migrants.

Figure 12: Net Population Gain from Domestic and International Migration to Texas by Migrant Nativity, 2013³



Source: U.S. Census Bureau ACS 1-Year PUMS Data, 2013

When net migration is examined in Figure 12, the importance of foreign-born migration to the recent growth of the Texas population is immediately apparent. Using net migration, Figure 12 shows that slightly more than half of Texas' 2013 growth from migration can be attributed to foreign-born persons moving to Texas.

For contemporary Texas, about half of its population growth is from natural increase (i.e., the excess of births over deaths) while the other half is from net migration. Figure 12 shows about half of this net migration was by the foreign-born. Consequently, this means that about one of every four new Texans in 2013 was born abroad.

The migration of foreign-born persons to Texas is not only adding to the size of the state's population but also leading to greater diversity in the state's population composition. Recent migrants to Texas represent an increasing variety of countries, yielding greater racial/ethnic heterogeneity in the state's population (White et al 2015).

Summary and Conclusions

In recent decades, the international and domestic migration of foreign-born persons have made Texas more international than at any time since its statehood in 1845. In 2013, about one of every four new Texans was born abroad. These foreign-born Texans came to the state from other countries as well as other states. International migration accounts for the majority of these foreign-born Texans. Nonetheless, between 2005 and 2013, Texas added a little over 1.1 million persons through net domestic migration and 254,181, or 22.5 percent, of these domestic migrants were foreign-born.

For both international and domestic migration, persons from Latin America and Asia dominate the migration of the foreign-born to Texas. Historically, people of Latin-American origin have comprised the vast majority of Texas' foreign-born population. Recently, however, this trend has moderated as the migration of Latin-American origin persons to Texas has declined while that for Asian origin persons has increased. Between 2005 and 2013, Latin-American origin migration to Texas declined by almost 25 percent while the migration of

Asian origin persons to the state doubled. With this shift in the traditional migration patterns of the foreign-born, Texas now has an unprecedented number of Asian origin residents.

The data show selectivity in both the origins and destinations of foreign-born migrants to Texas. For example, in 2013, one of every five foreign-born domestic migrants to Texas originated in California. As for destinations, in 2013, the majority of the state's foreign-born in-migrants (52.4 percent) settled in just four counties: Bexar, Dallas, Harris, and Tarrant.

Whether these recent patterns will sustain into the future is impossible to know. But, should there be continued growth in the state's foreign-born population, Texas can expect an increasingly diverse and more international population in its future. The continuing growth of the foreign-born population could lead to a future Texas that is different in several important ways:

- First, a continuing shift toward more Asian origin migrants which would make the state's population more racially and culturally diverse.
- Second, while the state as a whole will become more international, the foreign-born will not be distributed evenly across Texas' geography. Because of geographic selectivity, the population of cities such as Houston and Dallas will become more similar to the traditional foreign-born gateways of New York, Miami, and Los Angeles.
- Lastly, the continued domestic migration of the foreign-born to the state would mean that even in the absence of international migration to Texas the state's foreign-born population would continue to grow.

This report has examined the sources of growth for the foreign-born population in Texas. The focus has been on domestic and international migration because these are the only processes by which the foreign-born population of the state can grow. By definition, these migrants either lived abroad or in another U.S. state one year ago. As such, the report described only the newly arrived foreign-born Texans. The majority of the state's foreign-born residents have been in Texas for more than a year. Future reports will examine the entire

foreign-born population of Texas. Topics to be covered include:

- ◇ Education and Labor Force Characteristics;
- ◇ Income Levels, Poverty, and Income Distribution;
- ◇ Family, Household, and Fertility Patterns;
- ◇ Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity;
- ◇ Housing and Suburbanization Patterns; and,
- ◇ Language Acquisition and Citizenship Patterns.

Notes

¹ Please be aware that the U.S. Census Bureau has several programs that estimate migration. These include the American Community Survey (ACS), the Current Population Survey (CPS), Population Estimate (Components of Population Change), and the Survey of Income and Program Participation. Each of these estimation programs uses specific data sources, time frames, and sampling techniques. For example migration estimates in the ACS are based on the respondents' answer to where they lived one year ago. By contrast, migration in the Population Estimates is based on a wide range of administrative data including IRS filings, Medicare enrollment, Social Security information, and Defense Manpower data. Consequently, the estimates of migration by the different Census programs are not equivalent. As such, data users should not compare estimates from one Census source to another without a thorough understanding of their differing methodologies.

² The U.S. Census (2014) uses the following countries to designate the world area of birth for Asia and Latin America:

- Asia: Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Burma (Myanmar), Cambodia, China, Cyprus, East Timor, Georgia, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Lebanon, Macau, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, North Korea, Oman, Pakistan, Paracel Islands, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Korea, Spratly Islands, Sri Lanka, Syria, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, and Yemen.

- Latin America: Anguilla, Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Bonaire, Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Curacao, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Falkland Islands, French Guiana, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Martinique, Mexico, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saba, Sint Eustatius, Sint Maarten, St. Barthelemy, St. Kitts -Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad & Tobago, Turks & Caicos Islands, Uruguay, Venezuela, and West Indies

³ Please note that international migrants are persons who were living abroad one year ago. The Census Bureau includes the following as native-born migrants who were living abroad one year ago: persons from Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, and other outlying parts of the United States who are U.S. citizens at birth; overseas military personnel and their dependents who are returning to the U.S.; and, any other U.S. citizens who return from abroad (Faber 2000).

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