

Immigrant Stock's Share of U.S. Population Growth 1970-2004

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Immigrant Stock's Share of U.S. Population Growth 1970-2004

Introduction

The United States is on the verge of surpassing 300 million in population, and all projections indicate that the country is headed toward a population of at least half a billion people by mid-century. These are not abstract numbers. They will have a profound effect on every aspect of life in America, and on the rest of the world.

Issues of the environment and resource consumption are inextricably linked to the size of the U.S. population. The United States already consumes a far disproportionate share of many non-renewable resources, particularly energy resources. Conversely, this country is also responsible for far more than its share of the emission of greenhouse gases and the erosion of the ozone layer.

At home, our natural habitats and open lands are being lost to urban sprawl at an alarming rate. Under the pressure of a rapidly growing population, agricultural lands — that provide not only for our own needs, but feed millions of people around the world — are another casualty of current demographic trends. Increased environmental degradation, over-consumption and congestion — the inevitable by products of rapid population — add up to a declining quality of life for Americans of today and for future generations.

Ironically, the damage we are causing as a result of rapid population growth is self-inflicted. America's race to emulate countries like India and China is primarily the consequence of one policy: immigration. Over the past 35 years, an increasing share of U.S. population growth is attributable to an unprecedented influx of immigration. Over the coming 35 years, that policy — unless it is changed — plus the legacy of immigration since 1970, will account for nearly all the population increase that this country will experience.

As this study will demonstrate, changes made to our policies in the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965 have created a small, but heavily vested constituency that is driving the immigration level — and population — inexorably higher. The 1965 act concentrated the economic and political benefits of large-scale immigration in the hands of a relatively small array of interest groups, and set this country on the course of massive population increases at a time when most of the rest of the developed world was achieving population stability.

But for our current immigration policies, America, too, would have achieved a stable population size, allowing this country to address many of the social, economic and environmental issues that confront us. We cannot undo the past 35 years, but as this study suggests, we can reach rational decisions about where this nation is headed in the next 35 years and beyond. It all hinges on our willingness to address our immigration policies, or whether we choose to allow those policies to dictate the future to us.

Executive Summary

- The large and rapidly growing immigration stock in the United States (immigrants plus their children) may be attributed to the immigrant-friendly policies that the government has adopted since 1965, to the failure to effectively deal with a surging population of illegal residents, and also to the higher fertility level of foreign-born women compared to native-born women.
- Between 1970 and 2004, more than half of the post-1970 increase in the U.S. population is attributable to the increase in the immigrant stock.
- Throughout the 1970 to 2004 period, both the number and the share of U.S. population change attributable to post-1970 immigration has increased each decade. For the 2000 to 2004 period, the increase in the immigrant stock accounted for about 62 percent of the overall U.S. population growth.
- The estimated increase in the U.S. population since 2000, if continued for the remainder of this decade, will result in a population increase of more than 30 million people, about 19 million of whom will result from the increase in the foreign stock.
- Much of the increase in the foreign-stock population is concentrated in the South, West, East and Northeast of the United States.
- In several states, i.e., Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island, the share of increase attributable to post-1970 immigration is more than 100 percent, because the native-born population decreased at the same time that the immigrant stock was rising.
- When the focus is confined to just the past 14 years, California is added to the list of states where post-1970 immigration has been more than 100 percent of the overall population increase.
- In an additional four states (Hawaii, Iowa, Michigan and Ohio), the increase in the post-1970 immigrant stock population over the past 34 years accounted for more than half of the state's population increase. North Dakota is in this category too, except that the state's population has decreased slightly over this period, rather than increased.
- During this 34-year period, an astounding 34.2 million people have been added to the population in just eight states, all of which added more than one million persons, as a result of post-1970 immigration. More than one-third of that increase was in California. The other states were also traditional "high impact" states such as Texas, Florida, New York, New Jersey and Illinois. But, also included were Massachusetts, and Arizona.
- Further demonstrating how the current wave of immigration has spilled out over the country, eight other states had population increases of more than half a million people over this period

from post-1970 immigration. They are Colorado, Georgia, Maryland, Michigan, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Washington.

- While the non-Hispanic white foreign-stock population has been growing at a very slow and steady rate, the Mexican, the other Hispanic, and the Asian populations have been increasing at an astounding rate over the last three decades. This is due to the change in the pattern of immigration and to the birth rates to those immigrants.

Overpopulation is a crucial problem for society because it creates overcrowding in schools, highways, and community facilities. It depletes natural resources and also requires the diversion of large amounts of federal and local funds from other pressing needs. Although a non-partisan national commission recommended policy changes to lessen this rapid population increase¹, and some policymakers have supported efforts to slow the immigration process, little has been achieved.

The findings of this study indicate that more must be done in terms of immigration policy changes and, to curtail illegal immigration, the government must provide additional efforts and resources. Until policymakers tackle serious immigration reform in order to stabilize the nation's population and provide for a better future for the next generation, they should temporarily halt all but core immigration programs and forswear any further amnesty for illegal aliens.

Immigrant Stock and Population Growth

There is little, if any, doubt that the population of the United States has been increasing at an alarming rate in a very short amount of time. Between the 1990 and 2000 Censuses, our population grew by 32.5 million residents. That is more than the entire population of Canada. The population has already expanded by more than another 12 million just since 2000. Overpopulation has become a serious concern because it affects our society as a whole. However, it is an issue that policymakers do not discuss, and it is one on which the American general public is not well informed, even though they are seeing the impact of this rapid change around them every day.

Between the 1990 and 2000 Censuses, our population grew by 32.5 million residents. That is more than the entire population of Canada.

Having a large population not only depletes the natural resources but it also degrades living conditions. Problems such as urban sprawl, traffic congestion, overcrowded schools, over-consumption and pollution can be attributed to having an excessive amount of people living in an area. In order to cope with the problems of the growing community, changes have to be made and taxes have to be allocated which could be used otherwise to improve social services such as the education or health systems.

Even though there are several factors that contribute to the fast growing population, the most significant cause of the rapid increase is the inflow of immigrants, both legal and illegal. The immigrant (or foreign-born²) population has grown much more rapidly over the past three decades than the native-born population — increasing by more than 11.3 million between the 1990 and 2000 Censuses — and most of these foreigners, even temporary workers or undocu-

mented immigrants, end up settling and starting a family in the United States, hence further adding to the population explosion.

This large inflow of immigrants was triggered by the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965. The act eliminated the immigration quotas based on a person's ancestry and nativity and established an unrestricted category for the immigration of immediate relatives of U.S. citizens. Although the act still maintained a limit on the number of immigrants that could enter the nation per country and set a regional limit for all but the Western Hemisphere, the uncapped "immediate relative" provisions opened the door for expanding admissions. Although the effect of the act was gradual in the beginning, immigration entries began a period of rapid expansion. Raised numerical immigration ceilings in 1990 further increased the momentum of this rapid expansion of immigration.³

The Scope of the Focus on the Immigrant Stock

Earlier studies that look at the direct and indirect impact of immigration on population growth take into consideration net immigration as well as fertility and mortality patterns. For example, following a study done by Campbell Gibson from the Census Bureau, Dr. Lee Bouvier did a study that compared population growth with and without immigration under the birth and death rate patterns to distinguish the impact that immigration has on the population.⁴ He used published data and projections from the Census Bureau for two time periods, 1950 to 2000 and 2000 to 2050. He found that during the 1950 to 2000 period, "over one-third of our population growth will come from net immigration; between 2000-2050, we anticipate, very conservatively, that close to two-thirds of our population growth will be attributable to immigration (direct and indirect) even if immigration levels are limited to 800,000 per year."⁵

Our report's particular focus is on the amount of population growth that is attributable to immigration since 1970. It calculates the amount and change in the number of foreign-stock residents, i.e., immigrants and their children born after their arrival here, for the United States as a whole, and for each of the 50 states since the onset of increased immigration resulting from the 1965 Immigration Act. We take the research further in looking at the current population trend at both the national and state levels since 1970 with a focus on the impact overpopulation (as a result of immigration) has on society.

Parameters of the Study

The purpose of this study is to determine how much post-1970 immigration and the indirect population effect of immigration, unleashed by the Immigration and Nationality Act in 1965, contributes to the current population growth of the United States. Census Bureau data for the foreign born and foreign offspring are used beginning with the 1970 Census to compute the changes in the post-1970 foreign stock. Thus, the scope of this study is from 1970 to 2004.⁶

In order to examine the effects and trends for the population change that is attributable to immigration, it is useful to also explore the foreign-stock population growth for each state. Calculations of the foreign born and estimated foreign-born offspring for each of the 50 states are

presented in Appendix A to demonstrate how the foreign-stock increase has contributed to the population change in each state.

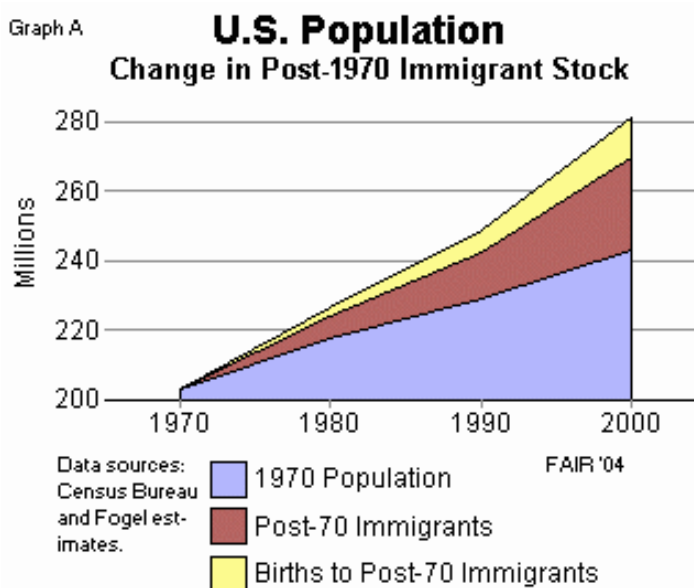
Data used in the research to calculate changes in the foreign stock were generally decennial Census data, Census Bureau estimates and other official data sources. These data, however, are not always consistent, and in some instances new data estimates were made to reconcile these differences.⁷ For a detailed listing of data sources, see Appendix D.

Overview of the Findings

Over the past 34 years, there has been a dramatic increase in the foreign stock population. The estimates calculated in this study reveal the change in the post-1970 foreign stock by decades (1970 to 1980, 1980 to 1990, and 1990 to 2000). An estimate is also made for the 2000 to 2004 period to bring the analysis up to the present time.

Over this third of a century, the increase in the post-1970 immigrant stock accounted for more than half (50.7%) of the total population increase,⁸ and the share of population increase attributable to the growth in the immigrant stock has been increasing with each decade.

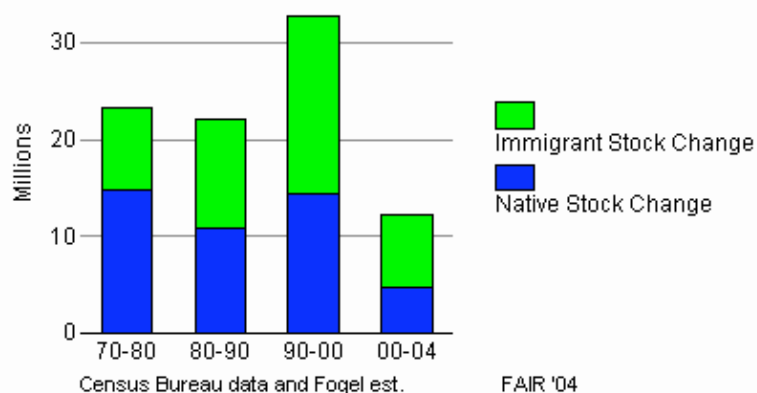
Graph A illustrates the total population from the four censuses. It shows how the population is rapidly growing and the parts of that growth due to immigrants and their children. The graph shows how the native-born population and pre-1970 immigration accounts for a diminishing share of population change



while the change in the post-1970 immigrant stock accounts for a growing share.

Graph B

Immigrant Stock Share of U.S. Population Change 1970-2004



This trend may be seen more clearly in Graph B which shows just the total population increments for each decade between 1970 and 2000 and between 2000-2004 that are attributable to change in the post-1970 foreign stock. Note that the population increase shown in the last bar, i.e., since 2000, has occurred in only

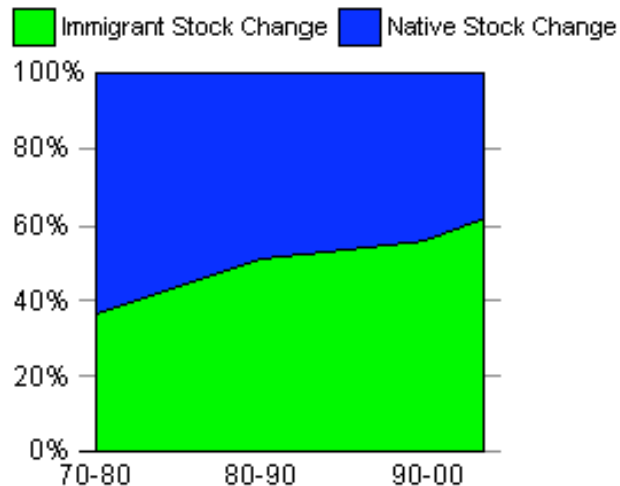
two-fifths of the decade. If the same rate of increase continues for the remainder of the decade, the total population increase will again be more than 30 million people, with the increase in the immigrant stock accounting for about 19 million of that total.

Between 1970 and 1980, 36.9 percent of the population increase was attributable to post-1970 immigrant stock; between 1980 and 1990, the share was 51 percent; and 56.1 percent of the population increase between 1990 and 2000 was due to the increase in the immigrant stock. Since 2000, the increase in the foreign stock has accounted for 61.9 percent of the overall population growth.

Graph C displays the amount of change in the post-1970 immigrant stock and the native stock as a percentage of the overall population change. It shows that the share of overall change due to the increase in the post-70 foreign stock continues to rise.

Graph C

Percent of Population Change from Native and Immigrant Stock 1970-2004



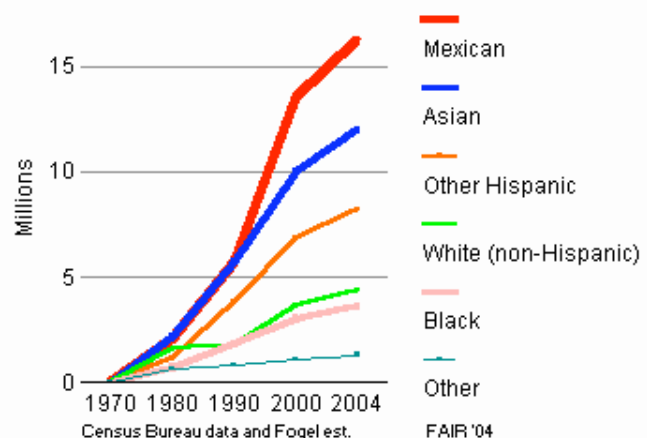
Ethnic Components of Change

The data show that since 1970 the non-Hispanic white population has been growing at a very slow pace while the Mexican, other Hispanic, and Asian populations have been growing at a much faster rate. This increase of Hispanic and Asian populations parallels the rapid increase in immigrants from Spanish-speaking countries — Mexico in particular — and Asia. But, the disproportionate share of Hispanics and Asians in the current flow of legal and illegal immigrants into the country is only part of the explanation for the rapid growth of those ethnic groups. The other reason is the generally higher fertility rates among these populations, which is described below.

Graph D illustrates the post-1970 change in the foreign stock for each ethnic/racial category for the 34-year period. Note that increases to the Mexican, Asian and other Hispanic immigrant-stock have dominated the post-1970 change. Meanwhile, additions to the non-Hispanic white population and the black population have been much more moderate.

Graph D

Post-1970 Ethnic Share Change



The post-1970 rate of increase for the Hispanic and Asian populations is even more dramatic when compared to non-

Hispanic whites given that they are much smaller populations than the non-Hispanic whites. Table A reflects the same ethnic population increases between 1970-2000 — as shown on Graph D — as a percentage of the population in 1970.

Table A. Rates of Population Change: 1970-2004 by Ethnicity

Ethnic Group	Population 1970 (thousands)	Post-1970 Change	% Change
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,538.7	11,994.6	779.5%
Mexican	4,532.4	16,208.6	357.6%
Other Hispanic	5,056.8	8,224.3	162.6%
Black	22,580.3	3,710.1	16.4%
White (non-Hispanic)	169,023.1	4,399.3	2.6%

This comparison of the shares of post-1970 ethnic change shows the extent to which the fastest growing segment of the population has been Asian, but the largest increase has been in the Mexican/Hispanic population.

There is no doubt that the foreign-born population has been increasing at a tremendous rate, especially during the last third of a century. The percent of foreign-born residents in the population since 1970 has more than doubled — from 4.7 percent in 1970 to 11.9 percent in 2000.

As demonstrated in Table B, non-Hispanic whites, who made up nearly three-quarters of the foreign-born population in 1970 and more than seven-eighths in 1960, are now down to about one-fifth of the immigrant population. On the other hand, the Hispanic proportion of the foreign-born population has increased at a tremendous rate. It rose to more than 45 percent of the total foreign-born population in the 2000 Census. The growth rate among the Asian share of the foreign-born population has also been phenomenal, i.e., from about one-twentieth in 1970 to nearly one-quarter in 2000.

Table B. Changing Ethnic/Racial Composition of the Foreign-Born Population 1960-2000

	Total Foreign Born	White, not Hispanic	Foreign-Born Share	Mexico	Foreign-Born Share	Other Hispanic	Foreign-Born Share	Black	Foreign-Born Share	Asian and Pacific Islander	Foreign-Born Share
1960	9,738,143	8,420,763	86.5%	575,902	5.9%	332,407	3.4%	125,322	1.3%	283,749	2.9%
1970	9,619,302	7,056,104	73.4%	759,711	7.9%	1,042,621	10.8%	253,458	2.6%	544,437	5.7%
1980	14,079,906	6,954,062	49.4%	2,199,221	15.6%	1,973,630	14.0%	815,720	5.8%	2,182,639	15.5%
1990	19,767,316	6,167,343	31.2%	4,298,014	21.7%	3,543,636	17.9%	1,455,294	7.4%	4,558,744	23.1%
2000	31,107,889	6,840,532	22.0%	9,177,487	29.5%	4,980,330	16.0%	2,099,865	6.8%	7,087,679	22.8%

The surge in the immigrant population and its preponderant composition by Hispanics and Asians also has resulted in significant change in the ethnic composition of the United States. The following table (Table C) shows the changing ethnic composition of the United States population since 1960. All the data presented are from the Census Bureau. The striking decrease over the last three decades of non-Hispanic whites (83 percent to 69 percent) is explained by the

increase of the Hispanic population and the explosion in the Asian population. Also note how Mexicans increasingly dominate the Hispanic population.

Table C: Changing Ethnic/Racial Composition of the U.S. Population 1960–2000

	Total Population	White	%	Black	%	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	%	Asian and Pacific Islander	%
1960	179,323,175	158,831,732	88.57	18,871,831	10.52	551,669	0.31	980,337	0.55
1970	203,211,926	177,748,975	87.47	22,580,289	11.11	827,255	0.41	1,538,721	0.76
1980	226,545,805	188,371,622	83.15	26,495,025	11.70	1,420,400	0.63	3,500,439	1.55
1990	248,709,873	199,686,070	80.29	29,986,060	12.06	1,959,234	0.79	7,273,662	2.92
2000	281,421,906	211,353,725	75.10	34,361,740	12.21	2,447,989	0.87	11,569,280	4.11

	Mexican	%	Other Hispanic	%	Other race	%	Hispanic origin (of any race)	%	White, not of Hispanic origin	%
1960					87,606		(NA)		(NA)	
1970	4,532,435	2.23	5,056,781	2.49	516,686	0.25	9,589,216	4.72	169,023,068	83.18
1980	8,740,439	3.86	6,296,351	2.78	6,758,319	2.98	15,036,790	6.64	180,256,366	79.57
1990	13,495,938	5.43	8,858,121	3.56	9,804,847	3.94	22,354,059	8.99	188,128,296	75.64
2000	20,640,711	7.33	14,597,770	5.19	15,436,924	5.49	35,238,481	12.52	194,514,140	69.12

The Role of Larger Immigrant Families

Historically speaking, it was during the 1970s when the effects of the 1965 immigration act began to increasingly change the demography of the United States. Many immigrants took advantage of the new immigration system to bring relatives to the United States, thus adding to the total U.S. population. The number of foreign-born immigrants during the late 1970s and 1980s almost doubled the number of foreign born of previous years. Although the American fertility level is estimated to have fallen to slightly below replacement level — which is a prerequisite for population stability — during this period of time (i.e., in 1972), the increasing influx of immigrants, along with a higher fertility level and lower death rates among the younger foreign-born population, negated what otherwise would have been a slowing of growth in the national population.

The trend of rapidly increasing immigration and of births to those immigrants intensified in the 1980s. Data from a 1995 Census Bureau report indicates that foreign-born women had fertility rates one-third higher than that of native-born women of childbearing age.⁹

Other Influences

During the 1980s and 1990s, Congress rewarded many illegal immigrants with permanent residence and increased ceilings that invited more immigration, and set up a program that welcomed agricultural workers.¹⁰ Amnesty provisions for nearly three million illegal immigrants in 1986 and for other later arriving groups in the 1990s have apparently led many others to con-

clude that they can enter our country and/or stay illegally with impunity, as the number of illegal residents is now an estimated 10-12 million persons.

The State Impact of Immigrant Stock Change

This immigrant stock population increase is distributed unevenly among the states. In several states, the share of increase attributable to immigration is more than 100 percent. This means that the population of the state would have decreased if it were not for the influx of immigrants and their offspring.

Table D below shows the top ten states whose population change between 1970 and 2004 was most affected by change in the post-1970 immigrant stock. New York's changes show the greatest effect of the immigration growth. Nonetheless, it is important to note that states that were not known to be "high impact" states (i.e. California, New York, Texas, New Jersey and Florida), such as Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Hawaii and Iowa, have also experienced an astonishing population change attributable to the increase in the immigrant stock.

Table D: Top 10 States with highest percentage of post-1970 immigrant stock change compared to overall population change (1970-2004)

1. New York	541.2%
2. New Jersey	134.8%
3. Massachusetts	134.6%
4. Illinois	134.0%
5. Rhode Island	117.9%
6. Pennsylvania	110.4%
7. Connecticut	102.2%
8. Iowa	99.3%
9. North Dakota	94.6%
10. California	86.2%

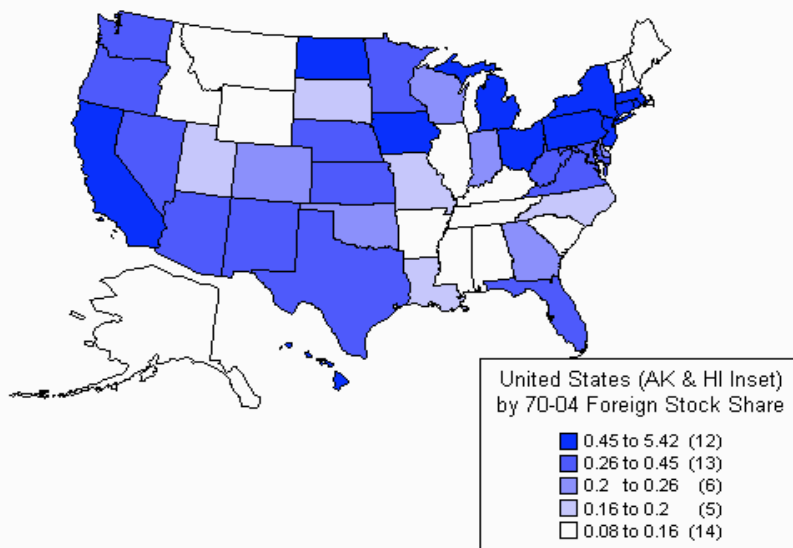
During the 1970-2004 period, the United States experienced a huge population increase of more than 60 million people — 45 million people since 1990. Table E shows the top ten states that had the largest amount of post-1970 immigrant-stock-caused population increase between 1970 and 2004. These ten states account for nearly 34 million additional people, which is more than half (56%) of the overall population increase of the country over that 34-year period.

Table E. Top 10 States with the largest post-1970 immigrant stock increase (1970-2004)

1. California	13,805,500
2. New York	5,461,000
3. Texas	4,776,500
4. Florida	3,895,000
5. Illinois	2,152,100
6. New Jersey	2,066,600
7. Arizona	1,030,200
8. Massachusetts	1,017,200
9. Georgia	859,100
10. Washington	845,400

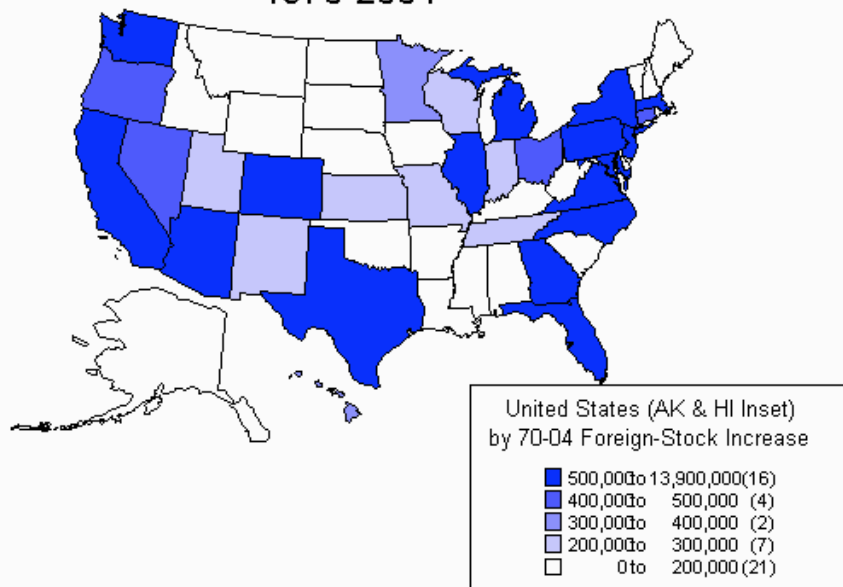
The map to the right (Map A) displays the distribution of post-1970 immigrant stock shares of the population for the 1990 and 2004 period. Much of the concentration is in the Northeast and Southwest, but the growing concentration of immigrant stock has spread as well into Central states, such as North Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa. Traditional immigrant settlement states (New York, California, New Jersey, Illinois) are among these states, but not exclusively.

Map A
Immigrant Stock Share of U.S. Population Change
1970-2000



As Map B below illustrates, the greatest numbers of the immigrant stock added to the population since 1970 are located in coastal and border areas, with the exception of Colorado and Nevada. The heaviest concentrations are situated in the traditional immigrant receiving states of California, Texas, Florida, New Jersey and New York, but several other states, such as Arizona, Georgia and Washington also have fast growing immigrant and foreign-stock populations.

Map B
Distribution of Immigrant Stock Change
1970-2004



those states (Illinois, Louisiana, Michigan, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania) had the post-1970 immigrant stock change during that decade account for more than one hundred percent of the population change, because the native stock was declining in those states.

While three of the traditional immigrant-settlement states were included among those seven, only California was among the remaining seven states with increases greater than 50 percent of their overall increase, and neither Texas nor Florida was among these states. The other states where the immigrant stock growth accounted for most of the increase in population were Massachusetts (97.6%), Rhode Island (73.4%), California (68.9%), Connecticut (65%), Kentucky (60.5%), Hawaii (59.5%), and Indiana (58.6%).

These data indicate a high level of immigration during that period of time as well as the influence of the higher fertility rate among foreign-born women. Another factor that could have contributed to the accelerating foreign-stock population could have been the amnesty granted to many illegal immigrants in 1986, thus offering an encouragement for more foreigners to sneak into the country and add to the population growth. A further effect of the amnesty was to promote the immigration, often outside of legal ceilings, of spouses and children of the newly amnestied illegal immigrants.

Also important to note is where the influx of immigrants is concentrating in the United States. Even though states like California, New York, Florida and Texas have the highest concentrations of immigrant populations, several other states have acquired a large immigrant population over the past three decades. States like Arizona, Colorado, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nevada, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Washington, although not known as “high immigration impact” states, have received a rapid expansion in their population due to increasing number of foreign born and their offspring.

The Impacts of Immigration-Induced Rapid Population Growth

Immigration-fueled population growth accelerates the depletion of non-renewable resources, and contributed to increased living costs and degradation of the natural environment. In addition, increasing amounts of state and federal funds are being spent in support of the fast-growing immigrant population, e.g., school systems (such as programs for children who do not speak English), urban development, healthcare, and detention centers.¹¹ Also, as recently noted by economic commentator, Robert J. Samuelson, “...the increase in poverty in recent decades stems mainly from immigration. Until our leaders acknowledge the connection between immigration and poverty, we’ll be hamstrung in dealing with either.”¹²

Fiscal resources are also being expended for expansion of the infrastructure and quality of life programs. Congestion and environmental effects due to the increase in population create the demand for additional public spending. Maintaining public safety and the quality of life require large increases in expenditures. Public utilities and transportation facilities are also severely impacted. The construction of new buildings and residences to expand the urban areas directly degrades the already depleting natural environment and resources. Moreover, the need for social services, such as welfare, medical assistance and housing, also adds to state expenditures. For example, a recent study found that more than 1.3 billion dollars are spent per year on the education, healthcare and incarceration for illegal immigrants in Arizona.¹³

The increase in population accounts for at least half of the urban sprawl of large metropolitan areas, and in many of those metro areas the increase in the immigrant stock accounts for all of the population increase and all of the sprawl.¹⁴

As more and more jobs are outsourced abroad and foreign labor is imported, competition for U.S. jobs increases, especially for jobs that employ low-skilled workers. The current unemployment rate among workers without a high school diploma is more than eight percent.¹⁵ Thus, discrimination may occur between natives and immigrants, as immigrants generally are willing to work for lower wages and fewer benefits.

There is no doubt that today's population far exceeds the projected figures for our population that were developed during the 1970s when Americans began to have families at replacement size.¹⁶ The data presented in this study clearly indicate that the change in the immigrant flow explains much of this phenomenon. The adoption of the 1965 Immigration and Nationality Act was the fundamental change in immigration policy that triggered the current immigration-fueled population trend. Since then, the flow of immigrants and their offspring has accelerated each decade, causing our population in 2004 to grow over the past third of a century by more than 90.4 million people — nearly as many residents as all of Northern Europe combined.

Conclusions

This study establishes the magnitude of the role that the increase in the immigrant stock plays in causing the U.S. population to increase. The rate of increase in the U.S. population is exceptionally high compared to other developed countries, and that is largely the product of immigration.

Although the study does not attempt to differentiate between legal and illegal immigrants, there can be no doubt that the growth of illegal alien population by about half a million persons each year is a major component of the increase. It also is clear that any major reduction in the effect of immigration on population growth will need to deal with illegal immigration as well as the level of legal immigration.

It is beyond the scope of this study to prescribe reforms that would reduce legal and illegal immigration and, thereby, moderate the growth of the immigrant stock. Suffice it to note, however, that an agenda of such reforms exist and that many of them have been legislatively proposed in Congress, without sufficient support for adoption so far. Similarly, reform of legal immigration has also been studied, and recommendations have been laid before policymakers. Noteworthy in that regard was the study by the U.S. Commission on Immigration Reform, also known as the Jordan Commission.¹⁷

The most important point to keep in mind when contemplating the effects of mass immigration is that immigration is discretionary. It is not an immutable force that simply must be accommodated. The fiscal and societal costs of overcrowded schools, highways, medical urgent care centers and detention centers, for example, can be abated by reducing the intake of immigrants. The United States has in the past adopted policies that abated mass immigration and it can do so again.

Policymakers should seriously study whether it is in the national interest to dedicate increasing resources (in fiscal and material terms) to cope with such a fast growing population over the long term or, alternatively, to adopt policies designed to rein in that rapid population growth.

In order to rein in this rampant population increase and create a better demographic future for future generations, policy makers must reform and support firmly enforced immigration policies that are sustainable over the long term. The United States has never had policies that accommodated all foreigners who wanted to settle in our country, and, when the level of immigration has grown to immoderate size in the past, we have adopted policies to cut back immigration to moderate levels, as was last done in the 1920s. The nation's policymakers once again, beginning in 1965, have let immigration grow to an immoderate level, and the time to remedy our current immigration policies in order to end our rapid population growth is already overdue.

Endnotes

- ¹ The U.S. Commission on Immigration Reform, *U.S. Immigration Policy: Restoring Credibility*, 1994 (see <http://www.utexas.edu/lbj/uscir/exesum94.html>). The Commission, chaired by former Congresswoman Barbara Jordan, recommended in 1996 a change in legal immigration policy that would reduce the intake to about 550,000 per year – about half of the current level of immigrant admissions. It also recommended steps toward stopping illegal immigration.
- ² The terms immigrant population and foreign-born population are largely synonymous, and they are used interchangeably in this report.
- ³ The 1990 Immigration Act increased the level of legal immigration by roughly 40 percent, and, among other changes, added a “visa lottery.”
- ⁴ Lee Bouvier. “The Impact of Immigration on United States’ Population Size: 1950-2050.” NPG Forum Series. November 1998. The data in this study were shared with Dr. Bouvier, but not reviewed in detail by him, and similarly discussed with demographers at the Census Bureau and the Center for Immigration Studies.
- ⁵ *Ibid*
- ⁶ The 1970 Census was chosen as the starting point for the study because the rapid increase in immigration did not start immediately in 1965, when the act was adopted, but in the later 1960s and early 1970s. Beginning with data analysis from the 1970 Census also avoids using estimates for the mid-decade (i.e., 1965), which are not as accurate as the decennial census data. Moreover, by using data beginning in 1970, it can be assumed that the impact on population growth from the third generation – the grandchildren of immigrants – will be minimal. We are more comfortable estimating the post-2000 change in the foreign stock than we would have been estimating a starting point for the study in 1965, because the demographic sampling tools, including the Current Population Survey and the American Community Survey, provide much better data upon which to base estimates than were available thirty years ago.
- ⁷ The extensive calculations upon which this study relies for estimates of immigrant stock change since 1970 for the nation and the states and for different ethnic groups were done by Stan Fogel, an independent researcher whose background is in economic analysis.

- ⁸ The population increment between 1970 and 2004 is 90,433,704 and the accumulated post-1970 foreign stock adds up to 45,857,158 persons.
- ⁹ Ed Lytwak. "A Tale of Two Futures: Changing Shares of U.S. Population Growth," March 1999. NPG Forum Series.
- ¹⁰ The Immigration Act of 1990 increased immigration ceilings for both family-sponsored and employer-sponsored immigration and for admission of asylum seekers.
- ¹¹ See "Breaking the Piggy Bank," FAIR.
- ¹² Samuelson, Robert J., "The Changing Face of Poverty, The Washington Post, October 13, 2004.
- ¹³ Jack Martin. "The Cost of Illegal Immigration to Arizonans," Federation for American Immigration Reform. June 2004. See <http://www.fairus.org/ImmigrationIssueCenters/ImmigrationIssueCenters.cfm?ID=2440&c=13>
- ¹⁴ Kolankiewicz, Leon, and Beck, "Weighing Sprawl Factors in Large U.S. Cities," NumbersUSA, March 2001.
- ¹⁵ "Skilled Labor in High Demand," Washington Post, August 25, 2004 (p.B1)
- ¹⁶ "Our Lost Future" Numbers USA. See <http://www.numbersusa.com/overpopulation/ourlostfuture.html>.
- ¹⁷ U.S. Commission on Immigration Reform, *op cit*.

Appendix A

Appendix A

Detailed Calculations by State: 1970-2004 Post-1970 Change in Immigrant Stock (Share of Total Population and Change by Race/Ethnicity)

	Total Population	Total Post-1970 Foreign Stock	% Change by Period	% Change 1970-04	White, not Hispanic	Mexican	Other Hispanic	Black	Asian	Other
U.S.										
1970	203,211,926									
1980	226,545,805	8,614,549	36.9%		1,610,349	2,105,405	1,196,689	791,717	2,267,044	643,345
1990	248,709,873	19,926,534	51.0%		1,838,476	5,700,216	3,866,493	1,869,415	5,786,066	865,868
2000	281,421,906	38,287,425	56.1%		3,687,870	13,525,719	6,848,792	3,093,964	10,028,185	1,102,895
2004	293,645,630	45,857,158	61.9%	50.7%	4,399,345	16,208,619	8,224,327	3,710,067	11,994,610	1,320,190
Ala.										
1970	3,444,165									
1980	3,893,888	22,490	5.0%		4,789	5,686	2,039	2,180	6,711	1,085
1990	4,040,587	42,172	13.4%		4,829	12,267	5,377	4,477	13,738	1,484
2000	4,447,100	102,922	14.9%		12,697	34,593	11,742	10,017	31,243	2,630
2004	4,522,608	123,239	26.9%	11.4%	15,150	41,450	14,103	12,015	37,372	3,149
Aka.										
1970	300,382									
1980	401,851	9,184	9.1%		2,135	658	601	299	5,325	166
1990	550,043	24,667	10.4%		3,096	2,032	2,322	881	15,636	700
2000	626,932	42,416	23.1%		5,841	4,107	4,360	1,413	25,521	1,174
2004	656,154	50,735	28.5%	14.3%	6,968	4,920	5,236	1,694	30,523	1,394
Ariz.										
1970	1,770,900									
1980	2,718,215	100,986	10.7%		13,152	62,450	8,788	1,629	11,312	3,655
1990	3,665,228	279,140	18.8%		18,189	184,101	29,842	4,577	31,679	10,752
2000	5,130,632	859,732	39.6%		59,105	642,068	36,089	12,673	89,181	20,616
2004	5,720,497	1,030,235	28.9%	26.1%	70,535	769,450	43,350	15,203	106,693	25,004
Ark.										
1970	1,923,295									
1980	2,286,435	13,549	3.7%		1,925	5,860	1,614	462	3,122	566
1990	2,350,725	23,969	16.2%		1,729	11,236	3,738	844	5,679	743
2000	2,673,400	93,603	21.6%		7,112	49,589	11,475	2,958	20,245	2,224
2004	2,745,160	112,164	25.9%	13.6%	8,488	59,427	13,783	3,549	24,220	2,697
Cal.										
1970	19,953,134									
1980	23,667,902	2,516,371	67.7%		255,099	1,007,735	261,024	37,080	798,091	157,342
1990	29,760,021	6,712,593	68.9%		345,788	2,927,370	913,285	102,450	2,194,468	229,232
2000	33,871,648	11,522,225	117.0%		635,187	5,771,803	1,212,781	160,416	3,493,584	248,454

Immigrant Stock's Share of U.S. Population Growth

2004	35,966,920	13,805,518	109.0%	86.2%	758,043	6,917,101	1,456,862	192,445	4,179,733	301,334
Col.										
1970	2,207,259									
1980	2,889,964	67,591	9.9%		12,546	31,037	5,410	1,863	13,190	3,545
1990	3,294,394	134,652	16.6%		13,300	70,424	14,409	4,021	28,342	4,156
2000	4,301,261	442,302	30.6%		46,498	264,487	26,434	11,998	85,943	6,942
2004	4,600,325	530,006	29.3%	22.1%	55,498	317,017	31,759	14,396	102,837	8,499
Conn.										
1970	3,031,709									
1980	3,107,576	138,252	182.2%		52,577	3,721	16,872	21,097	20,267	23,718
1990	3,287,116	255,016	65.0%		57,520	11,473	48,662	47,588	62,685	27,088
2000	3,405,565	407,797	129.0%		100,217	21,322	89,778	69,804	93,482	33,194
2004	3,508,157	487,098	77.3%	102.2%	119,445	25,513	107,669	83,608	111,679	39,184
Del.										
1970	548,104									
1980	594,338	10,766	23.3%		2,351	1,398	1,325	1,709	3,532	451
1990	666,168	22,036	15.7%		2,551	3,275	3,821	3,776	7,779	834
2000	783,600	52,598	26.0%		6,582	11,654	7,441	8,287	17,358	1,276
2004	829,037	62,979	22.8%	22.4%	7,854	13,963	8,937	9,940	20,762	1,523
Fla.										
1970	6,789,443									
1980	9,746,324	614,969	20.8%		113,967	48,355	240,692	125,408	55,270	31,277
1990	12,937,926	1,749,907	35.6%		154,497	140,479	883,929	346,610	173,485	50,907
2000	15,982,378	3,248,432	49.2%		287,907	280,656	1,780,332	549,541	279,766	70,230
2004	17,346,435	3,895,037	47.4%	36.9%	343,524	336,267	2,138,100	659,105	334,639	83,402
Ga.										
1970	4,589,575									
1980	5,463,105	60,590	6.9%		8,007	18,597	6,635	8,857	15,708	2,786
1990	6,478,216	179,258	11.7%		12,166	60,453	26,344	27,393	48,354	4,548
2000	8,186,453	716,878	31.5%		52,242	278,687	94,025	100,322	180,077	11,525
2004	8,825,425	859,114	22.3%	20.3%	62,351	334,009	112,956	120,361	215,459	13,978
Hawaii										
1970	768,561									
1980	964,691	126,544	64.5%		6,765	1,429	1,887	721	115,383	359
1990	1,108,229	211,969	59.5%		5,743	2,583	4,278	1,242	197,797	326
2000	1,211,537	269,099	55.3%		8,305	4,014	6,391	1,535	248,576	278
2004	1,274,553	322,055	84.0%	63.6%	9,913	4,811	7,679	1,841	297,472	339
Idaho										
1970	712,567									
1980	943,935	13,628	5.9%		2,735	6,804	1,005	132	1,678	1,274
1990	1,006,749	25,612	19.1%		2,826	15,124	2,587	279	3,525	1,271
2000	1,293,953	76,656	17.8%		9,027	51,903	3,394	759	9,752	1,821

Immigrant Stock's Share of U.S. Population Growth

2004	1,389,540	91,857	15.9%	13.6%	10,774	62,206	4,077	911	11,668	2,221
Ill.										
1970	11,113,976									
1980	11,426,518	474,902	151.9%		105,089	178,797	35,531	14,291	110,287	30,907
1990	11,430,602	892,442	10223.8%		108,208	394,851	93,047	30,021	230,664	35,651
2000	12,419,293	1,797,184	91.5%		233,422	913,929	120,292	55,146	430,670	43,725
2004	12,720,641	2,152,141	117.8%	134.0%	278,541	1,095,148	144,483	66,149	515,196	52,624
Ind.										
1970	5,193,669									
1980	5,490,224	58,019	19.6%		13,533	17,963	4,134	2,925	15,451	4,013
1990	5,544,159	89,645	58.6%		11,476	32,673	9,004	5,064	26,656	4,772
2000	6,080,485	217,476	23.8%		30,317	92,589	15,961	11,378	60,839	6,392
2004	6,234,373	260,349	27.9%	25.0%	36,173	110,932	19,168	13,646	72,770	7,660
Iowa										
1970	2,824,376									
1980	2,913,808	27,362	30.6%		5,975	7,184	2,043	1266	9,491	1,403
1990	2,776,755	42,043	-10.7%		4,937	12,700	4,373	2,131	15,929	1,973
2000	2,926,324	106,116	42.8%		13,607	37,544	9,121	4,998	37,952	2,894
2004	2,952,284	127,031	80.6%	99.3%	16,236	44,984	10,954	5,994	45,396	3,467
Kan.										
1970	2,246,578									
1980	2,363,679	32,003	27.3%		4,113	13,570	2,537	1074	8,784	1,925
1990	2,477,574	63,539	27.7%		4,238	29,952	6,609	2,254	18,354	2,132
2000	2,688,418	171,412	51.2%		12,266	93,065	10,828	5,563	46,048	3,642
2004	2,735,245	205,361	72.5%	42.0%	14,639	111,533	13,007	6,674	55,093	4,415
Ky.										
1970	3,218,706									
1980	3,660,777	19,324	4.4%		5,017	3,571	1,666	1352	6,463	1,255
1990	3,685,296	34,148	60.5%		4,837	7,378	4,249	2,661	12,696	2,327
2000	4,041,769	91,948	16.2%		14,386	23,515	11,272	6,716	32,537	3,522
2004	4,145,832	109,998	17.3%	11.9%	17,160	28,165	13,533	8,052	38,906	4,182
La.										
1970	3,641,306									
1980	4,205,900	49,394	8.7%		9,656	4,047	10,132	4,111	20,047	1,400
1990	4,219,973	87,588	271.4%		8,726	7,807	24,634	7,552	36,687	2,181
2000	4,468,976	137,155	19.9%		14,379	13,792	43,143	10,594	52,362	2,884
2004	4,516,476	164,288	57.1%	18.8%	17,158	16,527	51,817	12,707	62,637	3,443
Maine										
1970	992,048									
1980	1,124,660	21,039	15.9%		11,191	166	435	754	3,223	5,268
1990	1,227,928	28,275	7.0%		11,795	383	1,269	1,649	8,028	5,151
2000	1,274,923	37,115	18.8%		17,053	588	1,906	1,988	9,842	5,738

Immigrant Stock's Share of U.S. Population Growth

2004	1,316,562	44,169	16.9%	13.6%	20,304	703	2,283	2,378	11,745	6,758
Md.										
1970	3,922,399									
1980	4,216,975	116,972	39.7%		21,471	4,254	16,777	28,788	42,780	2,902
1990	4,781,468	322,291	36.4%		30,534	12,907	64,288	83,196	123,200	8,166
2000	5,296,486	613,166	56.5%		62,968	28,539	142,715	146,047	220,033	12,865
2004	5,567,293	734,447	44.8%	44.7%	75,135	34,196	171,406	175,176	263,205	15,329
Mass.										
1970	5,689,170									
1980	5,737,037	258,827	540.7%		94,530	2,674	30,599	36,633	50,108	44,283
1990	6,016,425	531,546	97.6%		109,911	6,751	97,998	87,808	174,683	54,395
2000	6,349,097	851,610	96.2%		192,632	12,618	185,238	129,583	262,164	69,375
2004	6,445,044	1,017,197	172.6%	134.6%	229,593	15,099	222,156	155,211	313,202	81,936
Mich.										
1970	8,875,083									
1980	9,262,078	216,673	56.0%		84,345	22,258	7,893	9,290	62,054	30,834
1990	9,295,297	326,491	330.6%		80,667	46,048	20,001	18,280	121,952	39,543
2000	9,938,444	562,343	36.7%		155,460	94,632	31,466	29,629	200,862	50,294
2004	10,116,749	670,974	60.9%	54.0%	185,267	113,221	37,732	35,483	239,934	59,337
Minn.										
1970	3,804,971									
1980	4,075,970	61,969	22.9%		12,337	9,938	3,689	9,198	25,247	1,560
1990	4,375,099	117,534	18.6%		11,673	20,050	9,108	17,684	55,207	3,812
2000	4,919,479	303,254	34.1%		33,416	61,569	21,913	43,098	136,797	6,461
2004	5,093,959	363,017	34.3%	28.2%	39,874	73,775	26,318	51,695	163,641	7,714
Miss.										
1970	2,216,912									
1980	2,520,638	13,611	4.5%		2,817	3,068	1,150	1,084	5,002	490
1990	2,573,216	19,899	12.0%		2,196	5,108	2,344	1,720	7,905	627
2000	2,844,658	46,827	9.9%		5,606	13,991	5,046	3,739	17,474	971
2004	2,895,829	56,072	18.1%	8.3%	6,690	16,766	6,061	4,485	20,904	1,167
Mo.										
1970	4,676,501									
1980	4,916,686	47,170	19.6%		13,325	7,444	2,994	3,323	16,541	3,544
1990	5,117,073	81,344	17.1%		12,972	15,558	7,688	6,613	32,840	5,673
2000	5,595,211	170,734	18.7%		30,117	38,659	15,284	13,006	65,634	8,033
2004	5,739,424	204,135	23.2%	19.2%	35,919	46,294	18,345	15,590	78,468	9,518
Mont.										
1970	694,409									
1980	786,690	9,007	9.8%		4,532	419	275	57	1,632	2,091
1990	799,065	11,315	18.7%		4,266	861	704	112	3,183	2,190
2000	902,195	16,760	5.3%		7,076	1,516	1,090	154	4,477	2,447

Immigrant Stock's Share of U.S. Population Growth

2004	924,870	19,955	14.1%	8.7%	8,426	1,812	1,305	185	5,343	2,884
Neb.										
1970	1,483,493									
1980	1,569,825	18,551	21.5%		2,892	7,129	2,110	789	4,788	844
1990	1,578,385	27,545	105.1%		2,184	11,496	4,127	1,212	7,332	1,194
2000	1,711,263	93,213	49.4%		7,926	44,788	11,568	3,747	23,037	2,146
2004	1,751,018	111,689	46.5%	41.7%	9,459	53,675	13,896	4,495	27,561	2,603
Nev.										
1970	488,738									
1980	800,493	36,130	11.6%		4,455	16,299	4,349	779	8,238	2,011
1990	1,201,833	108,362	18.0%		6,794	53,239	17,137	2,420	25,475	3,297
2000	1,998,257	405,395	37.3%		26,836	225,746	49,743	8,149	87,236	7,685
2004	2,314,853	485,803	25.4%	26.6%	32,028	270,550	59,756	9,776	104,372	9,321
N.H.										
1970	737,681									
1980	920,610	20,176	11.0%		9,638	493	1,124	888	3,299	4,734
1990	1,109,252	35,435	8.1%		11,120	1,242	3,581	2,122	12,034	5,336
2000	1,235,786	56,925	17.0%		19,898	2,365	6,666	3,181	18,338	6,477
2004	1,300,969	67,860	16.8%	12.0%	23,704	2,828	7,989	3,808	21,896	7,634
N.J.										
1970	7,168,164									
1980	7,364,823	414,012	210.5%		105,392	12,819	99,111	51,862	98,771	46,057
1990	7,730,188	945,326	145.4%		119,693	38,432	302,072	120,770	311,363	52,997
2000	8,414,350	1,726,081	114.1%		231,409	102,367	610,517	198,142	519,264	64,382
2004	8,701,540	2,066,575	118.6%	134.8%	276,038	122,612	732,957	237,569	620,923	76,477
N.M.										
1970	1,016,000									
1980	1,302,894	36,919	12.9%		3,698	23,654	3,353	403	3,305	2,506
1990	1,515,069	84,342	22.4%		4,276	58,660	9,585	950	7,755	3,116
2000	1,819,046	201,159	38.4%		10,722	157,862	9,087	2,031	16,847	4,611
2004	1,897,184	241,077	51.1%	27.4%	12,795	189,184	10,915	2,436	20,155	5,592
N.Y.										
1970	18,236,967									
1980	17,558,072	1,339,600	-197.3%		302,539	35,219	264,156	332,284	304,440	100,961
1990	17,990,455	2,775,495	332.1%		322,612	100,153	750,432	723,915	753,333	125,050
2000	18,976,457	4,559,672	181.0%		566,471	242,313	1,375,368	1,079,572	1,142,581	153,367
2004	19,245,937	5,460,849	334.4%	541.2%	675,775	290,263	1,651,376	1,294,521	1,366,401	182,513
N.C.										
1970	5,082,059									
1980	5,881,766	47,146	5.9%		7,207	17,943	5,854	3,936	10,441	1,765
1990	6,628,637	113,698	8.9%		8,900	36,740	27,146	9,880	26,135	4,897
2000	8,049,313	537,368	29.8%		44,274	252,469	75,138	41,894	112,573	11,020

Immigrant Stock's Share of U.S. Population Growth

2004	8,508,676	643,978	23.2%	18.8%	52,837	302,570	90,261	50,259	134,684	13,366
N.D.										
1970	617,761									
1980	652,717	7,479	21.4%		3,327	324	256	480	1,733	1,360
1990	638,800	7,441	0.3%		2,531	535	528	753	2,721	373
2000	642,200	12,697	154.6%		4,330	974	869	1,079	3,959	1,486
2004	633,763	15,135	-28.9%	94.6%	5,157	1,164	1,042	1,292	4,727	1,752
Ohio										
1970	10,652,017									
1980	10,797,630	157,866	108.4%		59,159	8,786	6,307	11,662	52,475	19,476
1990	10,847,115	237,844	161.6%		56,021	17,971	16,091	22,686	101,862	23,211
2000	11,353,140	367,170	25.6%		96,202	32,920	26,428	32,814	149,830	28,977
2004	11,462,897	438,238	64.8%	54.0%	114,664	39,394	31,696	39,305	179,005	34,174
Okla.										
1970	2,559,229									
1980	3,025,290	34,257	7.4%		4,757	13,768	2,760	1,649	10,506	818
1990	3,145,585	64,672	25.3%		4,543	27,975	6,651	3,193	20,286	2,024
2000	3,450,654	164,981	32.9%		12,446	82,248	11,015	7,457	48,182	3,634
2004	3,533,364	197,650	39.5%	20.3%	14,853	98,568	13,231	8,945	57,645	4,408
Ore.										
1970	2,091,385									
1980	2,633,105	62,193	11.5%		13,224	22,438	4,065	1,164	17,062	4,239
1990	2,842,321	129,031	31.9%		14,987	54,530	11,639	2,692	39,288	5,895
2000	3,421,399	340,476	36.5%		42,798	167,135	18,188	6,546	97,089	8,721
2004	3,598,837	407,722	37.9%	27.0%	51,071	200,279	21,846	7,852	116,146	10,528
Penn.										
1970	11,793,909									
1980	11,863,895	211,544	302.3%		72,603	9,650	13,495	21,999	69,261	24,537
1990	11,881,643	350,194	781.2%		69,417	19,921	35,041	43,174	154,570	28,071
2000	12,281,054	562,089	53.1%		123,838	37,969	64,007	65,059	236,815	34,400
2004	12,402,083	671,488	90.4%	110.4%	147,649	45,452	76,797	77,958	283,024	40,608
R.I.										
1970	946,725									
1980	947,154	43,611	10165.7%		14,734	963	10,329	5,155	3,188	9,243
1990	1,003,464	84,918	73.4%		15,528	2,212	30,098	11,229	16,568	9,282
2000	1,048,319	135,386	112.5%		26,213	3,986	54,855	15,980	23,962	10,390
2004	1,084,002	161,904	74.3%	117.9%	31,247	4,770	65,798	19,144	28,631	12,314
S.C.										
1970	2,590,516									
1980	3,121,820	26,145	4.9%		6,205	6,716	2,734	1,761	6,939	1,791
1990	3,486,703	48,211	6.0%		6,219	14,438	7,218	3,602	14,151	2,583
2000	4,012,012	135,681	16.7%		18,972	47,258	19,012	9,348	37,294	3,796

Immigrant Stock's Share of U.S. Population Growth

2004	4,190,534	162,450	15.0%	10.2%	22,637	56,621	22,832	11,211	44,608	4,541
S.D.										
1970	665,507									
1980	690,768	5,148	20.4%		1,679	507	292	597	1,538	534
1990	696,004	7,555	46.0%		1,436	933	668	1,047	2,694	777
2000	754,844	14,896	12.5%		3,187	2,213	1,372	1,960	5,123	1,041
2004	768,181	17,794	21.7%	17.3%	3,799	2,648	1,645	2,348	6,122	1,230
Tenn.										
1970	3,923,687									
1980	4,591,120	27,894	4.2%		5,896	7,556	2,473	1,929	8,579	1,461
1990	4,877,185	58,547	10.7%		6,555	17,964	7,166	4,368	19,386	3,108
2000	5,689,283	185,631	15.6%		22,683	66,686	19,919	12,856	57,941	5,546
2004	5,893,700	222,237	17.9%	11.3%	27,063	79,895	23,921	15,418	69,302	6,638
Texas										
1970	11,196,730									
1980	14,229,191	661,283	21.8%		41,551	382,738	72,960	20,166	104,005	39,863
1990	16,986,510	1,705,773	37.9%		52,834	1,042,951	234,991	52,265	268,240	54,493
2000	20,851,820	3,985,194	59.0%		130,193	2,758,777	334,232	109,798	572,948	79,246
2004	22,500,093	4,776,475	48.0%	42.3%	155,377	3,306,265	401,507	131,723	685,489	96,114
Utah										
1970	1,059,273									
1980	1,461,037	29,548	7.4%		5,625	11,811	3,440	400	6,322	1,951
1990	1,722,850	55,554	9.9%		5,572	25,076	8,852	808	12,720	2,527
2000	2,233,169	189,165	26.2%		20,214	97,696	24,628	2,497	39,950	4,180
2004	2,384,145	226,649	24.8%	17.1%	24,124	117,081	29,584	2,996	47,796	5,068
Vt.										
1970	444,330									
1980	511,456	10,126	15.1%		5,512	50	220	175	1,556	2,613
1990	562,758	14,306	8.1%		6,013	120	666	397	4,020	3,090
2000	608,827	23,416	19.8%		11,224	237	1,310	618	6,351	3,676
2004	621,806	27,862	34.3%	15.7%	13,364	283	1,569	739	7,578	4,328
Va.										
1970	4,648,494									
1980	5,346,818	102,081	14.6%		20,089	5,941	18,511	11,086	43,340	3,113
1990	6,187,358	314,018	25.2%		31,547	19,906	78,294	35,393	137,952	10,925
2000	7,078,515	669,771	39.9%		71,881	48,610	190,694	68,579	271,902	18,105
2004	7,484,831	802,032	32.6%	28.3%	85,762	58,239	229,001	82,246	325,213	21,571
Wash.										
1970	3,409,169									
1980	4,132,156	135,857	18.8%		31,882	30,737	6,115	4,232	56,508	6,383
1990	4,866,692	310,326	23.8%		40,019	82,522	19,474	10,820	144,020	13,471
2000	5,894,121	706,554	38.6%		100,184	221,466	29,194	23,031	311,656	21,023

Immigrant Stock's Share of U.S. Population Growth

2004	6,195,830	845,385	46.0%	30.3%	119,530	265,329	35,058	27,620	372,756	25,092
W.V.										
1970	1,744,237									
1980	1,949,644	11,605	5.6%		4,117	570	438	544	4,792	1,144
1990	1,793,477	14,751	-2.0%		3,198	954	915	866	7,614	1,204
2000	1,808,344	21,119	42.8%		5,099	1,623	1,410	1,165	10,418	1,403
2004	1,815,824	25,213	54.7%	35.2%	6,078	1,943	1,692	1,396	12,450	1,654
Wis.										
1970	4,417,731									
1980	4,705,767	68,893	23.9%		18,670	18,554	4,167	2,057	18,217	7,226
1990	4,891,769	116,204	25.4%		16,648	35,679	9,585	3,759	43,769	6,764
2000	5,363,675	222,792	22.6%		35,092	80,635	13,314	6,733	79,622	7,396
2004	5,504,906	266,569	31.0%	24.5%	41,865	96,597	15,987	8,074	95,225	8,820
Wyo.										
1970	332,416									
1980	469,557	5,291	3.9%		1,519	1,658	321	136	1,043	615
1990	453,588	6,901	-10.1%		1,158	2,726	625	212	1,626	554
2000	493,782	12,837	14.8%		2,356	5,945	740	367	2,849	580
2004	503,654	15,357	25.5%	9.0%	2,811	7,120	889	440	3,406	692

Appendix B

Appendix B: Methodology

It is important to keep in mind that foreign stock is difficult to measure after 1970 due to the elimination of the Census question regarding country of parents' birth in the 1980 and subsequent Censuses. There are also many different variables, such as emigration, interracial marriage, birth and death rates that could be taken into consideration while calculating the estimates. In this study, although inter-state migration was not included in the calculations, the effects of this factor does not affect national level data because the estimates are totaled and reconciled with Census results. This study also does not attempt to adjust estimates for interracial marriages, assuming that for the post-1970 cohort, the issue may be a negligible amount for now. Also, the amount of illegal immigrants and semi-legal residents (such as asylum seekers) only indirectly affect the data because they are included in the decennial Census enumerations. The Census Bureau estimated a 15 percent undercount in the 2000 Census for the residual foreign-born population.¹

Although data sources were readily available, some difficulties arose in working with the data. For example, some of the definitions are inconsistent over time, e.g., the definition of the "Others" category. In addition, although the estimation strategy is to extract the information available in all the sources in the most consistent way possible, some sources are not always mutually consistent. This may create discrepancies among the calculations and the total published data. Minor adjustments had to be made in the numbers to conform to the aggregate population data.²

In cases where the calculated data appeared inconsistent with the published data, adjustments to the calculations were made. Nonetheless, it is also important to note that because the Census Bureau also adjusts the Census figures to fit the overall population, these alternations may compromise some of the preliminary calculations made to find the post 1970 foreign stock, thus leading to further adjustments of the estimates. For example, some of the estimates for 1980

¹ According to Census Bureau's "Evaluating Components of International Migration: The Residual Foreign Born", the Residual foreign born is "not an estimate of the number of unauthorized migrants. This estimate also includes people who are here legally but are not yet included in the official estimates of legal migrants and refugees. It also includes people in "quasi-legal" status who are awaiting action on their legal migration requests. Because the estimate was derived from a residual methodology, any limitations in the methods or in the measurement of other migration components are reflected in the residual number. In addition, our assumptions include a great deal of uncertainty, especially for small migration components. Therefore, the residual may be quite different from the actual number of unauthorized migrants."
<http://www.census.gov/population/www/documentation/twps0061.html>

² Data for Asians in 2000 and Hispanics in 1980 represent slight upward adjustments (about 1 million for Asians and 400 thousand for Other Hispanics) from the official numbers to keep the data series internally consistent. All the other numbers are the same as those from the Census Bureau. Without correction, the 2000 Asian pre-1965 stock would be less than the 1990 pre-1965 stock. A similar result would occur with the 1980 Other Hispanic pre-1965 stock. This problem, manifested in 1980 and 2000, but not 1990, may derive from the classification of the growing "Other" category and is exacerbated in years when this category increases its rate of growth. The revised post-1970 foreign-born numbers reflect a large increase (6m) between 1970 and 1980. In the decade of the 1980s the increase is about the same (7m), but in the 1990s it increases to a higher level (13m). The adjustment reallocates a portion from the "Other" category.

for some states are too large when compared to the 1990 totals,³ necessitating adjustments to the derived data. Moreover, there were some inaccuracies in the official Census data in the Historical Census Statistics on “Population Totals by Race, 1790-1990,” particularly in the Hispanic and Asian data for certain states. The pre-1970 population is given as “Total” less post 1970 foreign-stock. When this calculation is made, it reveals a number of troughs and peaks reflecting inaccuracies in the “Total Origin” data. With certain exceptions, the populations of the pre-1970 population should be increasing for the rapidly growing Hispanic and Asian minorities. For certain year-state combinations, the data is smoothed out by means of averaging, interpolating or extrapolating.

Estimates of the post-1970 foreign-stock were generated through a series of calculations using published data (Census Bureau, etc.). Foreign born estimates for each of the 50 states, the post-1970 foreign born for the United States and for every state, the post-1970 foreign-born offspring, for the nation and every state, were calculated in order to come up with the final post-1970 foreign-stock estimates.

First, foreign born estimates for each state were derived from the Census Bureau’s Historical Census data on Place of Birth and Ethnic Origin data by the Census years 1970, 1980, 1990 and Census 2000 for the year 2000. The detailed table (Appendix A) of the post-1970 foreign stock by state in the years 1960-2004 shows the change in the foreign stock population and as broken down by racial/ethnic classification.

The foreign born estimates were calculated in four steps:

- An *initial state estimate* is calculated by multiplying the total foreign born for state *s* by the ratio of the national ethnic category foreign born to the total foreign born for year *t* divided by U.S. ratio of national ethnic foreign born to the total foreign born for year 2000 multiplied by the ratio of the state ethnic category to the state total foreign born for the year 2000.⁴
- An *adjusted state estimate* is acquired to adjust the initial state estimate so that it reflects the total state foreign-born estimates over all ethnic categories. This is done by obtaining the ratio of the total state foreign born for state *s* in year *t* to the sum of all the initial state estimates for each ethnic category for state *s* in year *t*. Then this ratio is multiplied by the initial state estimate for state *s* in year *t* in order to get the adjusted state estimate.⁵
- The new estimates are adjusted upward or downward to reflect the national total differential over the total of the estimates for all states in order to get the *final state estimate*.⁶
- It is necessary to check for consistency to make sure that the estimates do not exceed the total population race and origin for each category.⁷ If the adjusted state estimate exceeds

³ As an example, the Hispanic foreign-born estimate for 1980 for the state of Alabama is 33,299 while in 1990 it was 24,629; this is unlikely because of the increasing immigrant settlement by the Hispanic population especially during the 1990s. Adjustments were made to fit the population.

⁴ For formula and example see Appendix C for formulas used (1. State Foreign Born Estimate)

⁵ See Appendix C for formulas (1.b. Adjusted State Estimate)

⁶ See Appendix C for formulas (1.c. Final State Estimate)

⁷ In some cases it is necessary to use the succeeding period to adjust the estimate; in some instances the adjustment is made via a non-adjacent period. Also check Appendix C for formulas (1.d. Consistency Check). The categories and states adjusted in

the state total race and ethnic group, the adjusted state estimate is proportionally scaled down.

The results of the foreign born by state are then used to find the national and state estimates of the foreign born for the post-1970 cohort. First, to attain the post-1970 foreign-born estimates for 1980 for the whole nation, the 1980 foreign-born figures for the ethnic groups non-Hispanic whites, Asian, Mexicans, other Hispanics and blacks from the U.S. Census Bureau Population Division are taken into account.⁸ Also, the percent by year of immigration as of 1980 from the U.S. Statistical Abstract of the year 1987 is obtained.⁹ The percent by year of Immigration for 1970-1974 and 1975-1980 is multiplied by its respected nativity category of 1980 foreign born. Then, the estimates for the category are summed up to get the post 1970 foreign born for the year 1980. The “other” is subtracted from the total to attain the residual.

Using information from the National Center for Health Statistics for the year 1996, the death rates per decade for whites, blacks, American Indians, Asians and Hispanics¹⁰ are calculated, while the emigration rates for the same ethnic groups are calculated by using the 1995 Statistical Yearbook.¹¹ The figures for Mexicans are computed separately using the 1989 U.N. Demographic Yearbook. Also, the foreign-born figures for the year 1990 are obtained from the Census Bureau.

Using the 1980 foreign born, the post 1970 foreign born for the year 1980 figures previously calculated, the emigration and death rates, post-1970 foreign-born population for the year 1990 is calculated.¹²

The same procedure is used to find the post-1970 foreign born for the year 2000 using the same death and emigration rates.¹³

After the national post 1970 foreign-born total is calculated, post-1970 foreign-born estimates are derived for each of the 50 states. First, the total foreign born of a state as a percent of the national total foreign born is calculated. Then, the percentage is multiplied by the post-1970 foreign born of the United States to obtain the estimate for the post-1970 foreign born for each state.¹⁴

this manner are: Mexican: Connecticut 1970 and 1980, Delaware 1970-1990, New Jersey 1970-1990, New York 1970-1990, North Carolina 1990; Asian: Connecticut 1980, Florida 1980, Maine 1980, Minnesota 1980, New York 1980, Pennsylvania 1970 and 1980, Vermont 1980, Wisconsin 1980; Other: Arkansas 1990, Mississippi 1990, Tennessee 1990

⁸ Campbell Gibson and Emily Lennon, U.S. Census Bureau Population Division Tables. These provide national and state native and foreign born totals for census years 1960-1990 broken down into non- Hispanic whites, Mexican, Hispanic, black, American India, Asian and other.

⁹ This publication gives national origin data in 1980 for the foreign born by percent and by year of immigration.

¹⁰ Death rates are per 100,000 U.S. standard population

¹¹ See Appendix C for formula and example (5. post-1970 foreign born)

¹² lbs

¹³ The death rate for American Indians is used for the “other” category. The “other” category estimates are not directly used since they are calculated as a residual from the total estimates with the exception of 1990. In order to maintain consistency with the preceding and following estimates, the 1990 “other” is interpolated between 1980 and 2000 estimates. The total is then calculated as the sum of all categories.

¹⁴ This procedure is used for all the ethnic categories with the exception of “other.” For 1970, 1980 and 2000, the “total” is calculated using this procedure, and the “other” is residual of the total. For 1990, the national procedure is reproduced; and the

As the definition of foreign stock includes a composite of both foreign born and the children of the foreign born, the post-1970 foreign-born offspring population is also evaluated. Table 3 shows the estimates of the post-1970 foreign-born offspring by state. To do this, the mid-decade averages for the post-1970 foreign-born are calculated¹⁵ for all of the ethnic/race categories: non-Hispanic whites, Mexicans, other Hispanics, blacks, Asians and other. Then, from the 1997 NCHS Vital Statistics of the United States,¹⁶ the sum of the within-group births and father-not-stated rates are computed. These birth rates are multiplied by the foreign-born numbers and summed for the three decades. The figures for each category are then summed to calculate the national totals.¹⁷

To obtain the post-1970 foreign-born offspring by state, the total foreign born for the state (for a certain year) is calculated as a percent of the national foreign-born population for that same year. Then the percent is multiplied by the U.S. post-1970 foreign-born offspring to obtain the estimate for the post-1970 foreign-born offspring for the state.¹⁸

Finally, the post-1970 foreign stock is calculated by adding the estimates of the post-1970 foreign born and the post 1970 foreign-born offspring. Table 4 shows the post-1970 foreign stock.

“other” category is interpolated between 1980 and 2000 estimates, and “total” is calculated as the sum of all the categories. To prevent negative estimates for “other” in certain states and years, the procedure is reversed (The “other” is calculated through the procedure while the “total” is the sum of all the ethnical/racial categories).

¹⁵ For the year 1980, the average is obtained by dividing the post-1970 foreign-born figure for 1980 by two. For the other years (1990 and 2000), it is the average of the beginning and the end of the decade.

¹⁶ NCHS Vital Statistics of U.S.: 1997 Part 1 Natality. Table online gives within group births by race and ethnicity

¹⁷ The death and emigration rates were not applied to this relatively young population. However, in recent years, it is likely that this population would have begun to produce a third generation of the post-1970 stock that was also not calculated. Hopefully, these two opposing effects would roughly cancel.

¹⁸ In this case, the “other” is calculated with the same procedure and the “total” is the sum of all the categories.

Appendix C

Appendix C: Formulas and Examples

I. Stage 1 Estimates

A. Foreign Born

1) Initial State Stage 1 Estimate

$ru_t = \frac{Nu_t}{Tu_t}$	<p>ru_t is the ratio of the U.S. foreign born for certain ethnic category to the total foreign born for year t</p> <p>Nu_t is the U.S. foreign born for the certain ethnic category</p> <p>Tu_t is the total U.S. foreign born for year t</p>
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Example:

To get the non-Hispanic whites percentage of the total foreign born for the United States for Alabama for the non-Hispanic whites group for 1980 and 2000:

For the year 1980:

6,954,062 is the U.S. foreign born for the non-Hispanic whites category for year 1980 (Nu_{1980})

14,079,906 is the U.S. total foreign born for the year 1980 (Tu_{1980})

Thus, the ratio would be:

$$6954062/14079906 = 0.493899746 = ru_{1980}$$

For the year 2000:

6,684,532 is Nu_{2000} and 31,107,889 is Tu_{2000}

The ratio for year 2000 would be $6684532/31107889 = 0.219897017 = ru_{2000}$

The state percent of foreign born non-Hispanic whites to total foreign born for the year 2000 is calculated:

$$\frac{Ns_{2000}}{Ts_{2000}} = \frac{23,920}{87,772} = 0.2725243$$

$EIs_t = Ts_t \times \frac{ru_t}{ru_{2000}} \times \frac{Ns_{2000}}{Ts_{2000}}$	<p>EIs_t is the initial state estimate</p> <p>Ts_t is the total foreign born for state s</p> <p>ru_t is the ratio of the U.S. foreign born for certain ethnic category to the total foreign born for year t</p> <p>ru_{2000} is the ratio of the U.S. foreign born for certain ethnic category to the total foreign born for year 2000</p> <p>Ns_{2000} is the state foreign born for the certain ethnic category for year 2000</p> <p>Ts_{2000} is the total state foreign born for the certain ethnic category for year 2000</p>
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For the same example using non-Hispanic whites category in Alabama:

$$EIs_t = 39002 \times \frac{0.493899746}{0.219897017} \times \frac{23920}{87772} = 23873.2487725; \text{ the initial state estimate}$$

2) Adjusted State Stage 1 Estimate

$ra_t = T_{St} / EIS_{ct}$	<p>ra_t is the ratio used to adjust the initial state estimate to reflect the total foreign born estimates over all the ethnic categories</p> <p>T_{St} is the total foreign born for state s</p> <p>EIS_{ct} is the sum of all initial estimates for each ethnic category for state s year t</p>
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Example using same data (non-Hispanic whites) as above:

Notice that the calculated sum for 1980 (46,677) is larger than the published data (39,002). Thus to adjust the estimate downward multiply the ratio of the totals (ra_t).

$$ra_t = 39002/46677 = 0.83557$$

$EAS_t = ra_t \times EIS_t$	<p>EAS_t is the adjusted state estimate</p> <p>ra_t is the ratio used to adjust the initial state estimate to reflect the total foreign born estimates over all the ethnic categories</p> <p>EIS_t is the initial state estimate</p>
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Example:

$EAS_t = 0.83557 \times 23873.2487725 = 19947.7704$; which is the adjusted state estimate for the non-Hispanic white group for year 1980.

3) Final State Stage 1 Estimate

$EFS_t = (Nu_t / \sum EA_{jt}) \times EAS_t$	<p>EFS_t is the final state estimate</p> <p>Nu_t is the total U.S. foreign born for the certain ethnic group</p> <p>EA_{jt} is the sum of state estimates adjusted to the national totals</p> <p>EAS_t is the adjusted state estimate</p>
--	---

Example:

Note: When the adjusted state estimate for non-Hispanic whites (for year 1980) is summed, the total is 6,445,900, which is less than the published total of 6,954,062. The ratio of the estimated sum and the published sum is 1.079 ($(Nu_t / \sum EA_{jt})$); multiply that by the adjusted state estimate of the non-Hispanic whites to get the final state estimate for that category for 1980.

$$EFS_t = (6954062 / 6445900) \times 19947.7704 = 21520$$
; the final state estimate.

4) Consistency Check

$EFS_t = EAS_t = (R_{St} / R_{St-1}) \times EFS_{t-1}$	<p>EFS_t is the final state estimate</p> <p>EAS_t is the final state estimate that is adjusted to conform with national data</p> <p>R_{St} is the total for the ethnic/race category</p> <p>R_{St-1} is the total for the ethnic/race category of the previous year</p> <p>EFS_{t-1} is the final state estimate of the previous year</p>
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Compare the final state estimate to the total population Race and Origin for each category. For those categories where the adjusted state estimate exceeds the state total from the Race and Origin table, scale down the adjusted state estimate using the above formula. Here the total race/ethnic group is used to adjust the foreign born estimate. In some cases it is necessary to use the succeeding period to adjust the estimate; in some instances the adjustment is made via a non-adjacent period. (Further details are available in a file named Post-70 Computations.xls—available upon request.)

B. Post-1970 Foreign Born Stage 1 Estimates

To find the post-1970 foreign born for year 1980:

% by year of immigration x 1980 foreign born
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For example: (from Statistical Abstract of United States 1987)

	1980: Foreign Born	Percent by Year of Immigration		Foreign Born by Year of Immigration	
		75-80	70-74	75-80	70-74
Non-Hispanic white:					
Europe	4,743,600	8.1%	7.5%	384,232	355,770
Soviet Union	406,000	21.1%	3.2%	85,666	12,992
Canada	642,900	9.8%	5.4%	63,004	34,717
Total	5,792,500			532,902	403,479
Percent				9.2%	7.0%
Total NHW	6,954,062			639,764	484,388

The foreign born by year of immigration is calculated by multiplying the percent by year of immigration by the foreign born from the nation. For year period 1975-1980 for the European cohort: $0.081 \times 4743600 = 384231.6$ European foreign born. And so on for the rest of the years and nations.

Then sum the calculated estimates of foreign born of all the nations for the same year period and divide it by the total foreign born. For 1975-1980, $532902/5792500 = 0.091999$ or 9.2%. Multiply by the published total non-Hispanic white to get the foreign born for the period: $0.091999 \times 6954062 = 639764$; foreign born for 1975-1980. Calculate for time periods 1970-1974 and add the foreign born of each period to get a final post 1970 total for 1980, which would be 1,124,152.

To find the post-1970 foreign born for the year 1990:

$FB_{90>70} = FB_{90} - (FB_{80<70} - D_{80<70} - E_{80<70})$	<p>FB_{90>70} is the post-1970 foreign born for 1990; FB₉₀ is the foreign born for 1990 FB_{80<70} is the post 1970 foreign born for 1980 D_{80<70} is the post 1970 estimate affected by death rates; obtained by multiplying death rate by FB_{80<70} E_{80<70} is the post 1970 estimate affected by emigration rates; obtained by multiplying emigration rate by FB_{80<70}</p>
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To find the post-1970 foreign born for the year 2000:

$FB_{2000>70} = FB_{2000} - (FB_{90<70} - D_{90<70} - E_{90<70})$	<p>FB_{2000>70} is post-1970 foreign born for 2000; FB₂₀₀₀ is the foreign born for 2000 FB_{90<70} is the post 1970 foreign born 1990 D_{90<70} is the post 1970 estimate affected by</p>
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	death rates; obtained by multiplying death rate by $FB_{90<70}$ $E_{90<70}$ is the post 1970 estimate affected by emigration rates; obtained by multiplying emigration rate by $FB_{90<70}$
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Further details are available in a file named Post-70 Computations.xls (available upon request).

To calculate the post-1970 foreign born by state:

State Estimate Example			
	Foreign Born		Post-1970 Foreign Born
	white, not Hispanic	State %	white, not Hispanic
U.S. 1980	6,954,062		1,124,151
Alabama 1980	21,520	0.03%	3,479

a) Calculate the state total foreign born as a percent of the U.S. total foreign born
 $21520/6954062 = 0.003094625$ or 0.03%

b) Multiply the U.S. post-1970 foreign born by that percent to obtain the estimate of the state post 1970 foreign born. ($0.003094625 \times 1124151 = 3479$). Thus, the post-1970 foreign born estimate for 1980 is 3479.

C. Post-1970 foreign-born offspring:

mid-average of the post-1970 foreign born x decade birth rate.

Further details are available in a file named Post-70 Computations.xls (available upon request).

Calculate mid decade averages for the foreign born Post-70 categories: Non Hispanic White, Mexico, Other Hispanic, Black, Asia, and Other.

From NCHS Vital Statistics of US: 1997 Part 1 Natality, calculate the 10-year within group birth plus father not stated rates. Multiply these birth rates by the foreign born numbers and accumulate totals over the four decades. Sum over the categories to calculate totals.

Death and emigration rates were not applied to this relatively young population. On the other hand, in recent years, this population would have begun to produce a third generation of the Post-70 stock that was also not calculated. The post-1970 foreign-born offspring by state is calculated the same way as the post-1970 foreign born.

II. Stage 2 Estimates

Components of US Aggregate Total Foreign Stock

1. Foreign Stock: Foreign Born and Children of Foreign Born.
2. Foreign Born: Divides into those present in 1970 and those who arrived after 1970.
3. Offspring of Foreign Born: Children of 1970 Foreign Born and offspring of post 1970 Foreign Born.
4. Offspring of 1970 Foreign Born: Divides into those born before 1970 and those born after 1970.
5. Offspring of post 1970 Foreign Born: Descendants born here of foreign-born arriving after 1970. The Census Bureau defines foreign stock as foreign born and children. For the purposes of this study the post 1970 foreign stock is considered to consist of foreign born, children and a third generation of offspring of the children of foreign born.

Sources

Additional data sources used for the demographic estimates of the aggregate stage 2 estimates are:

Gibson, C. J. and Emily Lennon, Table 3. Foreign Stock Population: 1890, 1930, 1970, 2002

U.S. Bureau of the Census, March 1997 Current Population Survey. Table 10-2A. Five-Year Age Groups of the Population by Nativity, Parentage, and Gender: 1997

1995 Statistical Yearbook, Table 1; Warren, Robert and Ellen Percy Kraly, 1985, The Elusive Exodus: Emigration from the United States, Population Trends and Public Policy Occasional Paper No. 8, March, Population Reference Bureau: Washington, D.C. Table M

Bouvier, Foreign stock estimate in Peter Brimelow, *Alien Nation*, 1995, Chart 8

Bowers et al. Table 3.2. Life Table for the Total Population: U.S. 1979-81 in Bowers, et al. "Actuarial Mathematics"

1980 CSO Female Death Rates in Black and Skipper Life Insurance: Table 18-3

U.S. Census Bureau, "Fertility of American Women," 1994, Table: Women and Childbearing US by Age 1976-94, in 1996 Universal Almanac p. 304

Worksheets

The stage 2 US total estimates are available in a file named Post-70 Computations.xls (available upon request).

Foreign Stock Estimates

Summary of foreign-born and foreign-stock estimates.

Foreign Stock Calculations

Shown are the different estimates from which the final estimates are calculated. Row 5 shows the CB March 1997 CPS population, foreign-born and foreign-stock data. The Fogel estimates as modified by Lee of the post 1970 population are in rows 8-11 (these are the stage 1 aggregate estimates). The demographic projections of the components of the 1970 foreign stock are shown in rows 14-21. The Gibson Lennon foreign stock estimates are in row 24-25. Row 27 contains the Bouvier estimate. The numbers in red, copied from elsewhere on the sheet, are used to obtain an estimate of the 1990 post 1970 offspring.

Rows 31-37 combine these estimates so that any anomalies in the levels or smoothness of the data will be apparent. The black numbers are "hard data" in the sense that they come from official CB figures or estimates made by other demographers. The red numbers are derived from our estimates; sometimes interpolation is used to fill in the cells.

In columns N and O two different ways of calculating the post 1970 foreign stock are shown. The first is to subtract the 1970 foreign stock from the total foreign stock. The other is to add the post 1970 foreign born to the post 1970 offspring. The differences occur where interpolation or projection is applied. Note that using the hard data from the CB CPS study leads to an anomalous dip in the 1997 Post-70 offspring. It can be seen in the adjusted estimates that in 1997 the two ways of calculating the Post-70 Offspring give different results. This is an indication that the CB CPS study diverges from the demographic calculations. We use the calculation that gives a consistent increasing estimate of offspring and adjust the estimate of the post 1970 stock accordingly.

Another conclusion concerns the Bouvier estimate. This estimate might actually refer to a year later than 1990. Notice in the Combined Estimates below how close it is to the 1992 Post-70 foreign stock calculated from the interpolation of the demographic estimates. The description of the time of this estimate in *Alien Nation* is somewhat ambiguous. Therefore it is placed in the year 1992 in the Combined Estimates table.

The adjusted estimates table gives final shape to the data. For 1992, the slightly higher demographic estimate of foreign stock is used in place of the Bouvier estimate. The smoothed calculation is used for the 1997 Post-70 offspring estimate and the foreign stock is calculated accordingly.

Third generation estimates of the US born grandchildren of the post 1970 foreign born are considered part of the post-1970 foreign stock starting in 2000. Note also that 2002 and 2004 estimates are generated using the demographic estimates, the Gibson Lennon figures, and linear projections. Because of the third generation add on the Offspring of Total Foreign Born is less than the sum of Offspring of 1970 Foreign Born as of 1970, Offspring of 1970 Foreign Born after 1970 and Descendants of Post 1970 Foreign Born for years beginning with 2000. Similarly the Total Foreign Stock is less than the Foreign Stock as of 1970 plus the Post 1970 Foreign Stock for those years.

On the following worksheets the demographic estimates are computed.

1970 Foreign-Born Decrement

The following procedure is used to calculate the decrease over time of the foreign-born population present in 1970. Calculate the age group percents from the 1997 five-year age table. Assume the 1970 Foreign Born has the same % age breakdown. Use the 1979-81 Life Table for the US population. Sum these percents to match the age intervals. Multiply to obtain 5-year rates for intervals from 1970 to 2000 and compute deaths and survivors. From Table M (see Foreign-Born Emigration Rates Sheet) compute half-decade emigration rates; calculate emigrants and the net after emigration.

1970 Offspring Decrement

In this worksheet, the decline in the offspring of the 1970 foreign born alive as of 1970 is computed. The same procedure is followed as for the 1970 foreign born except that emigration is assumed to be negligible.

Offspring 70 Foreign-born Post-70

Here the offspring of the 1970 foreign born who were born after 1970 is computed. From the 1997 five-year age table the foreign-born female age distribution is obtained and applied to the 1970 Foreign-Born female population. The 1994 Census Bureau fertility data and the 1980 CSO female death rates are used calculate births over time for this female population. Row 44 through 51 show how the fertility rates were allocated to age groups over the years. The rates are multiplied by 5 and applied to the 5-year intervals up to 2000, multiply the rates by 2 after 2000. Apply the death rates as used in sheet 1970 Offspring Decrement to the births.

3rd Generation

Female offspring of the post 1970 foreign born have begun to enter childbearing age. To approximate this third generation effect 1980 is assumed as the average beginning birth year of the post 1970 female cohort. Assume a linear increase in post 1970 offspring between 1980 and 1990. Divide by 2 to approximate female population. As each age cohort enters childbearing age apply 1990 15 to 24 year birth rate for one-year intervals. Then apply one-year death rates to reduce the offspring as was done in the previous worksheets. Note that the definition of the foreign stock for the post 1970 population differs from that of the Census Bureau which is that of foreign born and immediate offspring.

The remaining worksheets contain some of the additional and supporting data.

Total Foreign Stock by State and Ethnicity

Details are available in a file named Post-70 Computations.xls (available upon request).. The worksheets are:

Post-70 Foreign Estimates

Estimates of the post-1970 foreign stock, foreign born and offspring.

Post-1970 Foreign-Born Revision

Calculates the foreign born state estimates via the following procedure; font color codes are shown for convenience in following the logic of the calculations. Follow the formulas in the worksheet to make sense of these descriptions.

1. US total estimates of Post-70 Foreign-Born. The US aggregate estimates are placed into column J rows 6-9.

2. Lee preliminary estimates (stage 1 estimates). Columns B through H contain the Lee preliminary estimates. These are broken down by ethnic group and by state. Column I rows 6-8 is a check sum for the national totals.
3. Calculate the ethnic percent breakdown for the US and for each state from the preliminary estimates. These are in columns K to P.
4. Sum the state totals for the Lee preliminary estimates. These are in columns B-I, rows 314-316. These differ from the national totals in rows 6-8. In particular there is a large shift from the ethnic categories to the other category that will have to be adjusted.
5. As seen in #4, the sum of the states total is greater than the Lee US totals and different from the revised US totals. Adjust them to conform to the revised US totals by calculating the % of each state relative to the sum of states and multiplying by the revised US totals as in columns I and J rows 12-309. The 2004 estimates use the 2000 percents.
6. Since the analysis for states excludes direct estimates of the District of Columbia, while DC is included in the US aggregate estimates, the state estimates must be deflated using the percent of population outside of DC as shown in B 319-322.
7. Calculate US total revised ethnic group estimates by multiplying the revised totals by the % distributions from the preliminary estimates. The 2004 estimates use the 2000 percents. These are in columns Q-W, row 6-9.
8. Calculate the state revised estimates. a) For each state multiply the revised total by the ethnic % distribution from the preliminary estimates. Sum all states; the state numbers with this formula are shown in sheet Post 1970 Foreign-Born Revision before adjustment. The sums of the states are shown in columns Q-W, rows 319-321. b) Underneath adjustment factors are calculated by dividing the US Total Revised Estimates by the Sum of States. c) Recompute the state revised estimates by multiplying the estimates in a) by first the adjustment factors and then by the DC deflation factors. These are shown in column Q-W row 12-309. The 2004 estimates are computed using 2000 percents. Thus, the state percentages and the large “other” category are brought into conformity with the US totals.
9. Note that the sums of states in step 8 are slightly less than the national estimates in step 7. To correct multiply the revised estimates by the ratio of the Revised State Totals in step 5 to the revised estimate totals. These final adjusted estimates are given in columns X to AD.

Post-1970 Foreign Offspring Revision

Calculates the state offspring estimates using the same procedures as sheet Post 1970 Foreign-Born Revision. Worksheets **Post 1970 Foreign-Born Revision before adjustment** and **Post 1970 FO Revision before adjustment** show the calculation of the totals used in the adjustment factors.

Population Annual Estimates

Shows the Census Bureau annual estimates of the population for the United States and states: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2003. From these we calculate the 2004 projections shown in column B and used in Post-70 Foreign Estimates. Note that for 2000 the older census estimate is kept.

Appendix D

Appendix D: Sources Used for Calculating the Post-1970 Estimates

For Place of Birth and Ethnic Origin

- Census Bureau. Census 2000.
- Census Bureau. "Historical Census Statistics on Foreign-Born Population of U.S."
- Census Bureau. "Population Division Tables."
- Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research. Study 00003: Historical Demographic, Economic, and Social Data Center: U.S. 1790-1990. Ann Arbor: ICPSR. From University of Virginia Geospatial and Statistical Data Center, United States Historical Census Data Browser.
- Statistical Abstract of United States 1972 and 1987

For Birth, Death and Migration Rates:

- NCHS Vital Statistics of the US: 1997, Part 1 Nativity
- National Center for Health Statistics/ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention from Department of Health and Human Services.
- 1995 Statistical Yearbook
- 1989 U.N. Demographic Yearbook

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