



Metropolitan Policy Program
at BROOKINGS

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Immigration Trends in Metropolitan Washington

**Cooperative Forecasting and Data Subcommittee
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments**

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The State of Metropolitan America: A Preview



*Major Brookings/Rockefeller
Foundation report to be released in
May 2010*

*Focus on nation's 100 largest
metropolitan areas*

*Analyzing a turbulent decade (the
2000s) in metropolitan America using
the American Community Survey*

*Ongoing publication series
chronicling a changing U.S.
population*

*Authored by subject experts from
across the Brookings Metropolitan
Policy Program*

The State of Metropolitan America: The Report

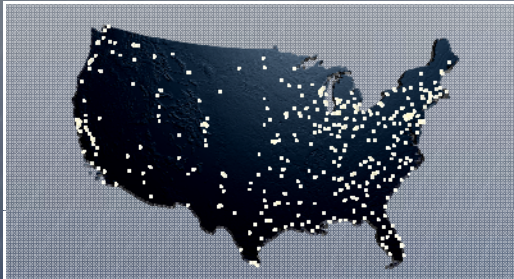


Analysis of 9 demographic and geographic dimensions of U.S. society through 2008/2009:

- Population and Migration
- Race and Ethnicity
- Immigration
- Aging
- Households and Families
- Educational Attainment
- Work and Wages
- Income and Poverty
- Commuting

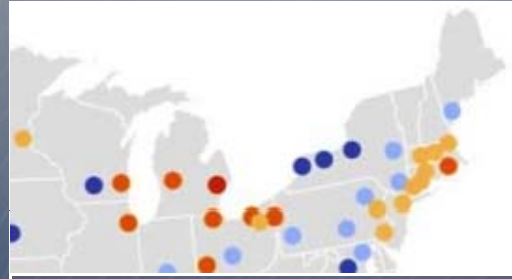
The State of Metropolitan America: Themes

More Metropolitan Nation



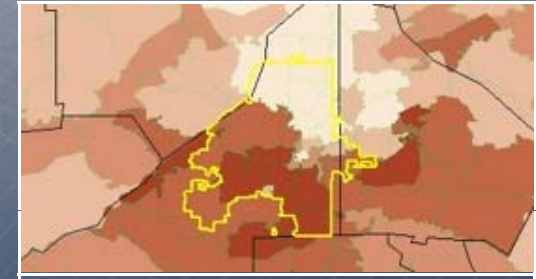
- *A rising share of Americans live in major metro areas*
- *Metros contain even larger shares of what America is becoming: more diverse, more educated, more transit-oriented*

Less Perfect Union



- *Metro regions are pulling apart from one another in multiple dimensions*
- *Population, racial/ethnic diversity, young and old, highly educated people and poverty more unequally distributed across metropolitan areas*

Complex Metropolitan Society



- *Many suburbs are becoming more like cities, and vice versa*
- *White population returning to some cities; singles and older Americans dominating suburbia; poverty in suburbs rising five times faster than cities*

The State of Metropolitan America: What It Means

Markets



Growing metropolitan disparities

➔ More unequal competitive positions in the global economy

Abrupt end to longstanding migration patterns

➔ Portions of Sunbelt may be overbuilt for years

Changing household types (elderly, singles) and consumer preferences (location, rent vs. own)

➔ New types of housing and communities needed

Policy



Rising diversity and unequal educational outcomes

➔ Redoubled emphasis on skills for economic growth

Nascent, uneven trend toward lower-carbon commuting

➔ Rethink land use, transportation and housing policies to accelerate transition

“Solitude nation,” rising preference of elderly, singles, and poverty in suburbia

➔ New thinking on social engagement, service delivery

Politics



Rise of super-successful metro areas

➔ Imperiled coalitions around national infrastructure policies

Increasing metro population share; blurring of urban/suburban lines

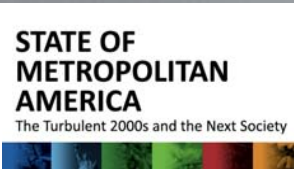
➔ New metro coalitions on shared issues like housing, transport and skills

Majority white and old, majority minority young in many metros

➔ Uncertain commitment to educating the next generation

The State of Metropolitan America: The Rollout

Report



120-page, full-color glossy with easy-to-read charts, maps, tables and accompanying text

Website



Visualize data on over 200 different indicators for states, metro areas, cities and suburbs

Collateral



Profiles of top 100 metropolitan areas, summaries of nine major subject areas

Essay



Connecting demographic change to the challenges and opportunities confronting our economy, society and politics

Event



Hosted at Brookings, presenting State of Metro America, with reactions from leaders in business, policy, philanthropy, politics

Series

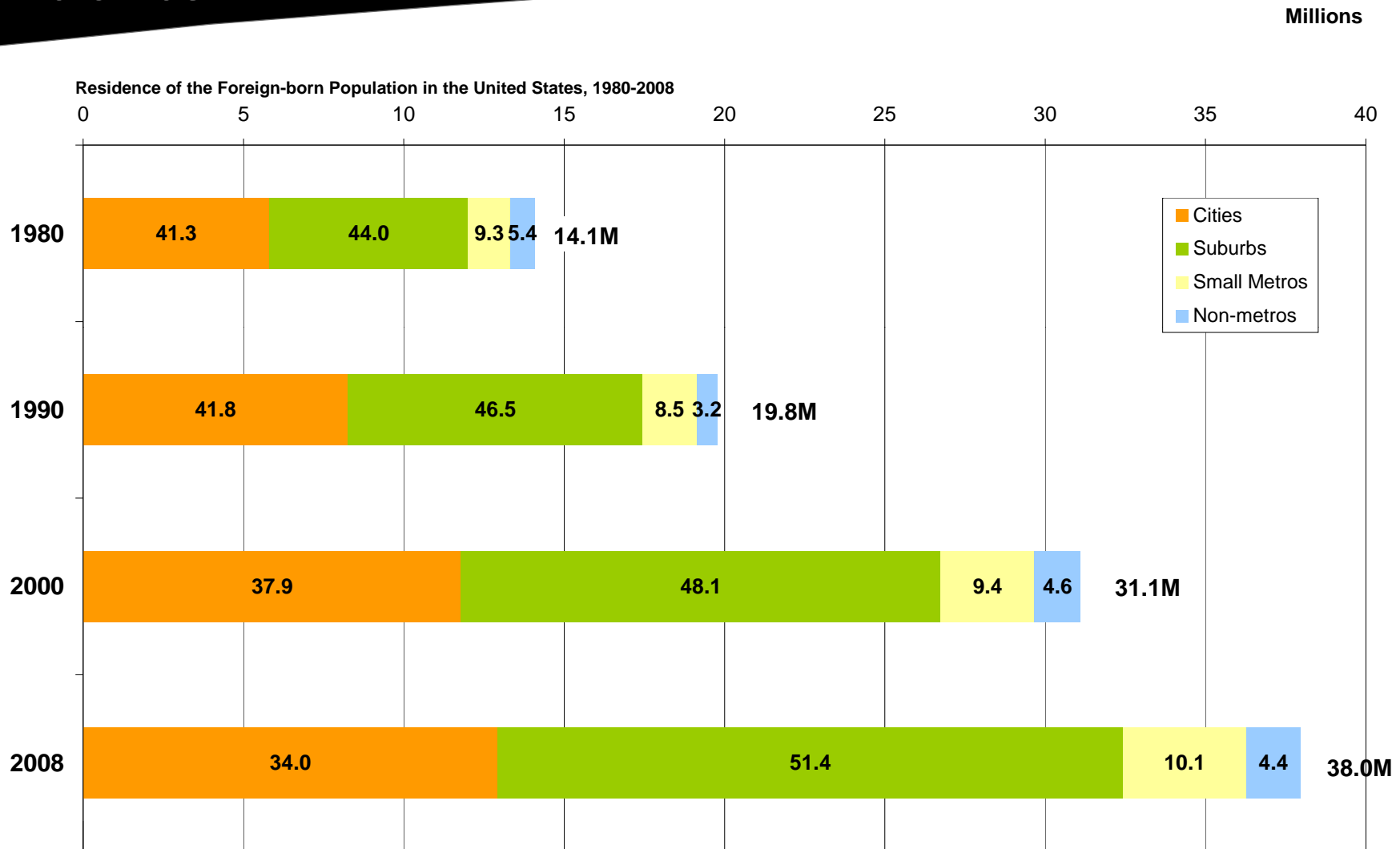


Ongoing, with additional reports in 2010 on immigrant skills, commuting shifts, and the rise of educated metros

NATIONAL TRENDS:

**New Gateways and
Suburbs Emerge as
Destinations**

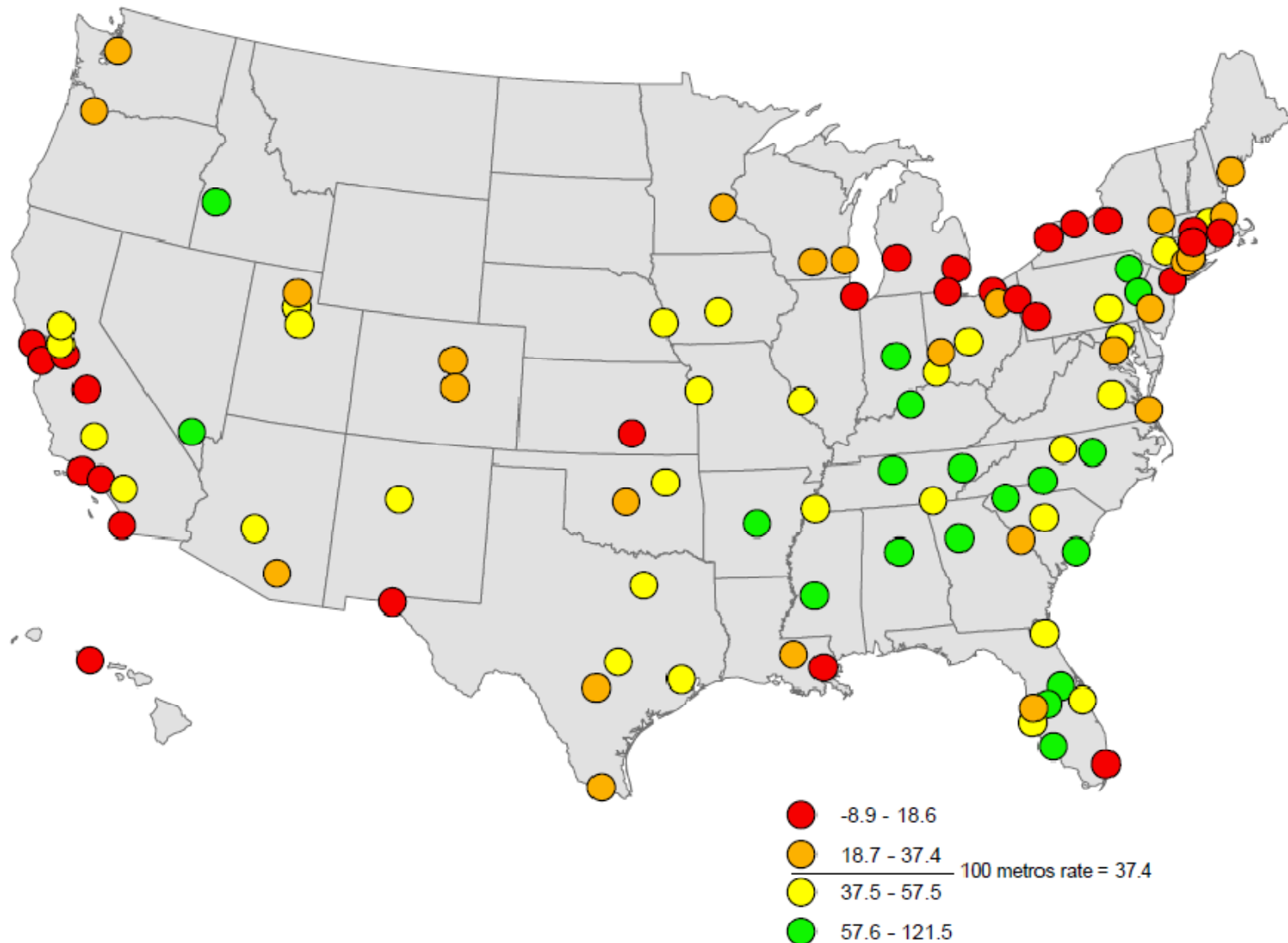
Dramatic shifts in settlement patterns among immigrants show more immigrants in the suburbs of the 100 largest metros than in the cities



Note: Cities and suburbs are defined for the 100 largest metropolitan areas based on 2000 population. Central cities are those that are first named in the metropolitan area title and any other named cities that had at least 100,000 total population in 2000. The residual of the metro area is defined as suburban. The 261 metro areas that are not in the top 100 are classified as "small metros." In 2008, data for five cities in five of the top 100 metros were not available so the foreign-born population in those metros were classified as fully suburban.

Metro areas in the Southeast had the highest rates of immigrant growth

Percent change in the foreign-born population in the 100 largest metros, 2000-2008



Map created by Brookings using 2000 Census and 2008 ACS data

What happened between 2007 and 2008?

Weathering the Recession?

Atlanta, Houston, Dallas-Ft. Worth, Portland (OR)

Immigration U-Turn?

Phoenix, Riverside-San Bernardino, San Jose,
Minneapolis-St Paul, Las Vegas

Holding Steady?

Charlotte, Raleigh, Salt Lake City, Orlando,
Washington DC, Sacramento, Philadelphia

Metropolitan Washington ranks 8th in the nation in the number of Immigrant residents

Metropolitan Areas with the Largest Number of Immigrants, 2008

1 New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island	5,328,033
2 Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana	4,374,583
3 Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach	1,995,037
4 Chicago-Naperville-Joliet	1,689,617
5 San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont	1,258,324
6 Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown	1,237,719
7 Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington	1,121,321
8 Washington-Arlington-Alexandria	1,089,950
9 Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario	894,527
10 Boston-Cambridge-Quincy	731,960

**METROPOLITAN
WASHINGTON
TRENDS:
Dispersion to the
Outer Suburbs**

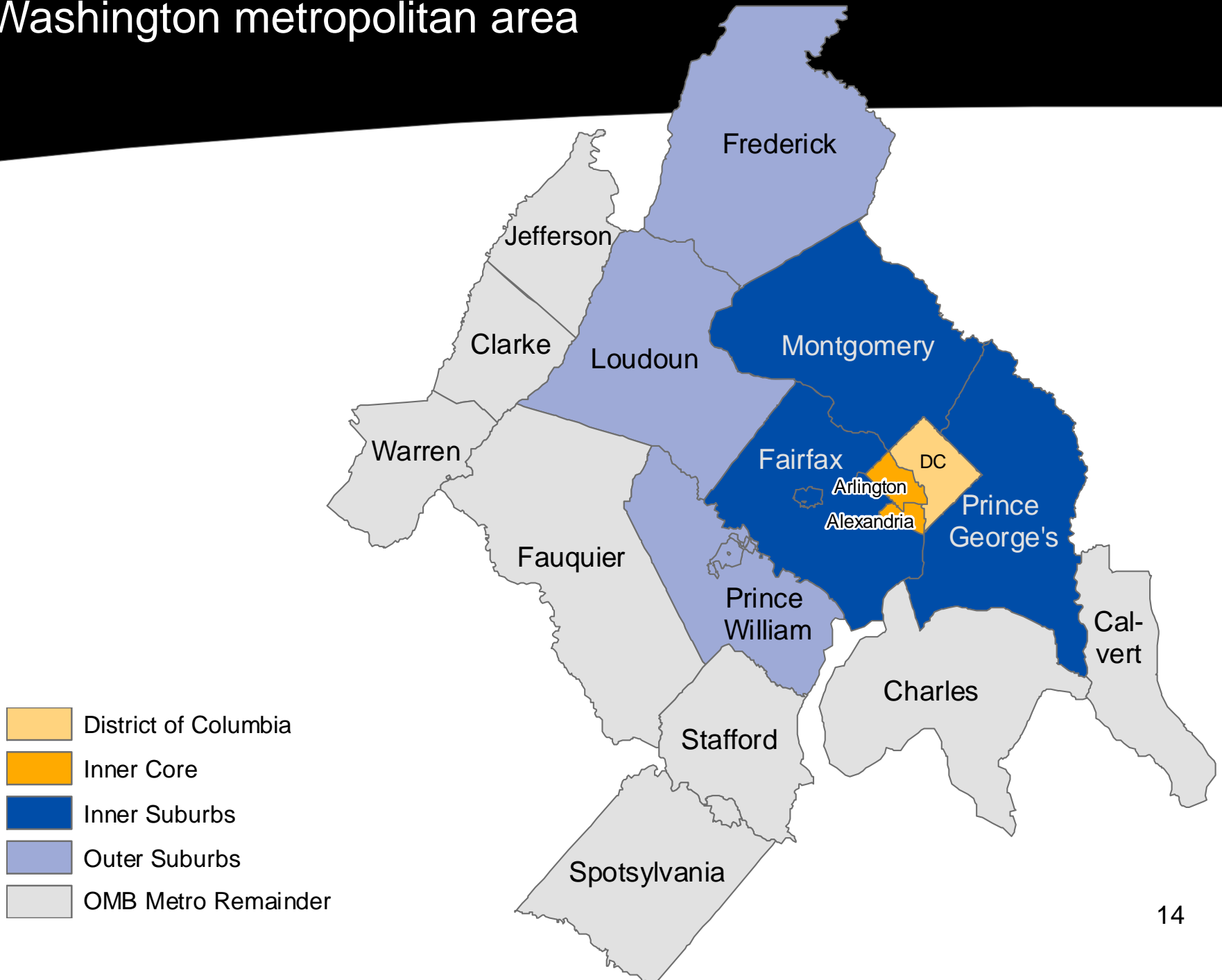
Overall, the foreign-born population of the Washington region has been characterized by:

Fast growth

Global origins

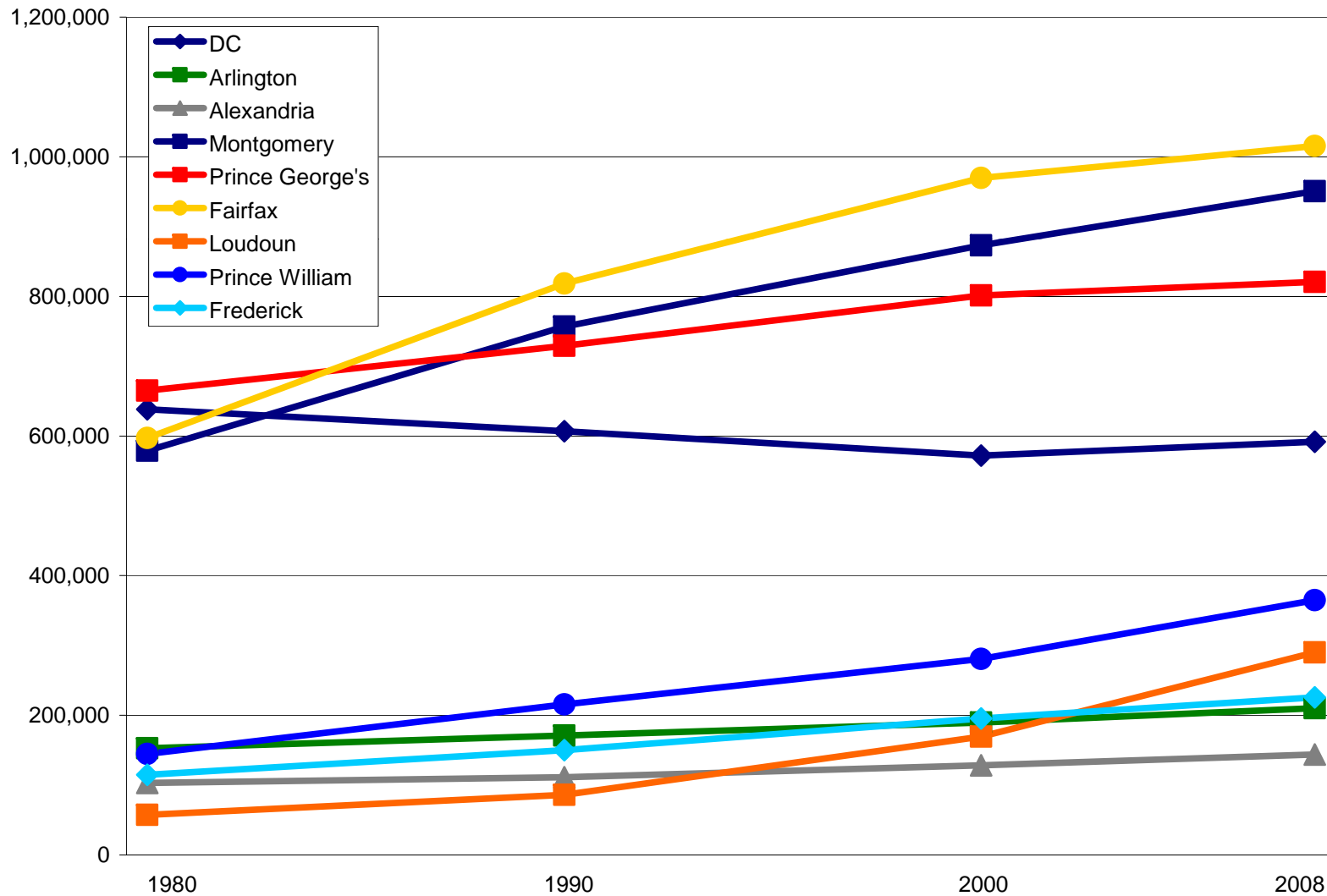
Suburban residence

Washington metropolitan area



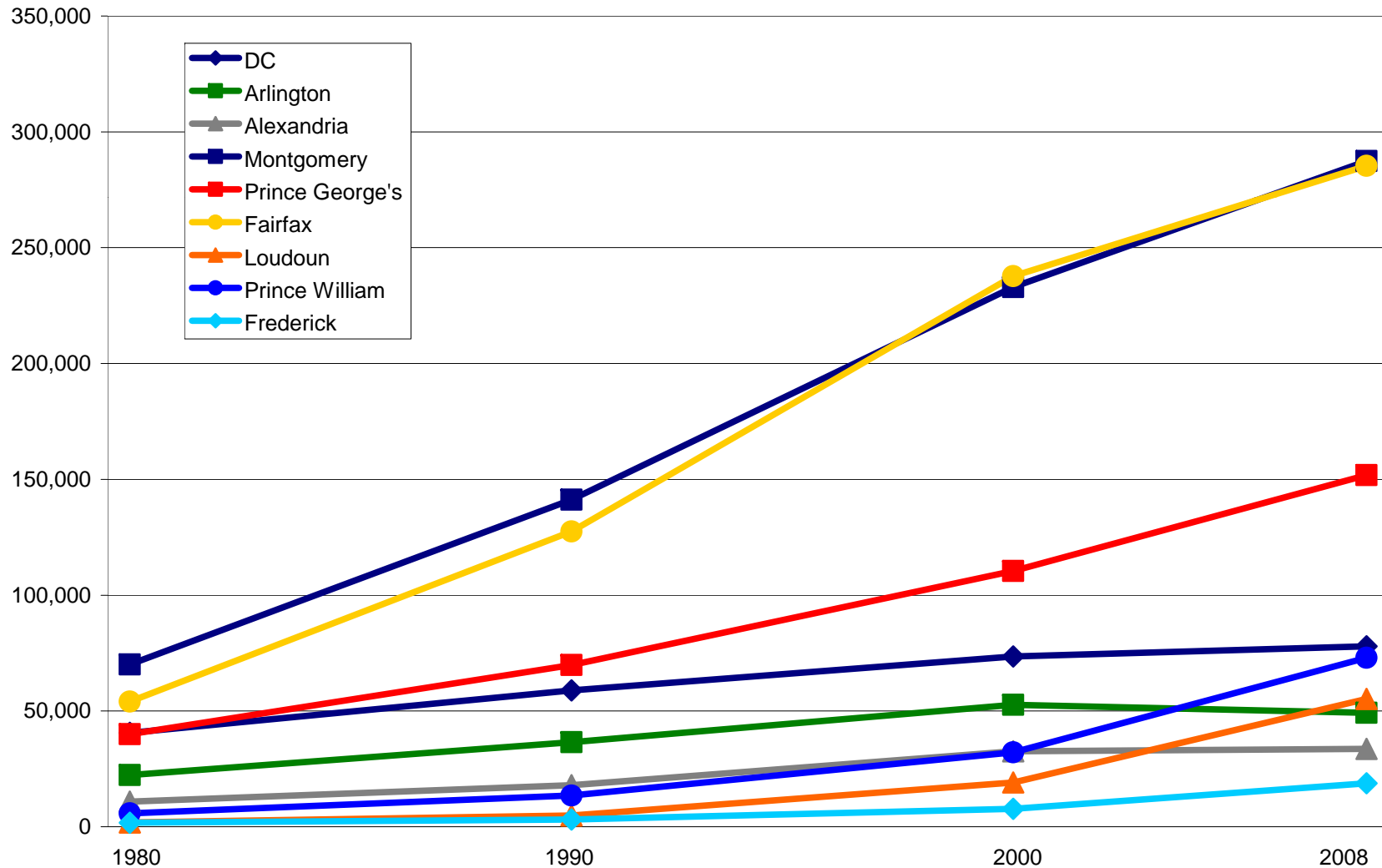
Loudoun and Prince William counties had the fastest population growth among Washington-area jurisdictions

Change in the total population by jurisdiction, 1980-2008



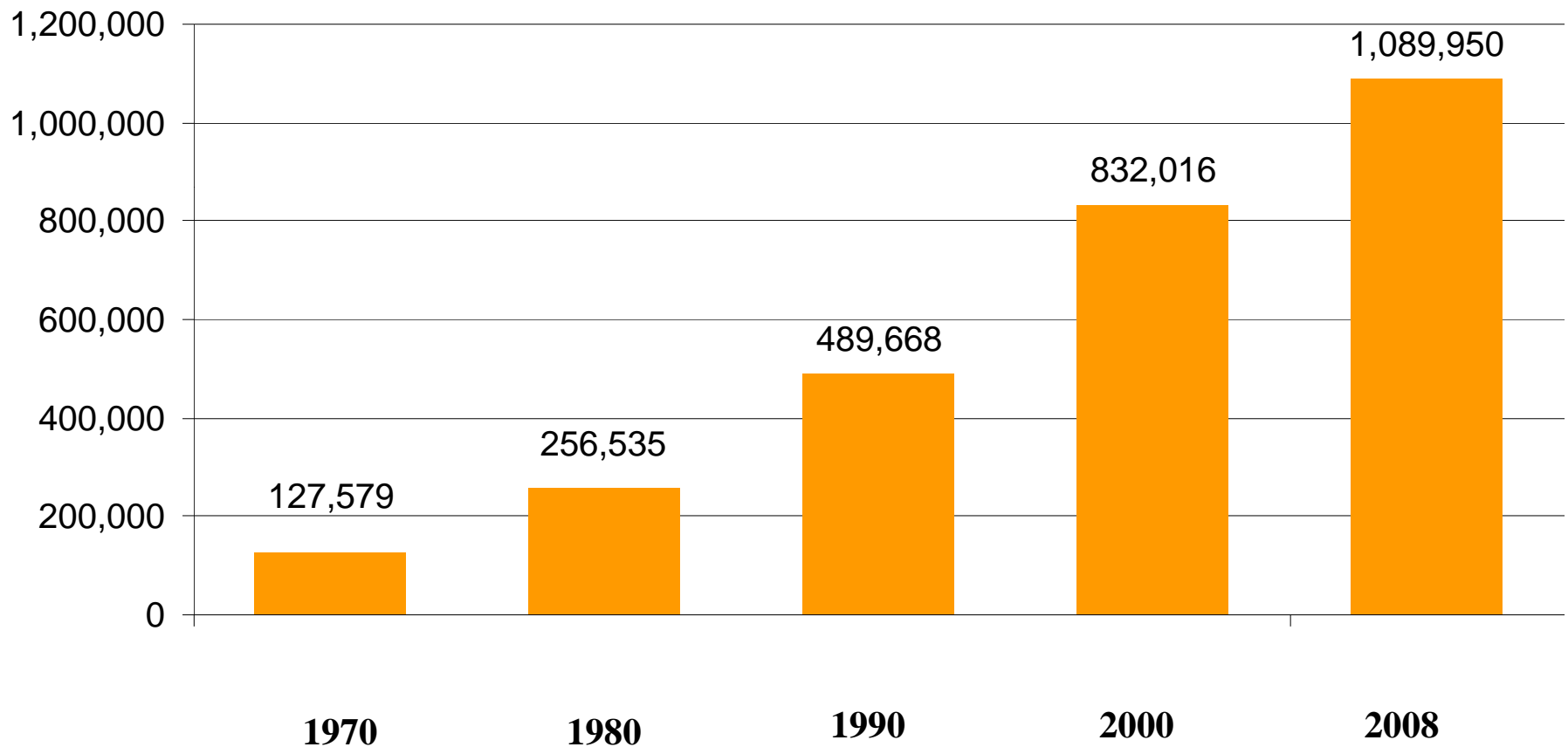
The outer suburban counties also had the fastest immigrant growth

Change in the foreign-born population by jurisdiction, 1980-2008



Metropolitan Washington's foreign-born population grew by 70 percent in the 1990s, or nearly 350,000 immigrants

Foreign-born population by decade, 1970-2007

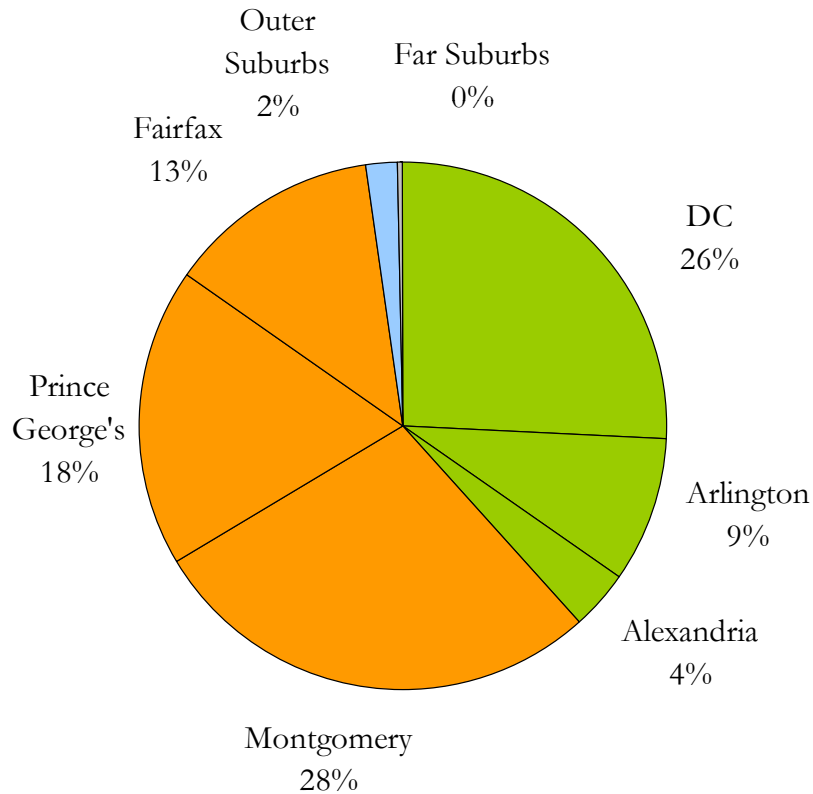


Since 1970, immigrants have shifted to the outer suburbs

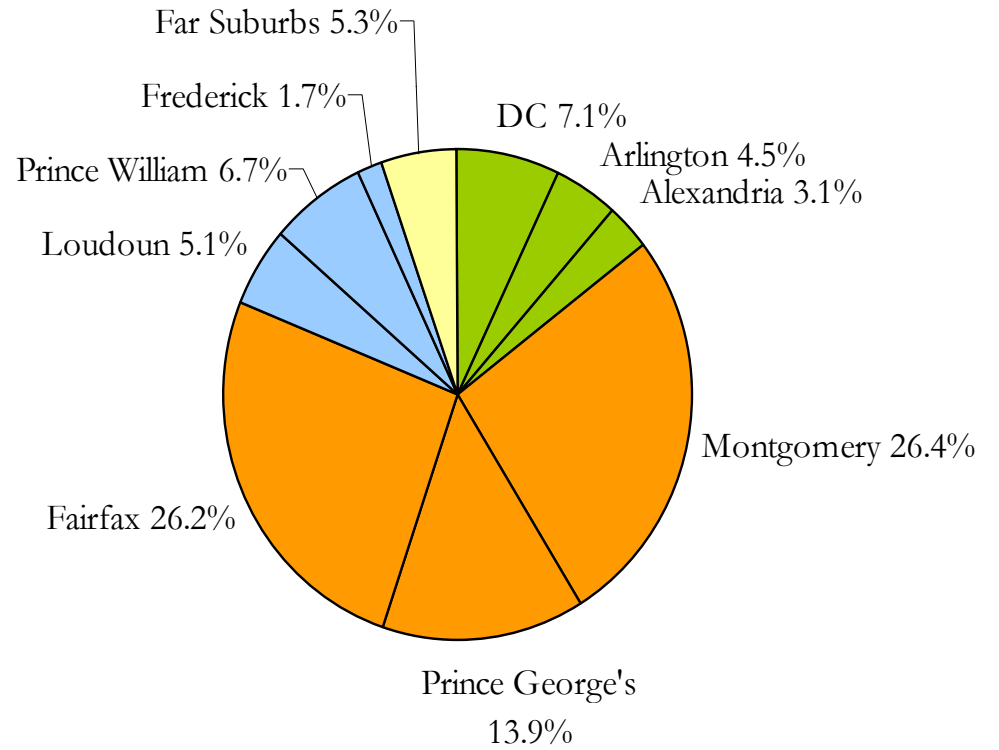
Foreign born distribution by jurisdiction

■ Inner core
 ■ Inner suburbs
 ■ Outer suburbs

1970



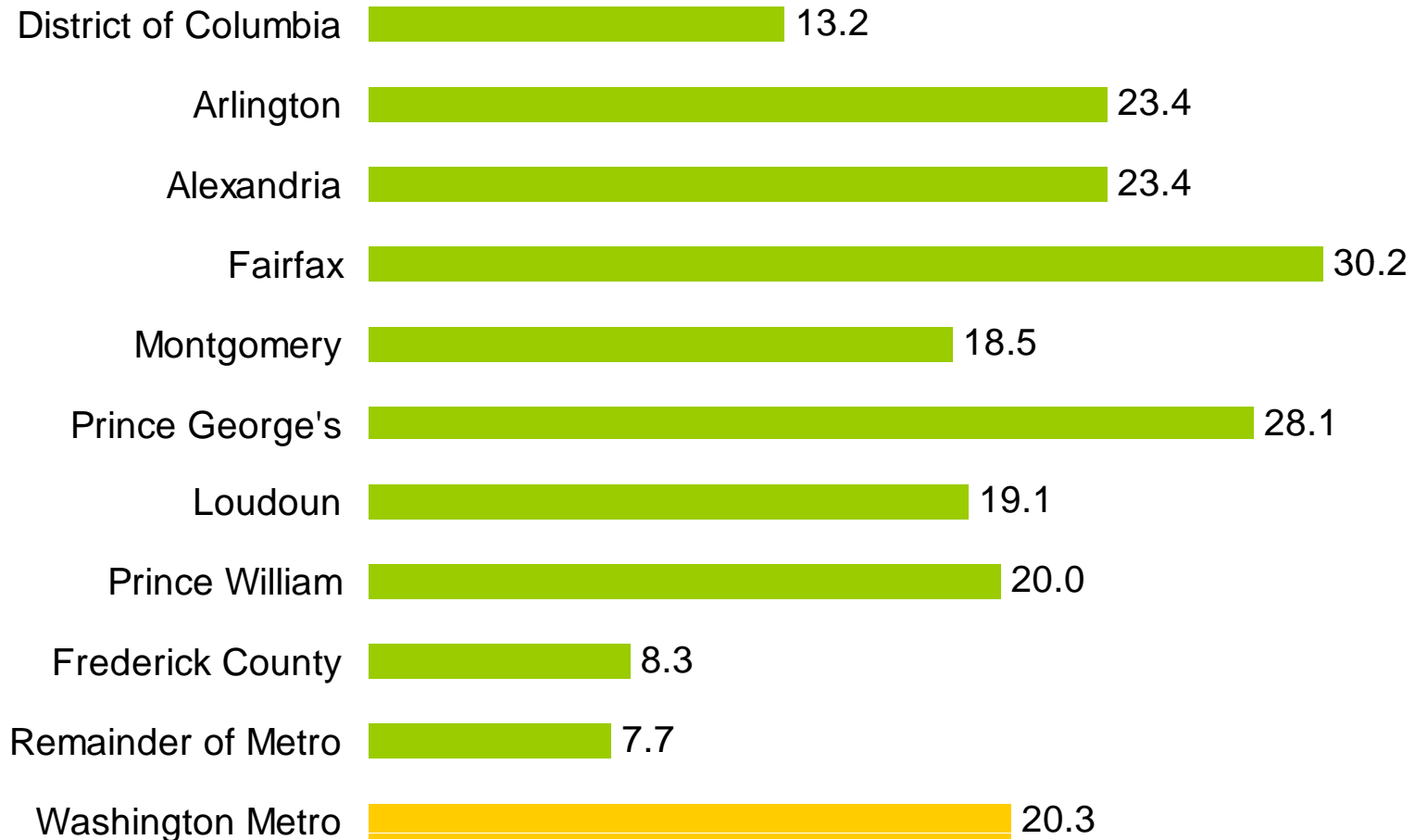
2008



Source: 1970 Census and 2008 ACS

Fairfax, and Montgomery are more than one-quarter foreign born; in Arlington, Alexandria, Prince William & Loudoun, it's 1 in 5.

Percent foreign-born by jurisdiction



A closer look at county level growth shows suburban “hotspots” where local response has been strong

Percent growth in the foreign-born population in counties, 2000-2007

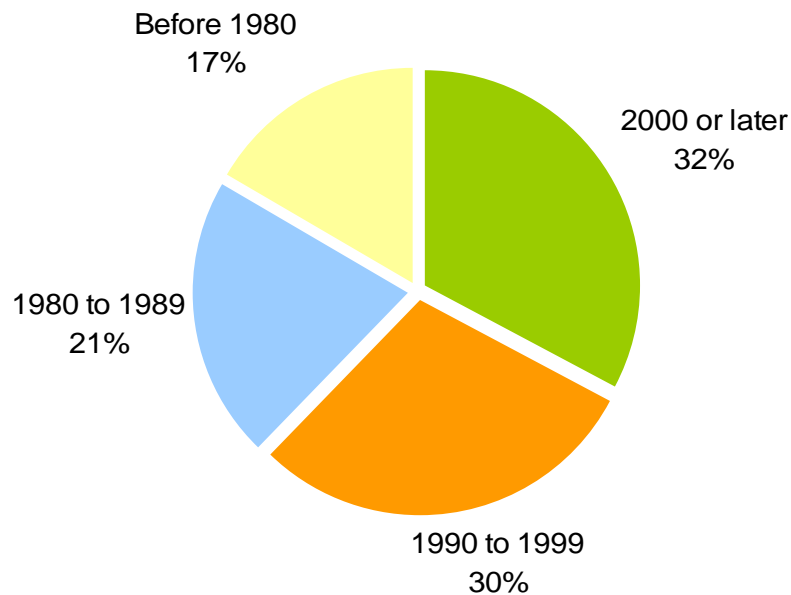
Forsyth County, GA	17,714	201.1	<i>Atlanta, GA</i>
Henry County, GA	12,092	198.9	<i>Atlanta, GA</i>
Loudoun County, VA	55,343	189.5	<i>Washington, DC</i>
Lake County, FL	28,398	162.5	<i>Orlando, FL</i>
Frederick County, MD	19,735	153.7	<i>Washington, DC</i>
Prince William County, VA	76,415	137.4	<i>Washington, DC</i>
Pinal County, AZ	36,624	125.5	<i>Phoenix, AZ</i>
Lee County, FL	89,677	122.2	<i>Cape Coral, FL</i>
Anoka County, MN	23,883	121.7	<i>Minneapolis-St Paul MN</i>
Hamilton County, IN	15,814	117.1	<i>Indianapolis, IN</i>
Rutherford County, TN	14,102	113.4	<i>Nashville, TN</i>
St. Charles County, MO	12,114	107.4	<i>St. Louis, MO</i>
Williamson County, TX	37,649	104.1	<i>Austin, TX</i>
Placer County, CA	35,457	101.9	<i>Sacramento, CA</i>
Cherokee County, GA	16,514	99.6	<i>Atlanta, GA</i>

Source: ACS, 2007

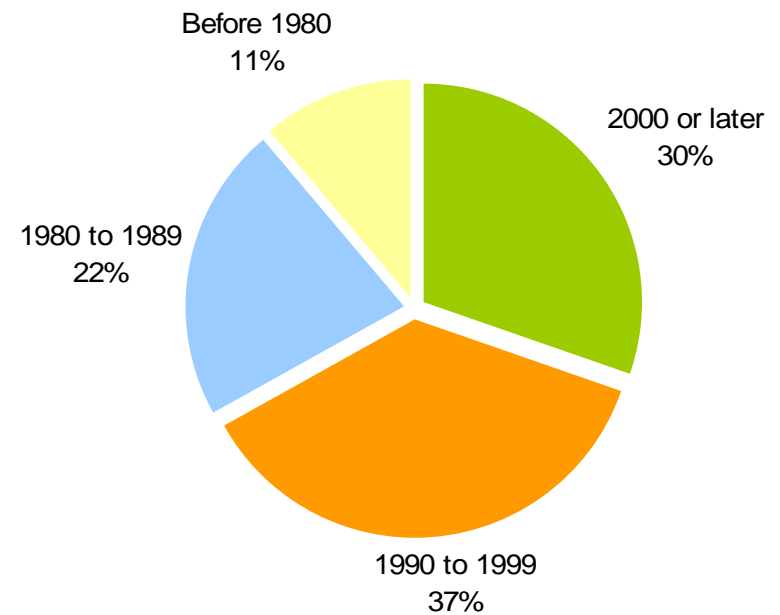
One third of immigrants in the region arrived between 2000 and 2007;
Loudoun has a higher percent of immigrants who came in the 1990s.

Period of entry for
the foreign-born
population, federally-
defined region, 2007

Washington Metro



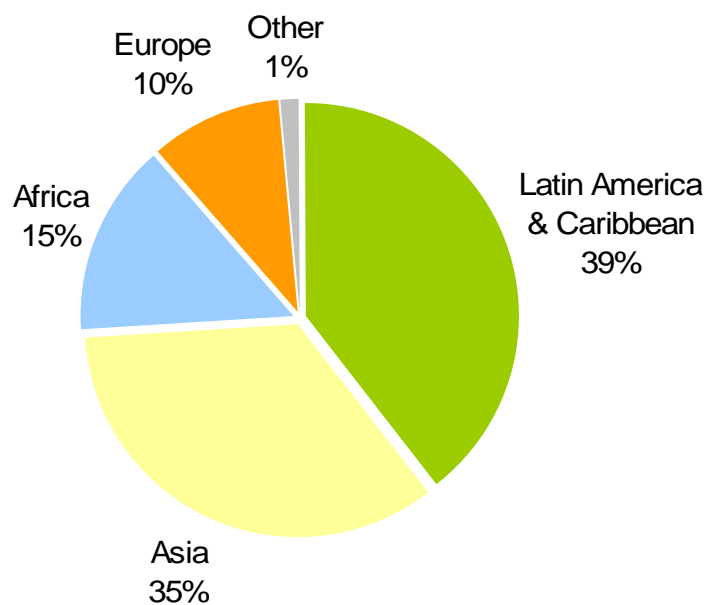
Loudoun County



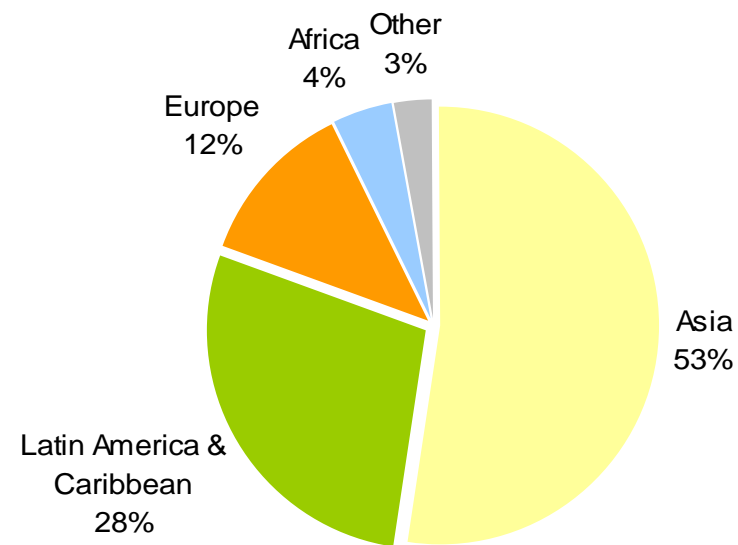
Latin Americans are the largest region of origin group in the metro area, followed by Asians

Region of origin for the foreign-born population, federally-defined region, 2007

Washington metro

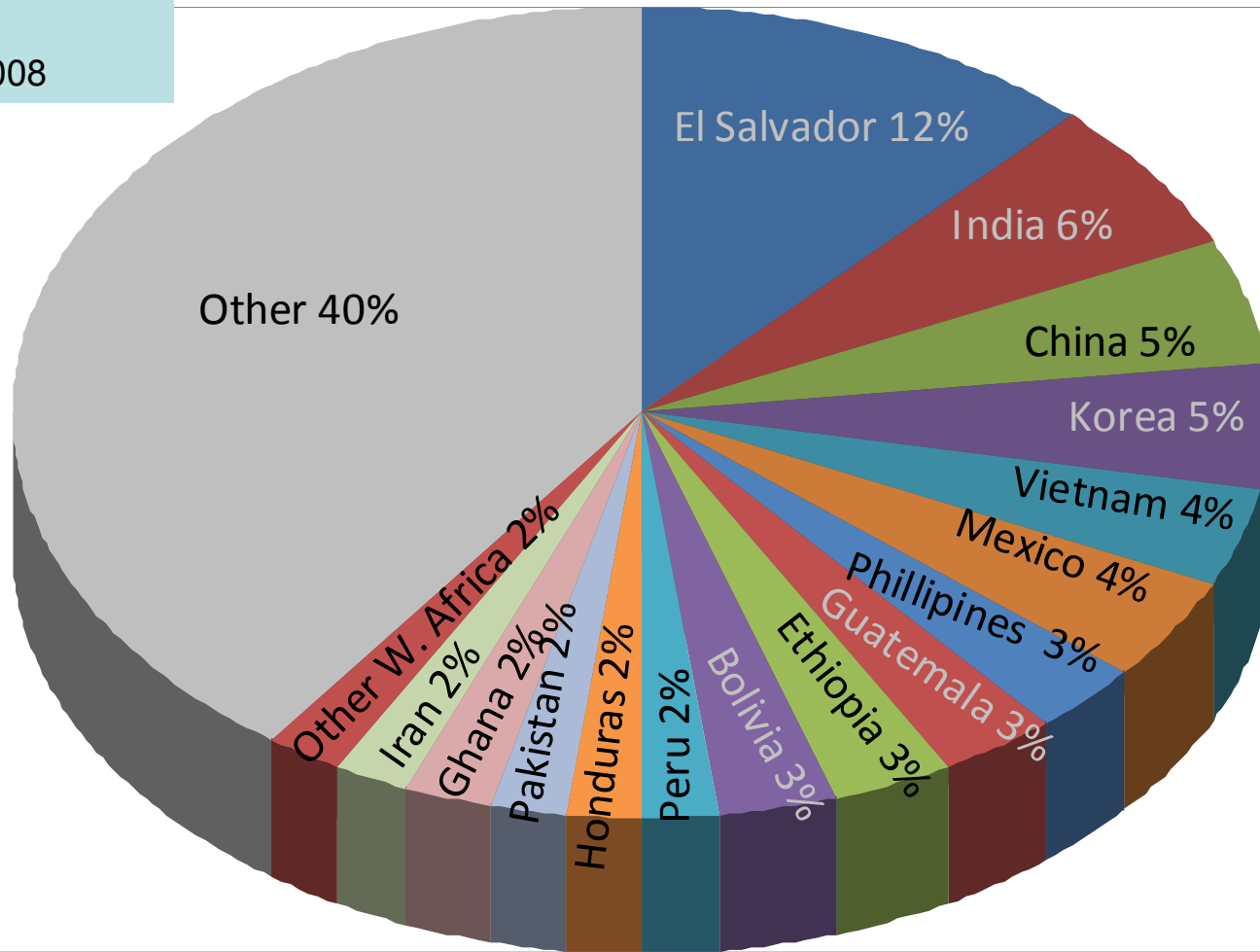


Loudoun County



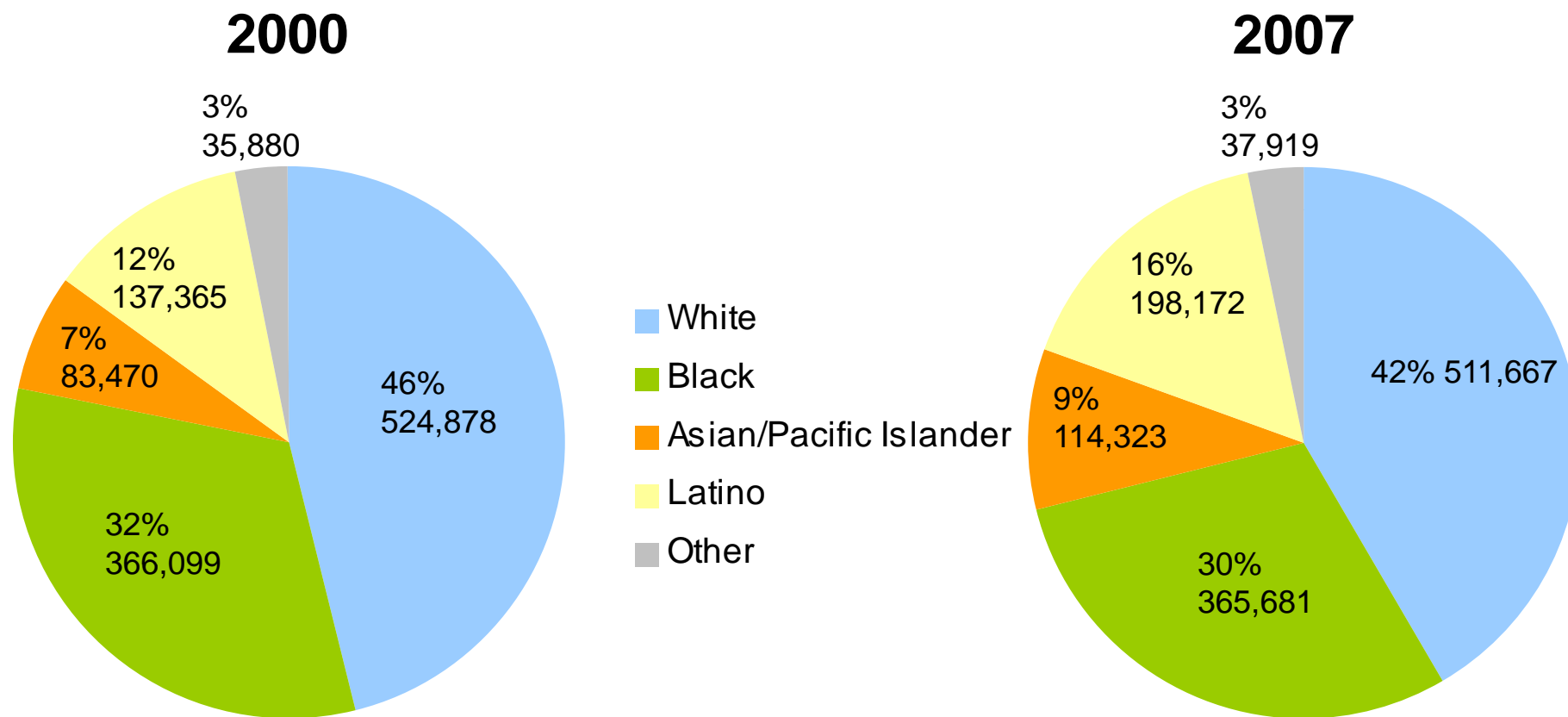
The immigrant population in the Washington region is diverse and no one nationality has a majority

Country of birth for foreign born, Metropolitan Washington, 2008



Since 2000, the Asian and Latino shares of the youth population in the region have increased

Population 19 and under by race/ethnicity, 2000 and 2007

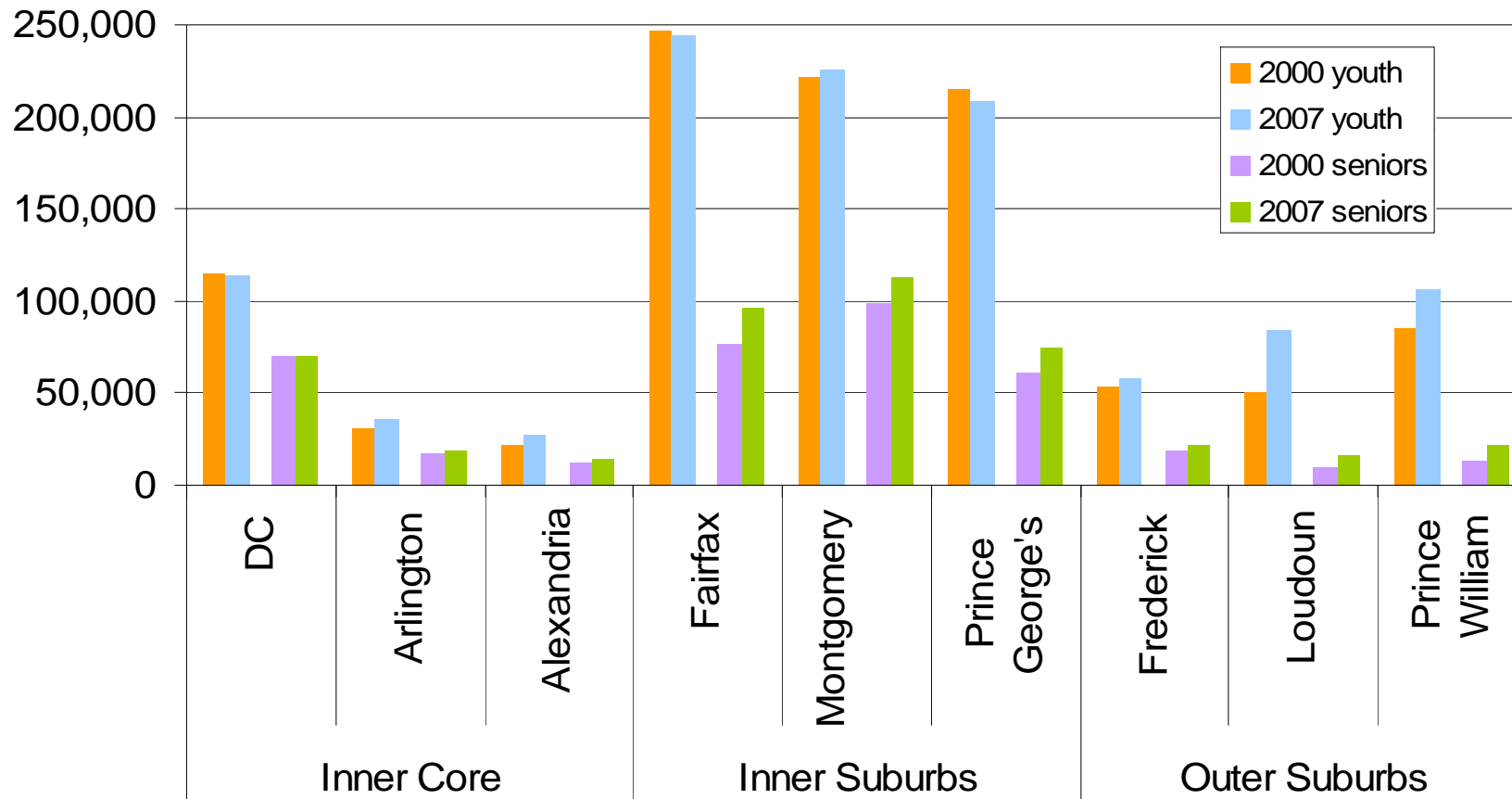


“Other” refers to race other than those listed in addition to individuals who marked more than one race.

Source: Census 2000 and ACS 2007

Youth and senior populations are largest in the inner suburbs, although the most rapid growth is in Loudoun County

Youth and senior population by jurisdiction, 2000 and 2007



The languages spoken by the region's youth are diverse

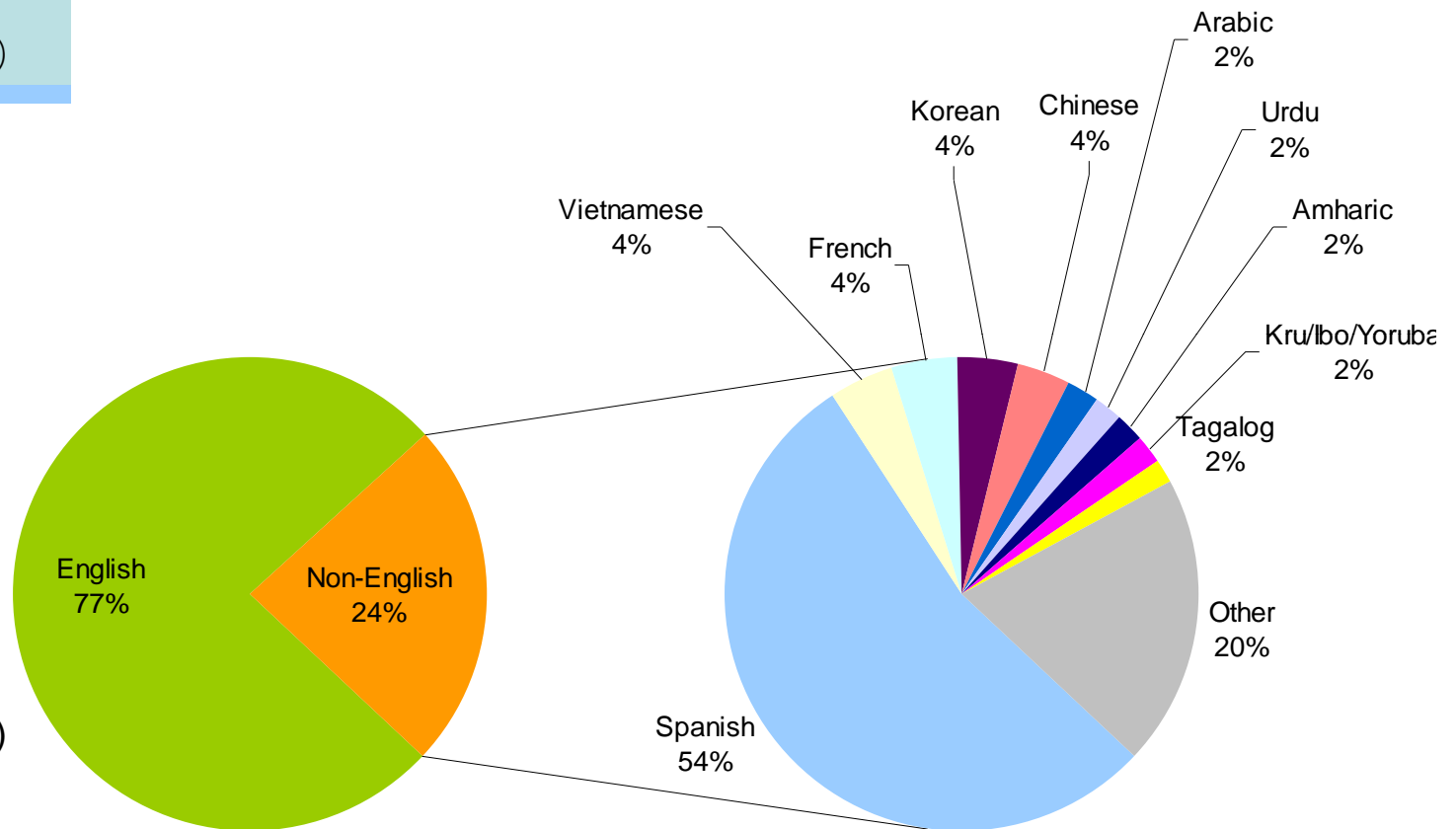
Top Ten Languages Spoken at Home for Children Ages 5 to 17 (in thousands)

English (689, 76.3%)

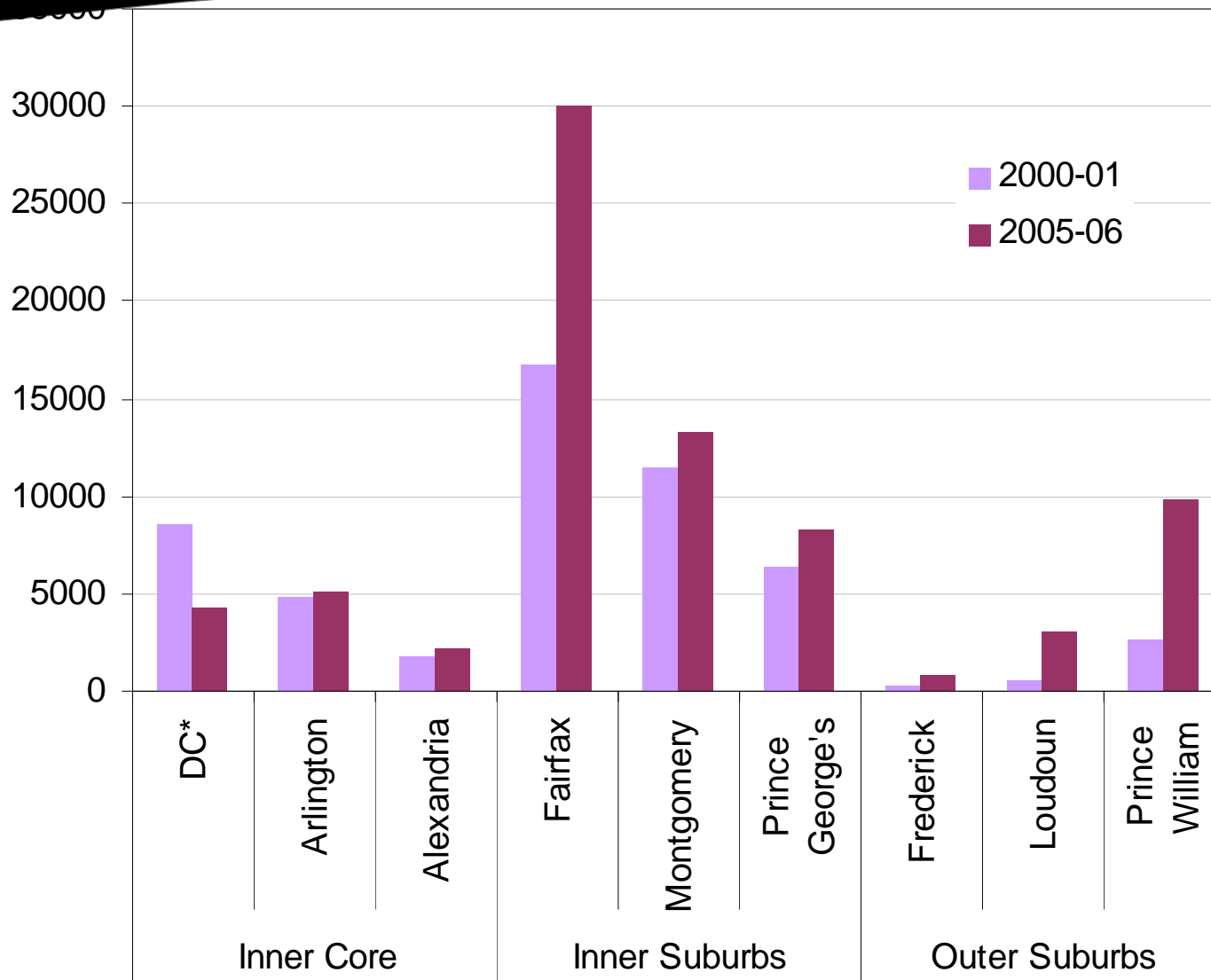
Non-English (214, 24%):

1. Spanish (115, 12.8%)
2. Vietnamese (10, 1.1%)
3. French (9, 1.0%)
4. Korean (9, 1.0%)
5. Chinese (8, 0.9%)
6. Arabic (5, 0.5%)
7. Urdu (4, 0.5%)
8. Amharic (4, 0.5%)
9. Kru/Ibo/Yoruba (4, 0.5%)
10. Tagalog (4, 0.5%)

TOTAL age 5 to 17: 902



Fairfax and Prince William Counties have experienced the largest increases in Limited English Proficiency (LEP) students

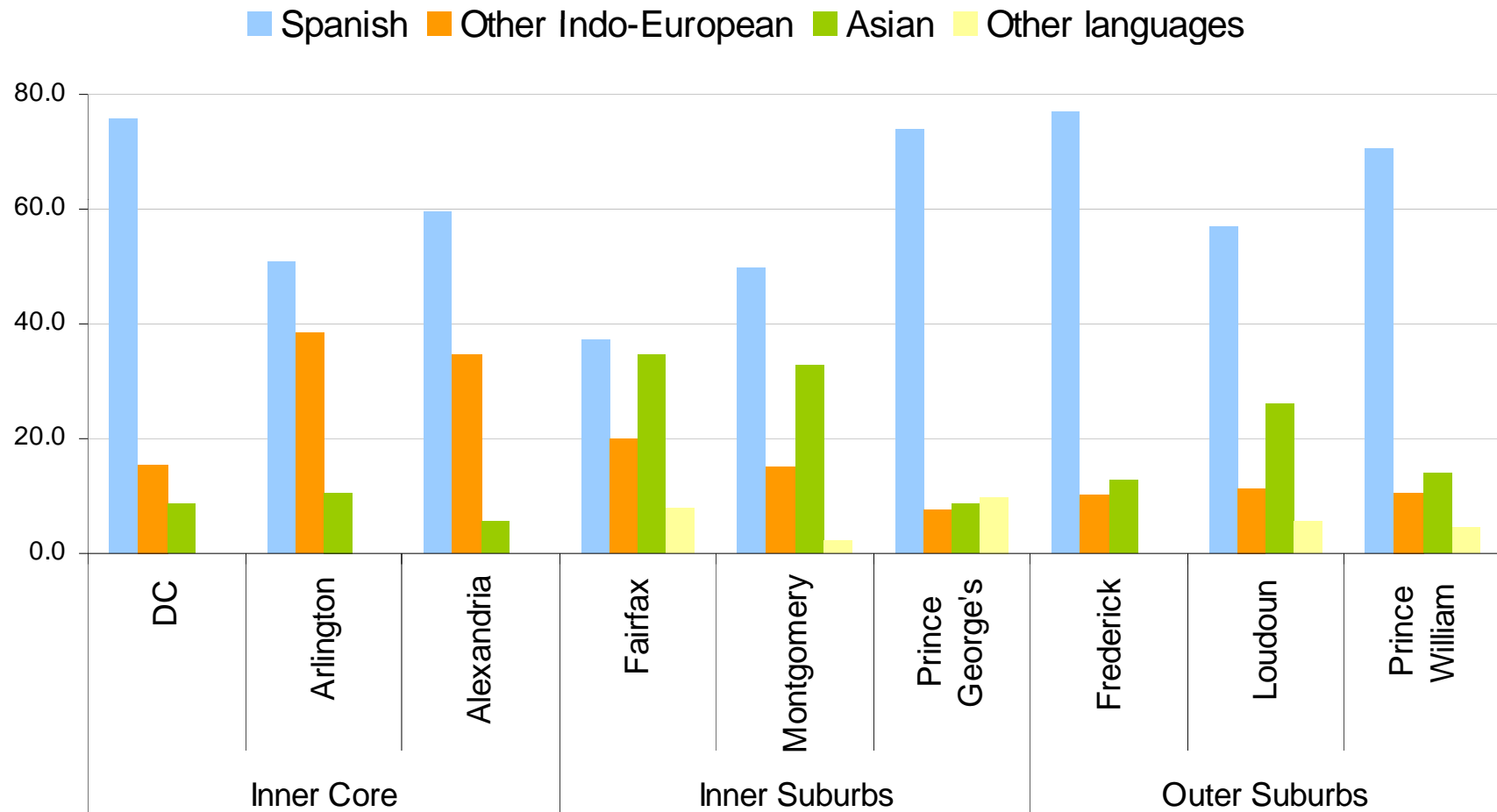


LEP public school student enrollment 2000-01 & 2005-06

*decrease in DC LEP enrollment can be largely attributed to transfer of LEP students to DC charter schools

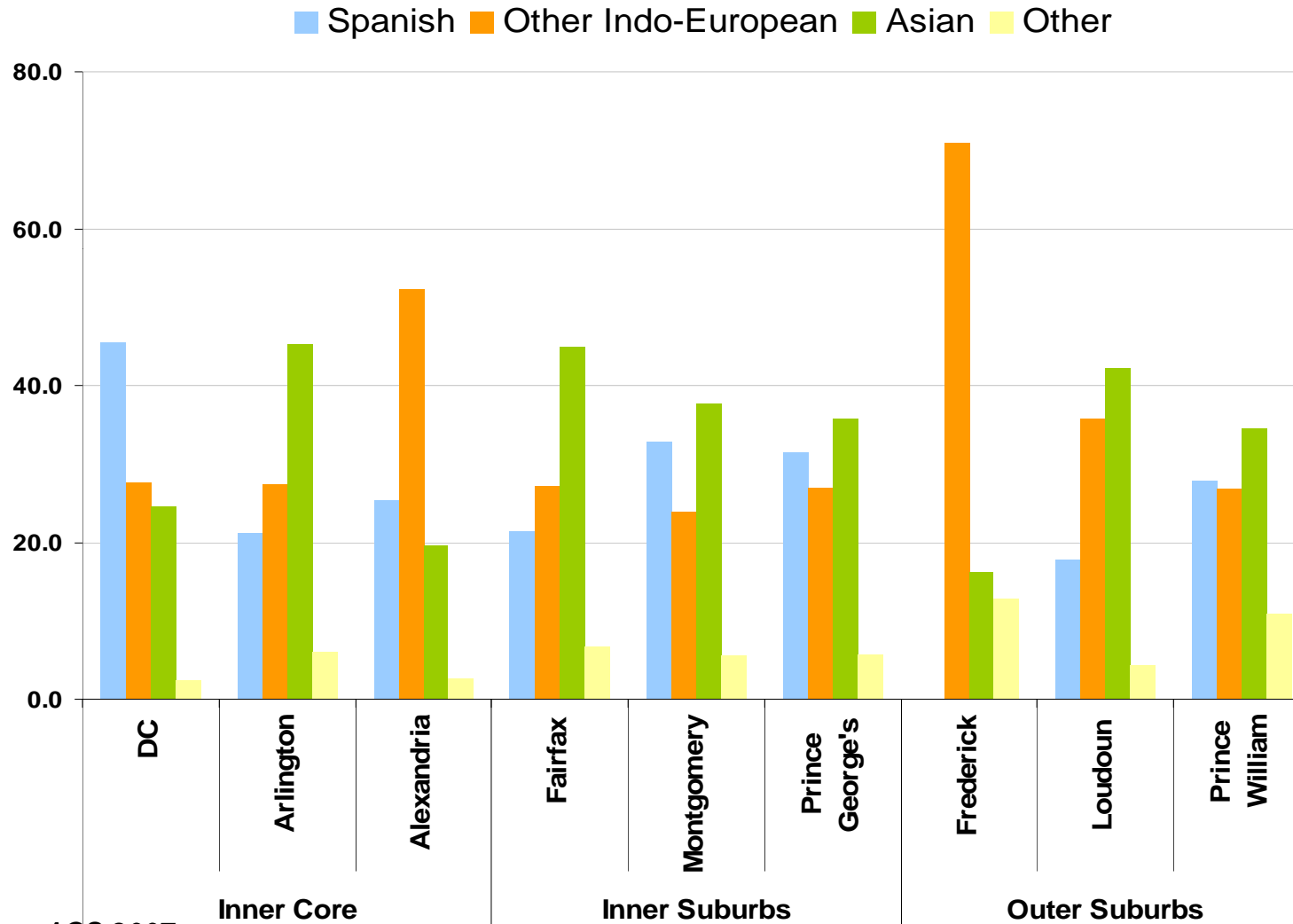
Spanish is the most common language spoken by LEP youth. Asian languages are also prevalent in Fairfax, Montgomery, and Loudoun

Native language of LEP youth
by county



Spanish is not the dominant language among limited-English proficient seniors

Native language of LEP seniors by county



Data source: ACS 2007

visit metro:

www.brookings.edu/metro



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