

Highlights of 1995-2000 Census Migration Characteristics for Maryland

Net Change by Gender and Race

Between 1995 and 2000, Maryland had a net gain of 127,584 residents through migration. The overwhelming majority of these net migrants (90.1%) were foreign immigrants - less than 10 percent (9.1%) were native-born.

Overall there was a greater gain of females (68,709, or 53.9 percent of the total) than males (58,875, or 46.1 percent of the total).

The population gains from net migration were all from “minority groups,” defined as anyone who is **not** “non-Hispanic white alone.” By far, the largest number of net in-migrants were black (79,825), more than twice as large as the next biggest group, Asians (31,672). The white population actually experienced net out-migration of 9,740, while non-Hispanic whites had a net out-migration total of 25,653. For Hispanics as a whole, who can be of any race, migration gains were 36,742.

Age Structure

Migrants by age are much more concentrated in a few key age groups compared to the population of non-movers. Nearly one-half (49.4%) of in-migrants, and 46.7 percent of out-migrants were in the age groups of 20 to 39. For non-movers, these age groups comprised just over one-quarter (25.5%). Likewise, migrants made up a much smaller portion of those ages 65 and over (5.4% of in-migrants and 6.2% of out-migrants) compared to non-movers (14.0%).

Maryland had net migration gains from almost all age groups. Only the 55 to 74 age cohorts experienced net out-migration. When looking at the elderly (defined as those ages 65 and over), Maryland had net outflows of the “young-old,” those 65 to 74 of 5,050, nearly counter balanced by net gains from the “old-old,” those 75 to 84 (2,690) and the “oldest old,” those ages 85 and over (2,324).

Educational Attainment

Both in and out movers tend to be more educated than non-movers. For in-migrants, a total of 41.5 percent had a bachelor’s degree or higher, for out-migrants it was 39.5 percent. In comparison, only 28.8 percent of non-movers had that level of educational attainment. On the whole, Maryland “gained” in education attainment through migration as well over one-half (57.2 %) of the net migrants to Maryland had a bachelor’s degree or higher.

Household Types

Because of the tendency of migrants to be in the younger age cohorts (20-39), a disproportionate share tended to be in non-family households compared to non-movers.

Just over one out of five of both in-migrants (21.9%) and out-migrants (23.3%) are in non-family households compared to 14.2 percent of non-movers. Overall, however, the largest group for both movers and non-movers were married couple families with children less than 18 years of age.

Income

From both income measures - household population ages five and over and individual persons ages 16 and over - there is a greater share of higher incomes for out-movers than for in-movers, but both groups are below the high income shares for non-movers. For instance, approximately one-fifth of the household population who were in-migrants (20.3%) and out-migrants (20.5%) lived in households with incomes of \$100,000 or greater - both below the shares of non-movers (23.2%).

The fact that out-migrants have higher incomes than in-migrants is the result of Maryland being a wealthy state. According to the 2000 Census, Maryland had the third highest median household income in the U.S. in 1999, so it is more than likely that out-migrants will have higher incomes than in-migrants. Non-migrants will have higher incomes than both in and out migrants because they have a higher proportion of peak-earning cohorts (ages 40 to 59) than do migrants.

Labor Force Status

The share of in-migrants who were employed (66.2%) was slightly higher than the share of employed out-migrants (65.0%). Both groups had employment rates higher than non-movers (63.1%). The lower overall employment rate is probably due to the fact that non-movers have a higher share of those age groups less likely to be in the labor force (those ages 65 and over - 14.0%) compared to in-migrants (5.4%) or out-migrants (6.2%).

Occupation

Both in-migrants and out-migrants are more concentrated in "management, professional and related" occupations than are non-movers. Forty-six and one-half percent of in-migrants and 45.3 percent of out-migrants were in this group, compared to 39.6 percent of non-movers. In contrast, for a group with generally lower educational requirements - "production, transportation and material moving" occupations - shares of both in-migrants (7.7%) and out-migrants (8.1%) were lower than non-movers (10.1%). On a net basis, just over one-half of the net migrants to Maryland were in the management group, while only four percent were in the production group.

Industry

There were no dramatic differences for migrants and non-movers by industry. Approximately one-fifth of all in-migrants (21.4%), out-migrants (20.7%) and non-movers (20.4%) were in education, health and social services, the largest of all the

industry categories. This group also had the largest gain from net migration (20,438). Several industrial sectors had net losses from migration – Agricultural, forestry, etc., (-215), mining (-133) and manufacturing (-1,458) – all declining industries in Maryland.

Marital Status

As a result of the younger age structure of migrants, well over one-third of both in-migrants (35.7%) and out-migrants (34.3%) had higher proportions in the “never married” category compared to just over one-fourth (26.7%) of non-movers. Also, just under one-half of in-migrants (48.3%) and out-migrants (48.9%) were “now married” compared to over one-half (54.1%) of non-movers.

Poverty

The overwhelming number of people who moved were not in poverty, but movers were more likely to be in poverty than non-movers. Approximately one out of 10 of both in-migrants (10.3%) and out-migrants (10.1%) had poverty level incomes, well above the 7.7 percent share of non-movers. As a result of these flows, 11.8 percent of the net migrants to Maryland had poverty-level incomes. The higher incidence of poverty among movers is most likely due to their younger age structure than non-movers.

Nativity by Year of Entry

Although the overwhelming majority of in-migrants (82.2%) and out-migrants (91.7%) were native born, the overwhelming majority of net migrants to Maryland (90.1%) were foreign born. And, among the foreign born, the overwhelming majority of the net migration were non-U.S. citizens (93.2%). Almost all of these non-U.S. citizen net migrants to Maryland are recent arrivals as nearly nine out of ten (87.5%) arrived in the U.S. in the 1995 to 2000 period. For the much smaller naturalized citizen cohort, only 38.1 percent of the net migrants came during the 1995-2000 period.

Among the non-movers who were foreign born, a majority (58.9%) were naturalized citizens, with most arriving in the 1970s and 1980s.

Tenure and Group Quarters

A substantially smaller number of both in-migrants (48.7%) and out-migrants (54.3%) were homeowners compared to non-movers (76.2%). At the same time, more in-migrants (6.3%) and out-migrants (7.6%) lived in group quarters than did non-movers (1.7%). Again, the younger age structure of movers compared to non-movers is the primary reason behind the higher group quarters rates (most likely due to students living in college dorms and military personnel living in barrack facilities) as well as the lower homeownership rates.