

## Do the Native Born and Foreign Born Show Differential Migratory Responses to Immigration and Labor Market Conditions?

This paper studies the migratory responses of native-born and foreign-born adults to recent immigration in U.S. metropolitan labor markets. The core question addressed is whether native-born and foreign-born adults show differential evidence of or migratory responses to recent immigration. The “white flight” thesis holds that natives out-migrate from labor markets that experience high immigration because of the perceived economic and social costs associated with immigrants. Our study premise is that if the foreign born also leave labor markets of high immigration at comparable rates or at even higher rates than the native born, then that finding suggests that forces other than immigration drive internal migration decisions. Our preliminary analysis indicates that native-born men are actually less likely than foreign-born men to out-migrate from areas of high recent immigration. We then focus on the economic and social correlates of differential migratory responses of foreign-born and native-born men. A considerable body of recent scholarship has viewed internal migration as an important mechanism for evolving ethnic spatial patterns. The initial settlement of immigrants in a small number of states creates distinct native and foreign-born patterns. At issue is the extent to which the subsequent internal migrations of immigrants and of native-born population subgroups are contributing either to increases or decreases in this spatial separation and what leads to differential migratory responses of different population groups. This paper extends our prior work (Kritz and Gurak 2001, Gurak and Kritz 2000) in two ways. First, we use the 2000 PUMS 5% files in addition to the 1990 5% files and examine the extent to which the addition of 11 million new immigrants during the 1990s has altered relationships based on the immigration experiences and contextual conditions of the 1980s. Second, we use a smaller context unit, Labor Market Regions, in place of States in an effort to improve the measurement of contextual effects. The analysis assesses whether the following hypotheses hold net of other differentials between foreign-born and native-born adults in individual characteristics and economic and race-ethnic composition of metropolitan labor market of residence: (1) that there is a difference between foreign-born and native-born males in the likelihood of out-migration from labor markets of high immigration; and (2) that the migratory response patterns of foreign-born and native-born males differ depending upon the regional origins of recent immigrants;

### *CITATIONS:*

Gurak, Douglas T. and Mary M. Kritz. 2000. "Context Determinants of Interstate Migration of U.S. Immigrants." *Social Forces*. 78, 3 (March):1017-1039.

Kritz, Mary M. and Douglas T. Gurak. 2001. "The Impact of Immigration on the Internal Migration of Natives and Immigrants." *Demography* 38, 1 (February):133-145