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Changes in the Characteristics of In and Out Migrants in the Northeast Region 1960 to 1975

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Changes in the Characteristics of In and Out Migrants in the Northeast Region 1960 to 1975



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Changes in the Characteristics of
In and Out Migrants in
the Northeast Region
1960 to 1975

by

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INTRODUCTION

This report is part of a long-term project studying the impact of in and out migration and population redistribution in the Northeast Region. The project, designated as NE-119, involves the cooperation of representatives from state land-grant universities in Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maryland, New York, and New Jersey. The major objectives of this project are: 1) identify the number and characteristics of migrants and nonmigrants in the Northeast. For immigrants, determine reasons for, and satisfaction with, having migrated; 2) for selected areas, determine variables associated with differential rates of population redistribution; and 3) specify policy implications of the findings from research conducted under objectives 1 and 2 as guides to local, state and federal decision makers.

The present report deals with objective one in terms of an analysis of net migration movements for the Northeast Region and in and out migration movements from 1960 to 1975 at the Regional level. This work is intended as a supplement to the

previous report, Changes in the Characteristics of the Work Force in the Northeast Region, 1960 to 1975, Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station, C.A.N.R., University of Connecticut, Bulletin 459, July 1981, which discussed the basic industrial structure of the Region and the significant changes in the work force. After the analysis of characteristics of migrants into the Region has been completed, later reports will deal with the characteristics of nonmigrants (employed persons who remained within the Northeast Region). Together, these reports will provide insight into the basic changes in the work force which occurred over a fifteen-year period and will provide the context within which Regional survey data can be evaluated.

I. Characteristics of the Data

Like the previous report, this analysis is based upon the continuous work history sample (C.W.H.S.) drawn from the employer's quarterly reports to the Social Security Administration and supplied to this project by the Center for Social Data Analysis, Montana State University. While a more complete review of the characteristics and limitations of the C.W.H.S. data set is presented in p. 3-12 of Bulletin 459, it should be repeated that the basic geographic unit is the county location of the industry (the worker's job) where the covered worker is employed. Migration is thus defined as a change in the county of work. The usual definition of migrant involves a permanent change of residence across county lines but the two definitions should yield very similar data assuming a long distance change (outside the Region) if county of work also involves a change in the usual county of residence.

Following the procedure established for this Regional Project, counties throughout the Northeast were grouped into

categories derived from the Human Resources File¹ as follows:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Description (in 1970)</u>
Metropolitan Counties	
Large Metropolitan	Counties of SMSA of 1,000,000 or more population
Medium Metropolitan	Counties of SMSA of 250,000 to 999,999 population
Small Metropolitan	Counties of SMSA of 50,000 to 249,999 population
Nonmetropolitan Counties	
Adjacent to SMSA	Counties contiguous to an SMSA
Nonadjacent to SMSA	Counties not contiguous to an SMSA

These groupings will give an origin-destination matrix of in and out migration flows to the Region. The Northeast Region, for purposes of consistency with other reports, is defined to include:

The Northeast Region

- a) Northern Area - Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire
- b) Middle Area - Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island
- c) Southern Area - New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Delaware

This definition includes more states than the Census Bureau's Northeast Region but the states of Maryland, West Virginia, and Delaware are included here because of their proximity to Pennsylvania and New Jersey and because they are part of the U.S.D.A. regional project areas.

¹Hines, Fred; David L. Brown; John Zimmer. 1975. "Social and Economic Characteristics of the Population in Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Counties in 1970." Economic Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Economics Report #272, March.

Table 1: Total Work Force in the Northeast Region by Industry, 1960, 1965, 1970, and 1975

Industry	1960		1965		1970		1975	
	Workers	Percent	Workers	Percent	Workers	Percent	Workers	Percent
Manufacturing	6,443,200	38.9	6,301,400	35.7	6,630,500	33.0	5,048,900	28.2
Durable	3,473,600	21.0	3,415,000	19.3	3,626,100	18.0	2,880,400	16.1
Nondurable	2,732,800	16.5	2,646,500	15.0	2,771,800	13.8	2,000,500	11.2
Other	236,800	1.4	239,800	1.4	232,600	1.2	168,000	.9
Trade	3,548,600	21.4	3,815,800	21.6	4,372,800	21.7	3,852,300	21.6
Wholesale	1,081,800	6.5	1,107,600	6.3	1,251,900	6.2	657,900	3.7
Retail	2,466,800	14.9	2,708,200	15.3	3,120,900	15.5	3,194,400	17.9
Services	2,907,400	17.7	3,610,200	20.5	4,533,500	22.5	4,291,300	24.0
Personal*	532,600	3.3	544,000	3.1	457,800	2.3	297,900	1.6
Professional	1,550,400	9.4	2,023,800	11.5	2,689,000	13.3	2,803,700	15.7
Other	824,400	5.0	1,042,400	5.9	1,386,700	6.9	1,189,700	6.7
Other Industries	3,653,600	22.1	3,925,900	22.2	4,608,500	22.9	4,689,000	26.2
Total	16,552,800	100.0	17,653,300	100.0	20,145,300	100.0	17,881,500	100.0

* Includes private household workers.

Source: Social Security Administration, Continuous Work History Sample, First Quarter File, Center for Social Data Analysis, Montana State University.

The following discussion of migration will use the C.W.H.S. definition which classifies persons who worked in the Northeast Region at the start of the period but did not work in the Region at the end of the period as outmigrants. Excluded are exits from the work force during the period. Immigrants are defined as persons who worked outside of the Region at the start of the period but worked in the Region at the end of the period. This category does not include new entrants to the work force who are people not employed at the start of the period but become employed in the Region by the end of the period. Exits from the work force are persons employed in the Region at the start but not the end of the period.

II. Total Work Force in the Northeast

In order to provide a context within which migration patterns can be assessed, Table 1 shows the total work force in the Northeast Region by industry for 1960, 1965, 1970, and 1975. The specific industries classified as manufacturing, trade, service, and other industries is shown in Chart 1 of Bulletin 459 and the same definitions are maintained throughout this report.

In 1960, manufacturing industries employed the largest proportion of workers at 38.9 percent and service industries employed the smallest proportion at 17.7 percent. However, by 1975, a major shift had occurred away from the concentration of workers in manufacturing (28.2 percent) to a significant increase of workers in the service industries (24.0 percent). This transition was gradual but the proportion in manufacturing declined each year in both durable and nondurable goods.

Workers employed in the trade industries remained con-

stant over the fifteen-year period with 21.4 percent in 1960 and 21.6 percent by 1975. Within this industry, however, there was a major shift away from wholesale trade and into retail trade, especially from 1970 to 1975.

The service industries recorded increases in the proportion of workers during the entire period, moving from 17.7 percent in 1960 to 24.0 percent by 1975. The major reason for the increase was the growth of workers employed in professional services. In 1960, 9.4 percent of the work force was employed in professional services but this proportion steadily increased to 15.7 percent by 1975.

It can be seen that the size of the work force in the Northeast Region changed significantly from 1960 to 1975. In 1960 the work force totaled about 16.5 million and increased to 17.6 million in 1965. By 1970 it had grown to 20.1 million workers. However, the next five-year interval showed an apparent decline to 17.9 million workers. Part of this decline is due to incomplete employer returns to the Social Security Administration at the time the data for this report was supplied. Corrected totals would probably bring the 1975 work force up to the 1970 levels of approximately 20 million workers.

III. Net Migration Flows, 1960-1975

Table 2 presents data for net migration of the work force in the Northeast Region from 1960 to 1975 by sex, race, and age. The total Region showed a net loss of workers for each of the three time periods. This occurred from 1960 to 1970 when there was a major growth in the number of workers employed

Table 2: Net Migration for the Northeast Region by Sex, Race, and Age, 1960-65, 1965-70, and 1970-75

Characteristic	<u>Net Migrants</u> 1960-65	<u>Net Migrants</u> 1965-70	<u>Net Migrants</u> 1970-75
Sex and Race			
White Male	-59,100	-29,300	-176,400
Nonwhite Male	26,000	18,700	-8,500
White Female	-25,500	-36,700	-110,500
Nonwhite Female	7,800	2,300	-13,200
Total	-50,800	-45,000	-308,600
Age			
0-24 years	-2,000	-5,100	-33,700
25-34 years	-4,300	-14,600	-113,000
35-44 years	-13,700	-12,900	-62,300
45-54 years	-19,500	-3,300	-51,000
55+ years	-11,300	-9,100	-48,600

in the Region. From 1960 to 1965, the net outmigration of over 50,000 workers was due to the net loss of white workers, both male and female, which offset the net immigration of nonwhite workers, particularly males. During the next five-year period, 1965-1970, the same pattern of net outmigration continued with white workers leaving in greater volumes than the net inflow of nonwhite workers. From 1970 to 1975, a major increase occurred in the volume of net outmigration from the Northeast. There was a sixfold increase in net outmigration of white males and a threefold increase in net outmigration of white females. Significantly, nonwhite net migration flows reversed to a net loss of both males and females during this period. In fact, the net outmigration from 1970-1975 was greater in volume than the previous ten years combined. In terms of the age structure of the net migrants, each five-year period was increasingly selective of younger workers, with the greatest losses concentrated in the 25-34 year olds in 1970-75 period.

Table 3: In, Out and Net Migration to the Northeast Region by Location of Area, 1960-65, 1965-70 and 1970-75

Location	1960-65			1965-70			1970-75		
	Number of Migrants		Net Migrants	Number of Migrants		Net Migrants	Number of Migrants		Net Migrants
	In	Out		In	Out		In	Out	
Metro Areas	438,900	482,200	-43,300	616,800	639,600	-22,800	565,300	863,200	-297,900
Large	334,500	355,300	-20,800	473,600	472,000	1,600	416,100	646,800	-230,700
Medium	89,300	108,300	-19,000	121,300	141,100	-19,800	129,300	187,100	-57,800
Small	15,100	18,600	-3,500	21,900	26,500	-4,600	19,900	29,300	-9,400
Nonmetro Areas	58,200	65,700	-7,500	61,900	84,100	-22,200	79,900	90,600	-10,700
Adjacent	40,600	43,900	-3,300	42,800	55,600	-12,800	58,000	62,200	-4,200
Not Adjacent	17,600	21,800	-4,200	19,100	28,500	-9,400	21,900	28,400	-6,500
Totals	497,100	547,900	-50,800	678,700	723,700	-45,000	645,200	953,800	-308,600

The areas within the Region most responsible for the net outmigration flows may be seen in Table 3. For all time periods, metropolitan areas were the source of a large volume of net outmigration. From 1960-1965, large and medium sized metropolitan areas had the highest net outmigration figures but all parts of the Northeast Region, including the nonmetropolitan areas, showed a net loss of workers. The fact that the total work force increased in size during this period means that more people living within the Region were entering the work force than were leaving the Region by net outmigration. This same observation is the case for the 1965-1970 period.

From 1970 to 1975, the period of highest net outmigration, large metropolitan areas were the source of most of the net losses but all areas within the Northeast recorded net outmigration. It should be noted, however, that net outmigration from nonmetropolitan areas reached a high level of -22,200 from 1965-1970 and then declined to -10,700 for the 1970-1975 period. This decline was evident in both nonmetropolitan areas adjacent and not adjacent to SMSA boundaries. However, for metropolitan areas of all sizes, there was a steady increase in net losses at every time period.

In terms of the loss of workers by employment industry, Table 4 shows that the trade industries had the largest net loss of workers at each of the time periods. The fact that there was an increasing number of workers in the trade industries from 1960 to 1965 (see Table 1) means that these net migration losses were not a major factor. For example, the -33,900 net outmigrants in trade industries represented only 1.0 percent of the 3,815,800 workers in trade industries in 1965. During this same period, the service industries showed a net immigra-

Table 4: Net Migration for the Northeast Region by Industry for 1960-65, 1965-70 and 1970-75

Industry	1960-65	Net Migrants 1965-70	1970-75
Manufacturing	-27,400	14,900	-116,500
Durable	-16,300	11,300	-51,400
Nondurable	-10,100	4,800	-59,200
Other	-1,000	-1,200	-5,900
Trade	-33,900	-57,000	-108,900
Wholesale	-12,100	5,700	-39,600
Retail	-21,800	-62,700	-69,300
Services	11,500	-200	-75,300
Personal	1,000	-4,200	-5,300
Private Household	1,500	-800	-300
Professional	-300	-4,500	-26,700
Other	9,300	9,300	-43,000
Other Industries	-1,000	-2,700	-7,900
Total	-50,800	-45,000	-308,600

tion of the work force but manufacturing industries reported a net outflow.

From 1965-1970, the pattern was mixed across different industrial sectors. The trade industries increased their net outmigration, especially from retail trades, but the manufacturing industries reversed their flow to a net immigration of workers. The service industries also reversed their net migration pattern to one of a net loss, concentrated in the personal and professional services. The last period, 1970-1975, revealed net outmigration for all industrial categories with manufacturing having the largest net losses. The industry with the largest net losses was retail trade, followed by manufacturing of non-durable goods.

The migration flows discussed in terms of age, sex, race, and industry should be placed in the larger context provided by the data in Table 1 on the total number of workers in the

Northeast from 1960 to 1975. Changes in the size of the total work force from period to period were not mainly the result of net migration flows to and from the Northeast. Far more important was the balance between the number of exits and new entrants into the work force. While some of this is accounted for by increasing the coverage of workers under the Social Security Administration's records from 1960 to 1975, part of the change in the size of the total work force is due to the net shifts of entrants and exits. Entrants are workers who were not in covered employment at the beginning of the time period but were at the end of the period. They may or may not have migrated into the Region by the end of the period. Exits are workers who were in covered employment at the beginning of the period, but not in covered employment at the end of that period. The data provide no information on whether those out of the covered work force are retired, temporarily out of the labor force, unemployed, working in uncovered employment, or deceased. Therefore, the CWHS data on migration flows are underestimated by the amount of migration involved with the entrants and exits to the labor force.

It should also be noted that the decline in the size of the total work force in the Northeast Region from 1970 to 1975 is due, in part, to the fact that the employment data for 1973, 1974, and 1975 are preliminary reports subject to employers' revisions, corrections, and late returns. The 1975 total work force figure is an underestimate of the actual size of the Region's workers.

IV. Migration Flows To and From the Northeast Region

A. Age, Sex, Race, and Wage Change

Comparisons will be made in this section between in and outmigrants for the Northeast so that the impact on the work force may be judged in terms of selected socioeconomic variables.

Tables 5 and 6 show data for migrants by sex, race, age, and

Table 5: Outmigrants from the Northeast Region by Sex, Race, Age and Wage Change, 1960-1965

Characteristic in 1965	Outmigrants		Wage Change 1960-65	
	Number	Percent	Mean Change	Standard Deviation
Sex and Race				
White Male	377,000	68.8	\$1,836	\$3,675
Nonwhite Male	30,300	5.5	532	2,231
White Female	130,500	23.8	897	2,095
Nonwhite Female	10,100	1.8	508	1,598
Total	547,900	100.0	1,516	3,301
Age				
0-24 years	29,000	5.3	\$2,313	\$2,517
25-34 years	170,000	31.0	2,048	3,137
35-44 years	166,700	30.4	1,749	3,224
45-54 years	115,500	21.1	1,099	3,519
55+ years	66,700	12.2	-50	3,215

Table 6: Inmigrants to the Northeast Region by Sex, Race, Age and Wage Change, 1960-1965

Characteristic in 1965	Inmigrants		Wage Change 1960-65	
	Number	Percent	Mean Change	Standard Deviation
Sex and Race				
White Male	317,900	64.0	\$2,119	\$3,496
Nonwhite Male	56,300	11.3	1,463	2,129
White Female	105,000	21.1	1,126	2,385
Nonwhite Female	17,900	3.6	1,261	1,582
Total	497,100	100.0	1,804	3,131
Age				
0-24 years	27,000	5.4	\$2,637	\$2,063
25-34 years	165,700	33.3	2,294	3,045
35-44 years	153,000	30.8	1,934	3,300
45-54 years	96,000	19.3	1,311	2,972
55+ years	55,400	11.1	427	3,060

mean wage change from 1960-1965. During this period, outmigration was more selective of whites, both male and female, than was immigration. Nonwhite immigration was about twice the volume of outmigration. While both in and outmigrants experienced a mean increase in wages after moving, workers moving into the Northeast Region reported significantly greater increases in wages than workers moving out of the Region. This difference was particularly important for nonwhite workers. In terms of age, there were no significant differences between in and outmigrants during this first period. For both migration groups, the size of the wage gains decreases with increasing age.

During the next period, 1965-1970, shown in Tables 7 and 8, outmigration from the Northeast was still selective of white males and females but to a lower degree than for the previous period. For nonwhite workers, immigration flows exceeded outmigration and nonwhite males retained their higher level of movement. Both migration groups reported an increase in wages after moving but immigrants into the Northeast continued to show higher wage increases than outmigrants. This pattern obtained for all sex and racial categories of immigrants. The proportion of both in and out migrants decreased with increasing age and this relationship was stronger than in the previous period. The mean wage change also decreased with increasing age of both in and out migrants but immigrants reported a slightly higher wage increase than did outmigrants.

The final period, from 1970 to 1975, shown in Table 9 and 10, showed continued selectivity of outmigrants of white males but to a lesser degree than the previous two periods. White females showed a significant increase as a percentage of all outmigrants compared to the previous ten years. Immigrants were

Table 7 : Outmigrants from the Northeast Region by Sex, Race, Age and Wage Change, 1965-1970

Characteristic in 1970	Outmigrants		Wage Change 1965-70	
	Number	Percent	Mean Change	Standard Deviation
Sex and Race				
White Male	464,400	64.2	\$3,801	\$5,308
Nonwhite Male	45,900	6.3	1,983	3,609
White Female	191,200	26.4	1,723	2,803
Nonwhite Female	22,200	3.1	1,581	2,328
Total	723,700	100.0	3,069	4,703
Age				
0-24 years	49,000	6.8	\$3,453	\$2,922
25-34 years	249,600	34.5	3,483	4,182
35-44 years	185,700	25.7	3,533	4,827
45-54 years	144,700	20.0	2,877	4,922
55+ years	94,700	13.1	1,160	5,578

Table 8 : Immigrants to the Northeast Region by Sex, Race, Age and Wage Change, 1965-1970

Characteristic in 1970	Immigrants		Wage Change 1965-70	
	Number	Percent	Mean Change	Standard Deviation
Sex and Race				
White Male	435,100	64.1	\$4,197	\$5,168
Nonwhite Male	64,600	9.5	2,809	2,998
White Female	154,500	22.8	2,098	2,969
Nonwhite Female	24,500	3.6	2,392	2,456
Total	678,700	100.0	3,522	4,588
Age				
0-24 years	43,900	6.5	\$3,994	\$2,917
25-34 years	235,000	34.6	3,870	4,115
35-44 years	172,800	25.5	3,987	5,004
45-54 years	141,400	20.8	3,114	5,023
55+ years	85,600	12.6	2,061	4,532

also mainly white males but their proportion of 60.5 percent was lower than before, while the white females increased to 27.9 percent of all immigrants. Both in and outmigrants reported increases in mean wages but all immigrants to the Northeast had higher wage increases than outmigrants, a pattern consistent

Table 9: Outmigrants from the Northeast Region by Sex, Race, Age and Wage Change, 1970-1975

Characteristic in 1975	Outmigrants		Wage Change 1970-75	
	Number	Percent	Mean Change	Standard Deviation
Sex and Race				
White Male	566,900	59.4	\$4,526	\$7,458
Nonwhite Male	56,800	6.0	2,257	4,489
White Female	290,400	30.4	2,386	4,095
Nonwhite Female	39,700	4.2	2,228	3,640
Total	953,800	100.0	3,644	6,408
Age				
0-24 years	89,400	9.4	\$4,523	\$4,095
25-34 years	365,500	38.3	4,037	5,750
35-44 years	213,700	22.4	4,117	7,070
45-54 years	163,200	17.1	3,307	7,118
55+ years	122,000	12.8	1,437	6,923

Table 10: Immigrants to the Northeast Region by Sex, Race, Age and Wage Change, 1970-1975

Characteristic in 1975	Immigrants		Wage Change 1970-75	
	Number	Percent	Mean Change	Standard Deviation
Sex and Race				
White Male	390,500	60.5	\$5,304	\$7,565
Nonwhite Male	48,300	7.5	3,684	5,307
White Female	179,900	27.9	2,928	4,326
Nonwhite Female	26,500	4.1	3,186	3,417
Total	645,200	100.0	4,433	6,606
Age				
0-24 years	55,700	8.6	\$4,761	\$4,483
25-34 years	252,500	39.1	4,989	6,063
35-44 years	151,400	23.5	4,776	7,242
45-54 years	112,200	17.4	3,776	7,163
55+ years	73,400	11.4	2,572	7,055

for all time periods. In terms of the ages of migrants, the 1970-1975 period showed an increase in the selectivity of age of both in and outmigrants. The proportion of all outmigrants 25-34 years of age increased to 38.3 percent and to 39.1 percent for all immigrants. The percentages at the older age groups decreased accordingly.

B. Place of Origin and Destination

Migration into and out of the Northeast Region in terms of areas of origin and areas of destination are shown in Tables 11 and 12. The largest proportion of outmigrants from 1960 to 1965 came from the large metropolitan areas, with 64.8 percent;

Table 11: Outmigrants from the Northeast Region by Place of Origin and Wage Change, 1960-1965

Origin	Outmigrants		Wage Change 1960-65	
	Number	Percent	Mean Change	Standard Deviation
Metro Areas				
Large	355,300	64.8	\$1,537	\$3,459
Medium	108,300	19.8	1,509	3,150
Small	18,600	3.4	1,316	2,414
Nonmetro Areas				
Adjacent	43,900	8.0	\$1,486	\$2,797
Nonadjacent	21,800	4.8	1,425	2,960
Totals	547,900	100.0	\$1,516	\$3,301

Table 12: Immigrants to the Northeast Region by Place of Destination in 1965 and Wage Change, 1960-1965

Destination 1965	Immigrants		Wage Change 1960-65	
	Number	Percent	Mean Change	Standard Deviation
Metro Areas				
Large	334,500	67.3	\$1,932	\$3,294
Medium	89,300	18.0	1,772	2,760
Small	15,100	3.0	1,711	2,952
Nonmetro Areas				
Adjacent	40,600	8.2	\$1,230	\$2,598
Nonadjacent	17,600	3.5	931	2,678
Totals	497,100	100.0	\$1,804	\$3,131

but the largest proportion of immigrants to the Region also went to the large metropolitan areas, at 67.3 percent. Non-metropolitan areas reported relatively low proportions of in or outmigrants and nonmetropolitan areas not adjacent to SMSA boundaries had the lowest volume of migration of all, with 4.8 percent of the outmigrants and only 3.5 percent of the immigrants. Both in and outmigrants reported increases in mean wages but immigrants to metropolitan areas of the Northeast had higher

Table 13: Outmigrants from the Northeast Region by Place of Origin and Wage Change 1965-1970

Origin	Outmigrants		Wage Change 1965-70	
	Number	Percent	Mean Change	Standard Deviation
Metro Areas				
Large	472,000	65.2	\$3,012	\$4,981
Medium	141,100	19.5	3,174	4,074
Small	26,500	3.7	3,675	4,337
Nonmetro Areas				
Adjacent	55,600	7.7	\$3,057	\$4,420
Nonadjacent	28,500	3.9	2,946	3,519
Totals	723,700	100.0	\$3,069	\$4,703

Table 14: Immigrants to the Northeast Region by Place of Destination in 1970 and Wage Change, 1965-1970

Destination 1970	Immigrants		Wage Change 1965-70	
	Number	Percent	Mean Change	Standard Deviation
Metro Areas				
Large	473,600	69.8	\$3,621	\$4,798
Medium	121,300	17.9	3,525	4,135
Small	21,900	3.2	3,261	4,201
Nonmetro Areas				
Adjacent	42,800	6.3	\$2,951	\$4,898
Nonadjacent	19,100	2.8	2,637	3,563
Totals	678,700	100.0	\$3,522	\$4,588

increases than outmigrants from metropolitan areas of the Northeast. However, this pattern was reversed for nonmetropolitan areas with outmigrants from the Northeast reporting higher wage increases than immigrants from 1960 to 1965.

Migration by place of origin and destination from 1965 to 1970 are shown in Tables 13 and 14. During this period, large metropolitan areas continued to dominate both in and outmigration flows but the proportion of immigrants to the Northeast going to large metropolitan areas increased to 69.8 percent in 1965-1970 compared to 67.3 percent in 1960-1965. There was also a slight decrease in the proportion of immigrants moving to nonmetropolitan areas, 9.1 percent in 1965-1970 compared to 11.7 percent in 1960-65. While all migratory groups reported an increase in mean wages from 1965 to 1970, immigrants to the large and medium sized metropolitan areas reported higher wage increases than outmigrants from those areas. The opposite pattern was the case for immigrants to small metropolitan areas and to nonmetropolitan areas of the Northeast where wage increases were higher for outmigrants from these areas.

Migration by origin and destination for the last period, 1970 to 1975, is shown in Tables 15 and 16. Similar to the previous periods, large metropolitan areas dominated both in and outmigration flows and had become an increasing source of outmigrants, with 67.8 percent coming from these areas in the 1970-75 period. However, only 64.5 percent of the immigrants went to large metropolitan areas during this period, compared to 69.8 percent the previous period. From 1970 to 1975 the proportion of outmigrants from the Northeast from nonmetropolitan areas fell to 9.5 percent and the proportion of immigrants moving into these areas increased to 12.4 percent. In terms of

Table 15: Outmigrants from the Northeast Region by Place of Origin and Wage Change, 1970-1975

Origin	Outmigrants		Wage Change 1970-75	
	Number	Percent	Mean Change	Standard Deviation
Metro Areas				
Large	646,800	67.8	\$3,670	\$6,615
Medium	187,100	19.6	3,423	6,069
Small	29,300	3.1	4,444	6,452
Nonmetro Areas				
Adjacent	62,200	6.5	\$3,595	\$5,534
Nonadjacent	28,400	3.0	3,763	5,350
Totals	953,800	100.0	\$3,644	\$6,408

Table 16: Immigrants to the Northeast Region by Place of Destination in 1975 and Wage Change, 1970-1975

Destination 1975	Immigrants		Wage Change 1970-75	
	Number	Percent	Mean Change	Standard Deviation
Metro Areas				
Large	416,100	64.5	\$4,618	\$6,855
Medium	129,300	20.0	4,518	6,097
Small	19,900	3.1	3,838	5,757
Nonmetro Areas				
Adjacent	58,000	9.0	\$3,926	\$6,311
Nonadjacent	21,900	3.4	2,310	5,612
Totals	645,200	100.0	\$4,433	\$6,606

mean wage increases, immigrants to large and medium sized metropolitan areas had higher increases than outmigrants from these areas. The same pattern held for nonmetropolitan areas adjacent to SMSA boundaries. However, for small metropolitan areas and nonmetropolitan areas not adjacent to SMSA boundaries, immigrants reported lower wage increases than did outmigrants from these areas.

C. Age, Sex, and Race by Place of Origin and Destination

When sex, race, and age of in and outmigrants are cross-tabulated with origin and destination a more detailed view of migration emerges. Tables 17 and 18 present these data for

Table 17: Outmigrants from the Northeast Region by Sex, Race, Age and Place of Origin, 1960-1965

Characteristic in 1960	Metro Areas			Nonmetro Areas	
	Large Percent	Medium Percent	Small Percent	Adjacent Percent	Nonadjacent Percent
Sex and Race					
White Male	68.3	68.7	71.0	72.2	68.0
Nonwhite Male	6.8	2.9	2.2	2.1	7.5
White Female	22.5	27.2	26.3	25.3	23.4
Nonwhite Female	2.4	1.2	.5	.5	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Base of Percent	355,300	108,300	18,600	43,900	21,800
Age					
0-24 years	4.2	7.6	7.5	6.8	6.9
25-34 years	29.8	32.1	40.9	32.1	34.4
35-44 years	31.8	28.3	29.0	26.0	28.4
45-54 years	21.6	20.2	14.5	22.3	20.6
55+ years	12.6	11.7	8.1	12.8	9.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 18: Immigrants to the Northeast Region by Characteristic and Place of Destination, 1960-1965

Characteristic in 1965	Metro Areas			Nonmetro Areas	
	Large Percent	Medium Percent	Small Percent	Adjacent Percent	Nonadjacent Percent
Sex and Race					
White Male	61.7	65.2	78.1	73.6	66.5
Nonwhite Male	13.5	8.7	4.6	3.2	8.0
White Female	20.7	22.2	15.9	22.7	23.9
Nonwhite Female	4.1	3.9	1.3	.5	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Base of Percent	334,500	89,300	15,100	40,600	17,600
Age					
0-24 years	5.3	5.8	11.3	3.4	6.3
25-34 years	33.8	31.0	32.5	33.7	35.2
35-44 years	30.4	33.0	28.5	30.5	29.0
45-54 years	19.3	19.8	17.2	20.4	17.0
55+ years	11.2	10.3	10.6	11.8	12.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

the 1960-1965 period. It is clear that white males dominate outmigration streams from all areas within the Northeast, however they comprise the highest proportion of outmigrants from small metropolitan areas and nonmetropolitan areas adjacent to SMSA's. The same pattern is obtained for white male immigration into the Region. Immigration into large metropolitan areas had the highest proportion of nonwhite males, 13.5 percent, and outmigration from large metropolitan areas had the highest proportion of nonwhite males at 6.8 percent. In terms of age of outmigrants, persons 25-34 years of age tended to be the largest migratory group, particularly for migrants from small metropolitan areas, with 40.9 percent in this age category. The same general pattern obtained for immigrants to all areas within the Region with the proportions of migrants of older ages declining with increasing age.

Tables 19 and 20 present these data for the 1965-1970 period. White males again were the highest proportion of outmigrants from all areas within the Region, particularly from small metropolitan areas in which they were 76.2 percent of all outmigrants. White females comprised the second largest category of outmigrants from the Region, especially from nonmetropolitan areas adjacent to SMSA boundaries. A similar pattern is apparent for immigrants with the exception that white males had the highest proportion of the migration streams to nonmetropolitan areas. They comprised 75.2 percent of the immigrants to nonmetropolitan areas adjacent to SMSA's. Nonwhite male immigrants had the greatest preference for large metropolitan areas of the Northeast. In terms of age, most immigrants were concentrated in the 25-34 years of age category and the

Table 19: Outmigrants from the Northeast Region by Sex, Race, Age and Place of Origin, 1965-1970

Characteristic in 1965	Metro Areas			Nonmetro Areas	
	Large Percent	Medium Percent	Small Percent	Adjacent Percent	Nonadjacent Percent
Sex and Race					
White Male	62.4	65.3	76.2	69.1	67.4
Nonwhite Male	7.4	5.3	3.0	1.8	5.3
White Female	26.2	27.6	20.4	28.1	26.3
Nonwhite Female	4.0	1.7	.4	1.1	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Base of Percent	472,000	141,100	26,500	55,600	28,500
Age					
0-24 years	6.2	7.6	10.2	8.5	6.3
25-34 years	33.7	35.4	37.0	37.8	35.1
35-44 years	25.9	26.6	21.6	22.8	26.3
45-54 years	20.3	19.3	19.6	20.1	19.3
55+ years	14.0	11.2	11.7	10.8	13.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 20: Immigrants to the Northeast Region by Characteristic and Place of Destination, 1965-1970

Characteristic in 1970	Metro Areas			Nonmetro Areas	
	Large Percent	Medium Percent	Small Percent	Adjacent Percent	Nonadjacent Percent
Sex and Race					
White Male	62.5	64.8	66.7	75.2	71.2
Nonwhite Male	10.8	8.5	2.7	4.9	3.1
White Female	22.6	23.7	29.2	18.2	24.1
Nonwhite Female	4.1	3.1	1.4	1.6	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Base of Percent	473,600	121,300	21,900	42,800	19,100
Age					
0-24 years	6.0	7.9	6.8	7.7	5.8
25-34 years	33.7	37.1	43.8	31.1	38.7
35-44 years	25.7	24.2	25.1	26.4	26.2
45-54 years	21.2	20.1	17.8	22.4	16.8
55+ years	13.4	10.6	6.4	12.4	12.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

proportions in the older age groups declined with increasing age. There were no significant differences of immigrants by age for the various destination areas within the Region.

The last time period, 1970-1975, is presented in Tables 21 and 22. White males dominated the outmigration from the Region again but the significant change during this period was the increase in the proportion of white females in the outmigration flows. Outmigration from small metropolitan areas was 35.2

Table 21: Outmigrants from the Northeast Region by Sex, Race, Age and Place of Origin, 1970-1975

Characteristic in 1970	Metro Areas			Nonmetro Areas	
	Large Percent	Medium Percent	Small Percent	Adjacent Percent	Nonadjacent Percent
Sex and Race					
White Male	59.1	59.5	60.8	62.5	58.8
Nonwhite Male	6.9	4.6	2.7	2.7	4.2
White Female	29.5	32.1	35.2	33.0	32.0
Nonwhite Female	4.6	3.8	1.4	1.8	4.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Base of Percent	646,800	187,100	29,300	62,200	28,400
Age					
0-24 years	8.4	11.0	15.0	10.5	12.7
25-34 years	37.2	40.1	41.3	40.5	43.0
35-44 years	22.9	21.7	21.5	21.1	20.4
45-54 years	17.7	16.2	13.3	16.2	15.1
55+ years	13.8	11.0	8.9	11.7	8.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 22: Immigrants to the Northeast Region by Characteristic and Place of Destination, 1970-1975

Characteristic in 1975	Metro Areas			Nonmetro Areas	
	Large Percent	Medium Percent	Small Percent	Adjacent Percent	Nonadjacent Percent
Sex and Race					
White Male	58.1	64.3	67.3	65.9	63.9
Nonwhite Male	8.9	5.9	4.5	3.3	3.7
White Female	28.3	26.3	25.1	28.8	29.7
Nonwhite Female	4.7	3.5	3.0	2.1	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Base of Percent	416,100	129,300	19,900	58,000	21,900
Age					
0-24 years	8.6	8.6	8.0	9.5	8.2
25-34 years	38.2	41.3	44.2	38.3	42.5
35-44 years	23.2	24.7	22.1	23.3	21.9
45-54 years	18.0	15.8	16.1	16.7	17.4
55+ years	12.0	9.6	9.5	12.2	10.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

percent white females compared to 20.4 percent in 1965-1970. However, increases in the proportion of white women outmigrants in 1970-1975 were seen from all areas. Nonwhite outmigration, both male and female, remained at relatively low levels of less than ten percent of the outmigration streams. For the immigrants to the Northeast, the dominance of white males declined as the proportion of white females increased. Immigration to nonmetropolitan areas not adjacent to SMSA's were 29.7 percent white females compared to 24.1 percent in the 1965-1970 period. Nonwhite immigration remained at less than ten percent of the migration streams but large metropolitan areas had the highest proportion at 8.9 percent. From 1970 to 1975, both in and outmigration for the Northeast became more selective of age compared to the previous periods. Outmigrants from nonmetropolitan areas not adjacent to SMSA's had 43.0 percent in the 25-34 years of age group and immigrants to these areas had 42.5 percent in this category. Immigrants 55 years of age and over comprised 12.2 percent of the migration flow to nonmetropolitan areas adjacent to SMSA boundaries, a level comparable to the previous period.

D. Industry and Wage Change

Migration flows by industry and mean wage change from 1960 to 1965 are shown in Tables 23 and 24. Workers employed in manufacturing industries comprised the highest proportion of outmigrants from the Northeast at 38.4 percent, followed by the trade industries with 26.1 percent. Immigrants revealed the same pattern with 36.8 percent employed in the manufacturing industries, especially durable goods. Interestingly, it was only the service industries which had more immigrants than outmigrants during this first period. All migrants reported a

Table 23: Outmigrants from the Northeast Region by Industry and Wage Change 1960-65

Industry 1960	Outmigrants		Wage Change 1960-65	
	Number	Percent	Mean Change	Standard Deviation
Manufacturing	210,100	38.4		
Durable	127,500	23.3	\$1,331	\$3,156
Nondurable	76,600	14.0	1,294	3,181
Other	6,000	1.1	1,396	2,617
Trade	143,000	26.1		
Wholesale	62,900	11.5	\$1,863	\$3,329
Retail	80,100	14.6	1,606	2,768
Services	80,800	14.7		
Personal	5,700	1.0	\$1,009	\$2,163
Private Household	400	.1	1,940	1,324
Professional	40,600	7.4	1,990	3,728
Other	34,100	6.2	1,715	3,582
Other Industries	114,000	20.8	\$1,417	\$3,643
Total	547,900	100.0	1,516	3,301

Table 24: Immigrants to the Northeast Region by Industry in 1965 and Wage Change 1960-1965

Industry 1965	Immigrants		Wage Change 1960-65	
	Number	Percent	Mean Change	Standard Deviation
Manufacturing	182,700	36.8		
Durable	111,200	22.4	\$2,013	\$2,755
Nondurable	66,500	13.4	1,717	2,826
Other	5,000	1.0	1,752	1,804
Trade	109,100	21.9		
Wholesale	50,800	10.2	\$2,152	\$3,741
Retail	58,300	11.7	1,133	2,674
Services	92,300	18.5		
Personal	6,700	1.3	\$1,461	\$1,886
Private Household	1,900	.4	429	1,340
Professional	40,300	8.1	1,822	3,187
Other	43,400	8.7	1,631	3,806
Other Industries	113,000	22.7	\$1,946	\$3,319
Total	497,100	100.0	1,804	3,131

mean wage increase during the period but immigrants in manufacturing and trade industries had higher increases than outmigrants. The same was the case for service workers except professional and other service workers where outmigrants experienced higher wage increases.

Tables 25 and 26 present the migration flows by industry for the 1965-1970 period. Persons employed in the manufacturing industries were the largest proportion of the outmigrants at 36.3 percent but this was below the level for the previous period. Workers in the service industries increased to 18.5 percent of the outmigrants from the Region and 8.5 percent of them were professional service workers. Immigration was also concentrated in the manufacturing industries with 40.9 percent of the immigrants employed in that category, an increase over the previous period. There was also a slight increase in the proportion of immigrants employed in the service industries. In terms of wages, immigrants employed in manufacturing reported higher wage increases than outmigrants. There were no significant differences in wage increase for migrants employed in the other industrial categories.

The final period, 1970-1975, is shown in Tables 27 and 28 for the Northeast. The proportion employed in manufacturing who left the Region was 33.5 percent, a decline over the previous periods. Outmigrants from the service industries increased to 22.4 percent of all workers who left, a significant growth of this migration stream. Immigration was primarily concentrated in the manufacturing industries at 31.5 percent but this was much less than for the 1965-1970 period. From 1970-1975, immigrants into the service industries comprised 21.4 percent of all the movement into the Region. This was the highest proportion for the service industries for both previous

Table 25: Outmigrants from the Northeast Region by Industry and Wage Change, 1965-1970

Industry 1965	Outmigrants		Wage Change 1965-70	
	Number	Percent	Mean Change	Standard Deviation
Manufacturing	262,900	36.3		
Durable	154,900	21.4	\$2,949	\$4,159
Nondurable	99,900	13.8	2,809	4,673
Other	8,100	1.1	2,271	3,054
Trade	182,700	25.2		
Wholesale	63,100	8.9	\$3,593	\$4,865
Retail	119,600	16.5	2,931	3,783
Services	133,900	18.5		
Personal	9,900	1.4	\$1,974	\$3,196
Private Household	1,000	.1	2,073	1,093
Professional	62,100	8.6	3,167	4,752
Other	60,900	8.4	3,134	6,542
Other Industries	144,200	19.9	\$3,319	\$5,062
Total	723,700	100.0	3,069	4,703

Table 26: Immigrants to the Northeast Region by Industry in 1970 and Wage Change 1965-1970

Industry 1970	Immigrants		Wage Change 1965-70	
	Number	Percent	Mean Change	Standard Deviation
Manufacturing	277,800	40.9		
Durable	166,200	24.5	\$3,686	\$4,014
Nondurable	104,700	15.4	3,628	4,212
Other	6,900	1.0	3,012	3,675
Trade	125,700	18.5		
Wholesale	68,800	10.1	\$3,804	\$4,775
Retail	56,900	8.4	2,274	4,133
Services	133,700	19.6		
Personal	5,700	.8	\$1,947	\$2,969
Private Household	200	.0	1,315	815
Professional	57,600	8.5	3,202	4,645
Other	70,200	10.3	3,313	5,790
Other Industries	141,500	20.8	\$3,739	\$4,862
Total	678,700	100.0	3,522	4,588

Table 27: Outmigrants from the Northeast Region by Industry and Wage Change, 1970-1975

Industry 1970	Outmigrants		Wage Change 1970-75	
	Number	Percent	Mean Change	Standard Deviation
Manufacturing	319,800	33.5		
Durable	178,200	18.7	\$3,734	\$6,414
Nondurable	132,800	13.9	3,236	6,122
Other	8,800	.9	2,882	4,325
Trade	234,500	24.6		
Wholesale	80,800	8.5	\$4,084	\$7,379
Retail	153,700	16.1	3,700	4,820
Services	213,800	22.4		
Personal	11,100	1.2	\$2,552	\$4,173
Private Household	400	.0	3,835	2,422
Professional	96,500	10.1	3,202	6,272
Other	105,800	11.1	4,342	7,296
Other Industries	185,700	19.5	\$3,543	\$6,950
Total	953,800	100.0	3,644	6,408

Table 28: Immigrants to the Northeast Region by Industry in 1975 and Wage Change 1970-1975

Industry 1975	Immigrants		Wage Change 1970-75	
	Number	Percent	Mean Change	Standard Deviation
Manufacturing	203,300	31.5		
Durable	126,800	19.7	\$4,516	\$5,923
Nondurable	73,600	11.4	4,913	6,560
Other	2,900	.4	4,365	9,244
Trade	125,600	19.5		
Wholesale	41,200	6.4	\$4,973	\$6,671
Retail	84,400	13.1	2,993	6,347
Services	138,500	21.4		
Personal	5,800	.9	\$3,143	\$6,213
Private Household	100	.0	0	0
Professional	69,800	10.8	4,826	6,551
Other	62,800	9.7	4,012	7,806
Other Industries	177,800	27.6	\$4,776	\$6,602
Total	645,200	100.0	4,433	6,606

periods, especially the 10.8 percent of the immigrants working in professional services. Immigrants employed in the manufacturing industries, wholesale trade, personal and professional services experienced greater increases in wages for the period than did outmigrants in these categories. The large standard deviation around the mean wage change shows the high degree of variability for each employment category.

E. Industry by Place of Origin and Destination

The in and outmigration flows are broken down by areas of origin and destination for each of the time periods under consideration. Tables 29 and 30 present these data for the 1960-1965 period. In terms of outmigrants, the manufacturing industries reported the largest proportion of the outmigrants from the Region, particularly for medium sized metropolitan areas. Of all the outmigrants from nonmetropolitan areas adjacent to SMSA boundaries, 42.3 percent were in manufacturing industries and 25.5 percent in manufacturing of durable goods. For all metropolitan areas and nonmetropolitan areas, the outmigration of workers in the trade industries ranked second to manufacturing in volume. Immigration during this 1960-1965 period was even more concentrated in manufacturing industries than outmigration. Of all the immigrants to nonmetropolitan areas adjacent to SMSA's, 59.4 percent were employed in manufacturing industries. With the exception of large metropolitan areas, the proportion of immigrants employed in manufacturing was higher than outmigrants, although the volume of outmigration was higher than the volume of immigration.

Migration flows for the next period 1965-1970 are presented in Tables 31 and 32. The largest proportion of outmigrants

Table 29: Outmigrants from the Northeast Region by Industry and Place of Origin, 1960-1965

Industry in 1960	Metro Areas			Nonmetro Areas	
	Large Percent	Medium Percent	Small Percent	Adjacent Percent	Nonadjacent Percent
Manufacturing	36.4	45.1	39.8	42.3	27.5
Durable	21.5	29.4	23.7	25.5	16.5
Nondurable	13.9	13.9	15.6	15.9	10.1
Other	1.0	1.8	.5	.9	.9
Trade	26.8	23.8	31.1	24.6	29.4
Wholesale	13.4	8.9	4.8	6.6	9.2
Retail	13.2	14.9	26.3	18.0	20.2
Services	15.5	13.1	9.2	13.7	17.0
Personal	1.2	.7	1.1	.7	.9
Private Household	.1	.2	0	0	0
Professional	7.1	7.8	3.8	8.7	10.1
Other	7.1	4.4	4.3	4.3	6.0
Other Industries	21.5	18.1	19.9	19.4	26.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Base of Percent	355,300	108,300	18,600	43,900	21,800

Table 30: Immigrants to the Northeast Region by Industry and Place of Destination, 1960-1965

Industry in 1965	Metro Areas			Nonmetro Areas	
	Large Percent	Medium Percent	Small Percent	Adjacent Percent	Nonadjacent Percent
Manufacturing	31.0	46.0	46.4	59.4	40.4
Durable	17.4	28.8	33.8	49.3	13.1
Nondurable	12.5	15.7	12.6	9.9	27.3
Other	1.1	1.5	0	.2	0
Trade	25.0	16.1	17.2	13.3	16.5
Wholesale	12.6	6.8	4.0	3.2	3.4
Retail	12.4	9.3	13.2	10.1	13.1
Services	19.8	17.0	16.6	12.0	21.0
Personal	1.5	1.2	1.3	.7	1.1
Private Household	.5	.2	0	0	0
Professional	7.9	8.1	9.3	8.6	10.8
Other	9.9	7.5	6.0	2.7	9.1
Other Industries	24.3	20.9	19.9	15.3	22.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Base of Percent	334,500	89,300	15,100	40,600	17,600

Table 31: Outmigrants from the Northeast Region by Industry and Place of Origin, 1965-1970

Industry in 1965	Metro Areas			Nonmetro Areas	
	Large Percent	Medium Percent	Small Percent	Adjacent Percent	Nonadjacent Percent
Manufacturing	32.5	43.2	45.0	47.3	36.8
Durable	17.9	26.2	33.6	34.0	19.6
Nondurable	13.5	15.6	10.6	11.5	17.2
Other	1.1	1.4	.8	.9	0
Trade	26.6	23.8	23.4	20.5	21.4
Wholesale	10.3	7.0	4.9	4.1	4.2
Retail	16.3	16.8	18.5	16.4	17.2
Services	20.1	14.7	16.3	17.0	16.2
Personal	1.6	.9	.8	.9	.7
Private Household	.1	0	0	.2	.7
Professional	8.4	7.6	7.2	12.8	10.2
Other	10.0	6.2	8.3	3.1	4.6
Other Industries	20.8	18.3	15.5	16.2	25.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Base of Percent	472,000	141,100	26,500	55,600	28,500

Table 32: Immigrants to the Northeast Region by Industry and Place of Destination, 1965-1970

Industry in 1970	Metro Areas			Nonmetro Areas	
	Large Percent	Medium Percent	Small Percent	Adjacent Percent	Nonadjacent Percent
Manufacturing	38.6	45.6	50.3	53.4	32.5
Durable	22.3	26.0	39.3	39.3	19.4
Nondurable	15.2	18.5	10.5	12.9	13.1
Other	1.1	1.1	.5	1.2	0
Trade	19.4	18.6	13.7	13.3	13.1
Wholesale	11.3	9.9	3.2	4.0	4.2
Retail	8.1	8.7	10.5	9.3	8.9
Services	21.0	16.6	16.5	14.9	20.4
Personal	.9	.9	0	.2	.5
Private Household	0	0	0	0	0
Professional	7.9	8.4	11.0	11.7	14.1
Other	12.2	7.3	5.5	3.0	5.8
Other Industries	21.0	19.3	19.6	18.5	34.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Base of Percent	473,600	121,300	21,900	42,800	19,100

remain concentrated in manufacturing but the proportions are lower for large and medium sized metropolitan areas and higher for small metro and nonmetropolitan areas. For example, of all the outmigrants from nonmetropolitan areas not adjacent to SMSA boundaries, 36.8 percent were employed in manufacturing industries in 1965-70 compared to 27.5 percent in 1960-65. There was also a decline in the percentage of outmigrants from nonmetropolitan areas employed in the trade industries, with about 20 percent in this period compared to about 27 percent in the 1960-65 period. Immigration into the Region from 1965-1970 was even more concentrated in the manufacturing industries than outmigration, with over 50 percent of the immigrants to small metropolitan areas and to nonmetropolitan areas adjacent to SMSA's being employed in manufacturing, particularly durable goods. The reverse pattern obtained for workers employed in the trade industries with smaller proportions of immigrants during the 1965-70 period employed in the trades compared to the outmigrants.

The final period, 1970-1975, of in and outmigration for the Region by industry and place of origin and destination is presented in Tables 33 and 34. A general pattern for outmigrants from the various areas of origin within the Region was for smaller proportions to be employed in manufacturing industries than during the 1965-70 period. For example, of all the outmigrants from medium sized metropolitan areas in the Region, 38.4 percent were employed in manufacturing during this period, compared to 43.2 percent in 1965-70. Outmigrants from all areas of origin within the Region employed in the trade industries had about the same proportions as during the previous period. The proportion of outmigrants employed in the service

Table 33: Outmigrants from the Northeast Region by Industry and Place of Origin, 1970-1975

Industry in 1970	Metro Areas			Nonmetro Areas	
	Large Percent	Medium Percent	Small Percent	Adjacent Percent	Nonadjacent Percent
Manufacturing	31.0	38.4	42.7	39.4	35.2
Durable	16.5	21.4	31.4	27.8	16.5
Nondurable	13.6	15.7	11.3	11.4	18.0
Other	.9	1.3	0	.2	.7
Trade	24.9	25.1	22.5	22.4	19.7
Wholesale	9.3	7.6	8.2	4.2	4.6
Retail	15.6	17.5	14.3	18.2	15.1
Services	24.0	17.9	18.4	21.5	22.6
Personal	1.1	1.3	1.4	.5	2.1
Private Household	.1	0	0	0	0
Professional	9.6	9.9	11.9	15.1	11.3
Other	13.2	6.7	5.1	5.9	9.2
Other Industries	20.0	18.7	16.4	16.7	22.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Base of Percent	646,800	187,100	29,300	62,200	28,400

Table 34: Immigrants to the Northeast Region by Industry and Place of Destination, 1970-1975

Industry in 1975	Metro Areas			Nonmetro Areas	
	Large Percent	Medium Percent	Small Percent	Adjacent Percent	Nonadjacent Percent
Manufacturing	26.8	39.5	38.2	48.6	21.0
Durable	15.9	23.0	21.6	40.9	13.2
Nondurable	10.6	15.6	16.1	7.2	7.8
Other	.3	.9	.5	.5	0
Trade	20.5	20.6	19.1	10.7	17.3
Wholesale	7.0	7.9	3.0	1.2	2.7
Retail	13.5	12.7	16.1	9.5	14.6
Services	23.4	23.4	22.1	16.5	23.3
Personal	1.0	.7	.5	.7	1.4
Private Household	0	0	0	0	0
Professional	10.2	10.8	16.1	11.7	16.4
Other	12.2	11.9	5.5	4.1	5.5
Other Industries	29.3	22.7	20.6	24.6	38.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Base of Percent	416,100	129,300	19,900	58,000	21,900

industries increased for all areas of origin and was highest for outmigrants from large metropolitan areas with 24.0 percent.

Inmigration from 1970-75 to the Region showed a significant increase in the proportions employed in the service industries for all places of destination. The inmigration of workers employed in professional services dominated this pattern. For example, of all the immigrants to nonadjacent nonmetropolitan areas, 23.3 percent were employed in the services industries and, more specifically, 16.4 percent in the professional services. However, the volume of outmigration from the Region continued to exceed the volume of inmigration into the Region.

F. Migrants by Wage Class

In and out migration for the Northeast Region by wage class of the migrant and the amount of wage change for each of the time periods are presented in Tables 35-40. For the first period, 1960-1965, outmigrants from the Region were concentrated in the lower income categories of less than \$5,999 and particularly in the category of less than \$3,999 with 47.3 percent of the outmigrants located there. Immigrants were also concentrated in the \$5,999 or less wage category but to a lesser extent. In fact 11.2 percent of the immigrants to the Region were in the \$10,000-14,999 wage group compared to only 5.5 percent of the outmigrants. While most of the in and outmigrants experienced an increase in wages from 1960 to 1965, the increase was generally larger for immigrants than for outmigrants. One exception to that pattern was the decline of \$18 in mean wages for immigrants to the Northeast

Table 35: Outmigrants from the Northeast Region by Wage Class in 1960 and Wage Change 1960-1965

Wage Class in 1960	Outmigrants		Wage Change 1960-65	
	Number	Percent	Mean	Standard Deviation
\$10-3,999	259,409	47.3	\$1,824	\$2,718
4,000-4,999	67,400	12.3	1,007	2,553
5,000-5,999	57,300	10.5	1,234	3,171
6,000-6,999	48,700	8.9	1,383	3,569
7,000-7,999	30,900	5.6	1,157	3,427
8,000-8,999	23,800	4.3	1,455	3,685
9,000-9,999	16,800	3.1	2,163	3,884
10,000-14,999	29,900	5.5	1,920	4,139
15,000-24,999	13,000	2.4	-936	4,813
25,000+	700	.1	-746	27,232
Totals	547,900	100.0		

Table 36: Immigrants to the Northeast Region by Wage Class in 1965 and Wage Change 1960-1965

Wage Class 1965	Immigrants		Wage Change 1960-65	
	Number	Percent	Mean	Standard Deviation
\$10-3,999	164,300	33.1	-\$18	\$2,220
4,000-4,999	54,900	11.0	1,478	1,900
5,000-5,999	53,500	10.8	1,872	1,941
6,000-6,999	45,500	9.2	1,858	2,484
7,000-7,999	36,100	7.3	2,423	2,217
8,000-8,999	25,900	5.2	3,053	2,540
9,000-9,999	28,300	5.7	2,779	2,951
10,000-14,999	55,500	11.2	3,802	3,354
15,000-24,999	32,300	6.5	5,152	4,566
25,000+	800	.2	14,208	13,959
Totals	497,100	100.0		

Table 37: Outmigrants from the Northeast Region by Wage Class in 1965 and Wage Change 1965-1970

Wage Class in 1965	Outmigrants		Wage Change 1965-70	
	Number	Percent	Mean	Standard Deviation
\$10-3,999	319,600	44.2	\$2,966	\$3,525
4,000-4,999	80,200	11.1	2,315	3,653
5,000-5,999	68,500	9.5	2,228	3,763
6,000-6,999	60,800	8.4	2,683	4,181
7,000-7,999	45,300	6.3	2,793	4,715
8,000-8,999	34,300	4.7	3,736	4,813
9,000-9,999	28,600	4.0	4,163	5,471
10,000-14,999	56,700	7.8	4,749	6,248
15,000-24,999	28,500	3.9	5,281	8,688
25,000+	1,200	.2	-18,323	27,389
Totals	723,700	100.0		

Table 38: Immigrants to the Northeast Region by Wage Class in 1970 and Wage Change 1965-1970

Wage Class 1970	Immigrants		Wage Change 1965-70	
	Number	Percent	Mean	Standard Deviation
\$10-3,999	135,100	19.9	-\$375	\$2,508
4,000-4,999	59,200	8.7	1,564	2,203
5,000-5,999	58,200	8.6	2,108	2,170
6,000-6,999	57,900	8.5	2,786	2,210
7,000-7,999	59,800	8.8	3,155	2,467
8,000-8,999	46,400	7.1	3,507	2,585
9,000-9,999	40,600	6.0	3,936	2,826
10,000-14,999	126,600	18.6	5,130	3,378
15,000-24,999	69,000	10.2	7,755	4,228
25,000+	23,900	3.5	15,177	8,323
Totals	678,700	100.0		

Table 39: Outmigrants from the Northeast Region by Wage Class in 1970 and Wage Change, 1970-1975

Wage Class in 1970	Outmigrants		Wage Change 1970-75	
	Number	Percent	Mean	Standard Deviation
\$10-3,999	317,500	33.3	\$4,476	\$4,605
4,000-4,999	89,200	9.4	2,147	3,679
5,000-5,999	81,000	8.5	2,277	4,076
6,000-6,999	75,500	7.9	2,357	4,192
7,000-7,999	68,900	7.2	2,764	5,435
8,000-8,999	57,900	6.1	2,453	5,504
9,000-9,999	50,100	5.3	3,231	6,649
10,000-14,999	132,900	13.9	3,772	7,707
15,000-24,999	62,700	6.6	6,096	11,249
25,000+	18,100	1.9	6,749	17,152
Totals	953,800	100.0		

Table 40: Immigrants to the Northeast Region by Wage Class in 1975 and Wage Change 1970-1975

Wage Class 1975	Immigrants		Wage Change 1970-75	
	Number	Percent	Mean	Standard Deviation
\$10-3,999	98,200	15.2	-\$1,709	\$3,774
4,000-4,999	31,000	4.8	744	3,764
5,000-5,999	40,600	6.3	1,587	2,888
6,000-6,999	43,300	6.7	2,218	3,379
7,000-7,999	45,100	7.0	3,078	3,327
8,000-8,999	42,000	6.5	3,506	3,463
9,000-9,999	39,000	6.0	4,111	3,755
10,000-14,999	150,500	23.3	5,342	4,192
15,000-24,999	114,300	17.7	7,492	5,511
25,000+	41,200	6.4	17,912	10,268
Totals	645,200	100.0		

in the \$4,999 or less wage category. Outmigrants in this low wage category recorded an increase of \$1,824 in their mean wages. However, inmigrants in the upper wage levels of \$15,000 and over reported large gains in mean wages but outmigrants in this wage class reported significant declines in mean wages.

From 1965-1970, outmigrants from the Northeast continued to be concentrated in the lower wage categories with 55.2 percent earning less than \$4,999. It is also noteworthy that outmigrants in the highest wage category of \$25,000 and over reported a mean loss of wage of \$18,323 from 1965-70. However, the standard deviation of \$27,389 suggests a very large amount of variation in wage changes for outmigrants in this wage class. Inmigrants to the Region are no longer concentrated in the lower income levels with only 19.9 percent being located in the less than \$3,999 wage class. Of all of the inmigrants to the Region in this period, 28.8 percent were in the \$10,000 to \$24,999 wage group and 3.5 percent in the \$25,000 and over wage group. While most of the migrants experienced an increase in wages, the inmigrants generally had larger increases in mean wages than outmigrants.

During the last period of 1970-1975, outmigrants from the Region became less concentrated in the lower wage classes, with only 33.3 percent in the \$3,999 or less wage group, and more concentrated in the upper wage classes, with 13.9 percent in the \$10,000-14,999 wage group. On the other hand, inmigrants into the Region were more concentrated in the \$10,000-24,999 wage class, with 41.0 percent in that category. During this period, outmigrants in wage groups less than \$7,999 re-

ported higher mean wage changes than did the immigrants to the Region. However, persons earning \$8,000 or more reported higher wage increases if they were immigrants to the Northeast Region. Interestingly, immigrants in the lowest wage class, \$3,999 or less, reported a significant decline of \$1,709 in mean wages.

G. Migrants by Wage Class and Place of Origin and Destination

Additional detail on migration into and out of the Region may be seen when areas of destination and origin are tabulated by wage class of the migrant. Table 41 presents data for outmigrants from the Northeast Region by their wage class in 1960 and their areas of origin for the 1960-1965 period. It is clear that outmigration was concentrated in the lowest wage interval of less than \$3,999 and especially true for outmigrants from nonmetropolitan areas not adjacent to SMSA's, with 66.1 percent in that wage class. For all metropolitan areas and both nonmetropolitan categories, more than half of the outmigrants

Table 41: Outmigrants from the Northeast Region by Wage Class in 1960 and Place of Origin, 1960-1965

Wage Class in 1960	Metro Areas			Nonmetro Areas	
	Large Percent	Medium Percent	Small Percent	Adjacent Percent	Nonadjacent Percent
\$10-3,999	44.1	49.2	61.8	53.8	66.1
4,000-4,999	12.6	12.5	13.4	11.6	7.3
5,000-5,999	10.5	10.6	7.0	10.7	11.0
6,000-6,999	9.2	9.1	5.9	8.4	6.0
7,000-7,999	6.1	4.8	4.3	4.8	5.0
8,000-8,999	5.0	3.1	4.3	2.5	3.7
9,000-9,999	3.4	3.2	.5	2.5	0
10,000-14,999	6.1	5.5	1.6	3.9	.9
15,000-24,999	2.9	1.7	1.1	1.8	0
25,000+	.1	.2	0	0	0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Base of Percent	355,300	108,300	18,600	43,900	21,800

were below the \$4,999 wage level in this period.

The same data for immigrants are presented in Table 42 and show similar concentrations of immigrants in the lowest wage class but at a much lower level. For example, only 44.9 percent of the immigrants to nonadjacent nonmetropolitan areas were below the \$3,999 wage level and that was the highest proportion for any area of destination. Significantly, the proportion of immigrants in each higher wage class increased with declining size of the metropolitan areas and remained strong for both nonmetropolitan categories, e.g., nonmetropolitan areas adjacent to SMSA had 11.1 percent of their immigrants in the \$6,000-6,999 wage group. Also important was the relatively large proportion of immigrants to large metropolitan areas in the \$10,000-14,999 wage class: 12.4 percent. This percentage decreased with decreasing size of the metropolitan area.

Table 42: Immigrants to the Northeast Region by Wage Class in 1965 and Place of Destination, 1960-1965

Wage Class in 1965	Metro Areas			Nonmetro Areas	
	Large Percent	Medium Percent	Small Percent	Adjacent Percent	Nonadjacent Percent
\$10-3,999	31.5	35.6	35.1	34.2	44.9
4,000-4,999	11.0	11.9	7.3	10.3	13.1
5,000-5,999	9.8	11.6	12.6	14.0	14.8
6,000-6,999	9.0	8.0	13.2	11.1	10.2
7,000-7,999	7.5	6.7	7.3	7.9	3.4
8,000-8,999	5.1	4.9	7.3	6.4	4.0
9,000-9,999	5.9	5.3	7.9	4.7	3.4
10,000-14,999	12.4	10.9	6.6	6.9	2.8
15,000-24,999	7.4	5.2	2.6	4.4	3.4
25,000+	.2	0	0	0	0
Base of Percent	334,500	89,300	15,100	40,600	17,600

The patterns for the next period, 1965-1970, are shown in Tables 43 and 44. The pattern of outmigration described for the previous period was still evident with the majority of persons leaving the Region falling in the less than \$4,999 wage group. The levels of concentration at the lower wages were not as high as for the previous period, however. Immigration during the period (Table 44) showed some major changes from the previous

Table 43: Outmigrants from the Northeast Region by Wage Class in 1965 and Place of Origin, 1965-1970

Wage Class in 1965	Metro Areas			Nonmetro Areas	
	Large Percent	Medium Percent	Small Percent	Adjacent Percent	Nonadjacent Percent
\$10-3,999	41.4	48.7	47.5	47.8	57.5
4,000-4,999	10.8	11.6	9.8	11.9	12.3
5,000-5,999	9.5	8.2	9.8	11.2	11.2
6,000-6,999	9.1	7.5	8.3	6.3	5.6
7,000-7,999	6.5	5.6	6.4	7.4	3.5
8,000-8,999	4.8	4.5	4.9	4.7	4.6
9,000-9,999	4.1	3.9	2.6	4.3	1.8
10,000-14,999	8.9	7.0	7.2	4.0	2.1
15,000-24,999	4.6	3.0	3.4	2.3	1.4
25,000+	.2	0	0	.2	0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Base of Percent	472,000	141,100	26,500	55,600	28,500

Table 44: Inmigrants to the Northeast Region by Wage Class in 1970 and Place of Destination, 1965-1970.

Wage Class in 1970	Metro Areas			Nonmetro Areas	
	Large Percent	Medium Percent	Small Percent	Adjacent Percent	Nonadjacent Percent
\$10-3,999	18.9	21.4	25.1	21.3	27.7
4,000-4,999	8.5	9.6	9.1	8.3	8.9
5,000-5,999	8.3	10.1	9.1	8.4	7.9
6,000-6,999	8.2	9.1	11.9	10.5	5.8
7,000-7,999	8.9	7.2	8.2	11.4	12.0
8,000-8,999	7.2	6.4	6.8	8.6	7.3
9,000-9,999	6.4	5.0	5.0	3.3	7.9
10,000-14,999	19.0	18.2	16.4	17.5	16.2
15,000-24,999	10.6	10.3	7.3	8.2	4.7
25,000+	4.1	2.6	.9	2.6	1.6
Base of Percent	473,600	121,300	21,900	42,800	19,100

period. There was no longer a concentration of immigrants at the lower wages, even for nonmetropolitan areas, but rather a concentration at the \$10,000-14,999 and \$15,000-24,999 wage intervals. This was especially evident for immigration to large metropolitan areas in the Northeastern Region and to a lesser extent to medium sized metropolitan areas. Immigrants to nonmetropolitan areas were also in the \$10,000-14,999 wage range at percentages higher than before: 17.5 percent of immigrants to adjacent nonmetro areas and 16.2 percent to nonadjacent non-metro areas.

The final period, 1970-1975, for migration by wage class and destination, is shown in Tables 45 and 46. In terms of out-migration, the same pattern of concentration in the lower wage levels, less than \$4,999, is evident for all areas of origin. Nonmetropolitan areas not adjacent to SMSA's reported 58.5 percent of their outmigrants in the less than \$4,999 wage class. Interestingly, outmigration also became related to the higher wage groups of \$10,000-14,999 for all areas of origin in the Northeast Region. There were 15.0 percent of all outmigrants from large metropolitan areas in this wage interval from 1970 to 1975, the highest proportion of all three time periods.

Following the pattern started in the 1965-70 period, immigration into the Northeastern Region from 1970 to 1975 became increasingly concentrated in the \$10,000-14,999 and \$15,000-24,999 wage classes. At least 21 percent of immigrants to all the metropolitan areas were in the \$10,000-14,999 wage interval and for large metro areas, 18.5 percent of the immigrants were in the \$15,000-24,999 wage class. There were also significant increases in the proportions of immigrants in the highest wage level of \$25,000 or more.

Table 45: Outmigrants from the Northeast Region by Wage Class in 1970 and Place of Origin, 1970-1975

Wage Class in 1970	Metro Areas			Nonmetro Areas	
	Large Percent	Medium Percent	Small Percent	Adjacent Percent	Nonadjacent Percent
\$10-3,999	30.2	37.8	43.0	41.3	45.8
4,000-4,999	9.1	9.1	10.9	10.3	12.7
5,000-5,999	8.9	7.9	6.8	8.0	7.0
6,000-6,999	7.7	8.0	7.5	9.0	9.9
7,000-7,999	7.3	7.2	6.1	6.6	7.0
8,000-8,999	6.4	5.7	4.4	5.1	4.2
9,000-9,999	5.6	4.9	4.8	3.5	3.5
10,000-14,999	15.0	13.0	8.5	11.3	7.0
15,000-24,999	7.5	5.1	5.8	3.5	2.1
25,000+	2.2	1.3	2.0	1.3	.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Base of Percent	646,800	187,100	29,300	62,200	28,400

Table 46: Immigrants to the Northeast Region by Wage Class in 1975 and Place of Destination, 1970-1975

Wage Class in 1975	Metro Areas			Nonmetro Areas	
	Large Percent	Medium Percent	Small Percent	Adjacent Percent	Nonadjacent Percent
\$10-3,999	14.4	15.2	18.1	15.5	28.3
4,000-4,999	4.7	4.1	3.0	5.5	10.0
5,000-5,999	5.6	7.3	6.5	8.4	8.2
6,000-6,999	6.6	5.7	12.1	7.2	7.8
7,000-7,999	6.8	7.4	7.0	7.9	4.6
8,000-8,999	6.6	6.5	5.5	5.9	7.3
9,000-9,999	5.9	6.7	8.0	5.7	3.7
10,000-14,999	24.0	23.5	21.6	21.9	15.1
15,000-24,999	18.5	17.2	14.6	16.9	11.4
25,000+	6.9	6.3	3.5	5.0	3.7
Base of Percent	416,100	129,300	19,900	58,000	21,900

V. Summary and Conclusions

There was a net outmigration of workers in the Region for each of the three time periods examined, with the largest net losses concentrated in the most recent 1970-1975 period. This was due to a significant increase in net outmigration of white workers, both male and female, and a major increase in net outmigration of workers 25-34 years of age. Large metropolitan areas reported the heaviest volume of net losses followed by medium sized metropolitan areas during the 1970-1975 period. Nonmetropolitan areas reported a net outmigration during this most recent period but the volume was half that reported for 1965-1970 period. The largest volume of net outmigrants from 1970-1975 were concentrated in the manufacturing industries, both durable and nondurable goods, which represented a reversal of net immigration from 1965 to 1970. Workers in the trade industries, especially retail trade, reported net losses during the entire 1960-1975 period. However, the total net outmigration of -308,600 workers from 1970-1975 represented a relatively small fraction of the 17.9 million workers in the Region in 1975. Therefore, significant changes in the composition of the industrial structure from 1960 to 1975 were not primarily due to net migration flows between the Northeast Region and the rest of the nation. Rather they were more influenced by shifts of workers within the industrial structure of the Northeast and internal migration shifts within the Region itself.

The analysis of immigrants and outmigrants as separate groups showed that both groups experienced a mean increase in

wages after moving, but workers moving into the Northeast Region had significantly greater increases in wages than those moving out of the Region. This wage increase advantage was observed for each of the three time periods. A similar pattern of wage increase between in and out migrants was observed for all age groups except that the amount of mean wage increase fell with increasing age of the migrant.

In terms of places of origin and destination, outmigrants from large metropolitan areas of the Northeast reported mean wage increases but these were less than the mean wage increase for immigrants to larger metropolitan areas within the Region. That advantage for immigrants to large metropolitan areas was observed for all three time periods. The same differentials were true for in and out migrants to medium sized metropolitan areas and for small metropolitan areas except from 1970-75 when outmigrants reported higher mean wage increases than immigrants. The reverse pattern was the case for migrants to and from non-metropolitan areas. For each time period outmigrants from non-metropolitan areas of the Northeast reported higher mean wage increases than immigrants to nonmetropolitan areas of the Northeast.

Tabulation of sex, race, and age by places of origin and destination for in and out migrants revealed both migratory groups were concentrated in the white male category and that both in and out white male migrants had the heaviest concentration to and from nonmetropolitan areas adjacent to SMSA boundaries. That pattern was generally observed for all three time periods. In terms of age, the pattern was more complex but generally in and out migrants for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas tended to be most concentrated in the 25-34 year age group.

The mean wage change for in and out migrants by industry showed that increases in wages were higher for immigrants to the Northeast, especially in manufacturing and trade industries, than for outmigrants. That pattern was observed for all three time periods. The mean wage increases for migrants employed in the service industries were not as different for in and out migrants, except in the most recent 1970-75 period for professional service workers where immigrants to the Northeast reported much higher wage increases than did outmigrants.

Migration by industry and place of origin and destination showed that outmigration from large metropolitan areas was concentrated in manufacturing industries and even more so for medium and small sized metropolitan areas. The same concentration was observed for all three time periods and was the case for the concentration of immigration streams to manufacturing industries in the Region. Nonmetropolitan areas reported similar concentrations of in and out migration concentrations in the manufacturing industries; but during the most recent period (1970-75), 23.3 percent of all immigrants to nonadjacent nonmetropolitan areas were employed in the service industries. This was the highest proportion of immigrants during the entire period.

In terms of wage class of in and out migrants, two major patterns were observed. First, outmigrants located in the two lowest wage classes dominated the outmigration for each of the three time periods. Immigrants into the Northeast Region were also predominately located in the two lowest wage classes from 1960-1970. The second major pattern involved the gradual shift from immigrants being located in the lower wage classes to the higher wage classes. This trend began in the 1965-70 period

and by the 1970-75 period the largest proportion of immigrants to the Northeast were in the highest three wage classes.

When places of origin and destination for immigrants and outmigrants by wage class were examined, two major patterns similar to the above were found. First, outmigrants located in the two lowest wage classes made up the largest proportion of outmigrants from both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas, but particularly from small metropolitan areas and nonmetropolitan areas nonadjacent to SMSA boundaries. Secondly, immigrants to the Region were only concentrated in the lower wage classes from 1960-1965. By the 1965-1970 period, immigrants began to be concentrated in the top three wage categories for both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. By the 1970-75 period, the concentration of immigrants in the upper wage categories was even greater for all receiving areas within the Northeast Region.