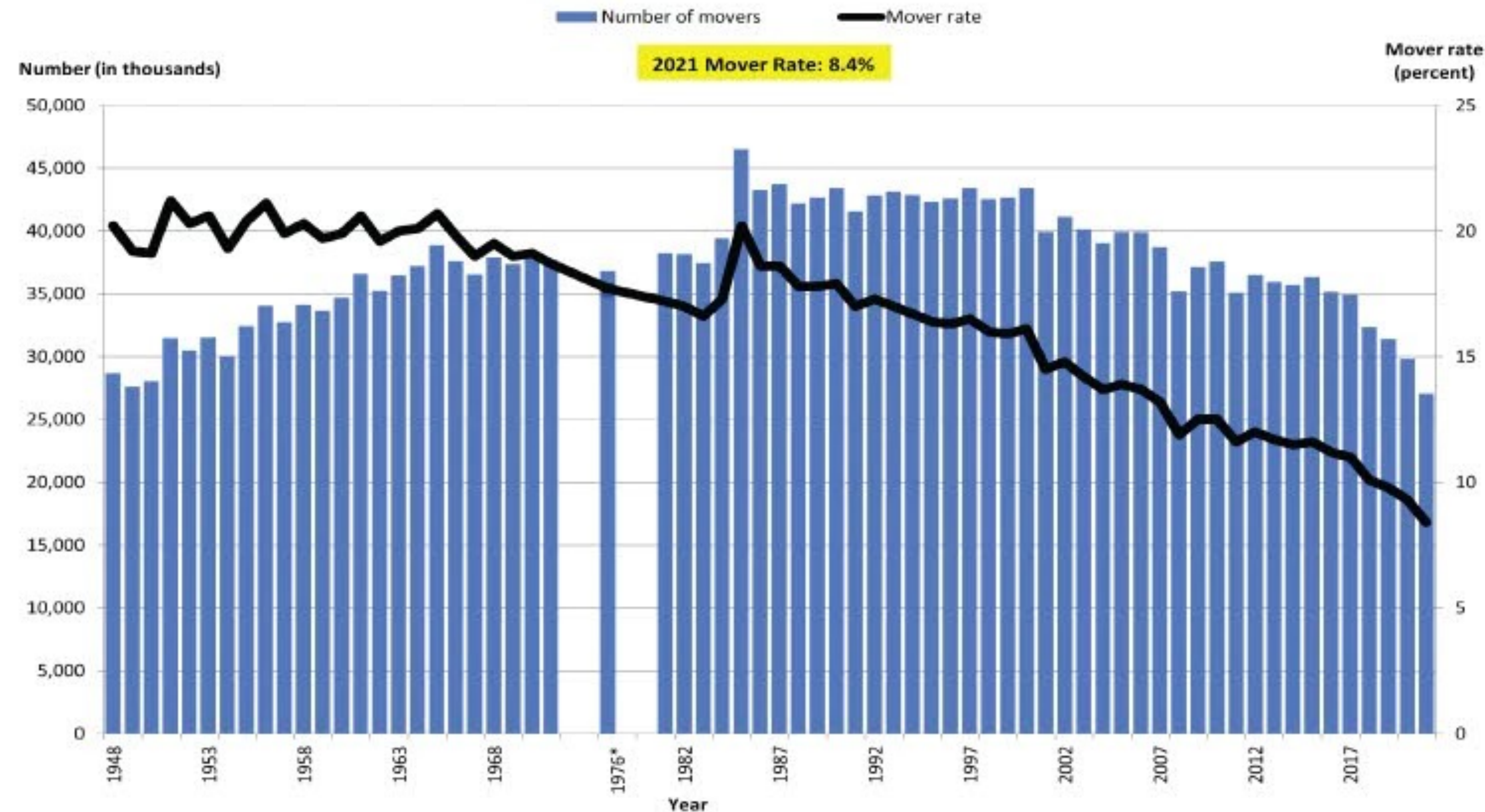**Lecture 15**
The Structure of the Urban Systems and the Laws of Geography

15.1 How Do Different People Migrate?   IUS 8.2.6

Figure 1.
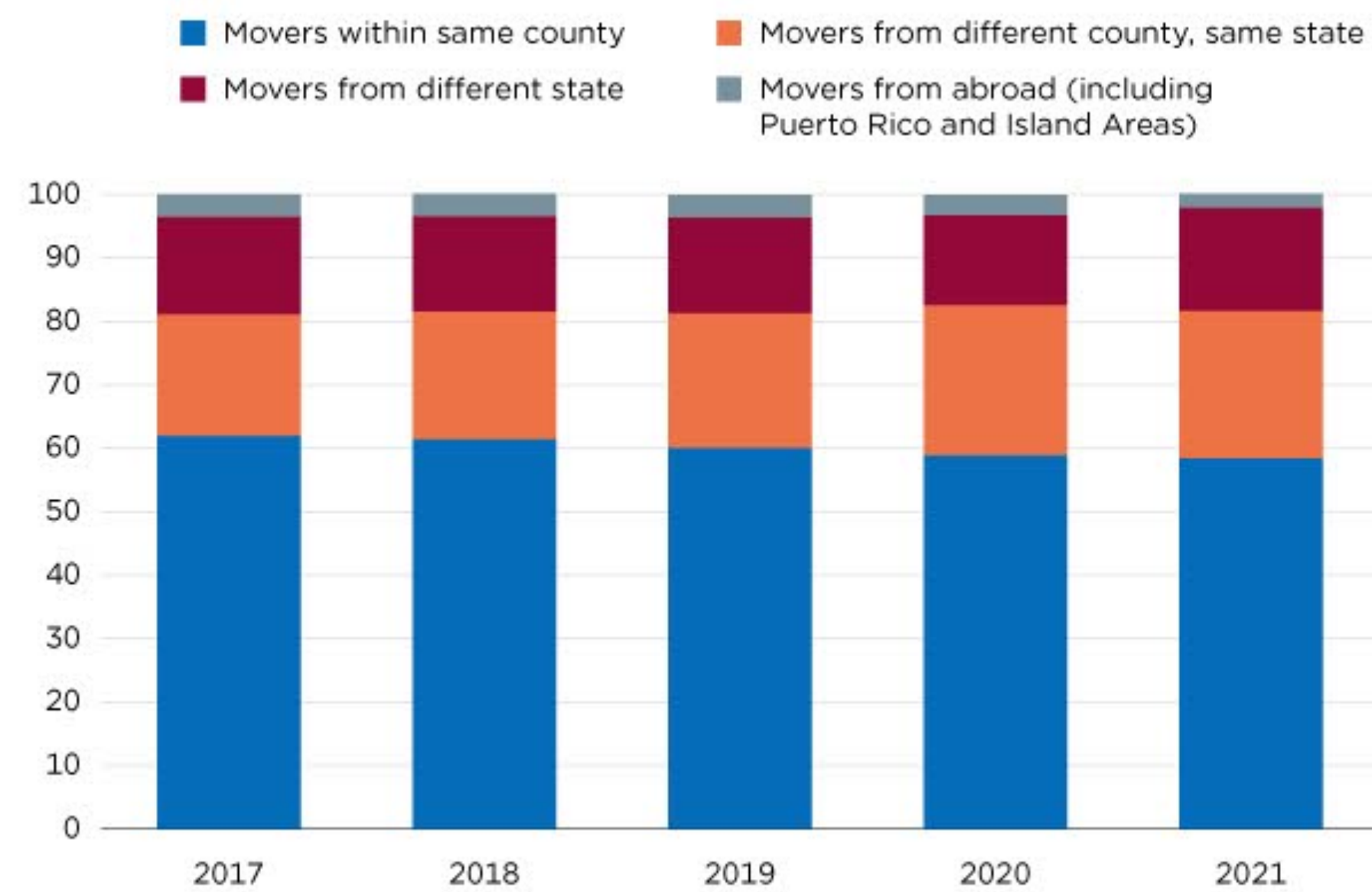**Number of Movers and Mover Rate: 1948–2021**

The great slowdown

Number (in thousands)

Mover rate (percent)

2021 Mover Rate: 8.4%

Number of movers — Mover rate

Year

Notes: The CPS sample design was generally updated in years ending in "5" based on previous decennial censuses. Data for the following years are: 2011 (2000 controls), 2010 (2000) controls), 2001 (SCHIP, 2000 controls), 1993 (1990 controls). For more information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <http://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/technical-documentation/complete.html>.
* The migration question was asked differently between 1971 and 1980. Only 1971 and 1976 have a 1-year estimate comparable to all other years.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement 1948–2021.

https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/stories/2022/03/united-states-migration-continued-decline-from-2020-to-2021-figure-1.jpg

Figure 2.
Types of Moves Among All U.S. Movers: 2017-2021
(In percent)

Legend:
- Movers within same county
- Movers from different county, same state
- Movers from different state
- Movers from abroad (including Puerto Rico and Island Areas)

Note: Estimates differ statistically within each respective year. Estimates may not statistically differ from each other between years.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC) 2017-2021: Published Migration Historical Table A-1.
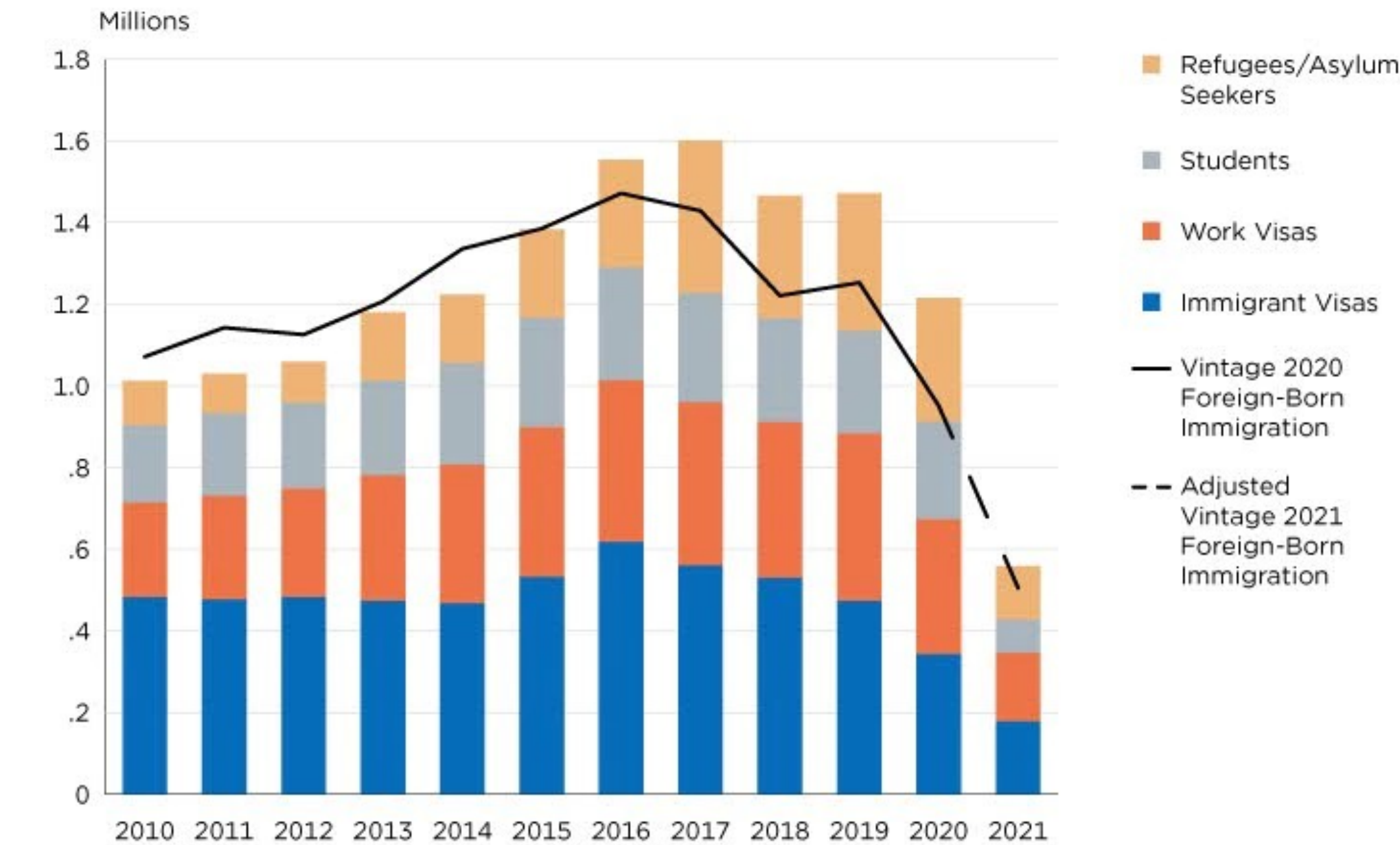

Figure 3.
Reasons for Moving Among All U.S. Movers: 2017-2021
(In percent)

Legend:
- Housing-related
- Job-related
- Family-related
- Other
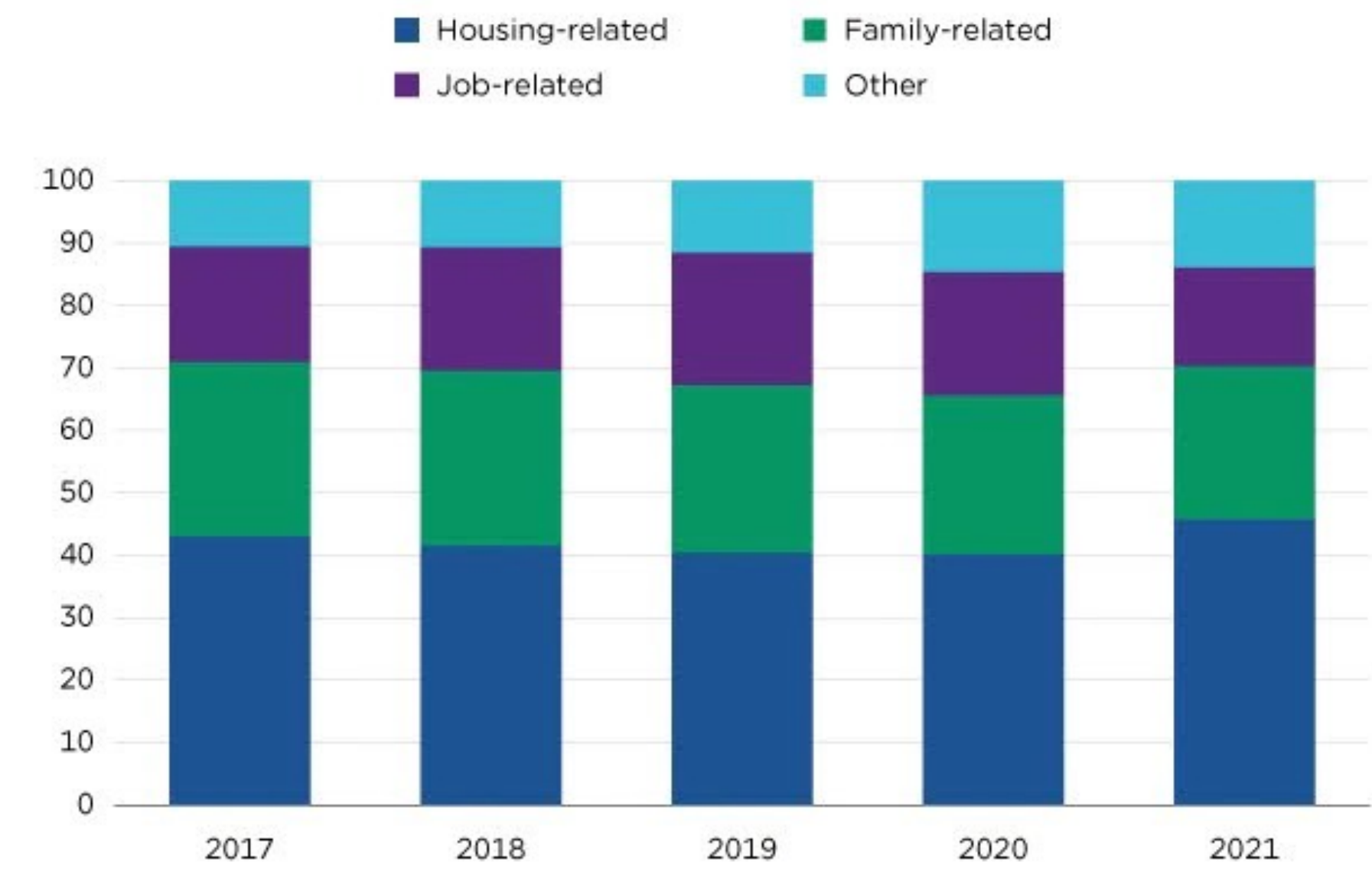
Note: Estimates statistically differ from each other within years. Estimates may not statistically differ from each other between years. Reason for moving categories changed as of 2020. Refer to Migration/Geographic Mobility user notes for more information.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC) 2017-2021: Published Migration Table 17-1.

Recent Trends in Foreign Migration

Foreign-Born Immigration: 2010-2021*

Millions

Legend:
- Refugees/Asylum Seekers
- Students
- Work Visas
- Immigrant Visas
- Vintage 2020 Foreign-Born Immigration
- Adjusted Vintage 2021 Foreign-Born Immigration

* Vintage 2021 adjusted for COVID-19 pandemic.
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau Vintage 2020 and 2021 Population Estimates, U.S. Department of Justice, the Institute of International Education, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, and the U.S. State Department Bureau of Consular Affairs and Refugee Processing Center.

International Migration of Select High-Immigration States: 2010, 2015, 2020, and 2021
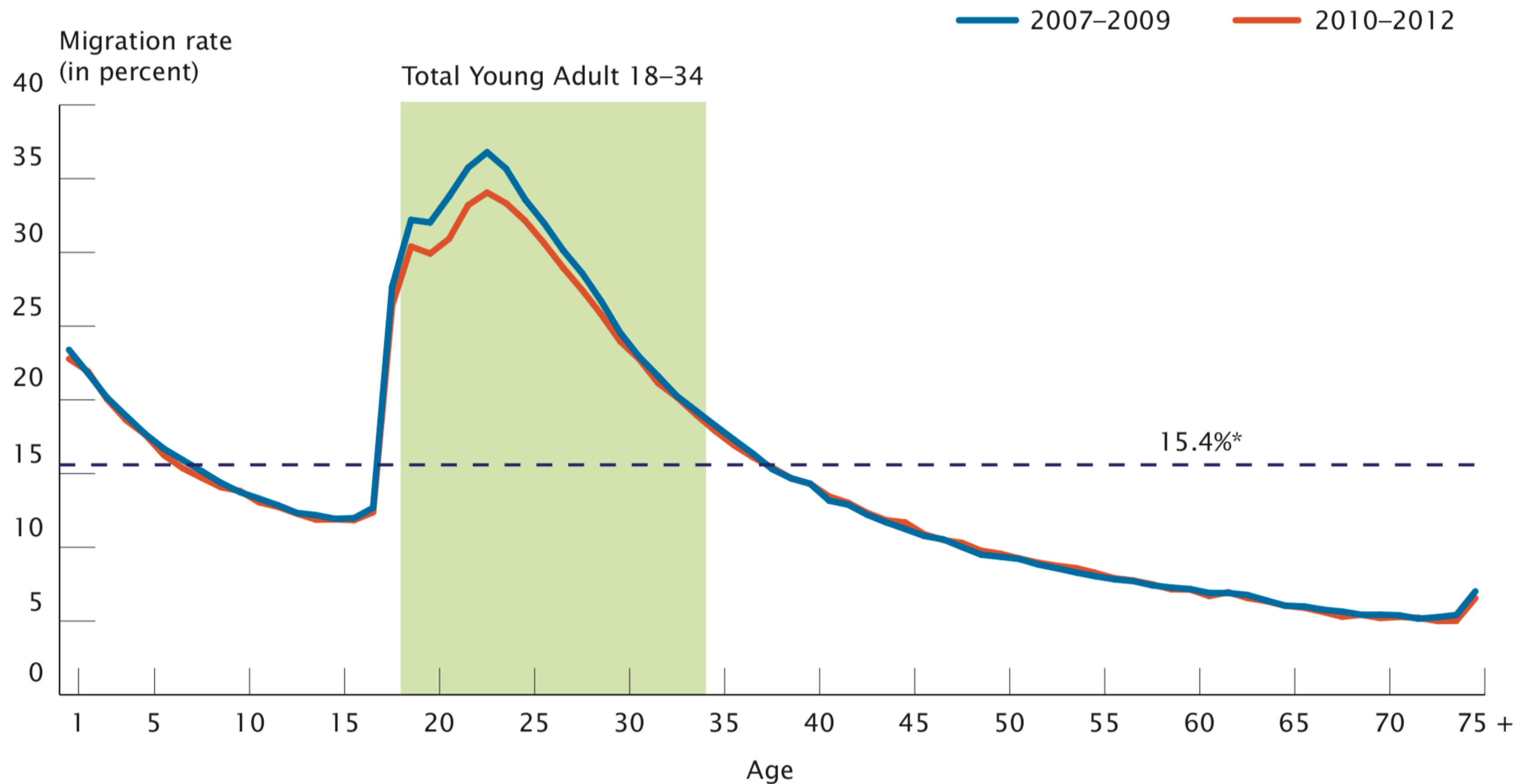
Thousands

Legend: 2010, 2015, 2020, 2021

States: Florida, Texas, New York, California, Massachusetts
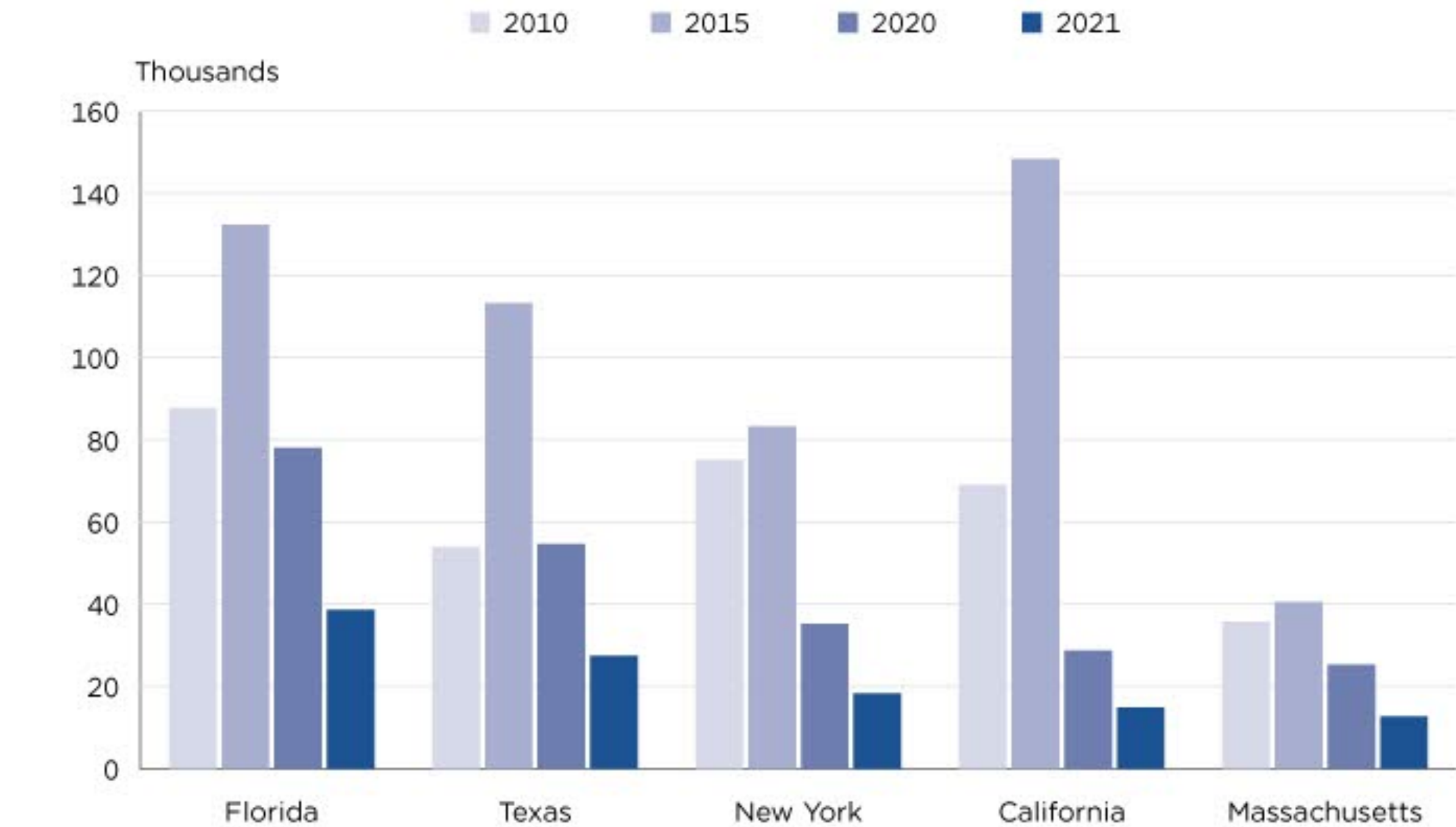
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Vintage 2021 Population Estimates, July 1 to June 30.

Figure 2.
Age-Specific Migration Rates, 2007–2009 and 2010–2012

— 2007–2009   — 2010–2012

Migration rate (in percent)

Total Young Adult 18–34

15.4%*

Age

*The average migration rate for the total population, 2007–2009 to 2010–2012.
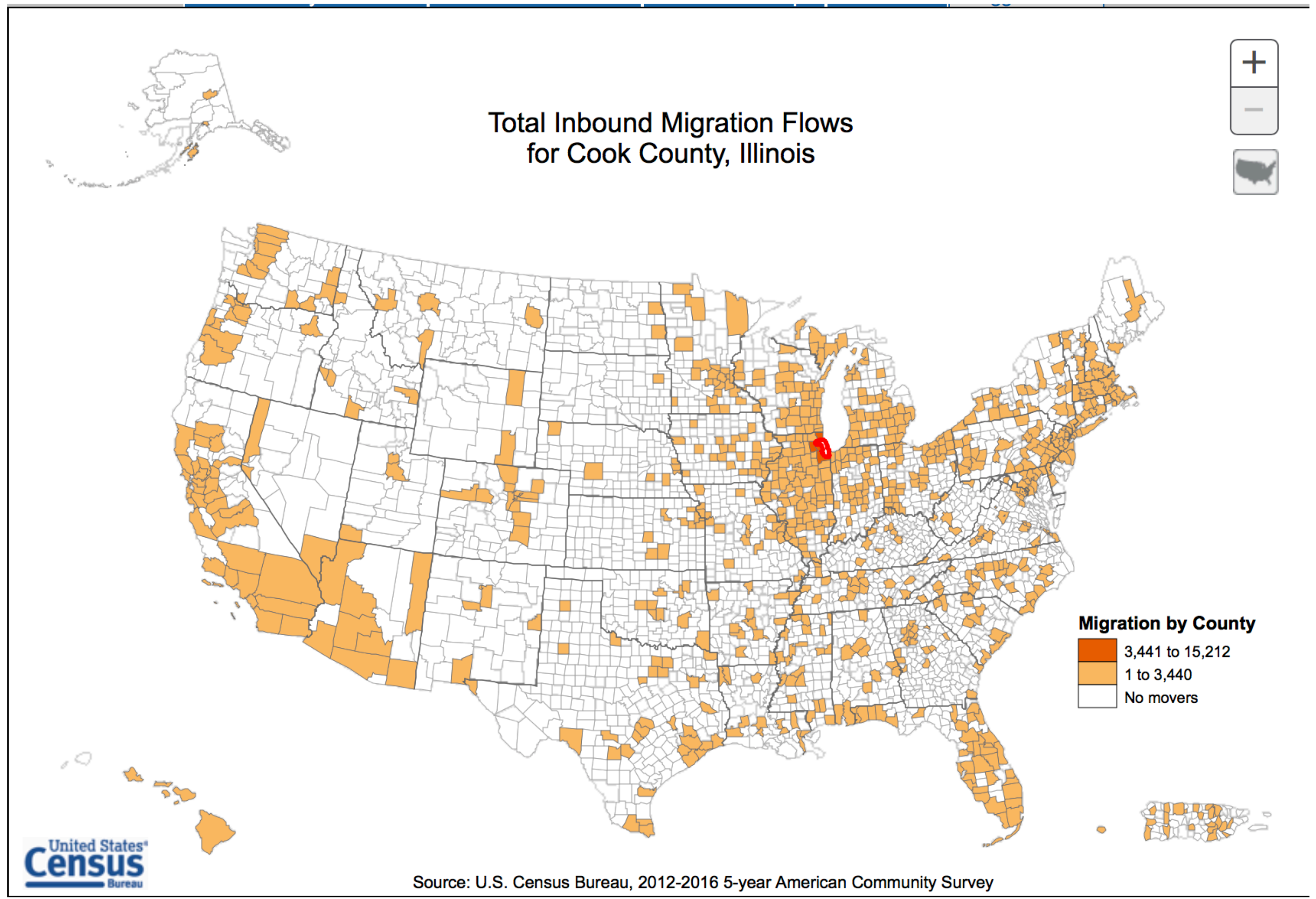Note: This figure does not include movers in Puerto Rico.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2009 and 2010–2012 American Community Survey 3-year estimates.

https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2015/acs/acs-31.pdf
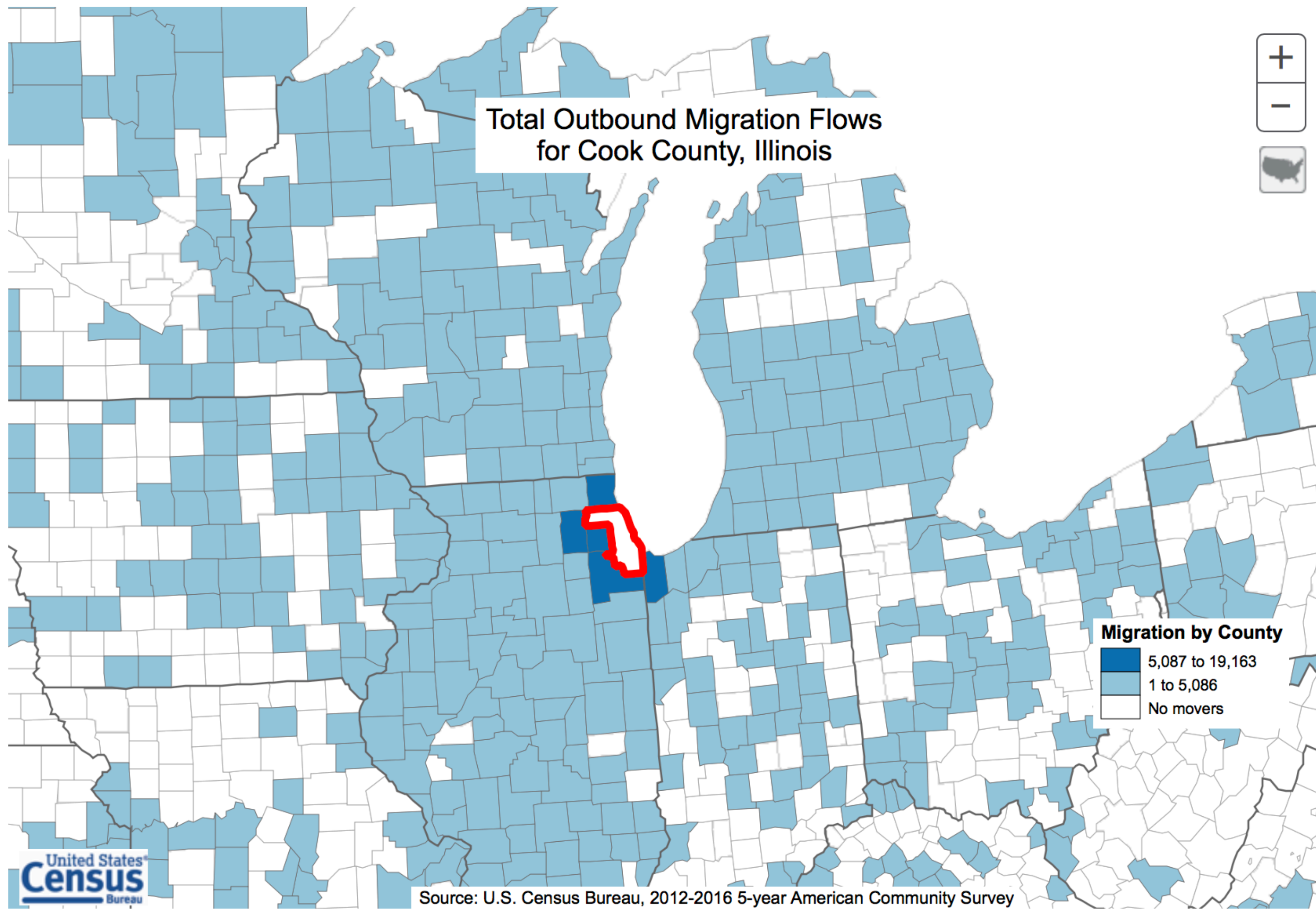
Domestic Migration of the Young, Single, College-Educated Population and Total Population for the 20 Largest Metropolitan Statistical Areas in 2000: 1965 to 2000
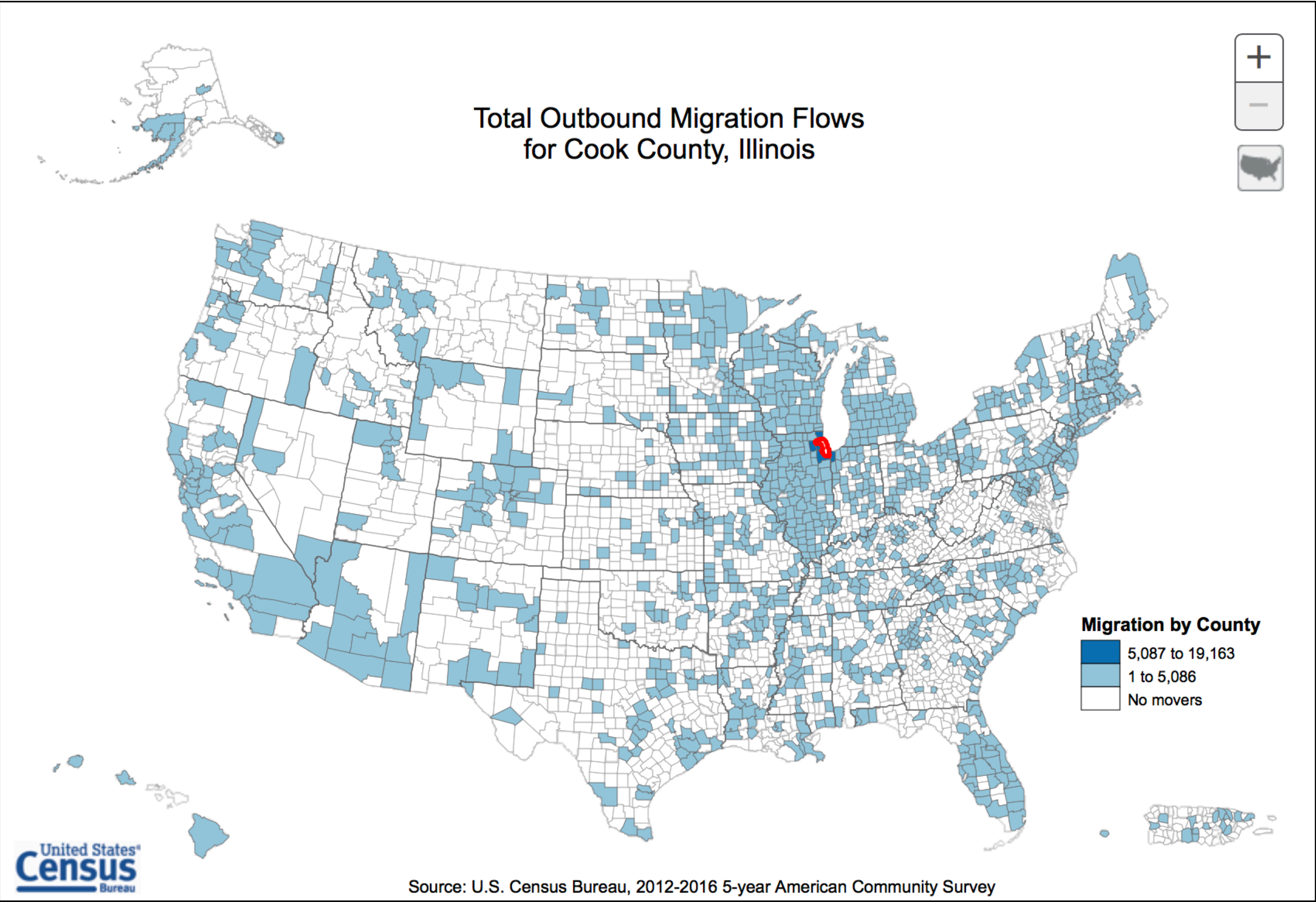
(Rates per 1,000 people aged 25 to 39 for the young, single, and college educated; and per 1,000 people aged 5 and older for the total population)

Metropolitan statistical area	Population 2000 (in thousands)	Young, single, and college-educated net migration rate[1]				Total population net migration rate[1]			
		1965 to 1970	1975 to 1980	1985 to 1990	1995 to 2000	1965 to 1970	1975 to 1980	1985 to 1990	1995 to 2000
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	18,323	143.7	16.9	17.7	56.3	17.7	−66.4	−63.9	−48.4
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	12,366	283.6	146.6	126.8	104.0	57.1	−48.0	−59.6	−54.7
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI	9,098	145.8	26.0	88.2	73.7	27.4	−53.9	−37.0	−37.6
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	5,687	120.3	−44.8	30.7	−12.6	63.4	−31.6	−5.4	−14.9
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	5,162	333.2	277.0	169.4	238.7	157.7	59.8	8.8	33.3
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL	5,008	438.4	321.5	277.3	90.4	359.4	170.2	110.1	−7.5
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	4,796	568.1	181.5	224.5	124.6	144.9	−34.8	16.5	−13.5
Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX	4,715	471.0	463.7	60.3	138.7	137.9	85.7	−40.6	−2.4
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	4,453	151.7	0.6	23.7	66.8	31.9	−53.4	−36.1	−29.2
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	4,391	78.3	−9.6	45.3	34.6	41.4	−32.0	−27.7	−15.6
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	4,248	512.2	236.1	303.4	281.7	136.9	38.8	82.8	70.0
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	4,124	362.0	161.3	158.0	250.6	65.0	−37.1	−30.6	−25.5
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	3,255	220.3	113.7	273.5	−20.8	143.3	163.1	231.6	27.6
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	3,252	260.0	208.7	108.4	250.5	189.6	136.8	77.7	93.6
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	3,044	294.9	256.6	249.5	206.5	175.9	60.3	67.7	10.4
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	2,969	176.2	107.8	122.5	123.5	76.6	−7.0	20.6	12.9
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	2,814	334.1	109.0	140.4	99.5	205.4	74.6	61.5	−2.4
St. Louis, MO-IL	2,699	132.4	5.5	46.1	7.7	62.1	−33.8	−14.6	−17.2
Baltimore-Towson, MD	2,553	104.2	51.8	145.6	38.7	67.0	−11.6	13.8	−6.6
Pittsburgh, PA	2,431	−16.0	−74.4	−109.4	−129.3	1.6	−36.4	−38.9	−25.8

[1] For 1995 to 2000, the net migration rate for the young, single, and college educated is based on an approximated 1995 population so characterized in 2000. This approximated population is the sum of people who reported living in the area in both 1995 and 2000, and those who reported living in that area in 1995 but lived elsewhere in 2000. The net migration rate is the 1995-to-2000 net migration, divided by the approximated 1995 population, and then multiplied by 1,000. A similar approach is used for earlier periods and for the total population.

https://usa.ipums.org/usa/resources/voliii/pubdocs/2000/censr-12.pdf

Total Inbound Migration Flows
for Cook County, Illinois

Migration by County

3,441 to 15,212
1 to 3,440
No movers

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 5-year American Community Survey

https://flowsmapper.geo.census.gov/map.html

Total Outbound Migration Flows
for Cook County, Illinois

Migration by County

- 5,087 to 19,163
- 1 to 5,086
- No movers

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 5-year American Community Survey

United States Census Bureau

https://www.census.gov/topics/population/migration/guidance/county-to-county-migration-flows.html

Total Outbound Migration Flows
for Cook County, Illinois

Migration by County

5,087 to 19,163

1 to 5,086

No movers

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 5-year American Community Survey

Chicago

Where UChicago Graduates Move After College

Seattle
Boston
Chicago
New York
San Francisco
Denver
Philadelphia
Washington
Los Angeles
Atlanta
Dallas
Houston

Percentage of Chicago alumni
in each metro area

○ 1% to 5% ○ Up to 10% ○ Up to 20%
● Up to 50% ● More than 50%

87.4%	12.6%
In 70 major metros	**In other areas**
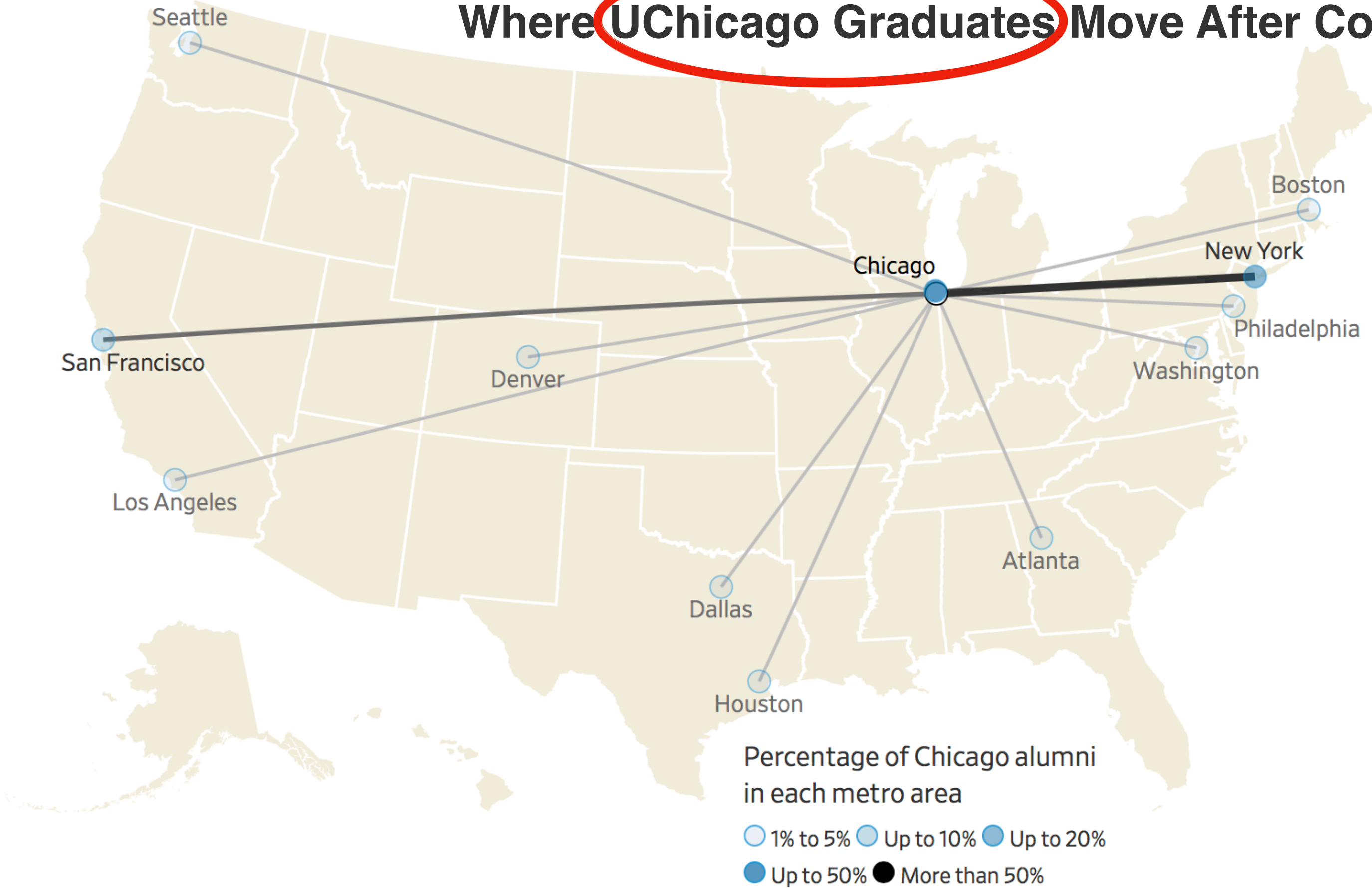
METRO AREA	PERCENTAGE
Chicago	38.4
New York	10.2
San Francisco	5.2

https://www.wsj.com/graphics/where-graduates-move-after-college/

Harvard

Where Graduates Move After College

Seattle

Boston

San Francisco

Chicago

New York

Philadelphia

Denver

Washington

Los Angeles

San Diego

Atlanta

Dallas

Houston

Miami

Percentage of Harvard alumni
in each metro area

○ 1% to 5% ○ Up to 10% ● Up to 20%
● Up to 50% ● More than 50%

84.2%	15.9%
In 70 major metros	In other areas
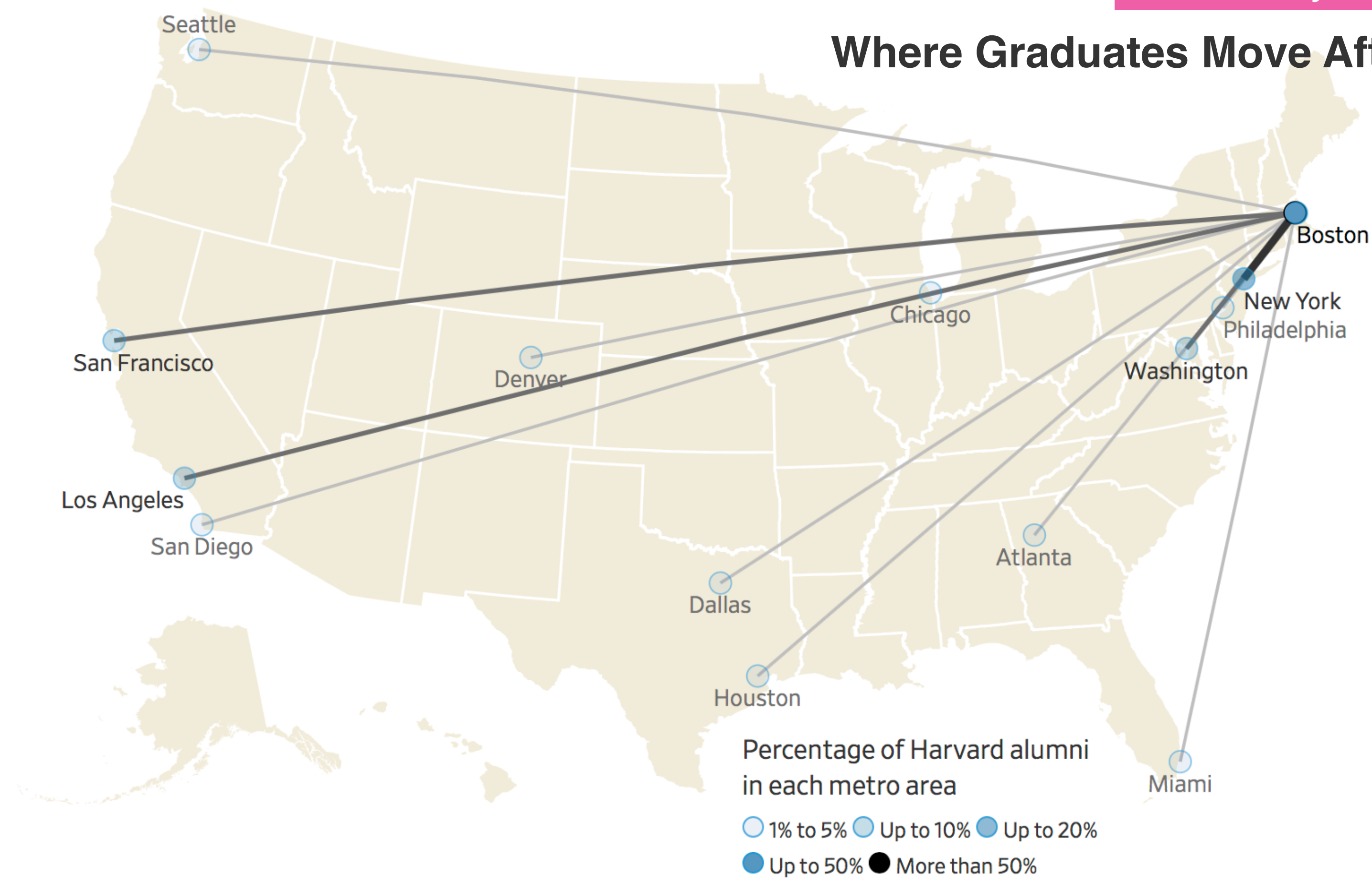
METRO AREA		PERCENTAGE
Boston		21.4
New York		15.1
San Francisco		7.1

https://www.wsj.com/graphics/where-graduates-move-after-college/