Lecture 15

The Structure of the Urban Systems and the Laws of Geography

15.1 How Do Different People Migrate?

IUS 8.2.6

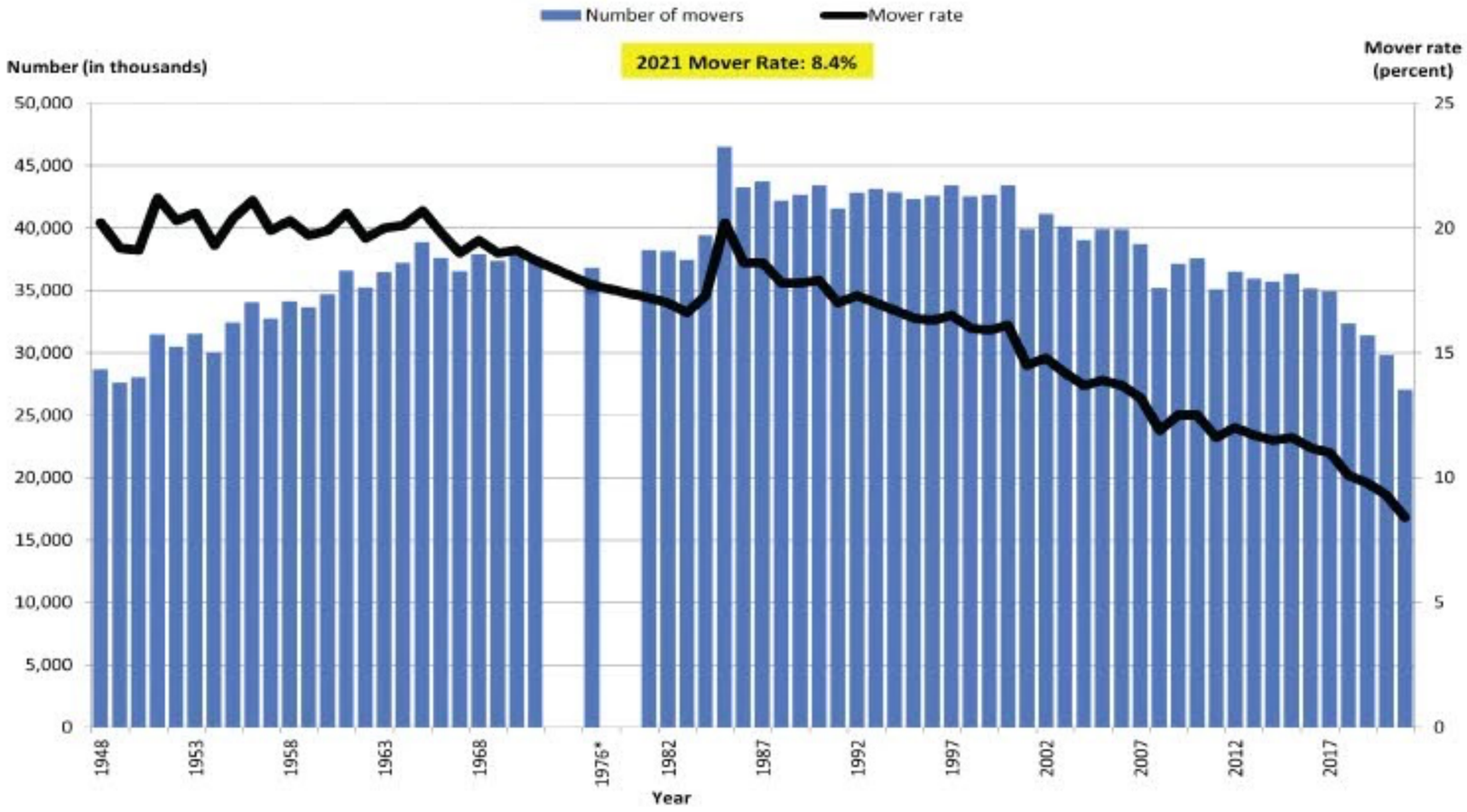
Who migrates?

Migrants are not an average person

The great slowdown

Figure 1.

Number of Movers and Mover Rate: 1948–2021



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.

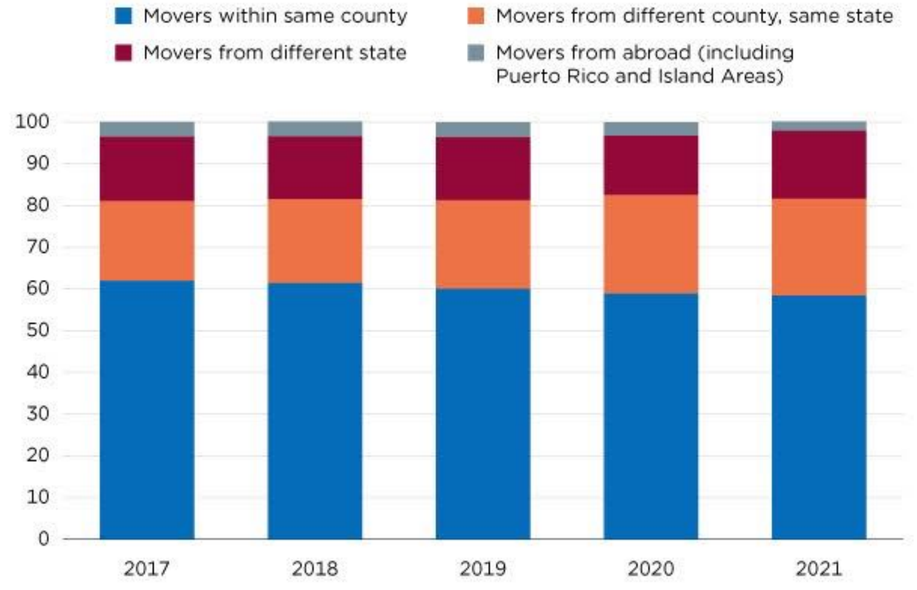
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement 1948–2021.

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)



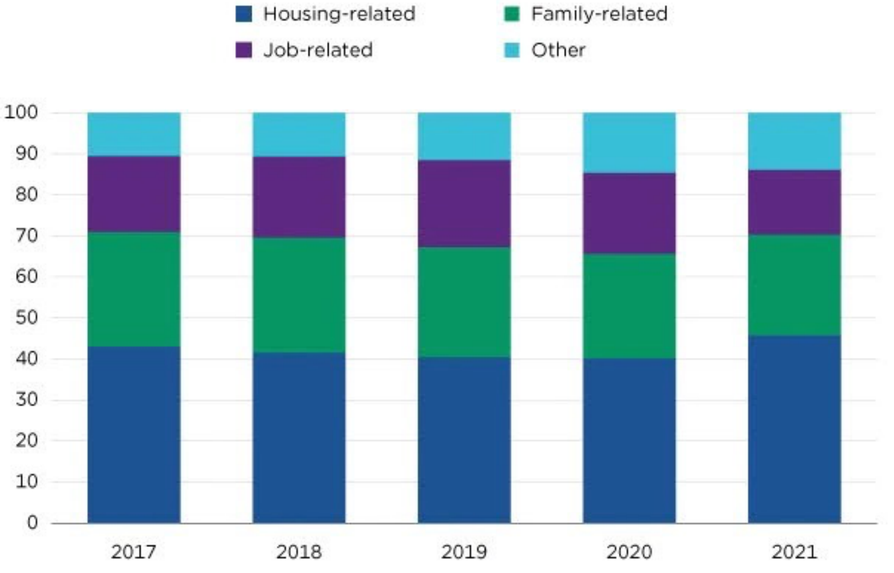
Note: Estimates differ statistically within each respective year. Estimates may not statistically differ from each other between years.

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)



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.

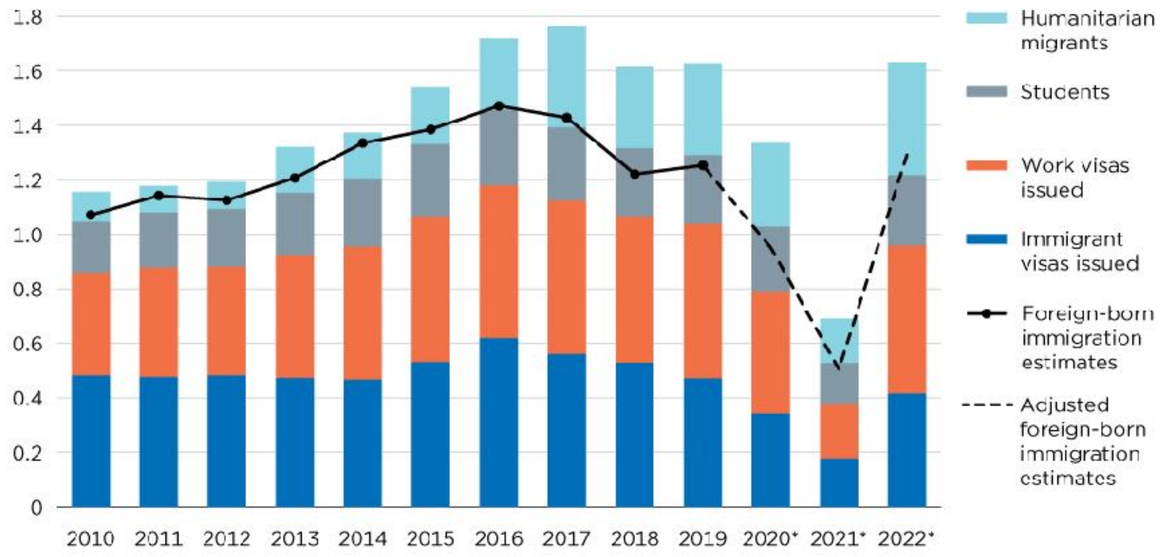
https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/stories/2022/03/united-states-migration-continued-decline-from-2020-to-2021-figure-2.jpg

Recent Trends in Foreign Migration

Figure 2.

Foreign-Born Immigration Estimates and Select Administrative Data: 2010-2022

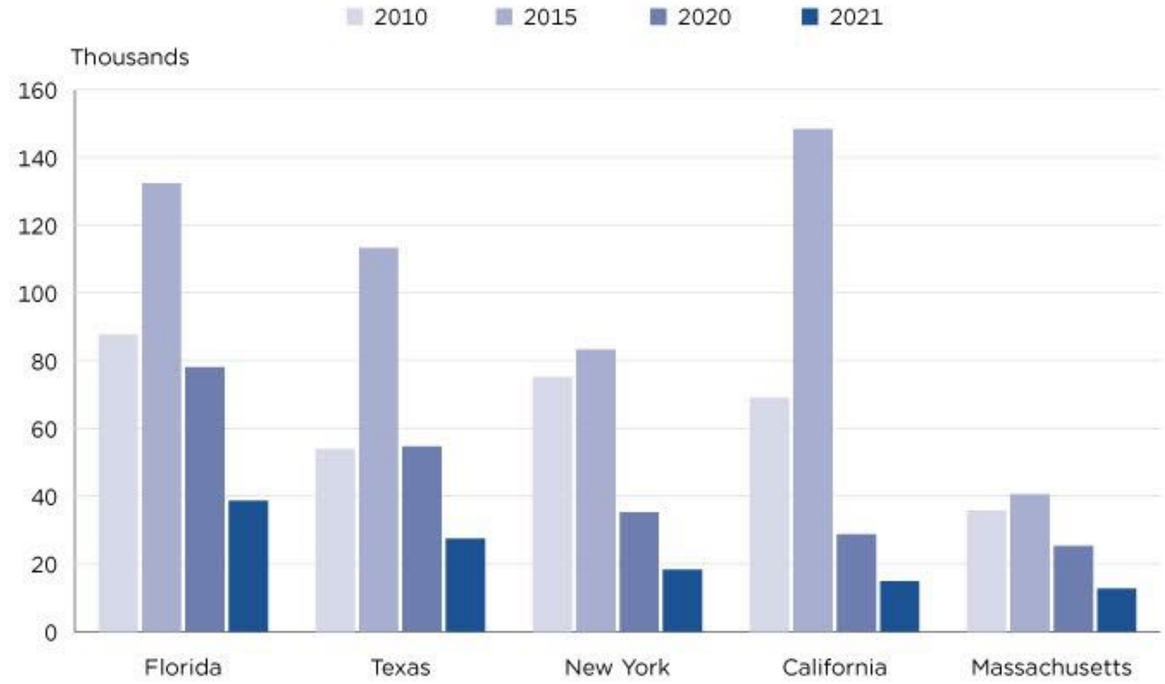
(In millions)



* Foreign-born immigration estimates adjusted for COVID-19 pandemic.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau Internal Research Population Estimates; U.S. Department of Justice; Institute of International Education; U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services; U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and U.S. State Department Bureau of Consular Affairs and Refugee Processing Center.

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

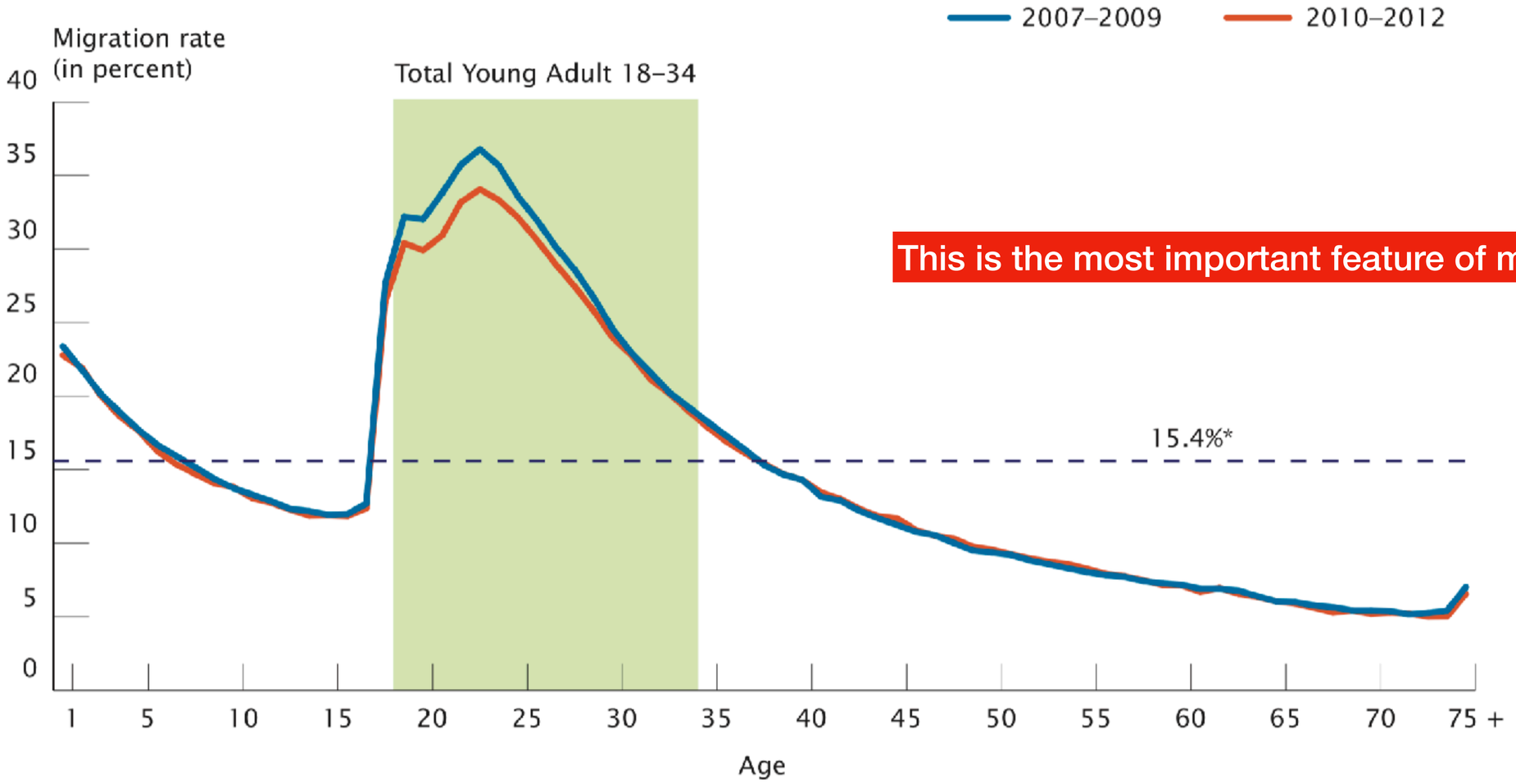


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Vintage 2021 Population Estimates, July 1 to June 30.

https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/stories/2021/12/net-international-migration-at-lowest-levels-in-decades-figure-2.jpg

Who Migrates?

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



This is the most important feature of migration

*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

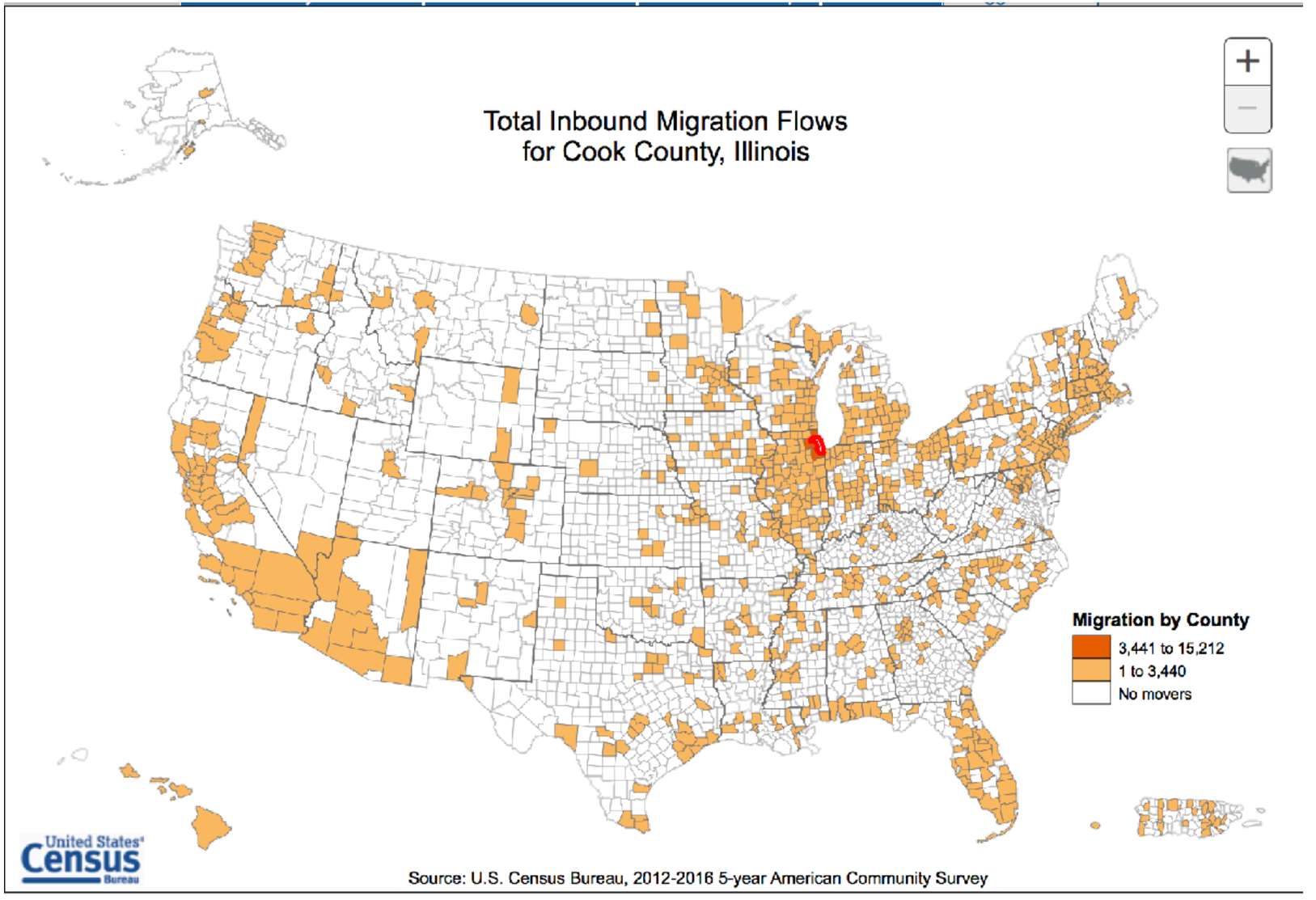
Domestic Migration of the Young, Single, College-Educated Population and Total Population for the 20 Largest Metropolitan Statistical Areas in 2000: 1965 to 2000

(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)

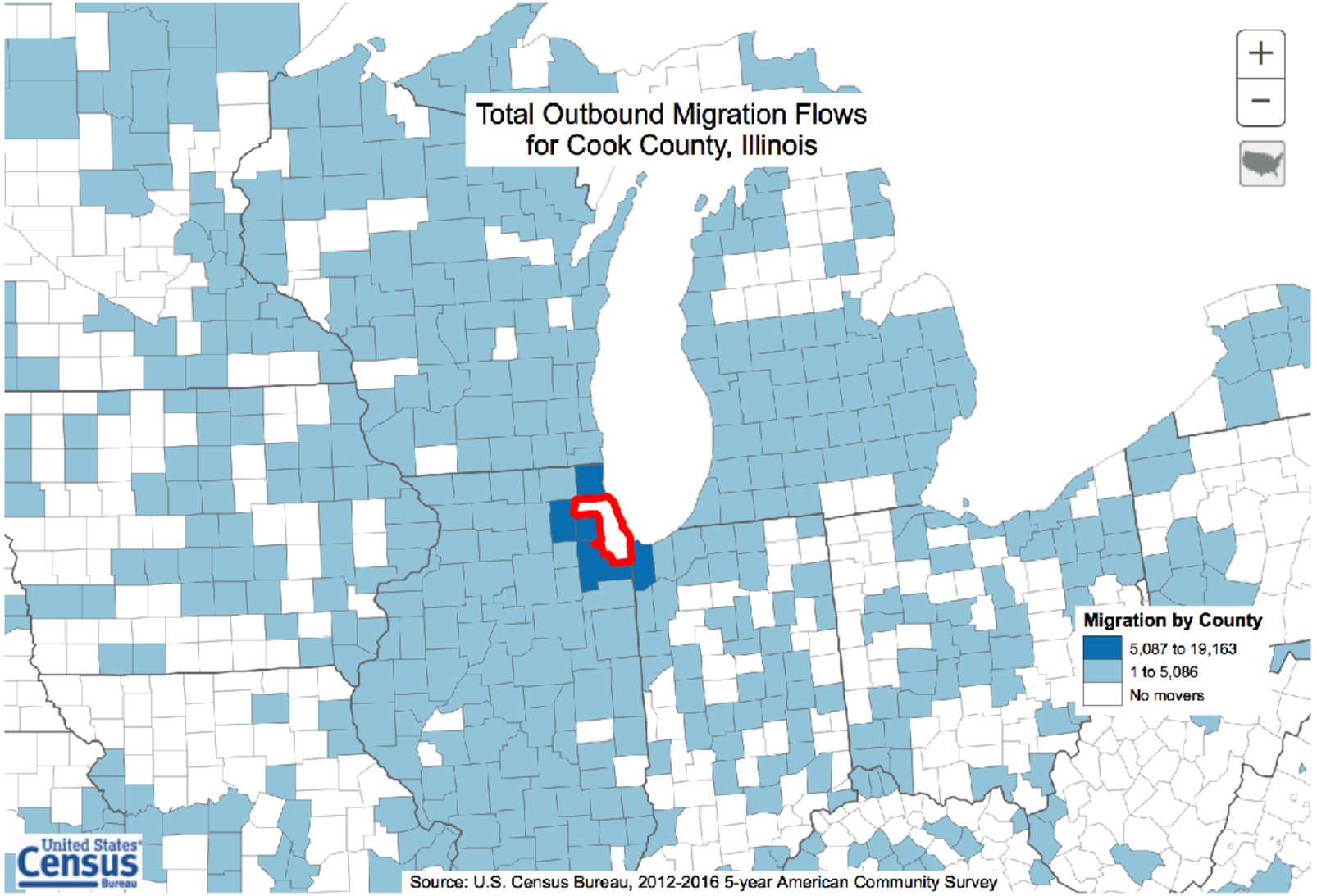
Metropolitan statistical area	Population 2000 (in thousands)	Young, single, and college-educated net migration rate[1]				Total population net migration rate[1]			
		1965 to 1970	1975 to 1980	1985 to 1990	1995 to 2000	1965 to 1970	1975 to 1980	1985 to 1990	1995 to 2000
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long 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.

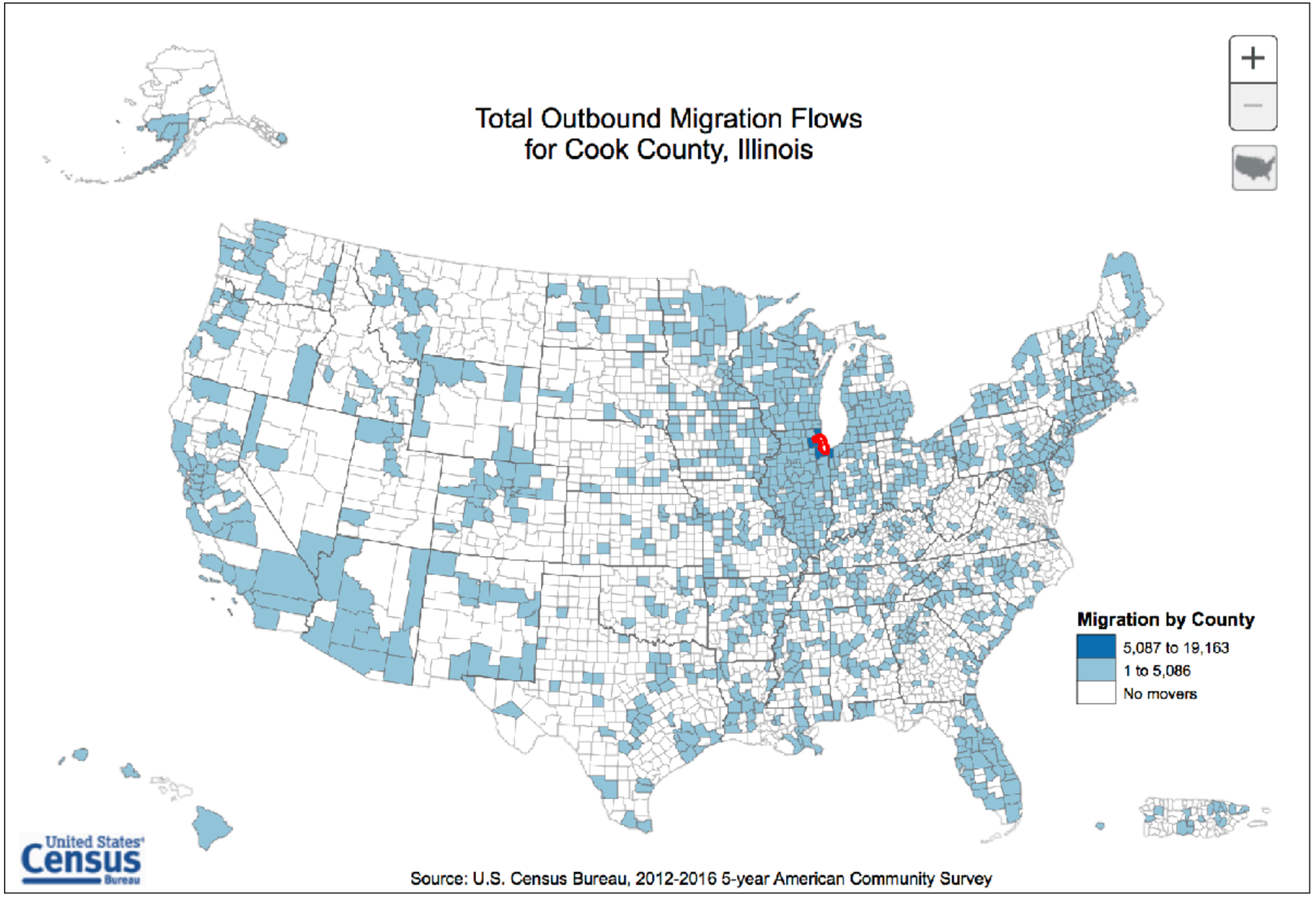
https://usa.ipums.org/usa/resources/voliii/pubdocs/2000/censr-12.pdf



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

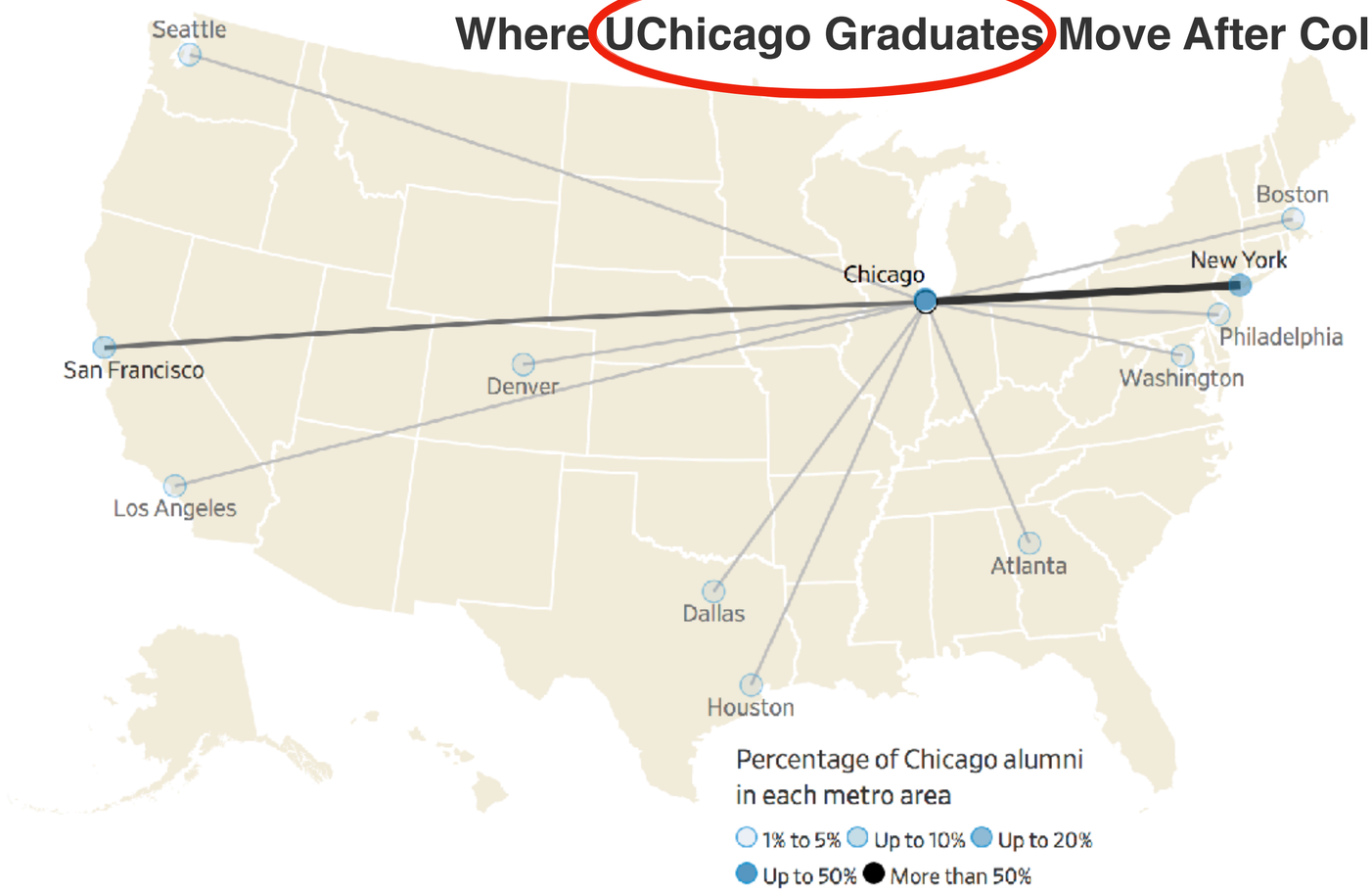


https://www.census.gov/topics/population/migration/guidance/county-to-county-migration-flows.html


Total Outbound Migration Flows
for Cook County, Illinois
Migration by County
5,087 to 19,163
1 to 5,086
No movers
United States Census Bureau
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 5-year American Community Survey

wall street journal survey

Where UChicago Graduates Move After College



In 70 major metros **In other areas**

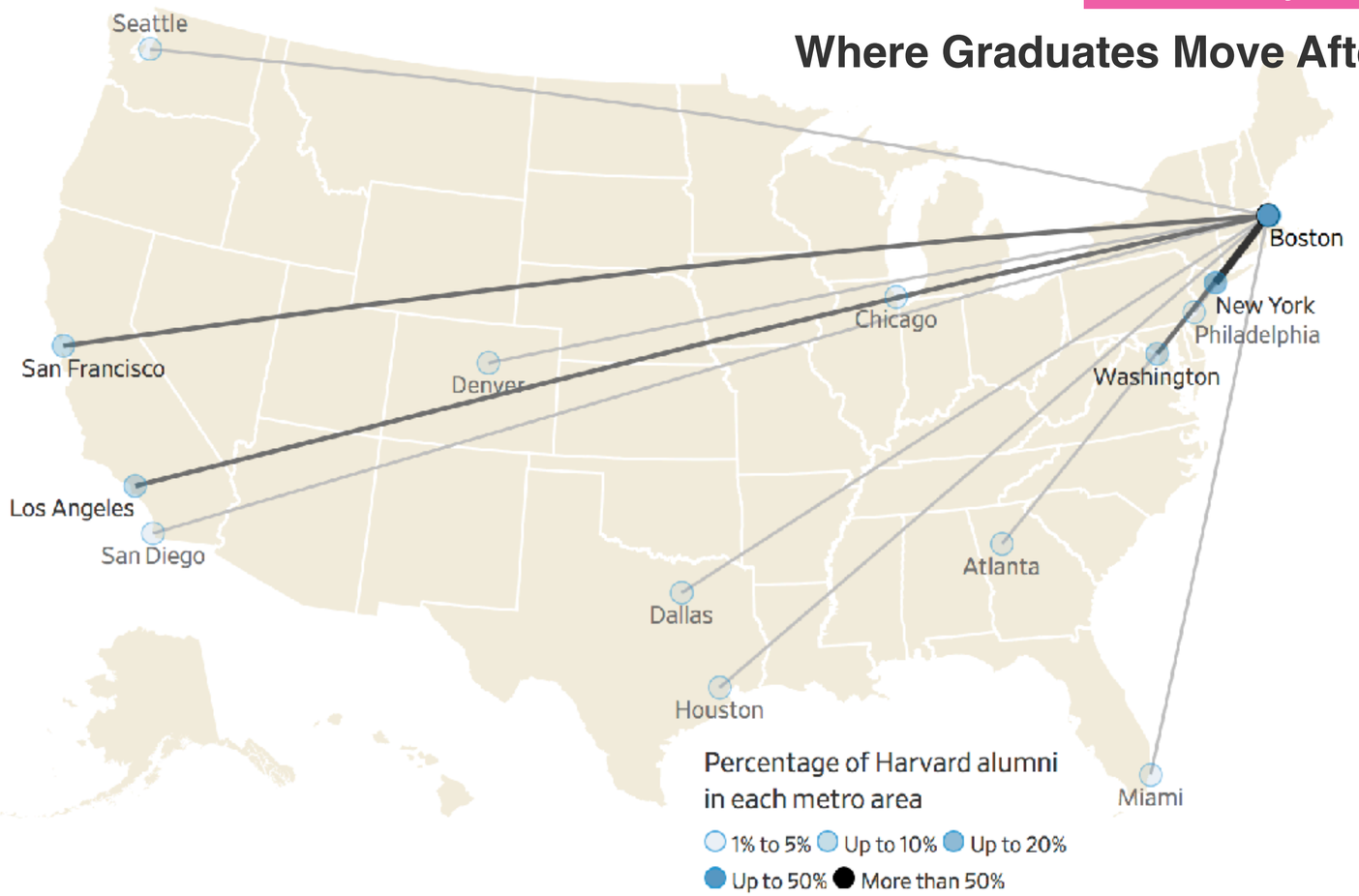
METRO AREA	PERCENTAGE
Chicago	38.4
New York	10.2
San Francisco	5.2

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

wall street journal

Where Graduates Move After College

Harvard

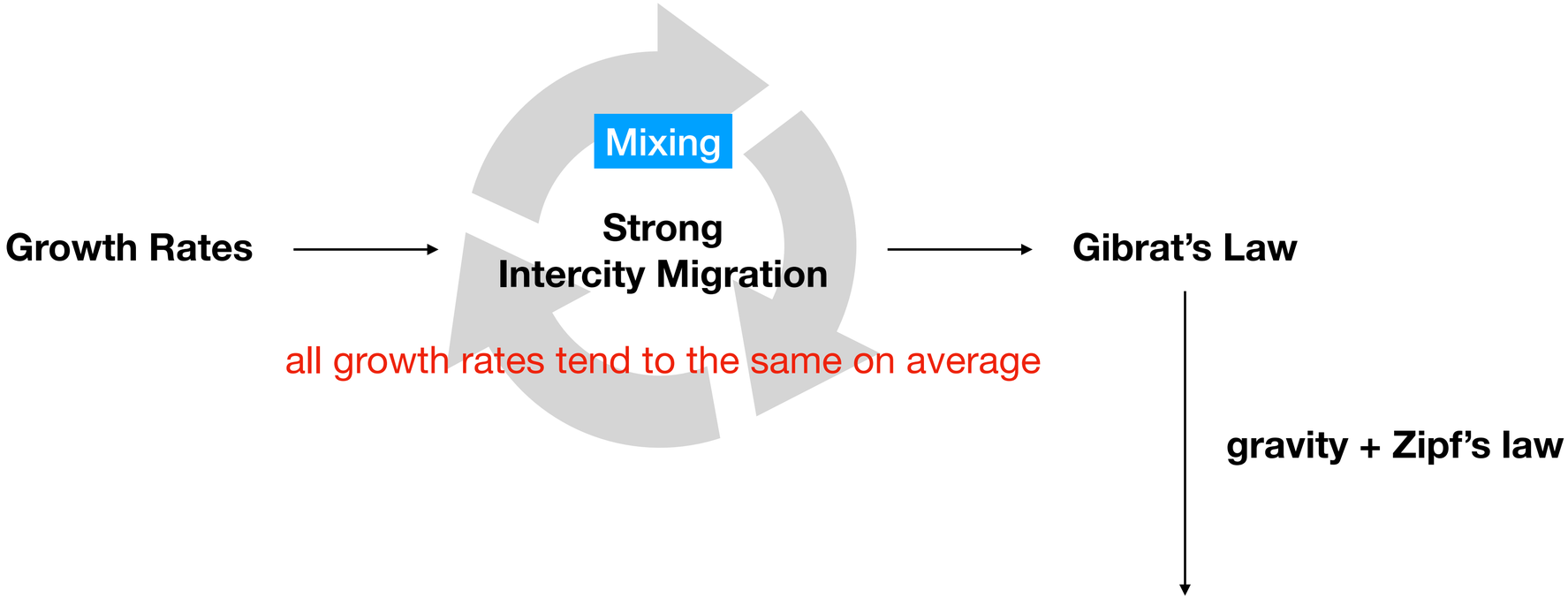


In 70 major metros **In other areas**

METRO AREA	PERCENTAGE
Boston	21.4
New York	15.1
San Francisco	7.1

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

The Emergence of the Urban System



All cities grow together at approximately the same rates

But small differences are very consequent, c.f. Houston/ Atlanta to Chicago or Detroit

Most moves happen for people establishing their adult / professional live