**Rough Intro to the Abstract:** For my honors thesis, I will inquire about the novel COVID-19 pandemic’s differing behavioral reactions on behalf of varying socio-economic, racial, age, and sex groups in the United States through demographic analysis with data collected from early Spring 2020 until now. The three main subtopics relative to each of these demographic categories will be mortality, migration, and fertility.

**Revised Abstract:** For my honors thesis, I will inquire about the novel COVID-19 pandemic’s effect upon fertility, mortality, domestic migration, and international migration from the scope of national, state, and county levels in the United States. I will use a process of demographic analysis with data collected from the U.S. Census Bureau beginning in 2010 until July 2020.

~~The study of changes in mortality rates will entail an analysis of evolving life expectancy rates, which should yield a scale of vulnerability from the opposite ends of each demographic category (i.e., the lower class likely experienced greater deaths than the members of the comparatively smaller upper class).~~

~~The study of changes in migration will pose questions such as ‘were the aforementioned groups able, permitted, and subsequently chose to travel where there was less exposure to the virus?’, ‘were multi-national businesses less able to relocate their employees and facilities?’, ‘did refugees experience more resistance to gaining green cards, asylum, and Temporary Protected Status distinctions?’, etc.~~

~~Thirdly, my research into changes in fertility, likely depicted with population pyramid diagrams, has an objective of discovering if people chose to have less children due to social distancing and stay-at-home orders, and if this development caused upheaval for current U.S. citizens in need of support from their descendants for future healthcare and social security.~~

~~Furthermore, I would like to explore the consequential economic and political dimensions of these demographic features experienced at the start of the American 2020’s. To expound upon this, I will use quantitative techniques and legislative regulations for reference to procure and interpret data regarding which subgroups of our society respect the Center for Disease Control’s recommendations or which of those have become embittered and refrain from social distancing, wearing facemasks, etc. A possible explanation which I may consider is that differing cultures are more family-gathering-oriented rather than those that are more individualized. Otherwise, it could be a matter of living sustainably, such as how poorer households must work closely together for their family unit to make ends meet.~~

~~Additionally, I will analyze the element of political persuasion, which causes tension in response to Coronavirus regulations, and is also heavily dependent upon regional settings (i.e., many rural inhabitants scoff at regulations while many urban inhabitants realize that it is a necessity).~~

~~Lastly, something anecdotal to consider, someone who abides by social distancing regulations but is likely living affluently may cynically say to someone of low-income, “so you lost your job, foreclosed on your home, became a victim of domestic violence, got depression, and watched your kids fall behind in school? Though this may be the case, you would not want to contract a disease with a 99.99% survival rate, would you?” Relevant to this scenario, Dr. Anthony Fauci stated that, “1% mortality rate means it is ten-times more lethal than the seasonal flu [which is something that] people can get their arms around and understand.” My research will attempt to draw a conclusion to the differing perspectives behind this anomaly.~~

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5/17/2021

*To assess what exactly COVID-19 entails for the demographic future of the country, I used midpoint year data which the U.S. Census Bureau collected. Although the use of this data causes the loss of granularity, it allows for more rapid, contemporary data to pinpoint when an event occurs. Also, since the COVID-19 pandemic gained traction in the United States in March 2020 (i.e., before the midpoint of July), its effect will be statistically reflected in mortality and migration rates. However, fertility rates will not present any noticeable change due to the Coronavirus since births did not decline until the end of the year.*

* Recent change in birth rates: Births decreasing at a slower rate for the most recent stretch.
* Recent change in death rates: Drastic increase due to COVID-19 breakout.
* Recent change in domestic migration (explanation as to why my graph used to be 0 minus 1? Due to one county gaining a citizen while the old county loses the citizen): Slight increase in rate likely due to people moving back to their family’s residence to quarantine.
* Recent change in international migration: International migrations decreasing at a slower rate (likely due to international travel bans which the Trump administration implemented being annulled as well as citizens taking advantage of the vast decrease in airfare prices before other countries began barring entry to Americans who were scrutinized because of the rise in cases

…

**Introduction**

[General Introduction to topic]

[Gap in the literature 1] – Highlight the Lack of Current Research Regarding the Coronavirus’s effect upon migration.

[Gap in the literature 2]

[What I plan to do in this paper]

[Short paragraph of initial findings. This is the teaser]

**Data and Methods**

[Describe data and methods] – R Studio using the Census Bureau’s csv files.

**Results**

Results General

Figure 1. Overall US trends by fertility/mortality/migration

[Describing the figure: fertility. Maybe talk about why fertility might have fallen.]

[Describing the figure: mortality. Maybe talk about why mortality is rising.] (Greater deaths partially and simply due to a greater national population)

[Describing the figure: domestic migration. Talk about why domestic migration is rising.] (Great Migration Slowdown)

[Describing the figure: international migration. Talk about why international migration is falling.] (Almost entirely dependent upon presidential administrations’ policies)

Results by States

Table of States Results. (One Big Table) Focus on Change from 2019-2020

[Describe the table. Probably in several paragraphs.]

Interesting Results?

Figure 2. Map by County (Four Maps) Focus on Change from 2019-2020

[Describe the Interesting Results]

**Discussion**

[Recap]

[What are the implications of your findings? Several paragraphs]

[What are the limitations?]

[What might future work do?]

5/24/2021

**Introduction**

For my honors thesis, I will inquire about the novel COVID-19 (‘coronavirus disease 2019’) pandemic’s effect upon fertility, mortality, domestic migration, and international migration from the scope of national, state, and county levels in the United States. I will use a process of demographic analysis with data collected from the U.S. Census Bureau beginning in 2010 until July 1, 2020. Although this data is secondary in nature, the Census Bureau credits the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) and the Federal-State Cooperative for Population Estimates (FSCPE) regarding their findings for vital statistics including fertility and mortality. However, my analysis does not account for the NCHS’s data for the past year since its completion is lagged for the next two years. Furthermore, statistics concerning the pandemic’s influence upon varying racial, socio-economic, and sex-based groups meant for indications are not presently available.

Also, I must preface my overview with a reminder of how correlation of data does not imply causation. For example, the recent decline in international migration from the U.S. cannot entirely be dependent upon quarantining lockdowns. Instead, it is prudent to surmise that many factors such as the said lockdowns, economic insecurity, and the restrictive foreign policies of the presidential administration are collectively responsible. The pandemic’s influence upon international and domestic migration in the United States particularly epitomizes a current gap in academic literature that this study will attempt to investigate.

To assess what exactly COVID-19 entails for the demographic future of the country, I have elected to use simple statistical methods to assess midpoint year data which the U.S. Census Bureau collected. The Census Bureau’s estimates serve as “mid-year” populations, reflecting the demographic components of change at the exact middle of the year which is theoretically the mean of January 1 and December 31 of a given year. For clarification, the 2011 datapoints reflect Census 2010 until the midpoint of 2011and every other successive year reflects a ‘midpoint until the next midpoint’. Although the use of this data causes the loss of granularity, it allows for more rapid, contemporary data to pinpoint when an event occurs. Also, since the COVID-19 pandemic gained traction in the United States in March 2020 (i.e., before the midpoint of July), its effect will be statistically reflected in mortality and migration rates. However, fertility rates will not present any noticeable change due to the Coronavirus since births did not decline until the end of the year. This facet of the data entails a gap in academic literature which I will account for in the results section of my study and offer explanations supported by available literature.

My study’s initial findings did not conclude entirely negative effects on behalf of the pandemic. Regarding fertility, births have been declining nationally since an inflection point in 2015, however, they decreased at a noticeably slower rate compared to years past in the most recent year of data collection. Unfortunately, data mirrored what would be expected from a deadly virus in the mortality spike from 2019 until last year. Surprisingly, the rate of domestic migration encountered an inflection point in 2018 and has been positively sloped since, possibly due to individuals moving to their family’s residence in a different county or state for quarantining (more to follow regarding to the two spatial levels of measurement).

Lastly, the rate of international migration in the country has decreased sharply since the Trump administration finalized its restrictive foreign policies. However, it has been decreasing at a slower rate recently, which is likely due to the Biden administration and federal courts annulling the Trump administration’s international travel bans. Additionally, the phenomena of citizens taking advantage of the vast decrease in airfare prices at the onset of the pandemic before other countries began to scrutinize and bar entry to Americans is a considerable factor.

5/30/2021 … 6/6/2021

* One big table for state-level for 2019 – 2020? & ‘Map by County’?
* Had a difficult time finding recent academic literature for vital statistics. (i.e., most articles were medicine-related or inaccessible for birth rate-related scholarly sources) new source for death rates involving black race and temperature?
* Discuss Census methodologies page, ‘Hispanic origin’?
* In need of input commands for county level … NEXT FINAL STEPS FOR DRAFT: Describe vital statistics, describe two new tables, discussion!

**Data and Methods**

The entirety of my statistical analysis occurred within R Studio, an integrated development environment (IDE) for R, a programming language for statistical computing and graphics. Manipulating the Census’s statistical data involves coding series within R Studio to depict graphical evidence of trends in fertility, mortality, domestic migration, and international migration within the U.S. from 2010 until 2020.

This process entailed inputting ‘csv’ files containing yearly updates of population estimates added on to the last decennial census obtained from the Census Bureau’s Population Estimates Program. Each annual release from the organization accounts for a span from April 1, 2010, until July 1 of the current year. The overarching purpose of the published data is meant for federal funding allocations, business planning, community development, and to serve as a control group for major surveys.

The Bureau’s statistical collection process begins with estimating the monthly population at the national level by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. Secondly, counties’ total annual populations are estimated and then summed to the state level. However, their various processes of surveying and using data, including some that indirectly attains population data such as IRS tax return data and the database of Medicare recipients, all use differing input data and methodology. Thus, the Census must adjust their final population estimates to be consistent, both geographically and demographically. Suffice to say, the Bureau admits that ‘the demographic components of change do not account for all of the year-to-year change in the estimates series.’

Lastly, each successive year of data entry past 2010 incorporates legal boundary updates as of January 1. The concept of redistricting occasionally distorts, relative to the territories of the prior years, the county, city, or town boundaries. Likewise, each year past 2010 contains a new time series using the appropriate geographic boundaries for each period of estimates.

**Results**

Figure 1.



Figure 2.



Figure 1. Overall US trends by fertility/mortality/migration

[Describing the figure: fertility. Maybe talk about why fertility might have fallen.]

[Describing the figure: mortality. Maybe talk about why mortality is rising.] (Greater deaths partially and simply due to a greater national population)

[Describing the figure: domestic migration. Talk about why domestic migration is rising.] (Great Migration Slowdown)

[Describing the figure: international migration. Talk about why international migration is falling.] (Almost entirely dependent upon presidential administrations’ policies)

**Discussion**

As evident from the national-level graph, domestic migration has steadily increased (despite a negative lapse between 2012 to 2013 and 2016 until 2018) since 2011. This graph, created within R Studio, depicts the annual net migration rate, which is the difference between the inflow rate (the number of people who move into a certain state within one year, normalized by the state population) and the outflow migration rates (the number of people who move out of a certain state within one year, normalized by the state population).

According to DeWaard et al. (2017), the interconnectedness of migration between U.S. counties has noticeably offset the phenomenon known as the Great American Migration Slowdown. This refers to the negative effects of the Great Recession that entailed an unprecedented surge in housing values and homeowners’ debt. The researchers go on to state that the ‘Slowdown’ is rooted in gradually widening socioeconomic inequality which leads to a decline in migration intensity and an increase in migration connectivity (p. 21). Furthermore, Lin et al.’s (2019) research that involved migrant-based internet search queries obtained from 2014 until 2016 using big data reinforced findings of widening inequality. Their data revealed that American migrants in the lowest income bracket are the least interested subgroup regarding the science and technology sector mainly located in higher-education states. Meanwhile, American migrants in the upper echelon of income brackets are the least interest subgroup regarding the manufacturing and transportation sectors mainly located in lower-education states. Additionally, the research team behind these inferences demonstrated how records of internet search queries involving potential migrancy are better demographic indicators than what government data offers. This technological advancement will likely lead to local governments and business leaders to be better equipped in accommodating future city and state-level planning as well as knowing whether new developments for housing should be for rent or purchase (p. 1070).

Regarding the decline of international migration within the United States since 2016, the emphasis placed upon strict customs enforcement has remained stagnant for fifty years prior to the election year. In 2018, the number of foreign-born residents had doubled since 1990 to comprise about thirteen percent of the population. Also, despite the negative impact of the great recession, the arrival of new undocumented migrants roughly offset deportations that have averaged three-hundred thousand annually. Essentially, the preservation of the status quo provided ammunition for populist politicians that the Trump administration emboldened (Waldinger, 2018, p. 1421 – 1422). The administration’s political intent also seemed to empower a decline in legal, and therefore statistically reported migrants.

More directly pertaining to the Coronavirus, Lau et al. (2020) found a “direct correlation between passenger numbers between mainland China and international destinations and diagnosed COVID-19 cases outside of China” (p. 470). Additionally, evidence pointed to the international spread of COVID-19 to be solely attributable to air traffic and passenger numbers rather than mobile transportation. Also, newly diagnosed Coronavirus cases with potential travel history to China caused nations such as Italy and Iran to become secondary epicenters in early 2020. This development aided in the spread of the virus but also caused statistical analysis to be cumbersome since international flight restrictions were implemented in China in late January 2020 while the previously stated nations had not yet implemented restrictions (p. 471). The issue in this case was that it became impossible to cross-reference an internationally closed-off origin of the virus, China, with newly infected global regions that still served as continuous international flight routes. Also, many countries reduced human contact “through limiting large gatherings, closing schools, or implementing total lockdowns” (Linka et al., 2020, p. 1089). Suffice to say, the restrictions placed upon international air traffic and communal gathering directly aided a declining rate of international migration.

**Sources**

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