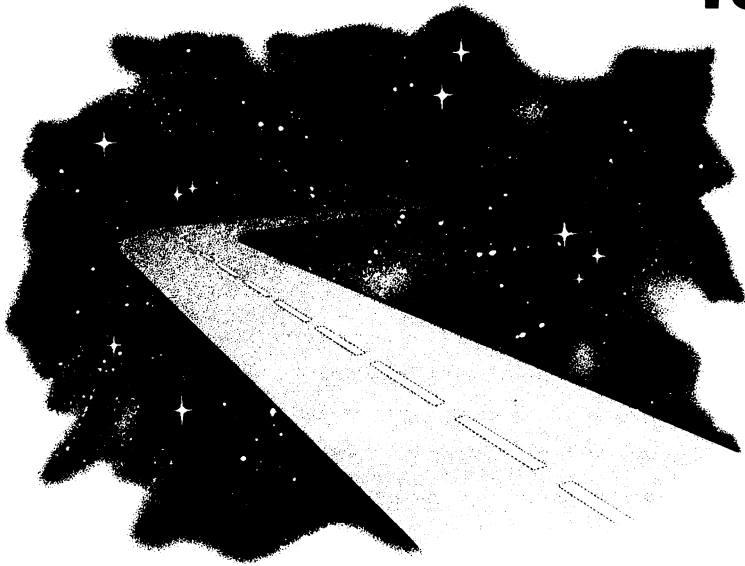


CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS  
**Population Characteristics**

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**Geographical  
Mobility:  
March 1992  
to March  
1993**



by Kristin A. Hansen



**U.S. Department of Commerce**  
Ronald H. Brown, Secretary  
David J. Barram, Deputy Secretary

**Economics and Statistics Administration**  
Everett M. Ehrlich, Under Secretary  
for Economic Affairs

**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS**  
Martha Farnsworth Riche, Director

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## SYMBOLS USED IN TABLES

-	Represents Zero or Rounds to Zero.
B	Base Less than 75,000.
NA	Not Available.
X	Not Applicable.

## Geographical Mobility: March 1992 to March 1993

Note: The sample of households surveyed and the resultant counts of persons interviewed in the CPS households have been adjusted to be consistent with updated independent estimates of the population based on decennial census counts. The 1993 estimates in this report are inflated to national population controls by age, race, sex, and Hispanic origin. The population controls are based on results of the 1980 census carried forward to 1993. The estimates in this report, therefore, may differ from estimates that would have been obtained using 1990 census results brought forward to the survey date. Population controls incorporating 1990 census results will be used for survey estimation beginning in 1994. All demographic surveys including the CPS suffer from undercoverage of the population. This undercoverage results from missed housing units and missed persons within sample households. Compared to the level of the 1980 Decennial Census, overall CPS undercoverage is about 7 percent. Undercoverage varies with age, sex, and race. For some groups such as 20 to 24 year old Black males, the undercoverage is as high as about 35 percent. The weighting procedures used by the Census Bureau partially correct for the bias due to undercoverage. However, its final impact on estimates is unknown. For details, see appendix D.

### INTRODUCTION

This report provides detailed statistics on the geographical mobility of Americans based on data collected in the March 1993 Current Population Survey (CPS). Mobility status is determined by asking respondents whether or not they lived in the same house or apartment 1 year earlier. Those who did not (movers) are asked the name of the State, county, and place (city or town) where they lived in March of 1992. The answers were then compared to the respondent's current location. Residential changes are first categorized as moves within the same county, between counties in the same State, and between States; movers from abroad are tallied separately. Alternatively, movers may be classified by the metropolitan status of both locations. Categories include whether the move was within or between metropolitan areas; within or between central cities or the remainder of a metropolitan area (commonly called the suburbs); or from a metropolitan area to a nonmetropolitan part of the country.

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Over 42 million Americans moved in the one-year period between March 1992 and March 1993. This amounted to 16.8 ( $\pm 0.3$ ) percent of the population 1 year old and over.
- The overall rate of moving declined slightly from 17.3 ( $\pm 0.3$ ) percent during the 1991-92 period to 16.8 ( $\pm 0.3$ ) percent between March 1992 to March 1993.
- The 1992-93 overall moving rate is not significantly different than the rate two years earlier (17.0  $\pm 0.3$  percent in 1990-91) and is similar to the rates found most years during the early 1980's.
- Most movers stay in the same county. In fact, about two-thirds of the movers between March 1992 and March 1993 (10.5  $\pm 0.3$  percent of the total population) made such a "local" move.
- The highest rates of moving are found among young adults in their twenties. Over one-third of persons 20 to 24 years old (35.8 percent) moved in the previous year. This rate is twice the annual rate found for all persons 1 year and over (16.8 percent). Persons 25 to 29 have nearly as high a rate of moving as persons in their early twenties; 30.9 percent moved in the previous year. Moving rates continue to decline as age increases.
- The "average American" makes 11.7 moves in a lifetime (based upon current age structure and rates of moving by age). But, since these moves are not evenly distributed throughout a person's lifetime, we cannot calculate an average length of stay in a particular residence.
- Whites have lower overall rates of moving (16.2 percent) than either Blacks (19.0 percent) or persons of Hispanic origin (23.6 percent).
- About one-third of persons living in renter-occupied housing units in March 1993 had moved in the previous year (32.9 percent). In contrast, only one in 10 persons in owner-occupied housing units had moved in the same period (9.1 percent).

- For the March 1992 to March 1993 period, the Midwest had a net gain of 233,000 persons from other regions. This is the first statistically significant net change for the Midwest since the region had a run of net losses during the early 1980's.
- Both the South and the West had higher overall mobility rates than the national average; 18.2 percent of Southerners and 21.1 percent of Westerners had moved in the previous year.
- The metropolitan areas of the country in the aggregate had a net loss of migrants to the nonmetropolitan parts of the country between March 1992 and March 1993. This net loss of 317,000 persons was the first in many years.
- The suburbs were the large gainers in the migration game. Between 1992 and 1993, central cities lost

2,493,000 persons due to migration while the suburbs gained 2,175,000 movers.

- Movers from abroad appear to prefer metropolitan locations. Only 33,000 movers from abroad went to nonmetropolitan areas while 1,206,000 went to metropolitan areas. More movers from abroad ended up in central cities (703,000 persons) than in the suburbs (503,000 persons).
- Over half (23,779,000) of all moves were from one residence to another in the same MSA. Most nonmetropolitan movers remained in nonmetropolitan areas; 6,690,000 persons moved from one nonmetropolitan residence to another. Two-thirds of the 1,531,000 movers who left nonmetropolitan areas went to the suburbs; the others ended up in central cities.

**Table A. Annual Geographical Mobility Rates, By Type of Movement for Selected 1-Year Periods: 1960-1993**

[Numbers in thousands]

Mobility period	Total, 1 year old and over	Total movers	Different house in the United States					Movers from abroad
			Total	Same county	Different county			
					Total	Same State	Different State	
<b>NUMBER</b>								
1992-93	250,210	42,048	40,743	26,212	14,532	7,735	6,797	1,305
1991-92	247,380	42,800	41,545	26,587	14,957	7,853	7,105	1,255
1990-91	244,884	41,539	40,154	25,151	15,003	7,881	7,122	1,385
1989-90	242,208	43,381	41,821	25,726	16,094	8,061	8,033	1,560
1988-89	239,793	42,620	41,153	26,123	15,030	7,949	7,081	1,467
1987-88	237,431	42,174	40,974	26,201	14,772	7,727	7,046	1,200
1986-87	235,089	43,693	42,551	27,196	15,355	8,762	6,593	1,142
1985-86	232,998	43,237	42,037	26,401	15,636	8,665	6,971	1,200
1984-85	230,333	46,470	45,043	30,126	14,917	7,995	6,921	1,427
1983-84	228,232	39,379	38,300	23,659	14,641	8,198	6,444	1,079
1982-83	225,874	37,408	36,430	22,858	13,572	7,403	6,169	978
1981-82	223,719	38,127	37,039	23,081	13,959	7,330	6,628	1,088
1980-81	221,641	38,200	36,887	23,097	13,789	7,614	6,175	1,313
1970-71	201,506	37,705	36,161	23,018	13,143	6,197	6,946	1,544
1960-61	177,354	36,533	35,535	24,289	11,246	5,493	5,753	998
<b>PERCENT</b>								
1992-93	100.0	16.8	16.3	10.5	5.8	3.1	2.7	0.5
1991-92	100.0	17.3	16.8	10.7	6.0	3.2	2.9	0.5
1990-91	100.0	17.0	16.4	10.3	6.1	3.2	2.9	0.6
1989-90	100.0	17.9	17.3	10.6	6.6	3.3	3.3	0.6
1988-89	100.0	17.8	17.2	10.9	6.3	3.3	3.0	0.6
1987-88	100.0	17.8	17.3	11.0	6.2	3.3	3.0	0.5
1986-87	100.0	18.6	18.1	11.6	6.5	3.7	2.8	0.5
1985-86	100.0	18.6	18.0	11.3	6.7	3.7	3.0	0.5
1984-85	100.0	20.2	19.6	13.1	6.5	3.5	3.0	0.6
1983-84	100.0	17.3	16.8	10.4	6.4	3.6	2.8	0.5
1982-83	100.0	16.6	16.1	10.1	6.0	3.3	2.7	0.4
1981-82	100.0	17.0	16.6	10.3	6.2	3.3	3.0	0.5
1980-81	100.0	17.2	16.6	10.4	6.2	3.4	2.8	0.6
1970-71	100.0	18.7	17.9	11.4	6.5	3.1	3.4	0.8
1960-61	100.0	20.6	20.0	13.7	6.3	3.1	3.2	0.6

## ANNUAL RATES OF MOVING

Over 42 million Americans moved in the one-year period between March 1992 and March 1993. This amounted to 16.8 percent of the population 1 year old and over. (See table A.) Most of these persons moved within the same county—26 million moved from one residence to another within the same county; nearly 8 million moved between counties within the same State; and another nearly 7 million changed States. During that one-year period, 1.3 million persons moved into the United States from abroad.

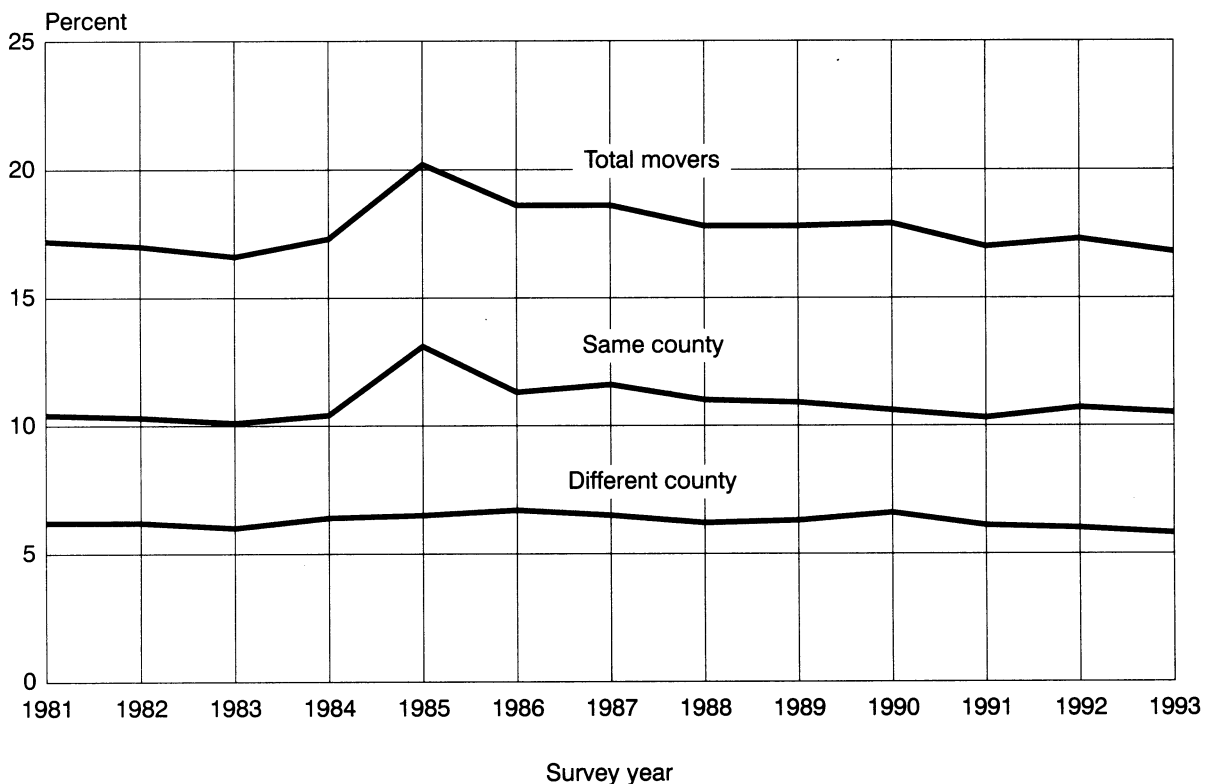
The overall rate of moving declined slightly between 1992-93 and the previous 1-year period (16.8 as compared to 17.3 percent, respectively). The 1992-93 overall moving rate is not significantly different than the rate two years earlier (17.0 percent in 1990-91). While the small declines in the moving rates from one year to the next do not seem large enough to be very important, over time they add up to an important decline in the overall moving rates. The annual rate of moving, as measured by the Current Population Survey (CPS), has gradually declined from a high of 20.2 percent in the 1-year period between March 1984 and March 1985 and is now similar to the rates found most years during the early 1980's.

## Type of Move

Annual moving rates can be disaggregated according to the type of move (also shown in table A). Most movers stay in the same county. In fact, about two-thirds of the movers between March 1992 and March 1993 (10.5 percent of the total population 1 year old and over) made this type of "local" move. While some moves between counties in the same State, as well as some moves between States if those States are contiguous, may actually be local moves (within the same commuting area), in this report we will consider them to be "long-distance" moves. Movers are somewhat more likely to move between counties in the same State (3.1 percent) as to move between States (2.7 percent). Table A also shows the number and percent moving from abroad (0.5 percent). While the decline in the overall moving rate is significant, none of the apparent declines between 1992 and 1993 by type of move shown in table A is statistically significant.

Figure 1 graphically displays the rates of moving during the last 14 years by type of move. It is noteworthy that most of the fluctuation in the overall annual moving rate reflects the changes in the rate of local moving, while there is little change in the rates of longer distance moving.

Figure 1.  
Annual Rates of Moving: 1981-93



Local moves, especially those within the same county, are usually made for housing reasons (including simply the desire to obtain better or different housing) or in response to changes in lifecycle events such as marriage, divorce, or separation; birth of children or the children reaching school age; purchase of first home; graduation from school; or the financial independence gained by a first job. Many local moves are not voluntary; these may include eviction from an apartment for failure to pay the rent or destruction of the housing unit because of natural disaster.

Long distance moves are usually financially or economically motivated. These include involuntary moves such as corporate and military transfers, as well as moves to look for work or to take a new job in another location, and to go to college. Others may move long distances to be nearer relatives, or because of a desire for a different climate, recreation facilities, or some other family-based or amenity-based reason.

The 1.3 million movers from abroad include persons coming into the country from Puerto Rico or outlying areas of the United States such as the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, Northern Marianas or American Samoa; members of the U.S. Armed Forces and their dependents returning from assignment overseas; and other U.S. citizens returning from foreign countries. The largest component of this flow from abroad, however, was immigrants from foreign countries and temporary residents such as foreign college students.

Data from the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) show that for Fiscal Year 92 (FY92 = October 1991 to September 1992), 810,635 immigrants and

123,010 refugees were legally admitted to the United States.<sup>1</sup> An additional 274,524 persons entered on student visas and 203,058 others were admitted on temporary worker visas. (Both figures include the families of the student or worker.)

The INS total of 1,288,217 persons entering the U.S. in the twelve months covered by FY92 is quite close to the 1.3 million reporting in the CPS that they lived abroad 1 year earlier. Some differences between the INS and CPS numbers are to be expected because only 7 of the 12 months overlap between the INS fiscal year and the CPS migration interval. In addition, the CPS numbers include some persons who entered the U.S. illegally and U.S. citizens reentering the U.S., especially movers from Puerto Rico and members of the military and their families. Likewise, some persons counted by the INS may have been living in dormitories, migrant farm worker camps, or other group quarters that do not qualify for the CPS sample.

### Average Number of Moves in a Lifetime

The "average American" makes 11.7 moves in a lifetime (based upon current age structure and average rates of moving by age between 1990 and 1993). The

<sup>1</sup>U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, "Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1992," U.S. Government Printing Office: Washington. D.C., 1993

Table B. Migration Expectancy: 1990-1993

Age Interval	Average mobility rate, 1990-1993 (Rx)	Population still living per 100,000 born (lx)	Stationary population in age interval (Lx)	Expected movers		Number of expected moves (TMx/lx)
				This age (Rx x Lx)	Cumulative (TMx)	
1 to 4 years	0.225790	99,169	396,275	89,475	1,159,481	11.69
5 to 9 years	0.175614	98,998	494,718	86,879	1,070,006	10.81
10 to 14 years	0.144682	98,898	494,251	71,509	983,126	9.94
15 to 19 years	0.175829	98,775	492,911	86,668	911,617	9.23
20 to 24 years	0.359120	98,350	490,415	176,118	824,949	8.39
25 to 29 years	0.321616	97,805	487,606	156,822	648,831	6.63
30 to 34 years	0.234873	97,238	484,452	113,784	492,009	5.06
35 to 39 years	0.166126	96,526	480,274	79,786	378,225	3.92
40 to 44 years	0.132413	95,527	474,654	62,850	298,438	3.12
45 to 49 years	0.111810	94,243	466,977	52,213	235,588	2.50
50 to 54 years	0.097311	92,414	455,941	44,368	183,376	1.98
55 to 59 years	0.082799	89,798	439,718	36,408	139,007	1.55
60 to 64 years	0.066466	85,863	415,695	27,630	102,599	1.19
65 to 69 years	0.057496	80,103	381,821	21,953	74,970	0.94
70 to 74 years	0.050246	72,288	335,579	16,862	53,017	0.73
75 to 79 years	0.047642	61,571	275,114	13,107	36,155	0.59
80 to 84 years	0.057054	48,147	201,412	11,491	23,048	0.48
85 years and over	0.056598	32,332	204,189	11,557	11,557	0.36

Source of population still living at beginning of interval (lx) and Stationary population (Lx): National Center for Health Statistics, Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 41, No. 13, 9/28/93, Table 6.

Source of migration rates: 1991, 1992 and 1993 Current Population Surveys.



actual mobility experience of individual persons, of course, will vary from this average number. And, since these moves are not evenly distributed throughout that average American's life, we cannot calculate an average length of stay in a particular residence. We can, however, calculate the expected number of moves this hypothetical American would have remaining at each age. These migration expectancies and the total average number of moves in a lifetime (migration expectancy at birth) are shown in table B.

Migration expectancy is calculated using the population and the number of movers in the previous year by age estimated from the last three Current Population Surveys. Since some people may have moved more than once during the 1-year interval, these rates of moving slightly understate the actual number of moves. These numbers are used to calculate an average mobility rate for each age group. Obviously, as rates of moving have declined over time (see table A), the average moves in a lifetime as calculated here have also declined. In other words, the number of moves expected in a lifetime is dependent upon the average moving rates for the period selected. If we used the average moving rates found during the 1960's when annual rates fluctuated around 20 percent, we would find that the resultant number of moves expected in a lifetime would also be higher than the 11.7 moves calculated by using rates for 1990-93.

A standard life table<sup>2</sup> provides the expected population at the beginning of the age interval per 100,000 births ( $l_x$ ). The stationary population ( $L_x$ ) is the total number of persons still living in the age interval per 100,000 births as of the date of the life table, in this case, 1992.

The average mobility rate ( $R_x$ ) is multiplied by the stationary population ( $L_x$ ) to obtain the number of expected movers for each age interval. These expected movers are accumulated across each age group from oldest to youngest ( $TM_x$ ), and then divided by the population still living per 100,000 born ( $l_x$ ), to obtain the average expected number of moves remaining for persons in that age group.

As shown in the last column of table B, at birth the average American can expect to make 11.69 moves in his or her lifetime. By age 4, the end of the first age interval, an American can expect to have 10.81 moves remaining. At age 19, 9.23 moves can still be expected. But, by age 44, only 3.12 moves remain.

This migration expectancy method slightly understates the actual number of moves in a lifetime because some persons may have moved more than once in the

1-year interval. A more accurate statement would be to say that these are actually the number of years in which the person can expect to make one or more moves rather than the actual number of moves.

## CHARACTERISTICS OF MOVERS

Having determined the overall rate of moving—*how many* are moving, our interest turns to the characteristics of those movers—*who* is moving. Table C shows rates of moving between March 1992 and March 1993 by selected characteristics. Data are shown by additional characteristics in the detailed tables in this report.

### Age and Sex

Disaggregating the overall moving rates by age demonstrates that for persons over the age of 19, increasing age is associated with decreasing rates of moving. The highest rates are found for young adults in their twenties. Over one-third of persons 20 to 24 years old (35.8 percent) moved in the previous year. This rate is twice the annual rate found for all persons 1 year and over (16.8 percent). Persons 25 to 29 have nearly as high a rate of moving as persons in their early twenties; 30.9 percent moved in the previous year. Moving rates continue to decline as age increases to an apparent low of 5.3 percent for persons 75 to 84 years of age. For persons at the oldest ages, there also appears to be a slight upturn in moving rates; persons 85 years and over had a rate of 6.1 percent. However, the apparent differences in rates shown in table C for persons 65 and over are not statistically significant. Figure 2 graphically displays the differences in moving rates by age.

### Race and Hispanic origin

Whites have lower overall rates of moving (16.2 percent) than either Blacks (19.0 percent) or persons of Hispanic origin (23.6 percent).<sup>3</sup> The same pattern is shown for local movers; Whites had the lowest rate of moving within the same county, Hispanics had the highest, and the rate for Blacks fell in between the other two groups. The differences in mobility rates between race and/or Hispanic origin groups for longer distance moves are unclear because of the small percentages of persons making these moves.

Since persons of Hispanic origin have higher rates of moving than all persons who are White, it is logical to presume that non-Hispanic Whites should have even lower rates of moving than all Whites including those of

<sup>2</sup>U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, "Table 6. Provisional Abridged Life Table for the Total Population: United States 1992," Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 41, No.13, Hyattsville, MD: 1993.

<sup>3</sup>Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. In the CPS, most Hispanics report their race as white; therefore, the rates for all Whites includes the moving rates of most Hispanics.

Table C. Geographical Mobility Rates by Selected Characteristics: 1993

[Numbers in thousands]

Selected Characteristics	Total persons	Same house (non-movers)	Total	Different house in the United States					Movers from abroad
				Total	Same county	Different county			
						Total	Same State	Different State	
<b>NUMBER</b>									
Total, 1 year and over . . . . .	250,210	208,162	42,048	40,744	26,212	14,532	7,735	6,797	1,305
<b>Age</b>									
1 to 4 years . . . . .	15,802	12,223	3,579	3,513	2,396	1,118	608	509	66
5 to 9 years . . . . .	18,727	15,533	3,194	3,095	2,126	969	498	471	99
10 to 14 years . . . . .	18,427	15,871	2,556	2,467	1,661	806	423	384	89
15 to 19 years . . . . .	16,627	13,720	2,907	2,771	1,879	892	498	394	136
20 to 24 years . . . . .	17,802	11,423	6,379	6,165	3,822	2,344	1,275	1,069	214
25 to 29 years . . . . .	19,603	13,555	6,048	5,892	3,847	2,045	1,197	848	156
30 to 44 years . . . . .	62,603	51,644	10,959	10,652	6,842	3,809	2,089	1,720	308
45 to 64 years . . . . .	49,750	45,080	4,670	4,489	2,714	1,775	813	962	181
65 to 74 years . . . . .	18,362	17,290	1,072	1,033	562	471	205	266	39
75 to 84 years . . . . .	9,917	9,392	525	511	273	236	93	143	16
85 years and over . . . . .	2,590	2,431	159	156	90	66	36	30	3
Median age (years) . . . . .	34.1	36.2	27.0	27.0	26.6	27.8	27.4	28.4	26.6
<b>Sex</b>									
Male . . . . .	121,949	101,090	20,859	20,186	12,855	7,331	3,924	3,408	674
Female . . . . .	128,260	107,072	21,188	20,557	13,357	7,200	3,811	3,389	631
<b>Race and Hispanic Origin</b>									
White . . . . .	208,754	174,910	33,844	32,913	20,547	12,365	6,677	5,688	931
Black . . . . .	31,366	25,397	5,969	5,913	4,325	1,588	808	780	56
Hispanic origin (of any race) . . . . .	22,232	16,991	5,241	4,827	3,779	1,048	606	442	414
<b>Tenure</b>									
In owner-occupied units . . . . .	168,837	153,520	15,317	15,008	8,973	6,035	3,171	2,863	309
In renter-occupied units . . . . .	81,373	54,641	26,732	25,736	17,239	8,497	4,563	3,934	996
<b>Educational Attainment</b>									
Total, 25 years and over . . . . .	162,826	139,392	23,434	22,732	14,329	8,403	4,433	3,970	702
Less than 9th grade . . . . .	15,128	13,402	1,726	1,606	1,172	434	233	201	120
9th to 12th grade, no diploma . . . . .	17,067	14,615	2,451	2,384	1,619	765	428	338	67
High school graduate . . . . .	57,589	49,808	7,781	7,596	5,012	2,584	1,355	1,229	185
Some college or associate degree . . . . .	37,451	31,690	5,761	5,677	3,550	2,127	1,201	926	84
Bachelor's degree . . . . .	23,619	19,595	4,024	3,883	2,150	1,733	875	858	141
Graduate or professional degree . . . . .	11,972	10,281	1,690	1,586	826	760	342	418	104
<b>Labor Force Status</b>									
Total, 16 years and over . . . . .	193,792	161,522	32,271	31,236	19,766	11,470	6,125	5,344	1,035
Civilian labor force . . . . .	126,393	102,841	23,552	23,047	14,768	8,279	4,606	3,672	505
Employed . . . . .	116,978	95,996	20,983	20,574	13,293	7,281	4,143	3,138	409
Unemployed . . . . .	9,415	6,845	2,569	2,473	1,476	998	463	534	96
Armed Forces . . . . .	837	494	343	304	139	166	33	133	39
Not in labor force . . . . .	66,562	58,187	8,376	7,885	4,859	3,025	1,487	1,539	491

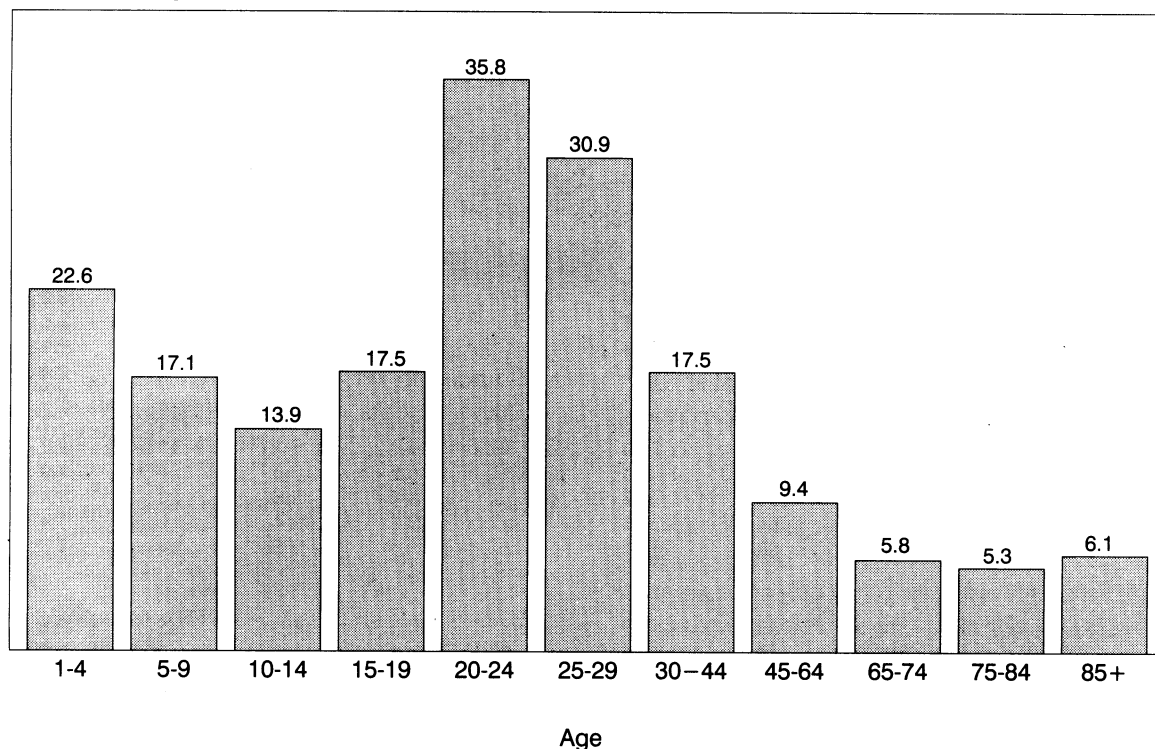
Table C. Geographical Mobility Rates by Selected Characteristics: 1993—Continued

[Numbers in thousands]

Selected Characteristics	Total persons	Same house (non-movers)	Total	Different house in the United States					Movers from abroad
				Total	Same county	Different county			
						Total	Same State	Different State	
<b>PERCENT</b>									
Total, 1 year and over . . . . .	100.0	83.2	16.8	16.3	10.5	5.8	3.1	2.7	0.5
<b>Age</b>									
1 to 4 years . . . . .	100.0	77.4	22.6	22.2	15.2	7.1	3.8	3.2	0.4
5 to 9 years . . . . .	100.0	82.9	17.1	16.5	11.4	5.2	2.7	2.5	0.5
10 to 14 years . . . . .	100.0	86.1	13.9	13.4	9.0	4.4	2.3	2.1	0.5
15 to 19 years . . . . .	100.0	82.5	17.5	16.7	11.3	5.4	3.0	2.4	0.8
20 to 24 years . . . . .	100.0	64.2	35.8	34.6	21.5	13.2	7.2	6.0	1.2
25 to 29 years . . . . .	100.0	69.1	30.9	30.1	19.6	10.4	6.1	4.3	0.8
30 to 44 years . . . . .	100.0	82.5	17.5	17.0	10.9	6.1	3.3	2.7	0.5
45 to 64 years . . . . .	100.0	90.6	9.4	9.0	5.5	3.6	1.6	1.9	0.4
65 to 74 years . . . . .	100.0	94.2	5.8	5.6	3.1	2.6	1.1	1.4	0.2
75 to 84 years . . . . .	100.0	94.7	5.3	5.2	2.8	2.4	0.9	1.4	0.2
85 years and over . . . . .	100.0	93.9	6.1	6.0	3.5	2.5	1.4	1.2	0.1
<b>Sex</b>									
Male . . . . .	100.0	82.9	17.1	16.6	10.5	6.0	3.2	2.8	0.6
Female . . . . .	100.0	83.5	16.5	16.0	10.4	5.6	3.0	2.6	0.5
<b>Race and Hispanic Origin</b>									
White . . . . .	100.0	83.8	16.2	15.8	9.8	5.9	3.2	2.7	0.4
Black . . . . .	100.0	81.0	19.0	18.9	13.8	5.1	2.6	2.5	0.2
Hispanic origin (of any race) . . . . .	100.0	76.4	23.6	21.7	17.0	4.7	2.7	2.0	1.9
<b>Tenure</b>									
In owner-occupied units . . . . .	100.0	90.9	9.1	8.9	5.3	3.6	1.9	1.7	0.2
In renter-occupied units . . . . .	100.0	67.1	32.9	31.6	21.2	10.4	5.6	4.8	1.2
<b>Educational Attainment</b>									
Total, 25 years and over . . . . .	100.0	85.6	14.4	14.0	8.8	5.2	2.7	2.4	0.4
Less than 9th grade . . . . .	100.0	88.6	11.4	10.6	7.7	2.9	1.5	1.3	0.8
9th to 12th grade, no diploma . . . . .	100.0	85.6	14.4	14.0	9.5	4.5	2.5	2.0	0.4
High school graduate . . . . .	100.0	86.5	13.5	13.2	8.7	4.5	2.4	2.1	0.3
Some college or associate degree . . . . .	100.0	84.6	15.4	15.2	9.5	5.7	3.2	2.5	0.2
Bachelor's degree . . . . .	100.0	83.0	17.0	16.4	9.1	7.3	3.7	3.6	0.6
Graduate or professional degree . . . . .	100.0	85.9	14.1	13.2	6.9	6.3	2.9	3.5	0.9
<b>Labor Force Status</b>									
Total, 16 years and over . . . . .	100.0	83.3	16.7	16.1	10.2	5.9	3.2	2.8	0.5
Civilian labor force . . . . .	100.0	81.4	18.6	18.2	11.7	6.6	3.6	2.9	0.4
Employed . . . . .	100.0	82.1	17.9	17.6	11.4	6.2	3.5	2.7	0.3
Unemployed . . . . .	100.0	72.7	27.3	26.3	15.7	10.6	4.9	5.7	1.0
Armed Forces . . . . .	100.0	59.0	41.0	36.3	16.6	19.8	3.9	15.9	4.7
Not in labor force . . . . .	100.0	87.4	12.6	11.8	7.3	4.5	2.2	2.3	0.7

Figure 2.  
Moving Rates by Age: 1993

Rate of moving



Hispanic origin. In fact, this is true. The overall moving rate for persons that are White, but not of Hispanic origin, is 15.1 percent as compared to 16.2 percent for all Whites.

Table D. Median Age and Tenure by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1993

[Numbers in thousands]

Characteristic	White	Black	Hispanic origin
Total, 1 year and over . . . .	208,754	31,366	22,232
Median age (years) . . . . .	35.0	29.0	27.2
Percent in owner-occupied units . . . . .	71.2	46.6	42.3

## Tenure

Tenure (whether the person is living in a housing unit occupied by owners or renters) has a very strong correlation with mobility rates. Tenure as shown in table C is owner/renter status at the time of the survey in March 1993; tenure before the move is not available from the Current Population Survey.

About one-third of persons living in renter-occupied housing units in March 1993 had moved in the previous year (32.9 percent). In contrast, fewer than one in 10 persons in owner-occupied housing units had moved in

the same period (9.1 percent). Renters have vastly higher rates of moving than owners for all types of moves.

Tenure is closely related to age, race, and Hispanic origin. Renters are younger on average than homeowners. The median age of all persons living in renter-occupied housing units was 28.0 years as compared to 38.2 years for all persons living in owner-occupied housing units. There are also differences by race and Hispanic origin; see table D. While three-quarters of all whites lived in owner-occupied units, more than half of Blacks and Hispanics were living in rental units.

## Family Status and Ages of Children under 18

Table E shows mobility rates for family householders 15 to 54 years of age by type of family and by the presence and ages of own children. In this table, single parents by definition have children under 18 present in the household. Married-couple family householders may or may not have children under 18 living at home. Family householders without a spouse or children under 18 present in the household are categorized as "other family householders."

Both married-couple family householders without children present and other family householders without children have about the same rates of moving as all persons. Between March 1992 and March 1993, 17.9

Table E. Mobility Rates for Family Householders 15 to 54 Years Old: 1993

Family householders 15 to 54 years old by type of family	Number	Percent movers					
		Total	Without children under 18	With children under 18			
				Total	Under 6 only	6 to 17 only	Both age groups
All family householders .....	47,766	18.6	18.0	18.9	29.6	13.8	18.3
Married-couple householders .....	36,190	16.6	17.9	16.0	24.9	11.4	15.7
Single-parent householders.....	8,408	27.3	NA	27.3	43.7	19.9	27.8
Other family householders.....	3,088	18.7	18.7	NA	NA	NA	NA

percent of married-couple householders without children and 18.7 percent of all other family householders without children moved. These rates are not statistically different from each other or from the overall moving rate of 18.6 percent for all family householders 15 to 54 years old regardless of the presence or ages of children.

For households with children, the ages of the children in the household affect the rates of moving. Family householders with children can be divided into two groups—those who are part of a married-couple and those who are single parents. Each type of family, whether married-couple or single-parent, has been further divided into three groups: (1) households with only pre-school children (under 6 years of age), (2) households with only school-aged children (6 to 17 years old), and (3) households with children in both age groups.

Limiting analysis to families with children, householders with only pre-school children have the highest rates of moving in the previous year regardless of type of family. Family householders with only school-aged children (6 to 17 years old only) have the lowest rates of moving. Moving rates for family householders with children in both age groups fall between the other two rates.

Single parents (who by definition have children under 18) have much higher moving rates than married-couple family householders who may or may not have children under 18—27.3 percent for all single parents as compared to 16.6 percent for all married-couples. The presence of children in married-couple families does not change this relationship. Single parents are twice as likely to have moved than married-couple parents with children—27.8 percent versus 15.7 percent, respectively.

The ages of the children affect the rates of moving for both types of families. While both types of families have lower rates of moving if there are only older children present in the household, single parents have much higher moving rates than married-couples regardless of the age of the children. While 43.7 percent of single parents with only pre-school children moved, only 24.9 percent of married-couple householders with children

under 6 only had moved. The percentages for families with children 6 to 17 years old were 19.9 percent for single parents versus 11.4 percent for married couples.

Single parents can be further subdivided by sex of the householder, but none of the differences is significant because of the very small numbers of male single-parent family householders.

## TYPE OF MOVE

The characteristics of movers are quite different from those of nonmovers, and there are also differences by type of move. The numbers and percents of movers by selected characteristics are shown in table C and were discussed in a previous section. Table F also shows frequency distributions of selected characteristics by type of move. These data allow comparison of the characteristics of movers and nonmovers.

Movers are younger than nonmovers on average with a median age of 27.0 years for movers as compared to 36.2 years for nonmovers. There are only small differences by race, Hispanic origin, education, and labor force status between movers and nonmovers: Movers include a larger percentage of Blacks and Hispanics than nonmovers. Movers are also more likely to have a Bachelor's degree from college, and to be workers—either employed, unemployed, or in the Armed Forces.

Large differences between movers and nonmovers are found by tenure status after the move. While 73.8 percent of nonmovers lived in owner-occupied housing units in 1993, movers were only half as likely to be living in owner-occupied units (36.4 percent).

The data in these tables allow comparison of the characteristics of local movers to the total mover universe and to nonmovers as well. Local movers, those who moved within the same county, had characteristics similar to those for all movers, which is not surprising since they comprise nearly two-thirds of the total movers. Younger persons are more likely to make local moves than one would expect based on the total percentages of persons in those age groups; persons over the age of 45 are under-represented among local movers as well as among total movers. Local movers, like all movers, are overwhelmingly renters rather than home owners.

Table F. Frequency Distribution of Selected Characteristics by Type of Move: 1993

Selected Characteristics	Total persons	Same house (non-movers)	Total movers	Different house in the United States					Movers from abroad
				Total	Same county	Different county			
						Total	Same State	Different State	
Total, 1 year and over . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Age</b>									
1 to 4 years . . . . .	6.3	5.9	8.5	8.6	9.1	7.7	7.9	7.5	5.1
5 to 9 years . . . . .	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	8.1	6.7	6.4	6.9	7.6
10 to 14 years . . . . .	7.4	7.6	6.1	6.1	6.3	5.5	5.5	5.6	6.8
15 to 19 years . . . . .	6.6	6.6	6.9	6.8	7.2	6.1	6.4	5.8	10.4
20 to 24 years . . . . .	7.1	5.5	15.2	15.1	14.6	16.1	16.5	15.7	16.4
25 to 29 years . . . . .	7.8	6.5	14.4	14.5	14.7	14.1	15.5	12.5	12.0
30 to 44 years . . . . .	25.0	24.8	26.1	26.1	26.1	26.2	27.0	25.3	23.6
45 to 64 years . . . . .	19.9	21.7	11.1	11.0	10.4	12.2	10.5	14.2	13.9
65 to 74 years . . . . .	7.3	8.3	2.5	2.5	2.1	3.2	2.7	3.9	3.0
75 to 84 years . . . . .	4.0	4.5	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.2	2.1	1.2
85 years and over . . . . .	1.0	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2
<b>Sex</b>									
Male . . . . .	48.7	48.6	49.6	49.5	49.0	50.4	50.7	50.1	51.6
Female . . . . .	51.3	51.4	50.4	50.5	51.0	49.5	49.3	49.9	48.4
<b>Race and Hispanic Origin</b>									
White . . . . .	83.4	84.0	80.5	80.8	78.4	85.1	86.3	83.7	71.3
Black . . . . .	12.5	12.2	14.2	14.5	16.5	10.9	10.4	11.5	4.3
Hispanic origin (of any race) . . . . .	8.9	8.2	12.5	11.8	14.4	7.2	7.8	6.5	31.7
<b>Tenure</b>									
In owner-occupied units . . . . .	67.5	73.8	36.4	36.8	34.2	41.5	41.0	42.1	23.7
In renter-occupied units . . . . .	32.5	26.2	63.6	63.2	65.8	58.5	59.0	57.9	76.3
<b>Educational Attainment</b>									
Total, 25 years and over . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 9th grade . . . . .	9.3	9.6	7.4	7.1	8.2	5.2	5.3	5.1	17.1
9th to 12th grade, no diploma . . . . .	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	11.3	9.1	9.7	8.5	9.5
High school graduate . . . . .	35.4	35.7	33.2	33.4	35.0	30.8	30.6	31.0	26.4
Some college or associate degree . . . . .	23.0	22.7	24.6	25.0	24.8	25.3	27.1	23.3	12.0
Bachelor's degree . . . . .	14.5	14.1	17.2	17.1	15.0	20.6	19.7	21.6	20.1
Graduate or professional degree . . . . .	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.0	5.8	9.0	7.7	10.5	14.8
<b>Labor Force Status</b>									
Total, 16 years and over . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Civilian labor force . . . . .	65.2	63.7	73.0	73.8	74.7	72.2	75.2	68.7	48.8
Employed . . . . .	60.4	59.4	65.0	65.9	67.3	63.5	67.6	58.7	39.5
Unemployed . . . . .	4.9	4.2	8.0	7.9	7.5	8.7	7.6	10.0	9.3
Armed Forces . . . . .	0.4	0.3	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.4	0.5	2.5	3.8
Not in labor force . . . . .	34.3	36.0	26.0	25.2	24.6	26.4	24.3	28.8	47.4

## Interstate movers

The profiles of interstate movers are quite different from those of nonmovers or the total population. In many ways they are quite similar to local movers. Comparing the frequency distributions of interstate movers for each characteristic in table F with the frequency distributions for nonmovers shows these differences clearly. Interstate movers are more likely to be young adults (ages 20 to 29) and less likely to be over 45 than nonmovers. The percentages of interstate movers between the ages 20 to 29 are at least twice that of the total population or of nonmovers (15.7 and 12.5 percent for interstate movers versus 5.5 and 6.5 percent for nonmovers 20 to 24 and 25 to 29, respectively). Percentages of interstate movers who are over 45 are slightly higher than for local movers however.

Racial differences are pronounced when comparing interstate movers to local movers. Interstate migrants have a higher percentage of Whites (83.7 percent) and lower percent Blacks (11.5 percent) than local movers (78.4 and 16.5 percent, respectively). There are even greater differences for persons of Hispanic origin; 6.5 percent of interstate movers are Hispanic versus 14.4 percent of local movers.

Interstate movers also under-represent persons with only an elementary education and those with only a high school diploma. College graduates and persons with graduate or professional degrees are more common among interstate migrants (21.6 and 10.5 percent) than they are in the total population (14.5 and 7.4 percent). The distribution for local movers is similar to the percentages by education for the total population and for nonmovers.

Tenure shows the most striking differences between interstate movers and the total population. While persons in owner-occupied housing units at the survey date make up 67.5 percent of the total population, only 42.1 percent of interstate movers are living in owner-occupied units after the move.

Like tenure, we only know a person's labor force status after the move, not before; a person who is unemployed at the time of the survey may have been employed the previous year (before the move). As shown in table F, unemployed persons are twice as common among interstate migrants as among the total population (10.0 versus 4.9 percent).

## Movers from abroad

There has been increasing interest recently in immigration and the characteristics of immigrants because of the increase in the number of foreign-born persons in the United States in the last 10 to 20 years. While the CPS data cannot address all the issues raised by increases in immigration, the data can be used to show the characteristics of movers from abroad.

Not all movers from abroad are immigrants. Included in this category are citizens returning from foreign countries, including members of the military and their dependents, and persons from U.S. territories such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa who are citizens of the United States. Most of these persons cannot be separately identified in the 1993 Current Population Survey.

The data on labor force status of persons 16 years old and over can be used to identify members of the Armed Forces. Table F shows that only 3.8 percent of the movers from abroad were in the Armed Forces in 1993. Dependents and persons who subsequently left the armed services are not included in this figure. However, even if each member of the Armed Forces was accompanied by 3 dependents, only about 15 percent of the movers from abroad would be military personnel and their families.

Are recent immigrants taking jobs from Americans? Or are they nonworking welfare recipients who require Services without contributing to the tax base? These questions cannot be directly answered, but we can determine what percent of movers from abroad were employed in 1993 and therefore presumably paying taxes, how many were below poverty, and how many were in households receiving public assistance income. We cannot use the CPS to determine their contribution to the cost of other public services.

Table F shows that indeed movers from abroad were much less likely to be employed (39.5 percent) than other movers (65.9 percent) but are not more likely to be unemployed (9.3 percent versus 7.9 percent). The biggest difference seems to be in the percent of persons not in the labor force (47.4 percent for movers from abroad as compared to 25.2 percent for other movers). Movers from abroad include foreign college students who cannot legally work and should be included in the number of persons not in the labor force. These foreign students cannot be identified separately but educational attainment of movers from abroad is shown in table F. Movers from abroad are over-represented by both the under-educated and the most highly-educated. Persons with only some high school or a high school diploma are somewhat under represented in this population, while those with the lowest amount of schooling (less than 9 years) are 17.1 percent of the movers from abroad as compared to only 9.3 percent of the total population. However, 14.8 percent of movers from abroad have graduate or professional degrees as compared to only 7.4 percent of the total population.

We can also determine how many of the movers from abroad are in poverty and how many are in households receiving some type of public assistance. Table G shows that movers from abroad were more likely to be in poverty (40.7 percent) than persons who moved within the U.S. (22.7 percent) or the total population (14.4 percent). Even smaller proportions of persons in

**Table G. Poverty Status and Receipt of Public Assistance by Type of Move: 1993**

[Numbers in thousands]

Characteristic	Total, 1 year old and over	Different house in the U.S.	Movers from abroad
Total number .....	250,210	40,743	1,305
Percent in poverty .....	14.4	22.7	40.7
Percent in households receiving public assistance in 1992 .....	7.1	12.9	11.8

each of those three groups receive public assistance of some sort. While only 7.1 percent of all persons are in households receiving public assistance, there is no difference in the percent of movers within the U.S. (11.8 percent) and movers from abroad (12.9 percent) who are in households that received public assistance in 1992.

Most movers from abroad are of working age from 20 to 64 years old; few are over 65. Nearly one-third are of Hispanic origin; 31.7 percent of movers from abroad were of Hispanic origin as compared to 8.9 percent of the total population.

Movers from abroad between March 1993 and March 1992 were mostly White (71.3 percent) but this is lower than the percent White of the total population (83.4 percent). Few of the movers from abroad were Black—only 4.3 percent. As noted above, about one-third were

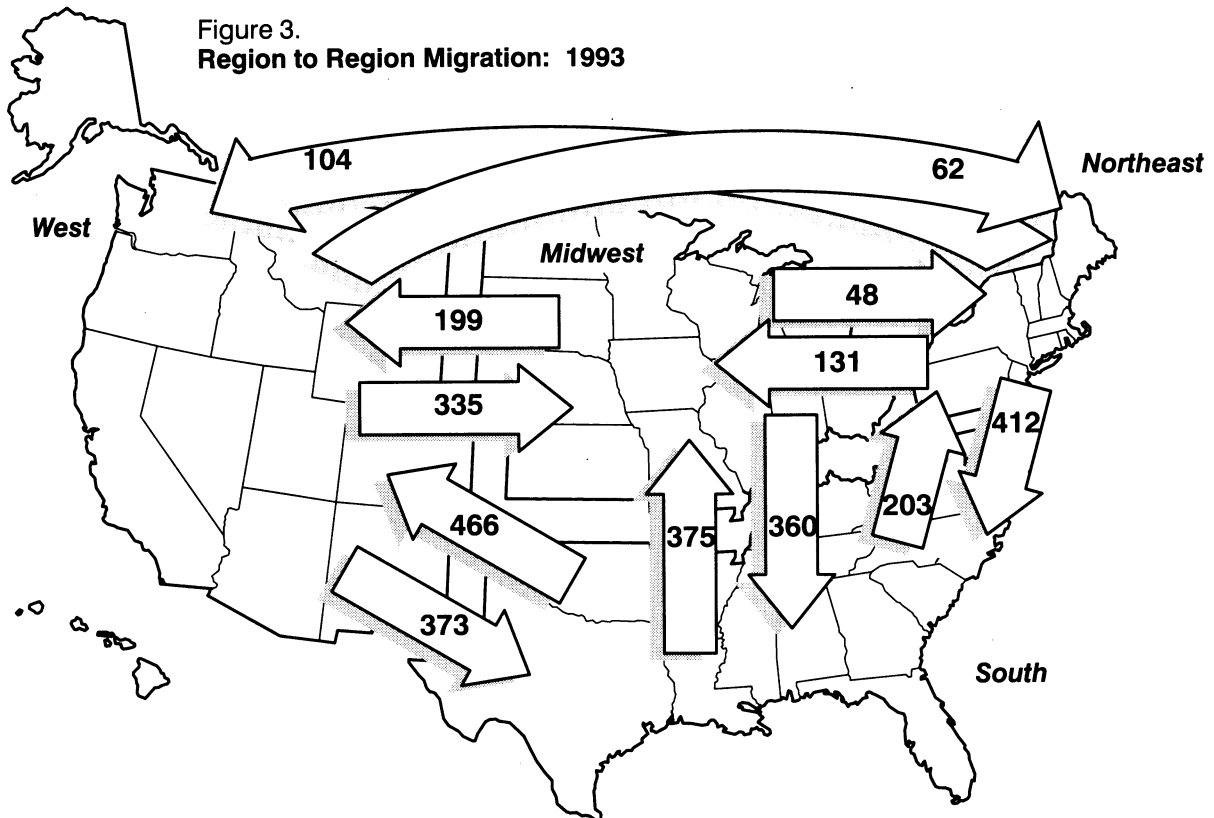
Hispanic. Since most Hispanics in the CPS report their race as White, the remaining quarter of the movers from abroad who are not White or Black must be of other races; presumably most are Asian. While only 4.0 percent of the total population is of some race other than White or Black, 24.4 percent of the movers from abroad were of these other races.

**REGIONAL MIGRATION PATTERNS**

Interstate migration affects the distribution of population among the regions of the country. Westward migration has been a constant factor in the settlement of this country. In addition to this continual westward movement, population flowed from the more rural South to the more industrialized North following the Civil War and throughout the first half of this century. Since the middle of this century, the direction of this south to north movement of people shifted directions and most years since the 1950's have seen a greater flow from the North to the South. Flows of migrants between the four major regions of the United States can be used to show how these population shifts within the United States have continued or changed in recent years.

**Net migration for regions**

The result of the flows of persons between regions is net migration. Table H shows immigration, outmigration, and net internal migration for each of the four major





regions for each year between 1987 and 1993. This table also shows the number of movers from abroad to each region and a second net migration figure including these movers from outside the United States. Movers from the United States to foreign countries or to Puerto Rico or another outlying area under the jurisdiction of the United States are not available. Therefore, this second set of net migration figures differs significantly from those published in the Census Bureau's estimates programs which do include an estimate of emigration from the United States as a component in their models. The estimates program universe also includes other

segments of the population not in the CPS universe, particularly persons in institutions.

During the most recent period shown in Table H, March 1992 to March 1993, the Northeast gained 313,000 persons from the other three regions and lost 647,000 for a net loss of 334,000 in the exchange of migrants. This net loss is a continuation of a long-term trend of losing population to other regions. The Northeast experienced net losses due to internal migration every year during the 1990's and 1980's, except for 1983-84 when the apparent net loss for the region was not statistically significant.

**Table H. Annual Immigration, Outmigration, Net Migration, and Movers from Abroad for Regions: 1987-1993**

[Numbers in thousands]

Period	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
<b>1992-1993</b>				
Inmigrants .....	313	841	1,145	769
Outmigrants .....	647	608	1,044	770
Net internal migration .....	-334*	233*	101	-1
Movers from abroad .....	230	198	513	364
Net migration (including abroad) .....	-104	431*	614*	363*
<b>1991-1992</b>				
Inmigrants .....	409	816	1,305	755
Outmigrants .....	701	878	1,081	626
Net internal migration .....	-292*	-62	224*	129
Movers from abroad .....	255	175	383	442
Net migration (including abroad) .....	-37	113	607*	571*
<b>1990-1991</b>				
Inmigrants .....	346	782	1,421	835
Outmigrants .....	932	797	987	668
Net internal migration .....	-585*	-15	433*	167
Movers from abroad .....	209	208	351	617
Net migration (including abroad) .....	-376*	193*	784*	784*
<b>1989-1990</b>				
Inmigrants .....	461	908	1,428	964
Outmigrants .....	758	1,024	1,198	781
Net internal migration .....	-297*	-116	230*	183
Movers from abroad .....	328	169	500	562
Net migration (including abroad) .....	31	53	730*	745*
<b>1988-1989</b>				
Inmigrants .....	370	777	1,318	791
Outmigrants .....	714	703	1,071	768
Net internal migration .....	-344*	74	247*	23
Movers from abroad .....	292	170	375	629
Net migration (including abroad) .....	-52	244*	622*	652*
<b>1987-1988</b>				
Inmigrants .....	430	715	1,338	613
Outmigrants .....	671	818	886	721
Net internal migration .....	-241*	-103	452*	-108
Movers from abroad .....	261	146	414	379
Net migration (including abroad) .....	20	43	866*	271*

\* Net flow significantly different from zero at the 90-percent confidence level.

In contrast, the Midwest shows a fairly dramatic change in its recent pattern. For the last 5 years or more the region has had nearly equal numbers of immigrants and outmigrants, resulting in net gains or losses that are not statistically different from zero. However, for the March 1992 to March 1993 period, the Midwest had a net gain of 233,000 persons from other regions. This is the first statistically significant net change for the Midwest since the region had a run of net losses during the early 1980's. The change to a significant net gain was due mostly to a decline in the number of outmigrants from the Midwest, as opposed to an increase in the total number of persons moving into the region.

The South also experienced a change in its net migration pattern. With the exception of 1985-86, the 1992-93 period was the only year during the 1980's and thus far during the 1990's that the South did not have a significant net gain of migrants from the other three regions.

Changes in the flows between the Midwest and South are only partially reciprocal. While the number of movers from the Midwest to the South showed a decline, the number of movers from the South to the Midwest did not change between the two periods. Table 20 shows the number of movers between all 12 pairs of regions; these can be compared to table 20 in the previous report (P20-473) for the March 1991 to March 1992 period to see if any of the flows changed in magnitude. The number of persons moving from the Midwest to the South between 1991 and 1992 was 520,000; between 1992 and 1993 this flow was 360,000, a decline of 160,000 persons or about a 30 percent decrease. The only other significant change in the number of movers from one region to another was an increase in movers to the Midwest from the West. The numbers increased from 216,000 to 335,000 (an increase of 119,000 persons or 50 percent).

The West continued its pattern of very small, and therefore statistically insignificant, net gains or losses due to internal migration. None of the net migration figures for the West shown in table H for any year during the 1990's or late 1980's is statistically different from zero. During the early 1980's however, the West had significant net gains all years except for 1981-82 and 1983-84 when the region also had nearly equal numbers of in and outmigrants.

When movers from abroad into each region are included in the net migration figures, three of the four regions had significant net gains. Only the Northeast has a net loss and it was not significantly different from zero. The South had the largest numbers of movers from abroad, followed by the West. The Midwest had the smallest number of movers from abroad, although the actual number is not statistically different from the number moving to the Northeast.

## Rates and Type of Move for Regions

Rates of moving also vary among the four regions of the country. Table I shows type of move by region of residence in 1993. The Northeast has the lowest overall moving rate, well below the national rate of 16.8 percent. Only 10.6 percent of the eligible population living in the Northeast in March 1993 had moved in the previous year. Persons residing in the Midwest in 1993 had moved at about the national rate—16.1 percent. In contrast, both the South and the West had higher overall mobility rates than the national average; 18.2 percent of Southerners and 21.1 percent of Westerners had moved in the previous year.

Regional differences exist by type of move as well as for total moves. Local movers (defined here as persons who moved within the same county) are not the same for all four regions. The Midwest and South both have rates of local moving similar to the national rate (10.1, 10.7, and 10.5 percent, respectively). However, the Northeast has a lower than average rate of local moving (6.5 percent); and the West has a much higher rate of local moving than found nationally (14.2 percent).

Longer distance moves are much rarer than local moves regardless of region. Only the Northeast had a rate of moving between counties within the same State (1.9 percent) that was lower than found nationally (3.1 percent). Interstate moving rates are usually smaller on average than long distance moves within States, but some variation is found among regions. Once again the Northeast had the lowest moving rate (1.7 percent) but the rate of interstate moving found in the Midwest (2.5 percent) was also lower than the rates for the other two regions.

## Migration Data for States

Regions are very large entities and are made up of very diverse States that may not have the same migration patterns as the region as a whole. Individual States, therefore, would be much preferred units of geography for analysis. Unfortunately, the Current Population Survey sample is not large enough to provide reliable State level estimates of migration. Sampling error is a significant factor, especially for small States.

Table 21, showing immigration, outmigration, and net migration for States is included in this publication so that users can combine the States into groups to produce figures for areas appropriate to their needs. While these data are statistically significant for some of the States, in general the CPS data for individual States should be considered as indicators of the relative proportion of immigrants or outmigrants that the State provides for the region as a whole and the probable direction of net movement for that State.

Table I. **Geographical Mobility Rates for Regions and Divisions: 1993**

[Numbers in thousands]

Regions, divisions	Total persons	Same house (non-movers)	Total movers	Different house in the United States					Movers from abroad
				Total	Same county	Different county			
						Total	Same State	Different State	
<b>NUMBER</b>									
United States .....	250,210	208,162	42,048	40,744	26,212	14,532	7,735	6,797	1,305
Northeast .....	50,003	44,711	5,292	5,063	3,268	1,795	959	836	230
New England .....	12,865	11,159	1,706	1,626	1,029	597	273	324	80
Middle Atlantic .....	37,138	33,552	3,586	3,437	2,239	1,198	686	512	149
Midwest .....	60,031	50,353	9,678	9,480	6,050	3,430	1,932	1,497	198
East North Central .....	42,480	35,811	6,669	6,529	4,307	2,222	1,327	895	140
West North Central .....	17,551	14,542	3,009	2,950	1,743	1,208	606	602	58
South .....	86,107	70,422	15,685	15,173	9,203	5,970	3,127	2,843	513
South Atlantic .....	44,012	36,160	7,852	7,582	4,473	3,109	1,453	1,656	270
East South Central .....	15,363	12,833	2,530	2,502	1,535	967	502	465	29
West South Central .....	26,732	21,429	5,303	5,089	3,195	1,894	1,172	722	215
West .....	54,068	42,676	11,392	11,028	7,682	3,337	1,716	1,620	364
Mountain .....	13,727	10,676	3,051	3,001	1,855	1,146	397	749	50
Pacific .....	40,341	32,000	8,341	8,028	5,837	2,191	1,320	871	314
<b>PERCENT</b>									
United States .....	100.0	83.2	16.8	16.3	10.5	5.8	3.1	2.7	0.5
Northeast .....	100.0	89.4	10.6	10.1	6.5	3.6	1.9	1.7	0.5
New England .....	100.0	86.7	13.3	12.6	8.0	4.6	2.1	2.5	0.6
Middle Atlantic .....	100.0	90.3	9.7	9.3	6.0	3.2	1.8	1.4	0.4
Midwest .....	100.0	83.9	16.1	15.8	10.1	5.7	3.2	2.5	0.3
East North Central .....	100.0	84.3	15.7	15.4	10.1	5.2	3.1	2.1	0.3
West North Central .....	100.0	82.9	17.1	16.8	9.9	6.9	3.5	3.4	0.3
South .....	100.0	81.8	18.2	17.6	10.7	6.9	3.6	3.3	0.6
South Atlantic .....	100.0	82.2	17.8	17.2	10.2	7.1	3.3	3.8	0.6
East South Central .....	100.0	83.5	16.5	16.3	10.0	6.3	3.3	3.0	0.2
West South Central .....	100.0	80.2	19.8	19.0	12.0	7.1	4.4	2.7	0.8
West .....	100.0	78.9	21.1	20.4	14.2	6.2	3.2	3.0	0.7
Mountain .....	100.0	77.8	22.2	21.9	13.5	8.3	2.9	5.5	0.4
Pacific .....	100.0	79.3	20.7	19.9	14.5	5.4	3.3	2.2	0.8

The net internal migration figures for States in table 21 differ greatly from data produced by the population estimates program of the Bureau as shown in table J, "Estimates of the Resident Population of States: July 1, 1993 and July 1, 1992 and Components of Change Since July 1, 1992." In table J, population change is divided into various components: births and deaths from vital statistics, an estimate of net international migration, and a residual. The bulk of this last component, labelled "Residual Change," consists mainly of internal (domestic) net migration.

Different results can be expected from these estimates of internal migration derived from residual methods (table J) and data derived from a direct question about previous residence in a survey such as the CPS (table 21). As a residual, the estimate of internal net migration as shown in table J may be affected by inaccuracies in the input data or estimation procedures

while the CPS data are subject to sampling errors. More importantly, the estimates universe is not the same as the Current Population Survey universe. The estimates universe is the entire population resident in the United States, including persons in group quarters and institutions, such as military barracks, college dormitories, nursing homes, hospitals, and correctional facilities that are not included in the CPS universe. Also, while both the CPS and the estimates program are measuring migration for a one-year period, the estimates migration period is for July 1992 to July 1993 as opposed to March 1992 to March 1993 for the CPS migration interval.

### Migration Patterns for Divisions

Even though the data for individual States are not generally reliable, they can be combined into larger groups in order to look for areal differences within

Table J. **Estimates of the Resident Population of States: July 1, 1991 to 1993 and July 1, 1992 to 1993**  
**Components of Change**

[In thousands. Includes Armed Forces residing in each State]

Region, division, and State	April 1, 1990 Census	July 1, 1991	July 1, 1992	July 1, 1993	Change July 1, 1992 to July 1, 1993		Births	Deaths	Components of change		
					Popula- tion change	Percent change			Net movement from abroad		1 Residual change
									Internati- onal migra- tion	Federal U.S. citizen	
United States.....	248,710	252,137	255,078	257,908	2,830	1.1	4,037	2,223	894	122	-
Northeast.....	50,809	50,970	51,121	51,355	234	0.5	754	486	241	7	-283
New England.....	13,207	13,201	13,196	13,230	34	0.3	188	119	35	3	-72
Middle Atlantic.....	37,602	37,769	37,925	38,125	199	0.5	567	367	206	4	-211
Midwest.....	59,669	60,180	60,639	61,070	431	0.7	907	545	98	9	-37
East North Central...	42,009	42,392	42,719	43,017	298	0.7	649	380	81	4	-56
West North Central..	17,660	17,788	17,920	18,054	133	0.7	257	165	17	5	19
South.....	85,446	86,920	88,185	89,438	1,254	1.4	1,386	793	205	65	391
South Atlantic.....	43,567	44,436	45,092	45,738	646	1.4	676	413	112	44	226
East South Central...	15,176	15,350	15,532	15,717	185	1.2	233	151	7	7	89
West South Central..	26,703	27,134	27,561	27,983	422	1.5	476	229	85	14	75
West.....	52,786	54,066	55,133	56,044	912	1.7	991	399	350	40	-71
Mountain.....	13,659	14,021	14,379	14,776	396	2.8	243	105	28	8	221
Pacific.....	39,127	40,046	40,753	41,269	515	1.3	748	293	322	32	-292
New England:											
Maine.....	1,228	1,236	1,236	1,239	3	0.3	15	11	1	1	-3
New Hampshire.....	1,109	1,108	1,115	1,125	10	0.9	16	9	1	-	2
Vermont.....	563	568	571	576	4	0.8	8	5	1	-	1
Massachusetts.....	6,016	5,995	5,993	6,012	20	0.3	87	55	21	1	-34
Rhode Island.....	1,003	1,004	1,001	1,000	-1	-0.1	15	10	2	-	-8
Connecticut.....	3,287	3,290	3,279	3,277	-2	-0.1	47	29	10	1	-30
Middle Atlantic:											
New York.....	17,990	18,047	18,109	18,197	88	0.5	284	168	144	3	-174
New Jersey.....	7,730	7,773	7,820	7,879	59	0.8	119	73	47	1	-35
Pennsylvania.....	11,882	11,949	11,995	12,048	53	0.4	164	126	16	1	-2
East North Central:											
Ohio.....	10,847	10,940	11,021	11,091	70	0.6	168	102	9	1	-6
Indiana.....	5,544	5,607	5,658	5,713	54	1.0	83	51	3	-	19
Illinois.....	11,431	11,525	11,613	11,697	84	0.7	191	104	50	2	-55
Michigan.....	9,295	9,375	9,434	9,478	44	0.5	138	81	15	1	-28
Wisconsin.....	4,892	4,947	4,993	5,038	45	0.9	69	43	4	-	15
West North Central:											
Minnesota.....	4,375	4,426	4,468	4,517	49	1.1	65	36	6	-	14
Iowa.....	2,777	2,790	2,803	2,814	11	0.4	38	27	2	-	-1
Missouri.....	5,117	5,156	5,191	5,234	43	0.8	75	51	4	1	15
North Dakota.....	639	633	634	635	1	0.1	9	6	-	1	-3
South Dakota.....	696	702	708	715	7	1.0	11	7	-	-	2
Nebraska.....	1,578	1,590	1,601	1,607	7	0.4	23	15	1	1	-3
Kansas.....	2,478	2,491	2,515	2,531	15	0.6	37	23	3	2	-4
South Atlantic:											
Delaware.....	666	681	691	700	9	1.4	11	6	1	-	3
Maryland.....	4,781	4,863	4,917	4,965	48	1.0	76	39	14	3	-7
District of Columbia..	607	594	585	578	-7	-1.2	10	7	4	1	-14
Virginia.....	6,187	6,288	6,394	6,491	96	1.5	97	51	17	15	18
West Virginia.....	1,793	1,799	1,809	1,820	11	0.6	22	20	1	-	9
North Carolina.....	6,629	6,749	6,836	6,945	109	1.6	103	61	5	9	53
South Carolina.....	3,487	3,561	3,603	3,643	40	1.1	56	31	2	4	9
Georgia.....	6,478	6,628	6,773	6,917	144	2.1	111	55	10	6	72
Florida.....	12,938	13,273	13,483	13,679	196	1.5	191	143	58	7	83

See footnotes at end of table.

Table J. **Estimates of the Resident Population of States: July 1, 1991 to 1993 and July 1, 1992 to 1993**  
**Components of Change—Continued**

[In thousands. Includes Armed Forces residing in each State]

Region, division, and State	April 1, 1990 Census	July 1, 1991	July 1, 1992	July 1, 1993	Change July 1, 1992 to July 1, 1993		Births	Deaths	Components of change		
					Popula- tion change	Percent change			Net movement from abroad		1 Residual change
									Internat- ional migra- tion	Federal U.S. citizen	
<b>East South Central:</b>											
Kentucky .....	3,685	3,715	3,754	3,789	35	0.9	53	36	2	2	14
Tennessee .....	4,877	4,952	5,025	5,099	74	1.5	74	48	3	1	44
Alabama .....	4,041	4,090	4,138	4,187	49	1.2	63	41	2	2	24
Mississippi .....	2,573	2,592	2,615	2,643	28	1.1	43	26	1	1	8
<b>West South Central:</b>											
Arkansas .....	2,351	2,371	2,394	2,424	30	1.3	35	26	1	-	20
Louisiana .....	4,220	4,244	4,279	4,295	17	0.4	72	38	3	2	-22
Oklahoma .....	3,146	3,168	3,205	3,231	26	0.8	48	31	3	2	5
Texas .....	16,987	17,352	17,683	18,031	349	2.0	322	134	78	10	72
<b>Mountain:</b>											
Montana .....	799	807	822	839	17	2.1	11	7	-	-	12
Idaho .....	1,007	1,038	1,066	1,099	33	3.1	17	8	1	-	22
Wyoming .....	454	458	465	470	6	1.2	7	3	-	-	2
Colorado .....	3,294	3,370	3,465	3,566	101	2.9	54	23	6	3	61
New Mexico .....	1,515	1,547	1,582	1,616	35	2.2	28	12	4	1	13
Arizona .....	3,665	3,746	3,832	3,936	104	2.7	66	31	10	2	57
Utah .....	1,723	1,767	1,811	1,860	48	2.7	37	10	2	-	19
Nevada .....	1,202	1,288	1,336	1,389	52	3.9	22	10	4	1	36
<b>Pacific:</b>											
Washington .....	4,867	5,016	5,143	5,255	113	2.2	79	38	12	5	55
Oregon .....	2,842	2,919	2,972	3,032	60	2.0	41	26	6	-	39
California .....	29,760	30,407	30,895	31,211	315	1.0	596	220	295	21	-377
Alaska .....	550	569	588	599	11	1.9	12	2	1	2	-1
Hawaii .....	1,108	1,135	1,156	1,172	16	1.4	20	7	7	4	-9

NOTE: These estimates are consistent with the population as enumerated in the 1990 census, and have not been adjusted for census coverage errors.

<sup>1</sup>The bulk of the residual change component is internal (domestic) net migration, although we have no reliable way to quantify it. The residual change figure is also affected by any inaccuracies in input data or variations in implementing the estimating method.

- Represents zero or a number which rounds to zero.

Source: US Census Bureau press release CB93-219, December 29, 1993.

regions. Each of the four major regions of the United States has been subdivided into 2 or 3 divisions. Table 21 lists the divisions that make up each region and the States that compose each of these divisions. Table I displays the overall migration patterns for each of the nine divisions. Since divisions are not equal in total population size and divisions may have very different migration patterns, we would expect that the migration patterns of a very large division could dominate the regional pattern and conceal a conflicting migration pattern of a much smaller division.

The Northeast region is divided into two divisions—New England (comprised of 6 fairly small States) and the Middle Atlantic division (made up of three very large States—New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania). The

region as a whole is usually dominated by the overwhelming size of the Middle Atlantic division so it is interesting to see how the migration patterns of it and the much smaller New England area differ. New England has a higher overall rate of moving (13.3 percent) than the Middle Atlantic division (9.7 percent) and the region as a whole (10.6 percent). New England also has higher rates of local moving (8.0 percent versus 6.0 percent) and interstate migration (2.5 percent versus 1.4 percent) than found for the Middle Atlantic division. Even though the numbers of movers from abroad to the Middle Atlantic States (149,000) is nearly twice that of the number moving to New England (80,000), the latter area has a significantly higher *rate* of movement from abroad because of its smaller total population (12,865,000

persons in New England versus 37,138,000 persons in the three Middle Atlantic States).

The two divisions that make up the Midwest region are very comparable, at least in terms of their migration rates, despite the fact that the overall size of the populations in these two areas is very different (43 million for the East North Central versus 18 million for the West North Central division). The only significant difference found was a higher rate of interstate migration for the West North Central division (3.4 percent) as compared to the East North Central (2.1 percent).

The South is the only region with three divisions. Two of these divisions are very large and each is dominated by the migration patterns of a very large State. The South Atlantic division is the largest in population with 44 million persons. Its migration patterns, as well as the migration patterns for the South as a whole, usually reflects what is happening in Florida. The West South Central division, with nearly 27 million persons, is usually dominated by the migration patterns of Texas. The patterns of Texas can counteract or strengthen the domination of Florida over the region as a whole, depending upon whether or not its pattern complements or contradicts Florida's during any particular period. The East South Central division, with only 15 million population is easily overwhelmed by the South Atlantic and West South Central divisions' vastly superior numbers.

The West South Central division has a higher overall moving rate than the other two divisions in the South, because of its higher rate of local moving (12.0 percent) and a higher rate of moving between counties within the same State (4.4 percent). In turn, the South Atlantic has a higher rate of interstate moving (3.8 percent) than the other two southern divisions. Both the South Atlantic and West South Central divisions hold great attraction for movers from abroad (270,000 and 215,000 persons each).

The West is divided into two divisions, and while the Pacific has potential for great dominance in terms of numbers (40 million versus 13 million residents), the migration patterns for the two areas are very similar. The two western division's rates of overall moving (about 21 percent) and local moves (about 14 percent) are among the highest of those found for divisions in any of the regions. The only significant differences found between the two divisions were a higher rate of interstate movement for the Mountain division (5.5 percent versus 2.2 percent) and a higher rate of movement from abroad to the Pacific (0.8 percent versus 0.4 percent).

The size disparities and differences in migration patterns of the divisions can also be contrasted by examining net internal migration for each, as shown in Table 21. These net migration figures are statistically significant for only 4 of the 9 divisions: the Middle Atlantic, West North Central, Mountain, and Pacific.

The Middle Atlantic division had a net loss of 263,000 persons. This large net loss contributed greatly to the Northeast region's overall net loss. The West North Central's modest net gain of 129,000 combined with the insignificant net gain for the East North Central resulted in a significant net gain for the Midwest as a whole. None of the three divisions that make up the South had a significant net figure and neither did the region.

Both divisions in the West experienced significant net migration (+239,000 for the Mountain division and -239,000 for the Pacific). Despite the larger population base of the Pacific division, the internal net migration for the two divisions were equal in size and since they were in opposite directions, they canceled each other out at the regional level. Data from the 1990 census show that there was a substantial population redistribution between the two divisions between 1985 and 1990 with large numbers of persons leaving California for Mountain States as well as for other States in the Pacific.<sup>4</sup> Since California is the destination of large numbers of immigrants, the Pacific division, and the West region, still show large population gains when movers from abroad are included.

## METROPOLITAN AREAS

Metropolitan areas are redefined following each decennial census. The metropolitan aggregate shown in this report is based upon data from the 1980 census. While the individual metropolitan areas were redefined in 1983, the Current Population Survey began using these new definitions in 1986. The 1990 census data was used to redefine metropolitan areas in 1992; these new definitions will be used in the CPS beginning in 1995. Because of the use of 1980 definitions, the data in this report are biased toward central cities. The newer suburbs of metropolitan areas included in the 1990 definitions are categorized as nonmetropolitan.

The metropolitan areas of the country in the aggregate had a net loss to the nonmetropolitan parts of the country between March 1992 and March 1993. This net loss of 317,000 persons was the first net loss in many years. Table K shows net migration for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan parts of the country as well as separately for central cities and suburbs<sup>5</sup> of metropolitan areas. The small, annual net internal migration gains in metropolitan areas for the previous five 1-year periods between 1987 and 1992 are not statistically different from zero. The net gains for 1985-86 and 1986-87 were significant however.

<sup>4</sup>U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Selected Place of Birth and Migration Statistics for States: 1990," CPH-L-121. This listing is available from the Statistical Information Staff, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233 for \$10; it can be ordered by mail or by calling (301) 763-5002.

<sup>5</sup>The term suburbs used in the text and text tables is equivalent to the "balance of metropolitan areas" used in the detailed tables. See the appendix for a more detailed definition of metropolitan areas, central cities, and suburbs.

Table K. Annual Immigration, Outmigration, and Net Migration for Metropolitan Areas: 1985-1993

[Numbers in thousands]

Mobility period metropolitan status	Immigrants	Outmigrants	Net migration	Movers from abroad	Net migration including movers from abroad
1992-93					
Metropolitan area .....	1,531	1,848	-317	1,206	889
Central cities .....	3,550	6,043	-2,493	703	-1,790
Suburbs .....	6,188	4,013	2,175	503	2,678
Nonmetropolitan areas .....	1,848	1,531	317	33	350
1991-92					
Metropolitan area .....	1,793	1,720	73	1,131	1,204
Central cities .....	3,522	5,934	-2,412	546	-1,866
Suburbs .....	6,295	3,811	2,485	586	3,071
Nonmetropolitan areas .....	1,720	1,793	-73	124	51
1990-91					
Metropolitan area .....	1,817	1,700	117	1,253	1,370
Central cities .....	3,223	5,682	-2,459	683	-1,776
Suburbs .....	6,021	3,446	2,575	570	3,145
Nonmetropolitan areas .....	1,700	1,817	-117	131	14
1989-90					
Metropolitan area .....	1,931	1,803	128	1,429	1,557
Central cities .....	3,692	6,472	-2,780	769	-2,011
Suburbs .....	6,738	3,830	2,908	660	3,568
Nonmetropolitan areas .....	1,803	1,931	-128	131	3
1988-89					
Metropolitan area .....	1,748	1,537	211	1,367	1,578
Central cities .....	3,183	6,138	-2,955	755	-2,200
Suburbs .....	6,575	3,410	3,165	612	3,777
Nonmetropolitan areas .....	1,537	1,748	-211	100	-111
1987-88					
Metropolitan area .....	1,820	1,651	169	1,021	1,190
Central cities .....	3,461	6,084	-2,623	576	-2,047
Suburbs .....	6,421	3,629	2,792	445	3,237
Nonmetropolitan areas .....	1,651	1,820	-169	179	10
1986-87					
Metropolitan area .....	2,148	1,660	488	1,033	1,521
Central cities .....	4,342	6,022	-1,680	609	-1,071
Suburbs .....	6,378	4,211	2,167	424	2,591
Nonmetropolitan areas .....	1,660	2,148	-488	110	-378
1985-86					
Metropolitan area .....	2,034	1,731	303	1,082	1,385
Central cities .....	4,222	5,802	-1,580	580	-1,000
Suburbs .....	6,168	4,285	1,883	502	2,385
Nonmetropolitan areas .....	1,731	2,034	-303	118	-185

Note: Data for 1985-86 and 1986-87 are corrected from the figures shown in the original reports for those years.

The central cities of the metropolitan areas consistently lost large numbers of movers each of the last 8 years as shown in table K. The suburbs were the large gainers in the migration game. Between 1992 and 1993, central cities lost 2,493,000 persons due to migration while the suburbs gained 2,175,000 movers.

Movers from abroad appear to prefer metropolitan locations. Table K shows the numbers of persons moving to central cities, suburbs, and nonmetropolitan

areas from abroad. Only 33,000 movers from abroad went to nonmetropolitan areas while 1,206,000 went to metropolitan areas. More movers from abroad ended up in central cities (703,000 persons) than in the suburbs (503,000 persons). With this addition of movers from abroad, the metropolitan areas domestic net loss of 317,000 became a net gain of 889,000 persons.

Table 25 shows the characteristics of movers within and between metropolitan areas and nonmetropolitan

Table L. **Movers Within the Same MSA/PMSA by Selected Characteristics: 1993**

[Numbers in thousands]

Selected characteristics	Movers within same MSA/PMSA				
	Total	Within central city(s)	Central city(s) to suburbs	Suburbs to central city(s)	Within suburbs
Total, 1 year and over .....	23,779	9,407	3,388	1,851	9,133
Percent .....	100.0	39.6	14.2	7.8	38.4
<b>Age</b>					
1 to 4 years .....	100.0	39.4	13.9	7.9	38.7
5 to 9 years .....	100.0	39.7	13.8	7.7	38.7
10 to 14 years .....	100.0	41.5	13.1	6.9	38.5
15 to 19 years .....	100.0	41.7	13.3	7.6	37.4
20 to 24 years .....	100.0	45.5	13.3	9.0	32.2
25 to 29 years .....	100.0	39.4	13.8	8.2	38.5
30 to 44 years .....	100.0	36.2	15.8	7.7	40.3
45 to 64 years .....	100.0	38.1	14.6	6.3	41.0
65 to 74 years .....	100.0	39.1	12.6	8.3	39.9
75 years and over .....	100.0	34.2	13.5	6.5	45.5
<b>Sex</b>					
Male .....	100.0	38.8	14.2	8.1	38.9
Female .....	100.0	40.3	14.3	7.5	37.9
<b>Race and Hispanic Origin</b>					
White .....	100.0	34.4	14.9	7.7	43.0
Black .....	100.0	60.6	12.7	8.4	18.3
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	100.0	53.0	12.5	5.7	28.9
<b>Tenure</b>					
In owner-occupied units .....	100.0	27.1	18.4	6.5	48.0
In renter-occupied units .....	100.0	45.9	12.1	8.4	33.6

areas. Over half of all movers stayed in the same MSA/PMSA. This is not surprising since nearly two-thirds of movers stayed in the same county.<sup>6</sup> Table L also shows data for movers within and between central cities and suburbs. Most movers within the same MSA/PMSA (nearly 80 percent) did not change their type of area; that is, they either moved from one central city residence to another or they moved between houses in the suburbs. For those who moved between central cities and suburbs of the same MSA, nearly twice as many moved from central cities to the suburbs (3,388,000 or 14.2 percent) as the reverse (1,851,000 or 7.8 percent).

Most nonmetropolitan movers stayed in nonmetropolitan areas; see table 25. Between March 1992 and March 1993, 6,690,000 persons moved from one nonmetropolitan residence to another. Table M shows movers between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. Two-thirds of the 1,531,000 movers who left nonmetropolitan areas went to the suburbs; the others ended up in central cities. The 1,848,000 movers from MSAs who went to nonmetropolitan areas were more likely to come from the suburbs than the cities (54.3 percent versus 45.7 percent, respectively).

### Characteristics of metropolitan movers

Only a few characteristics are associated with significant differences by type of move within and between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. Race, Hispanic origin, and tenure are the major discriminators once again; these data are shown in text tables L and M as well as table 25 and other detailed tables. Blacks, Whites, and persons of Hispanic origin have very different patterns of metropolitan movement. This is not surprising since their residence patterns are so different. Since Blacks and Hispanics are much more likely to live in central cities, it is therefore to be expected that their moves will either begin or end in a central city.

For moves within the same MSA, Blacks are more likely to move within central cities than Hispanics (60.6 percent and 53.0 percent, respectively); only 34.4 percent of Whites moved from one residence to another within the central cities. Whites were most likely to move within the suburbs (43.0 percent), Blacks were least likely (18.3 percent), and Hispanics fell in the middle (28.9 percent). Rates of moving between cities and suburbs, in either direction, are not dissimilar for the three groups.

It is commonly presumed that movers to the nonmetropolitan parts of the country are suburban dwellers moving further out and expanding the suburbs, while

<sup>6</sup>Many of the persons who moved between residences in the same county were living in nonmetropolitan parts of the country.



**Table M. Movers Within and Between Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas by Selected Characteristics: 1993**

[Numbers in thousands]

Selected characteristics	From metropolitan to nonmetropolitan			From nonmetropolitan to metropolitan		
	Total	From central cities	From suburbs	Total	To central cities	To suburbs
Total, 1 year and over .....	1,848	845	1,003	1,531	541	990
Percent .....	100.0	45.7	54.3	100.0	35.3	64.7
<b>Age</b>						
1 to 4 years .....	100.0	51.7	48.3	100.0	33.9	66.1
5 to 9 years .....	100.0	39.4	60.6	100.0	20.2	79.8
10 to 14 years .....	100.0	37.6	62.4	100.0	24.7	75.3
15 to 19 years .....	100.0	53.2	46.8	100.0	27.9	71.3
20 to 24 years .....	100.0	57.7	42.7	100.0	50.5	49.5
25 to 29 years .....	100.0	42.4	57.1	100.0	32.7	67.3
30 to 44 years .....	100.0	41.1	59.1	100.0	33.7	66.3
45 to 64 years .....	100.0	44.8	54.9	100.0	33.3	66.7
65 to 74 years .....	100.0	44.7	55.3	100.0	42.2	57.8
75 years and over .....	100.0	34.1	65.9	100.0	28.0	70.0
<b>Sex</b>						
Male .....	100.0	46.0	54.0	100.0	38.6	61.4
Female .....	100.0	45.4	54.6	100.0	32.1	67.9
<b>Race and Hispanic Origin</b>						
White .....	100.0	43.1	56.9	100.0	34.0	66.0
Black .....	100.0	77.1	22.9	100.0	47.2	51.9
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	100.0	72.3	26.6	100.0	39.1	60.9
<b>Tenure</b>						
In owner-occupied units .....	100.0	41.4	58.6	100.0	29.4	70.6
In renter-occupied units .....	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	38.0	62.1

central city residents move out to the nearer and older suburbs to replace them in a step wise progression. The CPS data does not support this presumption. Blacks and Hispanics who move to nonmetropolitan areas are three times as likely to have moved directly from the central city (77.1 and 72.3 percent) as from the suburbs

(22.9 and 26.6 percent). However, Whites who move to nonmetropolitan areas are more likely to have moved from the suburbs than a central city (43.1 percent versus 56.9 percent) probably because there are so many more white suburban than central city residents.