

Migration in the United States: 2006 to 2019

American Community Survey Reports

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ACS-53

July 2023

INTRODUCTION

Moves between residences are the building blocks of larger migration patterns. Migration, also called residential mobility, helps shape the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the United States and the regions and states within it. Estimates from the American Community Survey (ACS) answer questions about migration in the United States, including how many people moved and where people moved to and from.^{1,2} The ACS defines migration as living in a different house or apartment 1 year ago.³ In 2019, about 44.3 million people living in the United States moved during the past year. While both the number of movers and the percentage of people moving declined from 2006 to 2019, movers became more likely to cross geographic boundaries by moving between counties, between states, or from abroad.

¹ The U.S. Census Bureau reviewed this data product for unauthorized disclosure of confidential information and approved the disclosure avoidance practices applied to this release: CBDRB-FY23-POP001-0113.

² Statistical comparisons use estimates and margins of error calculated at higher levels of precision than published estimates and margins of error. The 2008 estimates use data consistent with the 2009 Table CP02. Numeric estimates for 2008 are subject to additional rounding.

³ Residence 1 year ago is defined as residence 1 year prior to the respondent answering this question on the ACS survey, regardless of where this falls during the calendar year. Because the ACS only measures people currently living in the United States and Puerto Rico, it does not measure emigration to foreign countries and U.S. Island Areas. This report does not address emigration from the United States to Puerto Rico. For simplicity, we discuss each residence change from 1 year to the next as a single move. It is possible that more than one move occurred during the reference period, but the ACS only measures residence changes from 1 year to the next.

Using single-year ACS estimates, this report provides a broad overview of U.S. migration over the nearly 15 years from 2006 to 2019, and it does so at national, regional, and state levels of geography.⁴ Migration estimates from the ACS are among people at least 1 year of age at the time of the survey. In this report, the United States includes the 50 states and the District of Columbia.⁵ This report begins with the 2006 data year, when the ACS began collecting data from both households and group quarters. This report ends with the 2019 data year, so it does not reflect effects of the COVID-19 pandemic beginning in 2020. Notably, the 2006 to 2019 period includes the Great Recession from late 2007 to mid-2009.⁶

Declining migration in the United States is neither new nor unique to the findings from the ACS discussed in this report. Declining migration is also evident in data from the Current Population Survey (CPS), another survey administered by the U.S. Census Bureau. Estimates from the CPS ASEC (Annual Social and Economic Supplement) show a longstanding decline in the annual percentage of people who moved, dating back to 1948 (when this information was first collected

⁴ The four regions of the United States are the Northeast, Midwest, South, and West, and each region contains multiple divisions. For more detail, refer to <https://www2.census.gov/geo/pdfs/maps-data/maps/reference/us_regdiv.pdf>.

⁵ In this report, the United States does not include Puerto Rico. Future reports may address migration in Puerto Rico. The District of Columbia is a state equivalent, so it is treated as a state.

⁶ The Great Recession began in December of 2007 and ended in June of 2009, according to the National Bureau of Economic Research. For more information, refer to <www.nber.org/cycles.html>.

in the CPS), and a declining annual number of movers in recent decades.^{7,8} While the CPS migration data provide extensive historical insight, the ACS data provide high-quality migration estimates over 2 recent decades, and they allow for especially detailed geographic analyses.⁹

Based on the single-year ACS estimates from 2006 through 2019, this report presents the Census Bureau's findings on the prevalence of migration across the nation and its regions and states, rather than explanations for why migration has changed at certain times. Future ACS migration reports will focus on migration patterns for selected demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, and for selected geographies.

HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2019, 13.7 percent of people in the United States moved during the past year, the lowest mover rate since 2006.
- While both the number of movers and the mover rate declined between 2006 and 2019, movers became more likely to cross geographic boundaries by moving between counties, between states, or from abroad.
- Movers within the same county consistently accounted for the largest share of movers between 2006 and 2019, though this share declined from 2006 to 2019.

⁷ William H. Frey, "Just Before COVID-19, American Migration Hit a 73-Year Low," *The Avenue*, Tuesday, December 15, 2020, Brookings Institution, 2020.

⁸ David K. Irhke, Carol S. Faber, and William K. Koerber, "Geographical Mobility: 2008 to 2009," U.S. Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2011.

⁹ More information about differences between the CPS and ACS is accessible at www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/poverty/guidance/data-sources/acs-vs-cps.html.

- Among domestic movers, the share who moved between regions and the share who moved between states each increased from 2006 to 2019.
- The South gained population from migration between regions in 2019, while the Northeast and Midwest each lost population.
- California and New York had the two largest population losses from migration between states in 2019.

DECLINING MIGRATION IN THE UNITED STATES

Migration slowed in two ways between 2006 and 2019: the annual mover rate declined, and the annual number of movers declined. According to the 2019 ACS, 13.7 percent of people living in the United States moved during the past year. This means the national mover rate in 2019 was 13.7 percent, which was the lowest mover rate between 2006 and 2019. From 2006 to 2019, the mover rate declined from 16.8 percent to 13.7 percent. In most years between 2007 and 2019, the mover rate declined from the previous year (Table 1). Most recently, the mover rate declined from 14.0 percent in 2018 to 13.7 percent in 2019.

The annual number of movers declined from 2006 to 2019 as well. The number of movers declined from the prior year in 2007, 2008, 2017, 2018, and 2019, even as the U.S. population increased (Table 1).¹⁰ In 2019, about 44.3 million movers lived in the United States, the lowest number since 2006 (which had about 49.7 million). From 2018 to 2019, the number of movers declined from

¹⁰ The ACS migration universe, people 1 year of age and older, increased each consecutive year between 2006 and 2019, and all of these years differed from each other statistically.

about 45.5 million to about 44.3 million.

Many year-to-year changes among regional mover rates mirrored those among the national mover rate between 2006 and 2019.¹¹ The Northeast consistently held the lowest regional mover rate. The West claimed the highest or one of the highest regional mover rates in most years, and the South claimed the single highest regional mover rate for the first time in 2019.¹² Whether and how mover rates changed from year to year varied by region, and the rank order of regional mover rates varied by year. Figure 1 illustrates regional mover rate comparisons, and Appendix Table A-1 provides all regional migration rates between 2006 and 2019.

Like the nation, each region had its highest mover rate in 2006, and its lowest or one of its lowest mover rates in 2019.¹³ The national mover rate declined from the prior year each year, except for 2010 and 2013 (when the national mover rate did not change statistically, as shown in Table 1). In those same years, some of the regional mover rates changed. In 2010, the South's mover rate declined, while the Northeast's and West's mover rates increased, and then in 2013, the West's mover rate declined (Appendix Table A-1).¹⁴

¹¹ Regional mover rates are calculated the same way as the national mover rate: the percentage of people living in that region who reported living in a different residence 1 year ago.

¹² The highest regional mover rate belonged to either the South (2019), the West (2006 and 2008 through 2014), or both the South and West statistically (2007 and 2015 through 2018).

¹³ The Northeast 2018 and 2019 regional mover rates did not differ from each other statistically; for the Midwest, South, and West, the 2019 regional mover rate was the single lowest since 2006.

¹⁴ The Midwest mover rate did not change statistically from 2009 to 2010; the Northeast, Midwest, and South mover rates did not change statistically from 2012 to 2013.

Table 1.

National Migration Numbers and Mover Rates With Comparisons: 2006–2019

(Population at least 1 year old living in the 50 states or the District of Columbia)

United States	Population at least 1 year of age	Margin of error (±)	Total movers	Margin of error (±)	Change in number of movers from prior year	Overall mover rate (percent)	Margin of error (±)	Change in mover rate from prior year
2019	324,665,523	30,094	44,322,377	191,935	▼	13.7	0.1	▼
2018	323,531,965	28,863	45,452,496	191,857	▼	14.0	0.1	▼
2017	321,994,428	33,543	46,073,420	177,337	▼	14.3	0.1	▼
2016	319,361,956	30,974	46,701,858	206,496	-	14.6	0.1	▼
2015	317,635,720	28,922	46,762,323	185,384	-	14.7	0.1	▼
2014	315,095,393	26,923	46,947,768	204,864	-	14.9	0.1	▼
2013	312,432,820	28,736	46,971,429	210,933	▲	15.0	0.1	-
2012	310,212,755	25,814	46,600,159	225,894	-	15.0	0.1	▼
2011	307,900,319	29,996	46,812,394	258,938	-	15.2	0.1	▼
2010	305,628,607	29,823	47,076,259	228,363	-	15.4	0.1	-
2009	302,951,552	35,363	46,786,353	256,011	-	15.4	0.1	▼
2008	299,925,416	31,016	46,770,000	253,400	▼	15.6	0.1	▼
2007	297,545,149	27,662	47,519,317	276,980	▼	16.0	0.1	▼
2006	295,345,172	30,382	49,667,179	292,489	X	16.8	0.1	X

▲ Denotes a statistically significant increase.

▼ Denotes a statistically significant decrease.

- Denotes no statistical change.

X Not applicable.

Note: Beyond comparisons denoted, estimates may not differ from each other statistically. Estimates for 2008 are from 2009 Table CP02 (population only) and internal calculations consistent with 2009 Table CP02 (number of movers and mover rate). The numeric total movers estimate for 2008 is subject to additional rounding. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, refer to <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/code-lists.html>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 to 2019 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates; 2006, 2007, and 2009–2019 Table B07001; 2009 Table CP09; and 2008 internal calculations consistent with 2009 Table CP09.

The nation as a whole and the South did not experience any mover rate increases from 1 year to the next, but the other three regions experienced at least one increase, and most were at different times (Table 1 and Appendix Table A-1).

Compared to the national mover rate in 2019 (13.7 percent), the South and West had higher mover rates, the Northeast had a lower mover rate, and the Midwest did not differ statistically. Among the four regions in 2019, the South had the highest mover rate, at 14.4 percent, followed by the West (14.1 percent), then the Midwest (13.6 percent), and finally the Northeast (11.4 percent). Since 2006, 2019 was the first year the South claimed the single highest regional mover rate. Between 2006 and 2018, either the West had the

single highest regional mover rate, or the South and the West shared the top position statistically.¹⁵ The Northeast consistently had the lowest regional mover rate between 2006 and 2019.

State Mover Rates

Changes in state mover rates were largely consistent with national and regional declines.¹⁶ Mover rates for 48 states declined from 2006 to 2019, and mover rates for 19 states declined from 2018 to 2019 (Table 2). Like regions, states

¹⁵ The West had the single highest regional mover rate in 2006 and 2008 through 2014; the South and the West shared the top position statistically in 2007 and 2015 through 2018. The Midwest mover rate differed statistically from the other three regional mover rates each year between 2006 and 2019.

¹⁶ State mover rates are calculated the same way as the national mover rate and regional mover rates: the percentage of people living in that state who reported living in a different residence 1 year ago.

varied in how they compared to the national mover rate in 2019—25 states had higher mover rates, 18 states had lower mover rates, and 8 states did not differ statistically (Table 2).¹⁷ Many of these 2019 comparisons between states and the nation matched their respective regional comparisons (discussed in the “Regional Mover Rates” section).

TYPES OF MOVES: DECLINING SHARE MOVING WITHIN SAME COUNTY

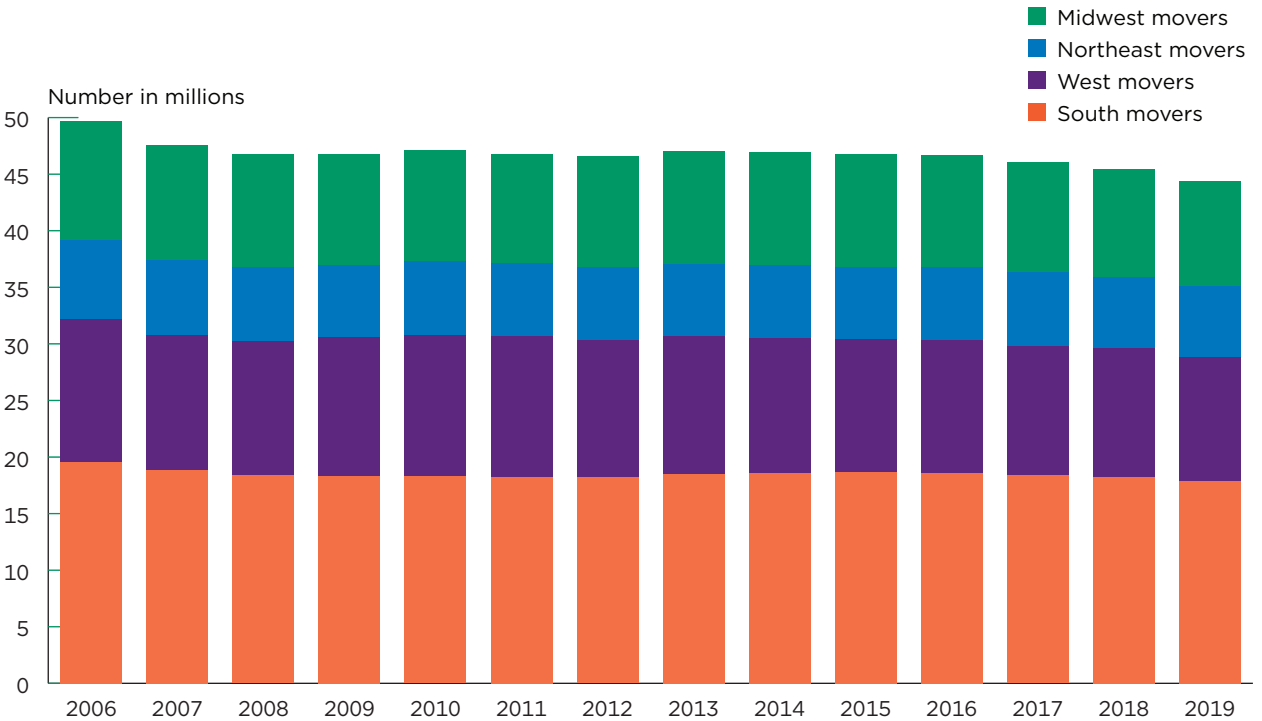
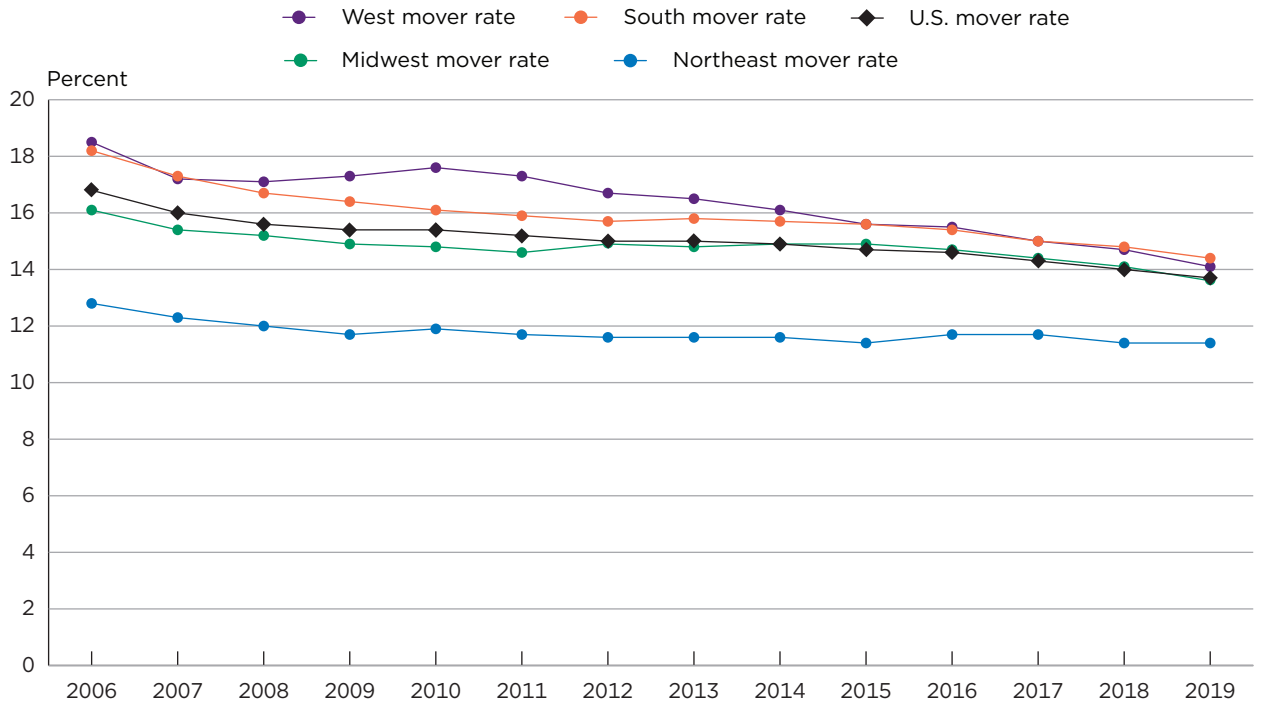
For a more complete picture of migration in the United States, we consider where people lived 1 year prior to the survey in addition to where they lived at the time of the survey. Most moves were between residences located in the same

¹⁷ No single state or group of states statistically had the rank of highest or lowest mover rate in 2019—all states ranked equally.

Figure 1.

National and Regional Mover Rates and Migration Numbers: 2006-2019

(Population at least 1 year of age living in the 50 states or the District of Columbia)



Note: Estimates for 2008 are from internal calculations consistent with 2009 Table CP02. Numeric estimates for 2008 are subject to additional rounding, and in 2008 regions do not sum to the national total in Table 1. Refer to Table 1 and Appendix Table A-1 for estimates and margins of error. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, refer to <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/code-lists.html>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 to 2019 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates; 2006, 2007, and 2009-2019 Table B07001; 2009 Table CP09; and 2008 internal calculations consistent with 2009 Table CP09.

Table 2.

Mover Rates by State for Selected Years and With Comparisons: 2006–2019

(Population at least 1 year old living in the 50 states or the District of Columbia)

Current state of residence	2006 (per- cent)	Margin of error (±)	2018 (per- cent)	Margin of error (±)	2019 (per- cent)	Margin of error (±)	Change: 2006 to 2019	Change: 2018 to 2019	Comparison of 2019 state to 2019 national percentage (13.7)
NORTHEAST REGION									
New England Division									
Connecticut	13.6	0.4	12.3	0.5	12.0	0.6	▼	-	▼
Maine	14.6	0.8	13.6	0.6	12.7	0.6	▼	▼	▼
Massachusetts	14.3	0.4	12.6	0.4	12.5	0.4	▼	-	▼
New Hampshire	14.1	0.9	13.0	0.7	13.0	0.7	-	-	-
Rhode Island	14.0	0.9	11.4	0.8	11.4	1.0	▼	-	▼
Vermont	14.9	0.9	12.8	0.8	13.1	0.8	▼	-	-
Middle Atlantic Division									
New Jersey	11.8	0.3	10.7	0.3	10.3	0.3	▼	▼	▼
New York	12.2	0.2	10.4	0.2	10.5	0.2	▼	-	▼
Pennsylvania	13.0	0.2	12.3	0.2	12.5	0.3	▼	-	▼
MIDWEST REGION									
East North Central Division									
Illinois	15.5	0.3	12.5	0.2	12.1	0.3	▼	-	▼
Indiana	17.2	0.4	15.1	0.4	13.8	0.4	▼	▼	-
Michigan	14.5	0.3	13.4	0.3	12.9	0.3	▼	▼	▼
Ohio	16.0	0.3	14.4	0.3	14.4	0.3	▼	-	▲
Wisconsin	15.6	0.4	13.8	0.3	13.2	0.3	▼	▼	▼
West North Central Division									
Iowa	17.4	0.5	14.6	0.5	13.9	0.4	▼	▼	-
Kansas	19.3	0.7	16.7	0.6	15.7	0.5	▼	▼	▲
Minnesota	14.7	0.4	13.7	0.3	13.2	0.3	▼	▼	▼
Missouri	17.8	0.4	14.7	0.3	14.3	0.4	▼	-	▲
Nebraska	18.5	0.7	15.9	0.7	15.1	0.6	▼	-	▲
North Dakota	17.6	0.9	16.9	0.9	18.0	1.3	-	-	▲
South Dakota	17.0	0.9	15.0	0.9	15.3	1.0	▼	-	▲
SOUTH REGION									
South Atlantic Division									
Delaware	14.3	1.1	11.0	0.8	12.6	1.0	▼	▲	▼
District of Columbia	20.2	1.4	18.1	0.9	19.2	0.9	-	-	▲
Florida	18.2	0.3	15.3	0.3	15.0	0.3	▼	-	▲
Georgia	19.5	0.4	14.4	0.3	14.0	0.3	▼	-	-
Maryland	15.3	0.4	14.1	0.4	12.6	0.4	▼	▼	▼
North Carolina	18.0	0.3	15.1	0.4	14.8	0.4	▼	-	▲
South Carolina	17.0	0.5	14.3	0.4	13.3	0.3	▼	▼	-
Virginia	17.0	0.3	15.2	0.4	14.7	0.3	▼	▼	▲
West Virginia	12.9	0.6	11.3	0.5	11.8	0.7	▼	-	▼
East South Central Division									
Alabama	16.4	0.4	13.6	0.4	13.4	0.4	▼	-	-
Kentucky	17.1	0.4	15.2	0.4	14.2	0.5	▼	▼	▲
Mississippi	17.4	0.7	12.6	0.5	12.2	0.5	▼	-	▼
Tennessee	16.9	0.4	14.7	0.4	14.4	0.4	▼	-	▲
West South Central Division									
Arkansas	19.2	0.7	14.7	0.6	14.4	0.5	▼	-	▲
Louisiana	19.2	0.5	12.4	0.5	12.5	0.6	▼	-	▼
Oklahoma	19.7	0.6	17.2	0.5	16.0	0.4	▼	▼	▲
Texas	19.9	0.3	15.3	0.2	15.0	0.2	▼	▼	▲

Notes provided at end of table.

Table 2.

Mover Rates by State for Selected Years and With Comparisons: 2006–2019—Con.

(Population at least 1 year old living in the 50 states or the District of Columbia)

Current state of residence	2006 (per- cent)	Margin of error (±)	2018 (per- cent)	Margin of error (±)	2019 (per- cent)	Margin of error (±)	Change: 2006 to 2019	Change: 2018 to 2019	Comparison of 2019 state to 2019 national percentage (13.7)
WEST REGION									
Mountain Division									
Arizona	21.1	0.5	17.0	0.4	16.1	0.4	▼	▼	▲
Colorado	20.4	0.6	17.9	0.4	17.6	0.4	▼	-	▲
Idaho	21.7	0.9	17.1	0.8	16.2	0.8	▼	-	▲
Montana	17.8	0.8	15.2	0.8	16.5	0.9	▼	▲	▲
Nevada	22.7	0.8	16.9	0.6	17.6	0.7	▼	-	▲
New Mexico	17.5	0.8	13.3	0.7	12.4	0.7	▼	-	▼
Utah	21.7	0.7	17.0	0.5	15.8	0.6	▼	▼	▲
Wyoming	19.4	1.3	16.0	1.2	17.4	1.4	▼	-	▲
Pacific Division									
Alaska	21.9	1.2	16.3	1.0	15.6	1.1	▼	-	▲
California	16.7	0.2	12.5	0.1	12.0	0.2	▼	▼	▼
Hawaii	15.8	0.8	13.7	0.8	12.9	0.8	▼	-	-
Oregon	20.8	0.6	17.2	0.5	15.6	0.5	▼	▼	▲
Washington	20.3	0.4	18.1	0.4	16.9	0.4	▼	▼	▲

▲ Denotes a statistically significant increase.

▼ Denotes a statistically significant decrease.

- Denotes no statistical change.

Note: Beyond comparisons denoted, estimates may not differ from each other statistically. The District of Columbia is a state equivalent and is treated as a state. Regions and divisions are defined by the Census Bureau; refer to <https://www2.census.gov/geo/pdfs/maps-data/maps/reference/us_regdiv.pdf>. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, refer to <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/code-lists.html>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006, 2018, and 2019 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates, Table B07001.

county, but the share of same-county movers declined from 2006 to 2019. The type of move describes the relationship between two locations—the mover’s previous residence and the mover’s current residence. The four types of moves in this report are: within the same county (55.3 percent of movers in 2019), between different counties within the same state (23.7 percent), between different states (16.7 percent), and from abroad (4.3 percent).¹⁸

¹⁸ These four percentages differed from each other statistically. The from abroad category includes movers from foreign countries, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Island Areas. These categories and definitions are consistent with the published migration tables available via <<https://data.census.gov>> (e.g., Table B07001). County-to-county migration tables using 5-year ACS estimates provide U.S. Island Area or Foreign Region of origin where applicable. For more detail, refer to <www.census.gov/topics/population/migration/guidance/county-to-county-migration-flows.html>.

In 2019, about 24.5 million people moved within the same county, representing 55.3 percent of movers (Figure 2).¹⁹ Moves within the same county remained the most common type between 2006 and 2019, though the share declined from 59.0 percent in 2006 to 55.3 percent in 2019. The year 2010 had the largest share of moves within the same county (61.3 percent), with the next-largest year being 2009 (60.9 percent), and then 2011 (60.5 percent). Shares of each of the other three types of moves grew alongside the same-county decline. This means that movers became more likely to cross geographic boundaries from 2006 to

¹⁹ In 2019, an estimated 24,512,131 people (margin of error 165,629) moved within the same county. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates, Table B07001.)

2019, by moving between counties, between states, or from abroad.

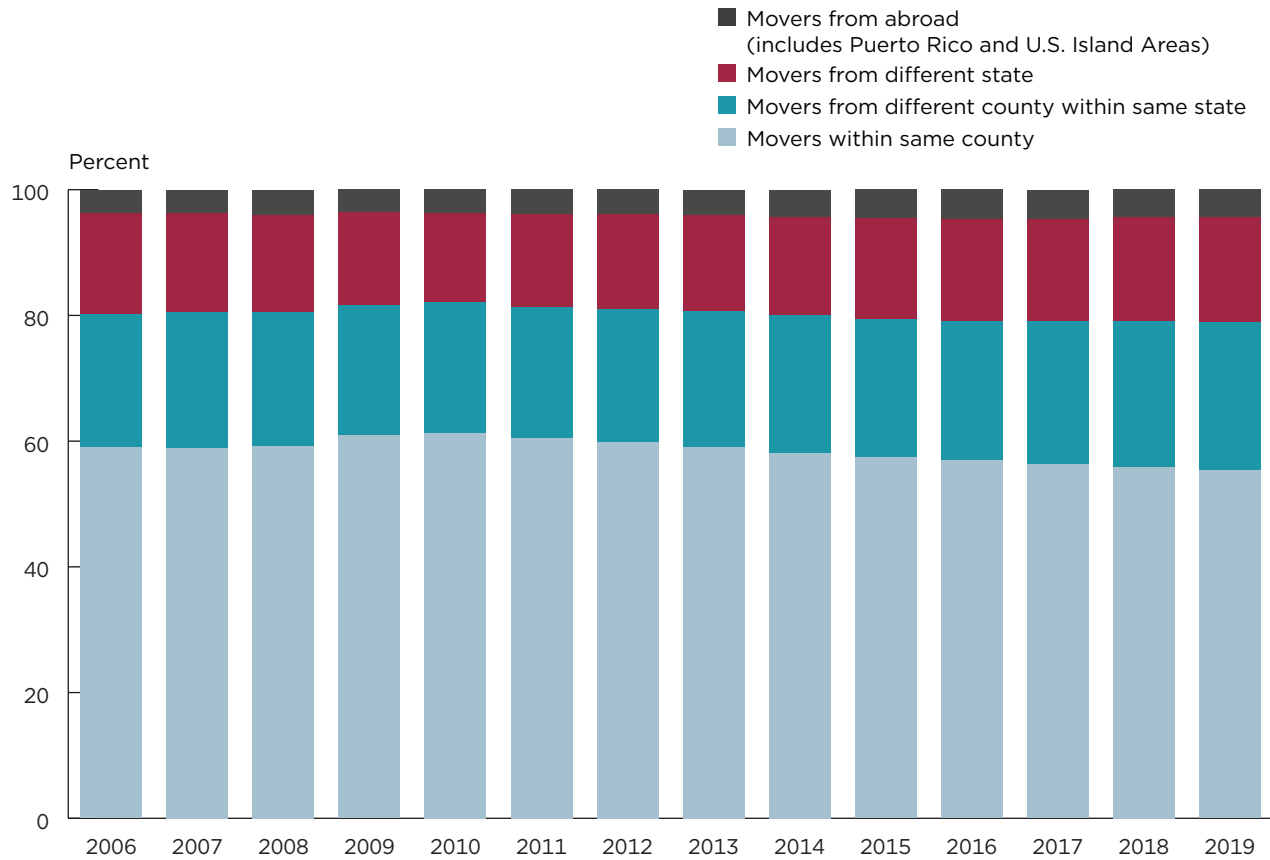
DOMESTIC MOVES BETWEEN REGIONS AND STATES: INCREASING SHARES CHANGING REGIONS OR STATES

Shares of domestic moves between regions and states increased from 2006 to 2019, as did overall shares of moves across county lines, across state lines, and from abroad. The analyses in this section and the following two sections focus on domestic moves. Domestic moves occur within the United States, and do not include moves from abroad. Studying domestic moves allows us to trace flows of people from one part of the country to another.

Figure 2.

Types of Moves as Share of U.S. Movers: 2006–2019

(Movers at least 1 year of age living in the 50 states or the District of Columbia)



Note: Estimates for 2008 are from internal calculations consistent with 2009 Table CP02. Refer to Appendix Table A-2 for estimates and margins of error. Due to rounding, totals in 2008, 2014, and 2017 do not sum to 100.0 percent. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, refer to <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/code-lists.html>. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 to 2019 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates; 2006, 2007, and 2009–2019 Table B07001; and 2008 internal calculations consistent with 2009 Table CP09.

Of the approximately 42.4 million domestic movers in 2019, 9.1 percent moved from a different region (Table 3).²⁰ The percentage of domestic movers changing regions rose from 8.5 percent in 2006 to 9.1 percent in 2019. During this period, the percentage of between-region domestic moves was lowest in 2010, at 7.7 percent,

²⁰ Like the overall number of movers, the number of domestic movers also declined from 2006 (estimate 47,776,225, margin of error 287,815) to 2019 (estimate 42,412,185, margin of error 184,002). (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 and 2019 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates, Table DP02.)

with increases in subsequent years (Table 3).²¹

In 2019, 17.4 percent of domestic movers crossed state lines, up from 16.6 percent in 2006. Like domestic movers changing regions, the share of interstate domestic moves was lowest in 2010, at 14.9 percent,

²¹ The 2010 and 2011 percentages did not differ from each other statistically, and the years 2015 through 2019 statistically shared the highest rank. (The four consecutive-year comparisons between 2015 and 2019 did not yield statistically significant differences, while the six other comparisons between 2015 and 2019 did yield statistically significant differences.)

also with increases in subsequent years (Table 3).²²

DOMESTIC REGIONAL MIGRATION IN 2019: HIGHLIGHTING THE SOUTH

The South stood out in 2019 regional migration. The South not only had the highest 2019 regional mover rate, but it also had the most movers (overall, domestically, and from other regions), the

²² The years 2018 and 2019 statistically shared the highest rank, and the years 2015 through 2017 shared the second-highest rank (these three percentages did not differ from each other statistically).

Table 3.

Percentages of Domestic Movers Between Regions and Between States: 2006–2019

(Domestic movers at least 1 year old living in the 50 states or the District of Columbia)

Year	Domestic movers moving between regions (percent)	Margin of error (±)	Change in percentage from prior year	Domestic movers moving between states (percent)	Margin of error (±)	Change in percentage from prior year
2019	9.1	0.1	-	17.4	0.2	-
2018	9.1	0.1	-	17.4	0.2	▲
2017	9.0	0.1	-	17.0	0.2	-
2016	8.9	0.1	-	17.0	0.2	-
2015	8.7	0.1	▲	16.9	0.1	-
2014	8.5	0.1	▲	16.3	0.1	▲
2013	8.4	0.1	▲	16.0	0.1	▲
2012	8.2	0.1	-	15.8	0.1	▲
2011	8.1	0.1	▲	15.5	0.2	▲
2010	7.7	0.1	▼	14.9	0.1	▼
2009	7.9	0.1	▼	15.3	0.2	▼
2008	8.2	0.1	▼	16.1	0.1	▼
2007	8.4	0.1	-	16.4	0.1	▼
2006	8.5	0.1	X	16.6	0.1	X

▲ Denotes a statistically significant increase.

▼ Denotes a statistically significant decrease.

- Denotes no statistical change.

X Not applicable.

Note: Estimates may not differ from each other statistically beyond comparisons denoted. Domestic movers only include those currently living in and moving between the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Estimates for 2008 are from internal calculations consistent with 2009 Table CP02. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, refer to <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/code-lists.html>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 to 2019 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates; 2006, 2007, and 2009–2019 Table B07001; Table S0702 and Table DP02; and 2008 internal calculations consistent with 2009 Table CP09.

largest regional migration flows, and the only regional net population gain from migration between regions.

The South had about 17.9 million movers overall in 2019—almost twice as many as the Midwest, and almost 3 times as many as the Northeast (Figure 1). Because the South was the most populous of the nation’s four regions, it is not surprising that it was also home to the most movers overall.²³ Even so, the South accounted for a larger share of overall movers than it did

²³ The ACS migration universe includes people at least 1 year old. The South had the largest regional migration universe in the years 2006 through 2019, followed by the West, then the Midwest, and finally the Northeast. In 2019, the South had almost twice the migration universe the Midwest did, and the South had more than twice the migration universe the Northeast did.

of the population, at 40.3 percent compared to 38.3 percent.²⁴

The South also had the most domestic movers in 2019, at about 17.1 million (Table 4). Compared to the nation, the South had a higher percentage of interregional domestic movers, at 9.4 percent (compared to 9.1 percent for the nation). At 8.7 percent, the Midwest had a lower percentage than the nation and the other three regions (Table 4).

²⁴ Margins of error for the South were 0.2 and 0.1 percentage points, respectively. Respective percentages and margins of error (in percentage points) for the other three regions were: Northeast, 14.3 and 17.1 (0.2 and 0.1); Midwest, both 20.8 (both 0.1); and West, 24.7 and 23.9 (0.2 and 0.1). Of these eight total regional percentages, all differed from each other statistically except for the two for the Midwest. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates, Table B07001.)

Domestic Regional Migration Flows in 2019

The South received the most movers from other regions in 2019, with an overall regional inflow of about 1.6 million (Table 4). The South also sent the most movers to other regions in 2019, with an overall regional outflow of about 1.2 million (Table 5).

For each respective region, subtracting the overall regional outflow from the overall regional inflow yields the domestic regional net migration (Table 5). In 2019, the South was the only region to gain population from migration between regions, about 381,000 people. Net regional migration for the West did not differ statistically from zero. The other two regions

Table 4.

Migration Between Regions: 2019

(Domestic movers between regions who are at least 1 year old)

Current residence	Domestic movers	Margin of error (±)	Lived in different region 1 year ago	Margin of error (±)	Domestic movers moving between regions (percent)	Margin of error (±)
United States	42,412,185	184,002	3,872,931	47,375	9.1	0.1
Northeast	5,971,548	74,746	545,589	19,616	9.1	0.3
Midwest	8,919,597	71,125	772,240	21,489	8.7	0.2
South	17,093,725	110,973	1,603,243	38,619	9.4	0.2
West	10,427,315	102,410	951,859	23,155	9.1	0.2

Note: Domestic movers only include those currently living in and moving between the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Numbers differed from each other statistically. For percentages, the South differed statistically from the nation, and the Midwest differed statistically from the nation and the three other regions; otherwise percentages did not differ from each other statistically. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, refer to <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/code-lists.html>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates, Table S0702.

Table 5.

Migration Flows Between Regions: 2019

(Domestic movers between regions who are at least 1 year old)

Current residence	Lived in Northeast 1 year ago	Margin of error (±)	Lived in Midwest 1 year ago	Margin of error (±)	Lived in South 1 year ago	Margin of error (±)	Lived in West 1 year ago	Margin of error (±)	Domestic net regional migration	Margin of error (±)
United States	841,042	25,076	869,114	25,642	1,222,593	29,283	940,182	26,393	X	X
Northeast	X	X	92,244	6,634	320,106	14,883	133,239	8,950	*-295,453	30,810
Midwest	125,464	8,615	X	X	408,365	17,141	238,411	10,911	*-96,874	35,955
South	523,820	21,612	510,891	21,501	X	X	568,532	23,004	*380,650	50,820
West	191,758	10,811	265,979	13,153	494,122	17,221	X	X	11,677	32,515

* Denotes net estimate differed statistically from zero. (West net regional migration did not differ statistically from zero.)

X Not applicable.

Note: Domestic movers only include those currently living in and moving between the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Overall regional outflows differed from each other statistically, except the Midwest and Northeast did not differ from each other statistically. Region-to-region flows differed from each other statistically, except the Northeast-to-South and Midwest-to-South flows did not differ from each other statistically; the Midwest-to-South and South-to-West did not differ from each other statistically; and the West-to-Northeast and Northeast-to-Midwest did not differ from each other statistically. Estimates may not differ from each other statistically beyond comparisons noted. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, refer to <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/code-lists.html>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates, Table S0702.

lost net population—the Northeast had the largest loss, of about 295,000 people, and the Midwest lost about 97,000 people. The Northeast’s large domestic net loss may help explain its low overall mover rate, because people who moved from the Northeast to a different region contributed to their current region’s mover rate instead of the Northeast’s mover rate.

The largest individual region-to-region migration flow was from the West to the South (about 569,000 people), and the smallest was

from the Midwest to the Northeast (about 92,000 people) (Table 5). Among the twelve region-to-region flows, the six largest were the six that included the South (Table 5).

DOMESTIC STATE MIGRATION IN 2019

Compared to the nation at 17.4 percent, 29 states had a higher share of interstate domestic movers in 2019 (Table 6). The District of Columbia stood out by receiving a larger share of interstate

domestic movers than all other states. The four most populous states—California, Texas, Florida, and New York—experienced some of the largest state-level migration flows, much like the South experienced the largest regional flows.²⁵

²⁵ The four largest state migration universes in 2019 were California (39,084,048; margin of error 10,760), Texas (28,642,658; margin of error 11,223), Florida (21,269,409; margin of error 9,193), and New York (19,240,920; margin of error 8,850). These four states differed statistically from each other and from all other states. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates, Table B07001.)

Table 6.

Interstate Domestic Migration by State: 2019

(Domestic movers at least 1 year old living in the 50 states or the District of Columbia)

State	Domestic movers moving between states (percent)	Margin of error (±)	Comparison to national percentage (17.4)	Number of in-movers from another state	Margin of error (±)	Number of out-movers to another state	Margin of error (±)	Net domestic migration	Margin of error (±)
NORTHEAST REGION									
New England Division									
Connecticut	22.7	1.7	▲	90,044	7,706	105,243	7,729	*-15,199	9,851
Maine	22.0	2.0	▲	36,129	3,260	38,267	4,870	-2,138	6,006
Massachusetts	18.3	0.9	-	144,079	7,664	178,104	10,098	*-34,025	12,482
New Hampshire	29.7	2.7	▲	50,288	5,067	42,162	4,609	*8,126	7,393
Rhode Island	30.2	2.9	▲	34,984	4,117	31,137	4,742	3,847	6,301
Vermont	26.9	3.2	▲	21,212	2,444	22,714	3,771	-1,502	4,880
Middle Atlantic Division									
New Jersey	17.8	1.0	-	149,260	9,572	229,484	11,928	*-80,224	15,387
New York	13.5	0.6	▼	254,806	11,785	439,708	16,126	*-18,4902	19,471
Pennsylvania	17.5	0.7	-	267,465	13,835	256,901	12,569	10,564	15,533
MIDWEST REGION									
East North Central Division									
Illinois	13.0	0.6	▼	190,627	9,364	308,179	16,304	*-117,552	19,821
Indiana	16.9	1.1	-	151,443	10,303	142,441	10,862	9,002	15,712
Michigan	10.7	0.6	▼	132,008	7,968	152,365	8,444	*-20,357	11,293
Ohio	12.7	0.7	▼	205,542	11,006	192,506	11,716	13,036	16,877
Wisconsin	14.5	0.9	▼	107,973	7,285	101,668	7,576	6,305	10,763
West North Central Division									
Iowa	17.3	1.3	-	72,651	6,363	74,697	6,841	-2,046	9,767
Kansas	21.5	1.7	▲	94,648	7,695	88,983	6,862	5,665	10,324
Minnesota	15.0	1.0	▼	106,920	6,956	114,258	7,723	-7,338	10,680
Missouri	18.0	0.9	-	152,345	7,192	135,762	11,182	*16,583	13,775
Nebraska	16.4	1.9	-	46,064	5,500	52,425	7,474	-6,361	8,944
North Dakota	28.0	3.3	▲	36,668	5,643	29,871	4,441	6,797	9,668
South Dakota	20.9	2.5	▲	26,934	3,576	27,542	3,699	-608	5,243
SOUTH REGION									
South Atlantic Division									
Delaware	32.4	3.6	▲	38,014	5,368	28,367	4,789	*9,647	7,698
District of Columbia	47.6	3.6	▲	58,879	5,115	52,084	4,742	*6,795	6,701
Florida	20.2	0.7	▲	601,611	24,764	457,301	18,637	*144,310	27,065
Georgia	20.1	1.1	▲	284,541	17,311	253,565	14,567	*30,976	22,860
Maryland	19.9	1.2	▲	141,766	8,795	183,299	12,532	*-41,533	16,525
North Carolina	21.2	1.0	▲	315,215	16,391	255,346	12,632	*59,869	22,555
South Carolina	26.9	1.6	▲	176,008	12,536	129,227	9,759	*46,781	17,110
Virginia	22.7	1.0	▲	264,855	11,921	276,849	14,134	-11,994	19,518
West Virginia	19.4	2.1	-	39,548	4,719	40,460	5,227	-912	7,192
East South Central Division									
Alabama	16.4	1.2	-	104,780	8,007	98,704	8,472	6,076	11,828
Kentucky	16.2	1.5	-	100,057	10,239	101,061	6,781	-1,004	11,578
Mississippi	17.5	1.7	-	61,683	5,919	60,094	7,516	1,589	9,862
Tennessee	20.7	1.3	▲	196,765	12,436	156,558	11,318	*40,207	19,085
West South Central Division									
Arkansas	14.2	1.4	▼	59,723	6,369	64,524	7,584	-4,801	10,357
Louisiana	12.1	1.3	▼	67,640	7,320	95,887	9,278	*-28,247	12,582
Oklahoma	16.7	1.2	-	101,844	8,145	85,599	8,173	*16,245	12,157
Texas	13.7	0.5	▼	559,661	22,968	453,015	17,659	*106,646	29,475

Notes provided at end of table.

Table 6.

Interstate Domestic Migration by State: 2019—Con.

(Domestic movers at least 1 year old currently living in the 50 states or the District of Columbia)

State	Percentage of domestic movers moving between states	Margin of error (±)	Comparison to national percentage (17.4)	Number of in-movers from another state	Margin of error (±)	Number of out-movers to another state	Margin of error (±)	Net domestic state migration	Margin of error (±)
WEST REGION									
Mountain Division									
Arizona	22.7	1.0	▲	253,295	12,249	173,631	9,972	*79,664	15,641
Colorado	24.6	1.2	▲	240,600	13,693	198,416	13,445	*42,184	18,352
Idaho	28.2	2.5	▲	78,730	8,348	54,826	6,028	*23,904	9,625
Montana.....	23.9	2.2	▲	40,862	4,320	39,242	4,693	1,620	6,537
Nevada.....	25.7	1.5	▲	132,950	9,071	105,357	9,235	*27,593	13,080
New Mexico.....	22.6	2.6	▲	55,545	7,590	71,212	9,201	*-15,667	10,789
Utah	19.7	1.6	▲	95,608	8,887	88,426	7,445	7,182	11,510
Wyoming.....	30.7	3.8	▲	30,247	4,333	23,287	4,468	*6,960	6,581
Pacific Division									
Alaska.....	31.4	3.5	▲	34,031	4,202	50,134	6,603	*-16,103	7,895
California.....	10.9	0.4	▼	480,204	18,764	653,551	22,860	*-173,347	28,354
Hawaii.....	29.9	3.0	▲	49,708	5,198	68,417	7,823	*-18,709	9,045
Oregon.....	20.6	1.2	▲	129,921	8,055	115,723	8,980	*14,198	12,056
Washington.....	19.2	1.1	▲	231,956	14,786	199,758	11,633	*32,198	16,845

▲ Denotes a statistically significant increase.

▼ Denotes a statistically significant decrease.

- Denotes no statistical change.

* Denotes net estimate differed statistically from zero.

Note: The District of Columbia had the single highest percentage of domestic movers moving between states. All remaining states statistically shared the lowest rank (some of these states differed from each other statistically while some did not). Florida received the most in-movers, followed by Texas, California, and North Carolina. After North Carolina, no single state or group of six or fewer states had the next highest rank statistically. California sent the most out-movers, followed by Florida, Texas, and New York. Florida, Texas, and New York did not differ from each other statistically. After Florida, Texas, and New York was Illinois, then Virginia, then Georgia, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania (these three did not differ from each other statistically), and then New Jersey. After New Jersey, no single state or group of five or fewer states had the next highest rank statistically. Beyond comparisons noted, estimates may not differ from each other statistically. The District of Columbia is a state equivalent and is treated as a state. For more detail on regions and divisions as defined by the Census Bureau, refer to https://www2.census.gov/geo/pdfs/maps-data/maps/reference/us_regdiv.pdf. Domestic movers include those moving within the 50 states and the District of Columbia. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, refer to www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/code-lists.html.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates, Table B07001; Table B07401; and State-to-State Migration Flows, www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/geographic-mobility/state-to-state-migration.html.

Divisions, or groups of states within the regions, help illustrate geographic clustering of states with relatively high shares of interstate domestic movers (Table 6). States with higher shares than the nation (29 states total) were prominent in divisions within the Northeast, South, and West (Table 6).

The District of Columbia received the single largest share of domestic movers from other states in 2019, at 47.6 percent (Table 6).

The District of Columbia plays a unique role as the largest principal city in the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, District of Columbia-Virginia-Maryland-West Virginia Metropolitan Area, with close economic and geographic ties to surrounding counties.

Florida received the most movers from other states in 2019, about 602,000, followed by Texas, then California, and then North Carolina (Table 6). California sent the most movers to other states

in 2019, about 654,000, followed by Florida, New York, and Texas (Table 6).²⁶

From interstate migration in 2019, 18 states experienced a net population gain, and 12 states experienced a net population loss (Table 6). California and New York statistically shared the rank of largest net population loss from interstate migration, followed by Illinois, and then New Jersey.

²⁶ Florida, New York, and Texas did not differ from each other statistically.

Georgia and New York were statistically tied for the top position of sending the most movers to Florida (both more than 40,000, as shown in Appendix Table A-3). Texas received the most movers from California, and Arizona received the second-most movers from California (both more than 50,000; refer to Appendix Table A-3). While the flow from New York to Florida illustrates a prominent and longstanding state-to-state flow between regions, large migration flows between contiguous state pairs such as Florida and Georgia, and California and Arizona, demonstrate the role geographic proximity plays in interstate migration.²⁷

SUMMARY

From 2006 to 2019, migration in the United States slowed overall, but those who did move became more likely to cross county lines, cross state lines, or move from abroad. However, moves within the same county remained the most common type.

²⁷ Marc J. Perry, "State-to-State Migration Flows: 1995 to 2000," *Census 2000 Special Reports*, U.S. Census Bureau, 2003.

The number of movers and the overall mover rate declined both nationally and regionally during the 2006 to 2019 period, as did the mover rate for most states from 2006 to 2019. Mover rates were consistently low in the Northeast and higher in the South and West, and the exact ways mover rates changed (or did not change) from year to year varied by region. As a share of total moves, moves within the same county became less common, while moves across county lines, across state lines, or from abroad became more common. The share of moves within the same county peaked between 2009 and 2011.

Shares of domestic moves between regions and between states increased from 2006 to 2019. The South was prominent in 2019 domestic regional migration, with the most domestic movers and the largest regional migration flows. The South was the only region to gain population from migration between regions. States with higher shares of domestic movers coming from other states (compared to the nation) were clustered geographically, and the District of Columbia stood out

with almost half of its domestic movers coming from other states. Many prominent state-level migration flows involved the four most populous states—California, Texas, Florida, and New York—and states close to one another geographically.

Migration in the United States has generally slowed, but it has become increasingly characterized by moves across meaningful geographic boundaries such as state lines. With domestic migration data at the regional and state levels, we can begin to answer questions about where people are moving to and from. Future reports will expand on points covered in this report by focusing on specific migration topics, such as estimates by selected demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, and for selected geographies.

Source and Accuracy

The data presented in this report are based on the ACS samples interviewed from January 1, 2006, through December 31, 2019. The estimates based on these samples describe the actual average values of person, household, and housing

unit characteristics over this period of collection. Sampling error is the uncertainty between an estimate based on a sample and the corresponding value that would be obtained if the estimate were based on the entire population (as from a census). Measures of sampling error are provided in the form of margins of error for all estimates included in this report. All comparative statements in this report have undergone statistical testing and comparisons are significant at the 90 percent confidence level. In addition to sampling error, nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the operations used to collect and process survey data such as editing, reviewing, or keying data from questionnaires. For more information on sampling and estimation methods, confidentiality protection, and sampling and nonsampling errors, please refer to the 2006–2019 ACS 1-year Accuracy of the Data documents located at <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/code-lists.html>.

What Is the American Community Survey?

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, social, economic, and housing data for the nation, states, congressional districts, counties, places, and other localities every year. It has an annual sample size of about 3.5 million addresses across the United States and Puerto Rico and includes both housing units and group quarters (e.g., nursing facilities and prisons). The ACS is conducted in every county throughout the nation, and every municipio in Puerto Rico, where it is called the Puerto Rico Community Survey. Beginning in 2006, ACS data have been released annually for geographic areas with populations of 65,000 and greater. For information on the ACS sample design and other topics, visit <www.census.gov/acs>.

Suggested Citation

Kerns-D'Amore, Kristin, Brian McKenzie, and L. Slagan Locklear, "Migration in the United States: 2006 to 2019," *American Community Survey Reports*, ACS-53, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2023.

Acknowledgement

The authors thank many internal reviewers for their feedback and suggestions. A special thanks to Joey Marshall, Justin Palarino, and James Kent Pugh.

Appendix Table A-1.

Regional Migration Numbers and Mover Rates With Comparisons: 2006–2019

(Population at least 1 year old living in the 50 states or the District of Columbia)

Region and year	Population at least 1 year old	Margin of error (±)	Total movers	Margin of error (±)	Change in number of movers from prior year	Overall mover rate (percent)	Margin of error (±)	Change in mover rate from prior year
Northeast								
2019	55,412,906	11,872	6,332,397	78,712	-	11.4	0.1	-
2018	55,531,275	12,016	6,357,546	61,671	▼	11.4	0.1	▼
2017	55,890,822	12,055	6,539,151	58,715	-	11.7	0.1	-
2016	55,617,892	9,897	6,517,092	65,067	▲	11.7	0.1	▲
2015	55,667,827	11,147	6,364,514	55,784	▼	11.4	0.1	▼
2014	55,547,338	10,061	6,450,110	63,937	-	11.6	0.1	-
2013	55,347,057	10,407	6,438,018	56,569	-	11.6	0.1	-
2012	55,176,479	10,558	6,379,051	63,689	-	11.6	0.1	▼
2011	54,925,734	10,752	6,444,782	56,937	-	11.7	0.1	▼
2010	54,769,170	10,399	6,523,684	61,781	▲	11.9	0.1	▲
2009	54,652,387	12,718	6,392,951	61,395	▼	11.7	0.1	▼
2008	54,267,341	12,134	6,521,000	68,430	▼	12.0	0.1	▼
2007	54,032,558	11,939	6,648,500	65,537	▼	12.3	0.1	▼
2006	54,080,889	10,109	6,940,076	60,994	X	12.8	0.1	X
Midwest								
2019	67,570,541	12,327	9,194,402	73,093	▼	13.6	0.1	▼
2018	67,527,015	13,610	9,503,140	77,255	▼	14.1	0.1	▼
2017	67,384,082	12,721	9,717,693	88,989	▼	14.4	0.1	▼
2016	67,144,825	14,150	9,894,119	86,387	-	14.7	0.1	-
2015	67,104,124	12,049	9,980,405	88,749	-	14.9	0.1	-
2014	66,938,840	13,150	9,955,715	80,345	-	14.9	0.1	-
2013	66,763,633	12,628	9,906,182	84,268	-	14.8	0.1	-
2012	66,528,723	11,388	9,879,994	83,085	▲	14.9	0.1	▲
2011	66,371,277	11,199	9,697,002	90,259	-	14.6	0.1	-
2010	66,158,440	12,717	9,759,688	87,364	-	14.8	0.1	-
2009	65,975,618	11,929	9,839,267	83,445	▼	14.9	0.1	▼
2008	65,687,347	12,205	9,970,000	93,260	-	15.2	0.1	▼
2007	65,510,913	11,424	10,100,055	102,604	▼	15.4	0.2	▼
2006	65,354,574	12,372	10,527,812	99,136	X	16.1	0.2	X
South								
2019	124,192,387	20,069	17,863,375	114,673	▼	14.4	0.1	▼
2018	123,350,204	22,098	18,262,486	139,734	-	14.8	0.1	▼
2017	122,204,305	19,677	18,358,514	107,581	▼	15.0	0.1	▼
2016	120,849,220	18,179	18,581,166	96,848	-	15.4	0.1	▼
2015	119,729,433	18,394	18,674,585	119,686	-	15.6	0.1	-
2014	118,326,169	18,380	18,611,668	112,980	-	15.7	0.1	-
2013	116,966,982	19,443	18,501,881	126,999	▲	15.8	0.1	-
2012	115,843,069	17,051	18,175,994	128,816	-	15.7	0.1	▼
2011	114,661,572	21,265	18,233,351	154,647	-	15.9	0.1	▼
2010	113,450,142	17,693	18,277,953	124,693	-	16.1	0.1	▼
2009	111,763,437	20,894	18,333,316	130,103	-	16.4	0.1	▼
2008	110,173,302	17,633	18,380,000	127,400	▼	16.7	0.1	▼
2007	108,916,168	17,074	18,873,128	140,873	▼	17.3	0.1	▼
2006	107,555,779	19,566	19,542,419	145,965	X	18.2	0.1	X

Notes provided at end of table.

Appendix Table A-1.

Regional Migration Numbers and Mover Rates With Comparisons: 2006-2019—Con.

(Population at least 1 year old living in the 50 states or the District of Columbia)

Region and year	Population at least 1 year old	Margin of error (±)	Total movers	Margin of error (±)	Change in number of movers from prior year	Overall mover rate (percent)	Margin of error (±)	Change in mover rate from prior year
West								
2019	77,489,689	14,304	10,932,203	102,979	▼	14.1	0.1	▼
2018	77,123,471	14,272	11,329,324	85,078	▼	14.7	0.1	▼
2017	76,515,219	14,672	11,458,062	90,654	▼	15.0	0.1	▼
2016	75,750,019	14,159	11,709,481	92,170	-	15.5	0.1	▼
2015	75,134,336	13,535	11,742,819	78,351	▼	15.6	0.1	▼
2014	74,283,046	14,466	11,930,275	91,925	▼	16.1	0.1	▼
2013	73,355,148	12,625	12,125,348	92,543	-	16.5	0.1	▼
2012	72,664,484	12,840	12,165,120	90,927	▼	16.7	0.1	▼
2011	71,941,736	15,141	12,437,259	106,509	-	17.3	0.1	▼
2010	71,250,855	16,082	12,514,934	92,777	▲	17.6	0.1	▲
2009	70,560,110	16,593	12,220,819	97,960	▲	17.3	0.1	▲
2008	69,797,426	18,405	11,900,000	95,170	-	17.1	0.1	-
2007	69,085,510	15,054	11,897,634	92,451	▼	17.2	0.1	▼
2006	68,353,930	14,176	12,656,872	100,928	X	18.5	0.1	X

▲ Denotes a statistically significant increase.

▼ Denotes a statistically significant decrease.

- Denotes no statistical change.

X Not applicable.

Note: Beyond comparisons denoted, estimates may not differ from each other statistically. Population estimates for 2008 are from 2009 Table CP02. Numeric total movers estimates for 2008 are from internal calculations consistent with 2009 Table CP02, and subject to additional rounding. Regional numeric total mover estimates in 2008 do not sum to the 2008 national numeric total mover estimate in Table 1. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, refer to <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/code-lists.html>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 to 2019 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates; 2006, 2007, and 2009-2019 Table B07001, 2009 Table CP09, and 2008 internal calculations consistent with 2009 Table CP09.

Appendix Table A-2.

Types of Moves in the United States: 2006-2019

(Population at least 1 year old living in the 50 states or the District of Columbia)

Year	Type of move															
	Same county				Different county, same state				Different state				From abroad			
	Percent- age of migra- tion universe	Margin of error (±)	Percent- age of movers	Margin of error (±)	Percent- age of migra- tion universe	Margin of error (±)	Percent- age of movers	Margin of error (±)	Percent- age of migra- tion universe	Margin of error (±)	Percent- age of movers	Margin of error (±)	Percent- age of migra- tion universe	Margin of error (±)	Percent- age of movers	Margin of error (±)
2019.....	7.5	0.1	55.3	0.2	3.2	0.1	23.7	0.2	2.3	0.1	16.7	0.1	0.6	0.1	4.3	0.1
2018.....	7.9	0.1	55.9	0.2	3.3	0.1	23.1	0.2	2.3	0.1	16.7	0.1	0.6	0.1	4.3	0.1
2017.....	8.1	0.1	56.3	0.2	3.3	0.1	22.8	0.1	2.3	0.1	16.2	0.2	0.7	0.1	4.6	0.1
2016.....	8.3	0.1	56.9	0.2	3.2	0.1	22.2	0.2	2.4	0.1	16.2	0.2	0.7	0.1	4.7	0.1
2015.....	8.5	0.1	57.4	0.2	3.2	0.1	22.0	0.1	2.4	0.1	16.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	4.5	0.1
2014.....	8.7	0.1	58.1	0.2	3.3	0.1	21.9	0.1	2.3	0.1	15.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	4.3	0.1
2013.....	8.9	0.1	59.1	0.2	3.2	0.1	21.5	0.2	2.3	0.1	15.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	4.1	0.1
2012.....	9.0	0.1	59.9	0.2	3.2	0.1	21.0	0.2	2.3	0.1	15.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	3.9	0.1
2011.....	9.2	0.1	60.5	0.2	3.1	0.1	20.7	0.2	2.3	0.1	14.9	0.2	0.6	0.1	3.9	0.1
2010.....	9.4	0.1	61.3	0.2	3.2	0.1	20.7	0.2	2.2	0.1	14.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	3.7	0.1
2009.....	9.4	0.1	60.9	0.2	3.2	0.1	20.8	0.2	2.3	0.1	14.7	0.2	0.6	0.1	3.6	0.1
2008.....	9.2	0.1	59.2	0.2	3.3	0.1	21.3	0.2	2.4	0.1	15.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	4.0	0.1
2007.....	9.4	0.1	58.9	0.2	3.4	0.1	21.5	0.2	2.5	0.1	15.8	0.1	0.6	0.1	3.8	0.1
2006.....	9.9	0.1	59.0	0.2	3.6	0.1	21.2	0.1	2.7	0.1	16.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	3.8	0.1

Note: Estimates differed statistically within years. Estimates may not differ statistically between years. Due to rounding, the percentage of movers totals in 2008, 2014, and 2017 do not sum to 100.0 percent. Estimates for 2008 are from internal calculations consistent with 2009 Table CP02. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, refer to <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/code-lists.html>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 to 2019 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates; 2006, 2007, and 2009–2019 Table B07001 and Table S0701, and 2008 internal calculations consistent with 2009 Table CP09.

Appendix Table A-3.

Top Contributors to Largest Overall Domestic State Migration Flows: 2019

(Domestic movers between the 50 states and the District of Columbia who are at least 1 year old)

Rank	State	Estimate	Margin of error (±)
Inflows to Florida			
Top	New York ¹	57,488	6,921
Top	Georgia ¹	49,681	7,543
Outflows From California			
1	Texas.	82,235	9,381
2	Arizona	59,713	6,458
After Arizona	Nevada ²	47,322	7,072
After Arizona	Washington ²	46,791	7,025
After Nevada and Washington ..	Oregon.	37,927	4,567
After Oregon	Colorado ³	29,350	3,948
After Oregon	Florida ³	28,628	3,411
After Oregon	New York ³	24,332	3,635

¹ Georgia and New York did not differ statistically. After Georgia and New York, there was no next highest single state or group of 47 or fewer states.

² Nevada and Washington did not differ statistically.

³ Colorado, Florida, and New York did not differ from each other statistically. After Colorado, Florida, and New York, there was no next highest single state or group of 41 or fewer states.

Note: Between the respective Florida inflows and California outflows lists, estimates may not differ from each other statistically. The District of Columbia is a state equivalent and is treated as a state. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, refer to <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/code-lists.html>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates, State-to-State Migration Flows, <www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/geographic-mobility/state-to-state-migration.html>.