

Portland State University

PDXScholar

Publications, Reports and Presentations

Population Research Center

6-2016

Talent on the Move: Migration Patterns of the Young and College-Educated in Pre and Post-Recession America – Migration Trends Across the Largest Northeastern Metros

Jason R. Jurjevich

Portland State University, jjason@email.arizona.edu

Greg Schrock

Portland State University, gschrock@pdx.edu

Jihye Kang

Portland State University

Follow this and additional works at: https://pdxscholar.library.pdx.edu/prc_pub



Part of the [Urban Studies Commons](#), and the [Urban Studies and Planning Commons](#)

Let us know how access to this document benefits you.

Citation Details

Jurjevich, Jason R.; Schrock, Greg; and Kang, Jihye, "Talent on the Move: Migration Patterns of the Young and College-Educated in Pre and Post-Recession America – Migration Trends Across the Largest Northeastern Metros" (2016). *Publications, Reports and Presentations*. 35.

https://pdxscholar.library.pdx.edu/prc_pub/35

This Report is brought to you for free and open access. It has been accepted for inclusion in Publications, Reports and Presentations by an authorized administrator of PDXScholar. Please contact us if we can make this document more accessible: pdxscholar@pdx.edu.

TALENT ON THE MOVE: MIGRATION PATTERNS OF THE YOUNG AND COLLEGE-EDUCATED IN PRE- AND POST-RECESSION AMERICA

Migration Trends across the Largest Northeastern Metros

Jason R. Jurjevich, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor
Nohad A. Toulan School of Urban Studies and Planning
Assistant Director
Population Research Center
Portland State University
jjason@pdx.edu

Greg Schrock, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor
Nohad A. Toulan School of Urban Studies and Planning
Portland State University
gschrock@pdx.edu

Jihye Kang

Doctoral Student
Nohad A. Toulan School of Urban Studies and Planning
Portland State University



FINDINGS

In the most recent period, 2012-2014, the Northeast's largest metro areas attracted and retained roughly 31,000 YCE migrants (Table 1). However, this represents 9,000 fewer migrants compared to the Great Recession period—the Northeast is the only region to post a decline in net in-migration of YCEs between 2008-2010 and 2012-2014. All Northeastern metros experienced a decline or a very marginal gain in NMQ values between the two periods, except for Philadelphia, which posted more than a 2,000 gain in net YCE in-migration. In the end however, Boston and Pittsburgh remain the region's two most productive cities for attracting retaining and retaining young, mobile talent (Table 1).

Table 1. Top 50 Northeastern Metros w/ Net Migration Quotient and Net Migration Values, Migrants Ages 25-39 with a Bachelor’s degree or higher, 2012-2014 and 2008-2010

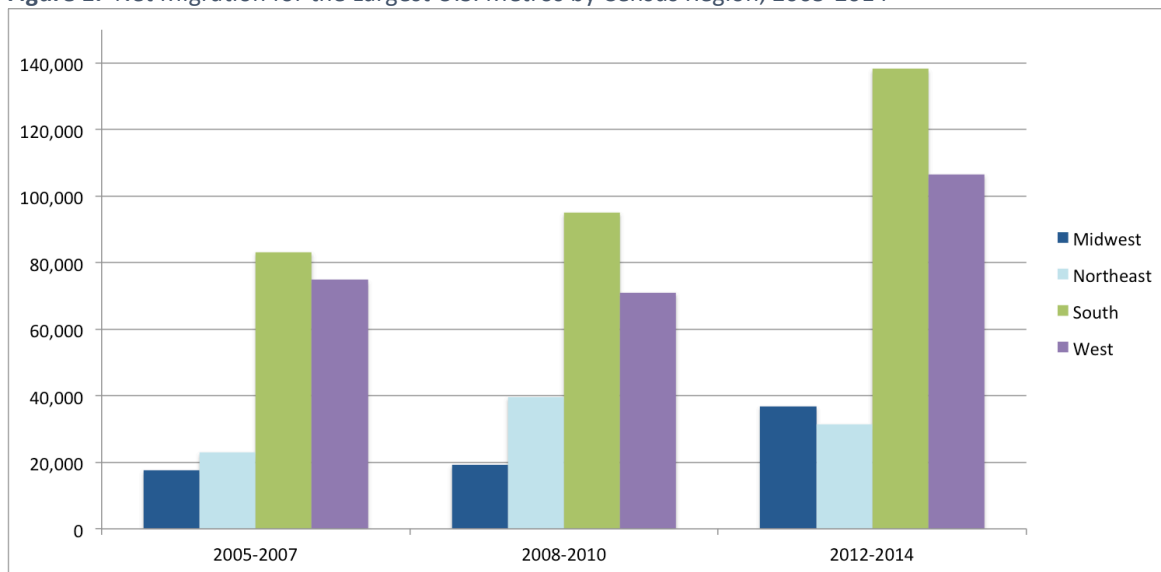
		2012-2014		2008-2010		Change, 2008-2010 to 2012-2014			
		Net Migrants	Net Migration Quotient	Net Migrants	Net Migration Quotient	Net Migrants	Net Migration Quotient		
Northeast	Boston, MA-NH	11,119	15.7	*	11,328	17.8	*	-209	-2.1
	Buffalo-Cheektowaga-Niagara Falls, NY	-1,036	-14.5		-204	-2.9		-832	-11.6
	Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	1,033	7.7		1,508	13.6		-475	-5.9
	New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	12,197	7.5		19,920	14.5	*	-7,723	-7.0
	Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	4,726	8.5		2,563	5.6		2,163	2.9
	Pittsburgh, PA	2,920	14.0	*	4,583	26.8	*	-1,663	-12.8
	Providence, RI	486	3.6		427	3.6		59	0
	TOTAL Northeast	31,445	9.2		40,125	13.6		-8,680	-4.4
	Decline in net in-migration between 2008-2010 and 2012-2014								
*	Metro NMQ value exceeds regional NMQ value								

Sources: Integrated PUMS (Ruggles et al. 2012). American Community Survey (ACS) 2008-2010, 3-year estimates, and 2012-2014 (combined 1-year files).

To explore regionally specific migration patterns in more depth, we dissected migration flows into three distinct components: 1) intraregional migration (i.e., domestic migration exchanges from *within* a given region), 2) interregional migration (i.e., domestic migration exchanges *across* regions), and 3) international in-migration (i.e., immigration).

During the pre-recession period of 2005-2007, large metro areas in the Northeast attracted more than 23,000 net YCE in-migrants. What's interesting is that during the Great Recession period of 2008-2010, the number jumped to nearly 40,000, before dropping back to just over 31,000 in 2012-2014 (Figure 1).

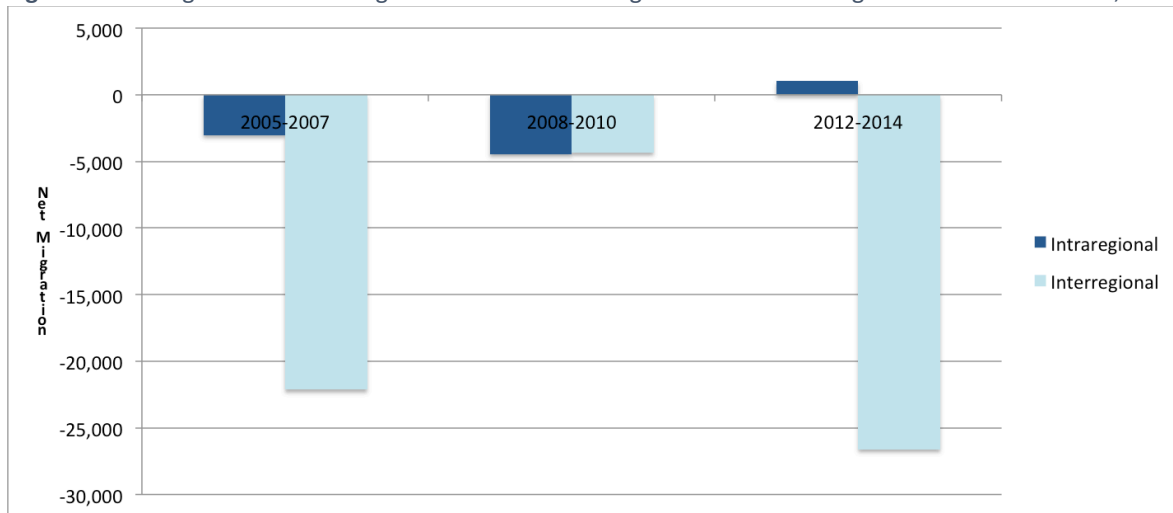
Figure 1. Net Migration for the Largest U.S. Metros by Census Region, 2005-2014



Sources: Integrated PUMS (Ruggles et al. 2012). American Community Survey (ACS) 2010-2012, 3-year estimates, and 2012-2014 (combined 1-year files).

A closer examination of migration flows reveals that despite lower levels of intraregional out-migration leading to net positive inflows of domestic intraregional migrants in 2012-2014, domestic interregional out-migration—specifically to the South and the West—increased considerably following the Great Recession (Figure 2). This trend suggests that compared to other U.S. regions, metro areas in the Northeast to some degree benefited from the Great Recession in the sense that economic precariousness during the period caused more would-be migrants to stay put. This in turn, allowed large Northeastern metros to keep more of their human capital stock. Given that we have not identified nor examined the reasons migrants chose to stay put during this period, we can only speculate that it may be due to greater employment opportunity in Northeast metro regions, relative to others during the period, leading YCEs to postpone their decision to move.

Figure 2. Intraregional and Interregional Domestic Net Migration Flows for Large Northeastern Metros, 2005-2014



Sources: Integrated PUMS (Ruggles et al. 2012). American Community Survey (ACS) 2010-2012, 3-year estimates, and 2012-2014 (combined 1-year files).

The Northeast's largest metro region and the most populous metro region in the U.S., New York-Northern NJ-Long Island, NJ-NY metro region, represents migration trends endemic to large Northeastern metros. Despite attracting more than 2,500 more immigrants between the Great Recession and the post-recession period, New York (Table 2) attracted and retained roughly 7,700 fewer YCE migrants principally because of higher levels of domestic interregional out-migration to metros in the Midwest, South, and West in the post-recession period.

Table 2. Gross In and Out Regional Domestic Migration Flows and Immigration, New York Metro Area, 2008-2014

	2008-2010	2012-2014
In-Migration		
Midwest	8,293	7,054
Northeast	16,577	20,352
South	14,671	16,124
West	9,894	11,762
Total Domestic	49,435	55,292
International	29,305	31,961
Total In-Migration	78,740	87,253
Out-Migration		
Midwest	5,810	9,269
Northeast	20,068	21,961
South	19,499	25,497
West	13,443	18,329
Total Out-Migration	58,820	75,056
Net Migration	19,920	12,197

Sources: Integrated PUMS (Ruggles et al. 2012). American Community Survey (ACS) 2008-2010, 3-year estimates, and 2012-2014 (combined 1-year files).

Appendix 1. 50 Largest Metropolitan Regions by Population, 2014.

Metropolitan Area (Abbreviation in charts)	Population
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA (NYC)	20,092,883
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA (LA)	13,262,220
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI (CHI)	9,554,598
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX (DFW)	6,954,330
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX (HOU)	6,490,180
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD (PHI)	6,051,170
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV (WSH)	6,033,737
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL (MIA)	5,929,819
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA (ATL)	5,614,323
Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH (BOS)	4,732,161
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA (SFO)	4,594,060
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ (PHX)	4,489,109
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA (RSB)	4,441,890
Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI (DET)	4,296,611
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA (SEA)	3,671,478
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI (MSP)	3,495,176
San Diego-Carlsbad, CA (SD)	3,263,431
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL (TSP)	2,915,582
St. Louis, MO-IL (STL)	2,806,207
Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD (BAL)	2,785,874
Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO (DEN)	2,754,258
Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC (CLT)	2,380,314
Pittsburgh, PA (PIT)	2,355,968
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA (PDX)	2,348,247
San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX (SAT)	2,328,652
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL (ORL)	2,321,418
Sacramento--Roseville--Arden-Arcade, CA (SAC)	2,244,397
Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN (CIN)	2,149,449
Kansas City, MO-KS (KC)	2,071,133
Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV (LAS)	2,069,681
Cleveland-Elyria, OH (CLE)	2,063,598
Columbus, OH (CMH)	1,994,536
Indianapolis-Carmel-Anderson, IN (IND)	1,971,274
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA (SJ)	1,952,872
Austin-Round Rock, TX (AUS)	1,943,299
Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro--Franklin, TN (NSH)	1,792,649
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC (VB)	1,716,624
Providence-Warwick, RI-MA (PRV)	1,609,367
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI (MIL)	1,572,245
Jacksonville, FL (JAX)	1,419,127
Memphis, TN-MS-AR (MEM)	1,343,230
Oklahoma City, OK (OKC)	1,336,767
Louisville/Jefferson County, KY-IN (LOU)	1,269,702
Richmond, VA (RCH)	1,260,029
New Orleans-Metairie, LA (NOL)	1,251,849
Raleigh, NC (RDU)	1,242,974
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT (HRT)	1,214,295
Salt Lake City, UT (SLC)	1,153,340
Birmingham-Hoover, AL (BHM)	1,143,772
Buffalo-Cheektowaga-Niagara Falls, NY (BUF)	1,136,360

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.