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

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

Migration Trends across the Largest Southern Metros

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FINDINGS

In 2012-2014, the South recorded the largest gain of YCE net in-migration, among its large metros, of any region at 138,000 (Table 1). What's more, the only metros to post NMQ values above 30 were both in the South—Houston (36.9 percent) followed by Austin (35 percent). While most large Southern metros posted robust gains in net in-migration of YCEs between the two periods, Louisville (-18.7 percent), Baltimore, (-9.4 percent), San Antonio (-8.2 percent), Dallas-Ft. Worth (-5.5 percent), and Tampa (-1.5 percent) all recorded NMQ declines in net in-migration of YCEs (Table 1).

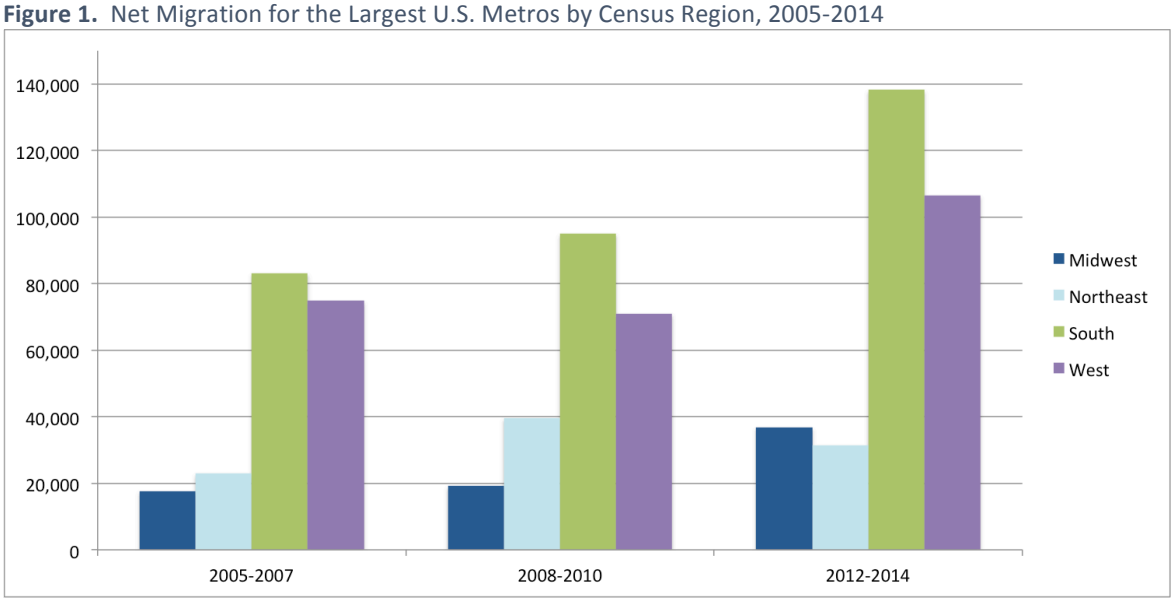
Table 1. Top 50 Southern Metros w/ Net Migration Quotient and Net Migration Values, Migrants Ages 25-39 with a Bachelor's degree or higher, 2012-2014 and 2008-2010

		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
South	Atlanta, GA	14,726	26.4	*	7,808	15.6		6,918	10.8
	Austin-Round Rock, TX	12,584	35.0	*	6,605	23.7	*	5,979	11.4
	Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD	1,764	5.4		4,992	14.8		-3,228	-9.4
	Birmingham-Hoover, AL	1,206	14.1		-475	-6.5		1,681	20.6
	Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC	5,179	20.1		4,160	18.5	*	1,019	1.6
	Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	13,925	22.5	*	14,573	28.0	*	-648	-5.5
	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	21,891	36.9	*	10,382	25.6	*	11,509	11.3
	Jacksonville, FL	2,347	15.2		427	3.6		1,920	11.6
	Louisville/Jefferson County, KY-IN	1,658	15.3		3,045	33.9	*	-1,387	-18.7
	Memphis, TN-MS-AR	863	8.3		-519	-5.5		1,382	13.9
	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	9,680	21.4	*	2,652	7.3		7,028	14.1
	Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro--Franklin, TN	4,690	22.3	*	2,111	12.9		2,579	9.4
	New Orleans-Metairie, LA	1,642	14.3		1,337	12.5		305	1.8
	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	1,868	9.2		1,098	6.4		770	2.8
	Oklahoma City, OK	1,519	11.5		379	3.6		1,140	8.0
	Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	1,058	4.9		-460	-2.7		1,518	7.6
	Raleigh-Durham, NC	7,210	21.0		4,420	16.0		2,790	5.0
	Richmond, VA	1,752	11.1		464	3.9		1,288	7.2
	San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	4,090	18.3		5,377	26.6	*	-1,287	-8.2
	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	4,734	18.5		4,112	20.0	*	622	-1.5
	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	23,846	22.2	*	20,907	21.9	*	2,939	0.3
	TOTAL South	**138,232**	**21.1**		**93,395**	**17.0**		**44,837**	**4.1**
	Decline in net in-migration between 2008-2010 and 2012-2014								
*	Metro DE value exceeds regional total								

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

Metro areas in the South, more than any other region, attracted and retained the highest number of YCE net in-migrants during each period analyzed. For example, between 2005-2007 and 2012-2014, large Southern metros increased YCE net in-migration by roughly 57,000—a 68 percent increase (Figure 1).

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

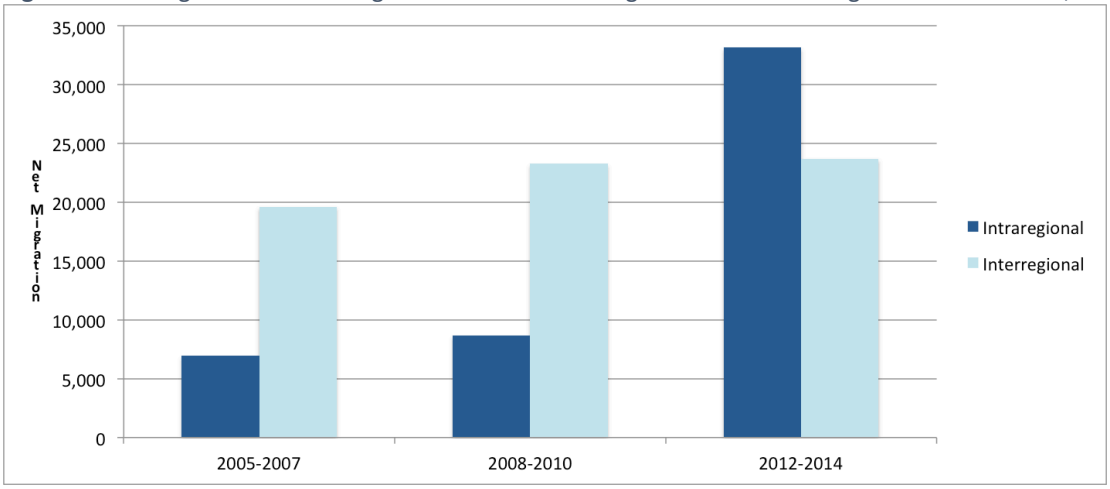


Sources: Integrated PUMS (Ruggles et al. 2012). American Community Survey (ACS) 2010-2012, 3-year estimates, and 2012-2014 (combined 1-year files).

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).

While much of the growth in large Southern metros was due to increasing shares of domestic interregional migration, much of the growth between the 2005-2007 and 2012-2014 periods is attributable to intraregional migration. Figure 2 illustrates this trend, where the South's large metros recorded more than 8,000 net domestic intraregional migrants in 2005-2007. By 2012-2014, the number exploded to 33,000. Equally important, immigration flows to large Southern metros increased during this period—57,000, 63,000, and 82,000 immigrants during the 2005-2007, 2008-2010, and 2012-2014 periods, respectively.

Figure 2. Intraregional and Interregional Domestic Net Migration Flows for Large Southern 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).

In our analysis, which covers migration trends back to 1980, the South's most consistently performing metro region for attracting and retaining YCEs is Atlanta. Between the 2008-2010 and 2012-2014 periods, Atlanta more than doubled its volume of YCE net in-migration (Table 2), largely because immigration increased by more than 1,200 individuals (25 percent increase), and higher net domestic in-migration from other areas within the South (increased from 1,700 to 6,000 between the two periods).

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

	2008-2010	**2012-2014**
In-Migration		
Midwest	2,986	3,223
Northeast	3,660	3,638
South	14,707	19,048
West	2,590	3,073
Total Domestic	23,943	28,982
International	5,045	6,290
Total In-Migration	**28,988**	**35,272**
Out-Migration		
Midwest	2,924	1,946
Northeast	3,232	2,873
South	12,967	12,722
West	2,057	3,005
Total Out-Migration	**21,180**	**20,546**
Net Migration	**7,808**	**14,726**

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.