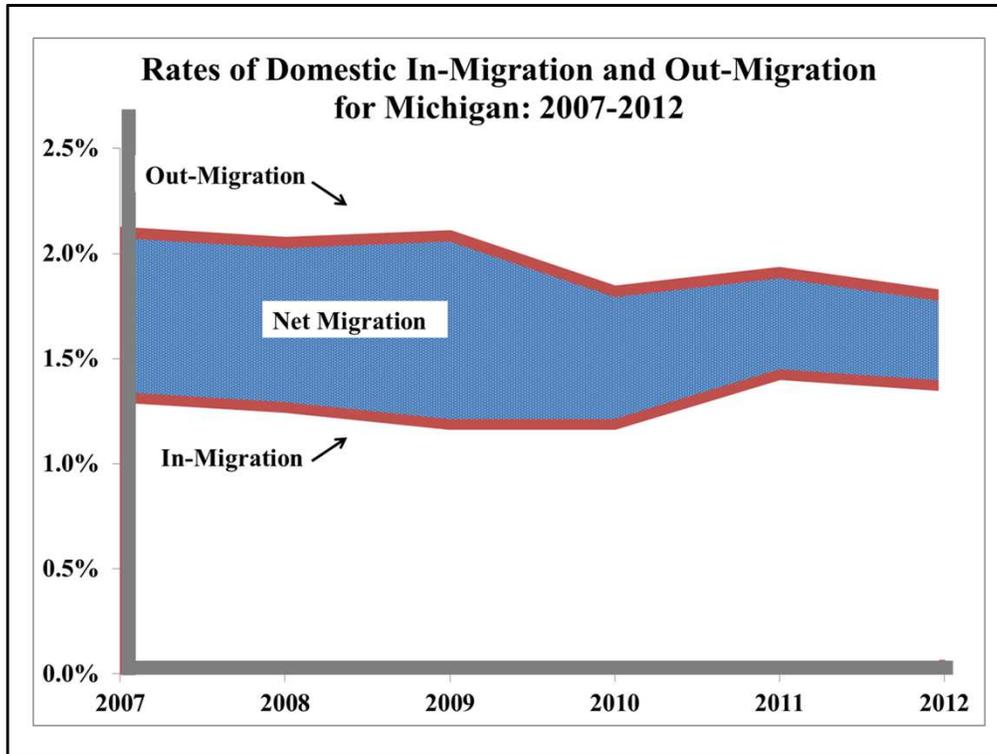


## **Updated Migration Statistics from the American Community Survey: 2012**

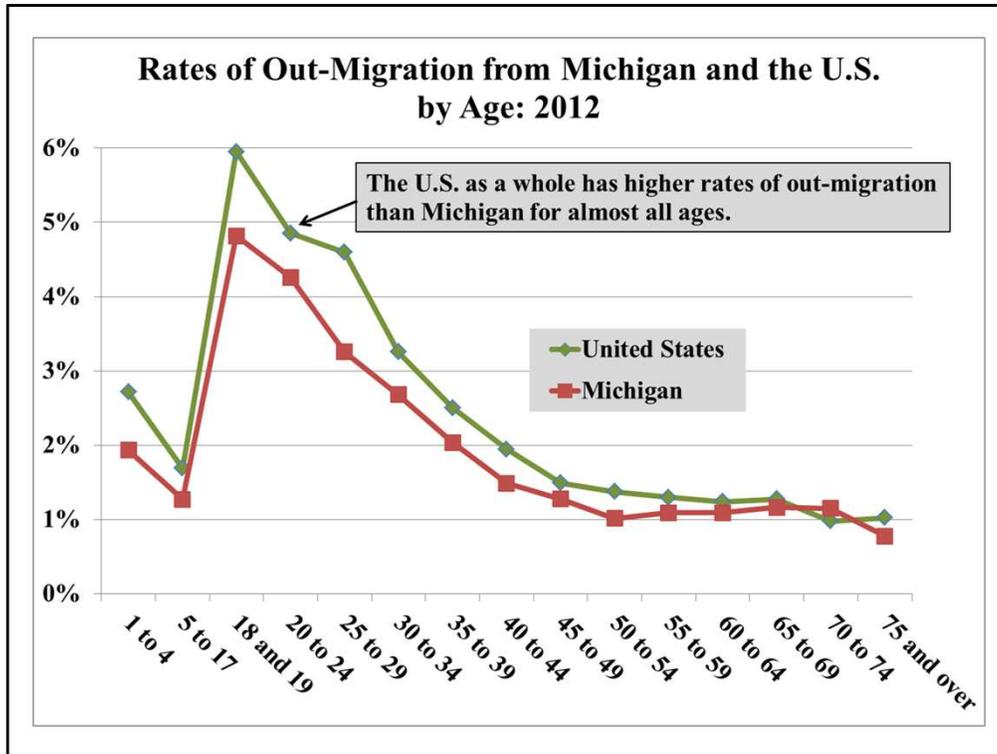
- ❖ Total migration flows
- ❖ Migration flows by age

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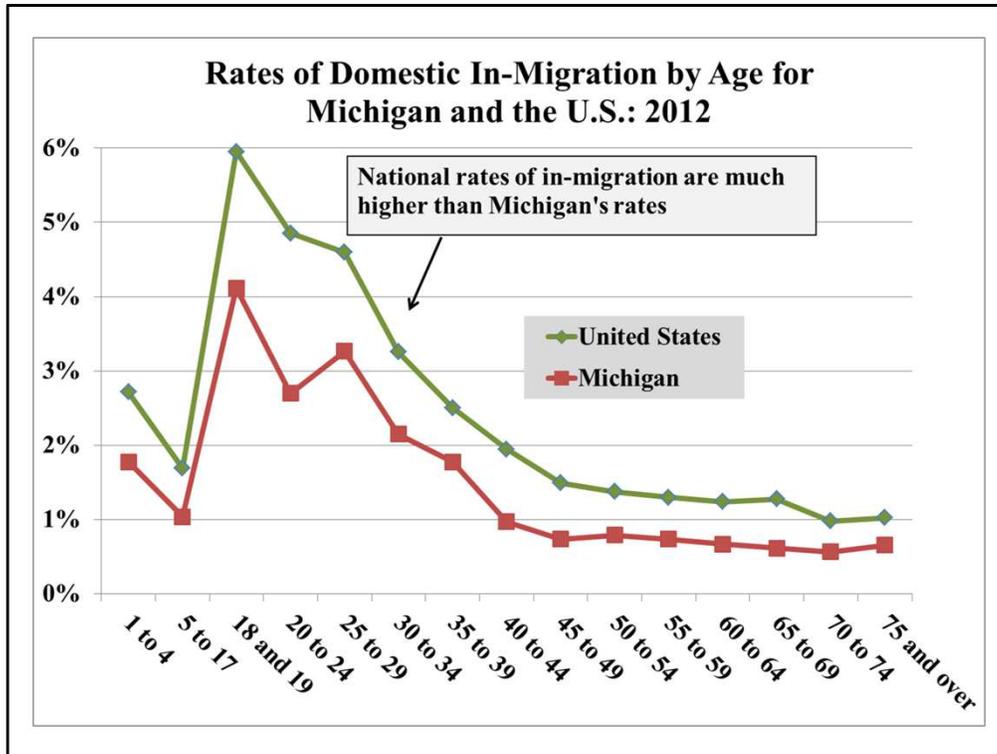
**OBSERVATIONS:**

- Michigan’s estimated rates of out-migration and in-migration both dropped slightly in the 2012 survey.
- Out-migration is at its lowest (i.e. most favorable) level since this data series began in 2007. In-migration is at its second-highest (i.e. second-most favorable) level.
- Net-migration—illustrated by the blue area between the graphs of out-migration and in-migration— dropped slightly in the 2012 survey to its lowest level since this data series began in 2007.
- The largest improvements in net migration took place in the 2010 and 2011 surveys. Out-migration was low in 2010 because employment opportunities were scarce nationwide after the rest of the nation joined Michigan in deep recession. In-migration improved in 2011 while Michigan’s economy was recovering faster than the national economy.



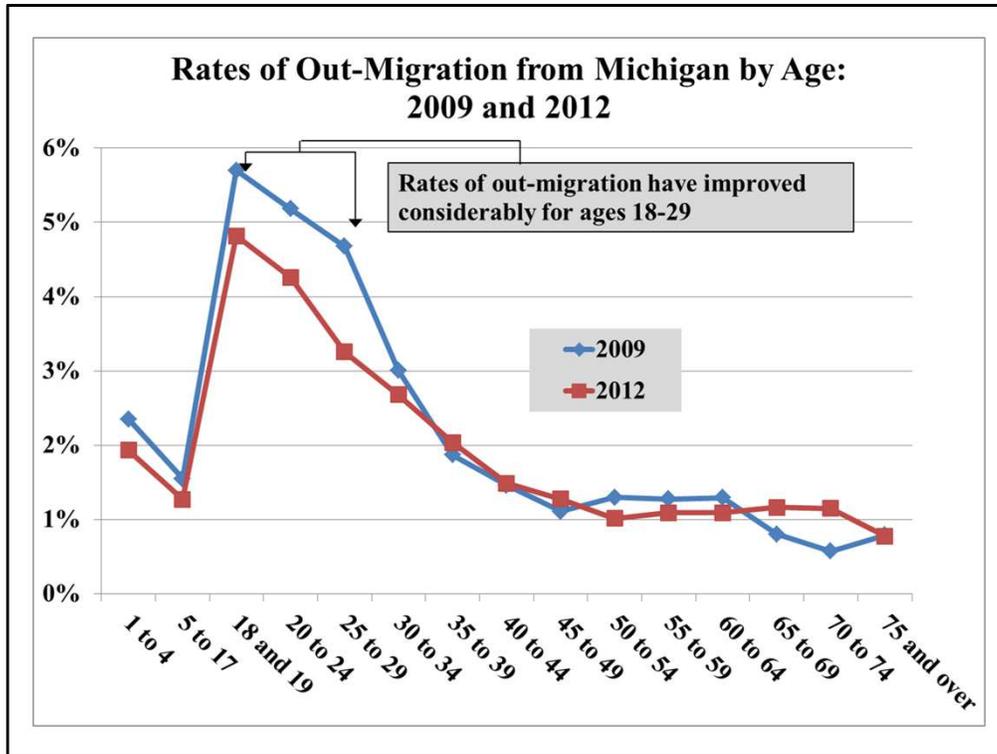
**OBSERVATIONS:**

- The percentage of residents leaving Michigan is lower than the percentage leaving other states for almost all age groups.
- Out-migration is highest for young adults. This is true not only for Michigan but for all other states as well
- Michigan has a long-standing pattern of low out-migration (illustrated by this chart) and low in-migration (illustrated by the following chart). Michigan's population losses through migration have been caused by low in-migration rather than high out-migration.
- Michigan's rate of out-migration is very close to the national rate for ages 60-74. This reflects movement of population to the Sunbelt.



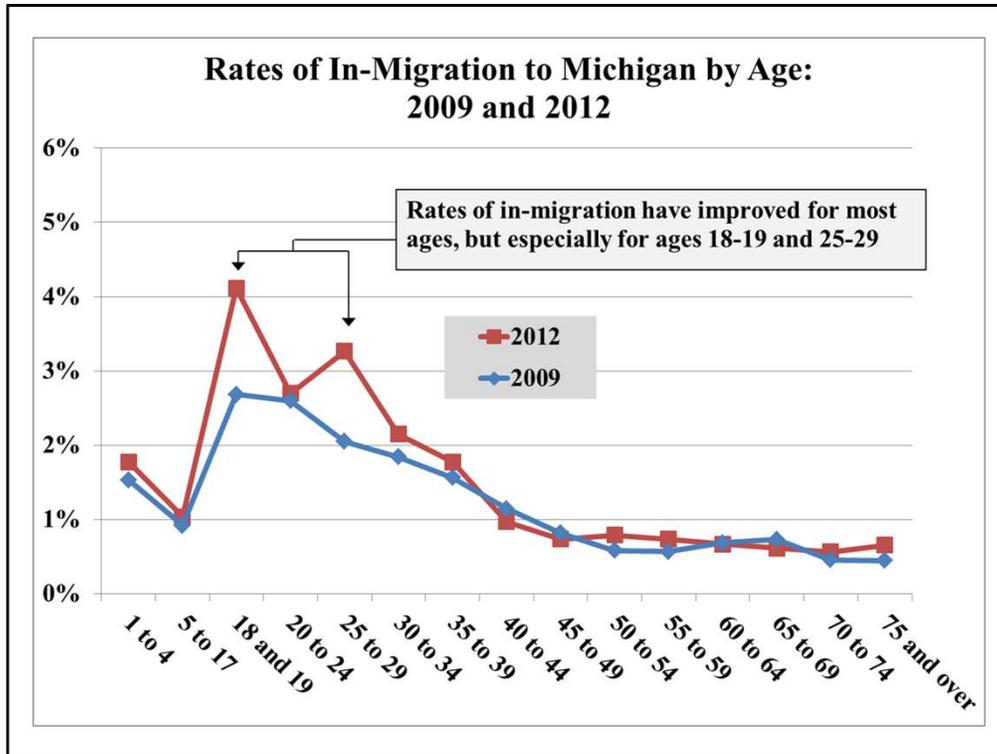
**OBSERVATIONS:**

- The percentage of residents who have recently moved Michigan is lower than the percentage who have recently moved other states for all age groups.
- In-migration is highest for young adults. This is true not only for Michigan but for all other states as well
- Reasons why Michigan has lower rates of in-migration by young adults than the rest of the nation include a lack of military bases and a relatively small number of students coming to Michigan for college. (Michigan's public universities attract about as many students from other states as Michigan loses to public universities elsewhere, but Michigan does not have any large private colleges that attract large numbers of students from other states.)



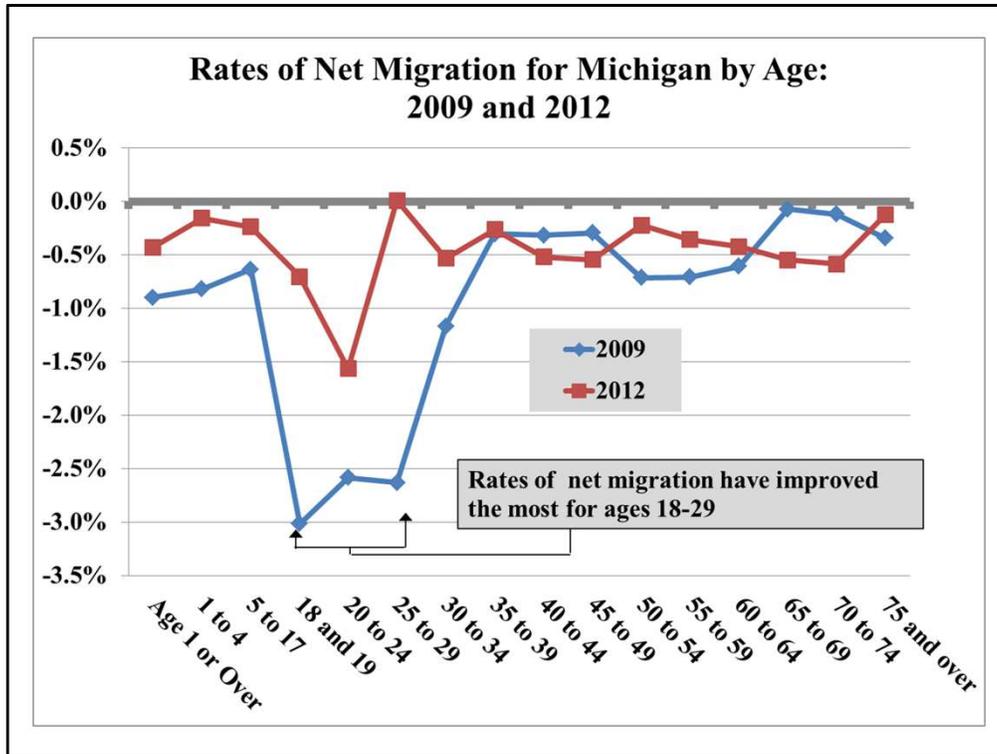
**OBSERVATIONS:**

- Michigan's rates of out-migration have fallen for most age groups since 2009.
- The improvement has been largest for people age 18-29. This age group is particularly sensitive to differences in employment opportunities between Michigan and other states.
- Rates of out-migration have increased for people age 65-74. It has recently been easier for retirees to sell their homes and purchase homes elsewhere than it was in 2009.



**OBSERVATIONS:**

- Michigan's rates of in-migration have increased for most age groups since 2009.
- The improvement has been largest for people age 18-19 and 25-29. These age groups are particularly sensitive to the availability of employment opportunities.



**OBSERVATIONS:**

- Michigan continues to have net out-migration for almost all age groups. The exception is age 25-29, for which net migration is close to zero. Many people returning from military service fall into this age group.
- Net migration has improved for most age groups below age 65. The largest improvement has been for people age 18-34. This age group is sensitive to relative levels of employment opportunity in Michigan and other states.