



AN INVESTIGATION INTO IMMIGRATION AND MIGRATION IN THE UNITED STATES

TEACHER VERSION

Subject Level:

High School Sociology

Grade Level:

10-12

Approx. Time Required:

120-180 minutes

Learning Objectives:

- Students will be able to explain how America's population has changed over time.
- Students will be able to use examples to explain how migration within and immigration to the United States have changed.

Activity Description

Students will use tables and visualizations of data about geographic mobility to explore rates and patterns of migration within, and immigration to, the United States. Using Census Bureau data tools, students will learn about past reasons for migration and immigration and understand the internal and external stresses of fluctuations in population.

Suggested Grade Level:

10-12

Approximate Time Required:

120-180 minutes

Learning Objectives:

- Students will be able to explain how America's population has changed over time.
 - Students will be able to use examples to explain how migration within and immigration to the United States have changed.
-

Topics:

- Geographic mobility
- Immigration
- Migration
- Population change

Skills Taught:

- Analyzing data
 - Comparing and contrasting
 - Interviewing
-

Materials Required:

- The student version of this activity, 29 pages; it contains images that should be printed in color
- A computer with Internet access for each student

Activity Items

The following items are a part of this activity. Items, their sources, and any relevant instructions for viewing them online appear at the end of this teacher version.

- Item 1: Tables 2-5, Young Adult Migration, 2007-2009 and 2010-2012
- Item 2a: Table 1, Geographical Mobility, 2013-2014
- Item 2b: Table 23, Geographic Mobility, 2013-2014
- Item 3: The Foreign-Born Population in the United States, 2010
- Item 4: How Do We Know? American's Foreign Born in the Last 50 Years

Some data in this activity come from the American Community Survey, conducted monthly by the U.S. Census Bureau, which is designed to show how communities are changing. Through asking questions of a sample of the population, it produces national data on more than 50 categories of information, such as education, income, housing, and employment.

This activity also uses the following online tools:

- Census Flows Mapper
flowsmapper.geo.census.gov/map.html
- Immigration Quiz
tinyurl.com/nwne9vl
- Data.census.gov

For more information about data.census.gov and similar Census Bureau resources, read "[Teachers' Guide to Data Access Tools for Students.](#)"

For more information to help you introduce your students to the Census Bureau, read "[Census Bureau 101 for Students.](#)" This information sheet can be printed and passed out to your students as well.

Standards Addressed

See charts below. For more information about the standards, read [*“Overview of Education Standards and Guidelines Addressed in Statistics in Schools Activities.”*](#)

National Standards for High School Sociology

Domain 1: The Sociological Perspective and Methods of Inquiry

Assessable Competencies	Essential Concepts
1.1 Students will identify sociology as a scientific field of inquiry.	1.1.2 Hypotheses 1.1.4 Scientific study of society
1.2 Students will compare and contrast the sociological perspective and how it differs from other social sciences.	1.2.1 Impact of social context on human behavior 1.2.3 Sociological imagination
1.3 Students will evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the major methods of sociological research.	1.3.1 Surveys and interviews

Domain 2: Social Structure: Culture, Institutions, and Society

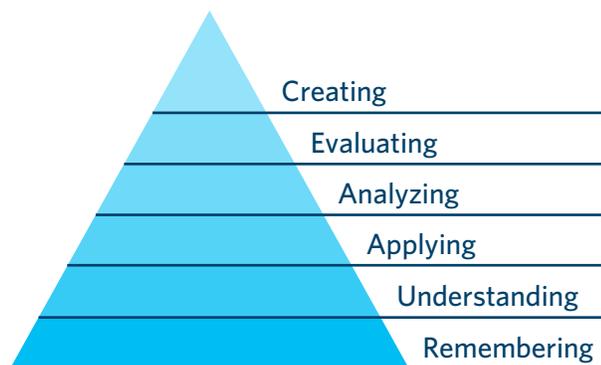
Assessable Competencies	Essential Concepts
2.2 Students will analyze how culture influences individuals, including themselves.	2.2.1 Ethnocentrism 2.2.2 Cultural relativity 2.2.3 Culture shock 2.2.4 American values
2.4 Students will assess how social institutions and cultures change and evolve.	2.4.1 Shifting historical context such as: industrial revolution, urbanization, globalization, the internet age

Domain 4: Stratification and Inequality

Assessable Competencies	Essential Concepts
4.1 Students will identify common patterns of social inequality.	4.1.3 Racial and ethnic inequality

Bloom's Taxonomy

Students will **analyze** census data from multiple sources.



Teacher Notes

Before the Activity

Students must understand the following key terms:

- **Assimilation** – structural and cultural merging of minority and majority groups in a society, in which the minority group adopts the culture of the majority group
- **Migration** – population movement within the borders of a country
- **Emigration** – movement of people out of a certain country
- **Immigration** – movement of people into a country
- **Brain drain** – emigration of highly trained people from a country
- **Ethnocentrism** – tendency to view one’s ethnic group, and its cultural expectations, as right, proper, and superior
- **Freedom of movement** – right of a citizen to travel within a country and to leave and return to that country
- **Pluralism** – when each ethnic or racial group in a country maintains its unique culture and set of institutions, but each of those cultures is recognized as equal in the society

Students should have a basic understanding of the following ideas and concepts:

- How to apply a data-driven, sociological perspective, keeping opinion-based judgments to a minimum (achieved in the activity through peer review)
- That the United States has historically been called the “melting pot” or “patchwork quilt” of the world
- Sociological controversies about the effects of assimilation and ethnocentrism on the way Americans view immigration to the United States
- The belief of some people that immigration helps stave off cultural stagnation, stimulate economic growth, and increase the population of the destination country
- Basic rules of essay construction, focusing on proofreading skills like checking for accuracy and fixing grammar

Teachers should pose these essential questions to students: How are migration and immigration visible in the United States? How are assumptions about immigrants supported or refuted by data?

During the Activity

Teachers should monitor students as they work.

After the Activity

Teachers should lead an informal discussion about modern controversies regarding migration and immigration and related data.

Teachers should also revisit the essential questions with students.

Extension Ideas

- Teachers could encourage students to explore their family history by interviewing family members, studying any migration within, and immigration to, the United States.
- Teachers could instruct students to read “The ‘Second Great Wave’ of Immigration: Growth of the Foreign-Born Population Since 1970” (blogs.census.gov/2014/02/26/the-second-great-wave-of-immigration-growth-of-the-foreign-born-population-since-1970). Students could then prepare a response comparing the “first great wave” with the “second great wave.”
- Teachers could show students “The State of Arizona” (tinyurl.com/ztw5rw6) — a documentary from PBS’ “Independent Lens” — encouraging them to reflect on who we are and who we want to be as a nation.
- Teachers could instruct students to explore census questionnaires (www.census.gov/history/www/through_the_decades/questionnaires), census instructions (www.census.gov/history/www/through_the_decades/census_instructions), and an index of census questions with possible answers (www.census.gov/history/www/through_the_decades/index_of_questions/) starting with the first census in 1790. Then they could ask students to speculate, based on the race/color categories appearing in the censuses for different years, when certain groups from different countries began to immigrate to the United States. For example, students could guess that people began to emigrate from China into the United States in 1870, since that was the first year the census included a “Chinese” option.

Student Activity

Printable student versions are available [here](#).

Activity Item

The following items are part of this activity. Items, their sources, and any relevant instructions for viewing them online appear at the end of this teacher version.

- Item 1: Tables 2-5, Young Adult Migration, 2007-2009 and 2010-2012
- Item 2a: Table 1, Geographical Mobility, 2013-2014
- Item 2b: Table 23, Geographic Mobility, 2013-2014
- Item 3: The Foreign-Born Population in the United States, 2010
- Item 4: How Do We Know? American's Foreign Born in the Last 50 Years

This activity also uses the following online tools:

- Census Flows Mapper
flowsmapper.geo.census.gov/map.html
- Immigration Quiz
tinyurl.com/nwne9vl
- [Data.census.gov](https://data.census.gov)

Student Learning Objectives

- I will be able to explain how America's population has changed over time.
- I will be able to use data to explain how migration within, and immigration to, the United States has changed.

Part 1 - Explore Migration Data

- Type flowsmapper.geo.census.gov/map.html in your browser's address line to go to the Census Flows Mapper.
- Then select your county or city of residence by typing the name in the search bar or clicking on its location on the map.
- Select the data set for 2009-13.
- Next, click on the "View County Statistics" feature above the map to see information on migration patterns. Please note that it may take a moment for the data to load.
- Now fill in this chart.

Location: **Alexandria city, Virginia**

Category	Number of People
Population (1 yr and over)	141,153
Movers from a different state	10,422
Movers to a different state	10,270
Movers from a different county, same state	8,362
Movers to a different county, same state	9,495
Movers from abroad	3,379

- Next, click on "View Data Table" above the map.
- Under "Choose type of migration flow" in the menu on the left side of your screen, select "Outbound" to see the top three places residents moved to after your county or city between 2009 and 2013.
- Add this information to the chart below.
- Then select "Inbound" to see the top three places residents moved from, before living in your county or city, and add this information to the chart.

Location: **Alexandria city, Virginia**

Top three places county/city residents moved to:	Top three places county/city residents moved from:
1. Fairfax County, Va.	1. Fairfax County, Va.
2. Arlington County, Va.	2. Arlington County, Va.
3. Prince William County, Va.	3. Washington, D.C.

1. What patterns do you notice? Why do you think people in your county or city of residence moved to or from certain areas between 2009 and 2013?

Student answers will vary depending on the county or city selected. Students should point out patterns in migration and infer reasons for this movement, such as a possible desire for residents in small rural towns to live in larger, more urban areas.

These are estimates. A margin of error is the difference between an estimate and its upper or lower confidence bounds. Confidence bounds can be created by adding the margin of error to the estimate (for an upper bound) and subtracting the margin of error from the estimate (for a lower bound). All published margins of error for the American Community Survey are based on a 90 percent confidence level.

2. Use the data in **Item 1: Tables 2-5, Young Adult Migration, 2007-2009 and 2010-2012** to compile a list of migration facts about 18- to 34-year-old Americans during those periods. What patterns do you notice? (For each data point, cite the table it came from.)

Student answers will vary but could include the following:

- **Young adults made up 49.3 percent of “inmovers” to major metropolitan areas from 2007 to 2009 and from 2010 to 2012 (as shown in Table 4).**
- **The numbers of “inmovers” to different metropolitan areas for the 2012 period (using 2010-2012 data) varied greatly. The Madison, Wisconsin, metro area saw a young adult migration rate of 65.1 percent, while the Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, Florida, metropolitan area saw a young adult migration rate of 36.1 percent (as shown in Table 5).**
- **For the 2009 period (using 2007-2009 data): 21,007,269 young adults moved within the United States (as shown in Table 2). For the 2012 period (using 2010 - 2012 data): 20,463,254 young adults moved (as shown in Table 3).**

3. Look at **Item 2a: Table 1, Geographical Mobility, 2013-2014** and **Item 2b: Table 23, Geographic Mobility, 2013-2014**. What trends and patterns do you notice?

Student answers will vary. A sample answer may include:

- **From 2013 and 2014, 80,000 people between ages 16 and 19 moved due to a change in marital status (Item 2b).**
4. Now that you have evaluated these data, list five specific (and cited) statements on overall migration patterns during these time frames. These can include statements you made to answer questions earlier in this activity. Next, incorporate your five statements in a two-paragraph explanation showing how these patterns reflect the changing nature of America's population. Use data-based — not opinion-based — statements to support your points. When you're done, ask one of your peers to review your work. Then revise your work before submitting it to the teacher.

Student work will vary.

Part 2 – Explore Immigration Data

You've already examined patterns in migration. Now it's time to look at U.S. immigration patterns and foreign-born population data.

First, take this *Immigration Quiz* (tinyurl.com/nwne9vl). When you're finished, explain what the results show you about your understanding of immigration to the United States.

Student observations will vary based on individual quiz results and personal interpretations.

Next, complete the three prompts below. Take careful notes for each and be sure to cite your sources, because in part 3 of this activity you will be asked to write an essay on what you learned about the foreign-born population of the United States.

1. Analyze the data in **Item 3: The Foreign-Born Population in the United States: 2010**. Note information about the foreign-born population as a subset of the total population, and make comparisons between foreign-born and native populations.

All estimates are subject to sampling error. Student observations will vary but may include the following:

- **Four states (California, New York, Texas, and Florida) contained over half of the foreign-born population of the United States in 2010 (Figure 2).**
 - **In 2010, more than 25 percent of foreign-born residents lived in California (Figure 2).**
 - **West Virginia had the smallest percentage of foreign-born people in 2010 — just over 1 percent (Page 4).**
 - **Compared with the foreign-born population, the native population had a greater proportion of people younger than 18 in 2010 (Figure 3).**
2. Look at **Item 4: How Do We Know? America's Foreign Born in the Last 50 Years** to learn about changes in immigration patterns and fluctuations in the U.S. foreign-born population between 1960 and 2010. Note changes in the total population, differences across time in the main country of origin, and immigrants' settlement patterns in the United States.

Student observations will vary but may include the following:

- **The foreign-born population made up just over 5 percent of the total U.S. population in 1960; that changed to almost 13 percent in 2010.**
 - **In 1960, the main country of origin of foreign-born people in the United States was Italy (by a small margin). In 2010, it was Mexico (by a large margin).**
 - **In 1960, most of the foreign-born population lived in the Northeast and Midwest, as well as in some western states. In 2010, most resided in the West and South, as well as in parts of the Northeast.**
3. Use data.census.gov to find information on immigration and the foreign-born population.

Enter your state, county, or city and the phrase "foreign born" in the search box on the home page and click "Search." Next, click on "Tables" in the upper left corner and view the different tables to browse characteristics of the foreign born population.

Part 3 – Write an Essay

Write a five-paragraph essay explaining what you learned about the foreign-born population of the United States in part 2 of this activity. Be sure to cite data sources from the activity.

Student essays will vary.

Item 1: Tables 2-5, Young Adult Migration, 2007-2009 and 2010-2012

Table 2. Migration Rates by Selected Characteristics for Young Adults, Recession Years 2007-2009 ACS 3-Year Estimates

Characteristic	Total population aged 1 and over			Total Young Adults			Aged 18-24			Aged 25-29			Aged 30-34		
	Movers	Migration rate (percent)	Margin of error	Movers	Migration rate (percent)	Margin of error	Movers	Migration rate (percent)	Margin of error	Movers	Migration rate (percent)	Margin of error	Movers	Migration rate (percent)	Margin of error
Total	47,636,609	15.7	0.1	21,007,269	29.2	0.1	10,152,912	33.3	0.1	6,539,736	30.3	0.1	4,314,621	21.8	0.1
Sex															
Male.....	24,194,510	16.2	*0.1	10,773,437	29.3	*0.1	5,037,795	32.1	*0.2	3,433,471	31.1	*0.2	2,302,171	22.9	*0.2
Female.....	23,442,099	15.2	*0.1	10,233,832	29.1	*0.1	5,115,117	34.6	*0.2	3,106,265	29.4	*0.2	2,012,450	20.6	*0.2
Race															
White alone.....	32,896,634	14.5	*0.1	14,957,166	29.4	*0.1	7,429,632	34.4	*0.1	4,623,797	30.3	*0.2	2,903,737	20.8	0.2
Black or African American alone.....	7,464,336	20.0	*0.1	2,909,498	29.4	*0.2	1,362,142	30.7	*0.3	904,171	31.1	*0.4	643,185	25.4	*0.3
American Indian and Alaska Native alone.....	453,704	18.8	*0.4	184,900	28.6	*0.7	90,547	30.5	*1.1	55,834	29.5	*1.1	38,519	23.9	*1.3
Asian alone.....	2,285,053	17.1	*0.2	1,075,407	30.0	*0.3	418,862	33.4	*0.4	361,197	32.3	*0.5	295,348	24.4	*0.4
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone.....	96,609	21.4	*1.0	43,435	30.8	1.5	21,059	33.6	2.0	12,745	30.8	3.1	9,631	26.1	12.5
Some Other Race alone.....	3,004,947	18.5	*0.2	1,309,318	25.5	*0.3	550,645	27.5	*0.4	432,016	27.0	*0.5	326,657	21.4	*0.4
Two or More Races.....	1,435,126	20.3	*0.2	527,545	30.4	*0.4	280,025	33.3	*0.6	149,976	30.9	*0.8	97,544	23.8	*0.8
Hispanic Origin															
Hispanic or Latino.....	8,566,090	17.2	*0.1	3,525,000	24.5	*0.2	1,513,758	26.2	*0.2	1,151,017	26.2	*0.3	860,225	20.4	0.2
Not Hispanic or Latino.....	39,070,519	15.4	*0.1	17,482,269	30.4	*0.1	8,639,154	34.9	*0.1	5,388,719	31.3	*0.1	3,454,396	22.2	*0.2
Nativity and Citizenship															
Native.....	41,082,609	15.5	*0.1	17,907,289	29.6	*0.1	9,089,590	33.5	*0.1	5,453,669	30.5	*0.2	3,364,030	21.6	*0.1
Foreign born.....	6,554,000	17.2	*0.1	3,099,980	27.4	*0.2	1,063,322	31.7	*0.3	1,086,067	29.3	*0.3	950,591	22.2	*0.3
Naturalized citizen.....	1,638,505	10.0	0.1	571,148	20.5	*0.3	185,969	24.7	*0.5	187,840	23.1	*0.5	187,339	16.0	*0.4
Noncitizen.....	4,915,495	22.6	*0.2	2,528,832	29.6	*0.2	877,353	33.7	*0.4	888,227	31.2	*0.3	763,252	24.6	*0.3
Educational Attainment¹															
Less than high school.....	4,465,675	14.4	*0.1	2,881,669	27.1	*0.2	1,389,895	27.2	*0.2	851,872	29.9	*0.4	639,902	23.9	*0.3
High school graduate or equivalent.....	7,322,074	12.5	*0.1	5,636,578	28.1	*0.1	2,844,380	30.9	*0.2	1,593,714	28.4	*0.2	1,098,484	22.2	*0.2
Some college.....	7,517,715	13.2	*0.1	7,818,713	30.3	*0.1	4,590,549	35.0	*0.2	1,989,352	29.4	*0.2	1,238,812	21.0	*0.2
Bachelor's degree or higher.....	7,066,992	12.6	*0.1	4,670,309	30.3	*0.2	1,228,088	44.5	*0.3	2,104,798	33.0	*0.2	1,337,423	21.3	*0.2
Employment status															
Employed, at work.....	21,759,904	15.5	*0.1	13,278,475	27.9	*0.1	5,651,781	33.0	*0.1	4,628,768	29.5	*0.2	2,997,926	20.4	*0.1
Employed, with a job but not at work.....	620,385	16.6	*0.2	372,784	29.7	*0.5	167,138	37.4	*0.8	120,964	30.0	0.9	84,682	20.9	0.7
Unemployed.....	2,796,824	23.6	*0.2	1,735,684	30.5	*0.3	945,668	30.6	*0.3	483,293	32.2	*0.4	306,723	27.9	*0.5
Armed Forces, at work.....	572,208	48.5	*0.6	481,755	56.0	*0.7	291,302	65.9	*1.1	125,440	50.0	*1.0	65,013	36.9	*1.3
Armed Forces, with a job but not at work.....	7,916	54.6	*4.9	6,942	54.9	*5.0	4,773	56.1	*6.7	1,287	52.7	*10.3	882	52.3	*12.4
Not in the labor force.....	11,845,660	14.0	*0.1	5,131,629	31.0	*0.2	3,092,250	32.9	*0.2	1,179,984	31.4	*0.3	859,395	25.2	*0.3

See footnotes at end of table.

6

U.S. Census Bureau

www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2015/acs/acs-31.pdf

To view the tables within the PDF, click on the link above. Go to Pages 6 and 7 for Table 2; Pages 8 and 9 for Table 3; Page 18 for Table 4; and Pages 19-22 for Table 5.

Item 1: Tables 2-5, Young Adult Migration, 2007-2009 and 2010-2012 (Continued)

Table 2.
Migration Rates by Selected Characteristics for Young Adults, Recession Years 2007-2009 ACS 3-Year Estimates—Con.

Characteristic	Total population aged 1 and over		Total Young Adults		Aged 18-24		Aged 25-29		Aged 30-34						
	Movers	Migration rate (percent)	Movers	Migration rate (percent)	Movers	Migration rate (percent)	Movers	Migration rate (percent)	Movers	Migration rate (percent)					
Mean annual adjusted personal income (in dollars)	\$20,631	X	\$64	X	\$61	X	\$52	X	\$117	X	\$186				
Marital Status															
Married	12,488,844	10.2	*0.1	5,495,292	24.8	*0.1	1,328,643	42.4	*0.3	2,185,656	27.1	*0.2	1,981,183	18.0	0.2
Widowed	1,423,797	9.3	*0.1	37,879	29.3	*1.2	8,142	32.5	*2.9	13,133	32.1	*2.9	16,704	26.3	*1.9
Separated	4,553,031	17.5	*0.1	968,515	34.9	*0.3	109,572	46.9	*1.2	369,654	39.2	*0.5	488,289	30.6	*0.4
Divorced	1,474,293	27.4	*0.2	523,318	40.8	*0.5	96,151	46.8	*1.0	201,961	42.7	*0.9	225,206	37.3	*0.6
Never married	27,696,644	20.4	*0.1	13,982,065	30.7	*0.1	8,610,404	32.0	*0.1	3,769,432	31.2	*0.2	1,602,229	24.4	*0.2
Own Children Under 18															
Not present	19,723,918	14.1	*0.1	11,082,219	31.7	*0.1	5,580,136	35.0	*0.2	3,696,343	31.9	*0.2	1,805,740	24.4	*0.2
Present	23,786,442	15.2	0.1	7,387,836	22.5	0.1	2,619,509	23.0	0.2	2,504,326	26.5	0.2	2,264,001	18.9	0.2
Presence of children under 6 only	6,974,929	22.8	*0.2	3,473,371	27.9	*0.2	1,403,658	38.3	*0.4	1,275,118	27.8	*0.3	794,595	18.8	*0.3
Presence of children 6-17 only	9,678,070	11.5	*0.1	2,004,227	17.1	*0.2	791,220	13.2	*0.2	479,953	24.0	*0.4	733,054	19.8	*0.3
Presence of children under 6 and 6-17 years	7,133,443	17.1	*0.2	1,910,238	22.0	*0.2	424,631	24.1	*0.4	749,255	26.2	*0.3	736,352	18.2	*0.3

† Significant at the 90 percent confidence level within category, using first category as reference group.
 * Significant at the 90 percent confidence level between the 2007-2009 ACS 3-year estimates and the 2010-2012 ACS 3-year estimates.
 X Not applicable.
 † Educational attainment for the total population restricts the universe to those aged 25 and older. For age groups <18 years, total young, and 18-24 years, the restriction is lifted.
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2009 American Community Survey 3-year estimates.

Item 1: Tables 2-5, Young Adult Migration, 2007-2009 and 2010-2012 (Continued)

Table 3. Migration Rates by Selected Characteristics for Young Adults, Postrecession Years 2010-2012

Characteristic	Total population Aged 1 and over			Total Young Adults			Aged 18-24			Aged 25-29			Aged 30-34			
	Movers (percent)	Migration rate (percent)	Margin of error	Movers (percent)	Migration rate (percent)	Margin of error	Movers (percent)	Migration rate (percent)	Margin of error	Movers (percent)	Migration rate (percent)	Margin of error	Movers (percent)	Migration rate (percent)	Margin of error	
Total	47,086,720	15.1	0.1	20,463,254	27.8	0.1	9,785,234	31.1	0.1	6,224,492	29.0	0.1	4,453,528	21.5	0.1	
Sex																
Male.....	23,664,016	15.5	*0.1	10,329,019	27.7	*0.1	4,799,498	29.8	*0.2	3,189,352	29.5	*0.2	2,340,169	22.5	*0.1	
Female.....	23,432,704	14.8	*0.1	10,134,235	27.9	*0.1	4,985,736	32.4	*0.1	3,035,140	28.6	*0.2	2,113,359	20.4	*0.1	
Race																
White alone.....	32,303,395	14.0	*0.1	14,431,810	28.0	*0.1	7,013,144	32.2	*0.1	4,399,233	29.1	*0.1	3,019,433	20.6	0.1	
Black or African American alone.....	7,272,992	18.7	*0.1	2,807,695	27.4	*0.2	1,331,803	28.3	*0.2	822,188	29.2	*0.4	653,704	24.1	*0.3	
American Indian and Alaska Native alone.....	440,288	17.4	*0.4	171,431	25.6	*0.6	83,357	27.2	*0.8	49,204	26.3	*1.0	38,870	22.0	*1.0	
Asian alone.....	2,539,245	16.9	*0.2	1,222,377	29.8	*0.3	509,624	32.8	*0.4	396,650	31.4	*0.5	316,103	24.6	*0.4	
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone.....	111,311	21.5	*1.0	47,945	29.7	*1.3	22,930	33.1	2.0	15,076	31.3	2.3	9,939	22.8	2.3	
Some Other Race alone.....	2,663,871	17.9	*0.2	1,133,460	24.2	*0.3	485,565	24.9	*0.4	360,940	26.0	*0.5	286,955	21.3	*0.4	
Two or More races.....	1,755,618	19.7	*0.2	648,536	28.5	*0.3	338,811	30.0	*0.5	181,201	29.8	*0.7	128,524	23.9	*0.6	
Hispanic Origin																
Hispanic or Latino.....	9,046,344	16.6	*0.1	3,666,329	23.3	*0.2	1,621,639	24.2	*0.2	1,142,206	25.1	*0.2	902,484	20.2	0.2	
Not Hispanic or Latino.....	38,040,376	14.8	*0.1	16,796,925	29.0	*0.1	8,163,595	32.9	*0.1	5,082,286	30.1	*0.1	3,551,044	21.8	*0.1	
Nativity and Citizenship																
Native.....	40,448,986	14.9	*0.1	17,453,964	28.0	*0.1	8,760,338	31.2	*0.1	5,182,400	29.2	*0.1	3,511,226	21.3	*0.1	
Foreign born.....	6,637,734	16.4	*0.1	3,009,290	26.8	*0.2	1,024,896	30.4	*0.3	1,042,092	28.5	*0.3	942,302	22.4	*0.3	
Naturalized citizen.....	1,817,152	10.0	0.1	589,799	20.1	*0.3	179,936	22.7	*0.5	205,253	22.0	*0.5	204,610	17.0	*0.4	
Noncitizen.....	4,820,582	21.5	*0.1	2,419,491	29.1	*0.2	844,960	32.8	*0.4	836,839	30.7	*0.3	737,692	24.5	*0.3	
Educational Attainment¹																
Less than high school.....	16,113,232	15.3	*0.1	2,533,880	25.0	*0.2	1,213,646	24.5	*0.3	709,412	28.1	*0.3	610,822	23.1	*0.3	
High school graduate or equivalent.....	9,614,174	14.0	*0.1	5,010,665	25.8	*0.1	2,584,113	28.0	*0.2	1,375,207	26.3	*0.2	1,051,345	21.1	*0.2	
Some college.....	12,712,217	17.0	*0.1	8,094,904	29.1	*0.1	4,748,085	33.0	*0.2	1,962,031	28.1	*0.2	1,364,788	21.3	*0.2	
Bachelor's degree or higher.....	8,647,097	13.8	*0.1	4,823,805	29.7	*0.1	1,239,390	42.5	*0.3	2,157,842	32.6	*0.2	1,426,573	21.3	*0.2	
Employment Status																
Employed, at work.....	20,668,956	14.9	*0.1	12,384,842	26.8	*0.1	5,094,719	31.2	*0.1	4,287,424	28.5	*0.1	3,002,699	20.1	*0.1	
Employed, with a job but not at work.....	508,851	16.1	*0.2	288,742	28.3	*0.6	117,429	34.4	*0.9	97,121	29.4	1.0	74,192	21.3	0.8	
Unemployed.....	3,490,376	21.6	*0.1	2,127,473	28.3	*0.2	591,080	28.4	*0.2	591,080	29.9	*0.4	426,679	26.2	*0.3	
Armed Forces, at work.....	483,440	47.5	*0.6	412,082	54.3	*0.8	242,588	62.7	*1.0	110,690	49.0	*1.1	58,804	40.4	*1.3	
Armed Forces, with a job but not at work.....	5,068	49.2	*5.4	4,830	51.4	*5.6	3,587	52.7	*5.9	886	47.8	*11.3	357	48.1	*21.1	
Not in the labor force.....	12,090,356	13.4	*0.1	5,245,285	29.0	*0.1	3,217,197	30.5	*0.2	1,137,291	29.5	*0.2	890,797	24.1	*0.2	

See footnotes at end of table.

Item 1: Tables 2-5, Young Adult Migration, 2007-2009 and 2010-2012 (Continued)

Table 3. Migration Rates By Selected Characteristics For Young Adults, Postrecension Years 2010-2012—Con.

Characteristic	Total population Aged 18 and over		Total Young Adults		Aged 18-24		Aged 25-29		Aged 30-34	
	Movers	Migration rate (percent)	Movers	Migration rate (percent)	Movers	Migration rate (percent)	Movers	Migration rate (percent)	Movers	Migration rate (percent)
Mean annual adjusted personal income (in dollars)	\$20,611	X	\$20,462	X	\$10,978	X	\$26,856	X	\$32,363	X
Marital Status										
Married	11,954,400	9.8	5,001,387	24.0	1,073,916	40.5	1,959,398	26.8	1,968,073	18.1
Widowed	1,359,579	8.9	33,205	28.8	6,178	37.3	10,930	32.3	16,097	24.8
Separated	4,612,581	16.5	887,336	32.9	87,007	41.9	311,340	36.2	488,989	30.0
Divorced	1,467,832	26.0	470,440	38.7	79,790	46.2	174,494	40.7	216,156	35.3
Never married	27,682,328	19.7	14,070,886	28.8	8,538,343	30.0	3,768,330	29.4	1,764,213	23.3
Own Children Under 18										
Not present	19,760,597	13.5	10,805,980	30.0	5,325,846	32.6	3,611,181	30.6	1,868,953	23.7
Present	23,428,780	14.9	7,133,663	21.4	2,496,191	21.1	2,301,742	25.4	2,335,730	18.9
Presence of children under 6 only	6,778,887	22.3	3,327,931	26.8	1,270,055	35.4	1,211,944	27.1	845,932	19.3
Presence of children 6-17 only	9,574,904	11.4	1,943,225	16.3	806,539	12.7	422,135	22.4	714,551	19.2
Presence of children under 6 and 6-17 years	7,074,989	16.6	1,862,507	21.0	419,597	21.6	667,663	24.8	775,247	18.2

† Significant at the 90 percent confidence level within category, using first category as reference group.
 * Significant at the 90 percent confidence level between the 2007-2009 ACS 3-year estimates and the 2010-2012 ACS 3-Year Estimates.
 X Not applicable.
 † Educational attainment for the total population restricts the universe to those aged 25 and older. For age groups <18 years, Total young, and 18-24 years, the restriction is lifted.
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2012 American Community Survey 3-year estimates.

Item 1: Tables 2-5, Young Adult Migration, 2007-2009 and 2010-2012 (Continued)

Table 4.
Inmovers to Metros (With a Population Greater Than 100,000) by Period

Inmovers	2007-2009 Recession period	Margin of error	2010-2012 Postrecession period	Margin of error
Total inmovers	11,747,283	52,480	11,414,533	47,616
Total Young Adult inmovers	5,792,598	30,490	5,626,816	23,734
Total Young Adult inmovers rate (percent)	49.3	0.2	49.3	0.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2009 and 2010-2012 American Community Survey 3-year estimates.

**LARGE METROS—
POPULATION 1,000,000
OR GREATER**

Recession

Among large metros (Table 5), Boston, MA; Rochester, NY; and Buffalo, NY, had the greatest percentage of Total Young Adult inmovers, above 50 percent. Among metros with the greatest percentage of 18- to 24-year-olds were Rochester, NY; Providence, RI; and Buffalo, NY. Salt Lake City, UT; San Jose, CA; and Denver, CO, were among the largest metros with the highest in-mover percentage of 25- to 29-year-olds. Birmingham, AL; San Francisco, CA; and Austin, TX, were among large metros with the greatest percentage of in-movers aged 30 to 34. For these metros, about one person of every ten who moved into the metro was 30- to 34-years-old.

Postrecession

Among large metros, Providence, RI; Rochester, NY; and Boston, MA, had the greatest percentage of Total Young Adult in-movers, about 60 percent. Providence, RI; Rochester, NY; and Buffalo, NY, were still among large metros with the greatest 18- to 24-year-olds in the 2010-2012 postrecession period.²⁸ About 20 percent of all in-movers were aged 25 to 29 in San Jose, CA; Chicago, IL; and New York, NY. San Jose, CA; San Francisco, CA; and

Louisville, KY, were among large metros with the greatest percentage of 30- to 34-year-olds.

**MEDIUM-SIZED METROS—
POPULATION 500,000
TO 999,999**

Recession

Among medium metros, Provo, UT; Madison, WI; and Toledo, OH, had the greatest percentage of Total Young Adult in-movers, which were between 60.3 and 65.3 percent. Provo, UT; Toledo, OH; and Springfield, MA, were among the top medium-sized metros with the greatest percentage of 18- to 24-year-olds. These metros ranged from 42.5 to 51.7 percent of their in-movers in this age group. Ogden, UT; Bakersfield, CA; and Omaha, NE, were among metros with the highest percentage of in-movers in the 25- to 29-year-old group. Each of these metros had about 17 percent of in-movers in this age group. Finally, New Haven, CT; Bridgeport, CT; and Worcester, MA, are among the medium-sized metros with the highest percentage of in-movers in the 30- to 34-year-old age group. However, these three metros had just over 10 percent of their in-movers in this age grouping.

Postrecession

In the 2010-2012 postrecession period, Madison, WI; Provo, UT; and Syracuse, NY, were among metros with the greatest percentage of Total Young Adult in-movers (about

65 percent, 64 percent, and 63 percent, respectively). Syracuse, NY; Provo, UT; and Springfield, MA, were among metros with the highest percentage of 18- to 24-year-olds. Each of these three metros have large universities or colleges located in the metro region. Ogden, UT; Honolulu, HI; and Durham-Chapel Hill, NC, were among medium metros with high percentages of 25- to 29-year-olds. Poughkeepsie, NY; Bakersfield, CA; and Bridgeport, CT, were among metros with the highest percentage of 30- to 34-year-olds.

**SMALL METROPOLITAN
AREAS—POPULATION
100,000 TO 499,999**

Recession

In the 2007-2009 recession period, State College, PA; Ithaca, NY; and Blacksburg, VA, were among metros with the greatest percentage of Total Young Adult in-movers, about 76.7 to 78.0 percent. Blacksburg, VA; State College, PA; and Morgantown, WV, were among small metros with the highest percentages of 18- to 24-year-old in-movers. Coeur d'Alene, ID; Glens Falls, NY; and Odessa, TX, were among small metros with the highest percentages of 25- to 29-year-old in-movers. Laredo, TX; Madera, CA; and Monroe, LA, were among small metros with the greatest percentages of 30- to 34-year-olds.

²⁸ There was no statistical difference among the metros or between the periods.

Item 1: Tables 2-5, Young Adult Migration, 2007-2009 and 2010-2012 (Continued)

Table 5. **Percentage of Young Adult Inmovers of All Inmovers by Age Group, Metropolitan Size, and Period—Con.**

	2007–2009		2010–2012		
	Recession Period Estimates		Postrecession Period Estimates		
	Percent	Margin of error	Metropolitan area	Percent	Margin of error
TOTAL YOUNG ADULTS					
Large Metro Areas					
Among the largest					
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH Metro Area	58.1	1.6	Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA Metro Area	60.5	2.7
Rochester, NY Metro Area	57.6	2.5	Rochester, NY Metro Area	59.7	2.7
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY Metro Area	57.1	3.1	Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH Metro Area	59.2	1.3
Among the smallest					
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV Metro Area	37.7	1.4	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL Metro Area	36.1	1.6
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL Metro Area	37.6	1.2	Las Vegas-Paradise, NV Metro Area	35.9	1.9
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL Metro Area	36.4	1.3	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL Metro Area	35.8	1.4
Medium Metro Areas					
Among the largest					
Provo-Orem, UT Metro Area	65.3	3.1	Madison, WI Metro Area	65.1	2.5
Madison, WI Metro Area	62.1	2.9	Provo-Orem, UT Metro Area	64.0	2.7
Toledo, OH Metro Area	60.3	3.8	Syracuse, NY Metro Area	63.3	2.9
Among the smallest					
Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL Metro Area	35.8	2.7	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL Metro Area	30.5	2.6
North Port-Bradenton-Sarasota, FL Metro Area	30.3	3.2	Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL Metro Area	26.2	2.2
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL Metro Area	28.6	2.6	North Port-Bradenton-Sarasota, FL Metro Area	24.1	2.1
Small Metro Areas					
Among the largest					
State College, PA Metro Area	78.0	3.1	State College, PA Metro Area	84.2	2.8
Ithaca, NY Metro Area	77.2	4.2	Bloomington, IN Metro Area	77.8	3.5
Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA Metro Area	76.7	3.4	Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA Metro Area	77.5	4.2
Among the smallest					
Prescott, AZ Metro Area	28.4	4.2	Naples-Marco Island, FL Metro Area	25.5	4.3
Punta Gorda, FL Metro Area	25.0	5.3	Sebastian-Vero Beach, FL Metro Area	23.3	6.1
Sebastian-Vero Beach, FL Metro Area	24.0	4.8	Punta Gorda, FL Metro Area	22.4	4.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Item 1: Tables 2-5, Young Adult Migration, 2007-2009 and 2010-2012 (Continued)

Table 5. **Percentage of Young Adult Inmovers of All Inmovers by Age Group, Metropolitan Size, and Period—Con.**

	2007–2009		2010–2012	
	Recession Period Estimates		Postrecession Period Estimates	
	Metropolitan area	Percent	Metropolitan area	Percent
AGED 18–24				
Large Metro Areas				
Among the largest				
Rochester, NY Metro Area		37.2	Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA Metro Area	37.2
Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA Metro Area		33.9	Rochester, NY Metro Area	36.9
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY Metro Area		33.4	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY Metro Area	36.4
Among the smallest				
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV Metro Area		16.1	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR Metro Area	16.1
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL Metro Area		15.5	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL Metro Area	15.5
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL Metro Area		14.5	Las Vegas-Paradise, NV Metro Area	14.7
Medium Metro Areas				
Among the largest				
Provo-Orem, UT Metro Area		51.7	Syracuse, NY Metro Area	46.1
Toledo, OH Metro Area		43.8	Provo-Orem, UT Metro Area	46.0
Springfield, MA Metro Area		42.5	Springfield, MA Metro Area	43.1
Among the smallest				
Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL Metro Area		15.0	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL Metro Area	12.0
North Port-Bradenton-Sarasota, FL Metro Area		13.0	Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL Metro Area	11.6
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL Metro Area		11.2	North Port-Bradenton-Sarasota, FL Metro Area	9.4
Small Metro Areas				
Among the largest				
Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA Metro Area		67.7	State College, PA Metro Area	75.4
State College, PA Metro Area		67.1	Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA Metro Area	64.9
Morgantown, WV Metro Area		65.6	Bloomington, IN Metro Area	63.7
Among the smallest				
Punta Gorda, FL Metro Area		10.8	Ocala, FL Metro Area	9.6
Pascagoula, MS Metro Area		10.6	Port St. Lucie, FL Metro Area	8.6
Aguadilla-Isabela-San Sebastián, PR Metro Area		10.3	Punta Gorda, FL Metro Area	8.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Item 1: Tables 2-5, Young Adult Migration, 2007-2009 and 2010-2012 (Continued)

Table 5.
Percentage of Young Adult Inmovers of All Inmovers by Age Group, Metropolitan Size, and Period—Cont.

	2007–2009 Recession Period Estimates		2010–2012 Postrecession Period Estimates		
	Percent	Margin of error	Percent	Margin of error	
AGED 25–29					
Large Metro Areas					
Among the largest					
Salt Lake City, UT Metro Area	18.8	1.6	San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA Metro Area	18.2	1.3
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA Metro Area	18.4	1.6	Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, IL-IN-WI Metro Area	17.7	0.9
Denver-Aurora-Broomfield, CO Metro Area	18.4	1.1	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA Metro Area	17.6	0.6
Among the smallest					
Tucson, AZ Metro Area	12.3	1.6	Phoenix-Mesa-Glendale, AZ Metro Area	11.3	0.7
Jacksonville, FL Metro Area	12.2	1.2	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL Metro Area	10.4	0.9
Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA Metro Area	11.5	1.6	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR Metro Area	10.1	1.9
Medium Metro Areas					
Among the largest					
Ogden-Clearfield, UT Metro Area	17.1	1.9	Ogden-Clearfield, UT Metro Area	17.8	1.9
Bakersfield, CA Metro Area	16.9	1.5	Honolulu, HI Metro Area	16.5	1.2
Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA Metro Area	16.7	1.8	Durham-Chapel Hill, NC Metro Area	16.1	1.7
Among the smallest					
Provo-Orem, UT Metro Area	9.4	1.3	Greensboro-High Point, NC Metro Area	9.4	1.6
Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC Metro Area	9.1	1.3	North Port-Bradenton-Sarasota, FL Metro Area	8.9	1.6
Knoxville, TN Metro Area	8.5	1.4	Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL Metro Area	8.1	1.7
Small Metro Areas					
Among the largest					
Coeur d'Alene, ID Metro Area	20.8	4.5	Appleton, WI Metro Area	20.8	4.0
Glens Falls, NY Metro Area	20.6	4.2	Monroe, MI Metro Area	17.7	4.0
Odessa, TX Metro Area	19.5	4.1	Fayetteville, NC Metro Area	17.5	1.6
Among the smallest					
Waco, TX Metro Area	5.2	1.6	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV Metro Area	5.8	3.1
Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA Metro Area	4.6	1.3	Lima, OH Metro Area	5.6	2.4
Muncie, IN Metro Area	4.4	1.8	State College, PA Metro Area	4.8	1.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Item 1: Tables 2-5, Young Adult Migration, 2007-2009 and 2010-2012 (Continued)

Table 5. **Percentage of Young Adult Immovers of All Immovers by Age Group, Metropolitan Size, and Period—Con.**

	2007–2009 Recession Period Estimates		2010–2012 Postrecession Period Estimates	
	Metropolitan area	Percent	Metropolitan area	Percent
AGED 30–34				
Large Metro Areas				
Among the largest				
Birmingham-Hoover, AL Metro Area		12.5	San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA Metro Area	13.3
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA Metro Area		12.2	San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA Metro Area	12.7
Austin-Round Rock, TX Metro Area		12.0	Louisville/Jefferson County, KY-IN Metro Area	11.7
Among the smallest				
Rochester, NY Metro Area		7.6	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY Metro Area	8.0
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT Metro Area		7.5	Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA Metro Area	7.9
Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA Metro Area		6.9	Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL Metro Area	7.6
Medium Metro Areas				
Among the largest				
New Haven-Milford, CT Metro Area		11.6	Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY Metro Area	13.2
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT Metro Area		11.4	Bakersfield-Delano, CA Metro Area	12.2
Worcester, MA Metro Area		11.1	Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT Metro Area	12.0
Among the smallest				
Toledo, OH Metro Area		5.6	Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL Metro Area	6.6
Springfield, MA Metro Area		5.4	Springfield, MA Metro Area	6.1
Provo-Orem, UT Metro Area		4.1	North Port-Bradenton-Sarasota, FL Metro Area	5.8
Small Metro Areas				
Among the largest				
Laredo, TX Metro Area		15.7	Dalton, GA Metro Area	16.0
Madera-Chowchilla, CA Metro Area		15.0	Vineland-Millville-Brigston, NJ Metro Area	15.8
Monroe, LA Metro Area		13.6	El Centro, CA Metro Area	15.5
Among the smallest				
Gainesville, FL Metro Area		3.1	Terre Haute, IN Metro Area	3.5
Lafayette, IN Metro Area		3.1	St. Cloud, MN Metro Area	3.4
Altoona, PA Metro Area		2.9	Bowling Green, KY Metro Area	2.5

Note: An imlover is anyone who moved from one metropolitan, micropolitan, or nonmetropolitan area to a different metropolitan area. Recession and postrecession periods use the 2010–2012 CBSA metropolitan names. Durham-Chapel Hill, NC, was categorized as a small-sized metro in the 2007–2009 recession period and a medium-sized metro in the 2010–2012 postrecession period.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2009 and 2010–2012 American Community Survey 3-year estimates.

Item 2a: Table 1, Geographical Mobility, 2013-2014

Table 1. General Mobility, by Race and Hispanic Origin, Region, Sex, Age, Relationship to Householder, Educational Attainment, marital Status, Nativity, Tenure, and Poverty Status: 2013 to 2014

(Numbers in thousands)

United States	Total	Nonmover	Same county	Different county, same state	Different state, same division	Different division, same region	Different region	Abroad
TOTAL 1+ years	309,601	273,920	23,436	6,446	1,279	927	2,460	1,133
SEX								
Male	151,671	133,934	11,705	3,204	623	443	1,161	599
Female	157,930	139,986	11,731	3,242	655	485	1,298	534
AGE								
1 to 4 years	16,065	13,088	2,068	477	83	61	226	62
5 to 9 years	20,522	17,730	1,923	477	77	68	170	77
10 to 14 years	20,642	18,531	1,485	347	68	46	117	49
15 to 17 years	12,924	11,842	736	167	37	22	82	39
18 to 19 years	7,883	6,844	655	213	43	19	65	44
20 to 24 years	22,278	16,874	3,557	984	251	128	316	168
25 to 29 years	21,474	16,485	3,238	837	171	165	382	196
30 to 34 years	20,974	17,186	2,409	732	135	93	256	164
35 to 39 years	19,407	16,881	1,692	401	96	59	215	63
40 to 44 years	20,382	18,399	1,323	343	73	53	113	77
45 to 49 years	20,668	18,946	1,146	322	47	34	107	65
50 to 54 years	22,355	20,907	948	276	58	36	95	35
55 to 59 years	21,109	19,794	794	312	45	38	100	27
60 to 61 years	7,791	7,387	232	96	16	11	35	14
62 to 64 years	10,649	10,024	347	147	29	24	64	14
65 to 69 years	14,986	14,447	322	114	7	33	50	13
70 to 74 years	10,805	10,479	199	66	14	13	34	-
75 to 79 years	7,804	7,543	169	46	14	10	10	12
80 to 84 years	5,627	5,462	95	39	7	7	7	9
85+ years	5,255	5,072	100	50	7	7	15	5
RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER								
Householder, spouse present	59,651	55,125	2,772	858	190	153	403	151
Other family householder	21,730	18,601	2,278	505	86	40	163	58
Spouse of householder	59,651	55,009	2,814	870	195	162	413	188
Child of householder	89,720	79,801	6,694	1,717	332	220	675	281

Item 2a: Table 1, Geographical Mobility, 2013-2014 (Continued)

United States	Total	Nonmover	Same county	Different county, same state	Different state, same division	Different division, same region	Different region	Abroad
Other relative of householder	20,580	17,968	1,685	461	103	71	133	159
Nonrelative of householder	16,305	11,575	3,248	845	152	99	265	121
Nonfamily householder	41,877	35,805	3,930	1,187	222	184	402	147
Secondary individual in group quarters	87	37	14	3	-	-	6	27
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Not a high school graduate	24,380	21,911	1,728	381	61	59	119	121
High school graduate	62,113	56,723	3,635	1,037	173	116	310	118
Some college or AA degree	55,854	50,206	3,683	1,083	193	160	406	123
Bachelor's degree	42,420	38,052	2,678	810	176	138	378	187
Prof or graduate degree	24,520	22,119	1,287	471	115	110	272	145
Persons age 1-24	100,314	84,908	10,424	2,664	559	344	975	439
MARITAL STATUS								
Married, spouse present	123,746	114,117	5,862	1,805	405	331	837	390
Married, spouse absent	3,494	2,975	348	71	13	12	33	42
Widowed	14,283	13,530	493	154	15	17	54	20
Divorced	25,356	22,259	2,050	648	115	95	142	48
Separated	5,400	4,387	727	155	27	18	58	28
Never married	80,092	67,304	8,480	2,313	474	280	823	417
Persons age 1-14	57,229	49,348	5,477	1,300	229	175	512	188
NATIVITY								
Native	268,873	238,242	20,302	5,787	1,158	804	2,183	397
Foreign born	40,728	35,678	3,134	660	120	123	276	736
Naturalized US citizen	19,130	17,618	1,005	279	48	30	75	75
Not a US citizen	21,598	18,060	2,129	380	72	94	202	661
TENURE								
In an owner-occupied housing unit	206,295	195,950	6,644	2,130	442	232	591	306
In a renter-occupied housing unit	99,938	75,158	16,453	4,211	825	681	1,805	804
In a no cash renter-occupied housing unit	3,368	2,811	339	106	12	14	63	23
POVERTY STATUS								
Below 100% of poverty	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
100% to 149% of poverty	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
150% of poverty and above	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

www.census.gov/hhes/migration/data/cps/cps2014.html

To download the Excel document, click on the link above, then click on the XLS link in the first bulleted item for Table 1 (about the United States.).

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- Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2014 Annual Social and Economic Supplement
- Internet Release Date:
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Item 2b: Table 23, Geographic Mobility, 2013-2014

Table 23. Reason for Move, by Sex, Age, Race and Hispanic Origin, Relationship to Householder, Educational Attainment, Marital Status, Nativity, Tenure, Poverty Status, and Type of Move (All Categories): 2013 to 2014

(Numbers in thousands)

United States	Total	Change in marital status	To establish own household	Other family reason	New job or job transfer	To look for work or lost job	To be closer to work/easier commute	Retired	Other job-related reason	Wanted own home, not rent
MOVERS 1+ years	35,681	1,742	3,966	4,797	3,471	745	2,211	249	694	2,004
SEX										
Male	17,736	827	1,940	2,264	1,766	421	1,212	132	332	1,001
Female	17,945	915	2,026	2,533	1,705	324	999	117	362	1,004
AGE										
Under 16 years	8,269	336	742	1,290	759	166	418	14	161	466
16 to 19 years	1,732	80	163	362	130	35	69	3	19	85
20 to 24 years	5,404	182	922	583	497	120	508	2	72	215
25 to 29 years	4,989	208	745	448	634	97	396	7	135	270
30 to 44 years	8,297	532	808	948	931	204	544	17	188	553
45 to 64 years	5,515	362	492	819	492	106	256	100	117	365
65 to 74 years	865	30	68	171	20	12	13	60	3	31
75+ years	609	12	26	175	7	6	7	46	-	20
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN										
White alone	25,676	1,433	2,916	3,433	2,556	529	1,491	216	526	1,540
Black or African American alone	6,198	184	721	973	436	139	359	23	83	218

Item 2b: Table 23, Geographic Mobility, 2013–2014 (Continued)

United States	Total	Change in marital status	To establish own household	Other family reason	New job or job transfer	To look for work or lost job	To be closer to work/easier commute	Retired	Other job-related reason	Wanted own home, not rent
Asian alone	2,225	80	168	206	344	37	233	8	63	182
All remaining single races and all race combinations ₁	1,582	45	162	185	134	40	129	2	23	64
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	19,686	1,140	2,173	2,570	2,064	372	1,048	210	424	1,279
Hispanic or Latino ₂	6,959	327	845	948	631	178	512	14	122	278
White alone or in combination with one or more other races	26,641	1,468	2,986	3,547	2,636	559	1,556	218	534	1,592
Black or African American alone or in combination with one or more other races	6,738	192	760	1,029	479	155	399	23	87	235
Asian alone or in combination with one or more other races	2,452	81	184	227	369	37	245	9	63	210
RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER										
Householder, spouse present	4,526	174	448	454	628	73	214	65	116	410
Other family householder	3,129	199	384	483	170	70	198	9	34	133
Spouse of householder	4,642	277	441	470	619	73	209	70	116	409
Child of householder	9,919	476	851	1,518	930	243	500	21	222	548
Other relative of householder	2,612	96	180	786	123	77	119	15	27	113
Nonrelative of householder	4,730	159	692	562	363	103	412	7	81	162
Nonfamily householder	6,072	361	972	525	631	107	559	62	100	230
Secondary individual in group quarters	50	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Not a high school graduate	2,468	135	222	413	151	79	150	14	33	75
High school graduate	5,390	343	599	815	358	120	249	80	81	278
Some college or AA degree	5,649	324	615	697	513	93	365	77	135	350
Bachelor's degree	4,368	223	509	415	568	82	302	43	140	323
Prof or graduate degree	2,401	119	194	222	495	50	150	17	54	213
Persons age 1-24	15,406	598	1,827	2,235	1,387	321	996	18	251	766
MARITAL STATUS										
Married, spouse present	9,629	472	925	1,045	1,278	157	443	141	237	840
Married, spouse absent	519	46	38	77	75	18	36	4	5	9
Widowed	753	36	62	213	26	9	24	29	-	29
Divorced	3,097	349	325	458	205	59	176	41	58	154
Separated	1,013	210	80	144	30	20	54	7	7	22
Never married	12,788	312	1,810	1,650	1,122	321	1,076	14	236	520
Persons age 1-14	7,881	317	727	1,211	735	162	402	14	151	430
NATIVITY										
Native	30,631	1,507	3,467	4,233	2,838	631	1,855	243	558	1,740
Foreign born	5,050	235	500	564	632	114	356	6	137	265
Naturalized US citizen	1,512	65	154	165	172	21	94	4	37	102
Not a US citizen	3,538	170	346	399	461	93	263	1	100	162

Item 2b: Table 23, Geographic Mobility, 2013–2014 (Continued)

United States	Total	Change in marital status	To establish own household	Other family reason	New job or job transfer	To look for work or lost job	To be closer to work/easier commute	Retired	Other job-related reason	Wanted own home, not rent
TENURE										
In an owner-occupied housing unit	10,345	573	1,359	1,556	821	94	345	109	195	1,761
In a renter-occupied housing unit	24,779	1,134	2,559	3,167	2,557	646	1,846	136	476	238
In a no cash renter-occupied housing unit	557	35	48	74	92	5	20	3	23	5
POVERTY STATUS										
Below 100% of poverty	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
100% to 149% of poverty	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
150% of poverty and above	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

www.census.gov/hhes/migration/data/cps/cps2014.html

To download the Excel document, click on the link above, scroll down to Table 23, and click on the XLS link in the first bulleted item (about the United States.).

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Table 23. Reason for Move, by Sex, Age, Race and Hispanic Origin, Relationship to Householder, Educational Attainment, Marital Status, Nativity, Tenure, Poverty Status, and Type of Move (All Categories):2013 to 2014

(Numbers in thousands)

United States	Wanted new or better home / apartment	Wanted better neighborhood / less crime	Wanted cheaper housing	Foreclosure / eviction	Other housing reason	To attend or leave college	Change of climate	Health reasons	Natural disaster	Other reasons
MOVERS 1+ years	5,629	1,054	3,356	477	4,578	177	31	129	10	359
SEX										
Male	2,840	517	1,693	217	2,233	94	14	64	6	164
Female	2,790	537	1,664	259	2,345	83	17	66	3	195
AGE										
Under 16 years	1,600	327	819	127	947	1	-	26	-	71

Item 2b: Table 23, Geographic Mobility, 2013–2014 (Continued)

United States	Wanted new or better home / apartment	Wanted better neighborhood / less crime	Wanted cheaper housing	Foreclosure / eviction	Other housing reason	To attend or leave college	Change of climate	Health reasons	Natural disaster	Other reasons
16 to 19 years	279	41	131	20	261	19	-	8	-	28
20 to 24 years	698	111	534	79	679	110	7	14	-	72
25 to 29 years	750	159	420	47	584	32	2	6	4	47
30 to 44 years	1,352	264	689	101	1,053	14	3	20	2	75
45 to 64 years	737	125	592	93	749	1	11	32	3	61
65 to 74 years	135	26	116	6	150	-	8	10	-	5
75+ years	79	1	56	3	156	-	-	14	-	2
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN										
White alone	3,849	724	2,313	350	3,216	139	31	121	10	282
Black or African American alone	1,143	253	696	77	836	14	-	7	-	37
Asian alone	367	50	135	9	304	22	-	-	-	17
All remaining single races and all race combinations ₁	270	27	213	41	223	1	-	2	-	23
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	2,922	528	1,667	243	2,536	139	31	85	10	246
Hispanic or Latino ₂	1,089	215	788	120	816	1	-	36	-	39
White alone or in combination with one or more other races	3,985	748	2,457	385	3,365	140	31	121	10	302
Black or African American alone or in combination with one or more other races	1,236	267	792	95	922	14	-	7	-	46
Asian alone or in combination with one or more other races	424	54	150	14	337	22	-	1	-	25
RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER										
Householder, spouse present	789	128	382	56	516	7	11	22	-	36
Other family householder	551	119	340	41	352	5	-	7	3	30
Spouse of householder	781	126	384	56	532	7	11	23	-	40
Child of householder	1,833	348	962	141	1,178	19	-	36	4	90
Other relative of householder	320	42	275	61	309	6	2	27	-	34
Nonrelative of householder	654	148	450	68	707	76	-	7	-	79
Nonfamily householder	701	142	554	53	951	57	7	8	2	51
Secondary individual in group quarters	-	-	9	-	35	-	-	-	-	-
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Not a high school graduate	418	59	290	49	338	-	-	26	-	15
High school graduate	755	143	601	113	766	2	6	31	10	41

Item 2b: Table 23, Geographic Mobility, 2013–2014 (Continued)

United States	Wanted new or better home / apartment	Wanted better neighborhood / less crime	Wanted cheaper housing	Foreclosure / eviction	Other housing reason	To attend or leave college	Change of climate	Health reasons	Natural disaster	Other reasons
Some college or AA degree	817	189	587	57	746	2	9	21	-	51
Bachelor's degree	682	136	277	19	545	38	5	5	-	56
Prof or graduate degree	380	47	118	12	296	4	4	-	-	26
Persons age 1-24	2,577	479	1,484	226	1,886	130	7	48	-	170
MARITAL STATUS										
Married, spouse present	1,623	255	830	121	1,102	16	22	49	-	75
Married, spouse absent	64	4	59	9	61	3	4	-	-	6
Widowed	79	16	80	8	121	-	-	12	3	6
Divorced	374	89	285	42	434	3	-	11	-	36
Separated	86	26	140	10	135	26	-	-	-	15
Never married	1,867	343	1,183	172	1,839	128	5	31	6	155
Persons age 1-14	1,537	320	780	114	887	1	-	26	-	67
NATIVITY										
Native	4,821	913	2,850	433	3,912	155	28	112	10	325
Foreign born	808	141	506	43	666	21	3	17	-	35
Naturalized US citizen	295	40	156	24	160	-	3	10	-	10
Not a US citizen	514	101	350	19	506	21	-	7	-	24
TENURE										
In an owner-occupied housing unit	1,493	236	486	84	1,055	16	14	35	-	111
In a renter-occupied housing unit	4,104	817	2,786	370	3,421	160	17	88	10	246
In a no cash renter-occupied housing unit	32	-	84	23	103	-	-	6	-	3
POVERTY STATUS										
Below 100% of poverty	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
100% to 149% of poverty	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
150% of poverty and above	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

<https://www.census.gov/hhes/migration/data/cps/cps2014.html>

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68,000 addresses were eligible to receive a set of income questions similar to those used in the 2013 CPS ASEC and the remaining 30,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned income questions. The source of data for this table is the CPS ASEC sample of 98,000 addresses.

Item 3: The Foreign-Born Population in the United States, 2010

SUMMARY HIGHLIGHTS

Geographic Distribution

While the foreign born resided in every state in 2010, over half lived in just four states: California, New York, Texas, and Florida. Over one-fourth of the total foreign-born population lived in California. California, New York, and New Jersey had the highest foreign-born proportions in their total populations. Over 1 in 4 residents of California and over 1 in 5 residents of New York and New Jersey were foreign born.

Age, Marital Status, Fertility, and Household Size and Type

Half of the foreign born were between the ages of 18 and 44, compared with about one-third of the native born. The foreign born were also more likely than natives to be married and less likely to be divorced. Foreign-born households were, on average, larger than native households and were more

likely to be family households, to include children under 18, and to be multigenerational. Foreign-born women were more likely to have given birth in the last 12 months than native women.

Year of Entry, Naturalization Rate, and English-Speaking Ability

Over half of the foreign born came to live in the United States since 1990, with about one-third entering the country in 2000 or later. Overall, about 2 in 5 foreign born were naturalized citizens. For those foreign born who entered before 1980, about 4 of 5 were naturalized citizens. About half of all foreign born either spoke only English at home or spoke a language other than English at home and spoke English "very well."

Educational Attainment, Labor Force Participation, and Occupation

Compared with the native-born population, the foreign born were

less likely to be high school graduates. However, over 2 in 3 foreign born were high school graduates and more than 1 in 4 aged 25 years and older attained at least a bachelor's degree. The foreign born were more likely than the native born to be in the labor force. Over one-fourth of the foreign born worked in management, business, science, and art occupations with an additional one-fourth working in service occupations.

Household Income, Health Insurance Coverage, and Percent in Poverty

About two-thirds of the foreign born had some form of health insurance coverage and, of those, three-fourths were covered by a private insurer. The median income of foreign-born households was less than that of native households, and the foreign born were more likely than the native born to live in poverty.

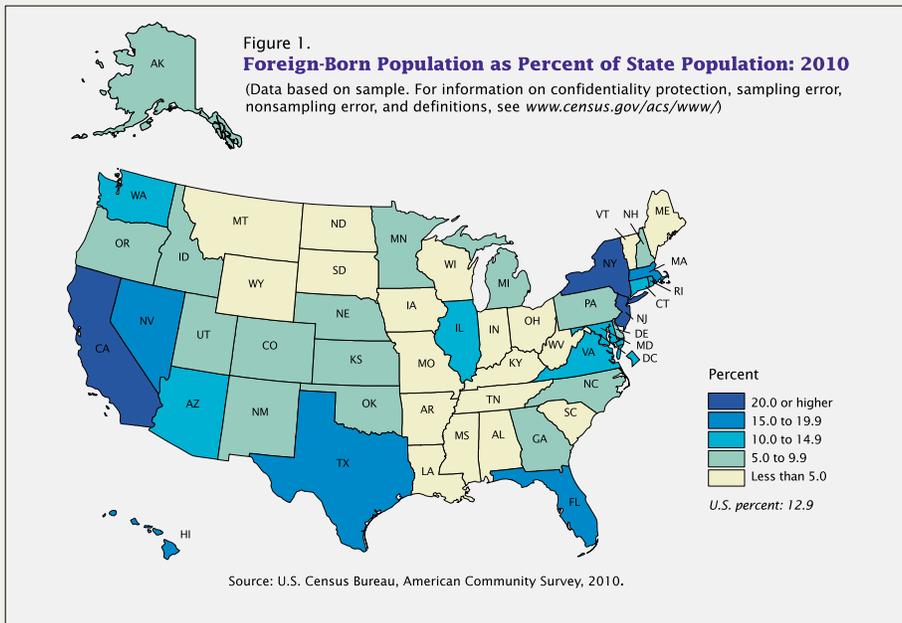
www.census.gov/prod/2012pubs/acs-19.pdf

To view content within the PDF, click on the link above and go to Pages 3–6.

Item 3: The Foreign-Born Population in the United States, 2010 (Continued)

The foreign born represented 13 percent of the U.S. population. By state, the percentage of foreign born ranged from just over 1 percent in West Virginia to 27 percent in California.

- The states with the highest percentage of foreign born in their populations were California (27 percent), New York (22 percent), and New Jersey (21 percent).
 - In 14 states and the District of Columbia, the percentage of foreign born was equal to or greater than the national average of 13 percent. With the exception of Texas, Florida, and Illinois, these states were primarily in the western and northeastern parts of the country.
 - With the exception of Illinois (14 percent), the percentage of foreign born in all states of the Midwest region was below 8 percent, including North Dakota and South Dakota, each with about 3 percent.⁷
 - South Central states also tended to have relatively low proportions of foreign born in their populations. With the exception of Texas and Oklahoma, all states in this division had less than 5 percent foreign born.⁸
- ⁷ The Midwest region includes the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.
- ⁸ The South Central Census division includes Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Texas.



Item 3: The Foreign-Born Population in the United States, 2010 (Continued)

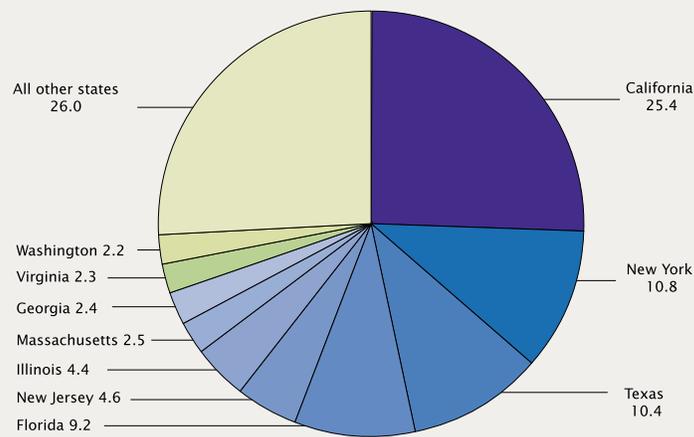
One-fourth of the foreign-born population was concentrated in a single state, while over half was distributed among just four states.

- In 2010, more than 1 in 4 foreign-born residents lived in California.
- New York, Texas, and Florida accounted for 30 percent of the foreign-born population. Including California, these four states were home to more than half of all foreign born.
- About 74 percent of all foreign born lived in 10 states. The remaining 26 percent was dispersed among 40 states and the District of Columbia, each with 2 percent or less of the foreign-born population.
- The four states with the largest proportions of the foreign-born population were also the four states with the largest proportions of the total population, regardless of nativity.⁹

⁹ In 2010, the states with the largest populations included California (37.3 million), Texas (25.3 million), New York (19.4 million), and Florida (18.8 million). Together, their populations represented 33 percent of the total U.S. population.

Figure 2.
Foreign-Born Population by State: 2010

(Percent distribution. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs/www/)



Note: Percentages do not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010.

Item 3: The Foreign-Born Population in the United States, 2010 (Continued)

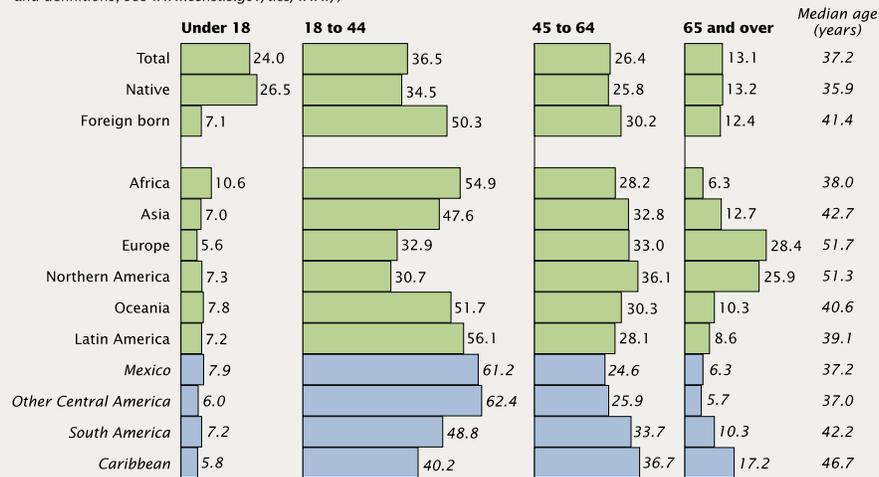
Half of the foreign born were between the ages of 18 and 44, compared with about one-third of the native born.

- Over 80 percent of the foreign-born population was between the ages of 18 to 64, including 50 percent between the ages of 18 to 44. Among the native born, 60 percent were between the ages of 18 to 64, including 35 percent between 18 and 44.
- The native population had a higher proportion under the age of 18 than the foreign-born population. About 27 percent of the native population was under age 18, compared with 7 percent of the foreign born. This difference reflects the fact that children of immigrants born in the United States are, by definition, native.
- Compared with the native born and foreign born from other regions, the proportion of people aged 65 and older was highest among those born in Europe. Over 28 percent of the population born in Europe was aged 65 and older.
- The foreign born had a median age of 41.4 years, about 5 years older than the median age of the native population, 35.9 years. The higher median age of the foreign-born population reflects the higher proportion of children in the native population than in the foreign-born population.
- Among the world regions of birth, the foreign-born population from Europe (51.7) and Northern America (51.3) had the highest median age, while those born in Africa (38.0) had the lowest median age.¹⁰

¹⁰ The estimates for Europe and Northern America are not statistically different.

Figure 3.
Selected Age Groups and Median Age: 2010

(Percent distribution. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs/www/)



Note: Some percentages do not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010.

Item 4: How Do We Know? America's Foreign Born in the Last 50 Years



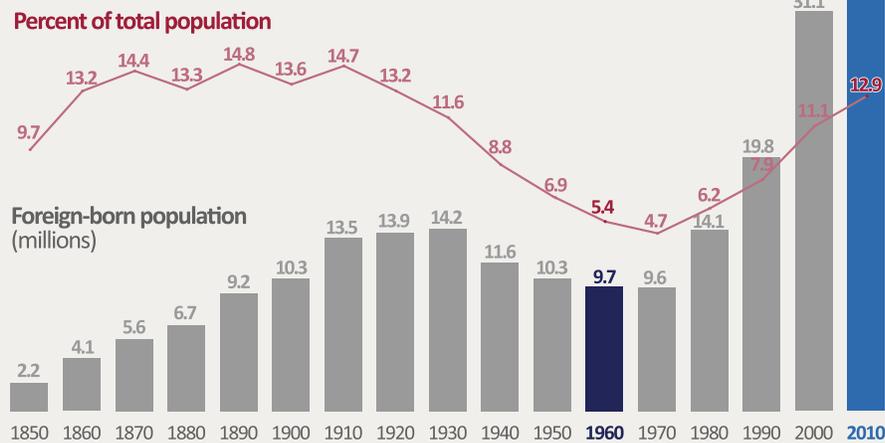
HOW DO WE KNOW?

America's Foreign Born in the Last 50 Years

During the last 50 years, the foreign-born population of the United States has undergone dramatic changes in size, origins, and geographic distribution. This population represented about 1 in 20 residents in 1960, mostly from countries in Europe who settled in the Northeast and Midwest. Today's foreign-born population makes up about one in eight U.S. residents, mostly immigrants from Latin America and Asia who have settled in the West and South. The Decennial Census and the annual American Community Survey allow us to trace the changes in the foreign-born population over time.

Long-term trends

Foreign-Born Population and as Percent of Total Population



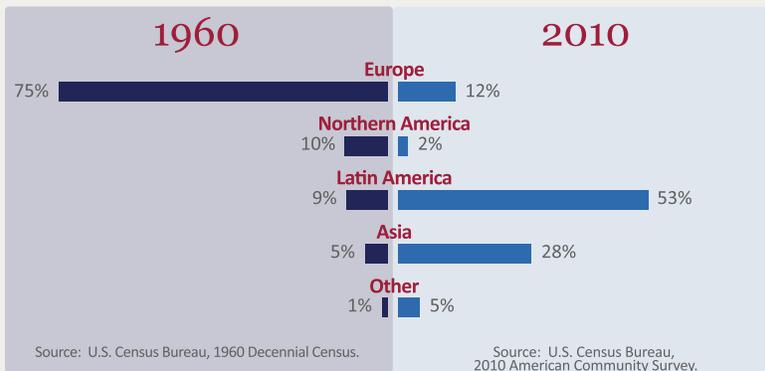
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1850–2000 Decennial Census; 2010 American Community Survey.

www.census.gov/library/infographics/foreign_born.html

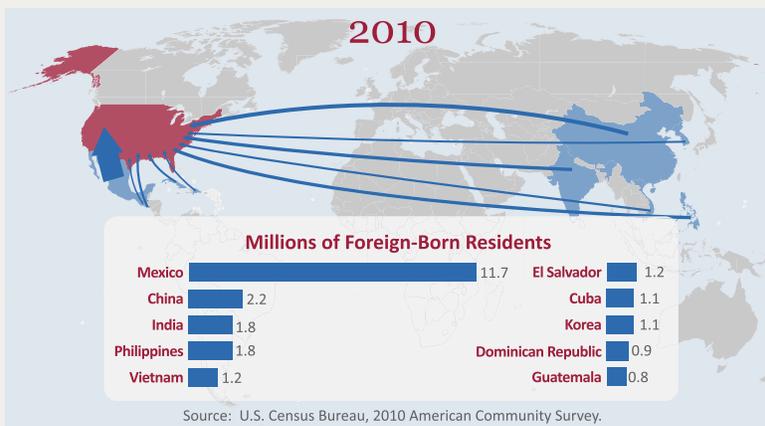
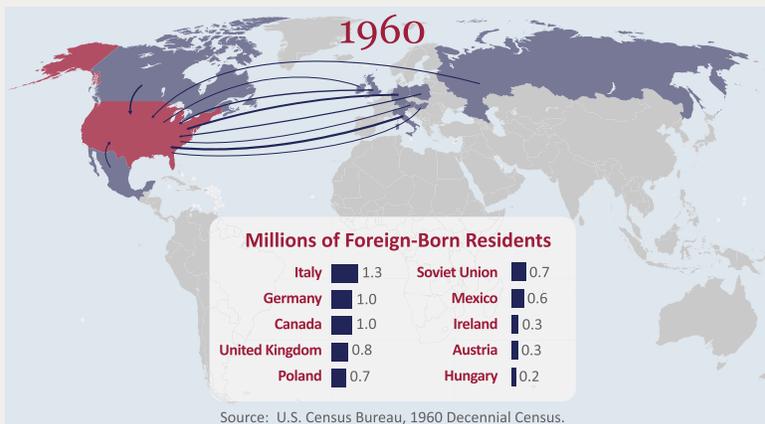
Item 4: How Do We Know? America's Foreign Born in the Last 50 Years (Continued)

Where they come from

Change in Foreign-Born Population by Region of Birth



Top 10 Countries of Birth



Item 4: How Do We Know? America's Foreign Born in the Last 50 Years (Continued)

