



Characteristics of Colorado in-Migrants and Out-Migrants

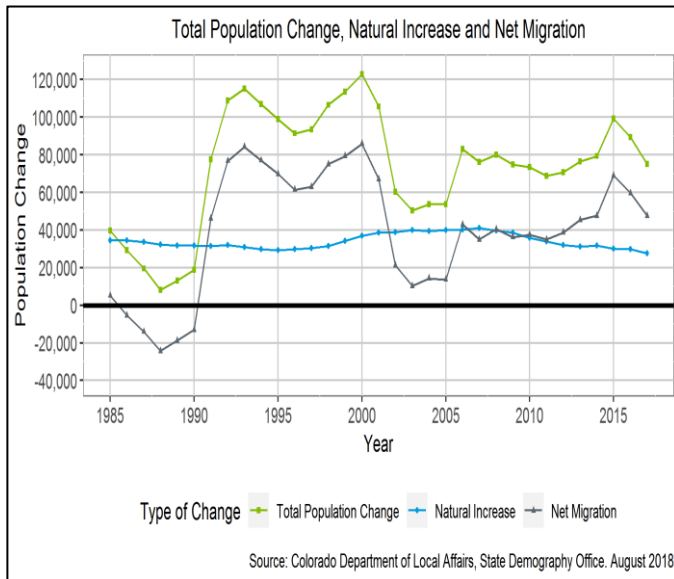
Summary

The largest source of change in Colorado’s population is migration. Each year between 2011 and 2016 between 235,000 and 250,000 people moved into Colorado, and between 160,000 and 196,000 people moved out of Colorado. The defining characteristic of both in-migrants and out-migrants is their age, Colorado in-migrants and out-migrants are most likely to be between 20 and 29 years old. Other differences in household income and educational attainment follow from this central age difference. This analysis documents characteristics of in-migrants and out-migrants by comparing in-migrants to out-migrants, in-migrants to Colorado residents and return migrants (i.e., people born in Colorado and returning after living elsewhere) to migrants born elsewhere. Overall, the regular pattern of in-flows and out-flows of people reflect expected exchanges between Colorado and other States.

Introduction: Migration and Colorado’s Population

The largest source of change in Colorado’s population is migration. As seen in Figure 1 the size of the “net migration” component of the population, i.e., the difference between people moving into Colorado and people moving elsewhere mirrors the total population change year after year.

Figure 1 Population Change, Natural Increase and Net Migration: 1985 to 2017

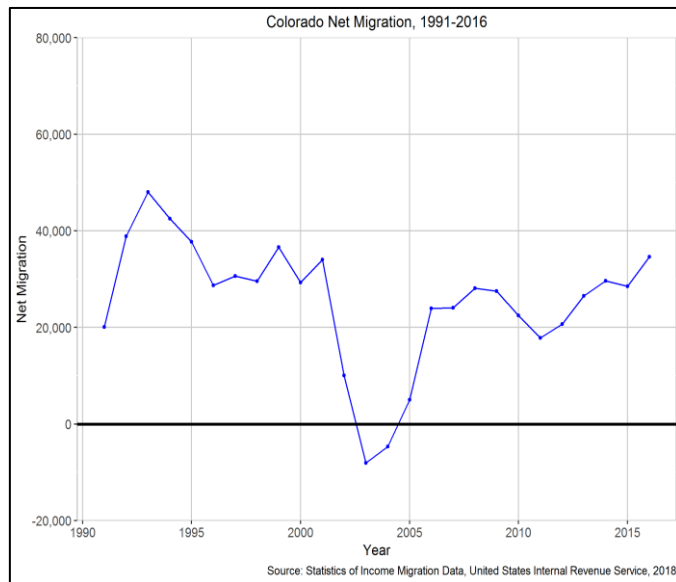


Three data sources produce estimates of migration, estimates produced by the Census Bureau Estimates Division (the primary source for the State Demography Office), estimates produced by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and estimates from the American Community Survey (ACS). Both the IRS and ACS data are used in the Census Bureau Estimates Division estimates. Since 1990, the State Demography Office estimates of net migration have been positive, indicating that in-migration has been greater than out-migration. Since 2010 the contribution of net migration to the change in Colorado’s population is greater than the

contribution from natural increase (i.e., the difference between births and deaths). Similar data from the Internal Revenue Service echoes this trend (see Figure 2). Data from the American Community Survey further supports this point, showing that in-migration has been essentially constant from 2011 to

2016, ranging between 230,000 and 250,000, while the number of people moving out of Colorado over the same period has been between 160,000 and 196,000 (see Figure 3 and Table 1 in the Appendix). From a broader perspective, the SDO estimates of net migration show population increases due to migration since 1990. The historical pattern of net migration shows a downward slope in net-migration (indicating that the difference between people moving into Colorado and those moving out of Colorado is decreasing) between 1985 and 1990, but this slope became positive between 1990 and 2000, and then became negative between 2000 and 2005. After 2005, net migration has steadily increased until 2015. Since 2015, the amount of net-migration has fallen although it is still higher than it was in 2005.

Figure 2 Estimates of net migration, Internal Revenue Service Data

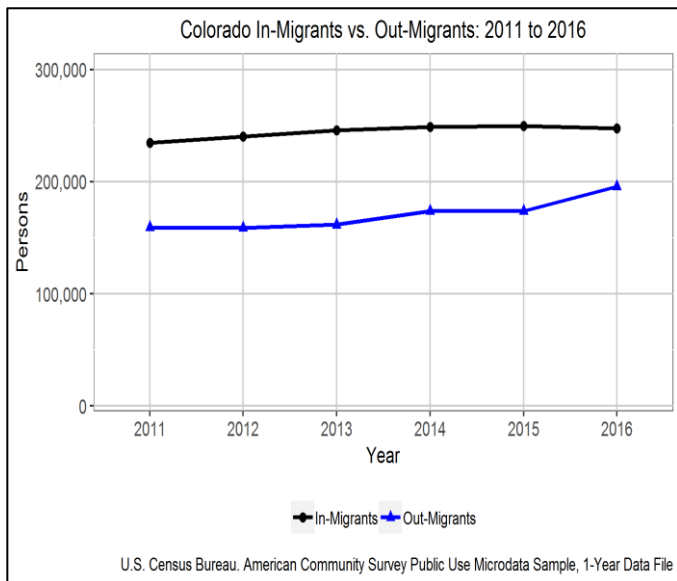


Recent commentary about changes in Colorado’s population has focused on in-migration and out-migration separately and raised conflicting concerns. Focusing on in-migration alone leads to concerns that Colorado is growing too fast, and that the state is unprepared for significant increases in its population caused by in-migration. On the other hand, focusing on out-migration alone leads to speculation about what factors contribute to people leaving Colorado, whether it is due to the cost of housing, a lack of well-paying jobs, or other reasons. This analysis focuses on characteristics of both in and out migrants but does not analyze

Colorado’s changing economic or housing condition or its ability to attract and retain its population. We conclude there are differences between in-migrants and out-migrants, between in-migrants and Colorado residents, and between return migrants and other in-migrants. However, these differences are outcomes of the regular flow of people in and out of the state and not the outcome of any short-term factors. Understanding characteristics of both in- migrants and out-migrants will help Colorado better attract and retain the essential labor force we need today and in the future. Future research will study the jobs, wages, and housing conditions impacting Colorado’s competitiveness.

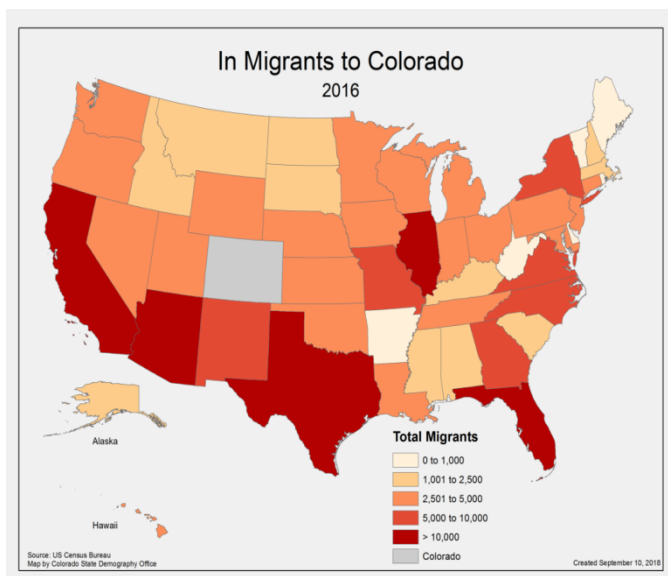
This analysis looks at the characteristics of in-migrants and out-migrants for the period 2011 through 2016 using 1-year and 5-year American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS). The results suggest that the key characteristic of all migrants, whether people are moving into or out of Colorado is their age. Colorado migrants are most likely to be between 20 and 29 years old. Other differences in household income and educational attainment follow from this central age difference. As seen in Table 2 in the Appendix, between 2011 and 2016, the range of in-migrants age 20 to 29 ranged between 34.8% and 40.8%, while the range for out-migrants age 20 to 29 ranged between 31.0% and 34.0%. In contrast, during the period for the United States as a whole, the percentage of respondents age 20 to 29 is between 17.1% and 17.3%.

Figure 3 Colorado In-Migration vs. Out-Migration, 2011-2016



The analysis of migration patterns suggests that people moving to Colorado are typically younger than people moving out of Colorado and that in-migrants are younger than Colorado residents. When controlling for age, in-migrants generally have higher levels of educational attainment than out-migrants and Colorado residents. Additionally, the population of in-migrants includes people originally born in Colorado. Among the population of in-migrants in 2016, 14.1 percent report having been born in Colorado, i.e., are return migrants. Finally, the analysis considers differences in migration among Colorado regions.

Figure 4 Number of In-Migrants by State, 2016



Where In-Migrants Come From and Where Out-Migrants Go

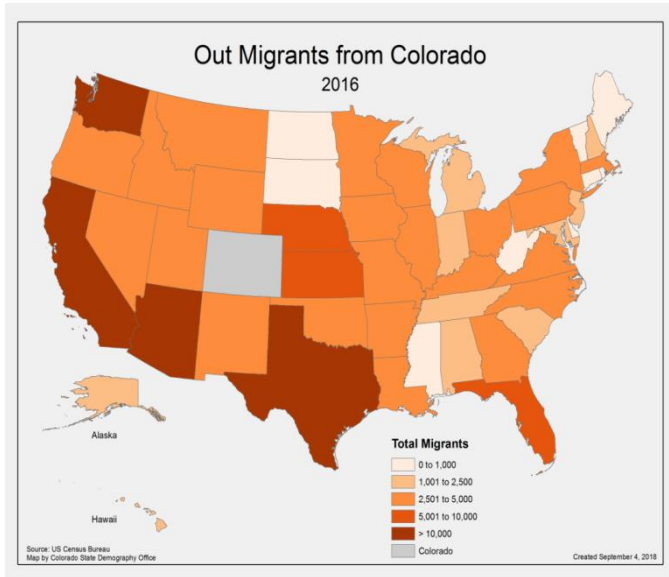
Figures 1, 2 and 3 show a general pattern of in-migration from multiple data sources. In migration to Colorado varies by state, as seen in Figures 4 and 5. In 2016, 12 percent of in-migrants to Colorado came from outside the United States. Domestic in-migration to Colorado varies by state as shown in Figure 4. The states with the highest number of in-migrants come from the largest states, i.e., California, Texas, and Florida. Additionally, more than 10,000 in-migrants from Arizona and Illinois relocated to Colorado in 2016.

Error! Reference source not found. Figure 5 Origin of In-Migrants per 1,000 Population, 2016

The in-migration rate per 1,000 persons is shown in Figure 5. The state with the highest in-migration rate to Colorado is Wyoming, followed by other states in the Midwest and Mountain West. The Western states, California, Washington and Oregon, have relatively low rates of in-migration; lower than one person per 1,000 residents of these states moved to Colorado in 2016. The regions with the lowest

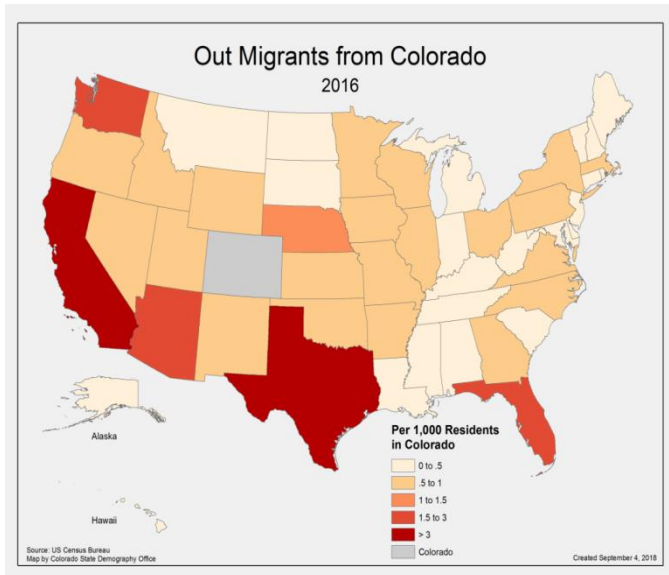
rates of in-migration to Colorado are the states in the Northern Tier (New York to Michigan) and the South (notably, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Alabama).

Figure 6 Destination of Out-Migrants by State, 2016



The destination of out-migrants is shown in Figures 6 and 7. The people leaving Colorado in 2016 primarily relocated to four states, Arizona, California, Texas, and Washington. Regarding the rate of out-migration, the two states with the highest rates are California and Texas. Figures 4 through 7 illustrate the reciprocal flows of migration, i.e., in absolute terms; the states with the largest populations contribute the greatest number of in-migrants to Colorado while the largest numbers of out-migrants relocate to the largest states.

Figure 7 Destination of Out-Migrants per 1,000 Population, 2016



Are In-Migrants and Out-Migrants Different?

The State Demography Office receives multiple questions about the characteristics of in-migrants and out-migrants. The first set of comparisons considers differences by migration type, i.e., between in-migrants and out-migrants in 2016. These are, respectively, people who moved to Colorado and people who moved out of Colorado between the end of 2015 and the end of 2016.

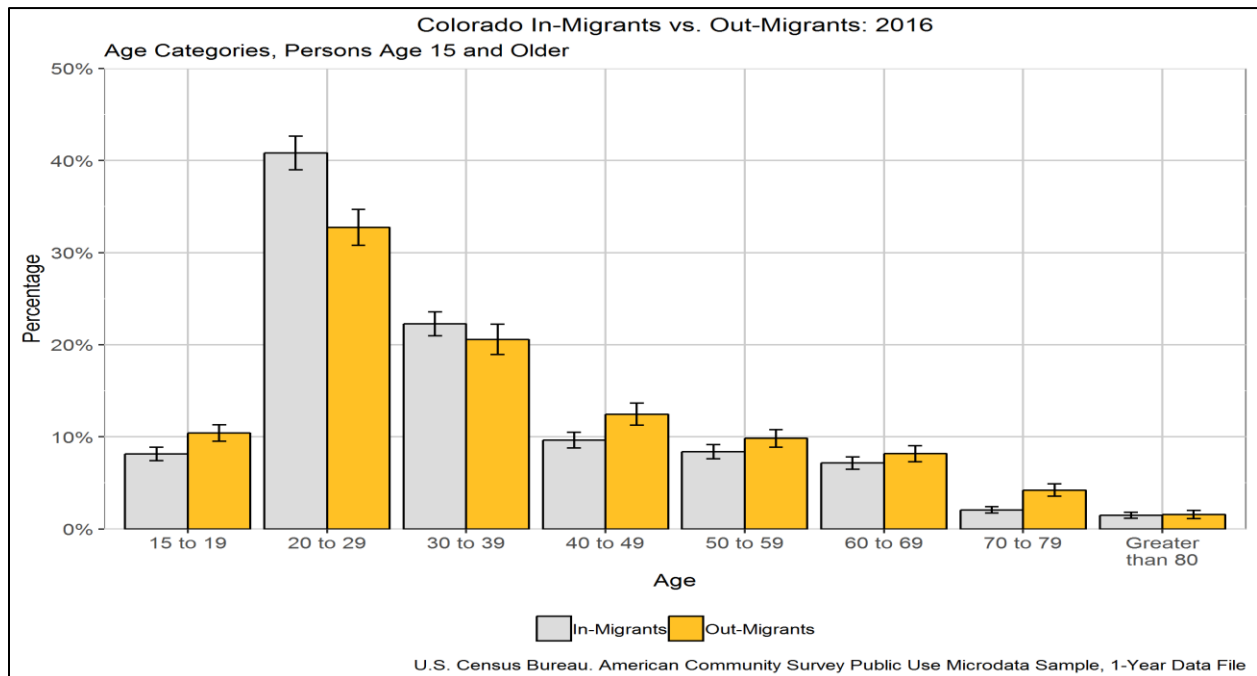
Age

As mentioned above, and as seen in **Error! Not a valid bookmark self-reference.**, the most common age category for all migrants is between 20 and 29 years old. In 2016, nearly 41 percent of in-migrants and nearly 33 percent of out-migrants are between 20 and 29 years old (see Table 2 in the Appendix).¹

People in this age group are completing their education and are most likely to move for initial employment, for continued education, or to begin a family.

The distribution of age categories by migration type is seen in Figure 8**Error! Not a valid bookmark self-reference.**. In 2016, the median age of in-migrants is 27 years old, while the median age of out-migrants is 28 years old. This difference is statistically significant, although the median age of out-migrants is only one year greater than the median age of in-migrants (see Table 6 in the Appendix).

Figure 8 Age Distribution by Migration Type



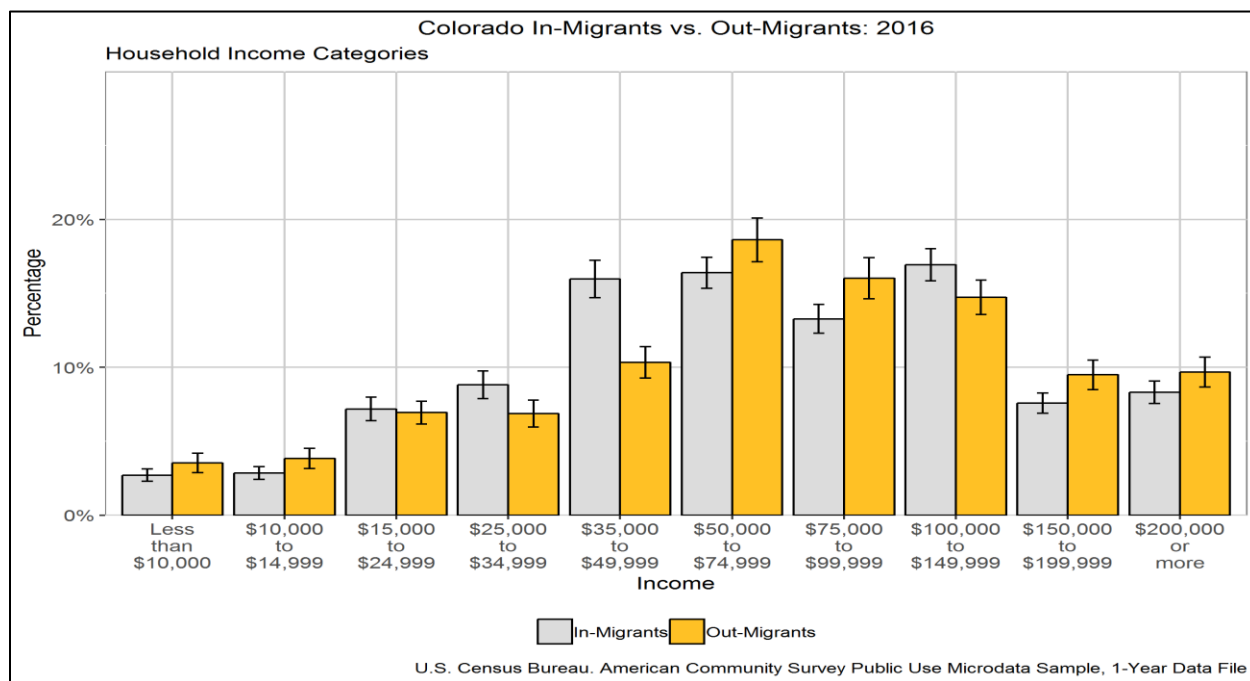
Additionally, a higher percentage of out-migrants are between 40 and 79 years old.

¹ Note that the analysis is limited to PUMS data for individuals age 15 and older. Because migration entails voluntary movement from one place to another, this analysis omits children, i.e., people who are typically not old enough to decide to move.

Household Income

The distribution of household income categories by migration type is shown in Figure 9. In 2016, the median income for in-migrants is \$69,400 while for out-migrants it is \$74,000, a difference of \$4,600, or approximately \$383 per month (see Table 3 in the Appendix). This difference is statistically significant, i.e., in-migrants made less than out-migrants. This income difference is likely related to age, as in-migrants are younger than out-migrants.

Figure 9 Household Income Distribution by Migration Type



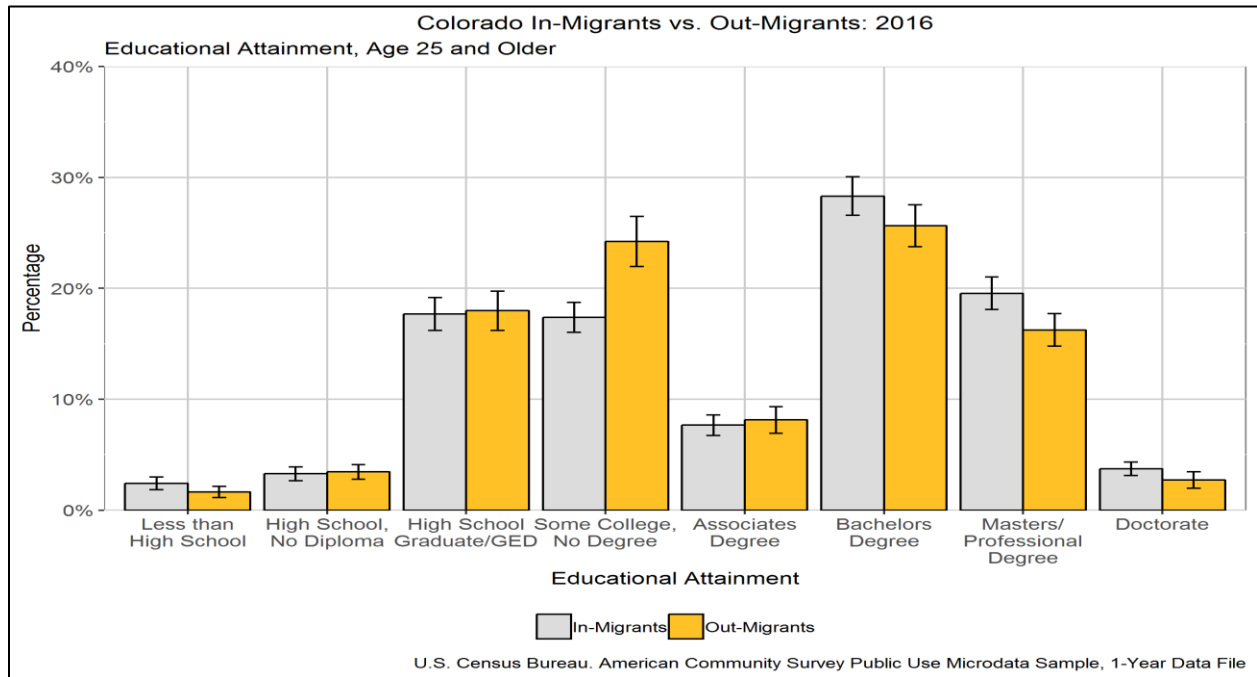
The main source of this difference is seen in two income categories. A higher percentage of in-migrants earned between \$35,000 and \$49,999 and \$100,000 to \$149,999 while a higher percentage of out-migrants earned more than \$150,000 per year.

When looking at the time series data, there are significant differences in median income in 2011 and 2016 (see Table 4 in the Appendix). In 2011, in-migrants had a significantly higher median income than out-migrants (\$60,000 vs. \$54,000). In 2016, in-migrants had a significantly lower median income than out-migrants (\$69,400 vs. \$74,000). These differences are not what one would expect to see if people were leaving Colorado due to the cost of living. If this were true, in 2016, one might expect that out-migrants would have lower incomes than in-migrants. However, the opposite is the case.

Educational Attainment

Differences in educational attainment for adults over age 25 are shown in Figure 10. In-migrants are more likely to have earned a bachelor's degree or a higher degree than out-migrants in 2016; however, before 2016, there are few differences in Educational Attainment between in-migrants and out-migrants. (see Table 5 in the Appendix).

Figure 10 Educational Attainment by Migration Type



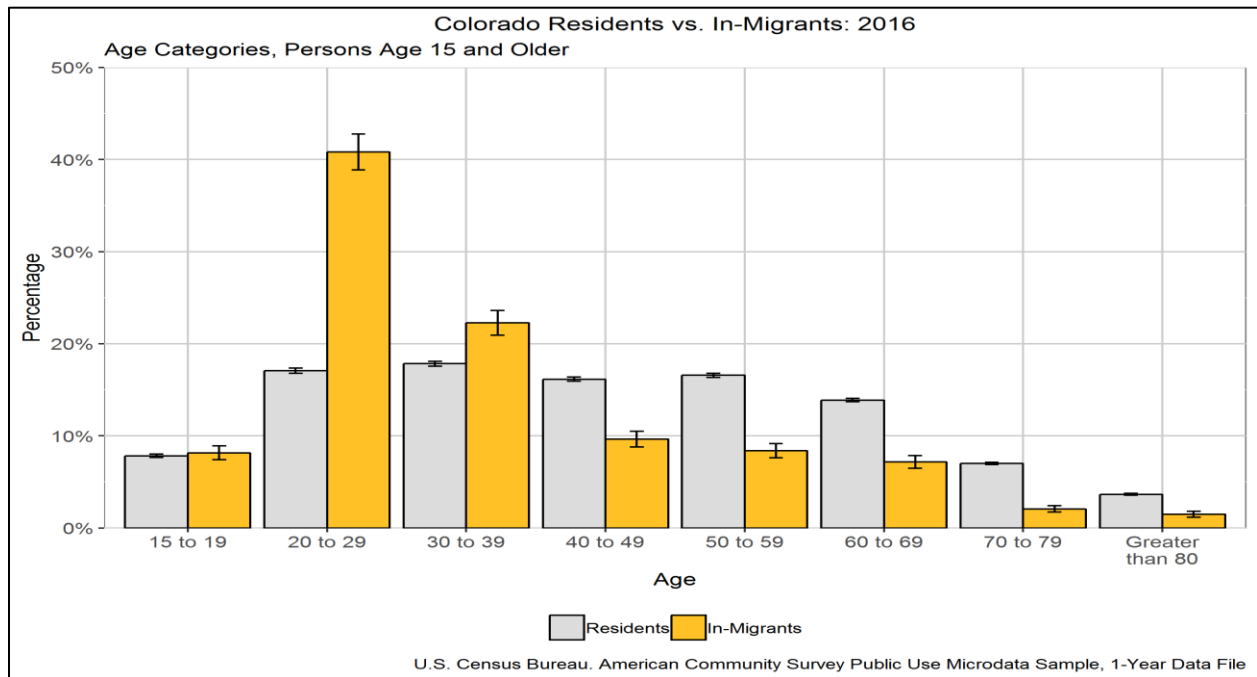
Do In-Migrants Differ from Colorado Residents?

With an average net increase of nearly 50,000 persons per year due to migration between 2011 and 2016, the question of whether the population of in-migrants differs from the population of Colorado residents is relevant. These results generally follow the pattern seen between in-migrants and out-migrants, i.e., in-migrants are younger and tend to have higher levels of educational attainment than Colorado residents.

Age

Generally, in-migrants are younger than Colorado residents. For example, in 2016, the median age of in-migrants was 27; while the median age for Colorado residents was 37 (see Table 6 in the Appendix). This difference is seen in Figure 11, where the percentage of in-migrant ages 20 to 29 is approximately three times that of Colorado residents. Additionally, the proportion of Colorado residents age 40 and older is higher than the proportion for in-migrants.

Figure 11 Age Distribution by Migration Status

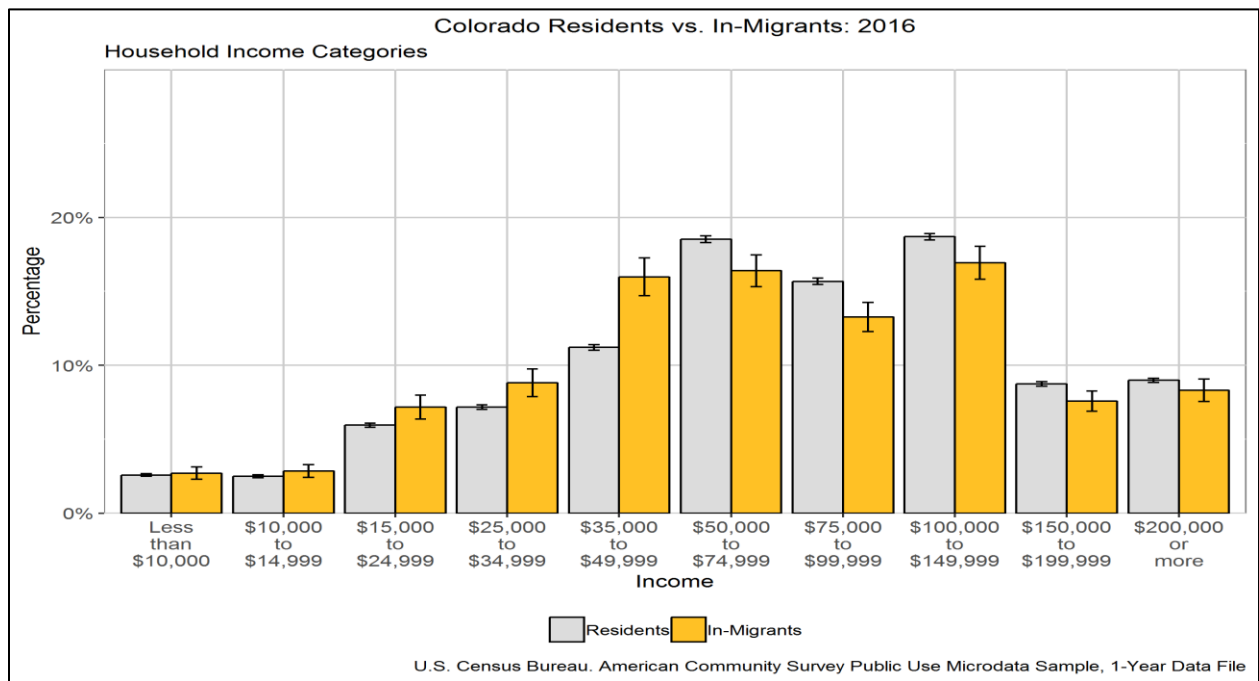


This pattern persists from 2011 through 2016 (see Table 7 in the Appendix).

Household Income

In-migrants have lower incomes than residents. In 2016, the median income for in-migrants was \$69,400 versus \$77,000 for residents. Figure 12 shows that a larger percentage of in-migrants had household incomes between \$15,000 and \$49,999 per year, while more residents had household incomes greater than \$50,000. Table 8 in the Appendix shows the distribution of household income for each year between 2011 and 2016. Overall, in-migrants had lower household incomes than residents. For example, in 2011 significantly more in-migrants had household incomes less than \$24,999. Few differences in household income are seen for 2012, although in 2013 significantly fewer in-migrants had household incomes greater than \$50,000. In 2014, there are significant differences for nearly every category. Finally, in 2015, significantly fewer in-migrants had household incomes greater than \$100,000.

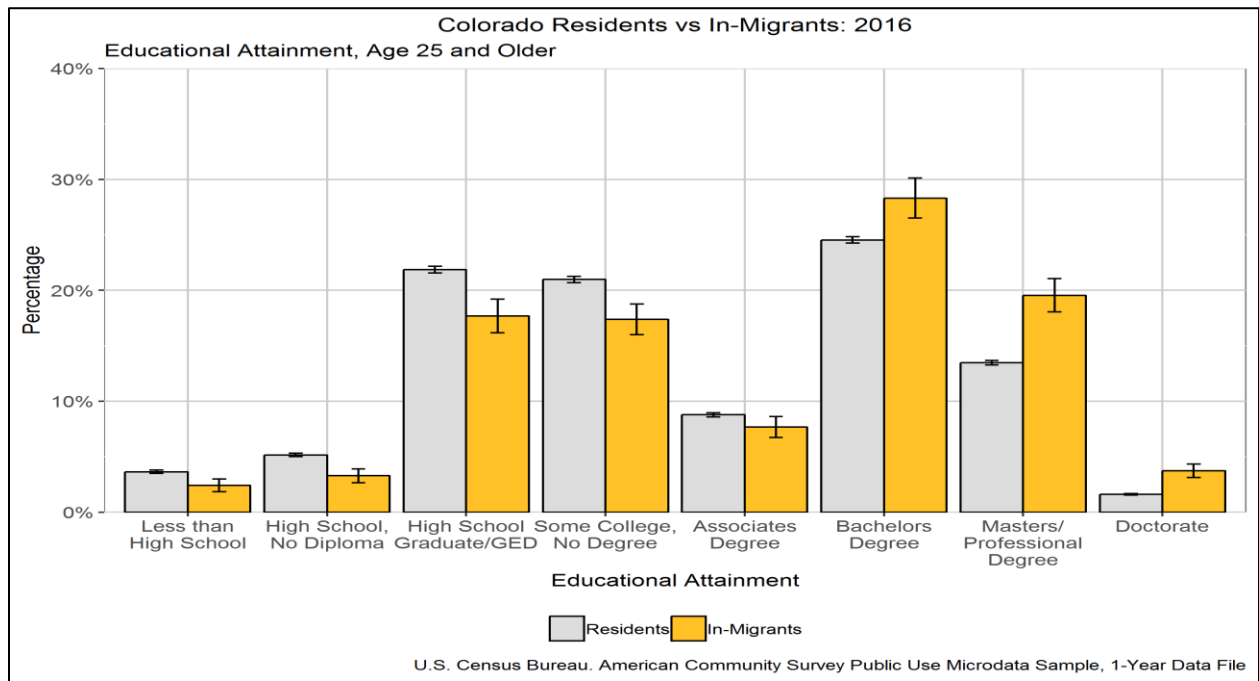
Figure 12 Household Income by Migration Status



Educational Attainment

Figure 13 compares the educational attainment of in-migrants to residents. In 2016, the percentage of in-migrants and residents is different at for each category of educational attainment. Generally, in-migrants were more likely to have a bachelor’s degree or higher, while residents were more likely to have an Associate’s Degree or below. One important detail to note in considering differences in educational attainment is that these data are based on respondents age 25 and older. This convention is used to help identify people who have completed their education. By filtering out people younger than 25, Figure 13 omits current college students. As seen in Figure 11, the largest group of in-migrants are between age 20 and 29, i.e., are college-aged.

Figure 13 Educational Attainment by Migration Status



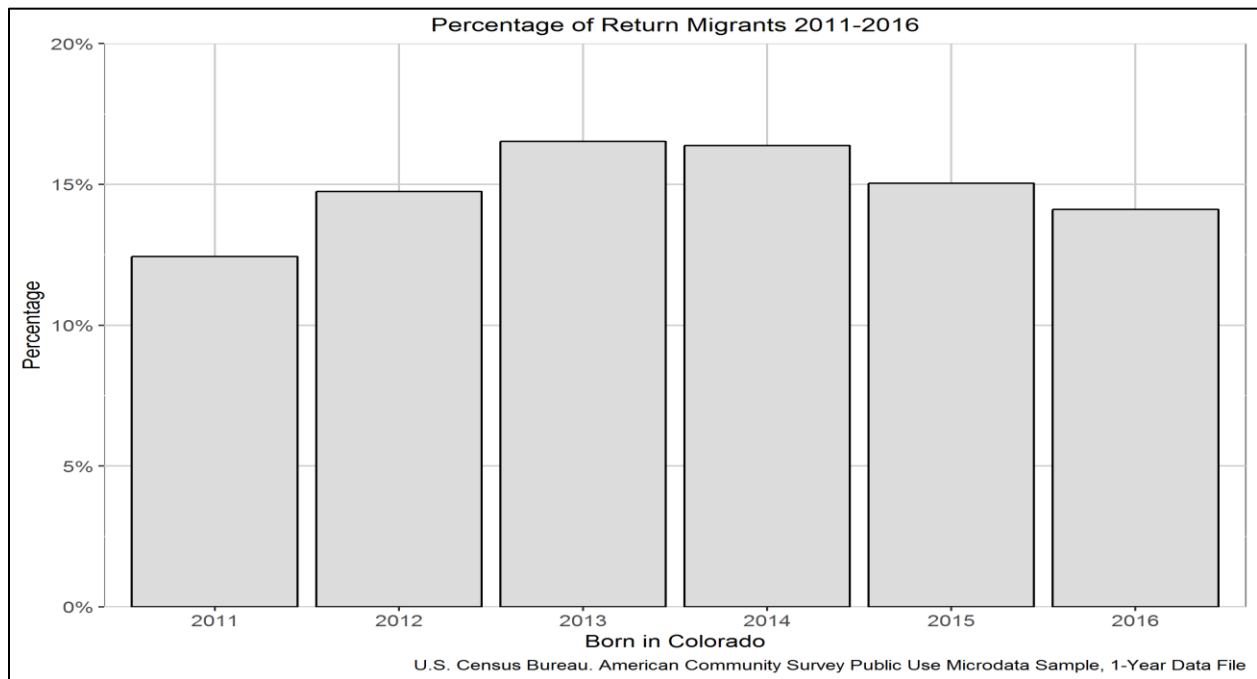
For example, the impact of this age selection is seen when comparing the educational attainment for respondents age 15 and older to the educational attainment of respondents age 25 and older. For respondents age 15 and older, the percentage difference between residents and in-migrants with a Bachelor’s Degree is 4.6 percentage points, while for respondents age 25 and older the difference is 5 percentage points. Similarly, for respondents with a Master’s or Professional Degree, the difference between residents and in-migrants age 15 and older is 2.3 percentage points, while for respondents age 25 and older the difference is 5.7 percentage points.

Characteristics of Returning Migrants

Often the State Demography Office is asked whether persons born in Colorado return after leaving, especially in rural parts of the states where many of the young leave to seek higher education or other work experience. Among the population of in-migrants in 2016, 14.1 percent report having been born in Colorado, i.e., are return migrants. This section compares the characteristics of returning migrants to other in-migrants. In contrast, in 2016 for the United States as a whole, 19.6% of in-migrants report returning to their state of birth. Comparing the percentage of return migrants to Colorado to those of other states, this percentage is relatively low (see Table 9 in the Appendix). The range of the percentage of return migrants is between 9.8% of in-migrants in Nevada to 31.9% of in-migrants in Louisiana. Among other states identified as sources of in-migrants in Figure 4, the percentage of return migrants is higher in Oregon (16.4%), Texas (19.8%) and California (21.3%).

The percentage of returning migrants varies between 12.4 percent of in-migrants in 2011 and 16.5 percent in 2013. Since 2013, the proportion of return migrants has fallen each year (see Figure 14).

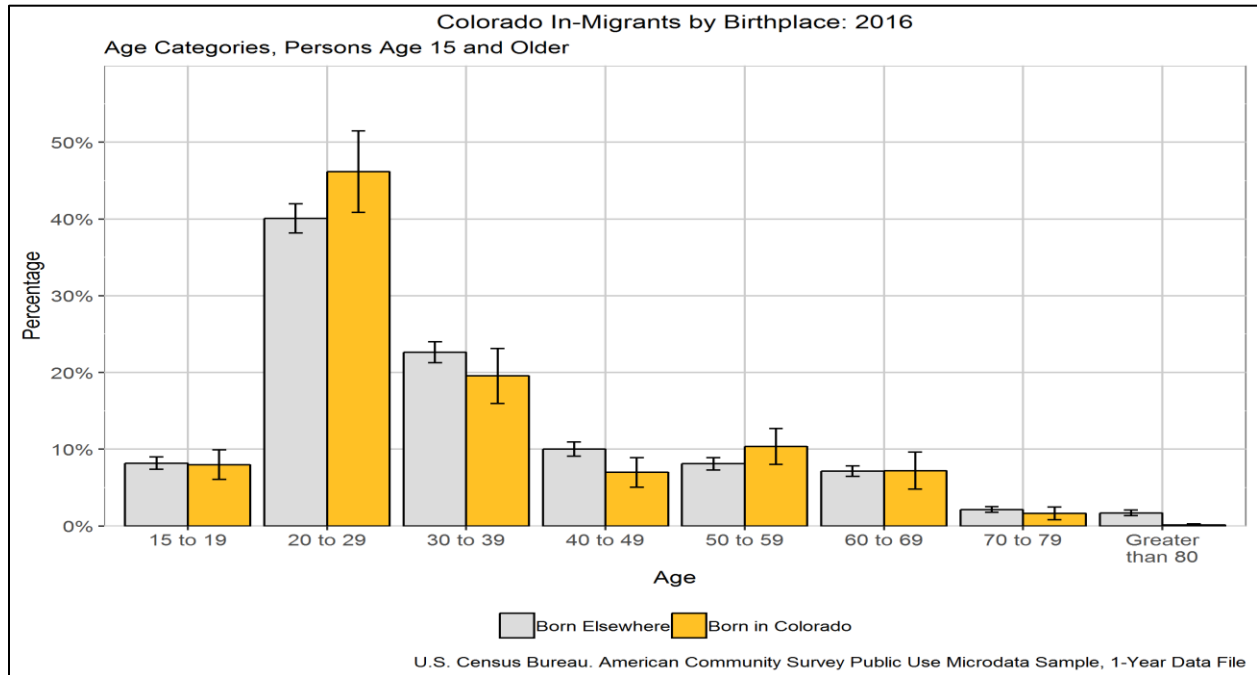
Figure 14 Percentage of in-migrants born in Colorado, 2011-2016



Age

Returning migrants are consistently younger than other in-migrants (see Figure 15). In each year between 2011 and 2016, the median age of return migrants is between two and six years younger than for other migrants (see Table 10 in the Appendix). Figure 15 shows that most return migrants are between 20 and 29 years old. However, this figure also shows that significantly more migrants born elsewhere are between age 30 and 49.

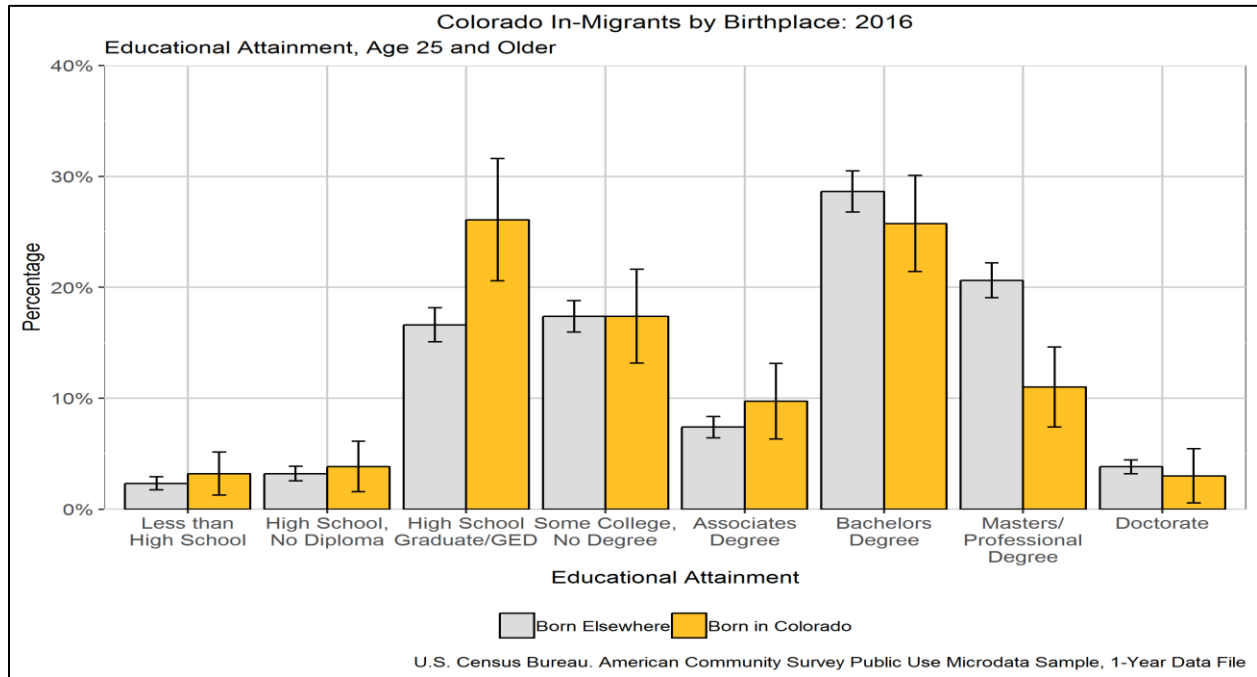
Figure 15 Age Distribution of In-Migrants by Birthplace



Educational Attainment

The clearest difference between in-migrants born in Colorado and in-migrants born elsewhere is regarding educational attainment. While the most common level of Educational Attainment is receiving a Bachelor's Degree, Figure 16 shows that return migrants are more likely to be high school graduates than those born elsewhere, while in-migrants born elsewhere are more likely to have a Master's or professional degree than those born in Colorado. Note that this chart does not contain information from persons younger than age 25.

Figure 16 Educational Attainment of In-Migrants by Birthplace



Out-Migrants and In Migrants by Region

The previous sections have considered the differences between in-migrants and other groups for Colorado as a whole. However, Colorado is composed of multiple regions, the urban centers of Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, agricultural regions in the eastern plains and San Luis Valley, and mountainous areas of the Rocky Mountains and the Western Slope. This section of the report considers differences by region.

The American Community Survey 5-year PUMS data contains information about respondent geography, both for current residence and for domestic migrants, called "PUMA Areas." These areas are defined as locations with at least 100,000 people. The data file provides two different PUMA variables, one for current residence and one for the previous residence of migrants. Unfortunately, these two variables group geography in different ways. Because of this, the analysis of migration by region considers out-migrants and in-migrants separately.

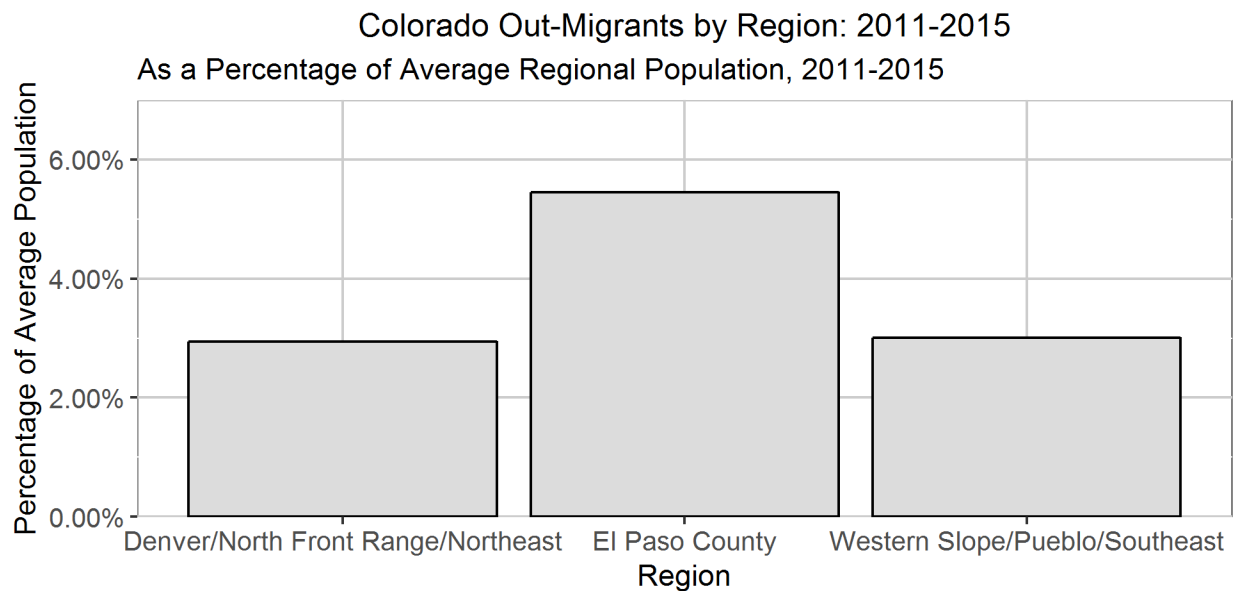
Out-Migrants by Region

The ACS data contains three PUMA Areas for out-migrants, i.e., people who have moved from Colorado to another state between 2012 and 2016. The counties in each area are:

- **Denver/North Front Range/Northeast:** Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Broomfield, Clear Creek, Denver, Douglas, Gilpin, Jefferson, Larimer, Logan, Morgan, Phillips, Sedgwick, Washington, Weld, and Yuma;
- **El Paso County:** El Paso County; and
- **Western Slope/Pueblo/Southeast:** Alamosa, Archuleta, Baca, Bent, Chaffee, Cheyenne, Conejos, Costilla, Crowley, Custer, Delta, Dolores, Eagle, Elbert, Fremont, Garfield, Grand, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Huerfano, Jackson, Kiowa, Kit Carson, La Plata, Lake, Las Animas, Lincoln, Mesa, Mineral, Moffat, Montezuma, Montrose, Otero, Ouray, Park, Pitkin, Prowers, Pueblo, Rio Blanco, Rio Grande, Routt, Saguache, San Juan, San Miguel, Summit, and Teller.

The distribution of out-migrants by region is shown in Figure 17². The figure shows that the majority of out-migrants are moving from El Paso County. The other two regions show essentially the same percentage of out-migrants, relative to their average population between 2011 and 2015. As discussed below, the out-migration in El Paso County is a function of the military bases in that part of the state, as out-migrants include transferred military personnel.

Figure 17 Out-migrants by Region, 2011-2015



U.S. Census Bureau. 2012-2016 American Community Survey
Public Use Microdata Sample, 5-Year Data File

² This figure accounts for the way migration is measured in the ACS. The migration question asks if a respondent has moved in the last year. Additionally, the ACS regional data is taken from the 5-year ACS data file, so the values in Figure 17 reflect the average number of people who moved in the 2012-2016 period. In Figure 17, the bars represent the percentage of out-migrants relative to the average regional population for the 5 years between 2011 and 2015.

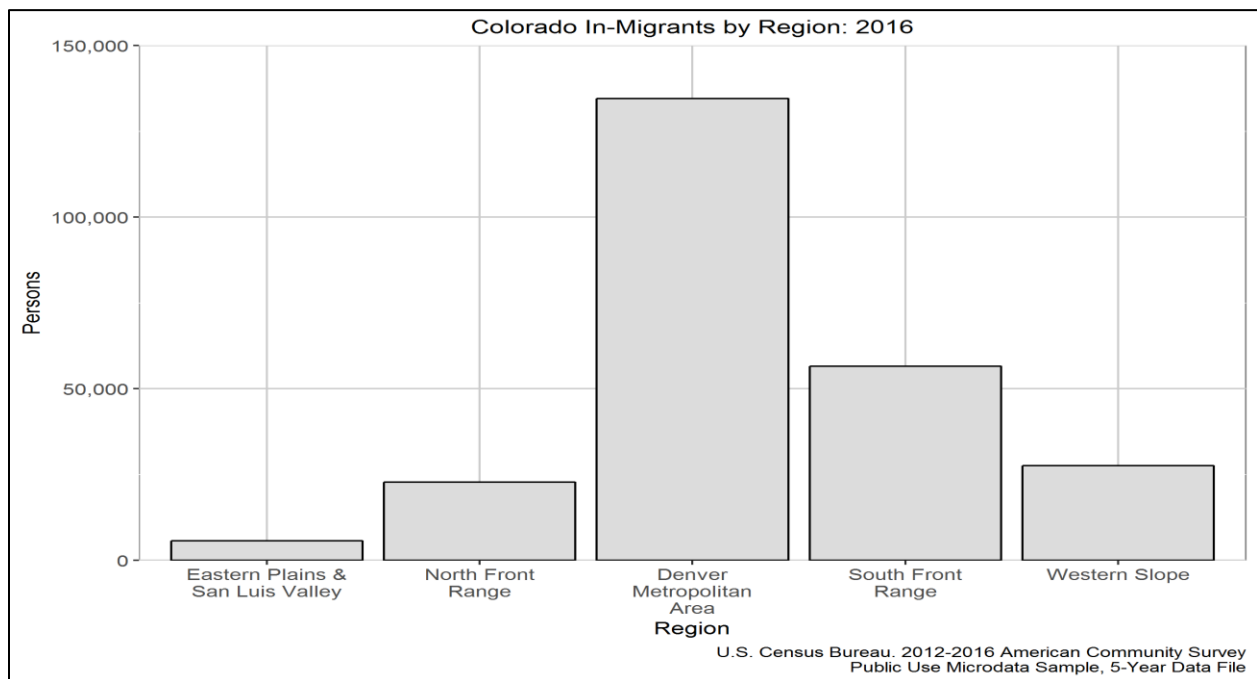
In-Migrants by Region

As mentioned above, the ACS uses two incompatible variables for tracking respondents' location. For out-migrants, the location variable consists of three categories. For in-migrants, the location variable consists of 42 PUMAs from around the state. Using the PUMA areas as a base, we constructed five regions using Colorado counties:

- **Eastern Plains and San Luis Valley:** Alamosa, Baca, Bent, Cheyenne, Conejos, Costilla, Crowley, Elbert, Kiowa, Kit Carson, Las Animas, Lincoln, Logan, Mineral, Morgan, Otero, Phillips, Prowers, Rio Grande, Saguache, Sedgwick, Washington, and Yuma;
- **Northern Front Range:** Larimer and Weld;
- **Denver Metropolitan Area:** Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Broomfield, Clear Creek, Denver, Douglas, Gilpin, and Jefferson;
- **Southern Front Range:** El Paso, Pueblo, and Teller; and
- **Western Slope:** Archuleta, Chaffee, Custer, Delta, Dolores, Eagle, Fremont, Garfield, Grand, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Huerfano, Jackson, La Plata, Lake, Mesa, Moffat, Montezuma, Montrose, Ouray, Park, Pitkin, Rio Blanco, Routt, San Juan, San Miguel, and Summit.

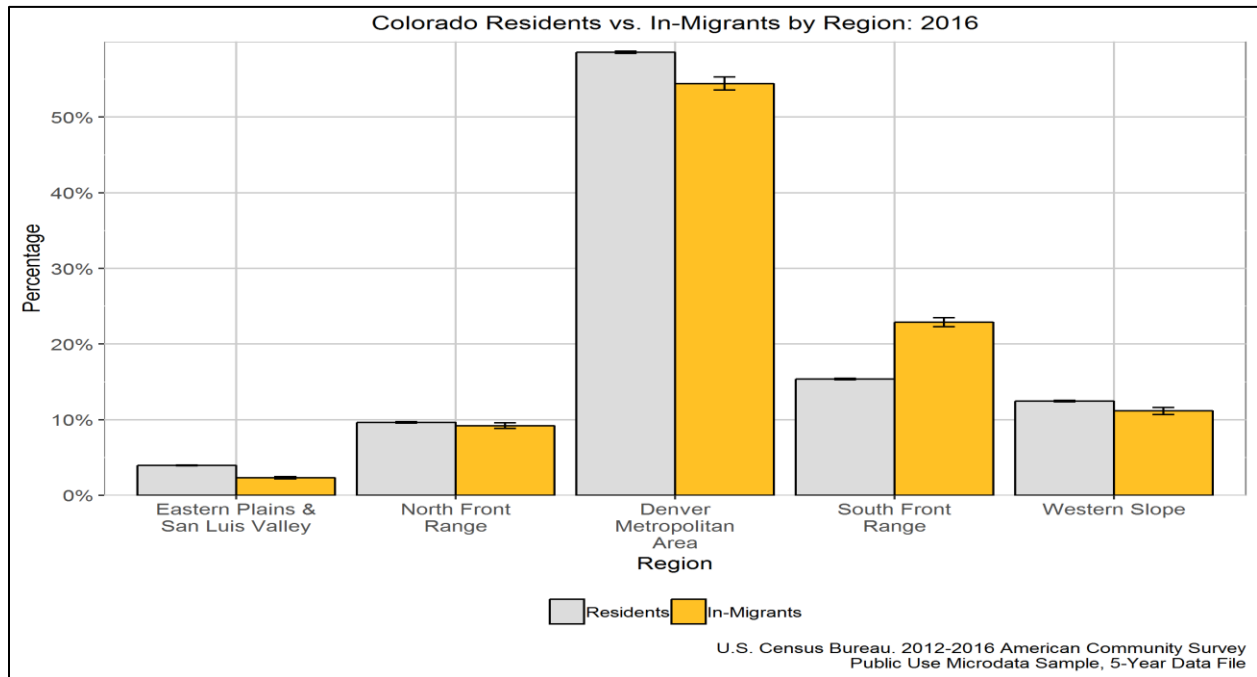
The overall distribution of in-migrants across these regions is shown in Figure 18. The majority, 54% of in-migrants relocated to the Denver Metropolitan Area, followed by in-migrants to the South Front Range region (25%), which includes El Paso and Pueblo Counties and the urban centers of Colorado Springs and Pueblo.

Figure 18 In-Migrants by Region



The distribution of residents and in-migrants by region is shown in Figure 19. The proportion of in-migrants is significantly higher in than that of residents in the South Front Range. This difference reflects the presence of military bases in and around Colorado Springs; 23 percent of the in-migrants in the South Front Range region report being currently on active military duty, compared to less than one percent of in-migrants in other regions (see Table 11 in the Appendix).

Figure 19 In-Migrants by Region



Age, Household Income and Educational Attainment by Region

Although Colorado’s regions differ substantially, there are minimal differences between in-migrants and Colorado Residents.

Age by Migration Status and Region

The age patterns shown throughout this analysis are also seen in individual regions; see Table 12 in the Appendix. In-migrants are younger than Colorado residents in every region. In each region, there are higher percentages of in-migrants under age 30 and higher percentages of residents over age 40.

Household Income by Migration Status and Region

The distribution of household income categories for in-migrants by region is shown in Table 13 in the Appendix. The differences by region support previous findings, with in-migrants, generally having lower household incomes than residents. However, within regions, there are important differences:

- Eastern Plains and San Luis Valley.** A higher percentage of in-migrants had household incomes less than \$14,999, while a higher percentage of residents had household incomes over \$50,000.

- **North Front Range.** A higher percentage of in-migrants had household incomes less than \$24,999, while a higher percentage of residents had household incomes over \$50,000.
- **Denver Metropolitan Area.** A higher percentage of residents had household incomes between \$50,000 and \$199,999. In contrast, a higher percentage of in-migrants had household incomes less than \$10,000 and greater than \$200,000.
- **South Front Range.** A higher percentage of in-migrants had household incomes less than \$49,999, while a higher percentage of residents had household incomes greater than \$75,000.
- **Western Slope.** There are few differences in household incomes. However, a higher percentage of in-migrants had household incomes less than \$10,000 and greater than \$200,000. Residents had a higher percentage of household incomes between \$25,000 and \$34,999 and between \$150,000 and \$199,999.

Educational Attainment by Migration Status and Region

As seen in Figure 13, the educational attainment of in-migrants is generally higher than that of Colorado residents. Table 14 shows the distribution of educational attainment by region. In the Denver Metropolitan Area, a higher proportion of in-migrants has a Bachelors' degree or higher, while in-migrants in the North Front Range and South Front Range are more likely to have less than a Bachelors' degree.

The analysis of age, household income and educational attainment by region do not show large differences. Rather, the distribution of demographic characteristics follows that seen at the state level.

Conclusion

This brief analysis of in-migrants highlights several important points:

1. Age is the defining characteristic of all migrants; the most common age group is between 20 and 29 years old.
2. The absolute number of in-migrants came from California, Texas, Florida, Arizona, and Illinois. Wyoming is the state with the highest rate of in-migration, followed by states in the Midwest and Mountain West. Lower rates of in-migration are seen among the Western states, the Northern Tier and the South.
3. The top four destinations for out-migrants were Arizona, California, Texas and Washington State.
4. In-migrants have lower incomes than out-migrants, although this difference is small. Regarding median income, the difference between out-migrants and in-migrants is approximately \$2,000.
5. In-migrants generally have higher levels of educational attainment than out-migrants. Additionally, controlling for age, in-migrants have higher levels of educational attainment than Colorado residents.
6. In 2016, approximately 14 percent of in-migrants were born in Colorado. The proportion of these return migrants peaked in 2013 and had fallen slightly since. The proportion of return migrants to Colorado is lower share than the US average and lower than some of our neighboring states.

7. While there are few differences among in-migrants by region, there is a higher percentage of in-migrants in the South Front Range region. This difference is due to a high proportion of in-migrants in the South Front Range reporting being on active military duty.

This analysis suggests that Colorado is not experiencing either a period of expanded in-migration or a period of extreme out-migration. Rather, since 1991, the number of in-migrants each year has exceeded the number of out-migrants, but the overall pattern of migration has not changed substantially. In-migrants and out-migrants are primarily in the 20 to 29 year age group, although in-migrants are slightly younger than out-migrants. Other differences, in household income and educational attainment, follow from migrants' age.

Appendix

Table 1 Migration Type, 2011-2016

Migration Type						
In-Migrants		Out-Migrants			Significant Difference vs. 2016	
Year	Value	Standard Error	Value	Standard Error	In-Migrants	Out-Migrants
2011	234,560	5,747	159,117	4,798	Yes	Yes
2012	240,478	5,597	158,639	4,662	No	Yes
2013	246,051	5,260	161,608	4,607	No	Yes
2014	249,019	5,339	173,951	4,919	No	Yes
2015	249,798	5,191	173,796	4,805	No	Yes
2016	247,817	5,305	195,529	5,311		

U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample, 1-Year Data File

Table 2 Age Categories by Migration Type, 2011-2016

Age Categories, Age 15 and Older						
Year	Age Categories	In-Migrants		Out-Migrants		Significant Difference?
		Value	Margin of Error	Value	Margin of Error	
2011	15 to 19	10.70%	0.89%	13.78%	1.09%	Yes
2011	20 to 29	35.76%	1.85%	32.84%	2.14%	Yes
2011	30 to 39	21.54%	1.57%	21.39%	1.80%	No
2011	40 to 49	12.83%	1.09%	12.70%	1.46%	No
2011	50 to 59	9.07%	0.93%	8.84%	1.04%	No
2011	60 to 69	5.81%	0.84%	6.27%	0.86%	No
2011	70 to 79	1.98%	0.41%	3.23%	0.62%	Yes
2011	Greater than 80	2.32%	0.63%	0.96%	0.30%	Yes
2012	15 to 19	11.37%	0.87%	12.15%	1.24%	No
2012	20 to 29	34.79%	1.75%	30.96%	2.06%	Yes
2012	30 to 39	22.86%	1.63%	19.15%	1.56%	Yes
2012	40 to 49	12.03%	1.11%	13.33%	1.41%	No
2012	50 to 59	9.05%	0.85%	13.74%	1.36%	Yes
2012	60 to 69	6.42%	0.72%	7.22%	0.90%	No
2012	70 to 79	1.93%	0.36%	2.38%	0.44%	No
2012	Greater than 80	1.55%	0.29%	1.07%	0.32%	Yes
2013	15 to 19	10.53%	0.81%	8.78%	0.82%	Yes
2013	20 to 29	38.84%	1.81%	38.41%	2.27%	No
2013	30 to 39	20.63%	1.25%	20.09%	1.55%	No
2013	40 to 49	10.87%	0.96%	11.72%	1.28%	No
2013	50 to 59	9.24%	0.88%	9.75%	0.93%	No
2013	60 to 69	6.27%	0.63%	7.71%	0.83%	Yes
2013	70 to 79	2.15%	0.37%	2.29%	0.46%	No
2013	Greater than 80	1.48%	0.31%	1.25%	0.31%	No

Year	Age Categories	In-Migrants		Out-Migrants		Significant Difference?
		Value	Margin of Error	Value	Margin of Error	
2014	15 to 19	9.62%	0.76%	11.29%	0.97%	Yes
2014	20 to 29	39.30%	1.82%	33.96%	2.26%	Yes
2014	30 to 39	21.28%	1.31%	19.63%	1.53%	No
2014	40 to 49	11.56%	0.96%	12.83%	1.27%	No
2014	50 to 59	8.50%	0.94%	10.31%	0.90%	Yes
2014	60 to 69	6.11%	0.57%	7.93%	0.94%	Yes
2014	70 to 79	2.15%	0.34%	2.48%	0.43%	No
2014	Greater than 80	1.49%	0.31%	1.57%	0.39%	No
2015	15 to 19	10.08%	0.72%	10.68%	0.97%	No
2015	20 to 29	36.63%	1.69%	32.16%	2.05%	Yes
2015	30 to 39	23.78%	1.44%	22.22%	1.67%	No
2015	40 to 49	12.02%	0.96%	12.42%	1.23%	No
2015	50 to 59	7.01%	0.68%	9.79%	0.95%	Yes
2015	60 to 69	6.90%	0.73%	7.98%	0.83%	No
2015	70 to 79	2.07%	0.40%	2.84%	0.45%	Yes
2015	Greater than 80	1.51%	0.28%	1.92%	0.40%	No
2016	15 to 19	8.16%	0.73%	10.42%	0.90%	Yes
2016	20 to 29	40.83%	1.84%	32.75%	1.95%	Yes
2016	30 to 39	22.26%	1.30%	20.58%	1.66%	No
2016	40 to 49	9.65%	0.85%	12.46%	1.21%	Yes
2016	50 to 59	8.39%	0.77%	9.84%	0.95%	Yes
2016	60 to 69	7.15%	0.68%	8.18%	0.87%	No
2016	70 to 79	2.07%	0.34%	4.22%	0.67%	Yes
2016	Greater than 80	1.49%	0.32%	1.55%	0.45%	No

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Table 3 Median Household Income by Migration Type, 2011-2016

Median Household Income						
	In-Migrants			Out-Migrants		
	Year	Value	Margin of Error	Value	Margin of Error	Significant Difference?
2011		\$60,000	\$2,369	\$54,000	\$2,551	Yes
2012		\$60,000	\$2,934	\$60,000	\$1,944	No
2013		\$60,000	\$1,607	\$60,290	\$2,551	No
2014		\$63,000	\$2,465	\$65,744	\$3,071	No
2015		\$70,000	\$2,385	\$70,008	\$2,424	No
2016		\$69,400	\$2,117	\$74,000	\$2,500	Yes

U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample, 1-Year Data File

Table 4 Household Income Categories by Migration Type, 2011-2016

Household Income Categories						
Year	Household Income	In-Migrants		Out-Migrants		Significant Difference?
		Value	Margin of Error	Value	Margin of Error	
2011	Less than \$10,000	6.01%	0.70%	5.76%	0.85%	No
2011	\$10,000 to \$14,999	4.09%	0.60%	5.45%	0.89%	Yes
2011	\$15,000 to \$24,999	7.59%	0.80%	10.82%	1.27%	Yes
2011	\$25,000 to \$34,999	9.80%	0.91%	8.38%	1.06%	Yes
2011	\$35,000 to \$49,999	13.60%	1.10%	14.01%	1.51%	No
2011	\$50,000 to \$74,999	18.06%	1.33%	17.69%	1.55%	No
2011	\$75,000 to \$99,999	13.41%	1.32%	15.94%	1.52%	Yes
2011	\$100,000 to \$149,999	16.10%	1.20%	11.04%	1.18%	Yes
2011	\$150,000 to \$199,999	6.33%	0.97%	5.36%	0.80%	No
2011	\$200,000 or more	4.99%	0.65%	5.55%	0.95%	No
2012	Less than \$10,000	7.00%	0.75%	5.26%	0.88%	Yes
2012	\$10,000 to \$14,999	3.64%	0.55%	3.36%	0.60%	No
2012	\$15,000 to \$24,999	8.55%	0.85%	7.58%	0.99%	No
2012	\$25,000 to \$34,999	9.47%	1.01%	10.89%	1.27%	No
2012	\$35,000 to \$49,999	14.08%	1.15%	14.18%	1.42%	No
2012	\$50,000 to \$74,999	13.11%	1.04%	15.69%	1.35%	Yes
2012	\$75,000 to \$99,999	14.68%	1.12%	14.26%	1.46%	No
2012	\$100,000 to \$149,999	16.58%	1.36%	14.71%	1.29%	No
2012	\$150,000 to \$199,999	5.83%	0.75%	7.14%	0.89%	Yes
2012	\$200,000 or more	7.05%	0.70%	6.93%	0.91%	No

Year	Household Income	In-Migrants		Out-Migrants		Significant Difference?
		Value	Margin of Error	Value	Margin of Error	
2013	Less than \$10,000	5.90%	0.75%	5.53%	0.80%	No
2013	\$10,000 to \$14,999	3.34%	0.53%	3.06%	0.57%	No
2013	\$15,000 to \$24,999	8.08%	0.79%	9.30%	1.31%	No
2013	\$25,000 to \$34,999	11.24%	1.04%	11.53%	1.22%	No
2013	\$35,000 to \$49,999	12.77%	1.05%	11.04%	1.09%	Yes
2013	\$50,000 to \$74,999	20.15%	1.20%	20.54%	1.56%	No
2013	\$75,000 to \$99,999	11.62%	0.94%	12.17%	1.12%	No
2013	\$100,000 to \$149,999	14.10%	0.98%	13.71%	1.18%	No
2013	\$150,000 to \$199,999	5.83%	0.70%	6.14%	0.75%	No
2013	\$200,000 or more	6.97%	0.71%	6.98%	0.85%	No
2014	Less than \$10,000	6.04%	0.68%	6.16%	0.86%	No
2014	\$10,000 to \$14,999	2.15%	0.38%	2.12%	0.52%	No
2014	\$15,000 to \$24,999	5.58%	0.60%	9.06%	0.97%	Yes
2014	\$25,000 to \$34,999	9.96%	0.94%	7.11%	0.90%	Yes
2014	\$35,000 to \$49,999	14.72%	1.12%	13.63%	1.39%	No
2014	\$50,000 to \$74,999	16.59%	1.14%	16.23%	1.25%	No
2014	\$75,000 to \$99,999	14.48%	1.13%	14.28%	1.29%	No
2014	\$100,000 to \$149,999	14.88%	0.95%	17.83%	1.56%	Yes
2014	\$150,000 to \$199,999	6.72%	0.64%	7.01%	0.87%	No
2014	\$200,000 or more	8.88%	0.97%	6.56%	0.74%	Yes

Year	Household Income	In-Migrants		Out-Migrants		Significant Difference?
		Value	Margin of Error	Value	Margin of Error	
2015	Less than \$10,000	4.43%	0.60%	3.56%	0.57%	Yes
2015	\$10,000 to \$14,999	2.67%	0.39%	3.56%	0.66%	Yes
2015	\$15,000 to \$24,999	5.98%	0.67%	8.09%	0.88%	Yes
2015	\$25,000 to \$34,999	7.70%	0.77%	8.48%	1.11%	No
2015	\$35,000 to \$49,999	13.59%	1.08%	9.74%	0.92%	Yes
2015	\$50,000 to \$74,999	18.13%	1.14%	18.39%	1.35%	No
2015	\$75,000 to \$99,999	15.74%	1.10%	12.17%	1.28%	Yes
2015	\$100,000 to \$149,999	18.77%	1.21%	17.58%	1.54%	No
2015	\$150,000 to \$199,999	6.62%	0.59%	10.48%	1.15%	Yes
2015	\$200,000 or more	6.38%	0.62%	7.95%	0.82%	Yes
2016	Less than \$10,000	2.71%	0.42%	3.53%	0.66%	Yes
2016	\$10,000 to \$14,999	2.85%	0.44%	3.84%	0.68%	Yes
2016	\$15,000 to \$24,999	7.17%	0.80%	6.93%	0.78%	No
2016	\$25,000 to \$34,999	8.81%	0.93%	6.86%	0.90%	Yes
2016	\$35,000 to \$49,999	15.98%	1.26%	10.33%	1.06%	Yes
2016	\$50,000 to \$74,999	16.39%	1.05%	18.61%	1.49%	Yes
2016	\$75,000 to \$99,999	13.27%	0.96%	16.02%	1.39%	Yes
2016	\$100,000 to \$149,999	16.94%	1.08%	14.73%	1.17%	Yes
2016	\$150,000 to \$199,999	7.58%	0.68%	9.49%	1.00%	Yes
2016	\$200,000 or more	8.31%	0.75%	9.67%	1.01%	Yes

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Table 5 Educational Attainment by Migration Type, 2011-2016

Educational Attainment, Age 25 and Older

Year	Educational Attainment	In-Migrants		Out-Migrants		Significant Difference?
		Value	Margin of Error	Value	Margin of Error	
2011	Less than High School	4.70%	1.11%	4.45%	1.24%	No
2011	High School, No Diploma	4.70%	0.77%	5.34%	1.14%	No
2011	High School Graduate/GED	17.15%	1.73%	17.61%	1.84%	No
2011	Some College, No Degree	18.62%	1.55%	20.82%	2.09%	No
2011	Associates Degree	8.35%	1.15%	8.50%	1.56%	No
2011	Bachelor's Degree	28.68%	2.29%	28.53%	2.58%	No
2011	Masters/Professional Degree	14.73%	1.38%	13.01%	1.44%	No
2011	Doctorate	3.06%	0.75%	1.74%	0.44%	Yes
2012	Less than High School	3.20%	0.82%	4.45%	1.11%	No
2012	High School, No Diploma	3.34%	0.61%	2.93%	0.71%	No
2012	High School Graduate/GED	17.67%	1.62%	19.26%	2.03%	No
2012	Some College, No Degree	21.87%	1.85%	21.60%	1.99%	No
2012	Associates Degree	8.35%	1.29%	7.09%	1.07%	No
2012	Bachelor's Degree	27.15%	1.87%	26.88%	2.25%	No
2012	Masters/Professional Degree	16.76%	1.55%	15.49%	1.65%	No
2012	Doctorate	1.65%	0.38%	2.30%	0.75%	No
2013	Less than High School	3.28%	0.67%	1.49%	0.45%	Yes
2013	High School, No Diploma	4.55%	0.81%	5.18%	1.09%	No
2013	High School Graduate/GED	17.65%	1.58%	17.60%	1.83%	No
2013	Some College, No Degree	20.42%	1.57%	20.32%	1.86%	No
2013	Associates Degree	8.12%	1.07%	8.56%	1.18%	No
2013	Bachelor's Degree	27.86%	1.73%	27.86%	2.25%	No
2013	Masters/Professional Degree	15.87%	1.38%	16.27%	1.59%	No
2013	Doctorate	2.26%	0.42%	2.73%	0.59%	No

Year	Educational Attainment	In-Migrants		Out-Migrants		Significant Difference?
		Value	Margin of Error	Value	Margin of Error	
2014	Less than High School	3.93%	0.67%	1.39%	0.43%	Yes
2014	High School, No Diploma	4.32%	0.69%	3.18%	0.73%	Yes
2014	High School Graduate/GED	17.72%	1.50%	18.18%	1.86%	No
2014	Some College, No Degree	21.32%	1.63%	21.14%	1.93%	No
2014	Associates Degree	6.91%	0.92%	10.18%	1.31%	Yes
2014	Bachelor's Degree	29.80%	2.00%	27.67%	2.09%	No
2014	Masters/Professional Degree	13.53%	1.11%	15.56%	1.54%	Yes
2014	Doctorate	2.46%	0.54%	2.69%	0.61%	No
2015	Less than High School	3.44%	0.72%	1.22%	0.37%	Yes
2015	High School, No Diploma	3.89%	0.71%	4.70%	0.93%	No
2015	High School Graduate/GED	16.43%	1.43%	18.26%	1.71%	No
2015	Some College, No Degree	19.61%	1.58%	22.35%	1.88%	Yes
2015	Associates Degree	9.12%	1.13%	7.00%	0.97%	Yes
2015	Bachelor's Degree	29.58%	1.79%	27.54%	2.02%	No
2015	Masters/Professional Degree	15.64%	1.27%	15.83%	1.65%	No
2015	Doctorate	2.30%	0.45%	3.10%	0.75%	No
2016	Less than High School	2.43%	0.57%	1.62%	0.51%	Yes
2016	High School, No Diploma	3.27%	0.63%	3.44%	0.67%	No
2016	High School Graduate/GED	17.68%	1.49%	17.98%	1.77%	No
2016	Some College, No Degree	17.38%	1.35%	24.22%	2.27%	Yes
2016	Associates Degree	7.66%	0.94%	8.14%	1.19%	No
2016	Bachelor's Degree	28.32%	1.75%	25.64%	1.89%	Yes
2016	Masters/Professional Degree	19.54%	1.47%	16.24%	1.46%	Yes
2016	Doctorate	3.72%	0.61%	2.72%	0.74%	Yes

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Table 6 Median Age by Migration Status, 2011-2016

Median Age								
Year	In-Migrants		Out-Migrants		Residents		Significant Difference?	
	Value	Margin of Error	Value	Margin of Error	Value	Margin of Error	In-Migrants vs. Out-Migrants	In-Migrants vs. Residents
2011	28	0.51	28	0.51	37	0.26	No	Yes
2012	27	0.38	29	0.77	36	0.26	Yes	Yes
2013	27	0.51	27	0.51	37	0.26	No	Yes
2014	27	0.26	28	0.77	37	0.26	Yes	Yes
2015	28	0.51	28	0.77	36	0.26	No	Yes
2016	27	0.51	28	0.77	37	0.26	Yes	Yes

U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample, 1-Year Data File

Table 7 Age Categories by Migration Status, 2011-2016

Age Categories, Age 15 and Older						
Year	Age Categories	Residents		In-Migrants		Significant Difference?
		Value	Margin of Error	Value	Margin of Error	
2011	15 to 19	8.09%	0.19%	10.70%	0.91%	Yes
2011	20 to 29	17.20%	0.29%	35.76%	1.93%	Yes
2011	30 to 39	17.19%	0.29%	21.54%	1.61%	Yes
2011	40 to 49	18.03%	0.28%	12.83%	1.11%	Yes
2011	50 to 59	17.79%	0.25%	9.07%	0.94%	Yes
2011	60 to 69	12.02%	0.19%	5.81%	0.84%	Yes
2011	70 to 79	5.92%	0.13%	1.98%	0.41%	Yes
2011	Greater than 80	3.76%	0.10%	2.32%	0.63%	Yes
2012	15 to 19	7.96%	0.18%	11.37%	0.89%	Yes
2012	20 to 29	17.17%	0.28%	34.79%	1.84%	Yes
2012	30 to 39	17.26%	0.27%	22.86%	1.67%	Yes
2012	40 to 49	17.45%	0.26%	12.03%	1.12%	Yes
2012	50 to 59	17.87%	0.24%	9.05%	0.86%	Yes
2012	60 to 69	12.60%	0.19%	6.42%	0.73%	Yes
2012	70 to 79	6.09%	0.13%	1.93%	0.36%	Yes
2012	Greater than 80	3.60%	0.10%	1.55%	0.29%	Yes
2013	15 to 19	8.00%	0.18%	10.53%	0.83%	Yes
2013	20 to 29	16.90%	0.28%	38.84%	1.91%	Yes
2013	30 to 39	17.66%	0.27%	20.63%	1.29%	Yes
2013	40 to 49	16.74%	0.25%	10.87%	0.97%	Yes
2013	50 to 59	17.51%	0.23%	9.24%	0.89%	Yes
2013	60 to 69	13.09%	0.19%	6.27%	0.64%	Yes
2013	70 to 79	6.38%	0.13%	2.15%	0.37%	Yes
2013	Greater than 80	3.72%	0.10%	1.48%	0.31%	Yes

Year	Age Categories	Residents		In-Migrants		Significant Difference?
		Value	Margin of Error	Value	Margin of Error	
2014	15 to 19	7.77%	0.17%	9.62%	0.78%	Yes
2014	20 to 29	17.06%	0.29%	39.30%	1.92%	Yes
2014	30 to 39	17.75%	0.26%	21.28%	1.35%	Yes
2014	40 to 49	16.38%	0.25%	11.56%	0.97%	Yes
2014	50 to 59	17.07%	0.23%	8.50%	0.95%	Yes
2014	60 to 69	13.52%	0.20%	6.11%	0.58%	Yes
2014	70 to 79	6.72%	0.13%	2.15%	0.35%	Yes
2014	Greater than 80	3.73%	0.10%	1.49%	0.31%	Yes
2015	15 to 19	7.88%	0.18%	10.08%	0.74%	Yes
2015	20 to 29	17.20%	0.28%	36.63%	1.78%	Yes
2015	30 to 39	17.93%	0.26%	23.78%	1.49%	Yes
2015	40 to 49	15.93%	0.24%	12.02%	0.98%	Yes
2015	50 to 59	16.88%	0.22%	7.01%	0.69%	Yes
2015	60 to 69	13.81%	0.20%	6.90%	0.74%	Yes
2015	70 to 79	6.57%	0.13%	2.07%	0.40%	Yes
2015	Greater than 80	3.80%	0.10%	1.51%	0.28%	Yes
2016	15 to 19	7.83%	0.17%	8.16%	0.74%	No
2016	20 to 29	17.07%	0.27%	40.83%	1.94%	Yes
2016	30 to 39	17.83%	0.26%	22.26%	1.35%	Yes
2016	40 to 49	16.16%	0.24%	9.65%	0.86%	Yes
2016	50 to 59	16.57%	0.22%	8.39%	0.78%	Yes
2016	60 to 69	13.88%	0.19%	7.15%	0.69%	Yes
2016	70 to 79	7.00%	0.14%	2.07%	0.34%	Yes
2016	Greater than 80	3.65%	0.10%	1.49%	0.32%	Yes

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Table 8 Household Income Categories by Migration Status, 2011-2016

Household Income Categories						
Year	Household Income	Residents		In-Migrants		Significant Difference?
		Value	Margin of Error	Value	Margin of Error	
2011	Less than \$10,000	3.84%	0.12%	6.01%	0.70%	Yes
2011	\$10,000 to \$14,999	3.16%	0.10%	4.09%	0.60%	Yes
2011	\$15,000 to \$24,999	8.70%	0.18%	7.59%	0.80%	Yes
2011	\$25,000 to \$34,999	8.89%	0.18%	9.80%	0.92%	No
2011	\$35,000 to \$49,999	13.54%	0.22%	13.60%	1.12%	No
2011	\$50,000 to \$74,999	19.66%	0.26%	18.06%	1.36%	Yes
2011	\$75,000 to \$99,999	13.53%	0.21%	13.41%	1.34%	No
2011	\$100,000 to \$149,999	16.37%	0.23%	16.10%	1.23%	No
2011	\$150,000 to \$199,999	6.73%	0.17%	6.33%	0.97%	No
2011	\$200,000 or more	5.60%	0.13%	4.99%	0.66%	No
2012	Less than \$10,000	3.65%	0.11%	7.00%	0.76%	Yes
2012	\$10,000 to \$14,999	3.32%	0.11%	3.64%	0.56%	No
2012	\$15,000 to \$24,999	8.00%	0.16%	8.55%	0.86%	No
2012	\$25,000 to \$34,999	8.30%	0.17%	9.47%	1.02%	Yes
2012	\$35,000 to \$49,999	13.50%	0.22%	14.08%	1.18%	No
2012	\$50,000 to \$74,999	18.96%	0.24%	13.11%	1.06%	Yes
2012	\$75,000 to \$99,999	15.13%	0.22%	14.68%	1.14%	No
2012	\$100,000 to \$149,999	16.65%	0.22%	16.58%	1.39%	No
2012	\$150,000 to \$199,999	6.52%	0.14%	5.83%	0.75%	No
2012	\$200,000 or more	5.97%	0.13%	7.05%	0.71%	Yes

Year	Household Income	Residents		In-Migrants		Significant Difference?
		Value	Margin of Error	Value	Margin of Error	
2013	Less than \$10,000	3.18%	0.11%	5.90%	0.76%	Yes
2013	\$10,000 to \$14,999	3.10%	0.11%	3.34%	0.53%	No
2013	\$15,000 to \$24,999	7.83%	0.17%	8.08%	0.80%	No
2013	\$25,000 to \$34,999	8.74%	0.18%	11.24%	1.05%	Yes
2013	\$35,000 to \$49,999	12.09%	0.20%	12.77%	1.06%	No
2013	\$50,000 to \$74,999	18.52%	0.23%	20.15%	1.24%	Yes
2013	\$75,000 to \$99,999	15.38%	0.22%	11.62%	0.95%	Yes
2013	\$100,000 to \$149,999	17.23%	0.21%	14.10%	1.00%	Yes
2013	\$150,000 to \$199,999	7.06%	0.14%	5.83%	0.71%	Yes
2013	\$200,000 or more	6.87%	0.13%	6.97%	0.72%	No
2014	Less than \$10,000	3.30%	0.11%	6.04%	0.68%	Yes
2014	\$10,000 to \$14,999	2.63%	0.09%	2.15%	0.38%	Yes
2014	\$15,000 to \$24,999	6.81%	0.15%	5.58%	0.61%	Yes
2014	\$25,000 to \$34,999	7.87%	0.16%	9.96%	0.95%	Yes
2014	\$35,000 to \$49,999	11.98%	0.20%	14.72%	1.15%	Yes
2014	\$50,000 to \$74,999	18.60%	0.23%	16.59%	1.17%	Yes
2014	\$75,000 to \$99,999	15.31%	0.22%	14.48%	1.15%	No
2014	\$100,000 to \$149,999	18.53%	0.22%	14.88%	0.98%	Yes
2014	\$150,000 to \$199,999	7.36%	0.14%	6.72%	0.65%	No
2014	\$200,000 or more	7.61%	0.14%	8.88%	0.98%	Yes

Year	Household Income	Residents		In-Migrants		Significant Difference?
		Value	Margin of Error	Value	Margin of Error	
2015	Less than \$10,000	2.86%	0.10%	4.43%	0.60%	Yes
2015	\$10,000 to \$14,999	2.45%	0.09%	2.67%	0.39%	No
2015	\$15,000 to \$24,999	6.27%	0.14%	5.98%	0.67%	No
2015	\$25,000 to \$34,999	7.58%	0.16%	7.70%	0.78%	No
2015	\$35,000 to \$49,999	12.05%	0.20%	13.59%	1.10%	Yes
2015	\$50,000 to \$74,999	18.53%	0.23%	18.13%	1.17%	No
2015	\$75,000 to \$99,999	14.54%	0.21%	15.74%	1.12%	Yes
2015	\$100,000 to \$149,999	19.35%	0.22%	18.77%	1.24%	No
2015	\$150,000 to \$199,999	8.25%	0.14%	6.62%	0.60%	Yes
2015	\$200,000 or more	8.12%	0.14%	6.38%	0.63%	Yes
2016	Less than \$10,000	2.58%	0.09%	2.71%	0.43%	No
2016	\$10,000 to \$14,999	2.49%	0.10%	2.85%	0.44%	No
2016	\$15,000 to \$24,999	5.95%	0.14%	7.17%	0.81%	Yes
2016	\$25,000 to \$34,999	7.18%	0.15%	8.81%	0.94%	Yes
2016	\$35,000 to \$49,999	11.21%	0.19%	15.98%	1.28%	Yes
2016	\$50,000 to \$74,999	18.52%	0.23%	16.39%	1.08%	Yes
2016	\$75,000 to \$99,999	15.68%	0.21%	13.27%	0.99%	Yes
2016	\$100,000 to \$149,999	18.69%	0.22%	16.94%	1.12%	Yes
2016	\$150,000 to \$199,999	8.74%	0.15%	7.58%	0.69%	Yes
2016	\$200,000 or more	8.98%	0.15%	8.31%	0.76%	No

U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample, 1-Year Data File

Table 9 Ranking of Return Migrants by State, 2016

State	Percentage of Return Migrants
Nevada	9.8%
Colorado	14.1%
Oregon	16.4%
Texas	19.8%
California	21.3%
Louisiana	31.9%
Total	19.6%

U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample, 1-Year Data File

Table 10 Median Age by Birthplace, 2011-2016

Median Age						
Year	Born Elsewhere		Born in Colorado		Significant Difference?	
	Value	Margin of Error	Value	Margin of Error		
2011	29	0.51	23	1.28	Yes	
2012	28	0.51	25	1.01	Yes	
2013	28	0.26	24	1.02	Yes	
2014	28	0.51	26	1.02	Yes	
2015	28	0.51	23	1.02	Yes	
2016	28	0.51	24	1.02	Yes	

U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample, 1-Year Data File

Table 11 Percentage of respondents on Active Military Duty by Region and Migration Status

Region	Percentage Active Military Duty	
	Residents	In-Migrants
Eastern Plains and San Juan Valley	0.06%	0.00%
North Front Range	0.04%	0.59%
Denver Metropolitan Area	0.11%	0.51%
South Front Range	3.23%	22.98%
Western Slope	0.05%	0.00%

Table 12 Age Categories by Region and Migration Status, 2016, Age 15 and Older

Age Categories by Region and Migration Status, 2016, Age 15 and Older						
Region	Age Categories	Residents		In-Migrants		Significant Difference?
		Value	Margin of Error	Value	Margin of Error	
Eastern Plains and San Luis Valley						
	15 to 19	8.23%	0.35%	11.38%	2.07%	Yes
	20 to 29	14.93%	0.56%	35.19%	5.26%	Yes
	30 to 39	14.64%	0.53%	16.48%	2.90%	No
	40 to 49	14.14%	0.47%	11.40%	2.04%	Yes
	50 to 59	17.74%	0.48%	12.44%	3.04%	Yes
	60 to 69	15.66%	0.42%	9.92%	2.27%	Yes
	70 to 79	9.20%	0.30%	1.40%	0.56%	Yes
	Greater than 80	5.47%	0.24%	1.79%	1.11%	Yes
North Front Range						
	15 to 19	8.93%	0.26%	16.36%	1.50%	Yes
	20 to 29	20.40%	0.46%	39.70%	2.81%	Yes
	30 to 39	16.47%	0.37%	16.00%	1.69%	No
	40 to 49	14.51%	0.34%	9.76%	1.31%	Yes
	50 to 59	15.94%	0.32%	9.14%	1.33%	Yes
	60 to 69	13.24%	0.29%	5.94%	0.90%	Yes
	70 to 79	6.62%	0.20%	1.62%	0.42%	Yes
	Greater than 80	3.91%	0.15%	1.48%	0.43%	Yes

Region	Age Categories	Residents		In-Migrants		Significant Difference?
		Value	Margin of Error	Value	Margin of Error	
Denver Metropolitan Area						
	15 to 19	7.70%	0.10%	8.95%	0.44%	Yes
	20 to 29	16.91%	0.16%	37.24%	1.11%	Yes
	30 to 39	18.70%	0.16%	24.06%	0.86%	Yes
	40 to 49	17.64%	0.15%	11.70%	0.60%	Yes
	50 to 59	17.04%	0.13%	8.02%	0.46%	Yes
	60 to 69	12.61%	0.11%	6.29%	0.39%	Yes
	70 to 79	5.99%	0.07%	2.10%	0.22%	Yes
	Greater than 80	3.41%	0.06%	1.64%	0.18%	Yes
South Front Range						
	15 to 19	8.60%	0.22%	10.03%	0.72%	Yes
	20 to 29	18.07%	0.33%	41.93%	1.89%	Yes
	30 to 39	16.53%	0.30%	21.93%	1.45%	Yes
	40 to 49	15.41%	0.28%	10.64%	0.92%	Yes
	50 to 59	17.39%	0.27%	7.31%	0.73%	Yes
	60 to 69	13.46%	0.23%	5.61%	0.59%	Yes
	70 to 79	6.65%	0.15%	1.62%	0.30%	Yes
	Greater than 80	3.88%	0.12%	0.93%	0.26%	Yes

Region	Age Categories	Residents		In-Migrants		Significant Difference?
		Value	Margin of Error	Value	Margin of Error	
Western Slope						
	15 to 19	7.20%	0.23%	10.52%	1.26%	Yes
	20 to 29	14.35%	0.37%	33.87%	2.63%	Yes
	30 to 39	15.94%	0.37%	18.99%	1.97%	Yes
	40 to 49	15.25%	0.34%	11.69%	1.65%	Yes
	50 to 59	18.60%	0.34%	11.03%	1.60%	Yes
	60 to 69	16.40%	0.30%	9.08%	1.26%	Yes
	70 to 79	8.18%	0.20%	3.17%	0.60%	Yes
	Greater than 80	4.09%	0.14%	1.66%	0.38%	Yes

U.S. Census Bureau. 2012-2016 American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample, 5-Year Data File

Table 13 Household Income by Region and Migration Status, 2016

Household Income by Region and Migration Status, 2016						
Region	Household Income	Residents		In-Migrants		Significant Difference?
		Value	Margin of Error	Value	Margin of Error	
Eastern Plains and San Luis Valley						
	Less than \$10,000	5.25%	0.27%	9.41%	2.69%	Yes
	\$10,000 to \$14,999	4.44%	0.23%	9.55%	2.82%	Yes
	\$15,000 to \$24,999	11.85%	0.42%	6.50%	1.45%	Yes
	\$25,000 to \$34,999	12.18%	0.42%	19.72%	3.39%	Yes
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	15.47%	0.45%	21.55%	3.83%	Yes
	\$50,000 to \$74,999	19.84%	0.50%	9.62%	2.18%	Yes
	\$75,000 to \$99,999	15.18%	0.49%	12.26%	2.82%	Yes
	\$100,000 to \$149,999	11.26%	0.35%	7.99%	1.61%	Yes
	\$150,000 to \$199,999	2.05%	0.14%	0.94%	0.56%	Yes
	\$200,000 or more	2.49%	0.15%	2.46%	0.78%	No
North Front Range						
	Less than \$10,000	3.10%	0.15%	4.99%	0.82%	Yes
	\$10,000 to \$14,999	2.63%	0.12%	3.73%	0.72%	Yes
	\$15,000 to \$24,999	7.19%	0.23%	9.37%	1.42%	Yes
	\$25,000 to \$34,999	8.48%	0.25%	9.67%	1.27%	No
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	12.89%	0.31%	18.02%	2.12%	Yes
	\$50,000 to \$74,999	19.08%	0.36%	16.54%	1.65%	Yes
	\$75,000 to \$99,999	16.61%	0.34%	14.63%	1.70%	Yes
	\$100,000 to \$149,999	17.34%	0.33%	15.49%	1.60%	Yes
	\$150,000 to \$199,999	7.36%	0.21%	4.10%	0.75%	Yes
	\$200,000 or more	5.33%	0.17%	3.46%	0.60%	Yes

Region	Household Income	Residents		In-Migrants		Significant Difference?
		Value	Margin of Error	Value	Margin of Error	
Denver Metropolitan Area						
	Less than \$10,000	2.62%	0.05%	5.02%	0.39%	Yes
	\$10,000 to \$14,999	2.44%	0.06%	2.49%	0.24%	No
	\$15,000 to \$24,999	5.81%	0.08%	6.30%	0.45%	Yes
	\$25,000 to \$34,999	6.90%	0.09%	7.91%	0.51%	Yes
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	10.95%	0.11%	11.30%	0.58%	No
	\$50,000 to \$74,999	17.33%	0.13%	16.00%	0.68%	Yes
	\$75,000 to \$99,999	14.94%	0.12%	14.06%	0.63%	Yes
	\$100,000 to \$149,999	20.06%	0.14%	17.39%	0.64%	Yes
	\$150,000 to \$199,999	9.10%	0.09%	9.13%	0.51%	No
	\$200,000 or more	9.84%	0.09%	10.39%	0.51%	Yes
South Front Range						
	Less than \$10,000	3.52%	0.12%	4.50%	0.58%	Yes
	\$10,000 to \$14,999	3.12%	0.12%	2.60%	0.48%	Yes
	\$15,000 to \$24,999	8.00%	0.20%	7.04%	0.66%	Yes
	\$25,000 to \$34,999	8.68%	0.20%	11.13%	1.06%	Yes
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	12.92%	0.24%	18.87%	1.34%	Yes
	\$50,000 to \$74,999	20.15%	0.29%	19.61%	1.14%	No
	\$75,000 to \$99,999	15.08%	0.25%	13.05%	1.04%	Yes
	\$100,000 to \$149,999	16.96%	0.26%	15.23%	1.09%	Yes
	\$150,000 to \$199,999	6.54%	0.16%	3.87%	0.47%	Yes
	\$200,000 or more	5.04%	0.14%	4.09%	0.58%	Yes

Region	Household Income	Residents		In-Migrants		Significant Difference?
		Value	Margin of Error	Value	Margin of Error	
Western Slope						
	Less than \$10,000	3.50%	0.15%	7.27%	1.30%	Yes
	\$10,000 to \$14,999	3.55%	0.16%	3.02%	0.60%	No
	\$15,000 to \$24,999	8.15%	0.23%	8.80%	1.16%	No
	\$25,000 to \$34,999	9.19%	0.24%	7.89%	1.00%	Yes
	\$35,000 to \$49,999	14.06%	0.31%	13.52%	1.45%	No
	\$50,000 to \$74,999	19.96%	0.35%	19.46%	1.78%	No
	\$75,000 to \$99,999	15.51%	0.32%	15.10%	1.54%	No
	\$100,000 to \$149,999	15.58%	0.31%	16.72%	2.35%	No
	\$150,000 to \$199,999	5.65%	0.19%	2.90%	0.56%	Yes
	\$200,000 or more	4.84%	0.16%	5.33%	1.28%	No

U.S. Census Bureau. 2012-2016 American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample, 5-Year Data File

Table 14 Educational Attainment by Region and Migration Status, 2016

Educational Attainment by Region and Migration Status, 2016, Age 25 and Older						
Region	Educational Attainment	Residents		In-Migrants		Significant Difference?
		Value	Margin of Error	Value	Margin of Error	
Eastern Plains and San Luis Valley						
	Less than High School	7.05%	0.39%	7.54%	2.55%	No
	High School, No Diploma	7.24%	0.37%	12.09%	3.52%	Yes
	High School Graduate/GED	31.03%	0.73%	31.81%	6.33%	No
	Some College, No Degree	26.38%	0.69%	25.29%	4.41%	No
	Associates Degree	9.40%	0.37%	6.51%	1.97%	Yes
	Bachelors Degree	12.58%	0.44%	12.78%	2.67%	No
	Masters/Professional Degree	5.85%	0.32%	3.44%	1.31%	Yes
	Doctorate	0.46%	0.08%	0.54%	0.42%	No
North Front Range						
	Less than High School	3.05%	0.19%	2.86%	1.05%	No
	High School, No Diploma	4.89%	0.23%	4.59%	1.17%	No
	High School Graduate/GED	22.71%	0.50%	17.94%	2.37%	Yes
	Some College, No Degree	23.25%	0.47%	21.50%	2.78%	No
	Associates Degree	8.87%	0.30%	9.52%	1.89%	No
	Bachelors Degree	23.32%	0.45%	25.79%	2.49%	No
	Masters/Professional Degree	11.49%	0.29%	14.62%	1.86%	Yes
	Doctorate	2.42%	0.14%	3.17%	0.74%	No

Region	Educational Attainment	Residents		In-Migrants		Significant Difference?
		Value	Margin of Error	Value	Margin of Error	
Denver Metropolitan Area						
	Less than High School	4.24%	0.09%	3.79%	0.44%	Yes
	High School, No Diploma	5.32%	0.10%	3.78%	0.41%	Yes
	High School Graduate/GED	19.77%	0.17%	13.73%	0.78%	Yes
	Some College, No Degree	20.83%	0.17%	17.23%	0.87%	Yes
	Associates Degree	7.57%	0.10%	6.08%	0.45%	Yes
	Bachelors Degree	26.26%	0.18%	33.16%	1.18%	Yes
	Masters/Professional Degree	14.28%	0.13%	19.70%	0.91%	Yes
	Doctorate	1.72%	0.05%	2.53%	0.28%	Yes
South Front Range						
	Less than High School	2.51%	0.14%	1.27%	0.33%	Yes
	High School, No Diploma	4.83%	0.18%	2.88%	0.60%	Yes
	High School Graduate/GED	22.45%	0.36%	23.20%	1.81%	No
	Some College, No Degree	24.89%	0.39%	27.92%	2.04%	Yes
	Associates Degree	11.34%	0.26%	11.76%	1.33%	No
	Bachelors Degree	20.89%	0.35%	20.12%	1.53%	No
	Masters/Professional Degree	11.93%	0.25%	11.48%	1.13%	No
	Doctorate	1.16%	0.08%	1.38%	0.44%	No

Region	Educational Attainment	Residents		In-Migrants		Significant Difference?
		Value	Margin of Error	Value	Margin of Error	
Western Slope						
	Less than High School	3.34%	0.20%	2.02%	0.62%	Yes
	High School, No Diploma	5.99%	0.23%	4.74%	1.07%	Yes
	High School Graduate/GED	26.91%	0.47%	21.53%	2.51%	Yes
	Some College, No Degree	23.20%	0.43%	19.04%	2.13%	Yes
	Associates Degree	8.30%	0.26%	9.57%	2.29%	No
	Bachelors Degree	21.35%	0.42%	26.98%	3.03%	Yes
	Masters/Professional Degree	9.71%	0.26%	11.49%	1.63%	Yes
	Doctorate	1.20%	0.09%	4.63%	1.00%	Yes

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