

Where Are They Coming From, Where Do They Go?

A Study of Migration in 1995-1996

Indiana's estimated in-migration of 120,000 and out-migration of 110,000 people between 1995 and 1996 resulted in a positive net in-migration figure of 10,000. This means that approximately 10,000 more people moved into the state than out of it between 1995 and 1996. This estimated net in-migration figure of 10,000 gave the state the 15th largest number of net in-migrants in the nation.

States that had the greatest number of net in-migrants were in the South and West: Florida (93,000), Georgia (69,000), North Carolina (67,000), Arizona (59,000), Nevada (42,000), Texas (42,000), and Tennessee (41,000). Other states experiencing net in-migration of 10,000 or more people included Colorado, Oregon, Washington, Missouri, Arkansas, South Carolina, Virginia, and Indiana.

States that had the largest number of net out-migrants include California, with 198,000 more out-migrants than in-migrants, and New York, with 160,000 more out-migrants than in-migrants. Illinois, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Louisiana, Massachusetts, and Hawaii all experienced net out-migration exceeding 10,000.

Nevada, the fastest growing state in the nation during the 1990s, had the highest crude net migration rate from 1995 to 1996, at 27.7%. This was twice the rate experienced by second-place Arizona, with a rate of 13.6%. Other states with high crude net migration rates included Georgia (9.6%), North Carolina (9.3%), Oregon (8.8%), Colorado (8.0%), Idaho (7.9%), Tennessee (7.8%), Florida (6.6%), and New Hampshire (5.8%).

Indiana's crude net migration rate from 1995 to 1996 was 1.8%, ranking it as the 25th highest in the nation. Neighboring states and their rates included Kentucky (1.9%), Michigan (0.1%), Ohio (-0.7%), and Illinois (-4.0%).

The District of Columbia had the most negative crude net migration rate, at -24.2%, followed by Hawaii (-8.9%), New York (-8.8%), California (-6.3%), and Alaska (-6.0%).

Crude Net Migration Rates for States

The crude net migration rate is calculated as follows:

$$\text{CNMR} = (\text{net migration}/\text{total population}) \times 1,000$$

The result is a net migration rate per 1,000 population and a figure that allows for geographic comparisons.

Migration Between Indiana and Other States

The largest number of in-migrants to Indiana were from neighboring states: Illinois (19,600), Ohio (11,500), Kentucky (9,400), and Michigan (9,100). Indiana also attracted large numbers of new residents from Florida (7,900), California (7,500), Texas (6,400), foreign countries (3,700), Tennessee (3,000), and Pennsylvania (2,700).

Hoosiers moving away tended to migrate to neighboring states or to the South or West: Illinois (12,200), Ohio (10,000), Florida (9,700), Michigan (9,100), Kentucky (9,100), Texas (6,200), Tennessee (4,800), California (4,100), North Carolina (3,300), and Georgia (3,200).

The largest number of Indiana's net in-migrants were from Illinois (7,400), California (3,400), foreign countries (1,800), Ohio (1,500), New York (1,000), Pennsylvania (700), and Virginia (600). States that accounted for the largest number of net out-migrants from Indiana were Tennessee (1,800), Florida (1,800), Arizona (1,000), South Carolina (700), North Carolina (700), and Georgia (500) (see **Map 1**).

Indiana saw large numbers of in-migrants from and out-migrants to the states of Kentucky, Texas, and Michigan, but this did not result in large numbers of net migrants. The state experienced little net in-migration from Texas and Kentucky. About the same number of people moved from Indiana to Michigan as moved from Michigan to Indiana, resulting in net migration between the two states of about zero.

Indiana County-to-County Migration

Map 2 shows net migration for Hoosier counties. Those experiencing the largest numbers of net in-migrants include Hamilton (4,800), Hendricks (2,100), Johnson (1,600), and Porter (1,300). Those with

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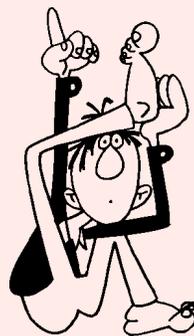
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How the IRS Determines Migration from Its Files

County-to-county migration flow data are developed by the Internal Revenue Service by matching social security numbers of primary taxpayers from one year to the next. The most recent data from the IRS were obtained by matching federal tax returns filed in 1995 (for the year 1994) with tax returns filed in 1996 (for the year 1995).

When a social security number match is found, the counties of residence for 1995 and 1996 are compared to determine if they are the same. If the county addresses match, then the taxpayer's number of personal exemptions are counted as "non-migrants." If the county addresses do not match, then the taxpayer's number of personal exemptions are counted as "out-migrants" from the county listed on the return filed in 1995 and as "in-migrants" into the county listed on the return filed in 1996.

Data are based on income tax returns from the IRS's Individual Master File. That master file includes a record for each IRS Form 1040, 1040A, and 1040EZ individual tax return filed by citizens and resident aliens. Actual migration flows may be understated, since tax returns that did not match based on social security number are not included. Moreover, additional people not represented in the data set include those not required to file tax returns because their income was below the required minimum for filing, people whose only income was from social security payments, people whose income was primarily from a vested interest in a retirement plan, and immigrants.



positive net migration between 500 and 900 included Morgan, Hancock, Putnam, Clark, Warrick, and Starke. Those with the largest number of net out-migrants were Marion (5,600) and Lake (2,700).

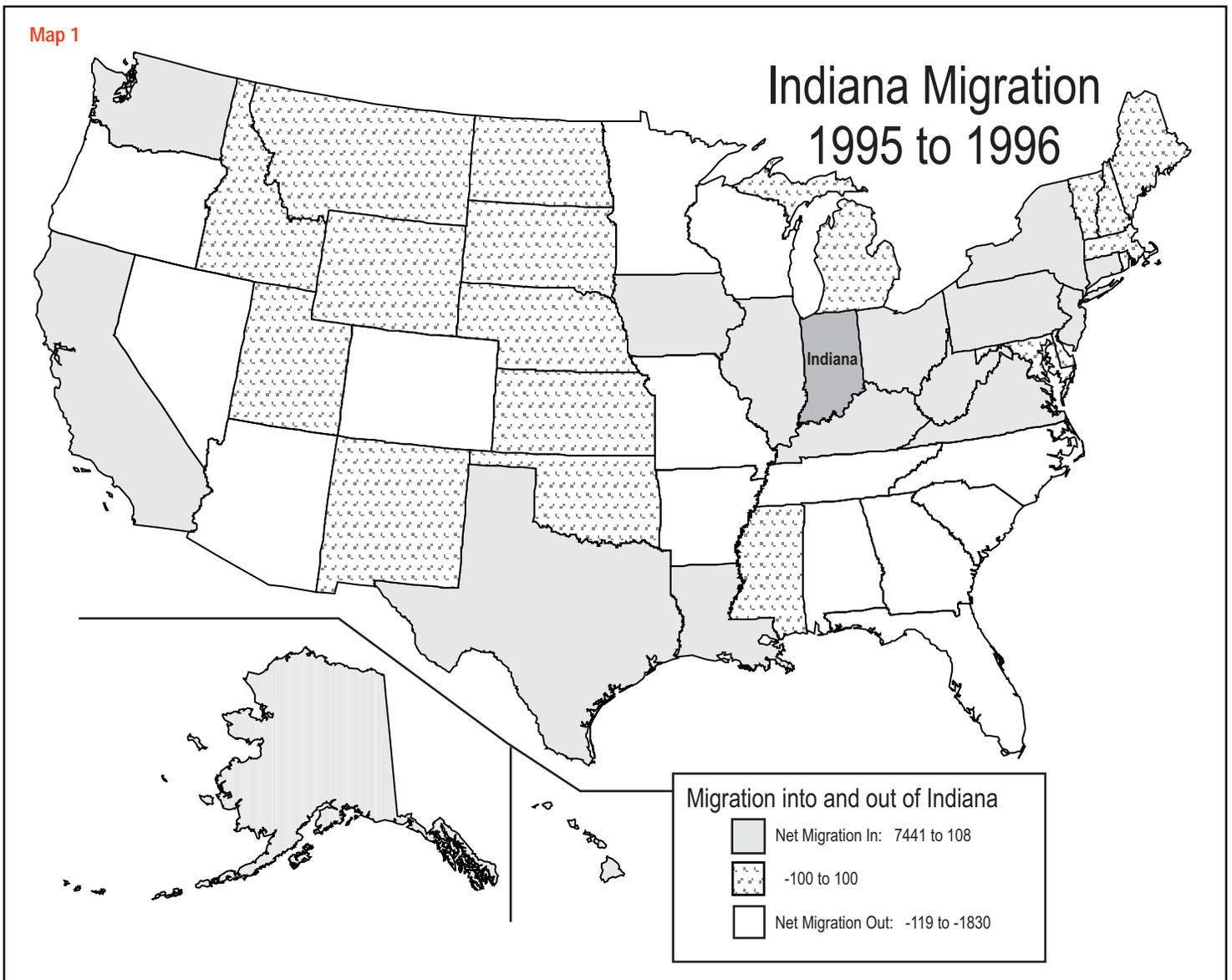
Hamilton County

Hamilton County has been the fastest growing Indiana county in the 1990s. Between 1995 and 1996, it had in-migration of 15,000 and out-migration of 10,200 for a net in-migration estimate of 4,800 people.

About 59% of those moving into Hamilton County were from other Hoosier counties, with 38% of the in-migrants coming from neighboring Marion County. About 50% of the people moving out of Ham-

ilton County moved to other Indiana counties, with 29% of the out-migrants moving to Marion County. With 5,700 in-migrants from Marion County and almost 3,000 out-migrants to Marion County, the net in-migration of more than 2,700 people from Marion to Hamilton counties accounted for 58% of Hamilton County's total net in-migration figure.

The largest number of in-migrants to Hamilton County from other states were from Illinois (520), Ohio (380), Michigan (320), California (310), Florida (150), and Texas (120). The largest number of out-migrants moving to other states went to Texas (360), Ohio (240), Florida (220), Illinois (170), Arizona (160), and Georgia (130).



States that accounted for the largest number of net in-migrants (after accounting for outflow) to Hamilton County included Illinois (350), California (200), Michigan (200), and Ohio (150). States accounting for the largest number of net out-migrants from Hamilton County included Texas (240), Arizona (90), Florida (60), and Georgia (60).

Marion County

Marion County experienced moderate population growth between 1990 and 1996, despite its negative net migration. This is because the county's natural increase (births minus deaths) exceeded its net out-migration figure. Between 1995 and 1996, Marion County was estimated to have experienced in-migration of 37,800 people and out-migration of 43,400 people for a net out-migration estimate of 5,600.

About 54% of the people moving into Marion County were from other Hoosier counties, with 33% of its total in-migrants from its eight surrounding counties. Sixty percent of the people moving out went to other Indiana counties, with 46% of its total out-migrants moving to one of the eight neighboring counties.

Of the 20,000 people moving from Marion County to a neighboring county, the largest numbers of people ended up in Hamilton (5,700), Hendricks (4,100), and Johnson (4,100) counties.

Marion County's in-migration from and out-migration to other states was balanced, with approximately 17,500 people moving from there to other states, and with the same number of people moving from other states into the county. The largest number of in-migrants from other states were from Illinois (1,600), California (1,400), Ohio (1,400), Florida (1,100), Texas (900), and Michigan (700). The largest number of out-migrants from Marion County moved to Florida (1,400), Ohio (1,200), Illinois (1,000), Texas (800), and California (800).

States that accounted for the largest number of net in-migrants to Marion County included California (700), Illinois (600), and Ohio (300). States that accounted for the largest number of net out-migrants

from Marion County were South Carolina (400), Florida (300), and North Carolina (200).

Lake County

Like Marion County, Lake County has grown slightly since the 1990 census, despite its negative net migration, due to natural increase. Between 1995 and 1996, it experienced in-migration of 14,000 and out-migration of 16,700, for a net out-migration estimate of 2,700 people.

Lake County experienced net out-migration to other Hoosier counties, net in-migration from the state of Illinois, and net out-migration to other states between 1995 and 1996. About 2,800 people moved from other Indiana counties into Lake County, while 6,400 people moved from Lake County to other Hoosier counties, for a net out-migration of 3,600 people.

The largest number of Hoosiers that moved between Lake County and other Indiana counties went to or from Porter County, the neighbor to the east. Sixteen hundred people, or 57% of the Hoosiers who moved into Lake County, were from Porter County, whereas 3,300 people, or 51% of the Lake County residents who moved to other Indiana counties, ended up in Porter County. The result was net migration from Lake to Porter County of about 1,700 people.

During the same year, 6,600 people moved from Illinois to Lake County, while 3,200 moved from Lake County to Illinois. This resulted in a net in-migration estimate of 3,400 people.

With net out-migration of 3,600 people to other Indiana counties, and with net in-migration of 3,400 people from Illinois, the overall migration picture for Lake County is completed by looking at migration estimates between the county and states other than Illinois. Lake County experienced net out-migration with other states; its in-migration estimate of 4,600 and out-migration estimate of 7,100 accounted for a net out-migration figure of 2,500 people. The largest numbers of net out-migrants from Lake County were accounted for by the states of Florida (300), Texas (200), Minnesota (200), Arizona (200), and Georgia (100).