



M I N N E S O T A
STATE DEMOGRAPHIC CENTER



POPULATION NOTES

Minnesota Migrants: A 2000 Public Use Microdata Sample Portrait

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- Minnesota movers are on average younger, more educated and more racially diverse than people who do not move.
- Movers are less likely to be married and less likely to be homeowners than are nonmovers.
- People moving out of Minnesota tend to be slightly older and from higher income groups than people who move in.

- International immigrants are very diverse in their levels of education and income, but have lower incomes on average and are less likely to be in the labor force.

43 percent of Minnesotans moved during a five-year period

Between 1995 and 2000 there were about 366,000 domestic in-migrants to Minnesota who moved to Minnesota from

other states, according to Public Use Microdata 5-Percent Sample figures. During the same period, 347,000 domestic out-migrants left Minnesota for other states and 1,151,000 people relocated from one part of Minnesota to another. There were an additional 82,000 international in-migrants who moved to Minnesota from other countries. International in-migrants are not all foreign-born immigrants. About one-fifth of international

The migration data are based on question 15 on the Census long form:

15a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1995)?

- Person is under 5 years old —→ *Skip to 33*
- Yes, this house —→ *Skip to 16*
- No, outside the United States – *Print name of foreign country, or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., below; then skip to 16*
- No, different house in the United States

15b. Where did this person live 5 years ago?

Name of city, town or post office

Did this person live inside the limits of the city or town?

- Yes
- No, outside city/town limits

Name of county

Name of state

Zip Code

**Weighted and unweighted cases
Minnesota 2000**

	Unweighted Cases	Weighted Cases
All Ages		
International In	2,999	82,217
Domestic In	15,779	365,568
Domestic Out	16,101	346,609
Moved within Minnesota	72,300	1,511,149
Nonmovers	142,177	2,628,504
Age 35 to 54		
International In	647	18,020
Domestic In	4,231	95,091
Domestic Out	4,332	90,442
Moved within Minnesota	19,972	420,283
Nonmovers	50,540	958,385

Source: 2000 Census 5-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample
Unweighted cases are the actual number of cases in the file.
Weighted cases are the numbers with weights applied.

migrants to Minnesota were born in the United States or Puerto Rico or were born abroad of American parents. The remaining 2,629,000 Minnesotans were nonmovers who lived in the same residence in 1995 and 2000. Since migration is measured over a five-year period, children under age 5 are not included in the data.

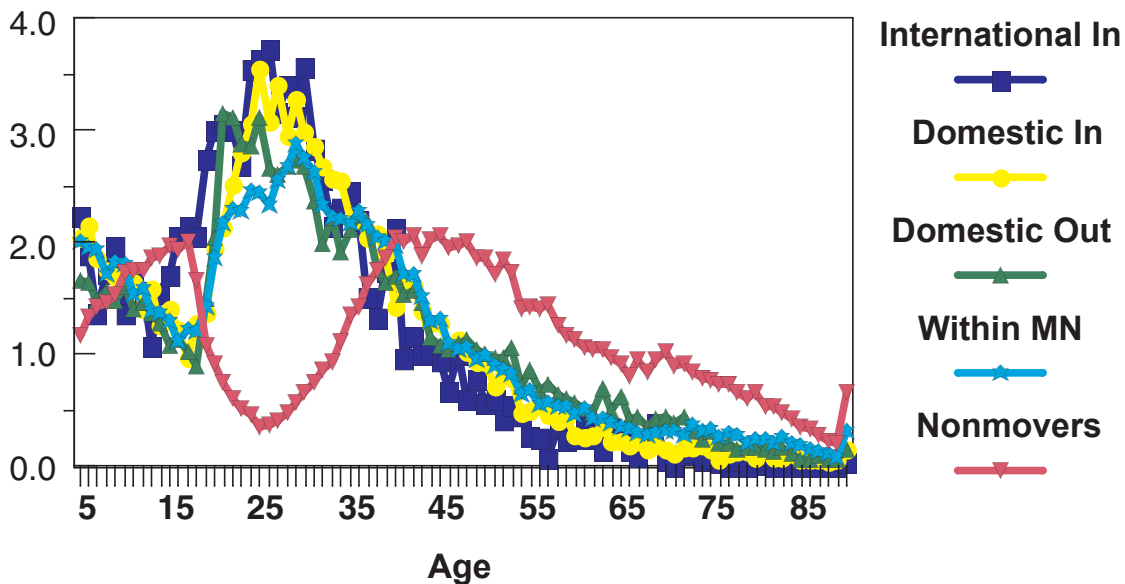
Movers, no matter their origin or destination, have many similarities. Compared to nonmovers, those who change residence are more likely to be young and are more racially and ethnically diverse. Movers are more likely to be college students or recent college graduates, and less likely to be homeowners. These patterns

are consistent with the overwhelming effect that life cycle transitions have on the propensity to move.

Despite general similarities, there are notable disparities among the different groups of movers. People who leave Minnesota tend to be older than other migrants and are more reliant on Social Security and retirement income. Although most out-migrants are not retirees, retirement-related migration plays a more substantial role in out-migration than it does in in-migration. Minnesotans arriving from other states are a bit younger than those who move out and are more dependent on wage and salary income. In-migrants from other

**Nonmovers are older than movers
Minnesota 1995-2000**

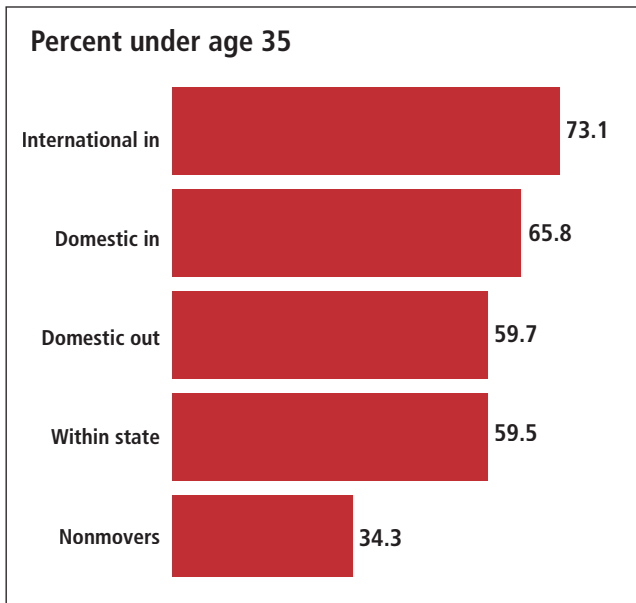
Percent in age group



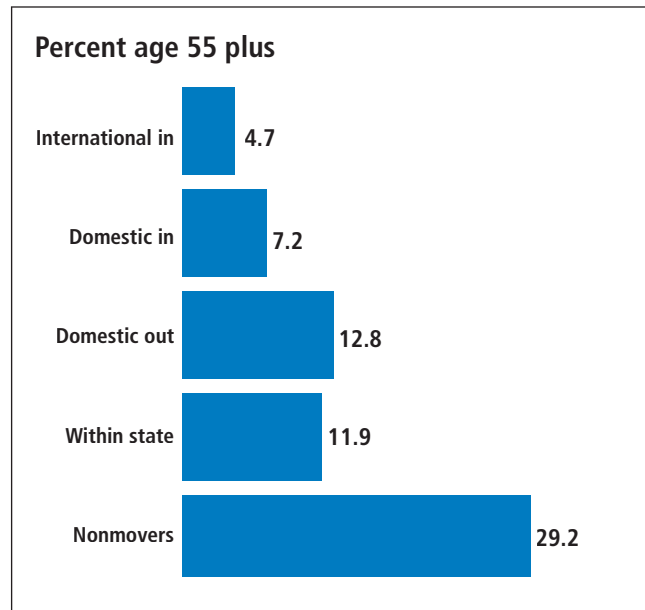
Source: 2000 Census 5-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample

International migrants to Minnesota are youngest; nonmovers are oldest

Minnesota 1995-2000



Source: 2000 Census 5-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample



Source: 2000 Census 5-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample

countries are a very diverse and distinctive group. Though international migrants have on average the lowest income levels, a substantial number are high-earning college graduates. International migrants are much more likely than other Minnesotans to live in linguistically isolated households without a member who speaks English well.

Movers likely to be young adults

People are most likely to move during early adulthood. Fifty-one percent of people who moved from other countries to Minnesota between 1995 and 2000 were between the ages of 18 and 34, as were 45 percent of domestic in-migrants, 41 percent of domestic out-migrants and 39 percent of those who

moved within Minnesota. By comparison, only 13 percent of nonmovers were in this age group. Twenty-nine percent of nonmovers were over age 55; for movers the proportions were much lower, ranging from 5 percent for international immigrants to 13 percent for movers who left Minnesota for another state.

Among movers, international immigrants are the youngest and domestic out-migrants the oldest.

Movers are more racially and ethnically diverse

Movers are more ethnically diverse than nonmovers. Only 7 percent of Minnesota nonmovers were nonwhite or Latino in 2000, compared to more than two-thirds of international in-migrants and

almost a quarter of domestic in-migrants. People who move out of Minnesota are also more racially and ethnically diverse than the state average, 17 percent.

More college students leave Minnesota than move in

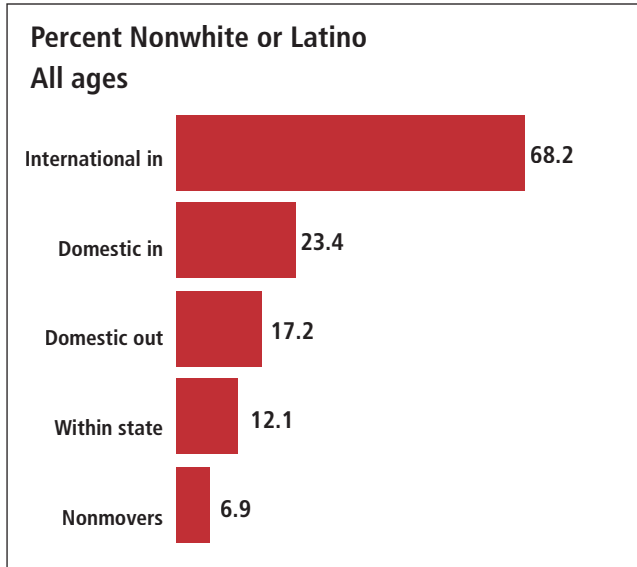
Higher education has a major influence on migration. Traditional-age college students between 18 and 22 are overrepresented among movers to and from Minnesota. More college students left than moved in: about 34,200 moved to other states from Minnesota, while about 24,600 arrived from other states. An additional 3,900 college students came to Minnesota from other countries. College students accounted for 10 percent of domestic out-

migrants and 7 percent of domestic in-migrants. By comparison, less than 2 percent of nonmovers were traditional-age college students.

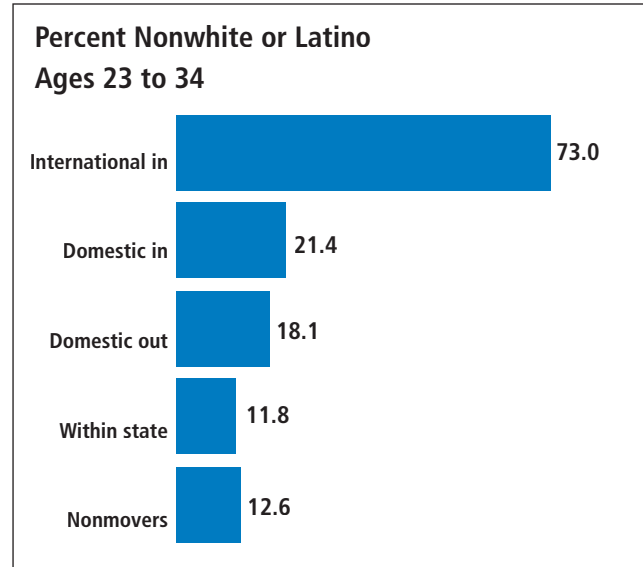
Movers are more likely to be college graduates than are non-movers. Achieving higher levels of education often opens up job opportunities in other states or countries. People who cross state or national boundaries tend to have more education than people who move from one part of Minnesota to another. The relationship between mobility and education continues to hold among young adults ages 25 to 34. Non-movers and within-state movers are least likely to be college graduates, while those moving longer distances have higher levels of college completion. Sixty-five percent of young adults

Minnesota migrants are more racially and ethnically diverse than nonmovers

Minnesota 1995-2000



Source: 2000 Census 5-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample



Source: 2000 Census 5-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample

leaving Minnesota between 1995 and 2000 were college graduates, as were 52 percent of those moving in. Young college graduates age 23 to 34 accounted for 17 percent of domestic in-movers and 15 percent of both domestic out-movers and international immigrants. In contrast, only 2 percent of nonmovers were young college graduates.

While international migrants are more likely to be college graduates than people who did not move, they are also overrepresented at the other end of the educational spectrum. About one-fifth of 25-to-34-year old international in-migrants had less than a high school education.

Mover households less likely to be married couples

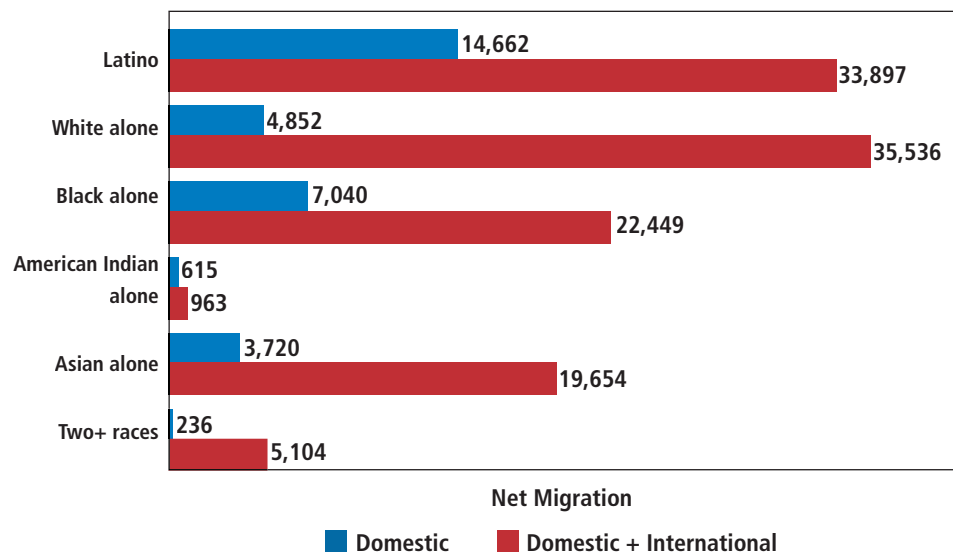
In part because they are younger, mover households are less likely to contain married

couples. Sixty-two percent of households with a nonmover householder were married couples, compared to less than half of households headed by a migrant. Nonmover households were also more likely to have dual earners, a

factor which may explain why nonmover households have higher median household incomes even though individual nonmovers' incomes are about the same as individual movers' incomes.

Retirees and middle to higher-income married couples are less likely to be movers. More than one-third of nonmovers were married people living in a household with an income of \$50,000 or more. Less than

Net migration to Minnesota by race and ethnicity, 1995 to 2000



Source: 2000 Census 5-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample. Domestic plus international does not include international out-migrants and thus overestimates in-migration. American Indian includes Alaska Native.

Life cycle characteristics of Minnesota movers and non-movers, 1995-2000

	International In-migrants	Domestic In-migrants	Domestic Out-migrants	Within Minnesota Movers	Nonmovers
Percent who are traditional age college students (age 18-22, enrolled in college)	4.7	6.7	9.9	4.4	1.7
Percent who are college graduates age 23-34	14.6	17.4	14.9	9.5	1.7
Percent who are married and living in household with income of \$50,000 or more	15.5	24.6	24.7	24.9	34.2
Percent who are age 55-74 and not in labor force	2.5	3.0	6.1	4.5	10.9

International in-migrants moved to Minnesota from outside the United States. Domestic in-migrants moved to Minnesota from another state. Domestic out-migrants moved from Minnesota to another state. Within Minnesota movers moved within Minnesota boundaries. Nonmovers lived in the same house in 1995 and 2000.
Source: 2000 Census 5-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample

Minnesota has net gain of people in the work force

More domestic in-migrants to Minnesota were in the work force than domestic out-migrants, about 223,900 compared to 200,100. If international migrants are added, the labor force gain attributable to migration is even greater.

International movers have lower rates of labor force participation than do other types of movers. This is true even controlling for age. In the 35-to-54-year-old age group, where participation rates are typically high, 88 to 90 percent of both nonmovers and interstate movers were in the work force. Among international movers, only 71 percent were in the work force.

Often only one partner of an immigrant couple has a work permit. This accounts in part for the lower participation rate of international in-migrants.

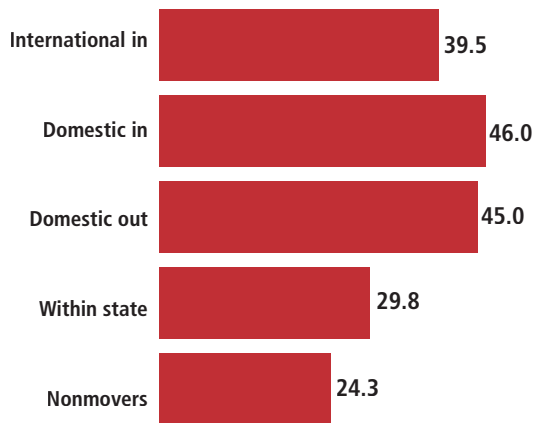
a quarter of movers fit into this category. Eleven percent of nonmovers were young retirees, defined as people age 55 to 74 who were not in the labor force. The figures were

much lower among movers. Six percent of domestic out-movers were retirees, as were 3 percent of domestic in-migrants and international immigrants and 5 percent of

movers within Minnesota. Though most movers are not retirees, retirement migration plays a larger role in domestic out-migration than in other migration streams.

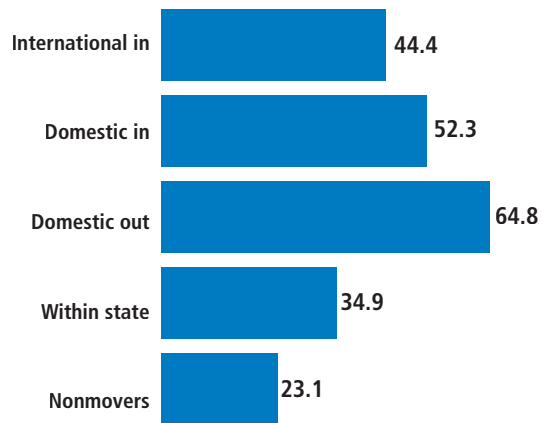
Minnesota movers are more likely to be college graduates than are non-movers

Percent who are college graduates
Population age 25 and older



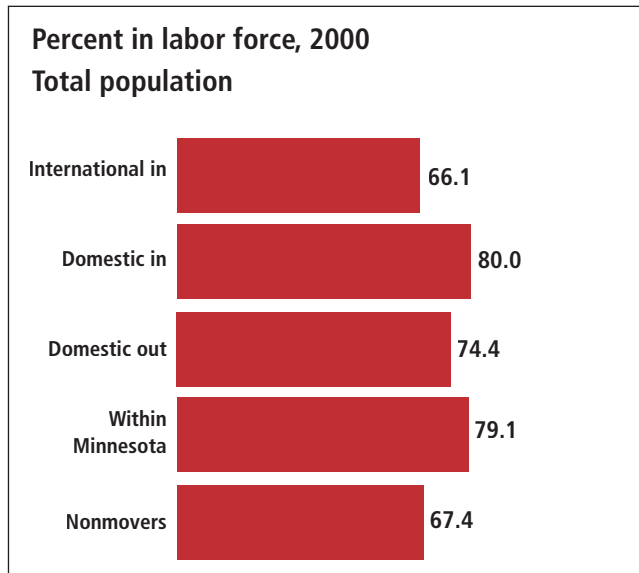
Source: 2000 Census 5-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample
Migration from 1995 to 2000

Percent who are college graduates
Population ages 25 to 34

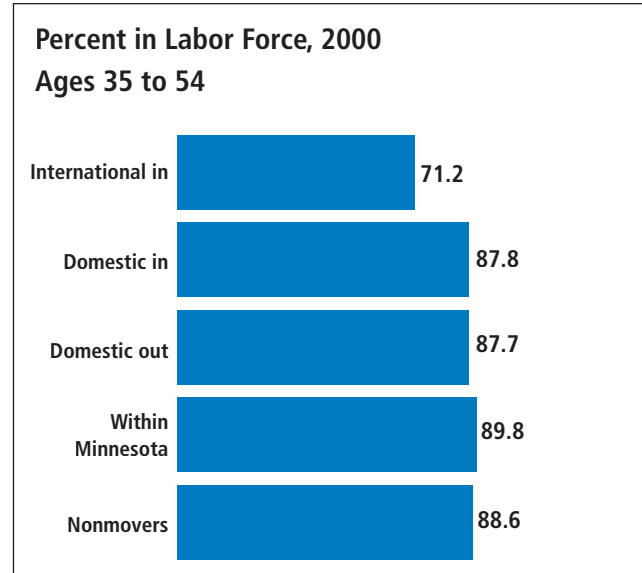


Source: 2000 Census 5-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample
Migration from 1995 to 2000

International in-migrants least likely to be in labor force: Minnesota 2000



Source: 2000 Census 5- Percent Public Use Microdata Sample



Source: 2000 Census 5- Percent Public Use Microdata Sample

Characteristics of Minnesota mover and non-mover households, 2000

	International In-migrants	Domestic In-migrants	Domestic Out-migrants	Within Minnesota Movers	Nonmovers
Percent of households linguistically isolated	35.1	4.0	1.6	1.6	1.0
Percent of households with two spouses, both in labor force	19.9	30.5	26.7	31.0	37.4
Percent of households with two spouses working fulltime, year round	7.3	13.8	11.7	16.0	17.8
Married couple households, percent of all households	45.8	46.9	46.4	44.0	61.8
Percent of households with at least one person age 65+	3.4	6.2	10.5	11.9	29.3
Percent of households owner-occupied	22.7	45.6	46.2	59.3	88.5

Source: 2000 Census 5-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample

Note: Household mover status based on moves of the householder
Mover status based on residence in 1995 and 2000.

Movers have wider distribution of income

Nonmovers are more likely to have moderate incomes, while movers are overrepresented among both the highest and lowest income groups. The median income of nonmover households, \$49,900, is higher than that of mover households. Immigrant households have the lowest median income, while incomes of domestic interstate migrants and people who moved within Minnesota are similar, clustered in the \$43,000 to \$45,000 range.

Although nonmover households have the highest median income, they cannot be described as a high income group. Nonmovers have more homogeneous incomes in the middle range, while movers are more likely to be at the extremes of the income distribution. Nonmovers have the lowest proportion of households with incomes of \$100,000 or more and they

Income by mover status and age Minnesota, 2000

All ages

	Median household income	Percent of households with incomes of \$100,000 or more	Percent of households with incomes of \$20,000 or less	Per capita income
Mover type:				
International in-migrant	\$32,000	8.5	31.0	\$18,482
Domestic in-migrant	\$44,960	12.4	18.4	\$28,252
Domestic out-migrant	\$43,000	14.7	20.3	\$29,625
Within Minnesota mover	\$43,000	10.5	18.3	\$28,696
Nonmover	\$49,900	5.2	15.9	\$28,692

Ages 35 to 54

	Median household income	Percent of households with incomes of \$100,000 or more	Percent of households with incomes of \$20,000 or less	Per capita income
Mover type:				
International in-migrant	\$41,400	13.7	21.9	\$30,429
Domestic in-migrant	\$55,000	19.9	11.4	\$40,090
Domestic out-migrant	\$57,000	23.2	12.9	\$43,635
Within Minnesota mover	\$52,240	16.1	12.3	\$39,618
Nonmover	\$62,000	6.5	7.0	\$38,460

Source: 2000 Census 5-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample
Age is for householder on household income data and for individuals on per capita income data. Mover status based on comparing residence in 1995 and 2000.

also have the smallest fraction of households with very low incomes under \$20,000.

International in-migrants have the lowest median household incomes and almost one-third of international migrant households had incomes under \$20,000 in 1999. Yet a substantial proportion of immigrant households, 9 percent, have incomes over \$100,000, a higher fraction than for nonmovers.

Most of the differences between movers and nonmovers persist after controlling for age. Among households with a 35-to-54-year-old householder, nonmover households had

the highest median income combined with the lowest proportions with very high or very low incomes. Among movers, domestic out-migrants had the highest median household and per capita income and the highest proportion of households with incomes of \$100,000 or more.

Movers rely more on earned income

Per capita incomes of domestic in- and out-migrants, movers within Minnesota and nonmovers are similar and in the \$28,000 to \$30,000 range. Per capita income is calculated by dividing the total income received by a group by the total population.

International immigrants have substantially lower per capita incomes. Part of the reason is that the immigrant population is young and includes a large proportion of children who do not receive income.

Movers rely more on earned income, while nonmovers receive a greater proportion of their incomes from retirement, Social Security, and assets such as interest, dividends and rent. This pattern is consistent with the older age profile of nonmovers, who are more likely to be retired.

Domestic out-migrants receive more retirement and Social Security income than other types of movers. The out-

migrant stream contains a significant proportion of older people who may be heading for warmer climates and taking their retirement and savings income with them.

International in-migrants are most dependent on earned income, and most of their earnings come from wages and salaries rather than self-employment.

International migrants have lowest hourly wage

International migrants to Minnesota have a lower estimated hourly wage than domestic movers and nonmovers. Hourly wage is estimated only for people who received earned income. Differences among the other groups were modest.

Domestic migration produces a small net income loss

Though Minnesota experienced net in-migration from other states between 1995 and 2000, there was a modest net loss of income attributable to migration. This probably reflects the greater proportion of high-income households among out-migrants. The 55-to-74 year-old age group accounted for the lion's share of this net income loss. Minnesota loses migrants in this age group, and they are on average better off than the retirees moving into the state.

Domestic out-migrants received more of all types of income except wages and salaries and public assistance.

**Per capita income in 1999, by migration status
Minnesota: 2000 Census Data**

	International In-migrants	Domestic In-migrants	Domestic Out- migrants	Within Minnesota Movers	Nonmovers
Person's Total Income in 1999	\$18,882	\$29,847	\$31,493	\$29,726	\$30,323
Wage/Salary Income in 1999	\$17,133	\$26,426	\$25,611	\$24,905	\$21,852
Self-Employment Income in 1999	\$456	\$837	\$1,244	\$1,510	\$2,056
Interest Income in 1999	\$512	\$1,058	\$1,945	\$1,120	\$2,200
Social Security Income in 1999	\$101	\$457	\$862	\$833	\$1,902
Supplemental Security Income in 1999	\$77	\$67	\$98	\$99	\$105
Public Assistance Income in 1999	\$193	\$91	\$55	\$73	\$54
Retirement Income in 1999	\$216	\$588	\$1,227	\$714	\$1,602
Other Income in 1999	\$194	\$324	\$451	\$471	\$551
Population base	65,331	284,753	272,349	1,193,542	2,209,369
Percent from earnings	93.2	91.3	85.3	88.9	78.8

Source: 2000 Census 5-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample
Excludes cases with missing income data.
Per capita income is total income received divided by number of cases.

this hypothesis. The results are in the hypothesized direction, showing that slightly more domestic in-migrants than out-migrants received \$1,000 or more of public assistance income in 1999, 4,800 compared to 3,300, but this difference is not statistically significant. Public assistance recipients make up a small proportion of all movers – about 3 percent of international in-migrants and 1 percent of other movers. Though few movers receive public assistance, movers, including out-migrants, are more likely to receive public assistance than are nonmovers. This is in part a function of age. Movers are on average younger than non-movers, and younger people are more likely to receive public assistance.

Older people in group quarters

Another part of Minnesota migration folklore says that very old people move to Minnesota to take advantage of the state's nursing home facilities. Here again the numbers are in the hypothesized direction but the results are not statistically significant. About 2,300 elderly nursing home residents were

Movers are more likely to be poor

People who move, especially those who move to Minnesota from other countries, have higher poverty rates than nonmovers. The poverty rate for nonmovers, 6.3 percent, was well below the figures for those who moved across state lines or those who moved within Minnesota. The same general relationship holds for those ages 35 to 54. International in-migrants have the highest poverty rates and nonmovers the lowest. Poverty rates for domestic in-migrants and domestic out-migrants are similar.

Movers less likely to be homeowners

People who have moved recently are more likely to be renters than are those who are living in the same place they were five years ago. Almost 90 percent of households headed

by a nonmover are owner-occupied, compared to 59 percent of those who moved within Minnesota and less than half of those who moved across state lines. People who moved to Minnesota from another country are least likely to be homeowners, 23 percent.

The low rates of home ownership among movers are in part a function of age differences, but differences persist after controlling for age.

Among households with a 25- to 34-year old householder, movers remain less likely to be homeowners.

Public Assistance and Elderly in Group Quarters

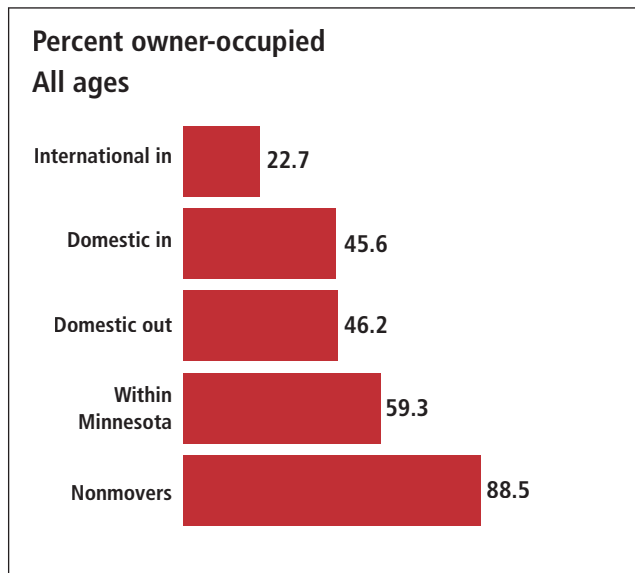
Many people believe that Minnesota is a welfare magnet that attracts people who want to receive generous public assistance benefits. The Public Use Microdata Sample data do not support

**Estimated average hourly wage for people receiving earned income:
Minnesota movers and nonmovers, 2000**

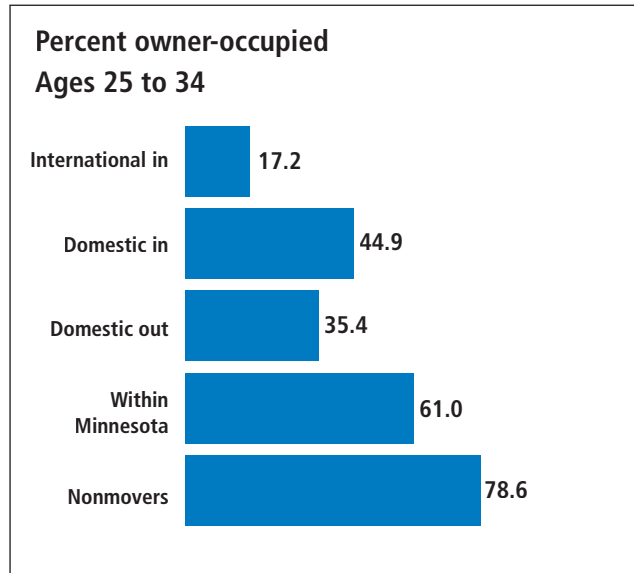
	All ages	Age 23 to 34	Age 35 to 54
International in	\$11.00	\$11.76	\$12.67
Domestic in	\$12.82	\$13.13	\$15.57
Domestic out	\$12.50	\$12.50	\$16.07
Within Minnesota mover	\$13.06	\$13.25	\$15.38
Nonmovers	\$13.94	\$12.50	\$16.03

Source: 2000 Census 5-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample
Hourly wage estimated by dividing total earned income by the product of average weekly hours and weeks worked.

Movers are less likely to be homeowners



Source: 2000 Census 5-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample



Source: 2000 Census 5-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample

domestic in-migrants and about 1,300 were domestic out-migrants, according to the Public Use Microdata Sample data. Elderly nursing home residents make up only a tiny portion of any migration stream, accounting for less than one percent of interstate and international migrants and less than 2 percent of migrants moving within Minnesota.

Notes:

The data used in this report come from the 5-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample from the 2000 Census. These files contain individual census records with identifying information removed. The raw data format allows users to do customized analysis beyond the prepared tables available from Census Summary Files and published reports. Because the PUMS comes from a sample of cases, there is a margin of error for all the numbers cited here. For more information, see:

<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/2003/PUMS5.html>

Data on out-migrants from Minnesota comes courtesy of Leonard Gaines and Robert Scardamalia of the New York State Data Center. They went through the Public Use Microdata 5-Percent Sample files for all 50 states and extracted records of people who had moved into each state from some other state. The out-migrants were then sorted into state files based on their residence in 1995.

This report is the fourth in a series summarizing Minnesota migration trends in the 1990s. "Migration a major factor in Minnesota's population growth," *Population Notes*, July 2002, described net migration trends and patterns between 1990 and 2000 using birth and death data and survival rates. "Migration profiles for Minnesota public use

microdata areas," *Population Notes*, July 2004, used Public Use Microdata Sample data to analyze how migration trends affect different regions of Minnesota. "Minnesota gained migrants from other states in the late 1990s," *Population Notes*, August 2004, based on the Census Bureau's county-to-county and state-to-state migration files, looked at trends over time in interstate migration in and out of Minnesota.

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