

US Census Bureau: State-to-State Migration Flows 2022

Analysis of Population Movement In and Out of Vermont



Office of the State Treasurer
November 6, 2023

Vermont Migration Summary - 2022 Data

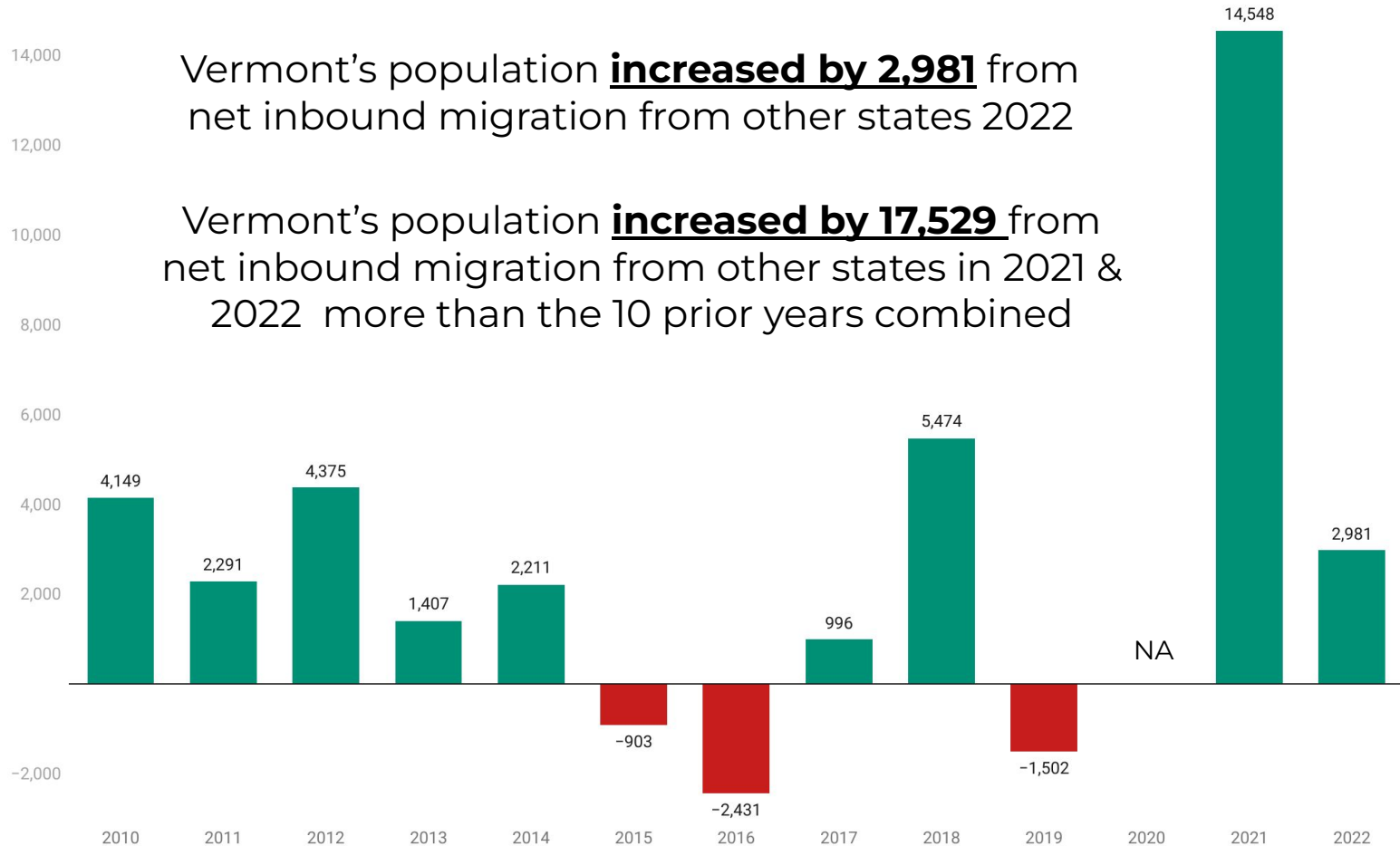
- On October 19, 2023, the US Census Bureau released 2022 state-to-state migration data.
- **Note:** (1) the US Census Bureau data is an estimate of state to state migration and not a precise number; (2) two other factors - net births/deaths and net foreign immigration - determine the total population growth for a particular state in a particular year.
- Vermont gained an estimated **2,981 people** from other states in 2022.
- Net inbound migration slowed in 2022 (+2,981) compared to 2021 (+14,548), but those two years account for more net inbound migration than the 10 prior years combined (+17,529 for 2021-22 vs. +16,067 for 2010-19).
- **Total Moving To Vermont:** Most people who moved to Vermont came from other the Northeast. Specifically, the top five states that individuals moved to Vermont from were: Massachusetts (+4,760); New York (+3,196); New Hampshire (+1,826); New Jersey (+1,659) and Connecticut (+1,247).

Vermont Migration Summary - 2022 Data

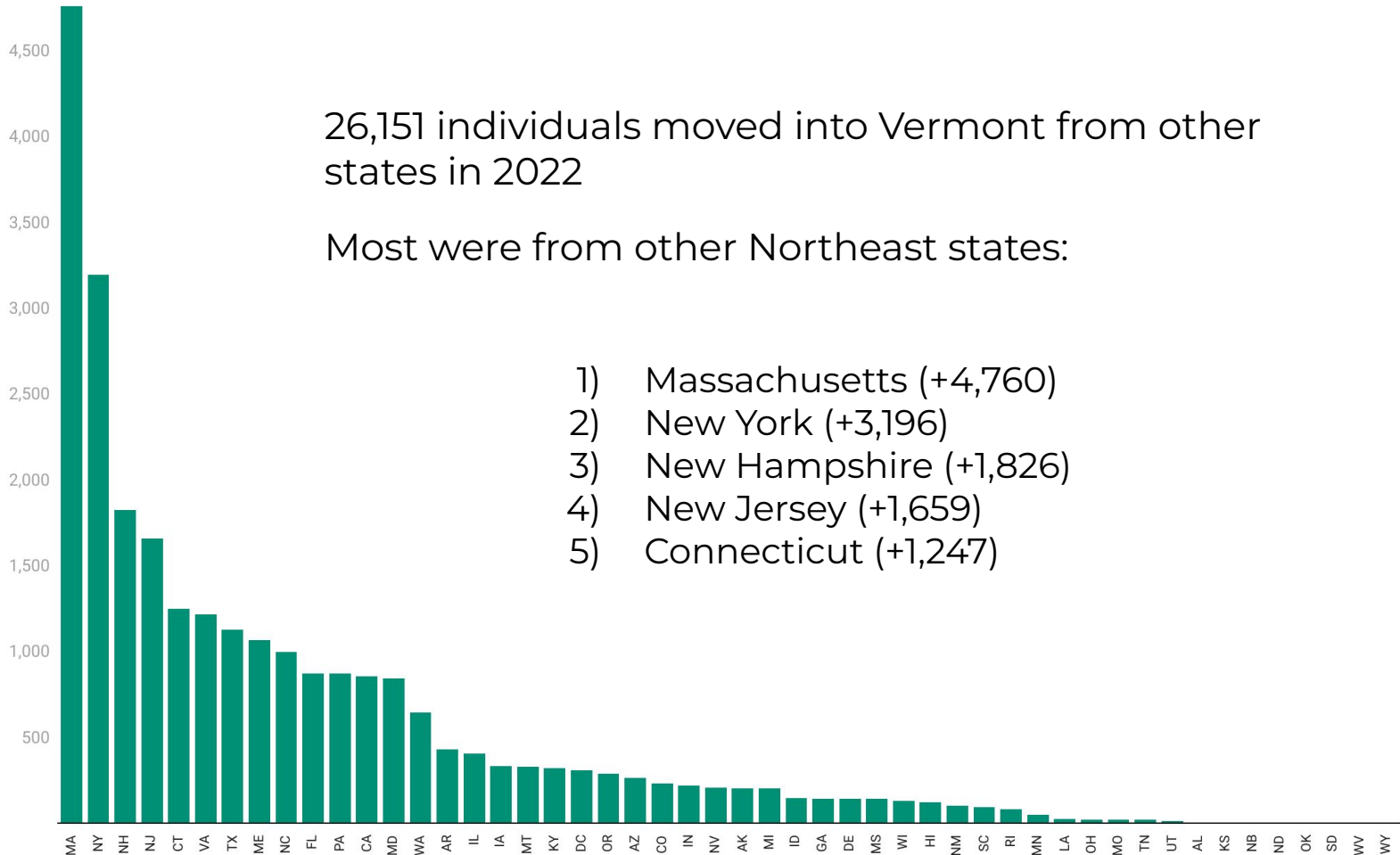
- **Total Leaving Vermont:** The most popular states for those leaving Vermont were: New York (-4,092); Massachusetts (-2,941); New Hampshire (-2,073); Florida (-1,575); and Connecticut (-1,414).
- **On a net basis,** the most people moved to Vermont from: Massachusetts (+1,819); New Jersey (+1,349); Virginia (+891); Texas (+712); and Pennsylvania (+626).
- **On a net basis,** Vermont lost the most people to the following states: South Carolina (-1,113); Colorado (-1,086); New York (-896); Florida (-702); and Utah (-452). Two of those states (South Carolina & Florida) are popular retirement destinations and two others (Colorado & Utah) are popular outdoor recreation destinations.
- US Census Bureau survey data also identifies housing generally as the top reason prompting someone to move whether within a state or to another state.
- The top three reasons driving a decision to move were: (1) wanting a newer, better, or larger house or apartment; (2) establishing one's own household; and (3) seeking cheaper housing.

Net Migration into Vermont by Year

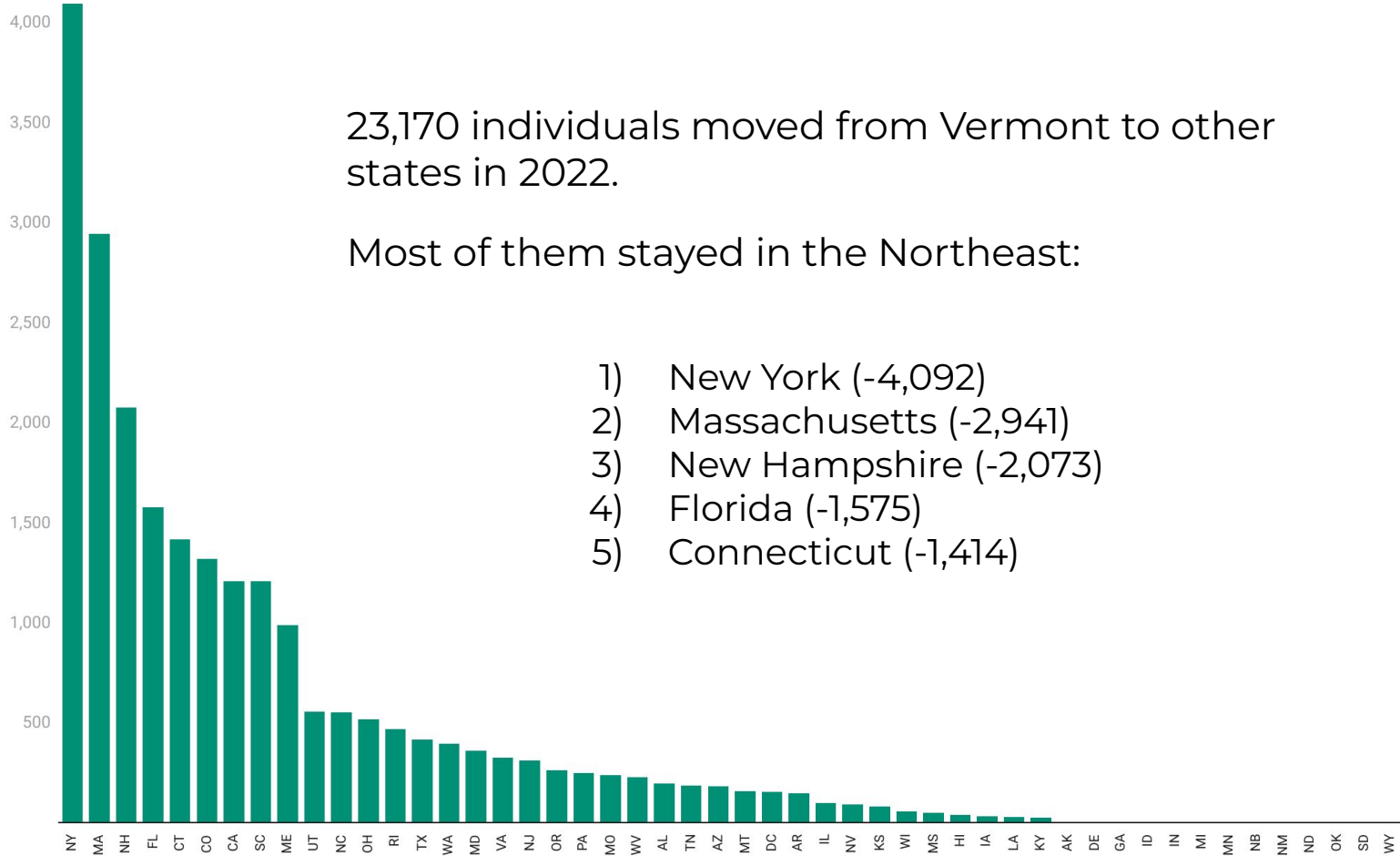
US Census Bureau State-to-State Migration Flows



Net Migration From Another State Into Vermont



Migration out of Vermont to Another State

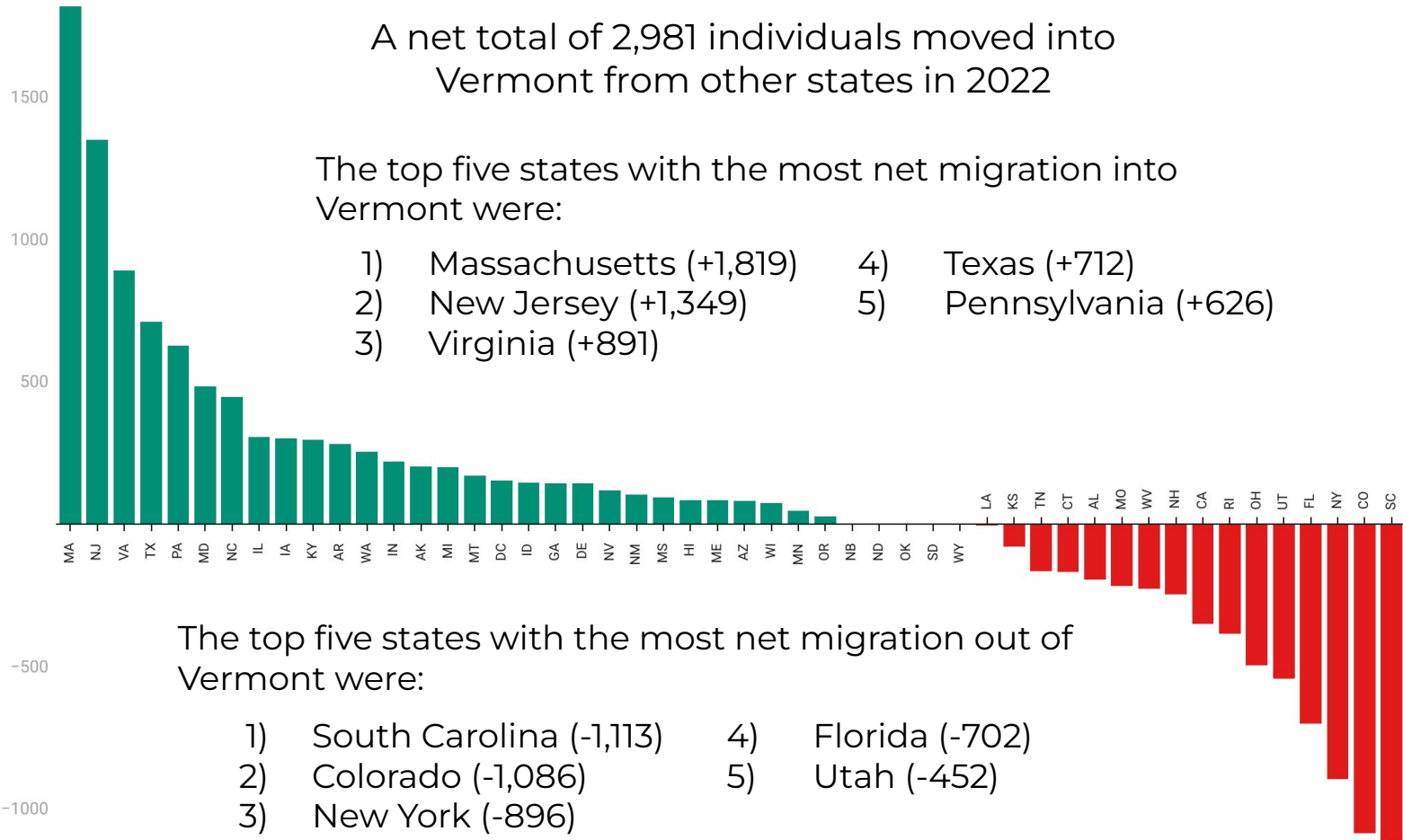


Net Migration Into & Out of Vermont

A net total of 2,981 individuals moved into Vermont from other states in 2022

The top five states with the most net migration into Vermont were:

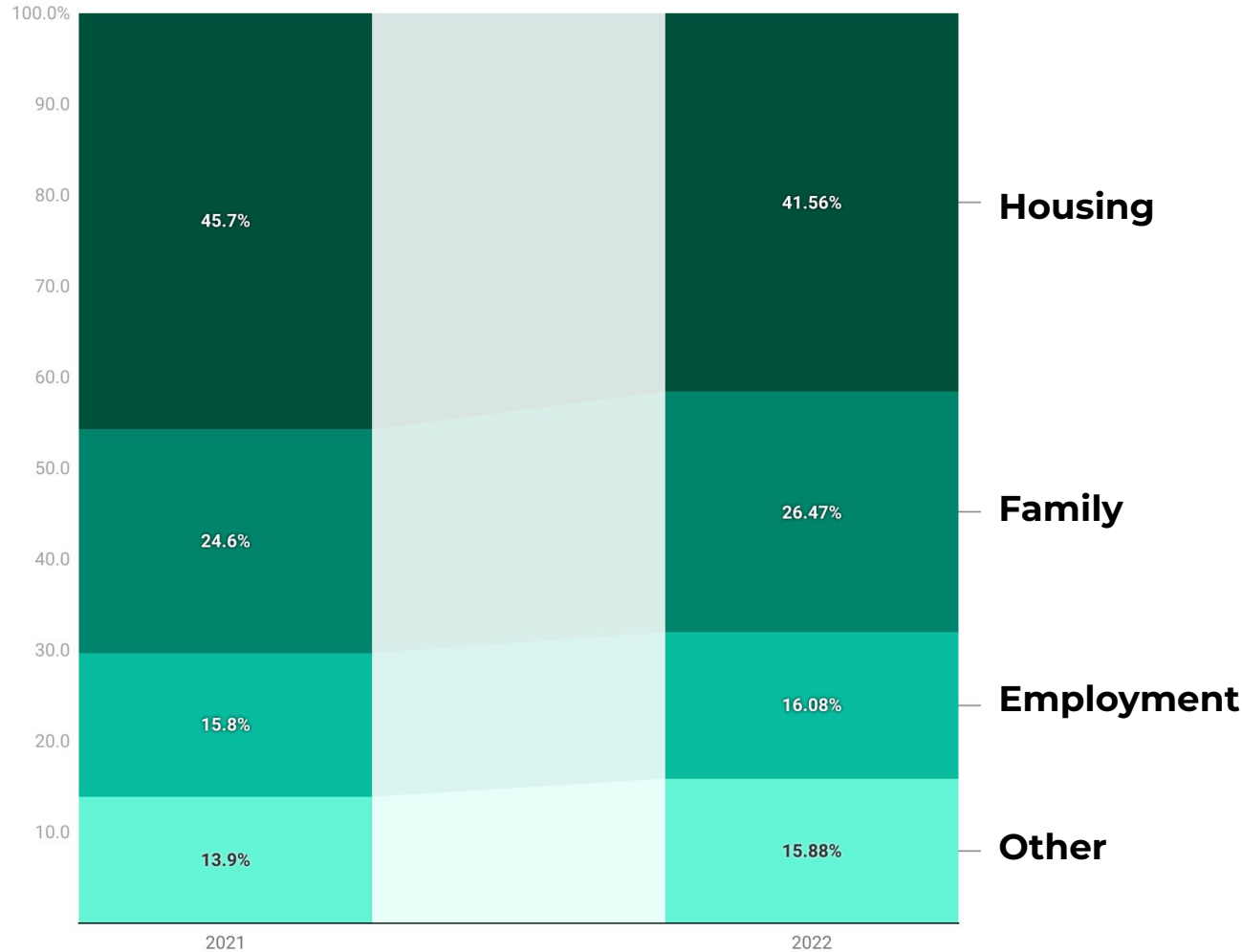
- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1) Massachusetts (+1,819) | 4) Texas (+712) |
| 2) New Jersey (+1,349) | 5) Pennsylvania (+626) |
| 3) Virginia (+891) | |



The top five states with the most net migration out of Vermont were:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1) South Carolina (-1,113) | 4) Florida (-702) |
| 2) Colorado (-1,086) | 5) Utah (-452) |
| 3) New York (-896) | |

US Census Bureau: Reasons for Moving



Housing Considerations Drives Moves

Housing was the number one reason cited nationally for moving in 2021 & 2022

Wanting a newer, better, or larger house or apartment was the most common reason cited for moves in 2022 and in 2021 (followed by establishing one's own household and seeking cheaper housing)

Data Sources

Slide 4:

U.S. Census Bureau,
[census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/geographic-mobility/state-to-state-migration.html](https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/geographic-mobility/state-to-state-migration.html)

Slide 5:

U.S. Census Bureau,
[census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/geographic-mobility/state-to-state-migration.html](https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/geographic-mobility/state-to-state-migration.html)

Slide 6:

U.S. Census Bureau,
[census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/geographic-mobility/state-to-state-migration.html](https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/geographic-mobility/state-to-state-migration.html)

Slide 7:

U.S. Census Bureau,
[census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/geographic-mobility/state-to-state-migration.html](https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/geographic-mobility/state-to-state-migration.html)

Slide 8:

U.S. Census Bureau, Change in Marital Status Became More Common Reason for Moving from 2021 to 2022, Housing/Neighborhood Improvement Reasons Declined September 19, 2023,
[census.gov/library/stories/2023/09/why-people-move.html](https://www.census.gov/library/stories/2023/09/why-people-move.html)

(original data set: [census.gov/data/tables/2022/demo/geographic-mobility/cps-2022.html](https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2022/demo/geographic-mobility/cps-2022.html))

Data Notes From US Census Bureau

Note there are no data sets from 2020 due to the COVID-19 Pandemic.

Sample size and data quality measures (including coverage rates, allocation rates, and response rates) can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Methodology section:

<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/methodology.html>.

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see Accuracy of the Data). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in the State-to-State migration tables.