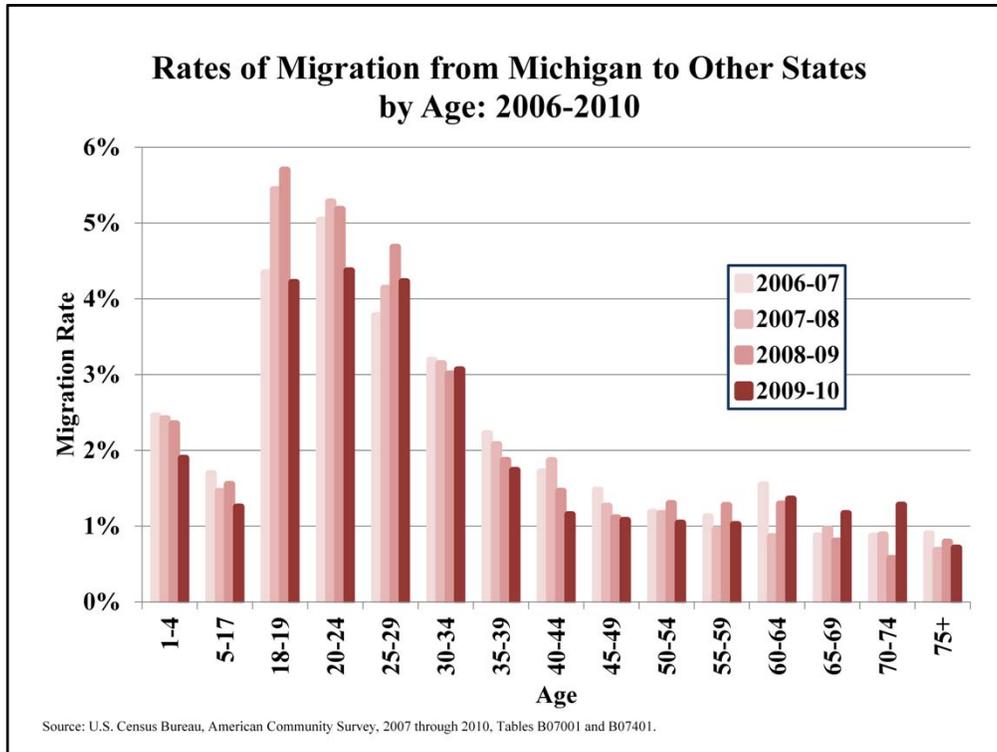


Michigan’s net loss of residents to other states improved for most age groups in 2010. The improvements were especially large for ages 18 through 29. There were also improvements for ages 1 through 17, 30-34, 40-59, and 75+. This reflects the fact that Michigan’s rates of employment and unemployment moved closer to the corresponding national rates in 2010.

Rates of net migration increased for the remaining age groups, and especially for ages 65 through 74. The increases for ages 65 through 74 may reflect more movement to the Sunbelt after several years of low population losses for this age group due to difficulty obtaining mortgages.

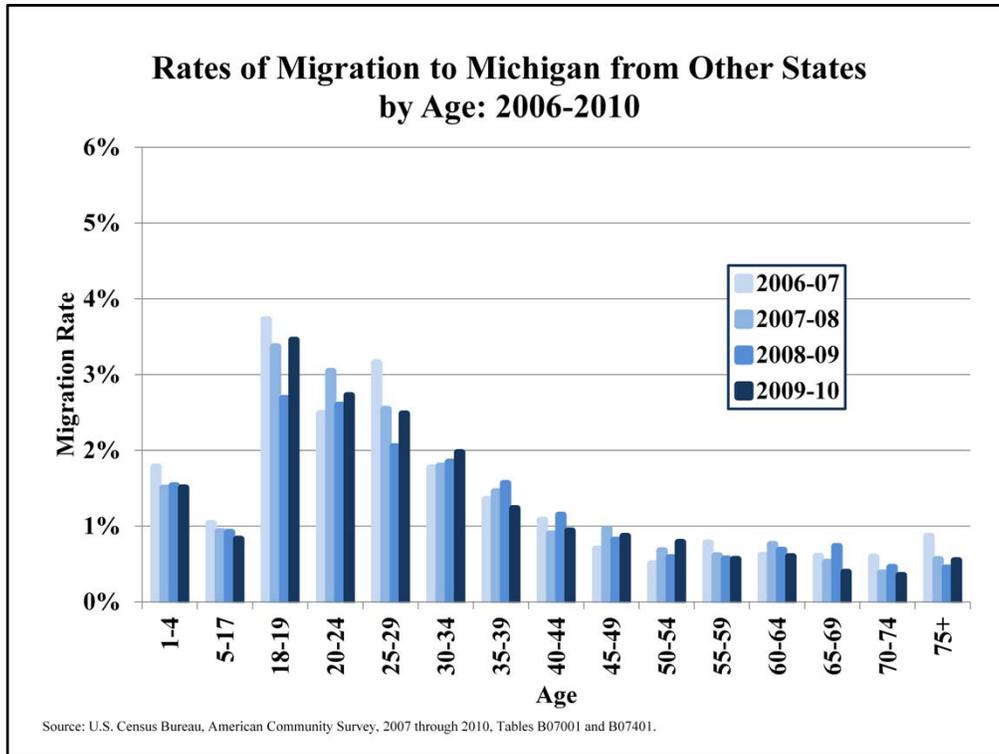
Improvements in Michigan’s economy relative to the rest of the nation should lead to further declines in population loss for younger age groups, but population loss for ages 60 through 74 may increase as it becomes easier to sell homes in Michigan and to obtain mortgages for new homes or second homes elsewhere.



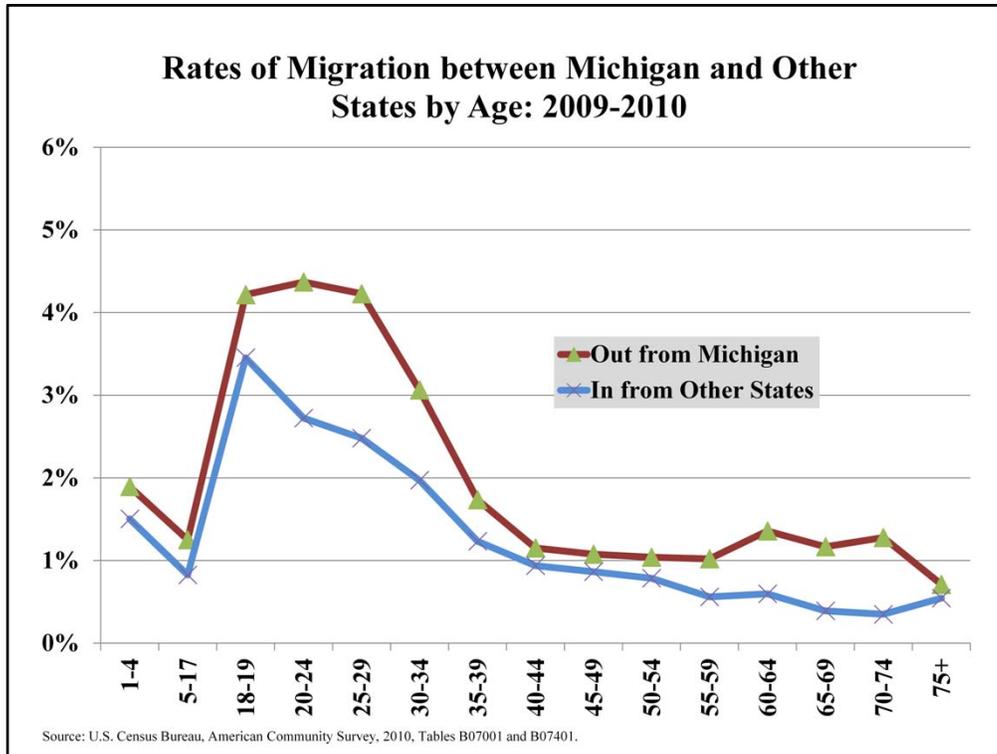
Like all other states, Michigan’s rates of out-migration are highest for young adults.

Rates of migration from Michigan to other states decreased for most age groups in the past year. Rates were lower for 2009-10 than for 2008-09 for ages 1 through 29, 35 through 59, and 75+. The improvements were especially large for ages 18 through 29.

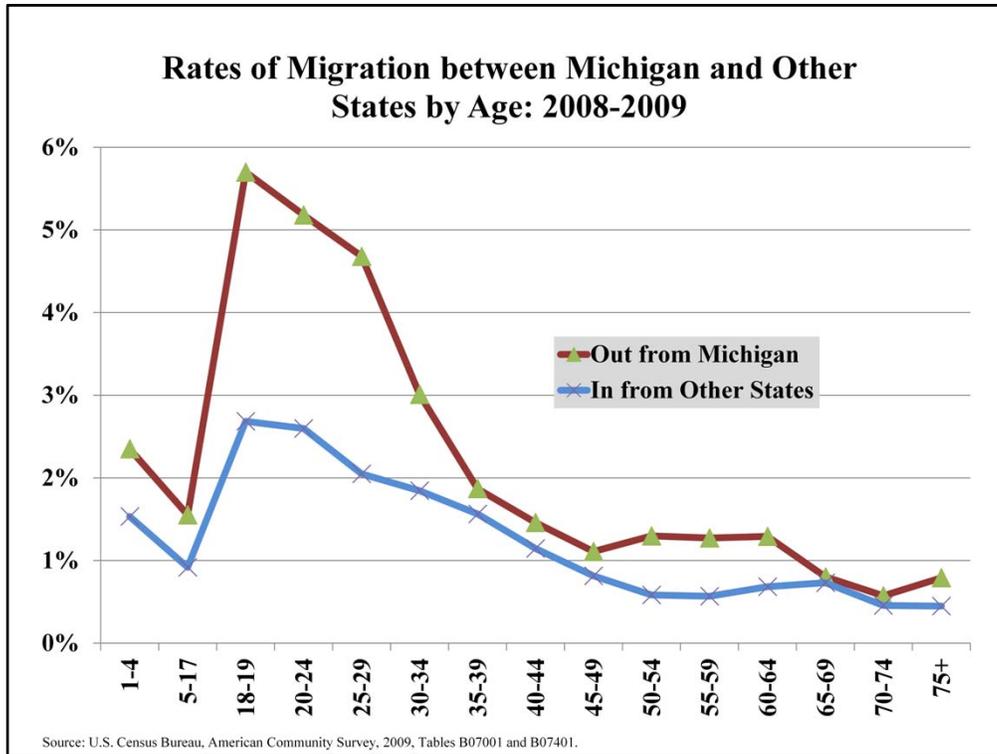
Rates of migration to other states increased for ages 60 through 74.



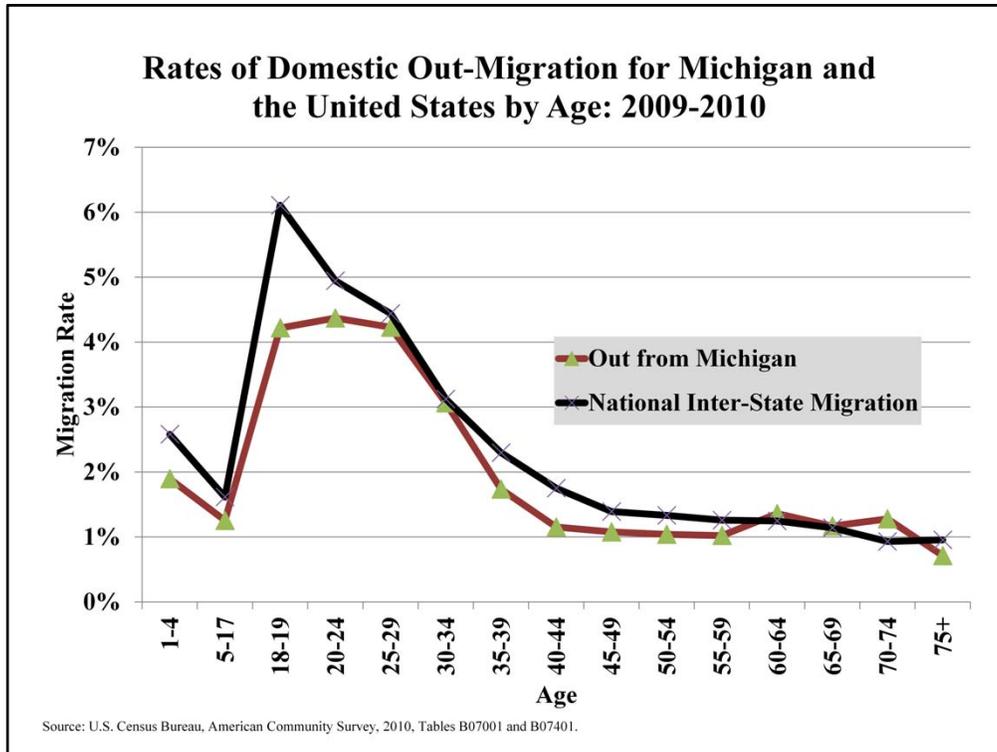
Rates of migration into Michigan from other states increased for ages 19 through 34, 45 through 54, and 75+. The improvements were especially large for ages 18-19 and 25-29.



For all age groups, Michigan lost more residents to other states than it gained. The losses were especially large for ages 18-34 and 60-74.



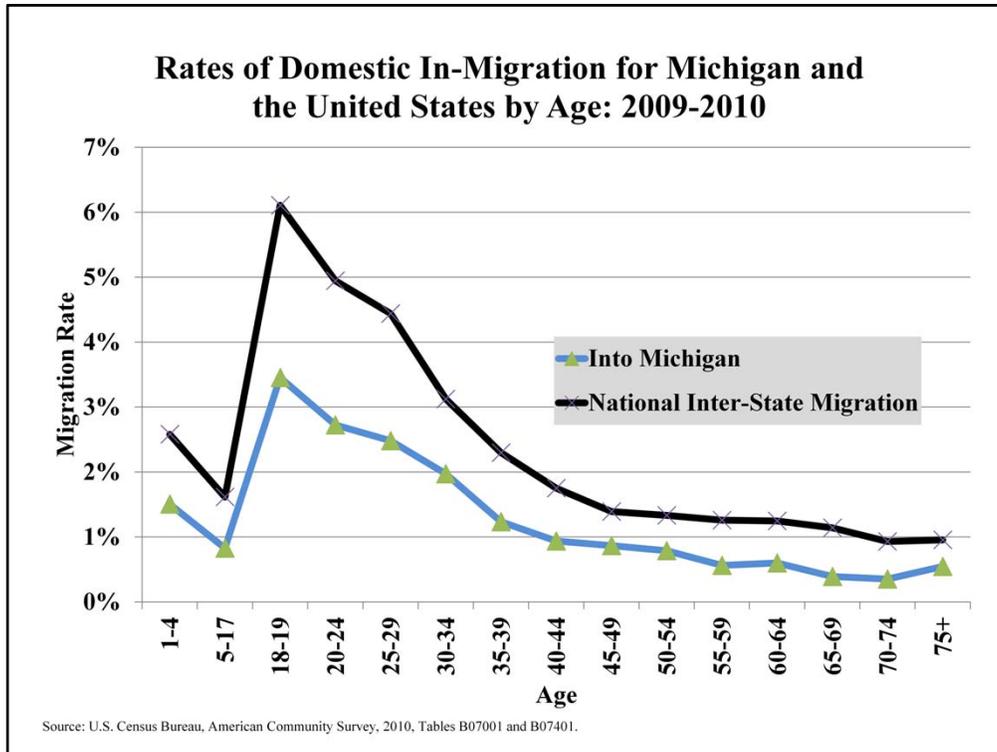
Michigan's migration pattern for the most recent period (shown in the prior chart) is generally more favorable than the pattern for 2008-09 that is shown in this chart. Population losses to other states were much larger for young adults but considerably smaller for senior citizens.



Contrary to common belief, Michigan’s overall rate of migration to other states has consistently been lower than the corresponding national rate. Michigan had lower rates of domestic out-migration than the nation as a whole from 2009 to 2010 for all age groups below age 60.

Michigan’s overall rate of domestic outmigration for 2009-10 was actually the 5th lowest (i.e. 5th best) in the nation, surpassed only by California, Ohio, Texas, and Pennsylvania. Michigan also had the 5th lowest rate of out-migration for 2006-07, but it dropped to 6th lowest for 2007-08 and 8th lowest for 2008-09.

Michigan’s recent losses of population share have primarily been caused by low rates of in-migration from other states rather than high rates of out-migration.



Michigan has had the nation’s lowest (i.e. worst) rate of in-migration from other states since 2005-06. This reflects the nature of the one-state recession that Michigan experienced over much of the past decade. Michigan’s pattern of job loss in companies that closed or contracted was similar to the national pattern throughout the one-state recession, but Michigan had less than its share of job gain in companies that opened or expanded. Thus, relatively few workers were transferred into Michigan and relatively few people moved to Michigan for employment.

See www.michigan.gov/census for more information about Michigan’s one-state recession. (Direct link: <http://www.michigan.gov/cgi/0,4548,7-158-54534-260315--,00.html>)