

**DRAFT LIRPC STAFF REPORT – EMBARGOED UNTIL PRESENTED AT
PUBLIC MEETING OF LIRPC**

Domestic Migration To and From Long Island

2005-2007

**An Analysis of Public Use Microdata Sample Files of the
American Community Survey**

Michael E. White, Executive Director

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03/03/09

Highlights

1. (Refer to Figure 1 and Supplemental Figure 1). Over the three years 2005-2007, approximately 149,000 people moved to Long Island from elsewhere, while 232,000 moved away from Long Island, for a net loss of 83,300 residents.
2. (Refer to Figure 2 and 3). The Nassau-Suffolk region sends more people out of New York State than it sends to other counties within New York State. The region sent 169,873 residents (73.1 percent) to other states, while it sent 62,615 residents (26.9 percent) to other counties within New York State.
3. (Refer to Figure 4). Nassau-Suffolk had a net migration gain from other counties within New York State, and other counties in New York State are the largest sending and receiving counties for Nassau-Suffolk. Approximately 89,645 people moved to Nassau-Suffolk from other counties in the state, while 62,615 move from Nassau-Suffolk to other counties in the state, a net intrastate migration gain of 27,030 for Long Island.
4. (Refer to Figure 5). Nassau-Suffolk receives more migrants from within New York State than from outside New York State. Of all migrants to Nassau-Suffolk for 2005-2007, 89,645 (or 60.1 percent) came from another county within New York State, while 59,445 (or 39.9 percent) came from other states.
5. (Refer to Figure 6). Long Island has a positive net migration gain from only nine other states, and from none of those states was the net domestic migration gain more than 800 for the 2005-2007 period. The states with which Long Island has a positive net migration are Missouri, Montana, Arkansas, Rhode Island, Illinois, Louisiana, Kansas, Alaska, Michigan.
6. (Refer to Figure 7). Six out of the top ten states with which Long Island has a net domestic migration loss are in the south (Florida, North Carolina, Georgia, South Carolina, Texas, Maryland, and Virginia). Of the other four top ten states with which Long Island has a net domestic migration loss, two are border states

(Connecticut, New Jersey), one is a near border state (Pennsylvania), and the other is a mid-Atlantic state (Maryland).

Florida is by far the state with the highest net domestic migration loss, with 30,607, North Carolina follows with 17,644, Pennsylvania 11,216, New Jersey 6,229, Texas, 5,604, Georgia 5,051, Virginia 4,339, Maryland 4,178, South Carolina 2,897, and Connecticut 2,288.

7. (Refer to Figure 8). Long Island is still a region of refuge for the more densely populated boroughs of New York City. Within the tri-state region, the counties with which Long Island has the largest net positive domestic migration are Queens (24,572), Kings (9,894), Bronx (4,620), Westchester (2,142), Richmond (1,375), Somerset (241), Fairfield (188), and Monmouth (74).
8. (Refer to Figure 9). The only New York City borough with which Long Island has a net negative domestic migration is Manhattan (-4,744). Other counties in the region with which Long Island has a net negative domestic migration include Dutchess (-1,315), Putnam (-1,262), New Haven (-1,138), and Hudson (-936).
9. (Refer to Figure 10 and Supplemental Figure 2). Nassau-Suffolk had a net migration loss of population for all age groups. For the three year period analyzed, the 55-64 age group had the biggest net loss (-15,801), followed closely by the 45-54 age group (-15,502), the 15-24 year-olds (-14,292), and the 25-34 year-old age group (-13,376). Both the oldest age group of 65 and over and the youngest age group of under 15 years of age saw losses of around 4,000.
10. (Refer to Figure 11). In terms of net gain/loss as a percentage of the total base population in each age group in 2005, the biggest net loser was the 55-64 year-olds with a 4.9 percent loss, the 25-34 year-olds, with a 4.4 percent loss, the 15-24 year-olds, with a 4 percent loss, the 45-54 year-olds with a 3.6 percent loss, the 35-44 year-olds, with a 1.6 percent loss, the 65 and older age group, with a 1.1 percent loss, and the under 15 years of age group, with a .8 percent loss.
11. (Refer to Figure 12 and Supplemental Figures 3 and 4). The median age of the people moving to Long Island was 30, while the median age moving away from Long Island is 33.
12. (Refer to Figures 13 and 14). The age group of 25-34 year-olds are the biggest movers, both to and from Long Island. Of domestic migrants moving to Nassau-Suffolk, 22.7 percent were 25-34 year-olds, 19.7 percent were under 15, 18.5 percent were 15-24, 18.3 percent were 35-44, 12.2 percent were 65 and over, 9.3 percent were 45-54, and 5.1 percent were 55-64. Of domestic migrants moving away from Long Island, 20.3 percent were 25-34 years old, 18 percent were 15-24, 14.9 percent were 35-44, 14.5 percent were under 15 years of age, 12.7 percent were 45-54, 10.1 percent were 55-64, and 9.7 percent were 65 and older.

13. (Refer to Figure 15). The median household income of households leaving Nassau-Suffolk was \$55,291 (2009 dollars), and the median household income of those coming to Long Island was \$77,417 (2009 dollars).
14. (Refer to Figures 16, 23, 24, 25). (Refer to Figures 16, 23, 24, 25). While the region suffered a net loss of both married and unmarried households, the net loss of unmarried households was over fifty percent greater, numbering 35,361, compared to 20,617 married households.
15. (Refer to Figures 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22). Sharing a border with the nation's largest city has a broad impact on migration patterns for Nassau-Suffolk. The number of households that move to Long Island and rent housing (21,227) is about the same as the number of households moving to Long Island and own housing (21,428), but more households that move off Long Island rent (55,865) than own (42,323). Sixty-three percent of households moving away from Nassau-Suffolk live in multi-unit or attached housing, while 43.2 percent of households moving to Nassau-Suffolk live in multi-unit or attached housing. For movers within New York State, New York City again looms large. Eighty-nine percent of those moving away from Nassau-Suffolk to another county within New York State live in multi-unit or attached housing. Reflecting the large move to retirement condominium and senior attached housing out of state, a slight majority (52 percent) of households that move from Nassau-Suffolk to another state live in multi-unit or attached housing.
16. (Refer to Figures 26, 27). All racial groups saw net losses in migration off Long Island, with whites showing a net migration loss of 75,289, blacks 7,853, Asians, 2,278, and Hispanics 8,066. In terms of the total base population of all racial groups in 2005, whites had the biggest net loss of 3.4 percent, blacks 3.2 percent, Hispanics 2.3 percent, and Asians, 1.7 percent.
17. Nassau-Suffolk lost 6 percent of residents with a high school diploma, 4.6 percent of those with a master's, professional, or doctorate degree, 4.3 percent of those with a college degree, and 2 percent of those with no high school.
18. (Refer to Figure 30). The net migration loss to the Nassau-Suffolk region of males numbered 43,059 for 2005-2007, and 40,339 females.

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A Report of the Staff of the Long Island Regional Planning Council
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This analysis is an effort to quantify and describe selected characteristics of domestic migrants moving away from and moving to the Nassau-Suffolk region. The period covers the three years 2005 through 2007, utilizing Public Use Microdata Sample files (or PUMS) from the American Community Survey for the years 2005, 2006, and 2007. The study looks only at the household population involved in domestic migration, or movement of residents from one part of the United States to another part of the United States. This study does not look at foreign migration or group quarters population. A description of the data source and methodology are provided after the findings. Along with the findings are accompanying figures. Figures labeled “Supplemental” draw from a source other than PUMS for 2005 through 2007, as noted in the source citation on the figures.

Findings

19. (Refer to Figure 1 and Supplemental Figure 1). Over the three years 2005-2007, approximately 149,000 people moved to Long Island from elsewhere, while 232,000 moved away from Long Island, for a net domestic migration loss of 83,300 residents.

This is consistent with census data for much of the northeast region of the United States. The flow of population of U.S. residents has been from the older, longer settled northeast to other regions of the country for several decades. New York City, for example, has had a net domestic migration loss of roughly 5.5 percent of its base population for any three year period during the 2000s. Nassau-Suffolk’s net domestic migration loss for the 2005-2007 period is approximately 3 percent of base population. Population growth in the northeast, when it has occurred in recent years, has resulted primarily from a greater number of live births than deaths (known as “natural increase”) and from immigration from abroad. Tabulations made by the Pew Research Center for the years 2005-2007 show the northeast region having a net loss of 787,000 movers to the South, 4,000 to the Midwest, and 124,000 to the west.

20. (Refer to Figure 2 and 3). The Nassau-Suffolk region sends more people out of New York State than it sends to other counties within New York State. The region sent 169,873 residents (73.1 percent) to other states, while it sent 62,615 residents (26.9 percent) to other counties within New York State.
21. (Refer to Figure 4). Nassau-Suffolk had a net migration gain from other counties within New York State, and other counties in New York State are the largest sending and receiving counties for Nassau-Suffolk. Approximately 89,645 people moved to Nassau-Suffolk from other counties in the state, while 62,615 move from Nassau-Suffolk to other counties in the state, a net intrastate migration gain of 27,030 for Long Island.
22. (Refer to Figure 5). Nassau-Suffolk receives more migrants from within New York State than from outside New York State. Of all migrants to Nassau-Suffolk for 2005-2007, 89,645 (or 60.1 percent) came from another county within New York State, while 59,445 (or 39.9 percent) came from other states.
23. (Refer to Figure 6). Long Island has a positive net migration gain from only nine other states, and from none of those states was the net domestic migration gain more than 800 for the 2005-2007 period. The states with which Long Island has a positive net migration are Missouri, Montana, Arkansas, Rhode Island, Illinois, Louisiana, Kansas, Alaska, Michigan.
24. (Refer to Figure 7). Six out of the top ten states with which Long Island has a net domestic migration loss are in the south (Florida, North Carolina, Georgia, South Carolina, Texas, Maryland, and Virginia). Of the other four top ten states with which Long Island has a net domestic migration loss, two are border states (Connecticut, New Jersey), one is a near border state (Pennsylvania), and the other is a mid-Atlantic state (Maryland).

Florida is by far the state with the highest net domestic migration loss, with 30,607, North Carolina follows with 17,644, Pennsylvania 11,216, New Jersey 6,229, Texas, 5,604, Georgia 5,051, Virginia 4,339, Maryland 4,178, South Carolina 2,897, and Connecticut 2,288.
25. (Refer to Figure 8). Within the tri-state region, the counties with which Long Island has the largest net positive domestic migration are Queens (24,572), Kings (9,894), Bronx (4,620), Westchester (2,142), Richmond (1,375), Somerset (241), Fairfield (188), and Monmouth (74).
26. (Refer to Figure 9). The only New York City borough with which Long Island has a net negative domestic migration is Manhattan (-4,744). Other counties in the region with which Long Island has a net negative domestic migration include Dutchess (-1,315), Putnam (-1,262), New Haven (-1,138), and Hudson (-936).

27. (Refer to Figure 10 and Supplemental Figure 2). Nassau-Suffolk had a net migration loss of population for all age groups. For the three year period analyzed, the 55-64 age group had the biggest net loss (-15,801), followed closely by the 45-54 age group (-15,502), the 15-24 year-olds (-14,292), and the 25-34 year-old age group (-13,376). Both the oldest age group of 65 and over and the youngest age group of under 15 years of age saw losses of around 4,000.

This finding is consistent with what is known generally about the life stages of people in different age groups. As retirement age nears, and children move out of family homes, older people tend to sell single-family, detached homes and head for smaller, often attached housing units, often in warmer climes. Long Island is also a high cost area, roughly 46 percent more costly relative to the average for the rest of the nation.¹ Many retirees on fixed incomes and pensions prefer to move to areas with a lower cost of living. A Pew Research Center study released in December 2008 found that there is little difference among age groups in the share of movers that cite cost of living as a major reason for moving (around 24 percent). But among those who say that retirement was a major reason for their move, half (50 percent) say that the cost of living was also a major factor in choosing their locale.²

It is not as common for those over 50 years of age to begin to make a home in a high cost area like Long Island. When people at that age do move to Long Island from other regions in the United States, it is typically the result of a specific job opportunity, a job transfer, a family issue, to seek residence with adult children, or to seek specific kinds of medical care. Thus, the ages of the highest net loss of residents span the 45 to 64 year age groups.

The 15-24 year-old age group, the third highest net migration loser, reflects mostly moves related to college and afterward. Since Long Island sends more students away to college than it attracts -- (though this is changing with the rise of Long Island colleges and universities in academic standing. At Stony Brook University, in 1998 41 percent of the undergraduate student body came from somewhere other than Long Island. In 2007, 51 percent did) -- this age group is a high net loser. The 35-44 year-old age group is a smaller net loser because it is a relatively stable time in life. If people marry, it is typically at this age that they are caring for young children and moving up the ranks of a career or job. A generation or two ago, this kind of stability would have been seen in the 25-34 year-old age group, which was the fourth highest net loss of all age groups. Today, with later marriages and gender neutral higher education opportunities, 25-34 year-olds are often still seeking a graduate or professional degree and trying to settle in a career of their choosing, leading to much greater mobility.

The two almost identical net losses of around 4,300 for the youngest and oldest age groups (under 15 and 65 and up) reflect the much fewer persons in

¹ *Sperling's Best Places*, Cost of Living Index for New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island Metro Area, New York, http://www.bestplaces.net/Metro/New_York-Northern_New_Jersey-Long_Island-New_York.aspx.

² *American Mobility: Who Moves? Who Stays Put? Where's Home?* Pew Research Center, (December 2008), p. 14 <http://pewsocialtrends.org/>.

- these age groups. It is possible that the net loss of residents 65 and older is less than the net loss for residents aged 45-64 because residents who have left the state in their 50s, 60, or 70s for retirement reasons often return “home”, or sell their second home in another state or county, in their very senior years to live with adult children and/or to seek better quality medical care.
28. (Refer to Figure 11). In terms of net gain/loss as a percentage of the total base population in each age group in 2005, the biggest net loser was the 55-64 year-olds with a 4.9 percent loss, the 25-34 year-olds, with a 4.4 percent loss, the 15-24 year-olds, with a 4 percent loss, the 45-54 year-olds with a 3.6 percent loss, the 35-44 year-olds, with a 1.6 percent loss, the 65 and older age group, with a 1.1 percent loss, and the under 15 years of age group, with a .8 percent loss. The variation in the percentage of net loss to base population reflects different sized base populations in 2005.
29. (Refer to Figure 12 and Supplemental Figures 3 and 4). The median age of the people moving to Long Island was 30, while the median age moving away from Long Island is 33. The higher median age of those moving away from Nassau-Suffolk than to Nassau-Suffolk (33 vs. 30) reflects primarily the very low number of people 45 and over coming to the region in comparison to the number in that age group that leave the region. It is notable that, according to the American Community Survey for the year 2007, the median age of those that moved to Nassau-Suffolk from another state within the previous twelve months was 24, while the median age of interstate migrants for the nation as a whole was 27.4. The median age for those moving to Nassau-Suffolk from other counties within New York State, however, was 31, while the median age for intrastate migrants nationwide was 26.4. These data, along with other data in this report, which suggest a pattern of settlement by “house-ready” families from other New York counties, particularly from New York City.
30. (Refer to Figures 13 and 14). The age group of 25-34 year-olds are the biggest movers, both to and from Long Island. Of domestic migrants moving to Nassau-Suffolk, 22.7 percent were 25-34 year-olds, 19.7 percent were under 15, 18.5 percent were 15-24, 18.3 percent were 35-44, 12.2 percent were 65 and over, 9.3 percent were 45-54, and 5.1 percent were 55-64. Of domestic migrants moving away from Long Island, 20.3 percent were 25-34 years old, 18 percent were 15-24, 14.9 percent were 35-44, 14.5 percent were under 15 years of age, 12.7 percent were 45-54, 10.1 percent were 55-64, and 9.7 percent were 65 and older.
31. (Refer to Figure 15). The median household income of households leaving Nassau-Suffolk was \$55,291 (2009 dollars), and the median household income of those coming to Long Island was \$77,417 (2009 dollars).

The higher median income for migrants to Nassau-Suffolk from other places reflects the higher wage and salary structure on Long Island. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that in 2008, the average weekly wage in Nassau-Suffolk was \$944, while nationwide it was \$841. This difference probably also reflects the

larger number of retirees on fixed incomes leaving the region than coming to the region, as well as other factors.

32. (Refer to Figures 16, 23, 24, 25). While the region suffered a net loss of both married and unmarried households, the net loss of unmarried households was over fifty percent greater, numbering 35,361, compared to 20,617 married households.

This finding reflects the suburban nature of the Nassau-Suffolk region and the preponderance of single-family, detached homes. Nassau-Suffolk also shares a border with New York City, where ownership or rental of single-family, detached homes is often more expensive than in Nassau-Suffolk. As discussed elsewhere in this report, Nassau-Suffolk have a large influx of households from neighboring Queens and Brooklyn. Many of these migrants are seeking more living space for families. A recent report by the Center for the Urban Future found that in 2006 New York City had a higher net domestic out-migration rate per 1,000 residents (-18.7) than struggling upstate communities such as Ithaca (-8.0), Buffalo/Niagara Falls (-7.6), Rochester (-5.8) and Syracuse (-5.1). The report attributed much of this outmigration to families with young children, who made up 40 percent of outmigrants from New York City, and middle-class residents fleeing “out of scale” development in neighborhoods of one and two-family homes.³ In fact, among movers within New York State, Nassau-Suffolk had a net gain of households with children under 18 years of age (3,023) and a net loss of households without children (3,041). This compares with movers out of state, which saw a net loss of households with children of 16,674 as well as a net loss of households without children (39,386).

The only borough of New York City which has a net gain of migrants from Nassau-Suffolk is Manhattan, to which singles from Nassau-Suffolk, and elsewhere, frequently migrate.

33. (Refer to Figures 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22). Sharing a border with the nation’s largest city has a broad impact on migration patterns for Nassau-Suffolk. The number of households that move to Long Island and rent housing (21,227) is about the same as the number of households moving to Long Island and own housing (21,428), but more households that move off Long Island rent (55,865) than own (42,323). Sixty-three percent of households moving away from Nassau-Suffolk live in multi-unit or attached housing, while 43.2 percent of households moving to Nassau-Suffolk live in multi-unit or attached housing. For movers within New York State, New York City again looms large. Eighty-nine percent of those moving away from Nassau-Suffolk to another county within New York State live in multi-unit or attached housing. Reflecting the large move to retirement condominium and senior attached housing out of state, a slight majority (52 percent) of households that move from Nassau-Suffolk to another state live in multi-unit or attached housing.

These findings reflect the higher number of single-family detached homes on Long Island and fewer attached rental apartments. They also reflect a high

³ *Reviving the City of Aspirations: A Study of the Challenges Facing New York City’s Middle Class*, Center for an Urban Future, (February 2009), p. 5. www.nycfuture.org.

- number of migrants moving away from Long Island to New York City, with its preponderance of rental housing.
34. (Refer to Figures 26, 27). All racial groups saw net losses in migration off Long Island, with whites showing a net migration loss of 75,289, blacks 7,853, Asians, 2,278, and Hispanics 8,066. In terms of the total base population of all racial groups in 2005, whites had the biggest net loss of 3.4 percent, blacks 3.2 percent, Hispanics 2.3 percent, and Asians, 1.7 percent. The recently released study *Reviving the City of Aspirations* published by the Center for an Urban Future found that growing numbers of Hispanics in New York City are moving to the Charlotte, North Carolina area, and to communities in Georgia and Florida, as well.⁴
 35. (Refer to Figures 28 and 29). Nassau-Suffolk suffered a net loss of residents over the age of 24 across the spectrum of educational attainment, including a net loss of 3,675 residents without a high school diploma, 14,567 of those with a high school diploma, 20,703 of those with a college degree, and 13,276 of those with a masters degree, a professional degree, or a doctorate. As a percentage of base population with the relevant level of education attainment in 2005, Nassau-Suffolk lost 6 percent of residents with a high school diploma, 4.6 percent of those with a master's, professional, or doctorate degree, 4.3 percent of those with a college degree, and 2 percent of those with no high school.
 36. (Refer to Figure 30). The net migration loss to the Nassau-Suffolk region of males numbered 43,059 for 2005-2007, and 40,339 females.

Data Sources and Methodology

The Public Use Microdata Sample files, or PUMS, are a sample of the actual responses to the American Community Survey (ACS) and include most population and housing characteristics. These files provide users with the flexibility to prepare customized tabulations and can be used for detailed research and analysis.

PUMS files from the American Community Survey show the full range of population and housing unit responses collected on individual ACS questionnaires. The PUMS files contain records for a subsample of ACS housing units and group quarters persons, with information on the characteristics of these housing units and group quarters persons plus the people in the selected housing units.

The difference between the PUMS and the ACS summary data is that the summary data are predefined tabulations of characteristics. The basic unit of analysis is a specific geographic entity -- state, county, etc. -- for which estimates of persons, families, households, or housing units in particular categories are provided.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 6.

With PUMS microdata, the basic unit is an individual housing unit, a group quarters person, or persons who live in the selected housing unit. Each record shows all the information associated with a specific housing unit or individual except for names, addresses, or other personal identifying information. Only large geographic areas (100,000 or higher) are identified on microdata records – including, in the case of the ACS, the nation, states, and Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs). There are 12 PUMAs in Suffolk County, including one for the east end, and 12 for Nassau county. The Long Island Regional Planning Board (now Council) drew PUMA boundaries to roughly coincide with existing community boundaries.

For the household population, there are two basic record types: the housing unit record and the person record. Each record has a unique identifier, i.e. a serial number that links the person to their proper housing unit. This analysis uses the person record for most migration findings and the housing unit record when making findings on subjects that concern housing units or families (e.g. median income, number of children, type of housing unit).

Each record has an individual weight, which allows users to produce population estimates close to those in other products showing sample data. Each record also includes replicate weights that are used to produce standard errors and to do statistical testing. This report does not include an analysis of margins of error, which can be large given the small number of cases reported in many ACS fields in PUMA data.

Each state in the United States has its own databases for persons and for housing units. To look at characteristics for domestic migrants coming to Long Island, the New York State databases were downloaded from the ACS website. Migrants to Long Island were selected using the field MIG 3 (whether they moved into housing unit within 1 year), MIGSP (the state they migrated from), and MIGPUMA (the PUMA they migrated from). To measure the migrants who leave Nassau-Suffolk it was necessary to look at this data for all of the individual states, since migrants were residents of different states and PUMAs when the survey was taken. All databases were downloaded from the ACS/PUMS Microdata website.

Population Fields:

AGEP- Number of people 0-14, 15-24, etc.

SEX- Number of males, females

SCHL- Number of people w/o hs degree, w/hs degree, etc.

RAC1P- Number of people of each Race

HISP- Number of Hispanics

HINCP - Household Income

HHT- Number of married, unmarried households

BLD- Number of attached, detached, multi-unit households

TEN- Number of rented, owned households

HUPAC- Number of households w/ children under 18, no children

AGEP- numerical age

SEX- 1=male, 2=female

SCHL- 1-8=no hs degree, 9=hs degree, 12-13=college degree, 14+=professional degree

RAC1P- 1=white, 2=black, 6=Asian, 9=mix

HISP- 1=not Hispanic 2+=Hispanic

HHT- 1=married household 2+=unmarried household

BLD- 2=detached, 3=attached, 4-9=multi-unit

TEN- 1-2=own, 3-4=rent

HUPAC- 1-3=children under 18, 4=no children

HINCP- numerical income

MIG- 3=moved into residence within 1 year

MIGSP- state migrated from

MIGPUMA- PUMA migrated from

REL- 0=householder

PWGTP- population weight

PWGTP- housing weight

PUMA- puma code

PUMAs for NY:

4300- Suffolk

4200- Nassau

4100-Queens

4000-Kings

3900- Richmond

3800-Manhattan

3700- Bronx

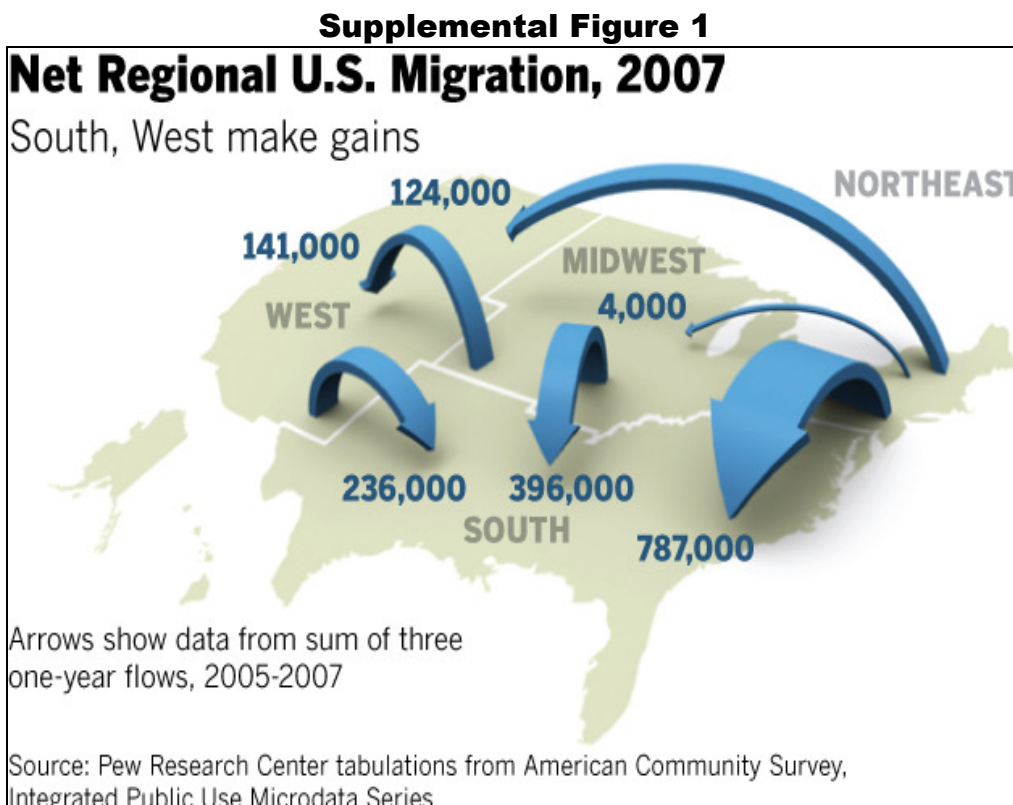
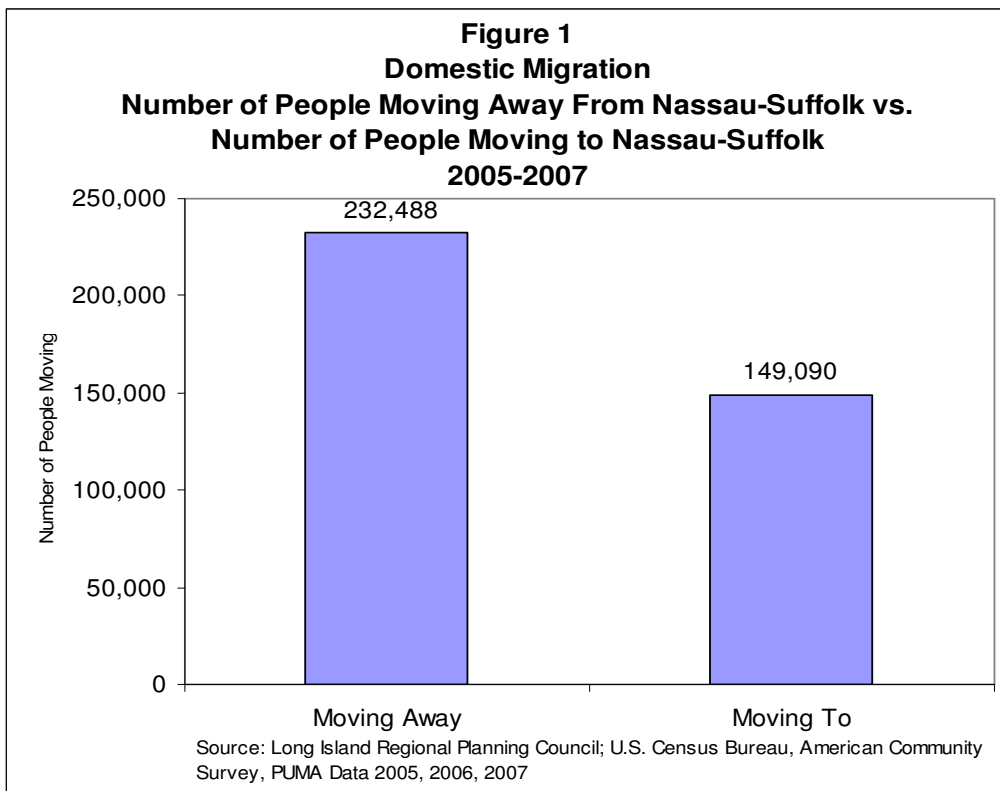
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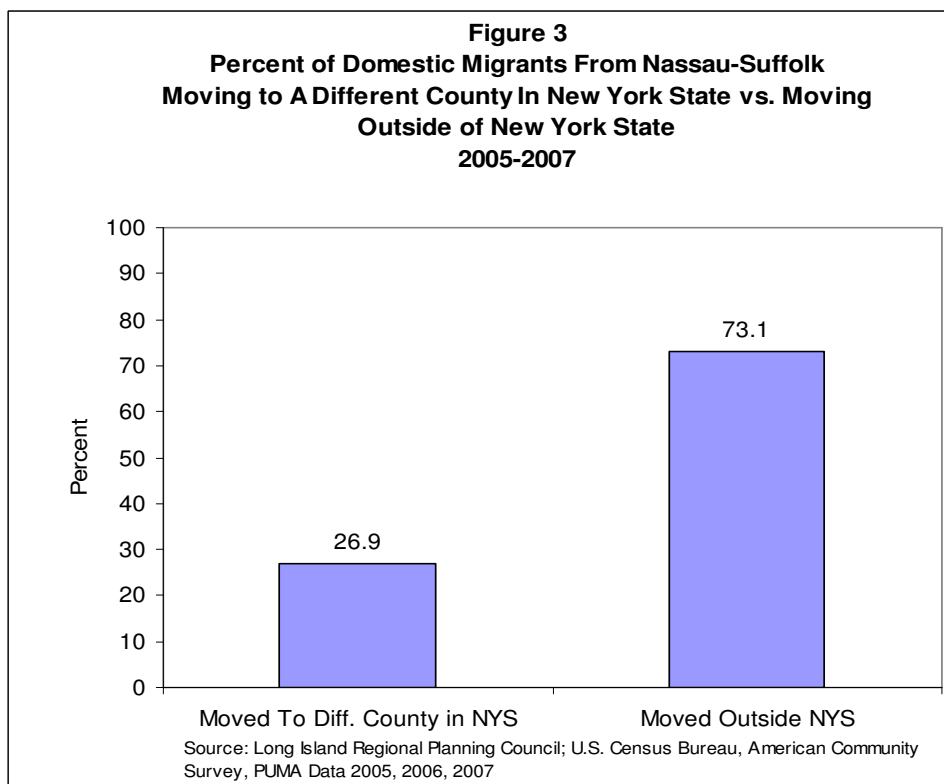
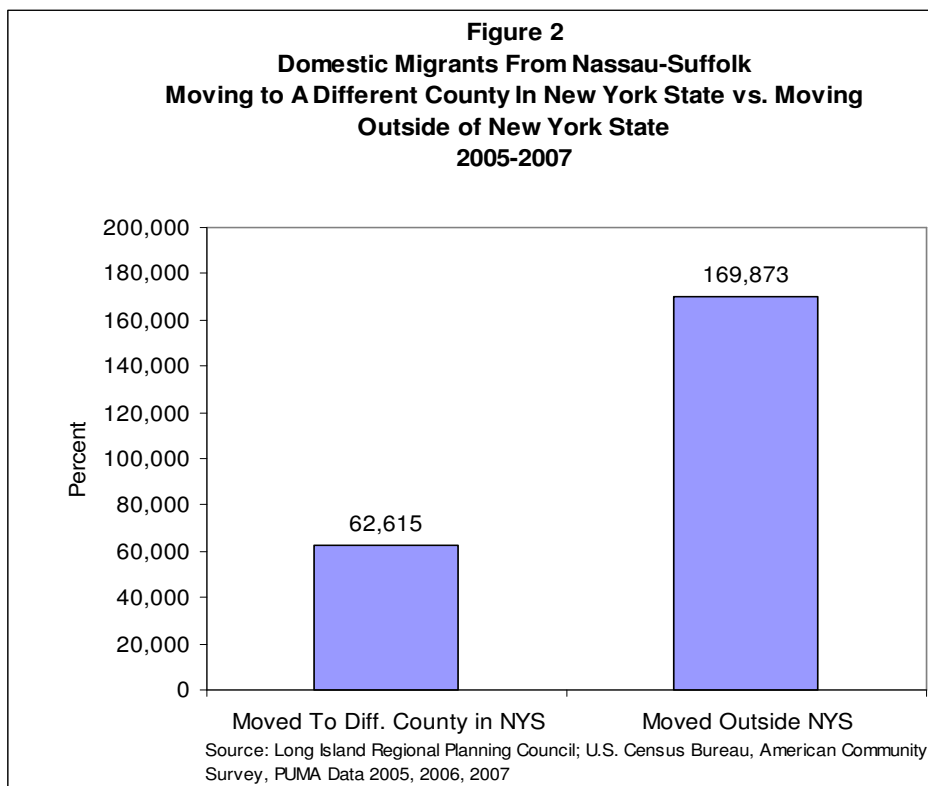
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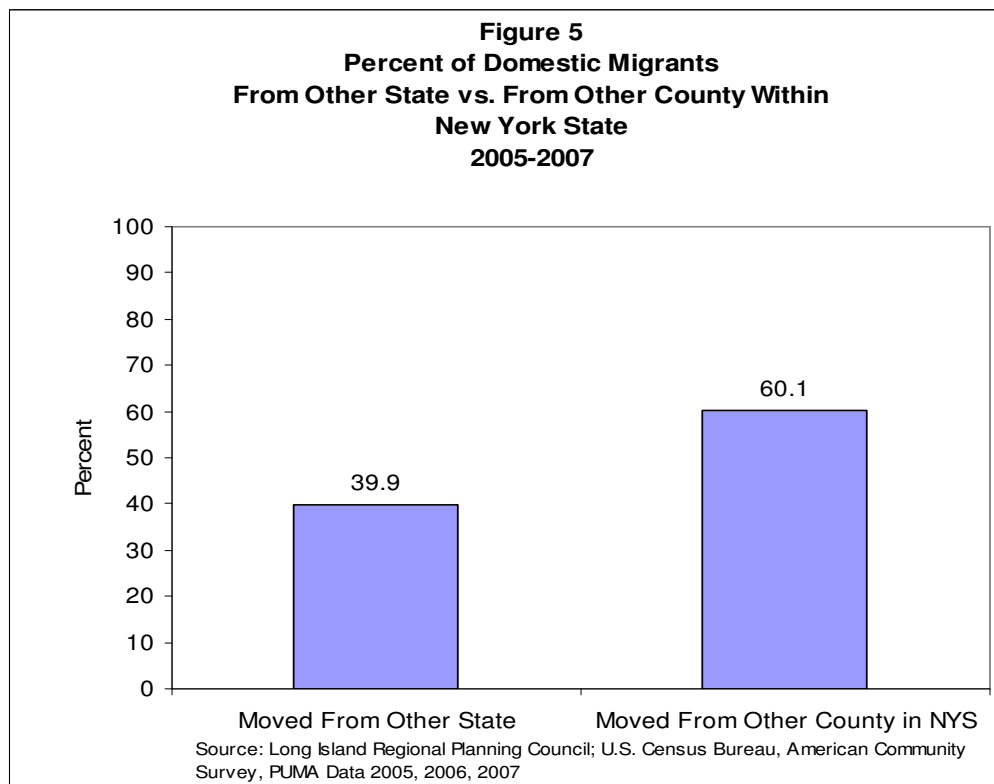
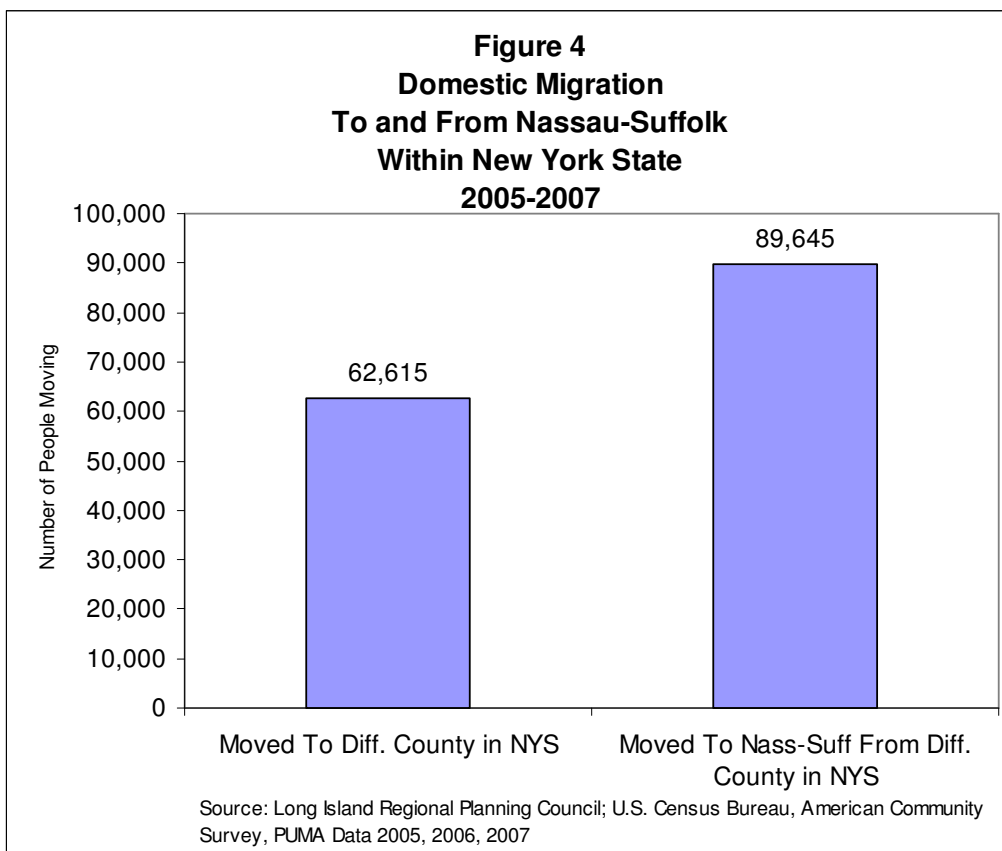
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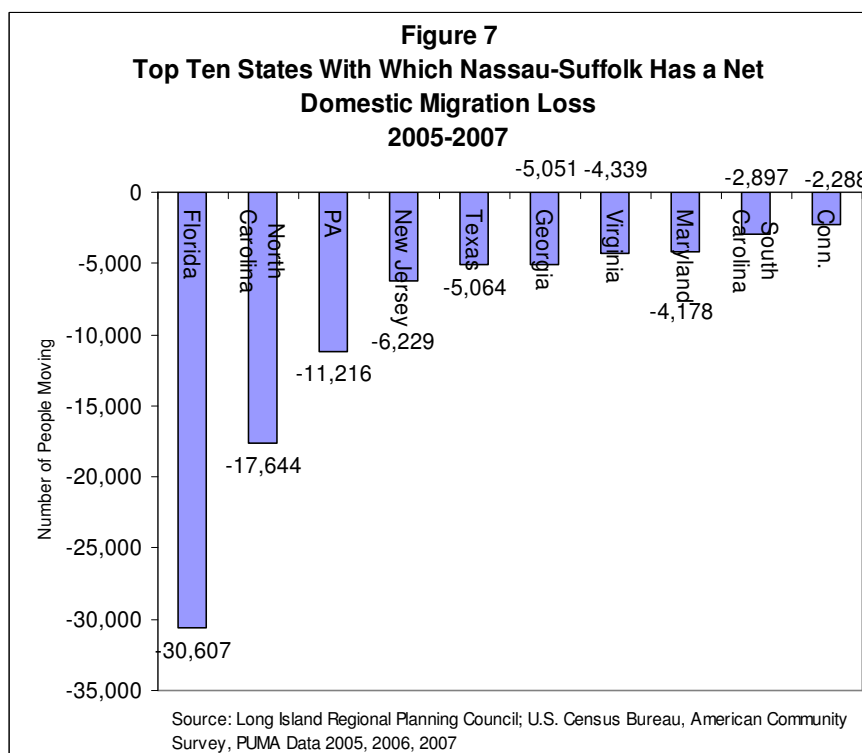
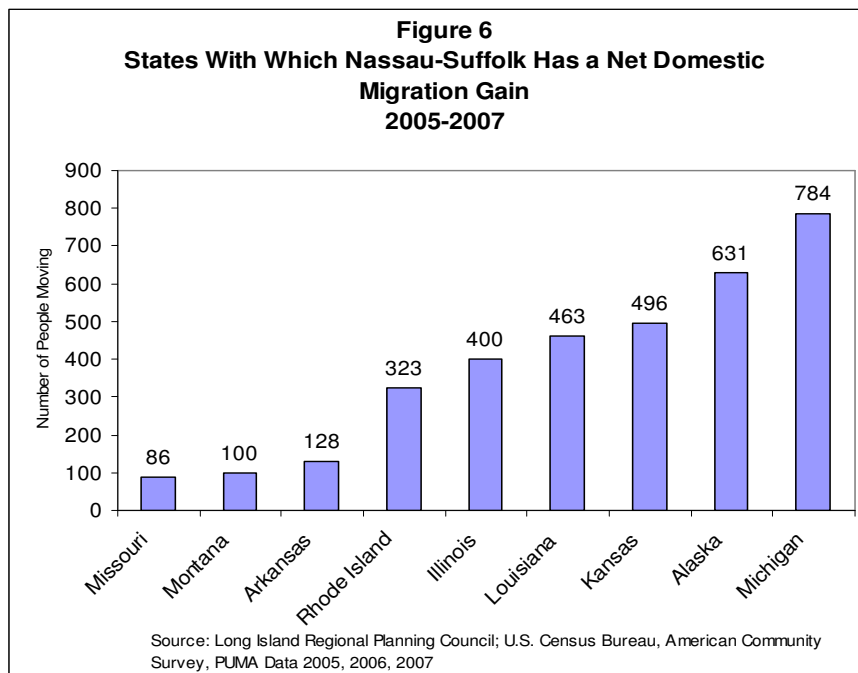
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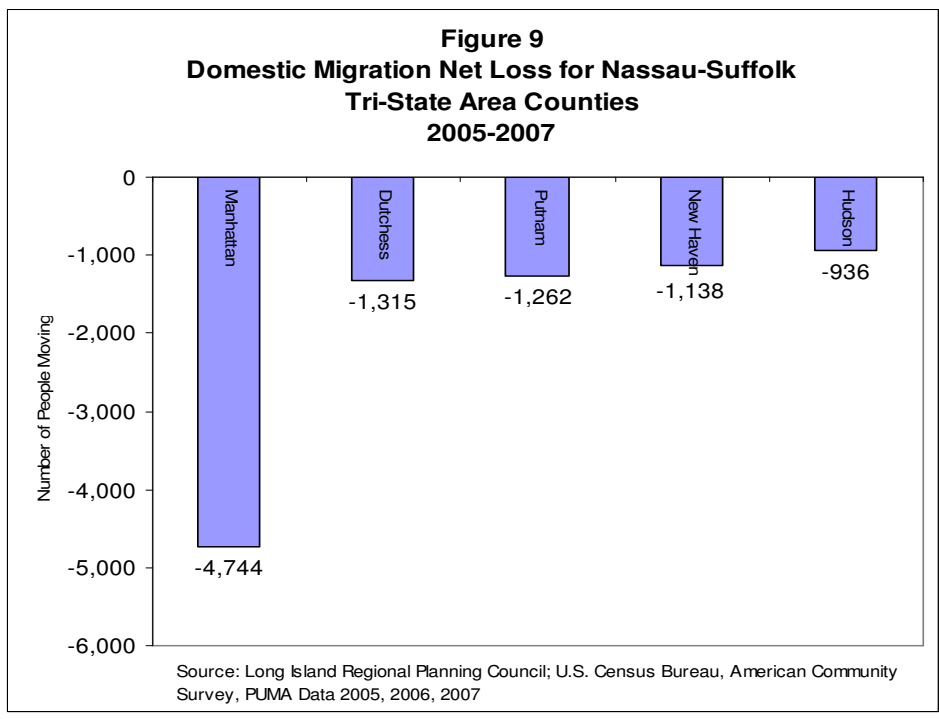
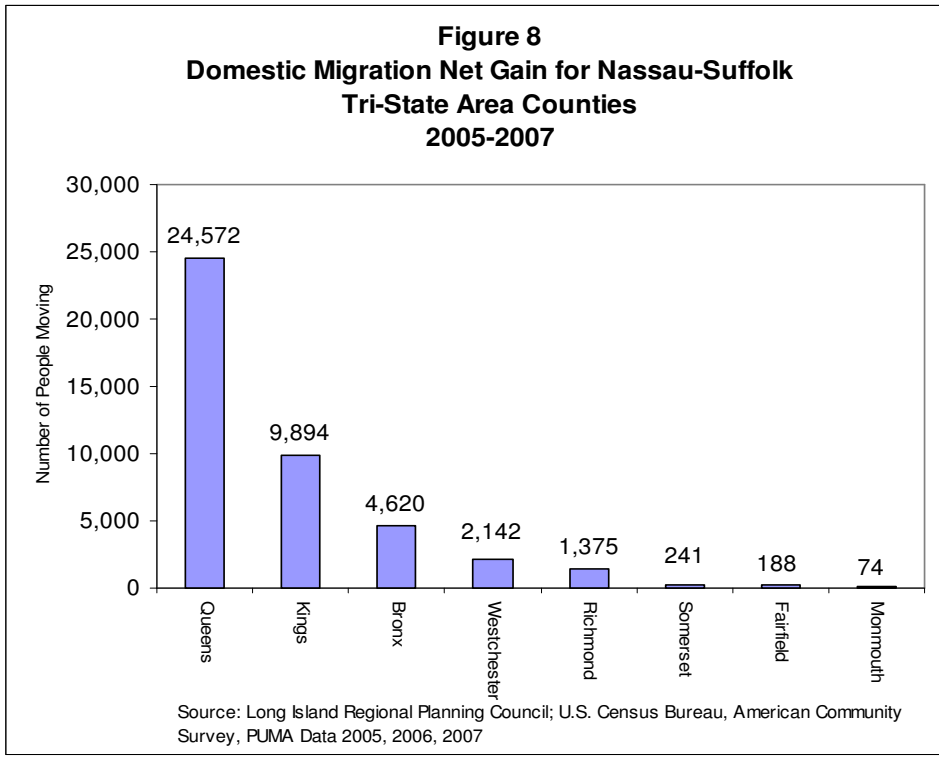
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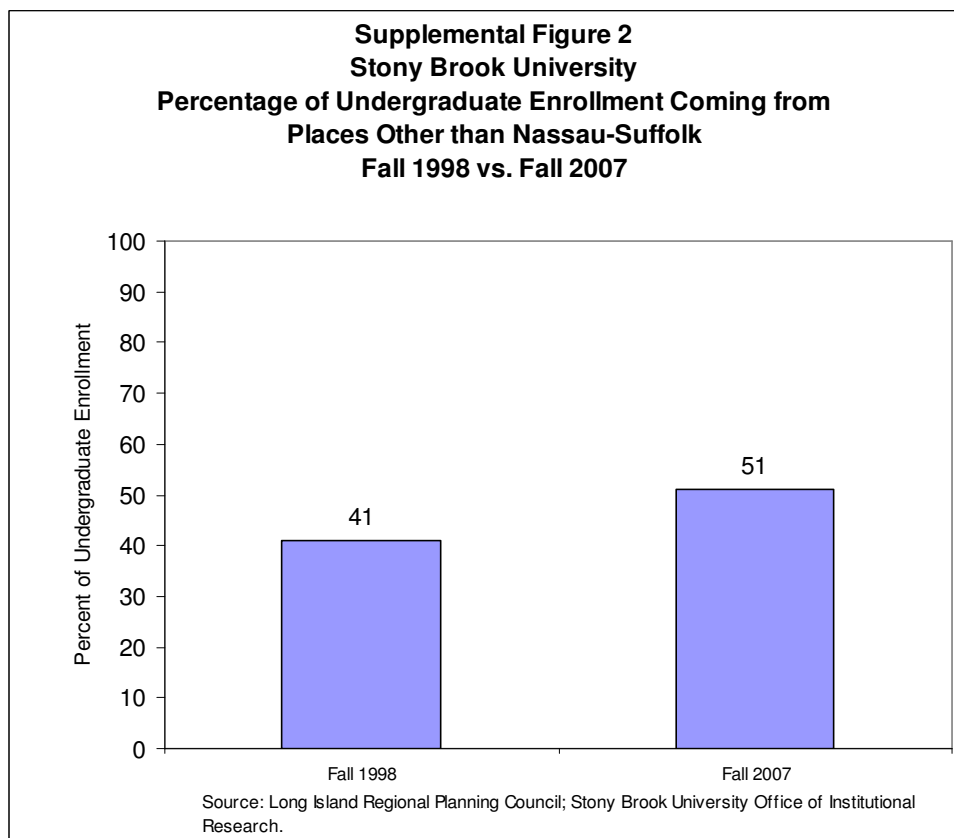
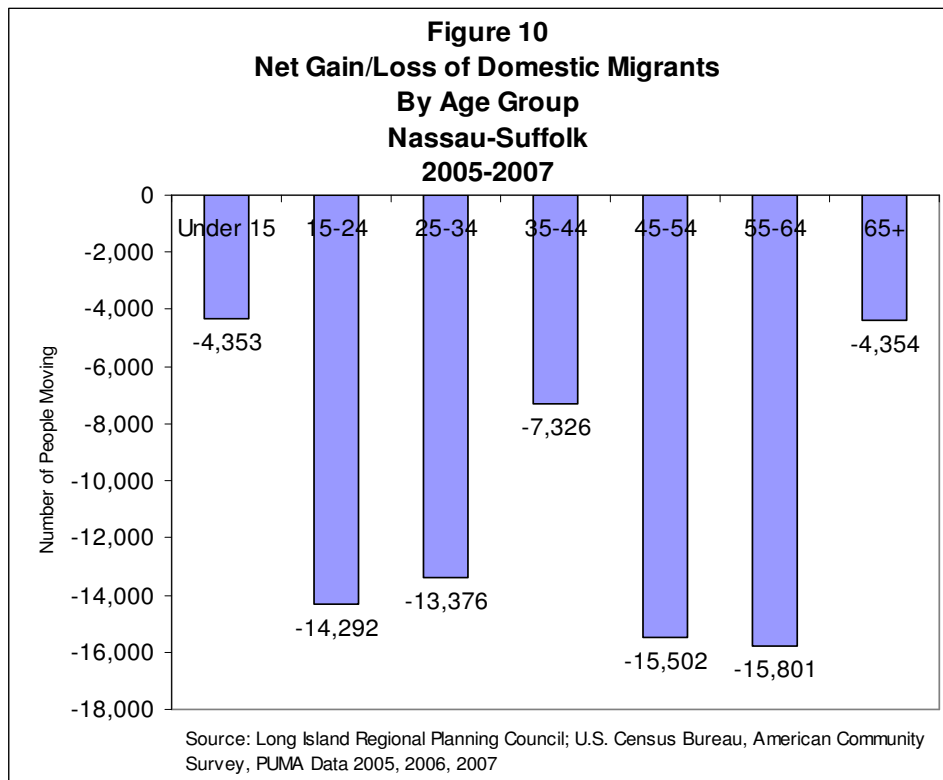


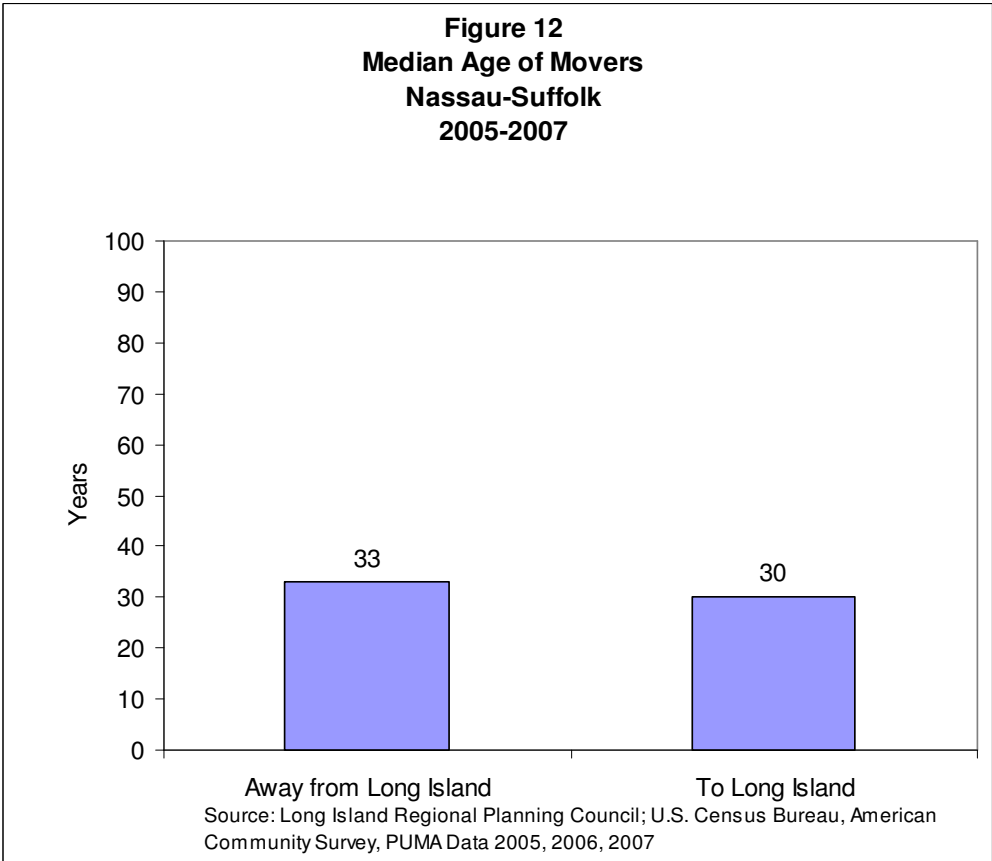
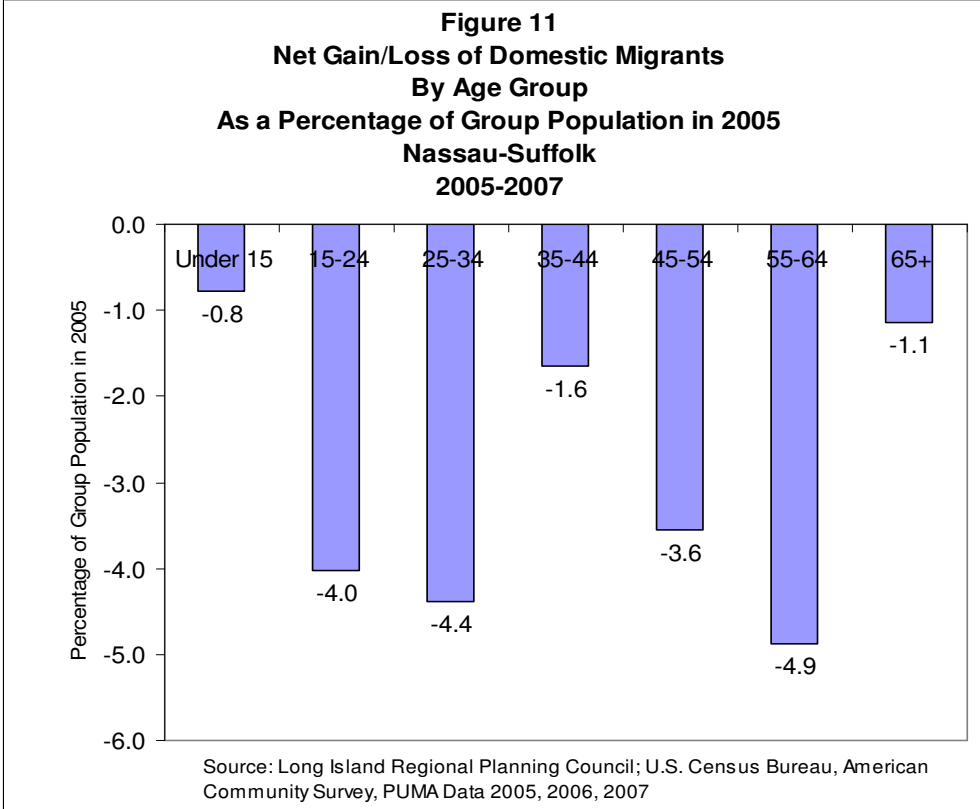




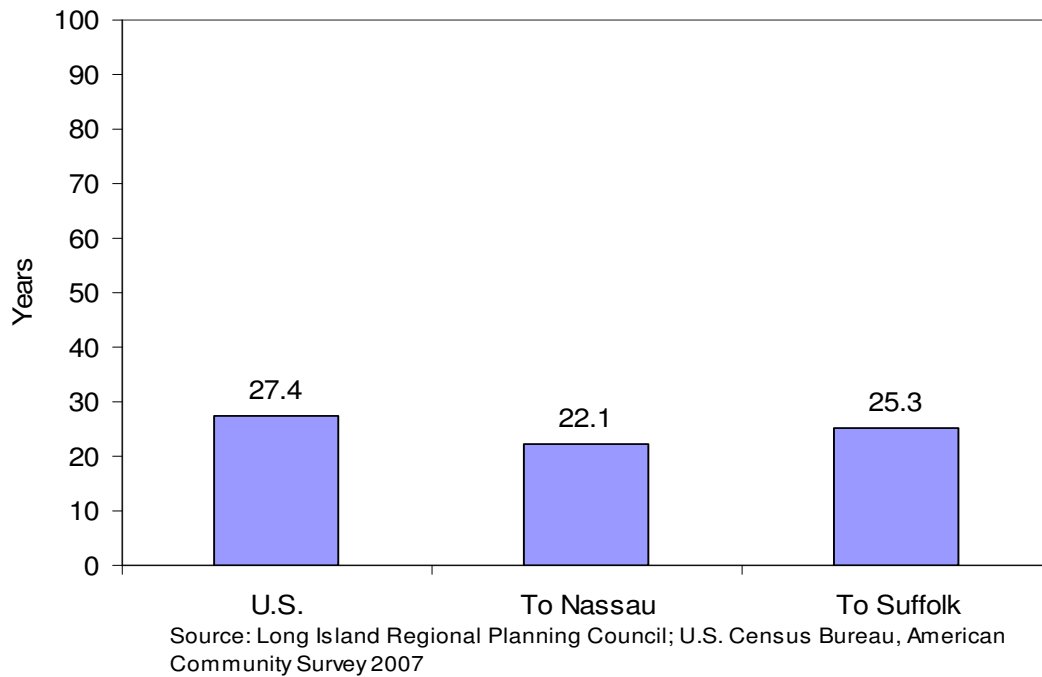








Supplemental Figure 3
Median Age of Interstate Movers
United States, Nassau, Suffolk
2007



Supplemental Figure 4
Median Age of Intrastate Movers
United States, Nassau, Suffolk
2007

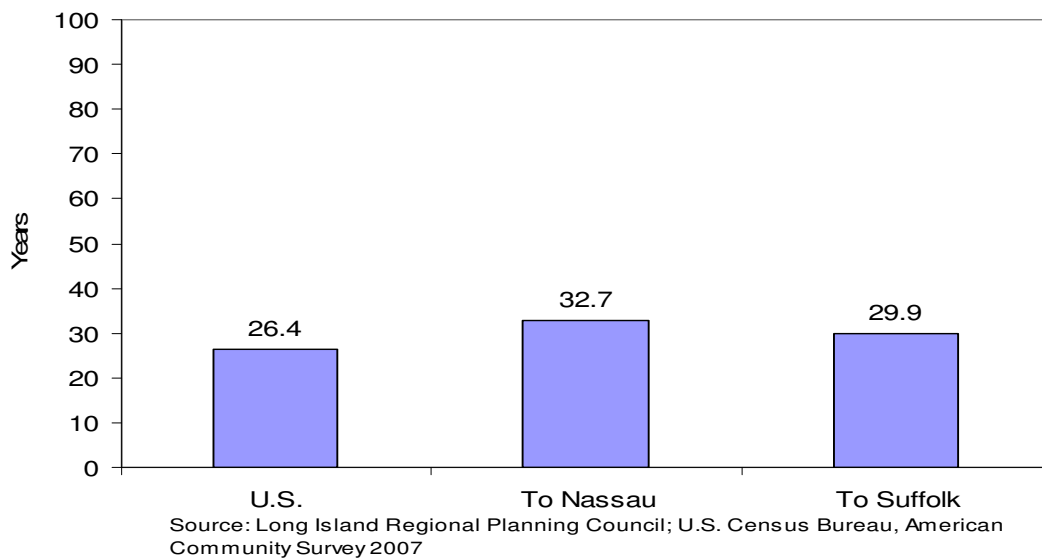


Figure 13
Domestic Migrants Moving To Nassau-Suffolk
Percent Distribution by Age Group
2005-2007

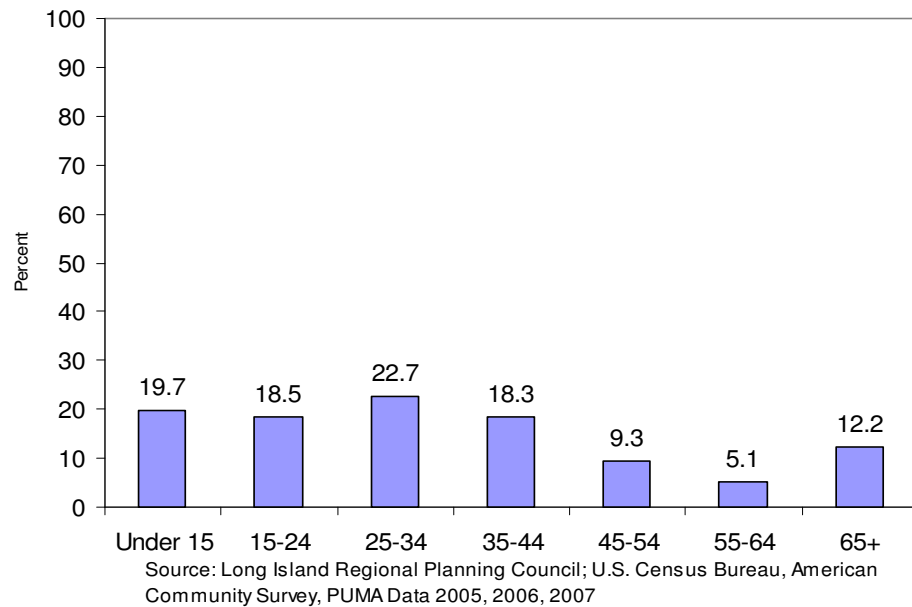


Figure 14
Domestic Migrants Moving Away From Nassau-Suffolk
Percent Distribution by Age Group
2005-2007

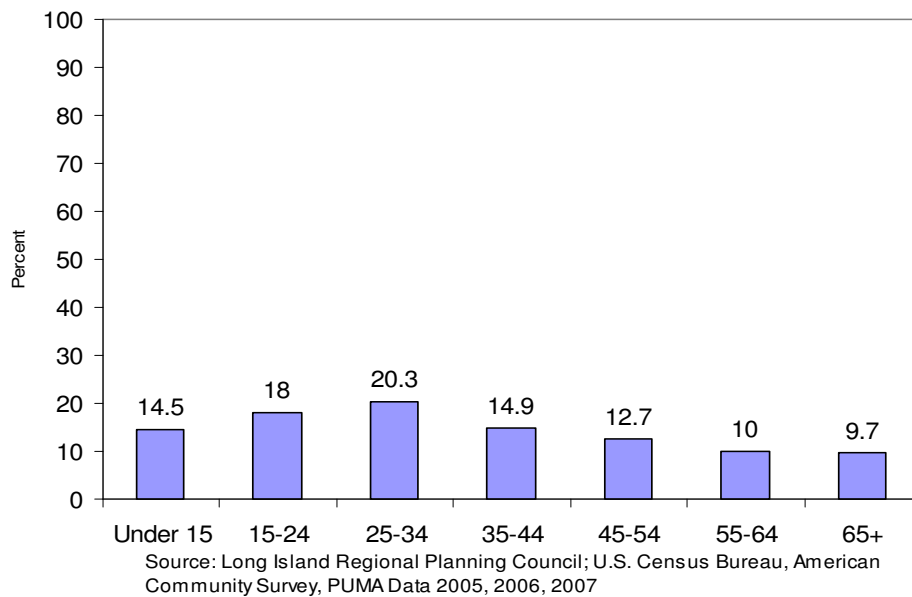
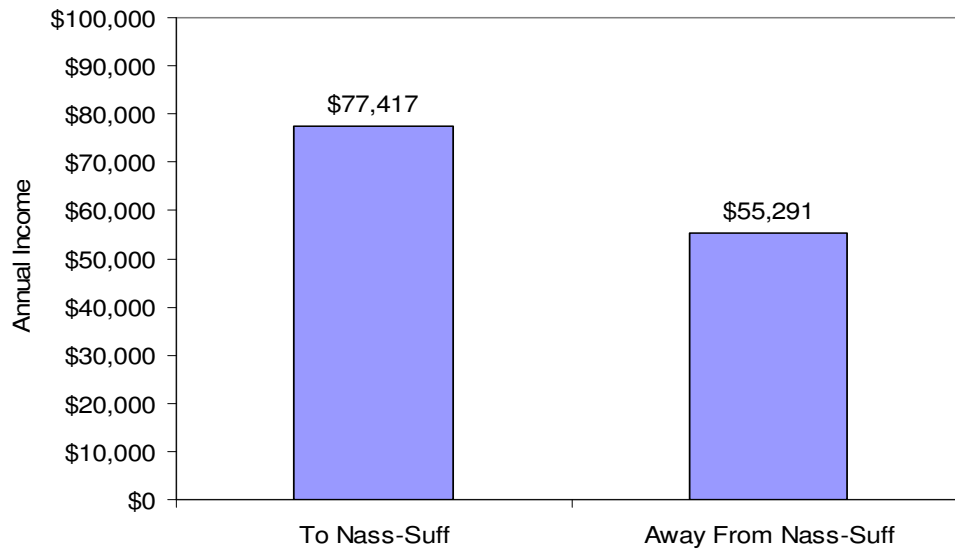
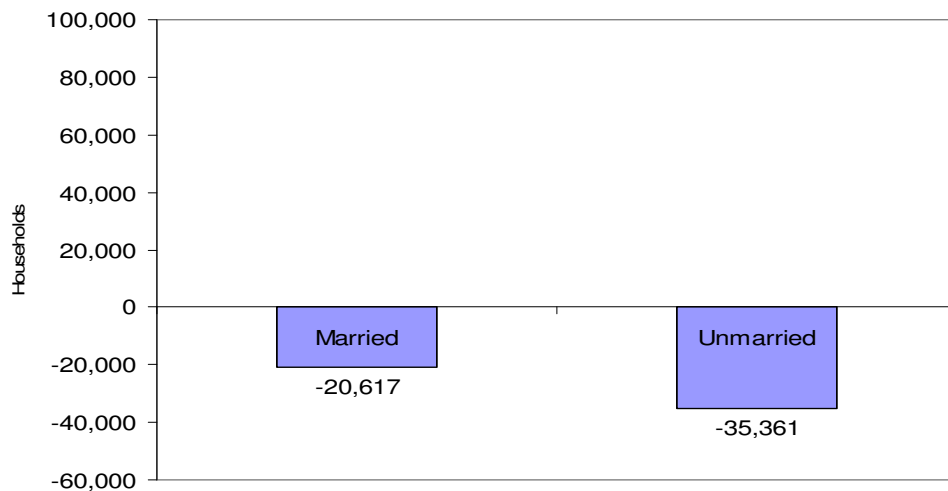


Figure 15
Domestic Migrants
Nassau-Suffolk
Median Income (2009 Dollars)
2005-2007



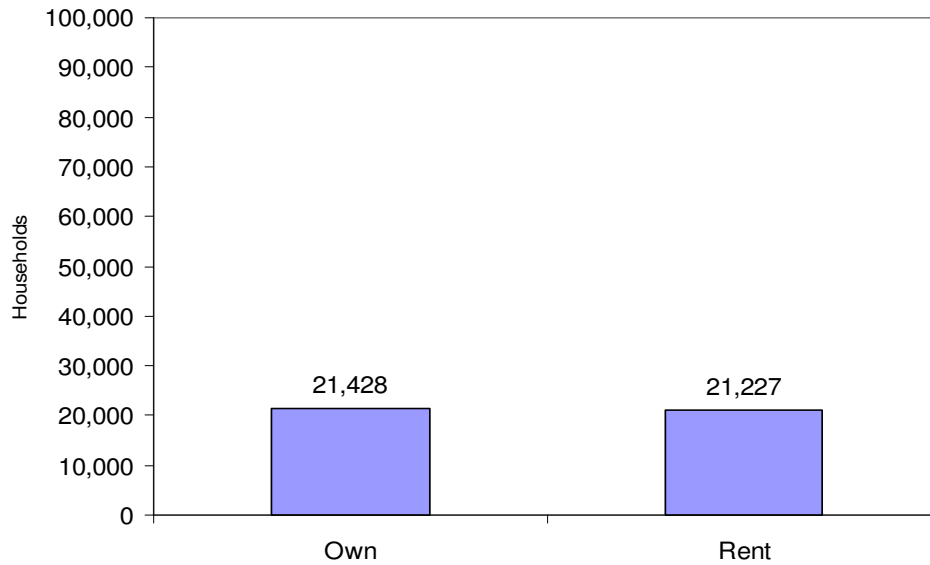
Source: Long Island Regional Planning Council; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, PUMA Data 2005, 2006, 2007

Figure 16
Domestic Migrants
Net Gain/Loss
Married vs. Unmarried Households
2005-2007



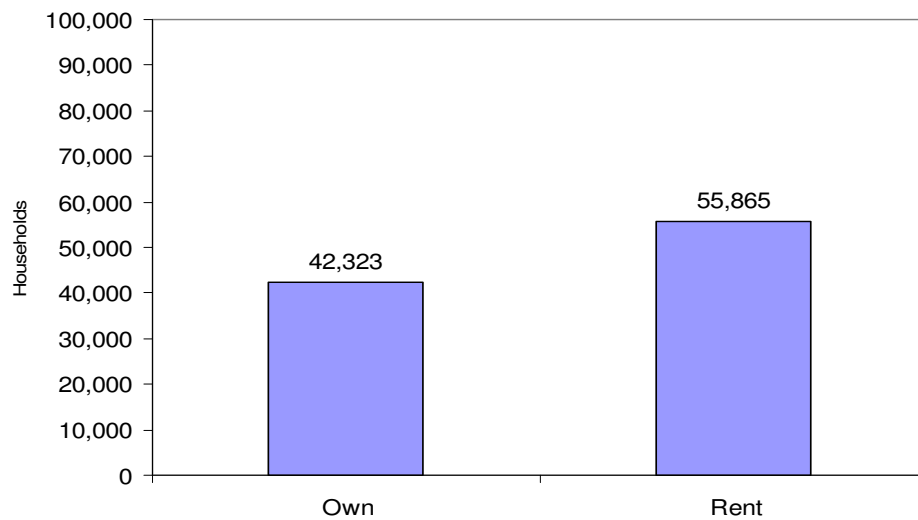
Source: Long Island Regional Planning Council; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, PUMA Data 2005, 2006, 2007

Figure 17
Domestic Migrants
Household Tenure
Households Moving to Nassau-Suffolk
2005-2007



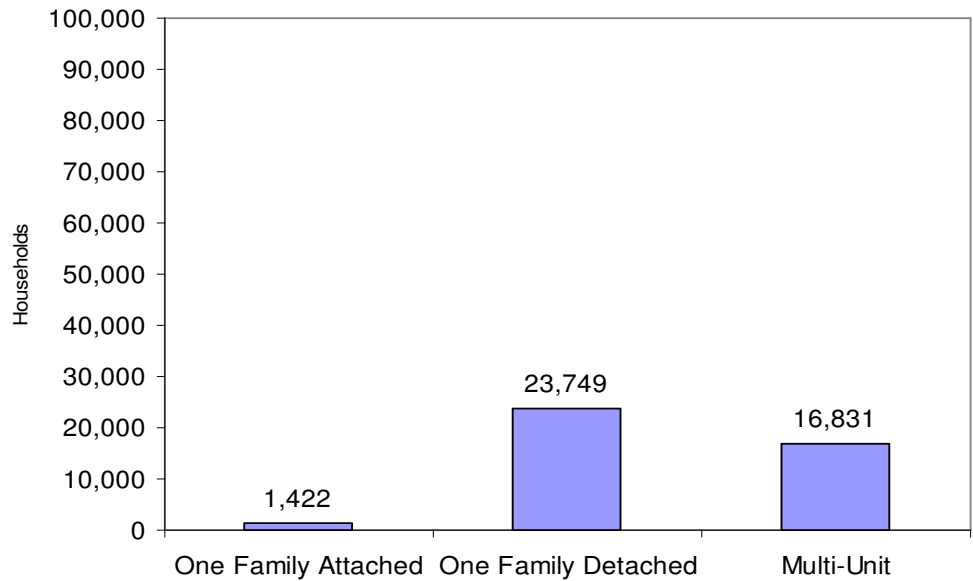
Source: Long Island Regional Planning Council; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, PUMA Data 2005, 2006, 2007

Figure 18
Domestic Migrants
Household Tenure
Households Moving Away From Nassau-Suffolk
2005-2007



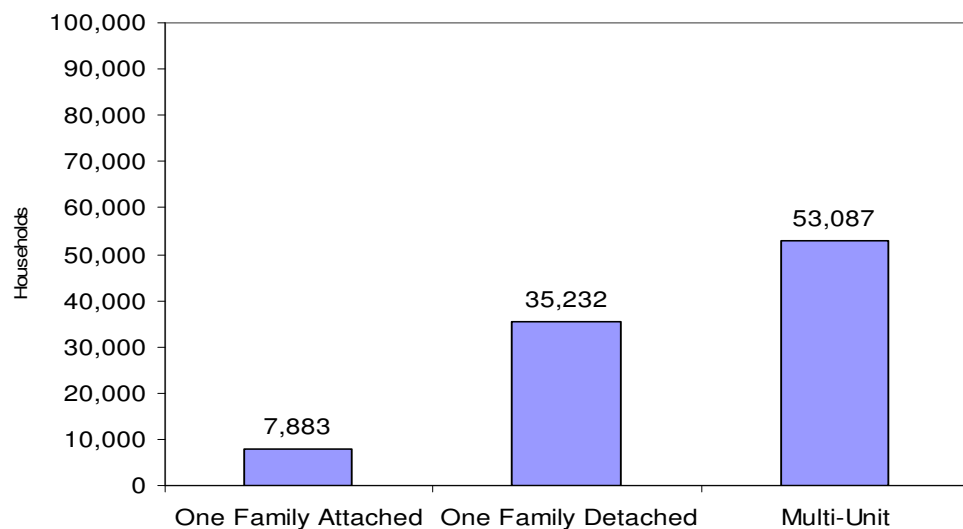
Source: Long Island Regional Planning Council; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, PUMA Data 2005, 2006, 2007

Figure 19
Domestic Migrants
Housing Units In Structure
Households Moving To Nassau-Suffolk
2005-2007



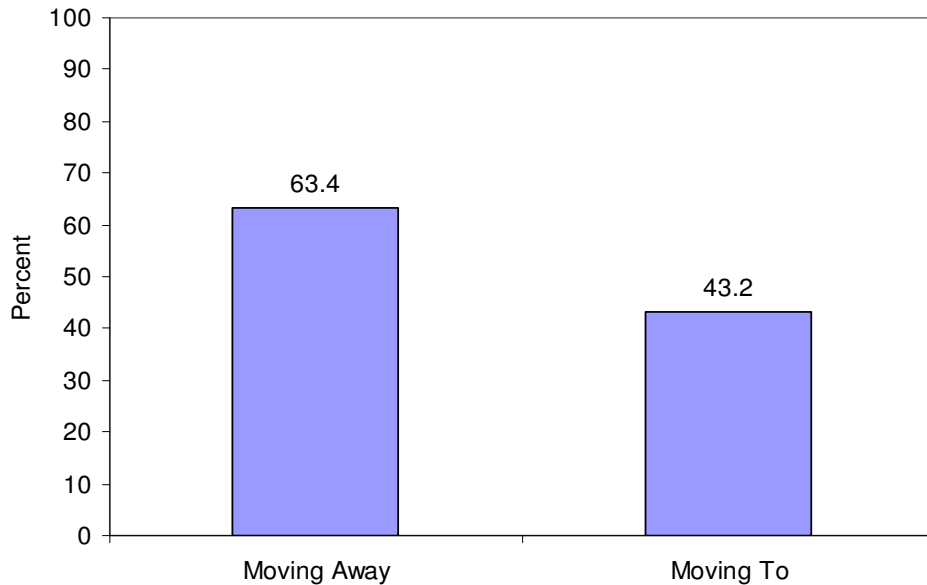
Source: Long Island Regional Planning Council; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, PUMA Data 2005, 2006, 2007

Figure 20
Domestic Migrants
Housing Units In Structure
Households Moving Away From Nassau-Suffolk
2005-2007



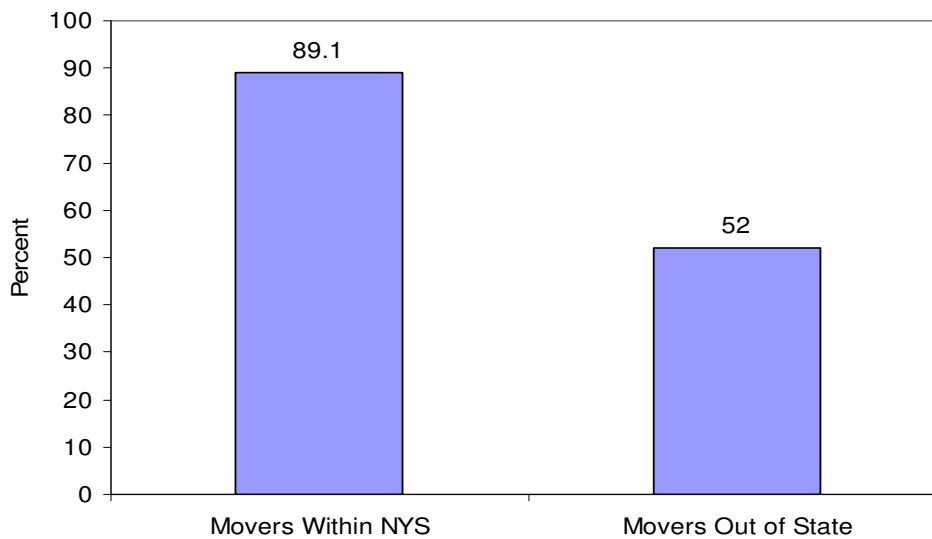
Source: Long Island Regional Planning Council; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, PUMA Data 2005, 2006, 2007

Figure 21
Domestic Migrants
Multi-Unit and Attached Housing as a Percentage of
Households
Nassau-Suffolk
2005-2007



Source: Long Island Regional Planning Council; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, PUMA Data 2005, 2006, 2007

Figure 22
Domestic Migrants
Multi-Unit and Attached Housing as a Percentage of
Households Moving
to Another County Within New York State
2005-2007



Source: Long Island Regional Planning Council; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, PUMA Data 2005, 2006, 2007

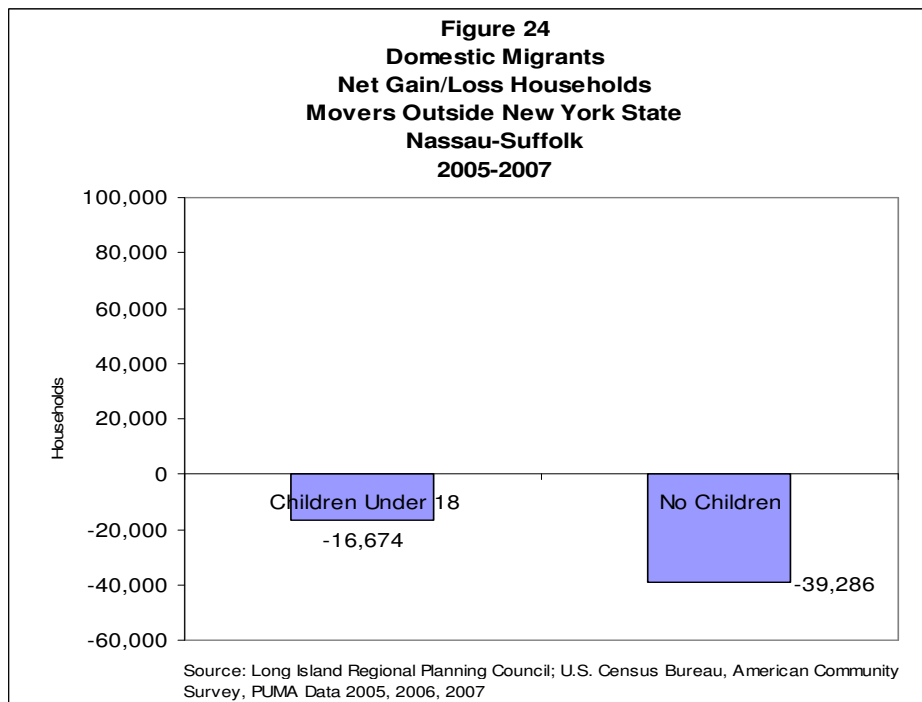
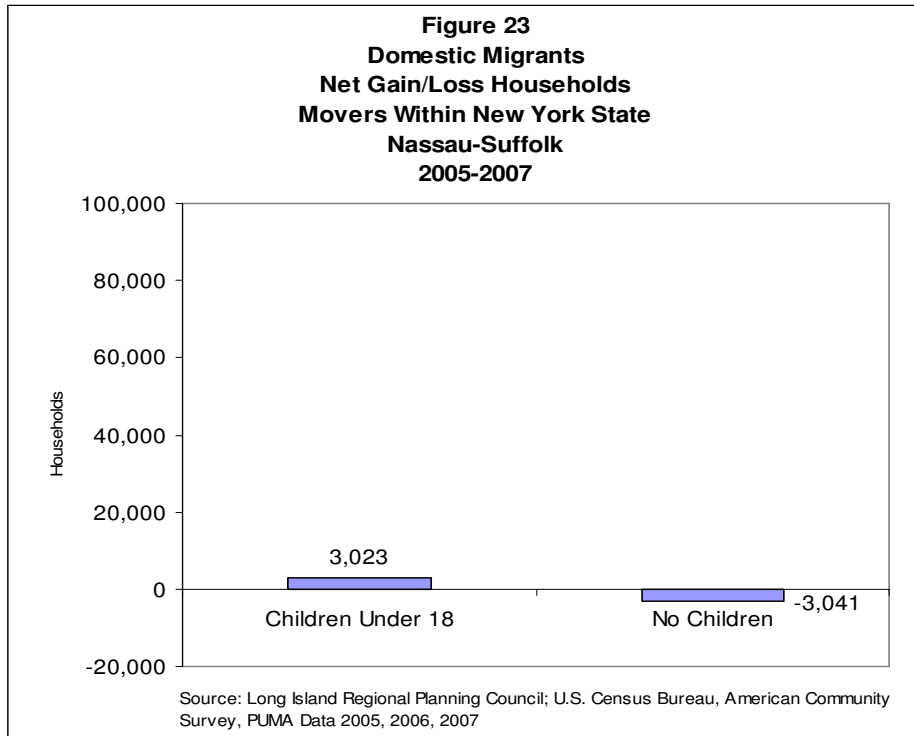
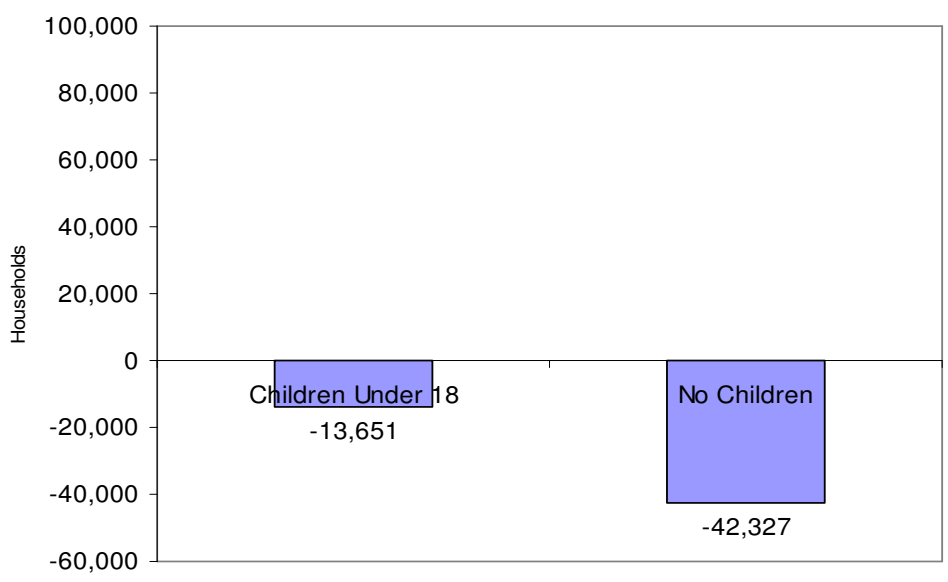
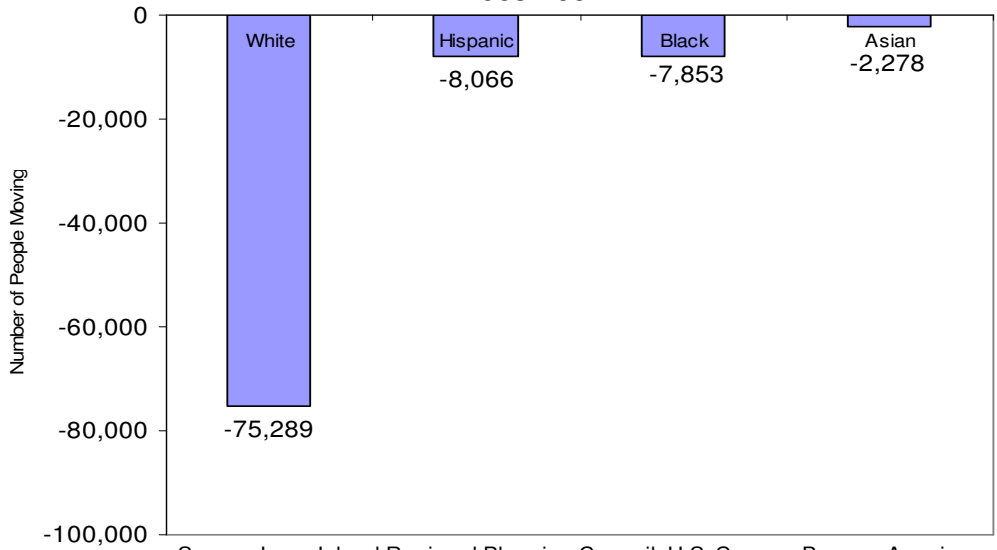


Figure 25
Domestic Migrants
Net Gain/Loss Households
Nassau-Suffolk
2005-2007



Source: Long Island Regional Planning Council; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, PUMA Data 2005, 2006, 2007

Figure 26
Domestic Migration Net Gain/Loss
Distribution By Race/Ethnicity
Nassau-Suffolk
2005-2007



Source: Long Island Regional Planning Council; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, PUMA Data 2005, 2006, 2007

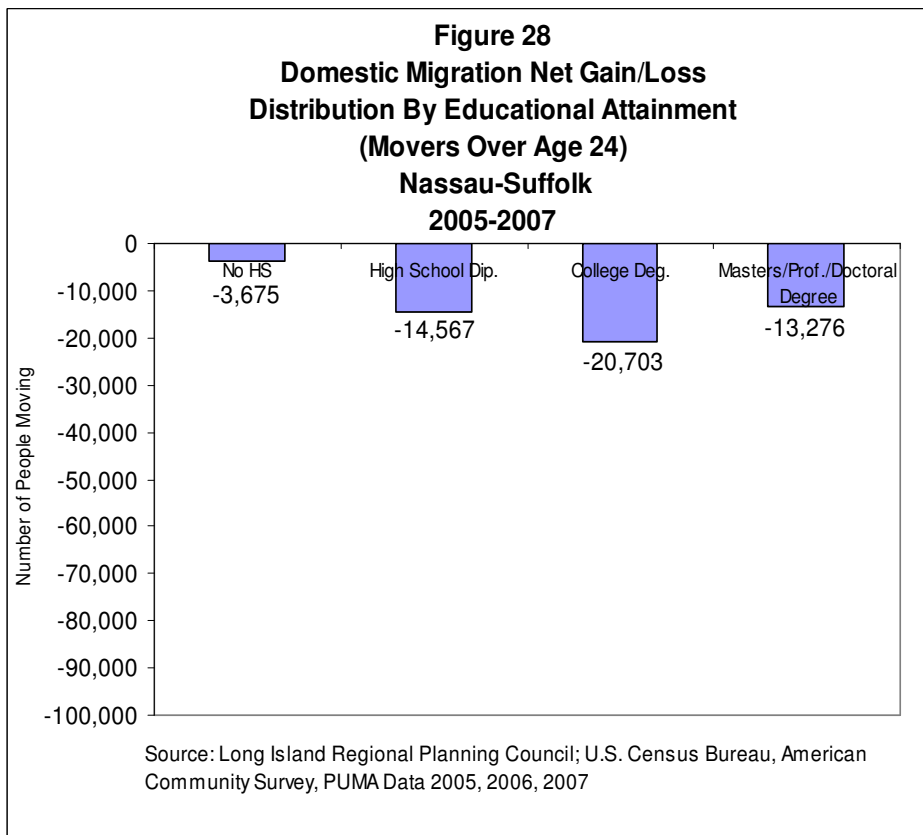
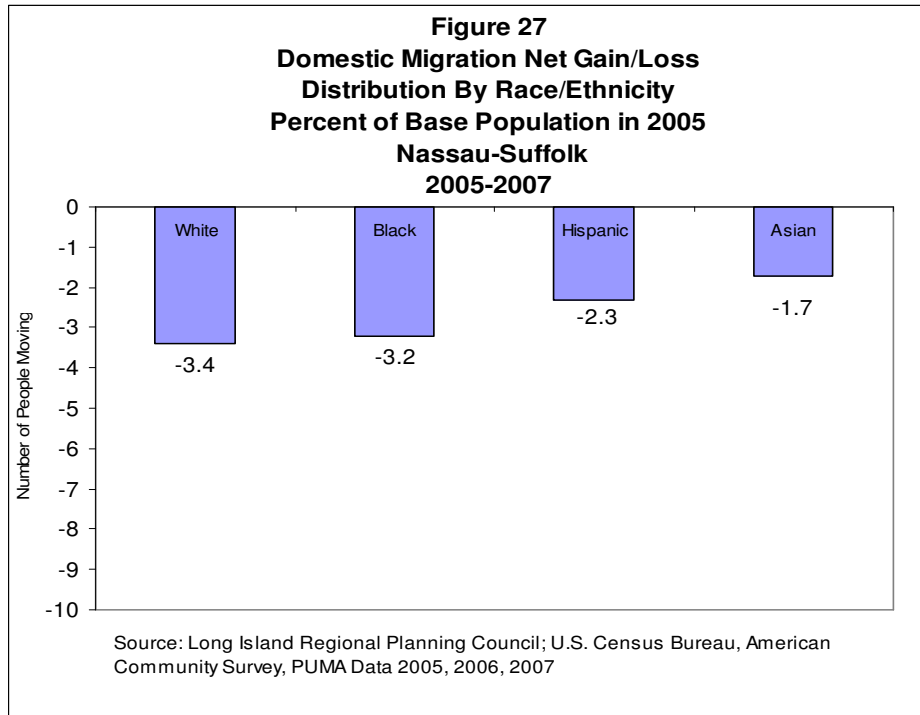
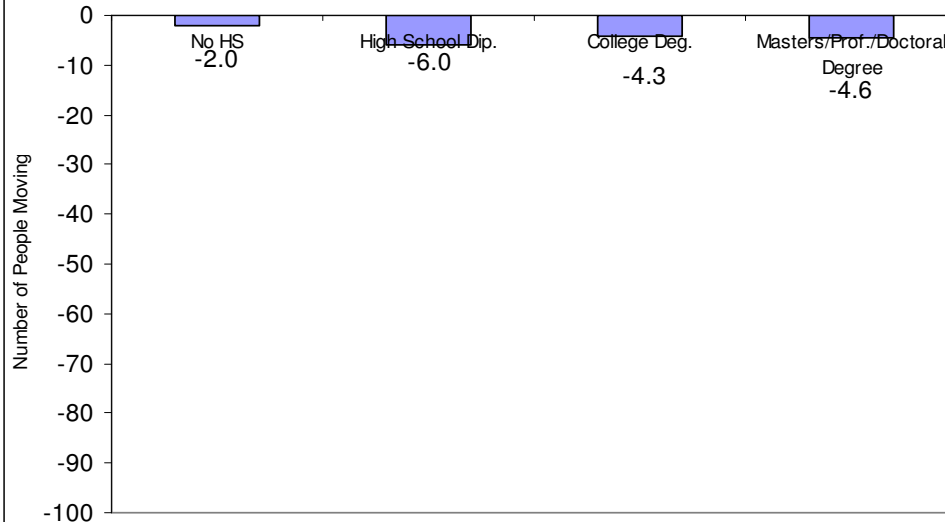
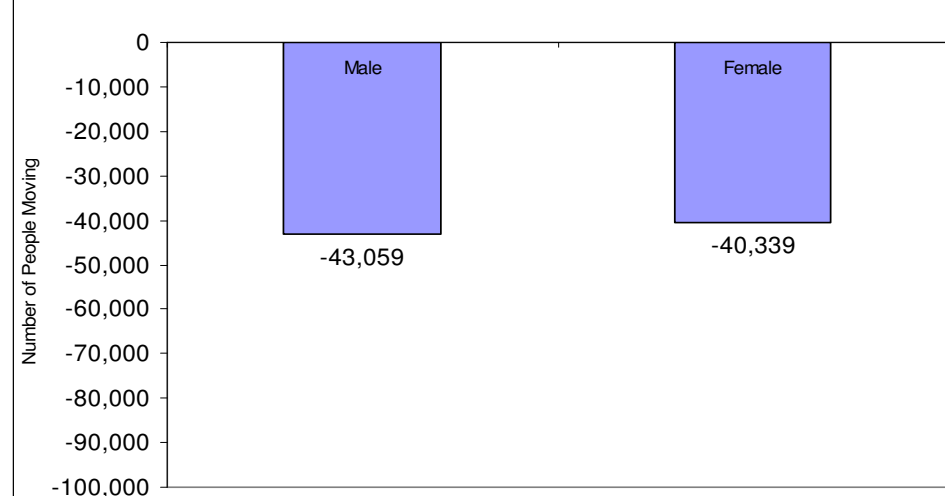


Figure 29
Domestic Migration Net Gain/Loss
By Educational Attainment
Percent of Base Population in 2005
(Movers Over Age 24) Nassau-Suffolk
2005-2007



Source: Long Island Regional Planning Council; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, PUMA Data 2005, 2006, 2007

Figure 30
Domestic Migration Net Gain/Loss
By Gender
Nassau-Suffolk
2005-2007



Source: Long Island Regional Planning Council; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, PUMA Data 2005, 2006, 2007