

# OHIO POPULATION NEWS

Issue 43

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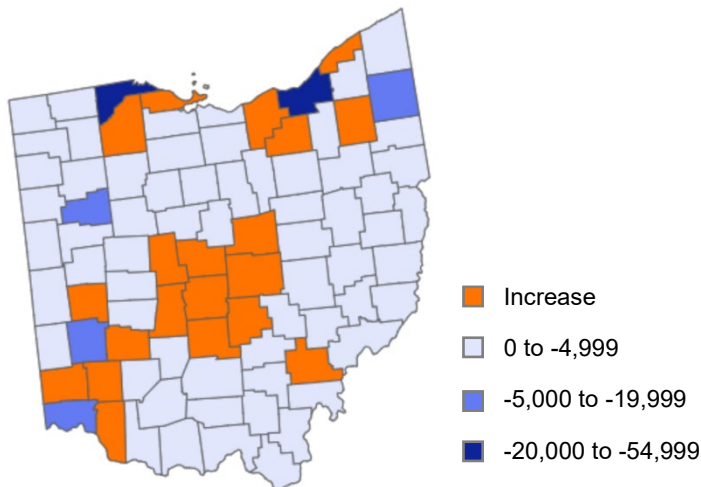
## Migration in Ohio

Population change is based on births, deaths, and migration patterns. Between 2010 and 2019, the population of the U.S. increased 6.3% while the population of Ohio increased just 1.3%. During this period, Ohio experienced a natural increase of 203,832 (i.e., there were 203,832 more births than deaths in Ohio) and a negative net migration of 46,936 (i.e., 46,936 more people moved out of Ohio than into Ohio). Ohio's slow rate of growth, combined with the out-migration of highly educated adults and the aging of the population, has serious demographic, economic, and political consequences. This Ohio Population News focuses on migration and examines the patterns and characteristics of those who move into and out of Ohio. I rely on population change estimates and migration flow estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau, the 2019 American Community Survey (ACS), the 2019 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, and the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

### Net Migration by County

Figure 1 shows the cumulative net migration between 2010 and 2019 for each county in Ohio. Most counties (68 out of 88) experienced negative net migration during this period. Cuyahoga (-54,207), Lucas (-24,131), and Hamilton (-12,456) experienced the greatest losses, while Franklin (65,394), Delaware (24,800), and Warren (15,075) experienced the greatest gains due to net migration.

Figure 1. Cumulative Net Migration, 2010-2019

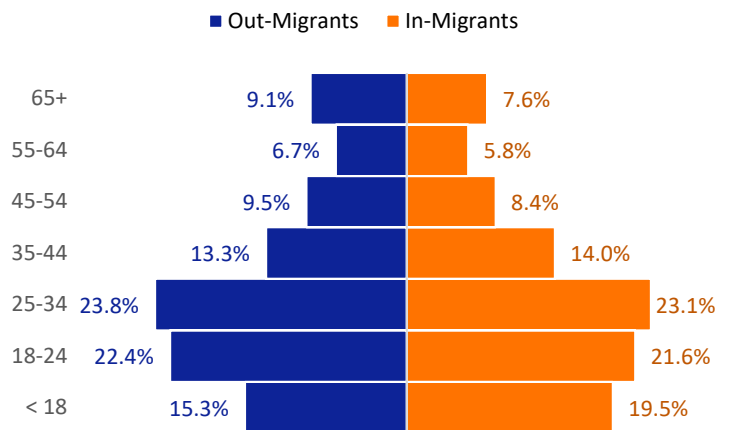


Source: Estimates of the Components of Resident Population Change for Counties in Ohio: April 1, 2010, to July 1, 2019 (CO-EST2019-COMP-39), U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division; U.S. Census Bureau's cartographic boundary shapefiles, 2018 edition

### Age Distribution of In- and Out-Migrants

Figure 2 is a population pyramid which compares the age distribution of those who moved out of Ohio in 2019 with those who moved into Ohio. Among both in- and out-migrants, the largest shares were young adults aged 25-34 (about 23% among in-migrants and 24% among out-migrants), closely followed by those aged 18-24 (about 22% among both groups). After the young adult years, the share of both in- and out-migrants decreased with age, with the smallest proportions in the 55-64 age group. At 65+, the share of both in- and out-migrants increased (to about 8% among in-migrants and 9% among out-migrants). In 2019, the largest difference in age distribution between in-migrants and out-migrants was in the youngest age group, with a larger share of in-migrants under 18 than out-migrants.

Figure 2. Age Distribution of Ohio In- and Out-Migrants, 2019



Source: American Community Survey 1-year estimates, 2019

### Characteristics of In- and Out-Migrants

Table 1 shows selected characteristics of Ohio in-migrants and out-migrants. In 2019, a larger share of in-migrants was under age 18 than out-migrants. The racial/ethnic composition of in-migrants was more diverse than the racial/ethnic composition of out-migrants. Among in-migrants, approximately 65% identified as white compared to approximately 75% of out-migrants. Differences between in- and out-migrants were particularly sharp for poverty status. Among in-migrants, almost 42% were living below 200% of the poverty level compared to about 28% of out-migrants.

Table 1 Selected Characteristics of Ohio In- and Out-Migrants, 2019

Characteristics	Out-Migrants	In-Migrants
Under 18	15.2	19.5
18 or older	84.8	80.5
Married	32.7	30.8
Previously married	10.9	12.3
Never married	56.4	56.9
Non-Hispanic White	75.2	64.8
Non-Hispanic Black	10.1	11.9
Non-Hispanic Asian	6.4	8.9
Hispanic	5.3	9.4
Non-Hispanic Other	3.1	5.1
Below 200% of the poverty level	27.7	41.7

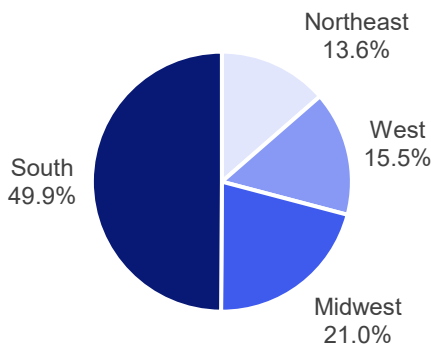
Source: American Community Survey 1-year estimates, 2019

## Immigrants from Abroad

In 2019, Ohio received 16,467 lawful permanent residents from other countries. 44% came from Asian countries, 30% from African countries, 16% from North/South American countries, and 9% from European countries. The most common sending countries were India (1,302 immigrants) and the Philippines (1,298 immigrants).

## Where are they going?

Figure 3. Where are they going?



Source: American Community Survey 1-year estimates, 2019

As seen in Figure 3, half of those who moved out of Ohio in 2019 relocated to the South, while about one fifth (21%) moved to another state in the Midwest. Table 2 lists Ohio's top five sending and receiving states in 2019. The most common destination state of Ohio out-migrants was Florida, followed by the neighboring states of Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Indiana. Among those who moved into Ohio, the most common sending states were Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Florida, Michigan, and Texas.

Table 2 Ohio Domestic Migration Exchanges, 2019

Top 5 "Sending to" States	# Sent	Top 5 "Receiving from" States	# Received
1. Florida	30,355	1. Kentucky	17,884
2. Kentucky	13,309	2. Pennsylvania	16,792
3. Pennsylvania	12,752	3. Florida	16,590
4. Michigan	12,261	4. Michigan	14,049
5. Indiana	12,038	5. Texas	13,564

Source: State-to-State Migration Flows: 2019, U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 American Community Survey

## Educational Attainment of Young Adult Residents, In-Migrants, and Out-Migrants

There is concern about college-educated young adults leaving the state of Ohio, the so-called "brain drain." Table 3 shows the educational attainment of young adults aged 25-34 who moved into, out of, or remained in Ohio. Overall, there were more in-migrants (about 60,500) than out-migrants (about 47,000) in this age group in 2019. Among those who moved out, about 37% held a bachelor's degree and about 20% held a graduate degree compared to about 24% and 10%, respectively, among those who remained in the state. Among in-migrants, 32% held a bachelor's degree and 23% held a graduate degree.

Table 3 Educational Attainment of Individuals Aged 25-34

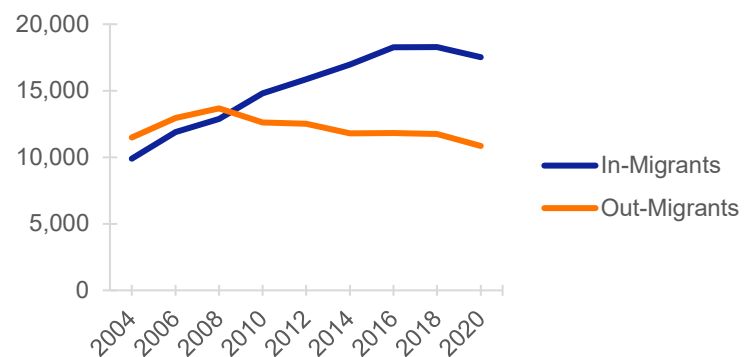
Educational Attainment	Ohio Out-Migrants		Ohio Residents (Excludes Ohio In-Migrants)		Ohio In-Migrants	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
High School or less	8,302	17.7	526,810	35.6	12,981	21.5
Some College	11,910	25.5	458,482	31.0	14,136	23.4
Bachelor's Degree	17,249	36.9	348,595	23.6	19,350	32.0
Graduate Degree	9,331	19.9	145,886	9.9	14,054	23.2
Total	46,792	100.0	1,479,773	100.0	60,521	100.0

Source: American Community Survey 1-year estimates, 2019

## Migration of College Freshman

Figure 4 shows the number of college freshmen who were high school seniors the previous year who either left Ohio to attend college in another state or who came into Ohio to attend college from another state. The vast majority (85%, or approximately 62,000 in 2020) of Ohio high school seniors who attend college remain in the state (not shown). While the number of college out-migrants has remained relatively stable, the number of college in-migrants has nearly doubled between 2004 and 2020, and, since 2010, the number of college in-migrants has been greater than the number of college out-migrants.

Figure 4. Migration of College Freshman, 2004-2020



Source: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) National Center for Education Statistics

## Data Sources:

Ruggles, S., Flood, S., Foster, S., Goeken, R., Pacas, J., Schouweiler, M., & Sobek, M. (2021). IPUMS USA: Version 11.0 [dataset]. Minneapolis, MN: IPUMS. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V11.0>

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U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). Fall Enrollment component.

U.S. Department of Homeland Security. 2019 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics.

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