On the Use of the ACS to Estimate County Migration Flows by Age

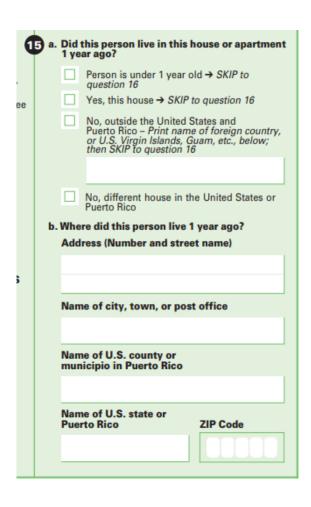
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ACS Migration question



Answers tabulated by:

- Place of <u>current</u> residence
 - Answers: "Where did you move to?"
- Place of <u>previous</u> residence
 - Answers: "Where did you move from?"

Components of population change

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Pop_{t+1} = Pop_t + Births - Deaths + NetMigration
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NetMigration =

DomesticIn - DomesticOut +

InternationalIn - InternationalOut

Age specific migration rates

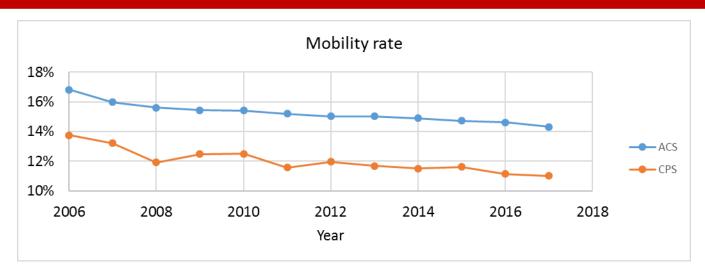
 $DomInRate_{age} = DomesticIn_{age}/Pop_{age}$

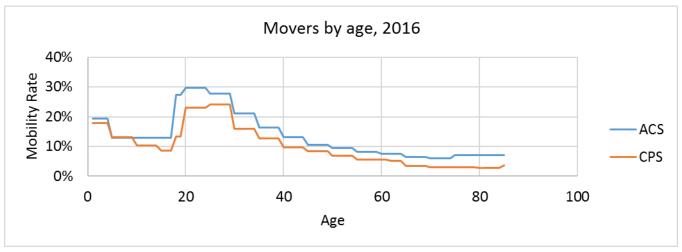
 $DomOutRate_{age} = DomesticOut_{age}/Pop_{age}$

Review and comparisons

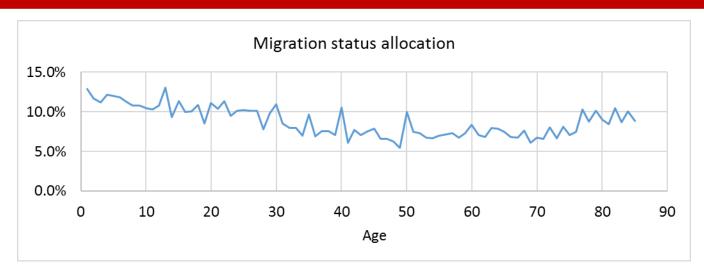
- Compare with CPS and population estimates
- Item allocation
- Margins of Error
- Review of projection results

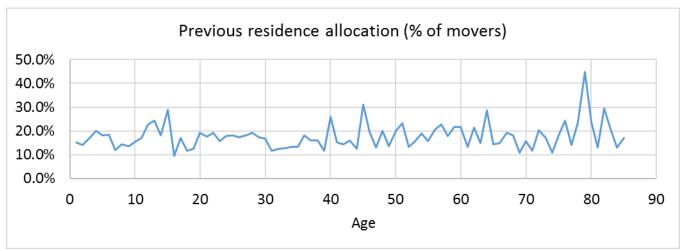
ACS vs CPS



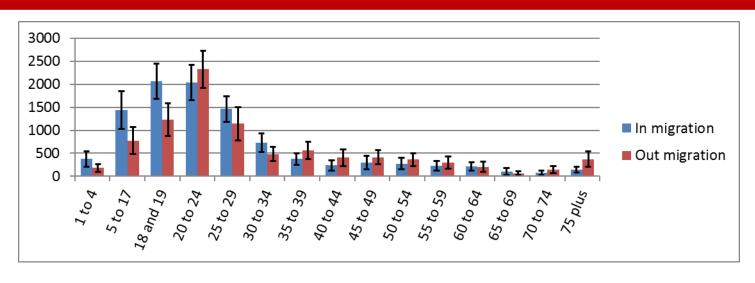


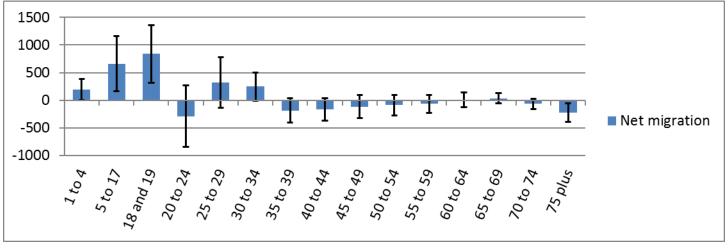
Item allocation by age (NY State)





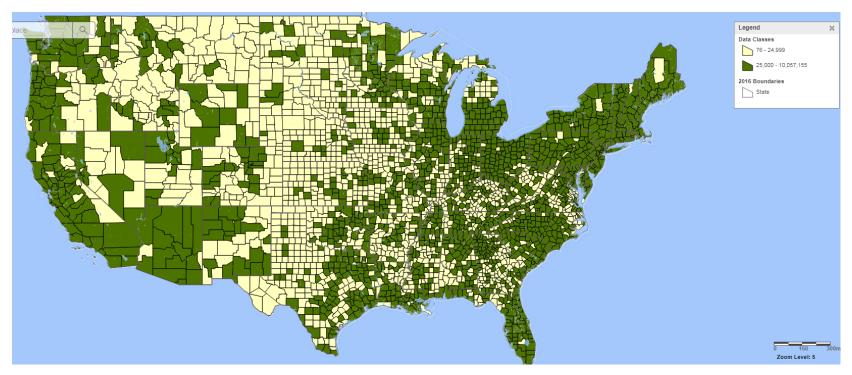
Margins of Error, Broome County



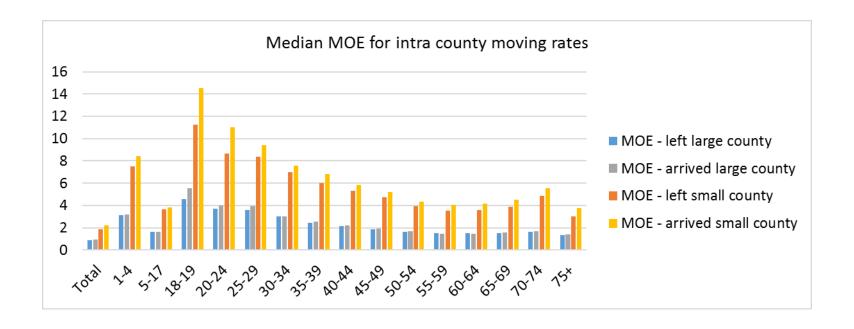


Small and large counties

• 1543 Small counties (<25,000) - yellow 1597 Large counties (>=25,000) - green

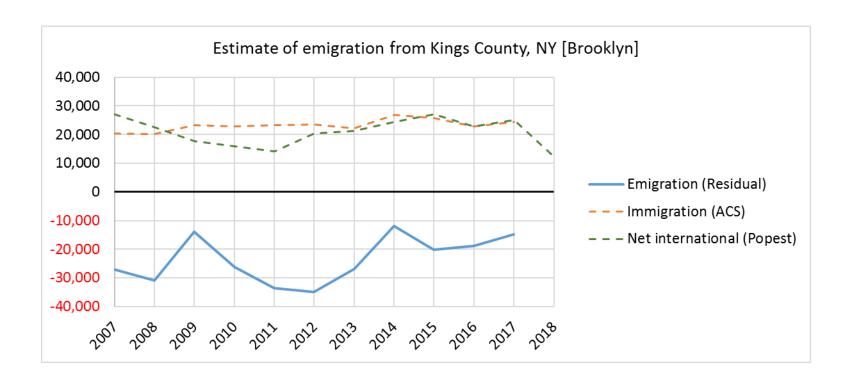


Margins of Error



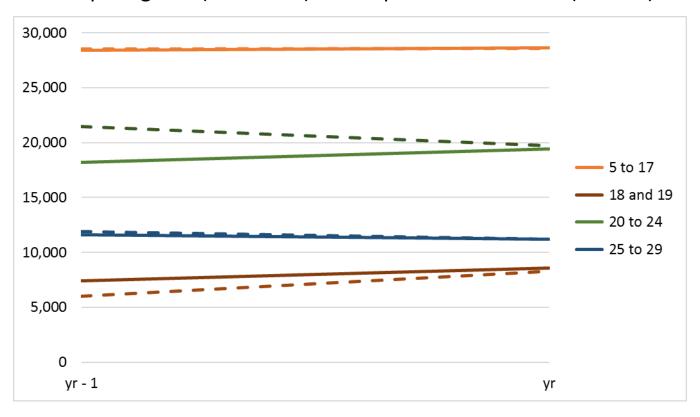
Using ACS to estimate emigration

 Residual method:
 ACS Universe of # of persons in area one yr ago = total population one year ago - deaths - emigration

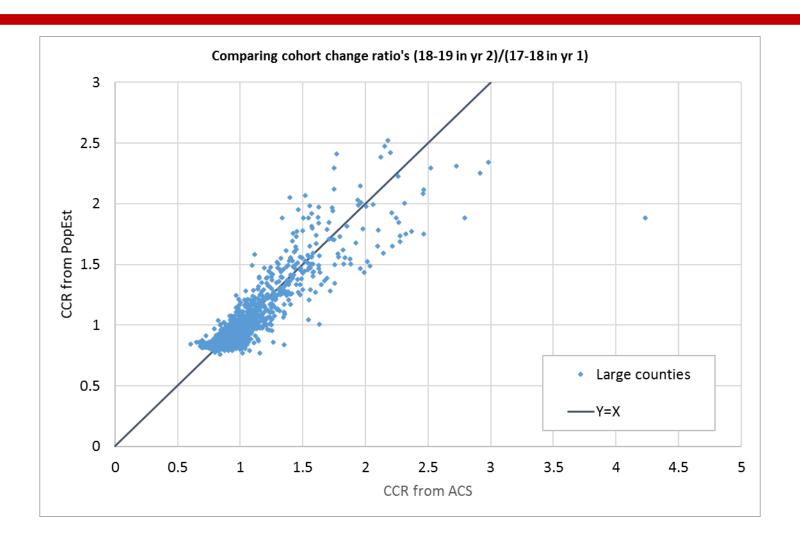


Cohort change, Broome County

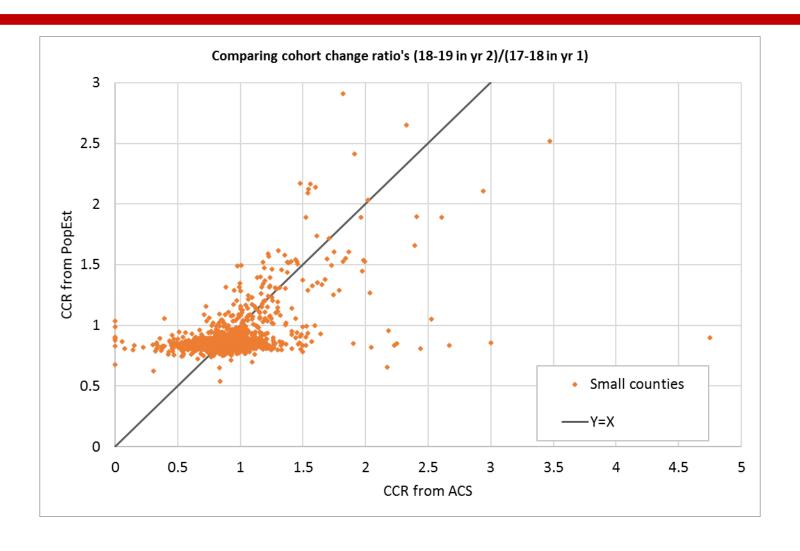
Comparing ACS (solid lines) and Population estimates (dashed)



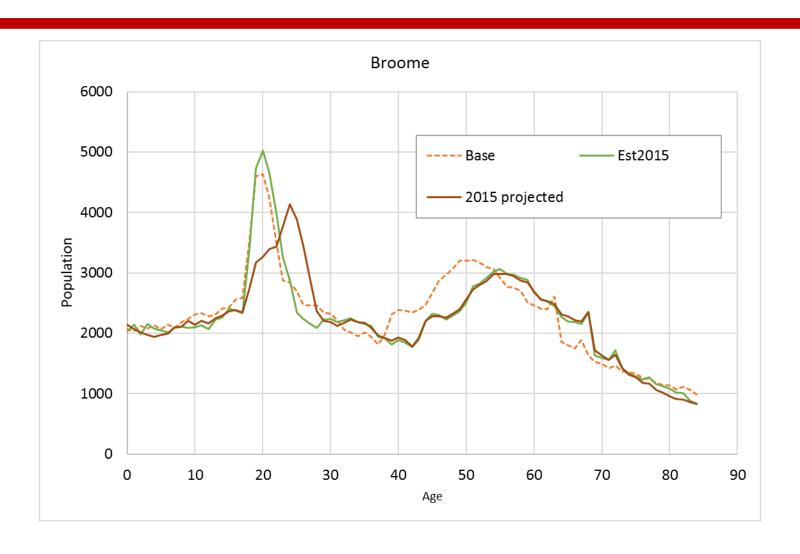
18-19 Cohort change



18-19 Cohort change



Projecting with ACS rates



Conclusions

- Be careful
 - Lots of imputation
 - Review MOE's
 - Review universe of people in area 1 yr ago
 - Compare ACS cohort change with population estimates
 - Not suitable for projecting highly mobile age groups