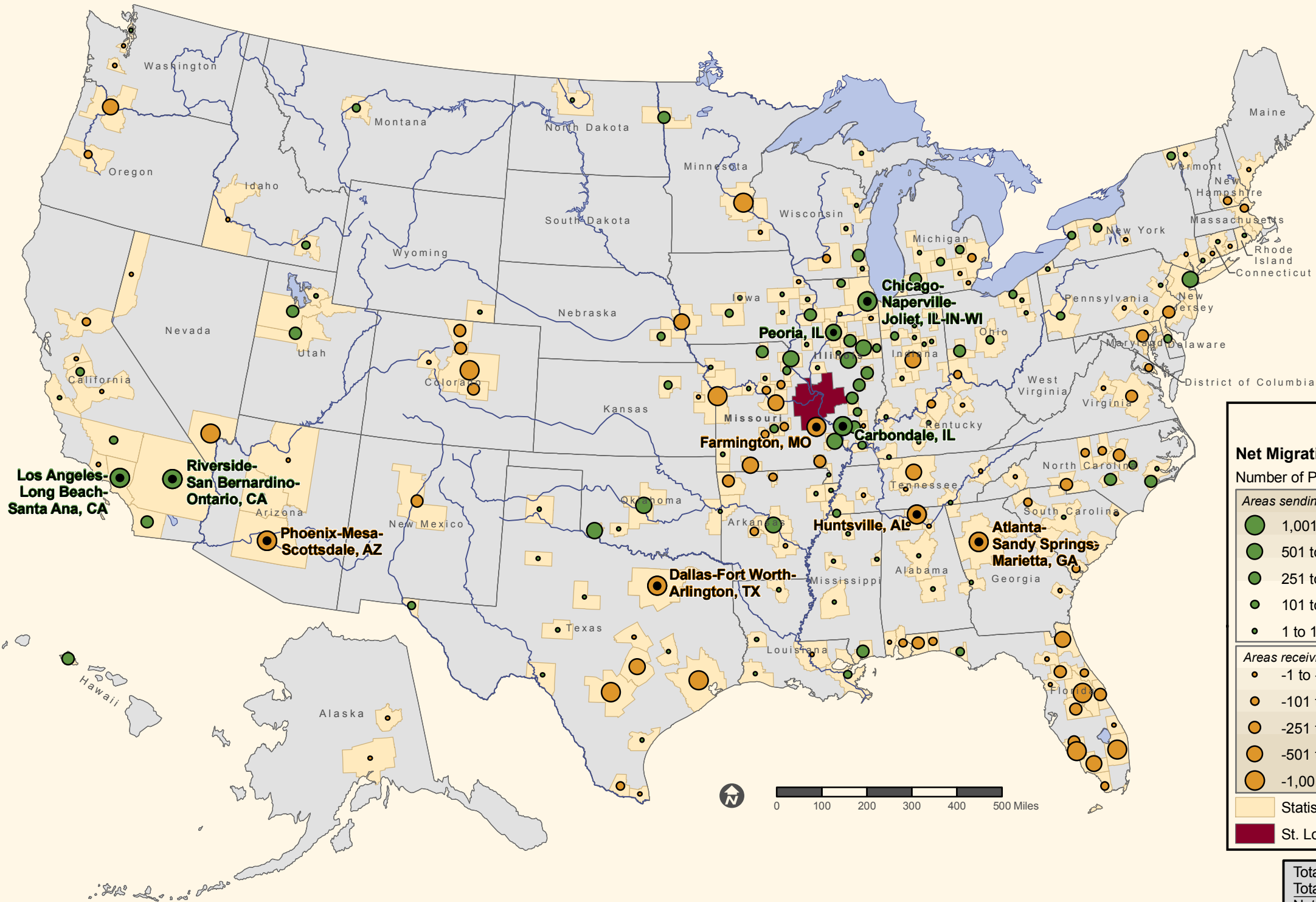


Domestic Migration to and from the St. Louis Region, 1994-2005



Legend

Net Migration by Statistical Area
Number of Persons

Areas sending people to St. Louis

- 1,001 to 1,678
- 501 to 1,000
- 251 to 500
- 101 to 250
- 1 to 100

Areas receiving people from St. Louis

- -1 to -100
- -101 to -250
- -251 to -500
- -501 to -1,000
- -1,001 to -5,307

■ Statistical Area

■ St. Louis Statistical Area

Total in-migration: 530,426
 Total out-migration: 582,108
 Net migration: -51,682

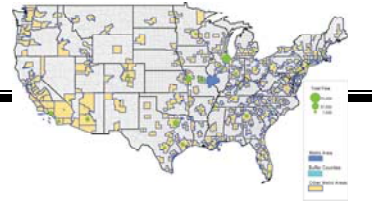
● Top Net Inflow Areas			
Statistical Area	IN	OUT	Net
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI	27,575	25,897	1,678
Carbondale, IL	3,384	1,987	1,397
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	10,923	9,622	1,301
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	2,845	1,807	1,038
Peoria, IL	2,462	1,504	958

● Top Net Outflow Areas			
Statistical Area	IN	OUT	Net
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	10,739	16,046	-5,307
Farmington, MO	9,127	13,541	-4,414
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	5,888	9,708	-3,820
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	5,642	9,183	-3,541
Huntsville, AL	699	4,084	-3,385

Sources: "Migration in Kansas City and its Peer Metros", Mid-America Regional Council, April 2007. U.S. Census Bureau Core-Based Statistical Areas, 2006.



Migration in the St. Louis Region



Population trends show us that people are always on the move in the U.S. Population shifts are common as people seek to relocate to new places, whether for job opportunities, climate, proximity to friends and family, or other factors that provide the best quality of life. In general, regions with high rates of population growth can be seen as having amenities that add to quality of life – employment opportunities, affordable living, natural beauty and quality public services.

Population growth can come from two sources:

- **Natural Growth**, which is equivalent to births minus deaths. This component accounts for most of the population growth in the St. Louis metro area, comprising about 71 percent of population growth between 2000 and 2006.
- **Net migration**, or the number of people moving into a region minus the number who move out.

Of the two, migration tells us more about the perceived opportunities in a given region, since migration typically involves choice. Careful study of migration trends offers insight into which parts of the country are providing the most opportunities — those gaining net migrants — and which are not.

How to Read this Map

To learn more about migration into and out of the St. Louis metro area, this map shows where people who left the region migrated to and where new residents came from. In this analysis, we use data from the Internal Revenue Service to examine people moving within the U.S. and do not account for international immigration.

In this map, green dots indicate that the St. Louis region gained more people from that area than we lost to that area. For example, the area saw net in-migration from Chicago, Carbondale and Southern California. The yellow dots indicate that we lost more residents to that area than we gained. The largest out-migration areas include Dallas/Ft. Worth, Phoenix and Atlanta.

The St. Louis area had overall decline of 51,682 in migration for the period between 1994 and 2005. For the period from 2000 to 2005, the area continued to experience decline in migration (-18,037). The trend was positive between 2001 and 2003, but again dipped into the negatives in 2004 and 2005.

