Migration Patterns of Company Headquarters
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Introduction
National Press has recently brought to the spotlight the fact that U.S. firms have been moving their headquarters outside of the United States. Accountants who audit publicly-traded companies have recently suggested that a large number of their clients have moved their corporation headquarters within the United States. The goal of this study is to document patterns and trends related to the migration patterns of company’s headquarters.

Methods
We researched companies' public statements to find reasons why they relocated their headquarters. We then compared those reasons to a multitude of statistics to try to find any obvious correlations and discover patterns about why they moved to specific states. All of our data was found on online databases and websites.

Results
Top Five Gaining States:
1. California
2. New York
3. Texas
4. Illinois
5. Massachusetts

Top Five States Losing:
1. California
2. Texas
3. New York
4. Florida
5. New Jersey

Demographics Analyzed

Population changes by state
Education levels by state
Rent of commercial real-estate per square foot
State corporate tax rates
Property tax by state

Conclusions
After studying all of the data that we gathered, we were able to discover some interesting patterns that deserve further examination. Many of the same states gaining companies were also losing them due to the high business environment states such as New York, California, and Texas. We need a base to be able to examine these rates taking into account the fact that these areas are highly populated. Also, it would be beneficial to analyze states that are gaining and losing big influential businesses. Our findings considered all sizes of businesses, so some states might be gaining many small businesses while losing a couple very large, profitable ones. While some states in the top bracket of those that received the most incoming headquarters also had the lowest corporate income tax rate, such as Texas with a 0% rate with the third most gained businesses, it is still difficult to pinpoint corporate tax as the direct causality of this trend due to other factors, such as the gross receipt tax in Texas (which tends to cost businesses even more than corporate income tax does). Even though our research cannot definitely prove anything, this research still proposes interesting research that should be furthered. Our research was strictly preliminary, as the time required to find correlations is much higher than the time we had, due to the high number of variables present. Each company moved during a different year, and tax rates fluctuate every year. In addition, there are tax brackets for a multitude of states. Regardless, with enough time finding trends in this data is a definite possibility we suggest these issues should be further examined using economic analysis. We propose multiple avenues in which to approach this topic of the relocation of companies across the United States, all of which can be analyzed to find some interesting conclusions. We have only just brushed against the surface of this area of research and hope that we have done a good job giving a base for this project in the future.

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