

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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SIXTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES : 1940

POPULATION

INTERNAL MIGRATION

1935 TO 1940

Age and Economic and Social Characteristics

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Prepared under the supervision of

Dr. LEON E. TRUESDELL

Chief, Population Division
Bureau of the CensusUNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1946

INTERNAL MIGRATION, 1935 TO 1940

This volume consists of three reports, arranged as follows:

Age of Migrants

Economic Characteristics of Migrants

Social Characteristics of Migrants

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SIXTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1940

REPORTS ON POPULATION

Volume

- I Number of Inhabitants, by States.
- II Characteristics of the Population, by States.
- III The Labor Force—Occupation, Industry, Employment, and Income, by States.
- IV Characteristics by Age—Marital Status, Relationship, Education, and Citizenship, by States.

REPORTS ON HOUSING

Volume

- I Data for Small Areas, by States.
Supplement: Block Statistics for Cities.
- II General Characteristics of Housing, by States.
- III Characteristics by Monthly Rent or Value, by States.
- IV Mortgages on Owner-Occupied Nonfarm Homes, by States.

SPECIAL REPORTS

(Individual reports, grouped according to subject. Reports denoted by an asterisk (*) are based on sample statistics)

Statistics for Census Tracts (Including Housing Data):

A report for each of 60 tracted cities and suburbs.

Unincorporated Communities.

Institutional Population, 14 Years Old and Over.

*Families (Including Housing Data):

General Characteristics.

Tenure and Rent.

Income and Rent.

Characteristics of Rural-Farm Families.

Types of Families.

Size of Family and Age of Head.

Employment Status.

Family Wage or Salary Income in 1939.

*Differential Fertility, 1940 and 1910:

Fertility for States and Large Cities.

Standardized Fertility Rates and Reproduction Rates.

Women by Number of Children Under 5 Years Old.

Women by Number of Children Ever Born.

State of Birth of the Native Population.

Internal Migration, 1935 to 1940:

Color and Sex of Migrants.

Age of Migrants.

Characteristics of the Nonwhite Population by Race.

*Nativity and Parentage of the White Population:

General Characteristics.

Country of Origin of the Foreign Stock.

Mother Tongue.

*The Labor Force (Sample Statistics):

Employment and Personal Characteristics.

Characteristics of Persons Not in the Labor Force.

Employment and Family Characteristics of Women.

Wage or Salary Income in 1939.

Education, Occupation, and Household Relationship of Males 18 to 44 Years Old.

Industrial Characteristics.

Occupational Characteristics.

Usual Occupation.

*Education:

Educational Attainment of Children by Rental Value of Home.

Comparative Occupation Statistics for the United States, 1870 to 1940.

Estimates of Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment in the United States, 1940 and 1930.

Housing—Characteristics by Type of Structure.

Housing—Index of Reports.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS,
Washington, D. C., February 26, 1946.

SIR:

I transmit herewith a report on the internal migration of the population between 1935 and 1940, based on data from the Sixteenth Decennial Census of Population. This census was taken in April, 1940, under the act providing for the Fifteenth and subsequent decennial censuses, approved June 18, 1929.

This is the second of a series of reports on migration within continental United States. This series represents the first census statistics on this subject that have been collected. This report presents statistics by age, as well as by color and sex, and statistics on in-migrants to and out-migrants from various areas. Data are presented for the United States, regions, divisions, and States, each classified by urban and rural residence, and for cities of 100,000 or more. Statistics on social and economic characteristics of migrants will be presented in later reports.

This report was prepared by Joel Williams and Robert J. Milliken, Population Analysts, under the supervision of Dr. Leon E. Truesdell, Chief, Population Division, Howard G. Brunsman, Assistant Chief, and Dr. Henry S. Shryock, Jr., Chief of General Population Statistics.

Respectfully,

J. C. CAPT,
Director of the Census.

HON. HENRY A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Commerce.

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AGE OF MIGRANTS

INTRODUCTION

GENERAL

This is the second of a series of reports on internal migration of the population between 1935 and 1940, based on the replies to the question, "In what place did this person live on April 1, 1935?" which formed a part of the population schedule of the 1940 census, taken as of April 1, 1940. This report presents data on the migration status of the population by age as well as by color and sex, and statistics on in-migrants to and out-migrants from various areas classified in the same way. Data are presented for the United States, regions, divisions, and States, classified in each case by urban and rural residence, and for cities of 100,000 or more.

The data in all of these reports are based on a cross-classification of place of residence in 1935 with place of residence in 1940. The classification yields direct information on in-migration and out-migration for a given area, as well as the net gain or loss in population through migration between 1935 and 1940. The data in this report do not, of course, indicate all the different moves that were made during the five-year period nor the whole number of persons who moved into or out of an area during the period, since some of those who moved out may have returned before the census date or may have died or gone to foreign countries; and likewise with some of those who moved in.

Related reports.—In the first report of the series on internal migration, entitled "Color and Sex of Migrants," a complete cross-classification of migrants by place of residence in 1940 in combination with place of residence in 1935 is presented for States, urban and rural parts of States, and cities of 100,000 or more. Migrants from each area in 1935 to each area in 1940 are further classified by color and sex. Two additional reports of this series are in preparation. One will present economic characteristics of migrants, including employment status and major occupation group; the other, social characteristics of migrants, including nativity, citizenship, relationship to head of household, and education.

Statistics on migration status and urban-rural residence in 1935 of heads of families are presented in various 1940 census reports on characteristics of families. Statistics on migration status and urban-rural residence in 1935 for women of child-bearing age are presented in the publications on fertility.

No distinction is made in this report between those persons who lived in the same house in 1935 as in 1940 and those who lived in a different house but in the same county (or quasi county). These two classes of nonmigrants are shown separately, however, in some of the reports on families and on differential fertility, where statistics on migration status are presented for heads of families and women of child-bearing age, respectively.

The reports on State of birth of the native population, which have been published at each census since 1850, have shed some light on the movement of the population. The latest report, based on the returns of the 1940 census, presents, in addition to statistics for persons of all ages, data for children under five years old at the time of the 1940 census. Obviously, no place of residence in 1935 could be reported for these young children; consequently, in the internal migration reports they have been included with the nonmigrants. The data on native children under five years old which are presented, by color, in the report on State of birth indicate for each State the in-migration and out-migration of these young children between the time of their birth and the census date.

Arrangement of tables.—The first seven tables of this report present summary statistics on migrants by color and sex which had not been compiled when the first internal migration report, "Color and Sex of Migrants," went to press. Table 1 presents statistics on migration status and type of migration for regions and divisions. Table 2 presents a cross-classification of region of residence, urban and rural, in 1940 by region of residence, urban and rural, in 1935. Table 3 shows similar information for divisions but without an urban-rural classification. Tables 4 to 7 present data on in-migrants to States and cities by division of origin and out-migrants from States and cities by division of destination.

The age tables in the present report are arranged on the basis of the areas for which figures are presented. Tables 8 to 10 present statistics for the United States, tables 11 to 12b for regions, tables 13 and 14 for divisions, tables 15 and 16 for States, and tables 17 to 19 for cities of 100,000 inhabitants or more.

In tables 12, 12a, and 12b, a cross-classification of region of residence in 1940 by region of residence in 1935 is presented by age, color, sex, and urban-rural residence. Table 14 presents similar information for divisions but without urban-rural classification of residence. These tables may be read vertically to obtain data on the 1935 residence of in-migrants to the areas of 1940 residence, or horizontally to obtain data on the 1940 residence of out-migrants from the areas of 1935 residence. In those cases where the area of residence in 1935 is the same as the area of residence in 1940, the number represents migrants from one point to another within the area. (See definition of "migrants" below.)

Availability of unpublished data.—Because of the limitations of space, it is not possible to present by age in this report the complete cross-classification of place of residence in 1940 with place of residence in 1935. The data were tabulated, however, for all area combinations shown in the first report on internal migration, and any specific combinations that are desired can be made available for the cost of transcribing or reproducing them. Requests for such unpublished statistics, addressed to the Director of the Census, Washington 25, D. C., will receive a prompt reply which will include an estimate of the cost of preparing the data.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

MIGRATION STATUS

Migration status is expressed in terms of three major categories: Migrant, nonmigrant, and immigrant. These categories are based on the relation between the reported place of residence in 1935 and the residence in 1940. A fourth, residual, classification, "Migration status not reported," includes the relatively few persons over five years of age for whom place of residence in 1935 was not reported. This last group contained 1,136,682 persons, or 0.9 percent of the total population.

Migrants.—Migrants are those persons who lived in 1935 in a county (or quasi county) different from the one in which they were living in 1940. In this classification, a city which had 100,000 inhabitants or more in 1930 is treated as one quasi county, and the remainder of its county as another. Thus, migrants comprise: (a) Those living in one county in 1935 and in another county in 1940; (b) those living in 1940 in a city of

100,000 or more but living elsewhere in the same county in 1935; and (c) those living in 1935 in a city of 100,000 or more but living elsewhere in the same county in 1940.¹

It should be noted that the term "migrants" applies only to persons who moved from one place to another, as specified, within continental United States. They are distinguished from persons resident in the United States in 1940 who lived in outlying territories or possessions of the United States or in foreign countries in 1935, who are designated "immigrants."

Nonmigrants.—Nonmigrants are those persons who lived in the same county (or quasi county) in 1935 as in 1940. Since no place of residence in 1935 could be reported for persons under five years of age in 1940, these young children are included with the nonmigrants.

Immigrants.—"Immigrants," as the term is used in these migration reports, are persons living in continental United States in 1940 who reported that their place of residence in 1935 was outside this area, that is, in an outlying territory or possession of the United States or in a foreign country. Immigrants are thus distinguished from migrants, who are persons who moved from one place (county) to another within continental United States.

AREAS

Urban and rural areas.—Urban population, as defined by the Bureau of the Census, is, in general, that residing in cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. The remainder of the population is classified as rural and is subdivided into the rural-farm population, which comprises all rural residents living on farms, without regard to occupation, and the rural-nonfarm population, which comprises the remaining rural population.

For residence in 1935, areas are classified as urban or rural in accordance with their classification in the 1930 census. For residence in 1940, they are classified in accordance with their classification in the 1940 census.

Rural, no report on farm or nonfarm residence; no report on urban-rural residence.—There are two groups of persons for whom sufficient information was returned to establish them as migrants but not enough to determine their exact class of residence in 1935. The group labeled "Rural, no report on farm or nonfarm residence" consists of migrants who reported rural residence in 1935, but did not specify whether or not they lived on a farm on that date. The group labeled "No report on urban-rural residence" includes those persons who did not live in the same county in 1935 as in 1940 but for whom information was not sufficient to establish whether their 1935 residence was in an urban or a rural area.

Statistics for 1935 and 1940 for cities of 100,000 inhabitants or more.—In the presentation of place of residence in 1940, cities of 100,000 inhabitants or more are those of this size in 1940; but in the presentation of place of residence in 1935, they are those which were of this size in 1930. (This classification was necessary because at the time the migration codes were set up, the 1940 population of cities was not known.) Hence, El Paso, Texas, Evansville, Indiana, and Lynn, Massachusetts, are included with cities of residence in 1935 in table 7 but not with cities of residence in 1940 in table 6. Conversely, Charlotte, North Carolina, and Sacramento, California, are included with cities of residence in 1940 in table 6 but not with cities of residence in 1935 in table 7. Only limited data are available in tables 17 and 19 for these cities.

TYPE OF MIGRATION

"Type of migration" has been used in the tables of this report to denote a classification of migrants into three categories based on the geographic relationship of the State of

¹ Much of the migration to or from cities of 100,000 or more was from or to the suburban areas surrounding these metropolitan centers.

residence in 1935 and the State of residence in 1940. These three categories are: (a) Migrants within a State, (b) migrants between contiguous States, and (c) migrants between noncontiguous States. This classification by type of migration is designed in part as a rough indication of the distance traveled in the process of migration.

Migrants within a State.—The category "migrants within a State" comprises migrants who moved from one county (or quasi county) to another within the same State. In the tables presenting statistics for cities of 100,000 or more, migrants within a State are designated migrants to or from the "balance of State."

Migrants between contiguous States; migrants between noncontiguous States.—"Migrants between contiguous States" are, in general, migrants who crossed only one State line, that is, whose place of 1935 residence was in a State contiguous to their State of residence in 1940. "Migrants between noncontiguous States," on the other hand, moved across at least one intervening State, that is, across more than one State line. The place of residence in 1935 of migrants between noncontiguous States was in a State which was not contiguous to their State of residence in 1940. States have been defined as contiguous if their boundaries touch at any point. Table 16 shows, for each State, the number of in-migrants from and out-migrants to contiguous States.

Other types of migration.—In addition to the types of migration indicated above, for which figures are presented in many of the tables on migration status, two other specific types may be differentiated on the basis of the areas between which the migration takes place, namely, migration between divisions and migration between regions. Just as the number of migrants between States is far less than the number of migrants between counties, so the number of migrants between divisions is less than the number of migrants between States, and the number of migrants between regions still less. All the different types of migration which may be designated on the basis of the different geographic areas for which migration data are available are set forth in the following table.

Table 1.—MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED INTO TYPES ON THE BASIS OF AREAS INVOLVED, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1940

TYPE OF MIGRATION	ALL CLASSES			PERCENT DISTRIBUTION		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total migrants (migrants between counties).....	15,734,798	7,995,097	7,739,701	100.0	100.0	100.0
Migrants between regions.....	2,963,956	1,547,353	1,416,603	18.8	19.4	18.3
Migrants within a region.....	12,770,842	6,447,744	6,323,098	81.2	80.6	81.7
Between divisions in same region.....	1,191,172	616,555	574,617	7.6	7.7	7.4
Between States in same division.....	2,339,921	1,187,981	1,151,940	14.9	14.9	14.9
Within a State (between counties in same State).....	9,239,749	4,643,208	4,596,541	58.7	58.1	59.4
Migrants between divisions.....	4,155,128	2,163,908	1,991,220	26.4	27.1	25.7
Migrants within a division.....	11,779,670	5,831,189	5,948,481	73.6	72.9	74.3
Between States in same division.....	2,339,921	1,187,981	1,151,940	14.9	14.9	14.9
Within a State (between counties in same State).....	9,239,749	4,643,208	4,596,541	58.7	58.1	59.4
Migrants between States.....	5,495,049	2,851,839	2,643,210	34.9	34.9	34.9
Between contiguous States.....	3,142,257	1,592,021	1,550,236	20.0	19.9	20.0
Between noncontiguous States.....	2,352,792	1,259,818	1,092,974	14.9	15.0	14.9
Migrants within a State (between counties in same State).....	9,239,749	4,643,208	4,596,541	58.7	58.1	59.4

Although the types of migration are set forth only to a limited extent in the tables on migration status, it is possible to obtain from any of the tables which show residence in 1940 in combination with residence in 1935 (that is, migration between specific areas) all of the different types set forth in the summary table. In table 2, for example, which shows migration between regions, the block of figures representing 1935 residence in the same region as in 1940 contains figures for migration within that region, while the remaining figures, either on the line or in the column, represent migration between

regions, with the specific region of origin or destination indicated by the items in the stub or boxhead. Likewise, in table 3 the block containing figures representing persons living in the same division in 1935 as in 1940 represents migration within that division, and all the rest of the figures on the line or in the column represent migration between divisions.

Somewhat similar types of migration between urban and rural areas, either within a State, division, or region or without such geographic restriction, can be worked out by considering the various combinations of 1940 and 1935 residence.

IN-MIGRANTS AND OUT-MIGRANTS

The terms "in-migrants" and "out-migrants" have been used in the reports on internal migration with reference to migrants into or out of particular areas. In-migrants to an area are migrants who moved into that area from elsewhere in the United States between 1935 and 1940 and were still living there in 1940. Out-migrants from an area are migrants who were living in the area in 1935 and moved out to some other place in the United States where they were living in 1940. In-migrants and out-migrants for any area exclude migrants within the area. Thus, in-migrants and out-migrants for a particular State, division, or region do not include migrants who moved from one county (or larger intermediate subdivision) to another within the specified area. In-migrants and out-migrants to or from a city of 100,000 or more include migrants from or to the balance of the State in which the city is located as well as migrants from or to other States.

In table 16, which presents data for States, urban and rural, statistics are shown separately for migrants within the State, in-migrants from other States, and out-migrants to other States. To obtain the total number of in-migrants to or out-migrants from an urban or rural part of a State, the figures on migrants from or to other parts of the same State should be added to the figures on in-migrants or out-migrants from or to other States. The term "in-migrants" should not be confused with the term "immigrants," previously defined.

The number of out-migrants from cities of 100,000 or more and from the urban parts of States is undoubtedly overstated at the expense of the rural areas. This overstatement results from a tendency of migrants from the suburbs of an urban place or from residences on RFD routes out of the urban place to give the urban place as their former residence. This is particularly true of migrants who had moved long distances. Migrants from small satellite cities of a metropolis to an area distant from the metropolitan district often give the metropolis as their previous residence, since the name of their actual former residence would not usually be familiar in this new locality and might require further explanation. The number of out-migrants from rural areas, particularly from rural-nonfarm

areas adjacent to cities, is correspondingly understated because of the factors mentioned above. A similar bias does not occur in the classification of in-migrants by 1940 place of residence since the 1940 place of residence is based on the classification of the place at which the person was enumerated.

NET MIGRATION

The term "net migration," like the terms "in-migration" and "out-migration," is used with reference to migration to or from particular areas. Net migration refers to the net gain or loss to an area through the balance of in-migration and out-migration. In the tables, net in-migration is distinguished by a plus (+) sign and net out-migration, by a minus (-) sign preceding the figure. The algebraic sum of net migration for all States and the District of Columbia is equal to zero, since a loss in any one State must be compensated for by a gain in other States and vice versa. Because of the bias in reporting, discussed above, net in-migration to cities of 100,000 or more is understated and net out-migration is overstated.

SEX AND COLOR

Practically all of the data in this bulletin are presented separately for males and females. The color classification used in this report is limited to white and nonwhite. Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry who were not definitely Indian or of other nonwhite race were returned as white in 1940. The nonwhite category includes Negroes and other nonwhite races such as Indians, Chinese, and Japanese. The great majority of the nonwhite population consists of Negroes, except in the Pacific States, where there are many Chinese and Japanese, and in Oklahoma and certain Mountain States, where many of the nonwhites are Indians.

Statistics are presented by color in most of the tables from table 1 to table 14. In tables 15 to 19, which show statistics by age for States and cities, the data presented are for all males and all females with additional data for nonwhite males and nonwhite females presented for States and cities to or from which there were a substantial number of nonwhite migrants. In tables 15 and 16, data are presented for nonwhites for States which had 10,000 or more nonwhite in-migrants or out-migrants. In tables 17 to 19, data are presented for nonwhites for cities which had 5,000 or more nonwhite in-migrants or out-migrants.

AGE

The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday before the date of the census, that is, the age of the person in completed years. In the tables showing migration statistics by age, all persons under five years old are included with the nonmigrants.

MAP OF THE UNITED STATES SHOWING REGIONS, DIVISIONS, AND STATES

