

CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

FOR RELEASE

December 9, 1951

Washington 25, D. C.

Series P-20, No. 36

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INTERNAL MIGRATION AND MOBILITY IN THE UNITED STATES MARCH 1949 TO MARCH 1950

Of the 147 million persons one year old and over in the United States in March 1950, 119 million were living in the same house as in March 1949, 27½ million were living in a different house within the United States, and ½ million were living outside continental United States, according to the results of a sample survey released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. Of the 27½ million mobile persons, that is, persons who had changed residence within the United States during the year, 19¼ million had moved within a county and 8¼ million had migrated, that is, they had moved from one county to another. In March 1950, mobile persons constituted about 19 percent of the total population one year old and over. The corresponding percentage for April 1949 was approximately the same, and the percentage for April 1948 was slightly greater.¹ These figures exclude members of the armed forces except those living off post or with their families on post.

Other findings based on the data for March 1950 are as follows:

1. About as large a proportion of females moved as of males and they moved about as far.
2. Nonwhites were about as mobile as whites but they moved shorter distances.
3. Young adults were more mobile and moved farther than older persons.
4. Persons in the labor force appeared to have had a higher intracounty mobility rate

but a lower migration rate than persons not in the labor force. Within the labor force the unemployed were more mobile and moved farther than the employed.

5. Of the employed, the professional and semiprofessional workers were among the most mobile and moved farther than workers in other occupational groups. Farmers and farm managers, and proprietors, managers, and officials were among the least mobile occupational groups and migrated shorter distances on the average than persons in most, and possibly all, of the other groups.

The data in this report are estimates based on the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey. Since the estimates are based on a sample, they are subject to sampling variability. The smaller figures, as well as small differences between figures, should be used with particular care, as explained in the section on the reliability of estimates. In addition, the use of a March-to-March period in 1950 as compared with an April-to-April period in 1949 and 1948 may introduce a difference which should be taken into consideration in making comparisons between the periods.

URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

The data on the 1949-1950 mobility of the population classified by urban and rural residence in March 1950 indicate that people living in rural-nonfarm areas at the latter date were more mobile than people living in either urban or rural-farm areas. (See table 1.) About 21 percent of the rural-nonfarm population had changed residence as compared with 19 percent of the urban population and 16 percent of the rural-farm population.

¹ U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 28, "Internal Migration in the United States: April 1948 to April 1949," March 17, 1950, and Series P-20, No. 22, "Internal Migration in the United States: April 1947 to April 1948," January 28, 1949.

The data also indicate certain differences among the urban, rural-nonfarm, and the rural-farm population with respect to the proportion of the population which had made various types of moves. Persons who had moved within counties and persons who had moved between States were relatively more numerous in the urban and rural-nonfarm population than in the rural-farm population. On the other hand, the percentage of the rural-farm population that had moved between counties in the same State was greater than the corresponding percentage for the urban population. For most, and possibly all, types of movement a higher proportion of the rural-nonfarm population had moved than of either the urban or the rural-farm population.

The relatively high within-county mobility of the urban population (13 percent of the population) would seem to reflect largely the high turn-over of the population in rooming-house areas, the change to more suitable apartments and houses, movement into suburban areas, and the greater opportunity and motivation for change of residence when dwelling units of many kinds are available in a relatively circumscribed area. Probably most workers who make such moves do not change their jobs. The comparatively high proportion of interstate migrants in the urban population (2.7 percent of the population), on the other hand, appears to grow largely out of changes in employment or the search for employment.

Since a change of residence between urban and rural areas is not distinguished in this report from a change of residence within either urban or rural areas, the net loss or gain sustained by each type of area cannot be inferred from the type of mobility data presented here. For example, we cannot infer from the data of this survey that the rural-nonfarm population had a net gain due to movement from other types of areas. As discussed in the section on "Definitions and Explanations," the figures relating to the urban and rural populations in this report are not comparable with the corresponding figures in earlier reports.

SEX, COLOR, AND AGE

Approximately equal proportions of males and females changed residence between March 1949 and March 1950. Also, males and females were similarly distributed by type of move. (See table 2.) Among both males and females, about 13 percent had moved within a county, 3 percent had migrated between counties in a State, and

3 percent had migrated between States. Essentially the same pattern prevailed in the two earlier migration periods, April 1948 to April 1949 and April 1947 to April 1948.

Nonwhites were about as mobile as whites, but they differed from the whites in regard to the distance moved, the nonwhites generally having moved shorter distances. The proportion of nonwhites who had moved within a county was 15 percent as compared with 13 percent for the whites. The proportion of both whites and nonwhites who had migrated within a State was 3.0 percent, but the proportion of nonwhites who had migrated between States was only 1.7 percent as compared with 2.8 percent for whites.

There was considerable variation in mobility, however, among the various age groups in the population between March 1949 and March 1950. (See table 3.) Young adults and young children were the most mobile age groups. About 28 percent of all persons 18 to 34 years old as compared with 10 percent of all persons 45 years old and over had moved during the year. The percentage of children 1 to 13 years old who had moved (21 percent) reflects the high mobility of younger parents just as the somewhat lower percentage of children 14 to 17 years old who had moved (17 percent) reflects the low mobility of older parents. The greater mobility of young persons is also reflected in the fact that the median age of mobile persons (25.4 years) was about seven years less than that of persons who had not moved during the year (32.7 years). There was little difference in median age, however, between persons who had moved within a county and persons who had migrated across county lines. Similar differences in the extent of mobility, with respect to age, were shown by migration data for the two preceding 12-month periods (i.e., the periods ending in April 1948 and 1949).

MARITAL STATUS

The percentage of single males 14 years old and over who had moved between March 1949 and March 1950 (15 percent) was smaller than the corresponding percentage (20 percent) for males who had ever been married. (See table 4.) Marriage or the dissolution of marriage is often accompanied by a short move. The lower mobility of single males results in part from the relatively low mobility of males 14 to 19 years old. Almost half of all single males 14 years old and over were of this age. The lesser mobility of single youths and men was confined to short

distance movements. These single males had about the same migration rate as men who had ever been married. Men who were widowed, divorced, or living apart from their wives had a relatively high migration rate. The mobility pattern of single females was similar to that of single males.

Since many families move as a unit, it is not surprising that married men and married women who were reported as living with their spouse in March 1950 had been equally mobile during the preceding year. Approximately 19 percent of both men and women in the "married, spouse present" group had moved.

Men who were widowed, divorced, or married but living apart from their spouse were considerably more mobile than the corresponding group of women (23 percent as compared with 17 percent). Widows are considerably more numerous among women of "other marital status" than are widowers among males of this group; they are largely older women in circumstances which in many cases present no impetus toward mobility. Among the younger women in this "other marital status" category are many mothers responsible for the rearing of children, and therefore less able to move freely than younger men whose marriages have been broken.

TYPE AND SIZE OF FAMILY

About 18 percent of all family heads changed residence between March 1949 and March 1950; 5 percent of all family heads migrated across county lines. (See table 5.) The proportion of mobile persons among heads of husband-wife families who did not have children under 18 years old of their own living in their households (16 percent) was appreciably lower than that for heads of husband-wife families who did have children of their own living in their households (21 percent). Although families "with no own children" include many married couples who have not yet had children, there are also in this group a large number of older couples whose children are no longer living in the household. In 1947 the median age of husbands living with their wives in their own households, with no own children under 18 years, was 54.3 years as compared with 38.9 years for those with own children under 18 years in the household.² This situation suggests that the low mobility of

family heads with no own children under 18 is related to their higher age.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

In March 1950, as in April 1949 and April 1948, the proportion of males in the labor force who had changed residence during the preceding year was approximately the same as the corresponding proportion of males not in the labor force.³ Even within broad age groups, there was no consistent relationship between labor-force participation and mobility. However, there were differences between the proportions of workers and nonworkers who moved within and between counties. Male workers exceeded male nonworkers in the proportion of intracounty movers (13 percent and 9 percent, respectively) and were exceeded by the nonworkers in the proportion of intercounty migrants (6 percent and 8 percent, respectively). (See table 6.) These differences were greatest for males 18 to 44 years old. (See table 7.) Unlike the case for males, the proportions of females in the labor force who fell in various mobility categories were not substantially different from the proportions of females not in the labor force who fell in these groups.

Of the nonmigrant males 14 years old and over, about 82 percent of those who had not changed their residence and 87 percent of those who had moved within a county were in the labor force in March 1950. Of the males 14 years old and over who had migrated between counties only about 77 percent were in the labor force. (See table 7.) The proportion of persons 14 years old and over who were in the labor force, for each of the several categories of migration status, remained fairly stable from 1948 to 1950.

Among the male worker group, a higher percentage of the unemployed (25 percent) had changed residence between 1949 and 1950 than of the employed (18 percent). There is also some evidence that the proportions of the male unemployed who had made each type of move were generally larger than the corresponding proportions of the employed. This pattern appeared for female workers also. Both the freedom to move which the lack of work affords and the search for work on the part of the unemployed may serve to explain these differences. Since

³ U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-50, No. 20, "Economic Characteristics of Migrants: April 1949," March 17, 1950, and Series P-50, No. 10, "Employment Characteristics of Migrants in the United States: April 1948," October 28, 1948.

² U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 16, "Households by Type, Composition, and Housing Characteristics in 1947," May 5, 1948.

the classification of mobile persons as employed or unemployed was based on their work status in March 1950 and changes in residence occurred prior to that date, it is impossible to determine the relationship between changes in employment status and changes in mobility status. Undoubtedly some of the unemployed had moved to get a job and some of the employed who had moved subsequently became unemployed.

There was a fairly steady progression in the percent unemployed from nonmobile males to males who had moved the longest distances. In March 1950, about 6 percent of all nonmobile male workers, 9 percent of all male workers who had changed residence within a State, and 13 percent of all male workers who had migrated between States were unemployed. The data suggest such a progression for females also. Generally, the percent unemployed increased with the length of move in the two earlier annual migration periods also, periods when there was substantially less unemployment than in 1949-1950.

MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP

Although the large sampling errors in the 1950 data on the migration status of occupation groups do not permit a detailed analysis for this year alone, a comparison of the present data with those from the previous surveys indicates the existence of consistent and significant occupational differences in the tendency to migrate. Of employed males, professionals and semiprofessionals, and laborers (farm and non-farm) were among the most mobile groups in the 1949-50 period; whereas farmers and farm managers, and nonfarm proprietors, managers, and officials were among the least mobile. (See table 8.) Among the professional and semi-professional employed males who had changed their residence, there was a larger proportion of migrants than among other employed males who were mobile. The greater distances moved by the professionals and semiprofessionals is especially evident from comparisons of the interstate migration rates for each of the occupation groups. For many persons in this group, the matching of specialized training with job opportunities may often require movement over long distances.

Intracounty movement comprised a considerable proportion of the movement of male operatives. Since the semiskilled types of work which operatives perform are quite similar from one industry to another, it is probably true

that during recent years operatives could generally find adequate job opportunities within an area without changing their county of residence.

Farmers and farm managers were the least mobile of all male workers. Among the farmers who did move, however, the proportion of migrants was relatively high. This proportion was also relatively high for farm laborers.

Of employed females, the professional and service groups were among the most mobile, and the two farm groups were among the least mobile.

MEDIAN INCOME

Migrant males 14 years old and over had a median income of \$1,850, whereas both intracounty movers and nonmobile persons in this age-sex group had median incomes which were at about the \$2,300 level. (See table 9.) A lower median income for migrants than for intracounty movers and nonmobile persons was also in evidence for females 14 years old and over, and for males and females in the labor force.

Among males 14 to 24, however, mobile males had a higher income than nonmobile males. The size of the 20-to-24 year component of this age group is proportionately larger for mobile males than for nonmobile males and, of course, income levels are higher for persons aged 20 to 24 than for persons 14 to 19. As a result, the higher income of mobile males 14 to 24 may be attributed, at least in part, to their concentration in the older ages of this group. In addition, most of the nonmobile adolescents and many of the nonmobile young adults were probably financially dependent on their parents and the income which they received represented a supplementary amount derived from part-time work. On the other hand, it is probable that many of the mobile persons of this age were financially independent and had left their families. The higher proportion in the labor force of mobile, as compared with nonmobile, youths supports this thesis.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Civilian population and population.--The figures for 1950 (covering the migration period March 1949 to March 1950) shown in this report relate primarily to the civilian population. Approximately 547,000 members of the armed forces living off post or with their families on post were also included; but all other members of the armed forces were excluded. For simplicity, the group covered is called the "population" or

the "civilian population" in this report. The coverage of the population for the earlier surveys was essentially the same.

Urban and rural residence.--The definition of urban and rural areas used in the March 1950 survey is very similar to that used in the 1950 Census. This definition differs from that used in earlier surveys and censuses. According to the definition established for use in the 1950 Census, urban territory has been defined to comprise (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, towns,⁴ and villages; (b) the densely settled urban fringe, including both incorporated and unincorporated areas around cities of 50,000 or more; and (c) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside any urban fringe. All other territory is classified as rural. The main difference between the definition used in the survey and that used in the 1950 Census is that, in the former, unincorporated places of 2,500 or more outside the urban fringe were counted as rural.

The rural population is subdivided into the rural-farm population, which comprises all rural residents living on farms, and the rural-nonfarm population, which comprises the remaining rural population.

Classification of the rural population into farm and nonfarm in 1950 is based on residence at the time of enumeration, without regard to occupation. The method of classifying farm and nonfarm residence in the March 1950 survey was the same as that used in the 1950 Census. Persons on "farms" who were paying cash rent for their house and yard only were classified as nonfarm; also, persons in institutions, summer camps, "motels," and tourist camps were classified as nonfarm.

The figures for the urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm populations one year old and over in March 1950 reflect changes in definitions and procedures as well as actual gains or losses. As a result of changes in the urban-rural definitions, about 7½ million persons one year old and over who would have been classified as rural under the definitions used in the Census Bureau's Current Population Surveys prior to 1950 were classified as urban in March 1950. Similarly, about 2 million persons who would have been classified as farm residents under the old defi-

⁴ Except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin where "towns" are subdivisions of counties and are not necessarily densely settled centers like the towns in other States.

nitions and procedures were reclassified as non-farm under the new definitions and procedures which were used in March 1950.

Mobility and migration status.--The civilian population of the United States has been classified according to mobility and migration status on the date of the survey on the basis of a comparison between the place of residence of each individual at the survey date and the place of residence one year earlier. This comparison restricts the classification in terms of mobility and migration status to the population born before the beginning of the migration period; hence, children under one year old are omitted from this report.

Three major categories are distinguished:

1. Migrants.--This group consists of persons living in another county in the United States at the end of the specified period than at the beginning of the period.

2. Nonmigrants.--This group consists of persons living in the same county in the United States at the end of the specified period as at the beginning of the period. Thus, persons who moved from place to place within the same county, and those who moved to a different county but returned before the end of the period are classified as nonmigrants. Among the nonmigrants, a distinction is made between those living in the same house at the end of the period as at the beginning, and those living in a different house.

3. Persons abroad.--This group consists of persons, either citizens or aliens, whose place of residence was outside continental United States at the beginning of the period; that is, in an outlying Territory or possession of the United States or in a foreign country. These persons are distinguished from migrants, who are persons who moved from one county to another within continental United States.

Certain additional groups are also distinguished for the first time in this report:

1. Mobile persons or movers.--This group consists of persons who were living in another house in the United States at the end of the period than at the beginning of the period. It is comprised of intracounty movers (i.e., the part of the nonmigrant group who changed residence) and all intercounty movers (i.e., migrants).

2. Nonmobile persons or nonmovers.--This group consists of persons who were living in the same house at the end of the period as at the beginning of the period. Hence, it forms part of the nonmigrant group.

Type of migration.--Migrants are further classified by type of migration on the basis of a comparison of the State of residence at the end of the migration period with the State of residence at the beginning of the period.

1. Migrants within a State.

2. Migrants between States.--Among the migrants between States, a distinction is made between those who moved between contiguous States and those who moved between noncontiguous States. States have been defined as contiguous if their boundaries touch at any point.

Age.--The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday.

Color.--Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry, who are not definitely of Indian or other nonwhite race, are classified as white. The group designated as "nonwhite" consists largely of Negroes, Indians, Japanese, and Chinese, although a few persons of other races are included.

Marital status.--Persons 14 years old and over are grouped into three major categories with respect to marital status: single (never married); married, spouse present (husband and wife living together); and other marital status (married, spouse absent; widowed; and divorced).

Family.--The term "family" as used here, refers to a group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption, and residing together; all such persons are considered as members of the same family.

Head of family.--One person in each family is designated as the head. The head is usually the person regarded as the head by the members of the group. Married women are not classified as heads if their husbands are living with them at the time of the survey.

Type of family.--On the basis of the characteristics of the head, families are classified into "Husband-wife families," "Other families with male head," and "Families with female head." "Husband-wife families" are families with both the head and his wife living together at the time of enumeration.

Own children.--"Own" children in a family are sons and daughters, including step-children and adopted children, of the family head, who are living in the household.

Labor force.--In this report, "the labor force" comprises (1) all civilians 14 years old and over classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the definitions below and (2) the small number of persons serving in the armed forces who, at the time of the survey, were living off post or with their families on post.

Members of the armed forces living on post apart from their families were not included in the survey.

The civilian labor force comprises all persons who are in the labor force exclusive of persons serving in the armed forces. It represents the sum of persons who are employed or unemployed as defined below:

Employed persons comprise those civilians who, during the survey week, were either (a) "at work"--did any work for pay or profit, or worked without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or business--or (b) "with a job but not at work"--did not work and were not looking for work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, bad weather, or lay-off with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Also included are persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days.

Unemployed persons comprise those civilians who did not work at all during the survey week and who were looking for work. Also included as unemployed are persons who would have been looking for work except that (a) they were temporarily ill, (b) they expected to return to a job from which they had been laid off for an indefinite period, or (c) they believed no work was available in their line of work or in the community.

Not in the labor force.--Persons not in the labor force are those civilians 14 years old and over not classified as employed or unemployed. Persons who were engaged in "own home" housework, in school, inmates of institutions, retired, permanently unable or too old to work, seasonal workers for whom the survey fell in an "off" season, and the voluntarily idle are considered as "not in the labor force." Persons doing only incidental unpaid work (less than 15 hours) are also classified as not in the labor force.

Major occupation group.--Employed persons in the civilian labor force are classified into broad occupation categories corresponding to the large major groups in the classification system used in the 1940 Census. Persons are classified according to the job they held during the survey week. Persons employed at two or more jobs were reported in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the week.

Median income.--Income as defined in the report represents the "total money income," or the sum of money wages and salaries, net income from self-employment, and income other than earnings. The median income is the amount which divides the income distribution of persons into

two equal groups, one group having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. The medians are based on the income distribution of persons who received some income during the calendar year 1949.

RELATED REPORTS

Mobility and migration data for the period April 1949 to April 1950 are available in 1950 Census of Population, Preliminary Reports, Series PC-7, No. 1, "General Characteristics of the Population of the United States: April 1, 1950." These data are based on a sample of the Seventeenth Decennial Census (April 1, 1950) returns, whereas the present report presents the results of a sample survey taken a month earlier. The concepts and classifications used in the 1950 Census and the March 1950 survey are comparable.

The sample of the 1950 Census showed about 3 million fewer persons who moved within a county between 1949 and 1950, and about half a million more persons who moved between counties or were abroad in 1949, than does the Current Population Survey for March 1950. The difference between the two reported figures for persons who had changed residence within a county are not within the reasonable limits of sampling error. Certain other factors may account for some of the discrepancy. First, the data relate to slightly different periods. In addition, there are differences in schedule and sample design, variations in coding and editing procedures, and variations in the experience and training of the enumerators employed. Many of the enumerators for the March sample had used the same migration questions in previous surveys, and the level of training of all the survey enumerators was superior to that of the Seventeenth Census enumerators. In order to resolve the differences, an analysis of the migration data from the two samples is now in process.

Migration statistics for other recent periods have been published in the following Census Bureau reports:

Current Population Reports

Series P-20:

- No. 28, "Internal Migration in the United States: April 1948, to April 1949."
- No. 22, "Internal Migration in the United States: April 1947, to April 1948."
- No. 17, "Characteristics of Families and Sub-families in the United States in April 1947."
- No. 14, "Internal Migration in the United States: April 1940, to April 1947."

Series P-50:

- No. 20, "Economic Characteristics of Migrants: April 1949."

Current Population Reports--Con.

Series P-50--Con.

- No. 10, "Employment Characteristics of Migrants in the United States: April 1948."

Series P-60:

- No. 5, "Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1947."

Population

Series P-S:

- No. 24, "Migration in the United States: August 1945, to August 1946."
- No. 14, "Migration of Families in the United States: April 1940, to February 1946."
- No. 11, "Internal Migration in the United States: April 1940, to February 1946."
- No. 8, "Employment of Wartime Migrants: March 1945."
- No. 6, "Shift in Farm Population: December 1941, to March 1945."
- No. 5, "Civilian Migration in the United States: December 1941, to March 1945."

Estimates of net migration for States, for the 10-year period April 1, 1940, to April 1, 1950, derived from estimates of net population change, births, and deaths, rather than from tabulations of replies to a direct question on migration, have been published in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 47, "Provisional Intercensal Estimates of the Population of Regions, Divisions, and States: July 1, 1940 to 1949."

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

The estimates presented in this report are based on data obtained in connection with the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey. The sample consists of about 25,000 households located in 68 areas in 42 States and the District of Columbia.

The estimating procedure used in this survey involved, as a final step, the inflation of weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian population of the United States classified by age, sex, and veteran status. These independent estimates were based on statistics from the 1940 Census of Population, statistics of births, deaths, immigration, and emigration, and statistics on the strength of the armed forces and separations.

Since the estimates, except the independent estimates mentioned above, are based on sample data, they are subject to sampling variability.

The following table presents the approximate sampling variability of estimates of selected sizes for overall totals, i.e., those not classified by the items noted below. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference between the estimate and the figure which would have been obtained from a complete census is less than the sampling variability indicated below:

Size of estimate	Sampling variability	Size of estimate	Sampling variability
50,000.....	46,000	3,000,000.....	350,000
100,000.....	65,000	5,000,000.....	450,000
300,000.....	110,000	10,000,000.....	620,000
500,000.....	140,000	20,000,000.....	850,000
1,000,000.....	200,000	40,000,000.....	1,100,000

Estimates of characteristics classified by urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm residence are subject to somewhat greater sampling variability, and estimates of characteristics clas-

sified by age and sex are subject to slightly less sampling variability than that shown above.

The reliability of an estimated percentage depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total on which it is based. The following table presents the approximate sampling variability of estimated percentages based on totals of selected sizes.

The estimates of sampling variability shown below are not directly applicable to differences obtained by subtracting one figure from another. The sampling variability in an observed difference between two estimates depends on the sampling variability of each of the estimates and the correlation between them.

In addition to sampling variation, the estimates are subject to biases due to errors of response and to nonreporting, but the possible effect of such biases is not included in the measures of reliability shown below.

If the estimated percentage is:	And if the size of the base is:							
	50,000,000	20,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
	Then the chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference between the estimated percentage and the percentage which would have been obtained from a complete census is less than:							
2 or 98	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.7	2.0	2.9	4.1
5 or 95	0.6	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.6	3.2	4.5	6.3
10 or 90	0.9	1.4	1.9	2.7	3.5	4.3	6.1	8.7
25 or 75	1.3	2.0	2.8	4.0	5.1	6.3	8.9	12.5
50	1.4	2.3	3.2	4.6	5.9	7.2	10.2	14.5

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