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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.

Economic Characteristics of Migrants.

Social Characteristics 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 Unemploy-

ment 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., May 15, 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, which was taken in April, 1940. Practically all work on this subject was laid aside during the war because of shortage of manpower and pressure for other types of statistics required for war purposes. The tabulations have now been completed, and because of the wide interest in statistics pertaining to migration and repeated requests currently coming from many quarters the results are now being made available in this report.

This is the fourth 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. In this report the statistics on internal migration are classified by nativity, citizenship, relationship to the head of the household, and education (years of school completed). The statistics presented here provide a basis for the analysis of selective migration and its effects upon the characteristics of population in areas of out-migration and in areas of in-migration.

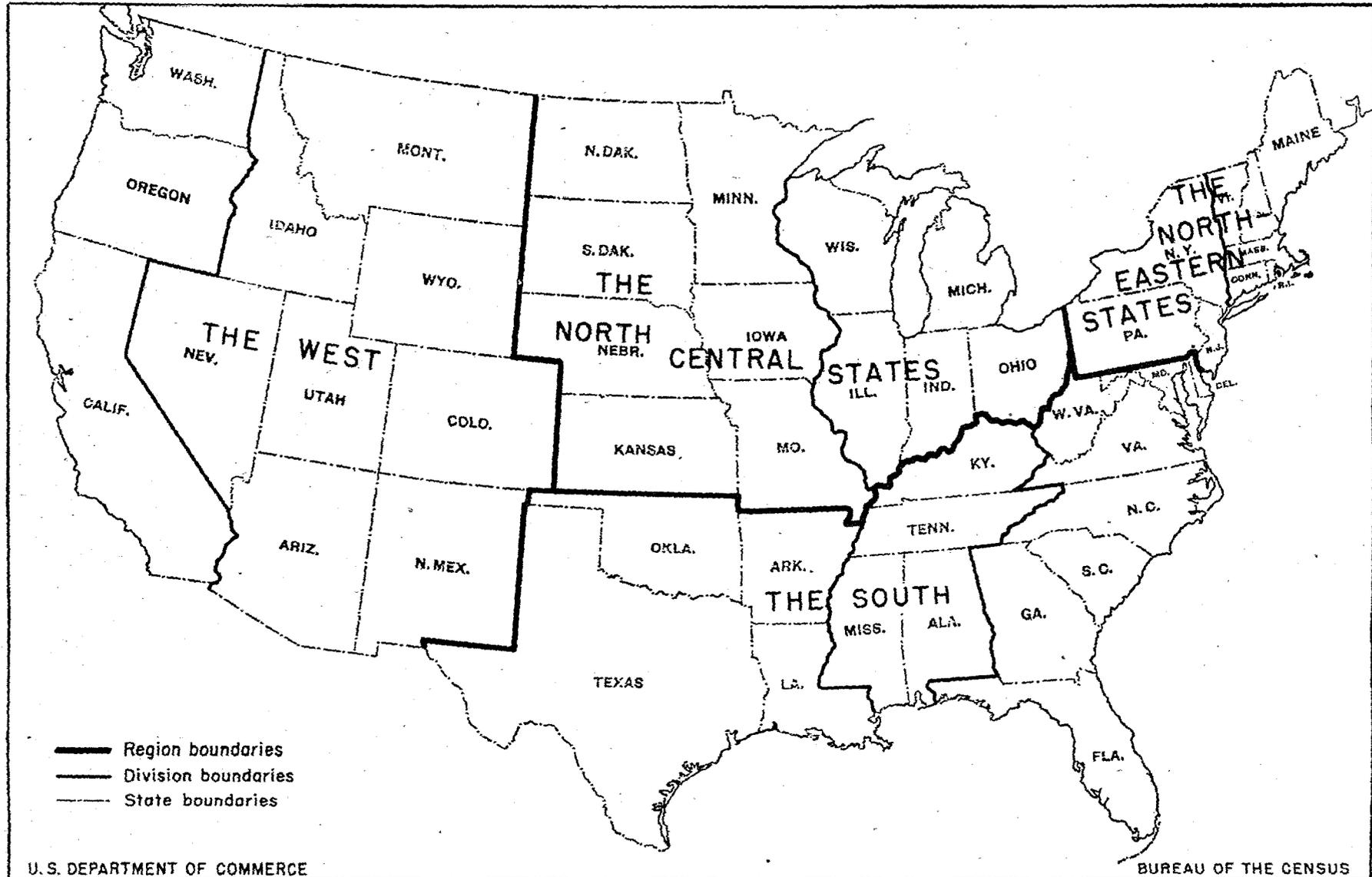
This report was prepared by Joel Williams and Robert J. Milliken, Population Analysts, under the supervision of Dr. Leon E. Truesdell, Chief, Population Division, Howard G. Brunsmann, Assistant Chief, and Dr. Henry S. Shryock, Jr., Chief of General Population Statistics.

Respectfully,

J. C. CAPT,
Director of the Census.

HON. HENRY A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Commerce.

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



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CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

	Page		Page
General.....	1	Definitions of terms and explanations--Continued	
Related reports.....	1	Type of migration.....	2
Availability of unpublished data.....	1	Migrants within a State.....	2
Definitions of terms and explanations.....	1	Migrants between contiguous States; migrants between noncontiguous States.....	2
Migration status.....	1	Interregional, interdivisional, and urban-rural migration.....	2
Migrants.....	1	In-migrants and out-migrants.....	2
Nonmigrants.....	1	Net migration.....	2
Immigrants.....	1	Nativity and citizenship.....	2
Areas.....	1	Relationship to head of household.....	3
Urban and rural areas.....	1	Years of school completed.....	4
Rural, no report on farm or nonfarm residence; no report on urban-rural residence.....	1		
Statistics for 1935 and 1940 for cities of 100,000 inhabitants or more.....	1		

MAP

Map of the United States showing regions, divisions, and States.....		Page	IV
--	--	------	----

TEXT TABLES

Table		Page
I.--Migration status of the population and type of migration, by nativity and citizenship, for the United States: 1940.....		3
II.--Migration status of the population and type of migration, by relationship to head of household, for the United States: 1940.....		4
III.--Migration status of the population 25 to 34 years old and type of migration, by years of school completed, for the United States: 1940.....		4

DETAILED TABLES

Table		Page
1.--Migration status of the population and type of migration, by nativity, citizenship, and sex, for the United States, urban and rural: 1940.....		5
2.--Migration status of the population and residence, urban and rural, in 1935 and 1940 of migrants, by nativity, citizenship, and sex, for the United States.....		6
3.--Type of migration and residence, urban and rural, in 1935 and 1940 of migrants, by nativity, citizenship, and sex, for the United States.....		7
4.--Migration status of the population and type of migration, by relationship to head of household and sex, for the United States, urban and rural: 1940.....		9
5.--Migration status of the population and residence, urban and rural, in 1935 and 1940 of migrants, by relationship to head of household and sex, for the United States.....		10
6.--Type of migration and residence, urban and rural, in 1935 and 1940 of migrants, by relationship to head of household and sex, for the United States.....		11
7.--Migration status of the population 25 to 34 years old and type of migration, by years of school completed and sex, for the United States, urban and rural: 1940.....		13
8.--Migration status of the population 25 to 34 years old and residence, urban and rural, in 1935 and 1940 of migrants, by years of school completed and sex, for the United States.....		14
9.--Type of migration and residence, urban and rural, in 1935 and 1940 of migrants 25 to 34 years old, by years of school completed and sex, for the United States.....		16
10.--Migration status of the population and type of migration, by nativity, citizenship, and sex, for regions, urban and rural: 1940.....		18
11.--Residence in 1940 by residence in 1935, for all migrants, by nativity, citizenship, and sex, for the United States, by regions, urban and rural.....		22
12.--Migration status of the population and type of migration, by relationship to head of household and sex, for regions, urban and rural: 1940.....		32
13.--Residence in 1940 by residence in 1935, for all migrants, by relationship to head of household and sex, for the United States, by regions, urban and rural.....		36
14.--Migration status of the population 25 to 34 years old and type of migration, by years of school completed and sex, for regions, urban and rural: 1940.....		46
15.--Residence in 1940 by residence in 1935, for all migrants 25 to 34 years old, by years of school completed and sex, for the United States, by regions, urban and rural.....		52
16.--Migration status of the population and type of migration, by nativity, citizenship, and sex, for divisions, urban and rural: 1940.....		66
17.--Residence in 1940 by residence in 1935, for all migrants, by nativity, citizenship, and sex, for the United States, by divisions.....		75
18.--Migration status of the population and type of migration, by relationship to head of household and sex, for divisions, urban and rural: 1940.....		78

CONTENTS

DETAILED TABLES--CON.

Table	Page
19.--Residence in 1940 by residence in 1935, for all migrants, by relationship to head of household and sex, for the United States, by divisions.....	87
20.--Migration status of the population 25 to 34 years old and type of migration, by years of school completed and sex, for divisions, urban and rural: 1940.....	90
21.--Residence in 1940 by residence in 1935, for all migrants 25 to 34 years old, by years of school completed and sex, for the United States, by divisions.....	102
22.--In-migrants, out-migrants, and net migration, by nativity, citizenship, and years of school completed, for States: 1940.....	105
23.--Migration characteristics of the 1940 population and out-migrants, 1935 to 1940, by nativity, citizenship, relationship to head of household, years of school completed, and sex, for States, urban and rural.....	108
24.--In-migrants, out-migrants, and net migration, by nativity, citizenship, and years of school completed, for cities of 100,000 or more: 1940.....	206
25.--Migration characteristics of the 1940 population and out-migrants, 1935 to 1940, by nativity, citizenship, relationship to head of household, years of school completed, and sex, for cities of 500,000 or more.....	211
26.--Migration characteristics of the 1940 population and out-migrants, 1935 to 1940, by nativity, citizenship, relationship to head of household, years of school completed, and sex, for cities of 100,000 to 500,000.....	225

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRANTS

INTRODUCTION

GENERAL

This is the fourth of the series of reports on internal migration in the United States 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. In this report the data on internal migration are classified by nativity, citizenship, household relationship, and education (years of school completed). Practically all of the data in this report are presented separately for males and females.

The statistics presented here provide a basis for the analysis of selective migration and its effects upon the characteristics of population in areas of out-migration and in areas of in-migration. The data on educational attainments of migrants, when compared with corresponding data for nonmigrants in the areas from which the migrants came and in the areas to which they went, are particularly valuable for this kind of analysis. In addition, the data on household relationship, nativity, and citizenship of migrants are pertinent to problems of social adjustment and assimilation of migrants in the areas to which they moved.

The migration data 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 the population of the area, and the changes in its characteristics, 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 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.

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. The second report gives data by age, and the third report gives data by employment status and occupation, similar to those presented here by nativity, citizenship, household relationship, and education.

Additional statistics on internal migration for heads of households are presented in the series of 1940 census reports on characteristics of families. Statistics on internal migration in relation to fertility for women of child-bearing age are presented in the series of 1940 census publications on differential fertility.

Availability of unpublished data.—Because of the limitations of space, it is not possible to present for the social characteristics given 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.

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.

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 small number of persons for whom place of residence in 1935 was not reported.

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

Nonmigrants.—Nonmigrants are those persons who lived in the same county (or quasi county) in 1935 as in 1940.

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 data on place of residence in 1940, cities of 100,000 inhabitants or more are those which were of this size in 1940; but in the presentation of data on 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, for El Paso, Texas, Evansville, Indiana, and Lynn, Massachusetts, data are presented in tables 24 and 26 only for out-migrants who were resident in these cities in 1935. Conversely, for Charlotte, North Carolina, and Sacramento, California, data are shown only for in-migrants and for the population resident in these cities in 1940.

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 between the State of 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. The classification by type of migration is designed in part as a rough indication of the distance traveled in the process of migration. In addition the distinction between interstate and intrastate migrants is important in connection with legal and other problems affecting persons who move across State lines.

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 as 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 23 shows, for each State, the number of in-migrants from and out-migrants to each contiguous State.

INTERREGIONAL, INTERDIVISIONAL, AND URBAN-RURAL MIGRATION

In tables 11, 13, and 15 a cross-classification of region of residence in 1940 by region of residence in 1935, by urban-rural residence, is presented for the population by nativity and citizenship, household relationship, and education. Tables 17, 19, and 21 present similar information for divisions but without an urban-rural classification of residence. These tables may be read horizontally to obtain data on the 1935 residence of in-migrants to the areas of 1940 residence, or vertically 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 region or division.

Similar classifications relating to migration between urban and rural areas and between farm and nonfarm areas are shown in the detailed tables which present cross-classifications of urban-rural residence in 1935 and 1940. Thus the tables give information about the social characteristics of urban-rural and rural-urban migrants, and of migrants from farm to nonfarm and from nonfarm to farm areas, not only for the United States as a whole but also as between the urban and rural subdivisions of each region and of each State.

IN-MIGRANTS AND OUT-MIGRANTS

The terms "in-migrants" and "out-migrants" are 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. The

term "in-migrants" should not be confused with the term "immigrants," previously defined. 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 region, division, or State 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 23, 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 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 residence 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. The data on in-migrants, out-migrants, and net migration, classified by sex, nativity, citizenship, and education, are presented for States in table 22 and for cities of 100,000 or more in table 24. Corresponding data classified by relationship to head of household are not shown because the household relationship of a migrant before the time of migration may not have been the same as it was in 1940, on the date to which the classification by household relationship refers. Consequently, the difference between the number of in-migrants in a given household relationship category and the number of out-migrants in that category does not represent a net increase or decrease in the number of persons in that category for the area in question.

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.

NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP

The data on migration are presented for two nativity groups, native and foreign born. A person born in the United States or in any of its territories or possessions is counted as native. Likewise included as native is the small group of persons who, although born in a foreign country or at sea, were American citizens by birth because their parents were American citizens.

For the foreign born, the data on migration are further classified by citizenship into two groups: (a) Naturalized and (b) alien and not reported. Persons who had first papers—that

is, who had made formal declaration of intention to become citizens of the United States—as well as those with no citizenship papers, are classified as alien. The group of foreign-born persons for whom no report on citizenship was obtained is combined with the alien group because it is likely that most of these persons were aliens.

The classification by citizenship refers to the status of the individual at the time of the 1940 census. In most cases, the status in 1940 was the same as that in 1935, but there are some exceptions. For example, some of the migrants classified as "naturalized" were aliens at the time when they migrated. On the other hand, most of the foreign-born immigrants (that is, persons living outside continental United States on April 1, 1935) classified as "naturalized" were doubtless naturalized prior to 1935, and had moved abroad temporarily after naturalization, since a minimum of 5 years of continuous residence in the United States is usually required for naturalization. The small group of natives classified as immigrants is made up partly of persons born in the United States who moved to foreign countries or to territories and possessions of the United States prior to April 1, 1935, and returned to the United States during the period April 1, 1935, to April 1, 1940; and partly of persons born in the territories and possessions who moved to continental United States during this period.

The data on nativity and citizenship of the population, classified by migration status and type of migration, are summarized for the United States in table I.

Table I.—MIGRATION STATUS OF THE POPULATION AND TYPE OF MIGRATION, BY NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1940

MIGRATION STATUS AND TYPE OF MIGRATION	All classes	Native	FOREIGN BORN		
			Total	Naturalized	Alien and not reported
Total population....	151,689,275	120,074,379	11,594,896	7,280,285	4,314,611
Nonmigrants.....	114,438,296	105,998,121	10,440,175	6,700,126	3,740,050
Migrants.....	15,754,798	14,898,470	836,519	505,177	335,142
Within a State.....	9,239,749	8,781,296	488,453	286,644	201,809
Between contiguous States.....	3,142,257	2,968,764	155,493	93,04	61,759
Between noncontiguous States.....	3,352,792	3,160,419	192,373	122,790	99,574
Immigrants (from possessions or foreign countries).....	559,499	132,596	226,911	32,449	194,462
Migration status not reported.....	1,136,682	1,045,191	91,491	44,514	46,977
PERCENT					
Total population....	100.0	81.2	8.8	5.5	3.3
Nonmigrants.....	100.0	90.9	9.1	5.9	3.3
Migrants.....	100.0	94.7	5.3	3.2	2.1
Within a State.....	100.0	94.7	5.3	3.1	2.2
Between contiguous States.....	100.0	95.1	4.9	3.0	2.0
Between noncontiguous States.....	100.0	94.3	5.7	3.7	2.1
Immigrants (from possessions or foreign countries).....	100.0	56.8	63.1	9.0	64.1
Migration status not reported.....	100.0	92.0	8.0	3.9	4.1

RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

The data on household relationship are based on a classification of each individual according to the type of household in which he lived, and his relationship to the head of the household, at the time of the census. Four categories are shown in this report: (a) "Head of private household;" (b) "Relative of head," consisting of persons living in private households who were related by blood, marriage, or adoption to the head of the household; (c) "Not relative of head," consisting of persons living in private households who were not related to the house-

hold head, such as lodgers and servants; and (d) "Not in private household," consisting of persons living in hotels, boarding houses, institutions, etc.

The statistics on migration status and type of migration by relationship to head of household are valuable primarily for the purpose of studying the living arrangements of migrants at the time of the census and comparing their living arrangements with those of the nonmigrant population. These data have only limited value as indications of the number and composition of migrant households or migrant families. Their usefulness in the latter connection is limited, in the first place, by the fact that the data are based on classifications of individuals rather than on classifications of households or families taken as groups, so that no information can be obtained as to the number of households or families which could be presumed to have migrated as groups. For example, a migrant classified as the relative of the head of a private household may have been the only migrant in the household, as in the case of a nephew, grandson, or other relative who moved from his former home to join the household of which he was a member at the time of the census. Furthermore, the household relationships of the migrants at the time of the census may not have been the same as they were when the migration took place. For example, a migrant classified as head of a private household at the time of the census may have been a relative of a household head before he migrated, as in the case of a son formerly living with his parents, who moved away to establish his own household. Consequently, the number of migrants classified as heads of private households, as shown in the tables in this report, should not be taken as a measure of the number of migrant households or families, and the number of migrants classified as relatives of household heads should not be taken as a measure of the number of members of migrant families.

The four categories of relationship to head of household are defined more fully below:

Head of private household.—A private household, as defined for the 1940 census, consists of a group of persons who live together in the same dwelling unit and share common housekeeping arrangements. The household includes the related family members and any lodgers, servants, or other unrelated persons who live in the same dwelling unit. A person living alone or a small group of unrelated persons sharing the same living quarters as partners is also counted as a private household. A family residing permanently or for an indefinite period in an apartment hotel is counted as a private household.

One person in each private household was designated as the head of the household, that is, the person regarded as the head by the members of the household. The head of a private household is usually a married man and the chief breadwinner of a family; but in some cases the head is the parent of the chief breadwinner, or he may be the only member, as in a one-person household. If both husband and wife were present in the household, the husband rather than the wife was designated as the head of the household.

Relative of head.—This category comprises all persons living in private households who were related to the household head by blood, marriage, or adoption.

Not relative of head.—This category comprises all persons living in private households who were not related to the household head. It is made up chiefly of lodgers, servants "living in," and hired hands.

Not in private household.—This category consists of persons living in quasi households and includes inmates and resident employees of institutions, residents of boarding and lodging houses, the transient population of hotels, and persons living in schools, hospitals, labor camps, military and naval posts, monasteries and convents.

The data on migration status and type of migration for the population classified by relationship to head of household are summarized for the United States in table II.

Table II.—MIGRATION STATUS OF THE POPULATION AND TYPE OF MIGRATION, BY RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1940

MIGRATION STATUS AND TYPE OF MIGRATION	Total	IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD			Not in private household
		Head of private household	Relative of head	Not relative of head	
Total population.....	131,669,275	34,948,666	87,982,025	5,496,378	3,242,206
Nonmigrants.....	114,438,296	30,434,390	78,409,279	3,895,623	1,699,004
Migrants.....	15,784,798	4,155,878	8,891,371	1,425,103	1,261,446
Within a State.....	9,239,749	2,439,478	5,349,071	752,233	696,967
Between contiguous States..	3,142,257	821,241	1,794,661	305,777	219,578
Between noncontiguous States.....	3,352,792	895,159	1,747,639	367,093	342,901
Immigrants (from possessions or foreign countries).....	359,499	84,963	177,949	56,476	40,111
Migration status not reported.....	1,136,682	278,435	503,426	118,176	241,645
PERCENT					
Total population.....	100.0	26.5	66.8	4.2	2.5
Nonmigrants.....	100.0	26.6	66.5	3.4	1.5
Migrants.....	100.0	26.4	66.5	9.1	8.0
Within a State.....	100.0	26.4	67.9	8.1	7.5
Between contiguous States..	100.0	26.1	57.1	9.8	7.0
Between noncontiguous States.....	100.0	26.7	52.1	10.9	10.2
Immigrants (from possessions or foreign countries).....	100.0	23.6	49.5	15.7	11.2
Migration status not reported.....	100.0	24.1	44.3	10.4	21.3

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

The data on years of school completed are based on a question regarding the last full grade that each person had completed in the regular school system, by the time of the 1940 census. The "regular school system" includes public, private, and parochial schools, colleges, and universities.

In this report, data on years of school completed are presented, in relation to the migration data, for persons in one age group only, 25 to 34 years old. The data are limited to one age group so as to permit comparisons of the normal educational attainments of migrants and nonmigrants and of various categories of migrants—comparisons which are not seriously affected by the differences in age distribution of persons in the categories being compared. The age group 25 to 34 years was selected because practically all of the persons in this age group had completed their formal education, because the group was relatively homogeneous with respect to the educational attainments of the persons in the various single years of age included, and because a large proportion of the migrant population was in this age range.

A summary of the data on migration status and type of migration for the population 25 to 34 years old, classified by years of school completed, is presented for the United States in table III.

Table III.—MIGRATION STATUS OF THE POPULATION 25 TO 34 YEARS OLD AND TYPE OF MIGRATION, BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1940

MIGRATION STATUS AND TYPE OF MIGRATION	Total	GRADE SCHOOL			HIGH SCHOOL		COLLEGE	
		Under 5 years and not reported	5 and 6 years	7 and 8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 or more years
Population, 25 to 34 years of age.....	21,339,026	1,566,108	1,669,414	6,006,216	4,553,388	4,701,980	1,553,924	1,266,046
Nonmigrants.....	16,985,954	1,287,841	1,418,871	5,072,761	3,694,572	3,647,200	1,072,237	792,472
Migrants.....	4,018,320	208,913	226,659	855,499	808,004	994,949	459,065	469,251
Within a State.....	2,250,642	136,178	137,798	499,226	464,592	542,776	240,569	229,568
Between contiguous States.....	827,896	44,071	50,275	179,714	161,958	204,381	98,356	94,139
Between noncontiguous States.....	939,782	28,664	38,646	176,539	178,454	246,792	125,132	145,549
Immigrants (from possessions or foreign countries).....	97,800	7,638	5,747	21,722	16,674	22,776	8,939	14,304
Migration status not reported.....	286,952	61,716	18,137	56,254	37,088	38,055	13,693	12,019
PERCENT								
Population, 25 to 34 years of age.....	100.0	7.3	7.8	28.1	21.3	22.0	7.3	5.9
Nonmigrants.....	100.0	7.6	8.4	29.9	21.8	21.5	6.3	4.7
Migrants.....	100.0	5.2	5.6	21.3	20.0	24.7	11.4	11.7
Within a State.....	100.0	6.1	6.1	22.2	20.6	24.1	10.7	10.2
Between contiguous States.....	100.0	5.3	6.1	21.7	19.6	24.7	11.3	11.4
Between noncontiguous States.....	100.0	3.1	4.1	10.8	19.0	26.3	14.3	15.3
Immigrants (from possessions or foreign countries).....	100.0	7.8	5.9	22.2	17.0	23.1	9.1	14.6
Migration status not reported.....	100.0	26.0	7.7	23.7	15.7	16.1	5.8	5.1