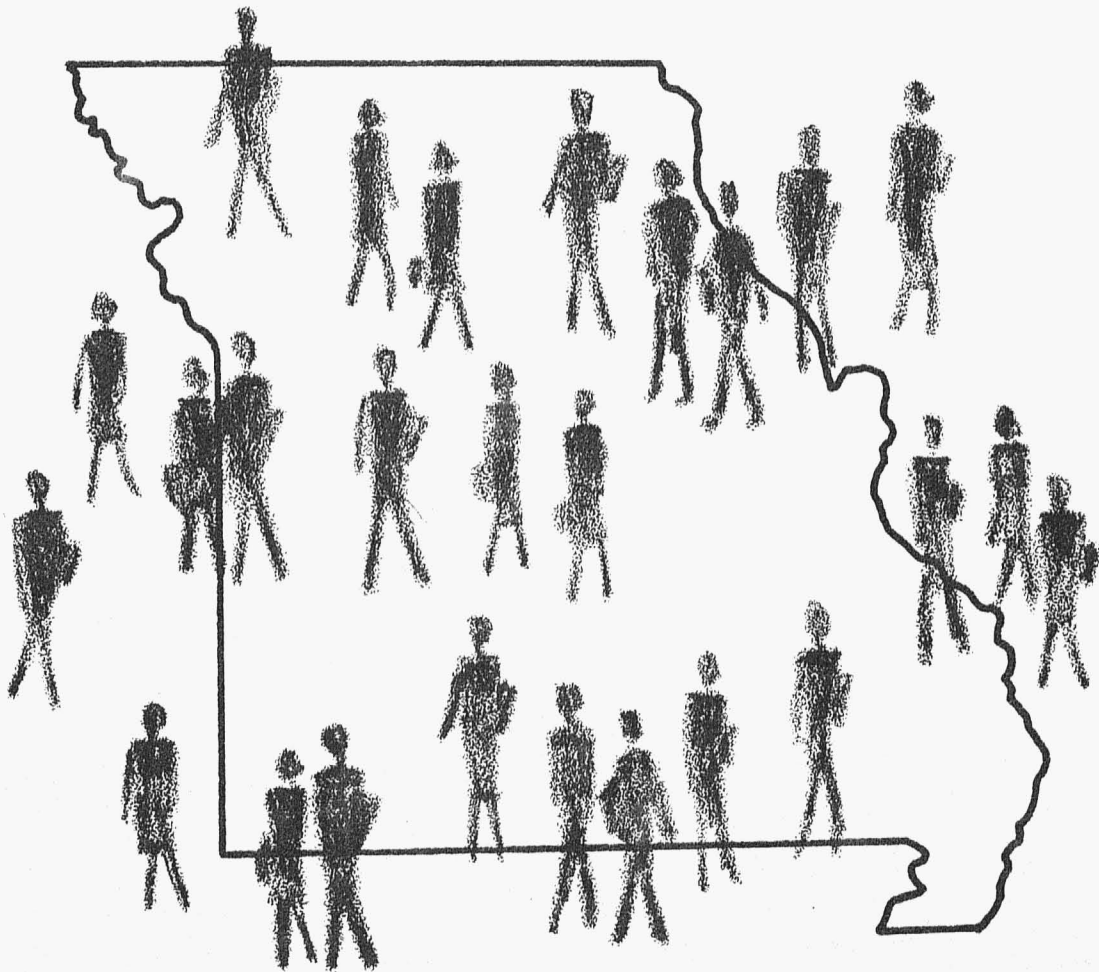


I'M FROM MISSOURI!

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UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

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	PG
Out-migration of People Born in Missouri	3
In-migration	4
Net Gains or Losses by States	5
Migration of Nonwhite Population	6
Age of Migrants From Missouri	8
Summary and Conclusions	8

"I'm from Missouri . . ." is a very common statement made by many people in the United States. In 1960 it could have been made by over 4,800,000¹ people. Not all of these people were residing in Missouri at that time. The statement could have been made by two groups of people: those who were born in Missouri and residing in Missouri in 1960, and those who were born in Missouri and were then living in some other state. Of the 4,320,774 people who were residing in Missouri in 1960, information on their state of birth was available for all but 140,177.

This bulletin will examine where the people who were natives of Missouri have gone; that is, where they were residing in 1960, and where the people have come from who now reside in Missouri. It is important to point out that the movement of Missouri's population, either in or out, could have occurred at any time previous to 1960. Thus, undoubtedly, some of the migration might have occurred as early as 1900. Conceivably, some may have migrated on the day of their birth, or as old as age 65, 75, or the oldest resident in Missouri.

70% of Residents Born Here

Seventy percent of the over 4,100,000 natives of the state and residents here in 1960 had been born in Missouri. Another 23 percent had been born in other states, while the remaining percentage was divided between foreign-born persons and those whose place of birth was unknown or not reported. This percentage of native population was higher than that for many of the surrounding states. Kansas reported 55 percent native population, Iowa 68 percent, Illinois 63 percent, Tennessee 85 percent, Kentucky 88 percent, and Arkansas 68 percent.

Net Loss of 733,120

The movement of Missourians to other states and natives of other states to Missouri resulted in a net loss to Missouri of 733,120 people. This was almost three-quarters of a million population, corresponding roughly to the population in Jackson and Clay counties, which includes the residents of Kansas City. The 733,000 lost through interstate movement represented an increase of

more than 70,000 from the 1950 figure when the loss through interstate movement stood at 655,205. The 1950 figure represented over 150,000 increase during the preceding ten years. In the 1940 census, the net loss was 493,973.

The Rate of Loss Is High

Compared with other states in the north central region, the loss for Missouri due to interstate migration is high indeed. There were only five other states in the United States in 1960 that had lost a larger number through interstate movement. The largest losses were found in the midwestern and southern states. However, Missouri's neighbors to the north and south had lost more people through interstate movement than had Missouri. Iowa in 1960, had lost 809,493, and Arkansas had lost 973,125. In contrast to this, California had gained more than six and one-half million people through interstate movement.

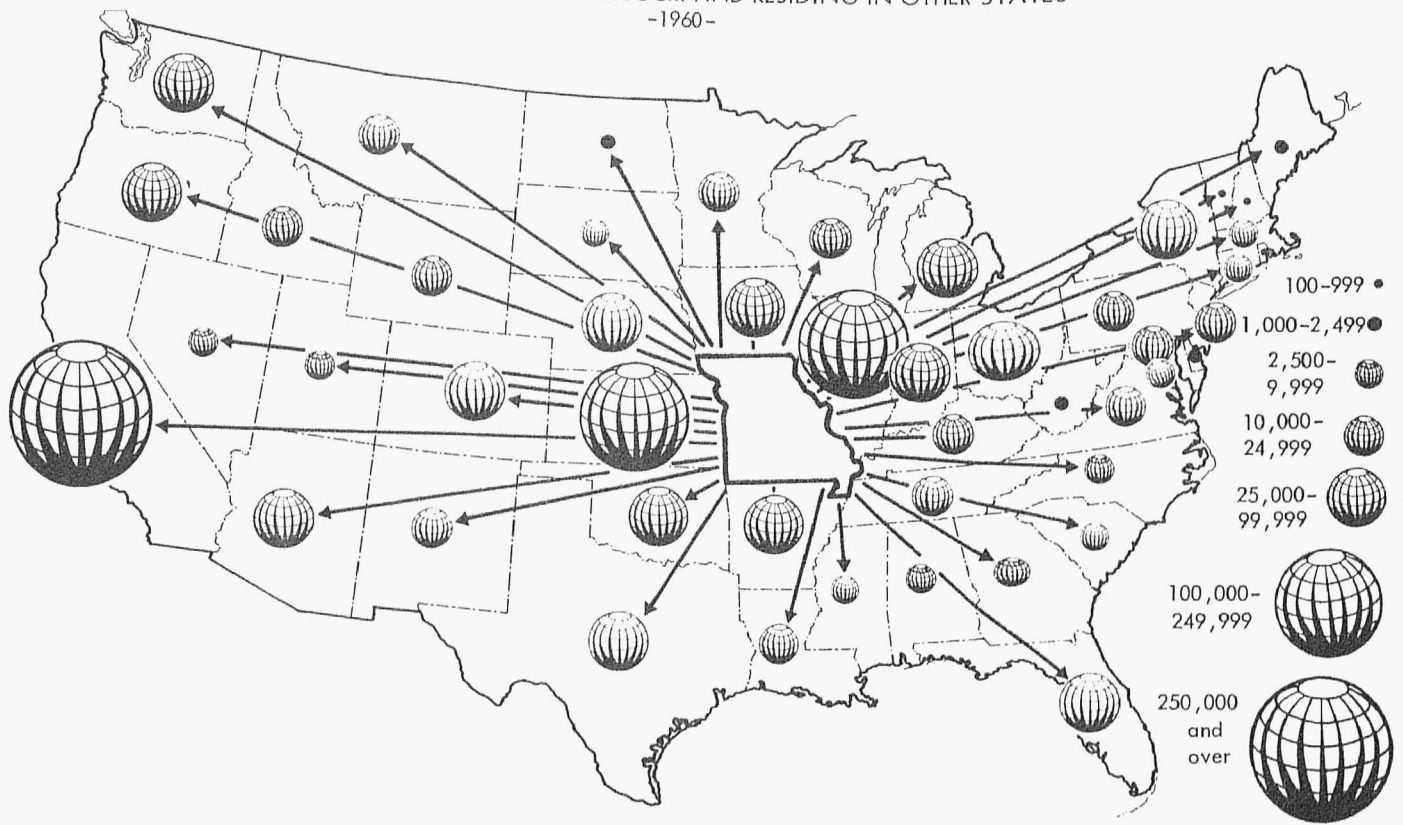
The proportion of the people residing in Missouri who were born in other states, has remained relatively constant throughout the years. Slightly less than one-fourth of the population of Missouri had been born in other states as indicated by the censuses of 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950, and 1960. There was less than one percent variation in the proportion of Missouri's population which had been born in other states throughout this time. In 1960, this quarter of the population who were born in other states consisted of 1,034,486 people. This number was compared to the number of Missourians who are living in other states (1,767,606 in 1960) to determine the net loss.

Acknowledgment

This bulletin is a part of a larger study of population in Missouri, Department of Rural Sociology, project no. 325, under the direction of Robert L. McNamara. It is a contribution from the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station as a collaborator under North Central Region cooperative research project N.C.-18 entitled "Population Dynamics in the North Central Region and Related Rural, Social and Economic Problems."

¹The data in this bulletin were taken from: U.S. Bureau of Census, *U.S. Census of Population: 1960. Subject Reports. State of Birth.*, Final Report PC(2)-2A., U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

MAP 1
POPULATION BORN IN MISSOURI AND RESIDING IN OTHER STATES
-1960-



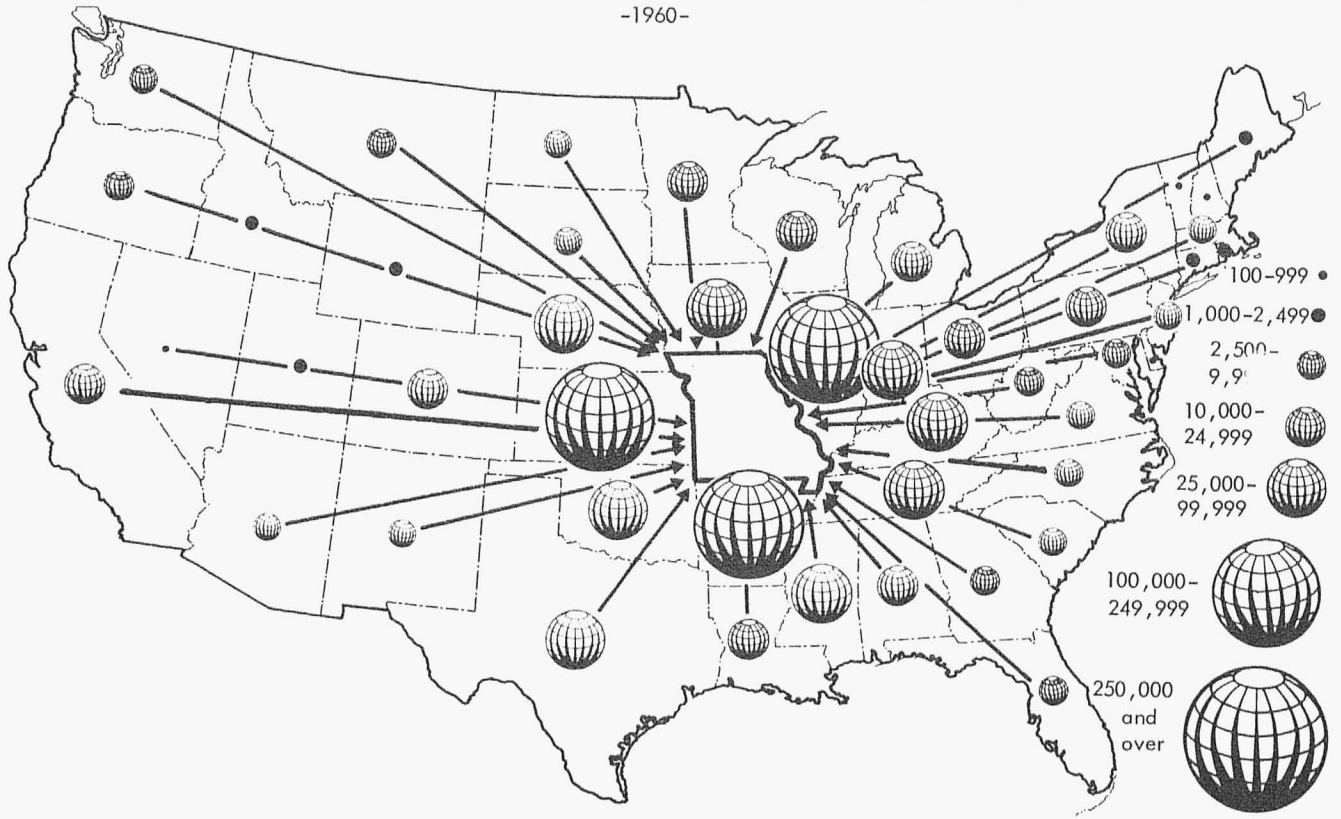
Out-migration of People Born in Missouri

The important question is where have Missourians gone and where did the people come from who have come to Missouri. Or, putting it another way, to what places are we losing population and from where are we attracting people.

As is indicated in Map 1, ex-Missourians were found in large numbers in almost every state of the Union in 1960; however, they tended to cluster in certain states. The extremes were represented by Vermont, which had only 347 ex-Missourians, and California, which had 399,501. Missourians in California now form a total near-

ly equal to the population of Kansas City, Mo. Other states which had large numbers of persons who were born in Missouri were Illinois with over 211,000 and Kansas with 193,000. The next larger groups were found in Texas, Iowa, Colorado, Michigan, Washington, Arkansas, Oregon, and Florida in descending order. More than 650,000 ex-Missourians were found in states which were classified as Mountain or Pacific coast states; these were the states from Colorado westward. This represented the largest group of Missourians to be found in any area outside of the state.

MAP 2
POPULATION RESIDING IN MISSOURI AND BORN IN OTHER STATES
-1960-



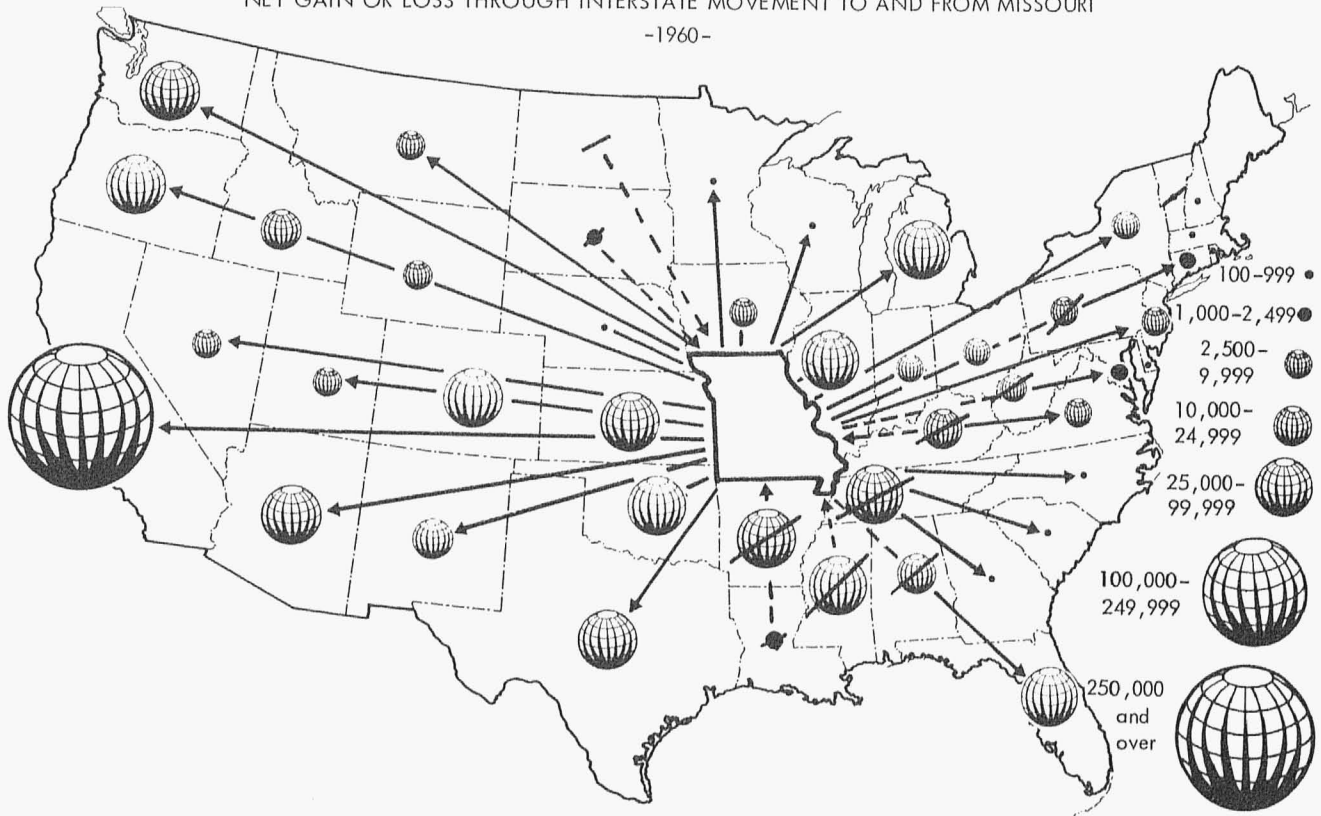
In-migration

When the place of birth of people who in 1960 resided in Missouri but who had not been born in Missouri was examined, a somewhat different picture was found. As might be expected, the states immediately surrounding and bordering on Missouri had contributed a large number of people to Missouri. The highest number were from Illinois; 164,483 people who had been born in Illinois were residing in Missouri. Second and third highest numbers were from Kansas and Arkansas, respectively.

In contrast, California, which contained the largest number of Missourians, had contributed only about

23,500 persons to Missouri's population. The Mountain and Pacific coast states, which had received the largest proportion of Missourians, had, in turn, contributed only about 64,000 people to Missouri's population. For every 10 Missourians who were going to these states, only one native of these states came the other way. Comparatively large numbers of people had moved to Missouri from the southern states of Mississippi, Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, in addition to previously mentioned Arkansas. For these six states, almost three people were moving to Missouri for each Missourian moving to them.

MAP 3
NET GAIN OR LOSS THROUGH INTERSTATE MOVEMENT TO AND FROM MISSOURI
-1960-



Net Gains or Losses by States

Map No. 3 shows the results of a subtraction of the ex-Missourians who were living in each state, compared to the in-migrants from that state to Missouri. This map shows that only 12 out of the 50 states had contributed more to Missouri's population than Missouri had contributed to theirs. These 12 states were located in rather specific geographic areas of the United States. A large proportion of the net gain to Missouri was found in the southern and the Appalachian states. Only two Plains states, North and South Dakota, had contributed more to Missouri's population than the reverse. Of particular significance is the fact that Arkansas and Mississippi had

made by far the largest net contributions to Missouri's population of more than 80,000.

For many of the other states, the net difference was small; that is, the number of their people who had moved to Missouri was almost as large as the number of persons born in Missouri who had moved to their state. For instance, in Illinois, where approximately 212,000 ex-Missourians were located, there was a net loss of only 47,000 to Illinois. It is clear that much of the interstate movement was an exchange of population. The states in which there was little reciprocal movement were the mountain and western states.

Migration of Nonwhite Population

The census of 1960 provided information as to the racial characteristics of the persons in the interstate movement. When the population that had moved in or out of Missouri was divided into whites and nonwhites, it was found that Missouri had lost 813,813 native whites through interstate movement, while they had gained 80,693 nonwhites. Maps 4 and 5 indicate the movement of nonwhites into and out of the state. Movement of nonwhites, either into or out of the state, was much less, as compared to the whites.

The basic movement for the nonwhite population of Missouri who had moved out of the state was to the north and east. The state receiving the most nonwhite population from Missouri was Illinois, which had 23,163 nonwhite persons who had been born in Missouri. Second highest was California, with almost 13,500. Michigan, Kansas, Indiana, and Ohio followed in declining order.

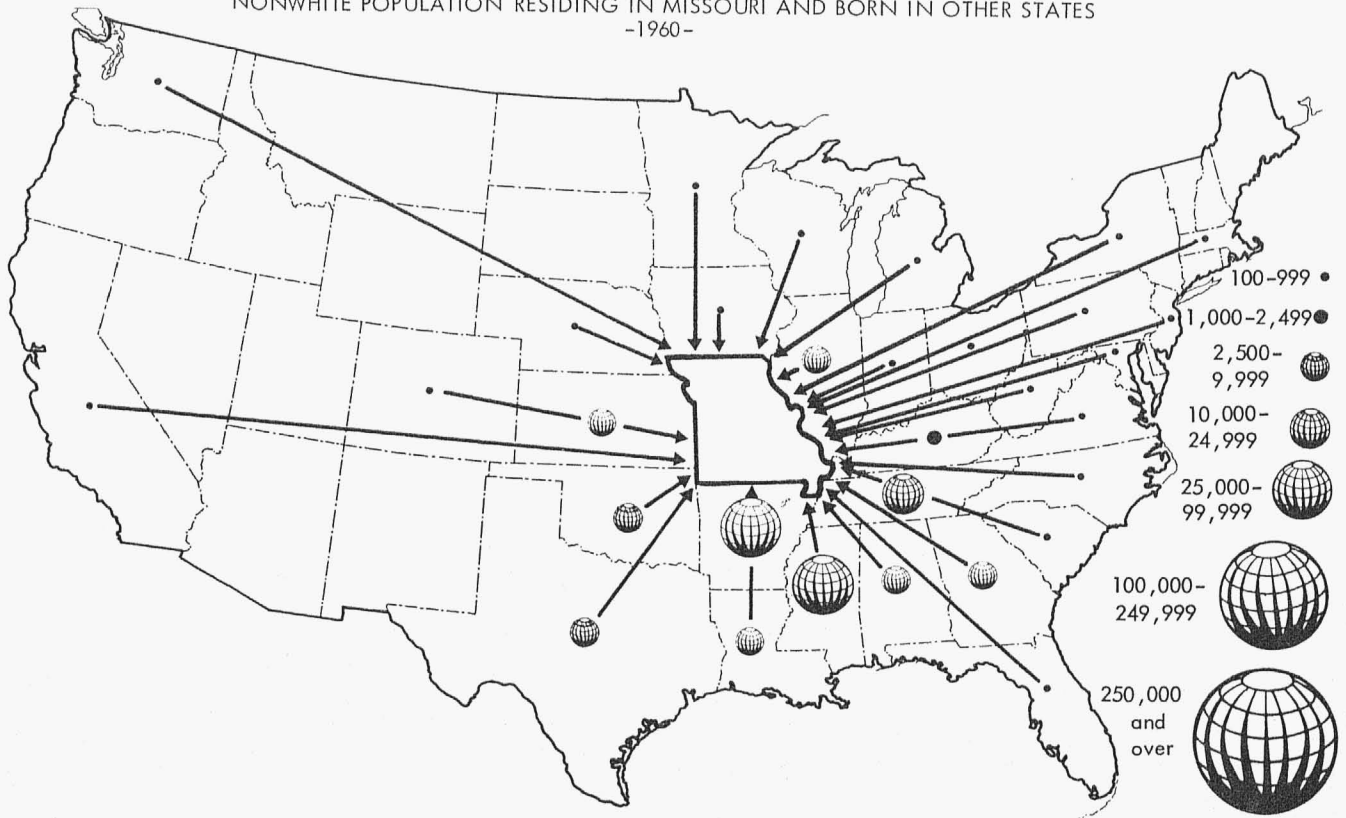
A different pattern was also found for the nonwhite population who had moved into Missouri. The states of Arkansas and Mississippi had made by far the largest

contributions. There were 54,195 native nonwhite Mississippians who were living in Missouri in 1960, and almost 35,000 native nonwhite Arkansans.

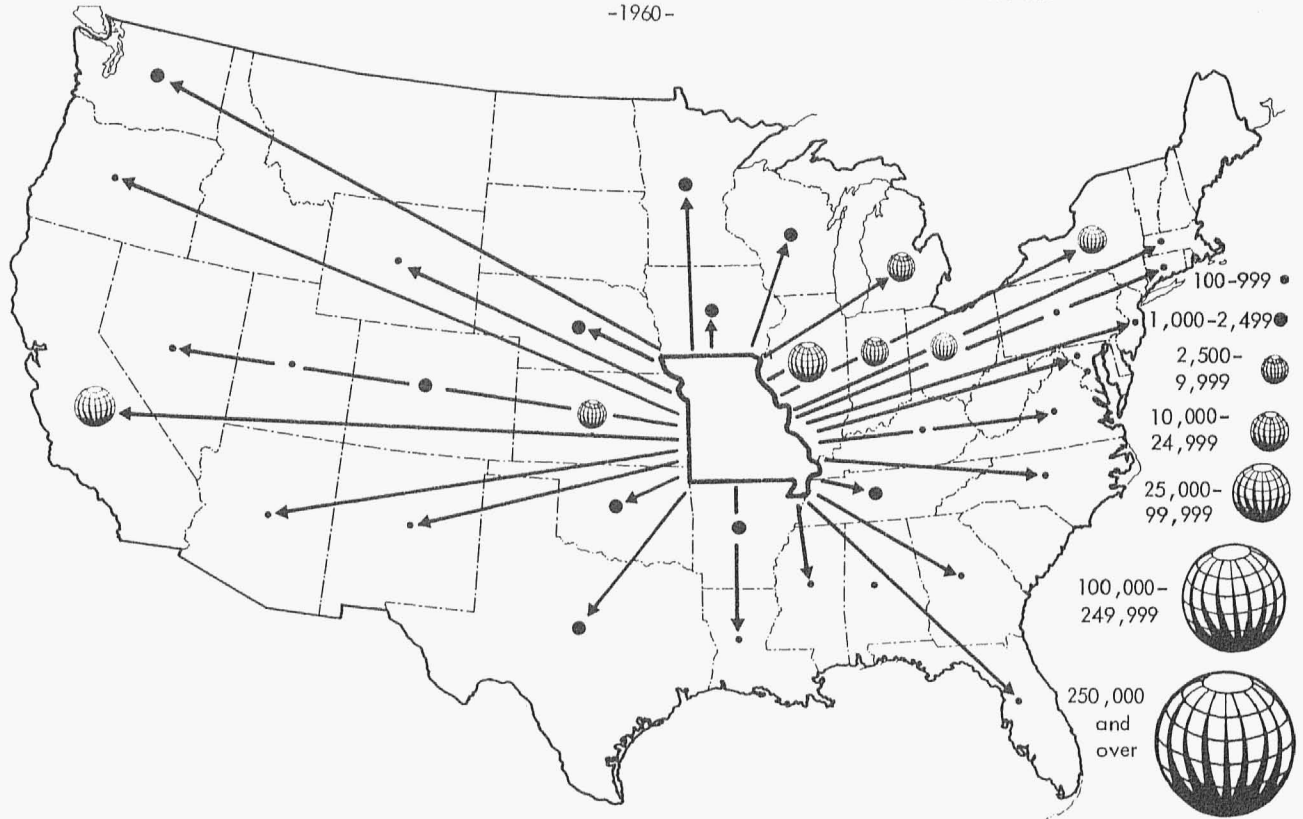
It is of interest to note that in spite of the comparatively large number, Missouri did not receive the largest number of nonwhites from Mississippi. Illinois had approximately 193,000 native nonwhite Mississippians in 1960. The same statement could be made for Arkansas. Of the Arkansas nonwhites who had moved, the largest number, 54,000, were found in Illinois, compared to the 33,000 found in Missouri.

Map 5 makes the same comparison for net gain or loss for the nonwhite population as did Map 3 for the total population. A similar pattern was found with one major change: every southern state with the exception of Maryland, Delaware, and Florida, contributed more nonwhite population to Missouri than Missouri had contributed to them. The gains by states for nonwhites from Missouri tended to be toward the west and north, although both North and South Dakota had lost a few nonwhites to Missouri.

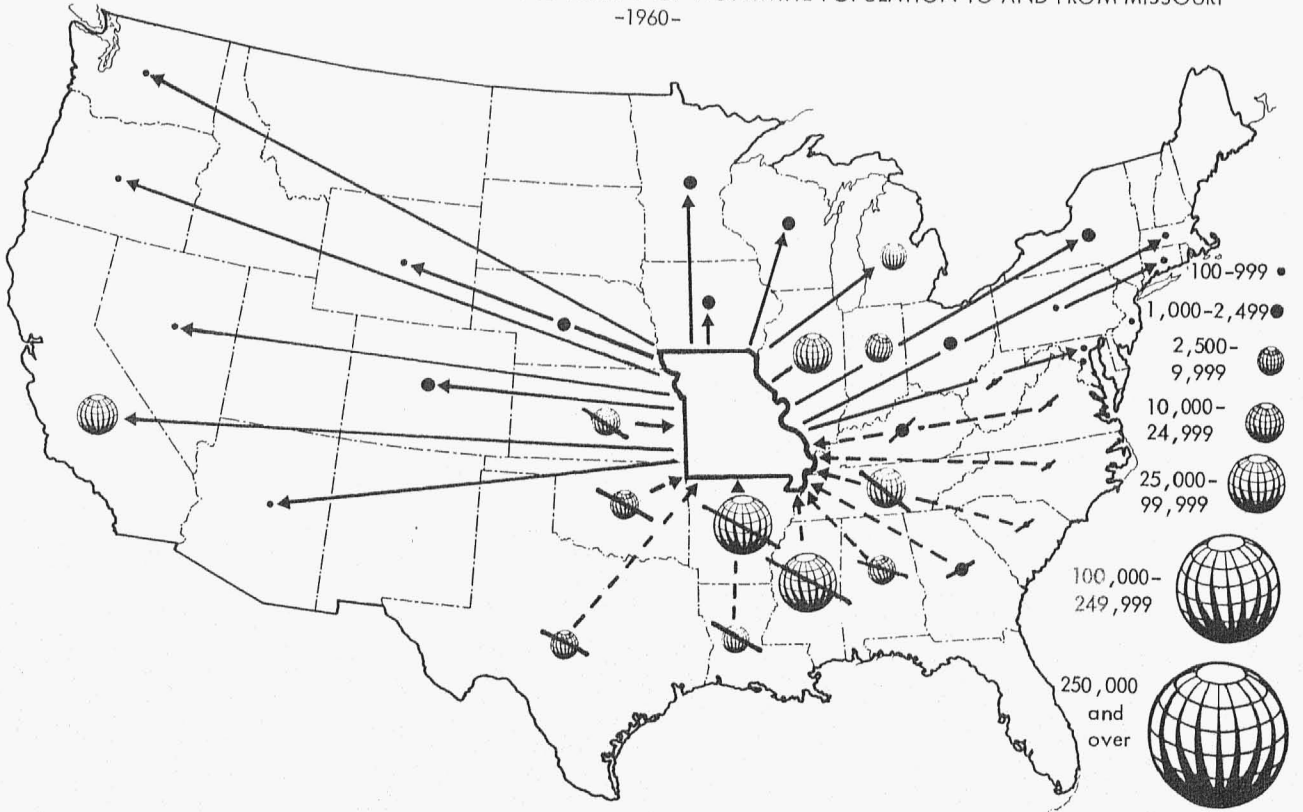
MAP 4
NONWHITE POPULATION RESIDING IN MISSOURI AND BORN IN OTHER STATES
-1960-



MAP 5
 NONWHITE POPULATION BORN IN MISSOURI AND RESIDING IN OTHER STATES
 -1960-



MAP 6
 NET GAIN OR LOSS THROUGH INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF NONWHITE POPULATION TO AND FROM MISSOURI
 -1960-



Age of Migrants From Missouri

The U.S. Census for 1960 also provides the age of Missouri migrants who were living in other regions. There was a wide difference in the average age by regions in which the ex-Missourians now lived. The youngest group of ex-Missourians was found in the relatively small number of those who had moved to New England. There the average age for Missourians was 30.2 years. The oldest average age (46.2 years) was found in the west south-central area (which was composed of Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee). The other regions of the United States varied between these two extremes.

In accord with this difference, 16 percent of the per-

sons who had been born in Missouri and were residing in New England were under 15 years of age, while only 8 percent of the people in the Pacific area were under 15 years of age. A comparable figure for Missouri was that 34 percent of the native population of Missouri was under 15 years of age.

This would indicate that the people moving to New England were comparatively young families moving with their children. The average older age of Missourians in other areas could have resulted because they had moved to the region at an older age or had moved there earlier in the century.

Summary and Conclusions

The data from the 1960 census revealed that there was a large amount of interstate movement within the United States. For the state of Missouri, it indicated that more than 1.7 million people had moved out of Missouri at some time after their birth, and that slightly over 1 million had moved into this state from some other state after their birth. This resulted in a net loss of slightly over 733,000 for the state of Missouri. This movement was unequal when racial groups were compared. It was found that the net loss of whites was 813,000 while 80,000 nonwhites had been gained.

The majority of the movement out of the state has been a westward movement with the exception of the states bordering Missouri. However, for the people moving into this state the movement has been basically a northern movement from the southern and southeastern states, with the exception of Florida.

One of the important results of the movement is that Missouri is exporting its resources, since many of the persons who moved out did not do so until they had completed their education and were young adults.

Another important consequence is the fact that the people moving into this state may be different in skills and education than those moving out. While the exact characteristics of the people moving out of the state or into the state is not known, it is speculated that if the persons moving out of the state were average for Missouri and if the people moving in were average for their state, Missouri would have lost in resources. Among the states which were exporting more people to Missouri, those which have a lower average education level predominated.

With the decline in the need for unskilled and semi-skilled workers—this fact becomes increasingly important. For example, if a typical Missourian with a tenth grade education moved out and a typical person from another state with an eighth grade education moved into Missouri, the result would be a loss to Missouri's education level. Many people who move into Missouri with an education of eighth grade or less and with little training in industrial skills may end up as unemployed.