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Net Intercensal Migration For States And Geographic Divisions Of The United States, 1950-1960: Methodological And Substantive Aspects

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Abstract

The main purpose of this report is to carry forward the major migration series analyzed in Population Redistribution and Economic Growth, and to summarize developments in 1950-1960. In the process, considerable emphasis is placed upon comparisons between 1950-1960 and 1940-1950. Because the historical data exclude Hawaii and Alaska, much of the discussion deals with conterminous United States rather than with the total United States as now constituted. In addition, estimates derived by other methods are compared with those based on census survival ratios, and some attempt is made to evaluate the merits of each and to integrate the findings.

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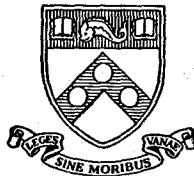
PSC Analytical and Technical Reports Number 5

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METHODOLOGICAL AND SUBSTANTIVE ASPECTS

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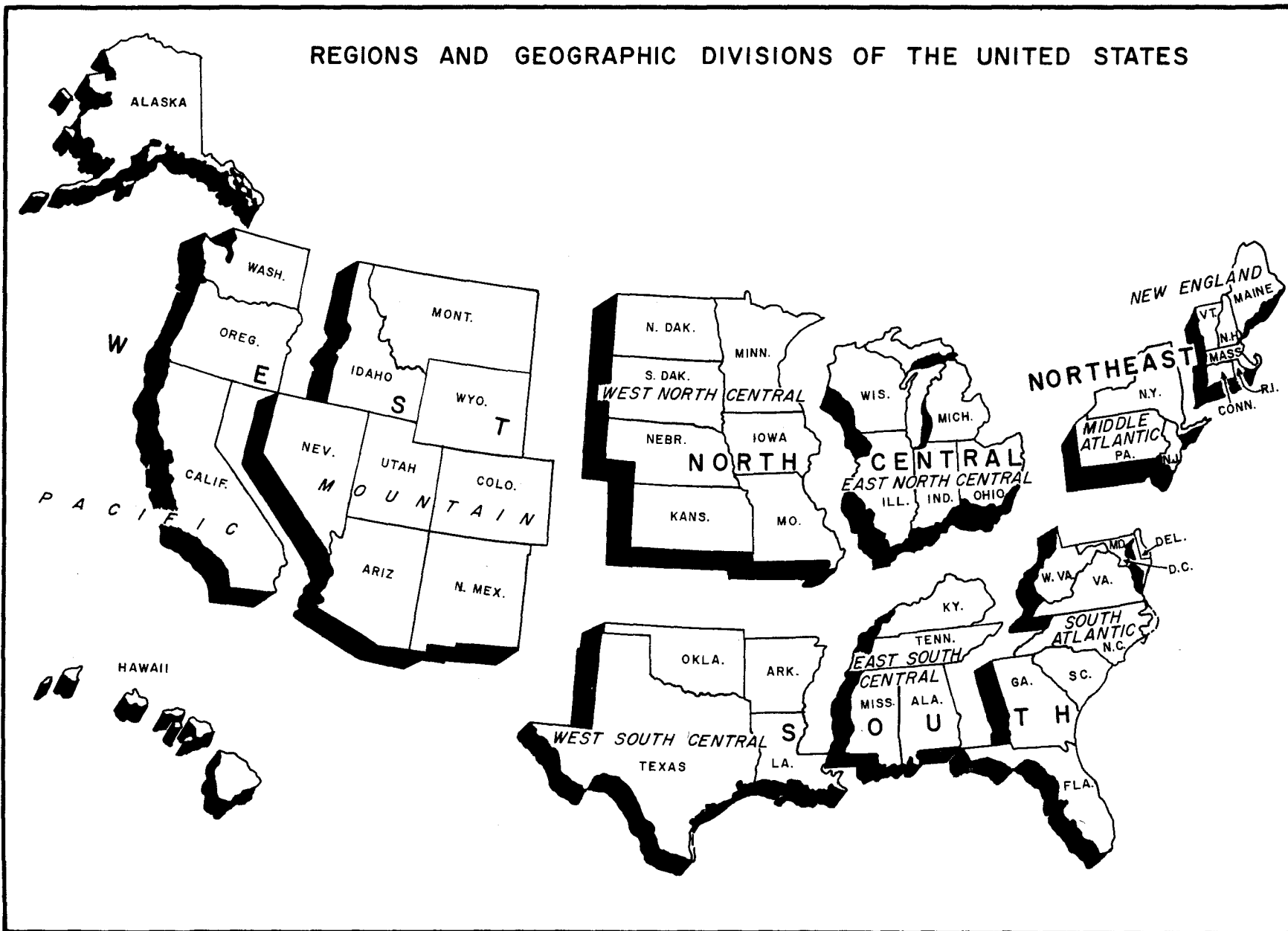
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REGIONS AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES



Adapted from U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Volume I, Part 1, Figure 2.

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Analytical and Technical Report No. 5

University of Pennsylvania
Population Studies Center
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

May, 1965

PREFACE

This is the fifth in a series* of technical and analytical reports concerned with recent migration and urbanization in the United States and with some of the correlates of these processes.

The time reference of the first three reports was the two census years 1950 and 1960. The spatial units were the large cities (in general, those with 250,000 or more population); the standard metropolitan statistical areas in which each of these cities was located; and the residual rings within each SMSA around each central city. The purpose of these three reports was to reorganize and summarize data needed for migration analyses by adjusting unpublished tabulations from the 1960 Population Census, for area comparability, with tables available in the 1950 Population Census.

Thus, the first three reports were primarily technical in nature and provided bases for putting the most recent census data in a form suitable for historical analysis. The fourth report was the first to apply these adjustments. In it were presented estimates of net intercensal migration for cities, metropolitan areas, and rings for the 1950-1960 intercensal period and also as far as possible for the two preceding decades. Its distinctive contribution was an analytical summary of some of our preliminary findings on the role of migration in urban population change.

The present report - the fifth in our series - again takes the 1950-1960 decade as a focus. As indicated in the Introduction it presents two major types of estimates of net intercensal migration, with states and geographic divisions as spatial units. The first of these follows, in general,

*See list inside of back cover.

procedures developed in our earlier studies of net intercensal migration for the eight decades, 1870-1950, by states,* and thus preserves historical continuity. The second breaks new ground, for the 1950-1960 period, with a series of estimates based on birth-residence data. It is important methodologically and it adds another dimension to the substantive analysis of internal migration.

The whole study, of which these reports are segments, was made possible by an initial grant from the Ford Foundation and continuing generous support from the National Science Foundation. To both of these agencies and to the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania we wish to express our gratitude. We are indebted to the staff of the Population Division of the United States Bureau of the Census for their cooperation, especially to Dr. Henry S. Shryock, Jr. and Mr. Jacob Siegel who read and gave helpful comments on Section VII of the present report, as also did Dr. C. Horace Hamilton of North Carolina State University. As indicated in Section VI, Mr. Yun Kim contributed greatly to the development of the basic birth-residence series.

Of the staff at the Population Studies Center at the University of Pennsylvania, we acknowledge with especial gratitude the direction of the preparation of intercensal estimates for states by Dr. Ann Ratner Miller; the supervision of the basic statistical operations by Mr. Bension Varon; the proofreading and checking of the text against the tables by Miss Bette Neeld; the planning, preparation, and execution of the charts and graphs by Mrs. Lydia F. Christaldi; and the typing of manuscript and tables by Miss Livia Sparagna.

Dorothy Swaine Thomas
Research Director

*See references in footnote 1, page 1.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Historical series of estimates of net intercensal migration for states were developed by Everett S. Lee at the University of Pennsylvania and utilized in the three-volume study, Population Redistribution and Economic Growth, United States, 1870-1950.¹ Estimates were derived by the use of forward census survival ratios for each intercensal period, 1870 to 1950, with detail by age and sex for the native white, foreign-born white, and Negro population. The procedures followed in their derivation are described in Volume I of that study. Estimates for 1950-1960, which make use of data from the Census of 1960, have recently been completed. The new figures are in general comparable with those for preceding decades, though certain changes in coverage and certain refinements of technique have been introduced. Changes in procedure were dictated by several considerations, principal among which were the addition of Alaska and Hawaii to the roster of states and the increased importance of the movement of native persons (both military and civilian) into and out of the country, that is, between the United States and Puerto Rico, and between the United States and the "population abroad". The "closed" population upon which the census survival ratios were based therefore includes not only the two new states but also Puerto Rico and the United States population abroad. The entire system will hereafter be referred to as the "expanded area". A detailed account of the procedures followed in

¹Everett S. Lee, Ann Ratner Miller, Carol S. Brainard, and Richard A. Easterlin, I. Methodological Considerations and Reference Tables; Simon Kuznets, Ann Ratner Miller, and Richard A. Easterlin, II. Analyses of Economic Change; Hope T. Eldridge and Dorothy Swaine Thomas, III. Demographic Analyses and Interrelations. American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, 1957, 1960, 1964.

deriving the estimates is presented in an earlier report of this series.² The estimates for individual states and for the other parts of the expanded area are presented in Appendix Table A of the present report.

The main purpose of this report is to carry forward the major migration series analyzed in Population Redistribution and Economic Growth, and to summarize developments in 1950-1960. In the process, considerable emphasis is placed upon comparisons between 1950-1960 and 1940-1950. Because the historical data exclude Hawaii and Alaska, much of the discussion deals with conterminous United States rather than with the total United States as now constituted. In addition, estimates derived by other methods are compared with those based on census survival ratios, and some attempt is made to evaluate the merits of each and to integrate the findings.

Section II gives an overall summary of intercensal redistribution and growth between 1870 and 1960. Section III analyzes redistribution in terms of its sources - natural increase and migration - over the same period and describes the patterns of interstate redistribution in 1950-1960. Sections IV and V present in some detail the findings on redistribution due to migration between 1950 and 1960, with attention to differences by age, sex, race, and nativity. In Section VI, advantage is taken of the new estimates of net migration for geographic divisions for the period 1950-1960, which are based on division-specific census survival ratios and which make it possible (a) to assess the effect upon the conventional census-survival-ratio estimates of geographic variations in survival and census error and (b) to analyze the net balance of migration into its components - net change due to the migration of

² Ann Ratner Miller, Net Intercensal Migration to Large Urban Areas of the United States, 1930-1940, 1940-1950, 1950-1960, Analytical and Technical Report, No. 4. Population Studies Center, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 1964, pp. 47-59.

persons born in the division and net change due to the migration of persons born in other divisions. In Section VII, estimates of net intercensal migration for the white population as derived by the census-survival-ratio method are compared with estimates derived by the vital statistics method. Sources and possible explanations of the observed differences are explored.

II. POPULATION GROWTH AND REDISTRIBUTION

Although the trend in the decade rate of increase of the population of the conterminous United States has been generally downward since 1870, fluctuations in the rate have produced the pattern of rise and fall shown in Table 1 and Figure 1. During the 90-year period, the rate rose twice in consecutive decades only during the two decades between 1940 and 1960. The rate for 1950-1960 was the highest since 1900-1910. If Alaska and Hawaii are included, the rates for the last two decades are almost unchanged, being 14.5 and 18.5 as compared with 14.5 and 18.4 for the conterminous area.

TABLE 1. - RATE OF POPULATION GROWTH AND INDEX OF INTERSTATE REDISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES, 1870-1880 TO 1950-1960.

	Percent Increase in Population	Index of Redistribution	Relatives (Average = 100)	
	Increase	of	Increase	Redistribution
1870-1880	30.1	5.36	161	144
1880-1890	25.5	4.87	136	131
1890-1900	20.7	2.72	111	73
1900-1910	21.0	4.25	112	114
1910-1920	14.9	2.55	80	68
1920-1930	16.1	3.58	86	96
1930-1940	7.2	1.97	39	53
1940-1950	14.5	3.86	78	103
1950-1960	18.4	4.39	98	118
Average	18.7	3.73	100	100

Source: Col. 1 - U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Volume I, Characteristics of the Population, Part 1, United States Summary, Table 2. Col. 2 - computed from Table 9, ibid. See text for explanation.

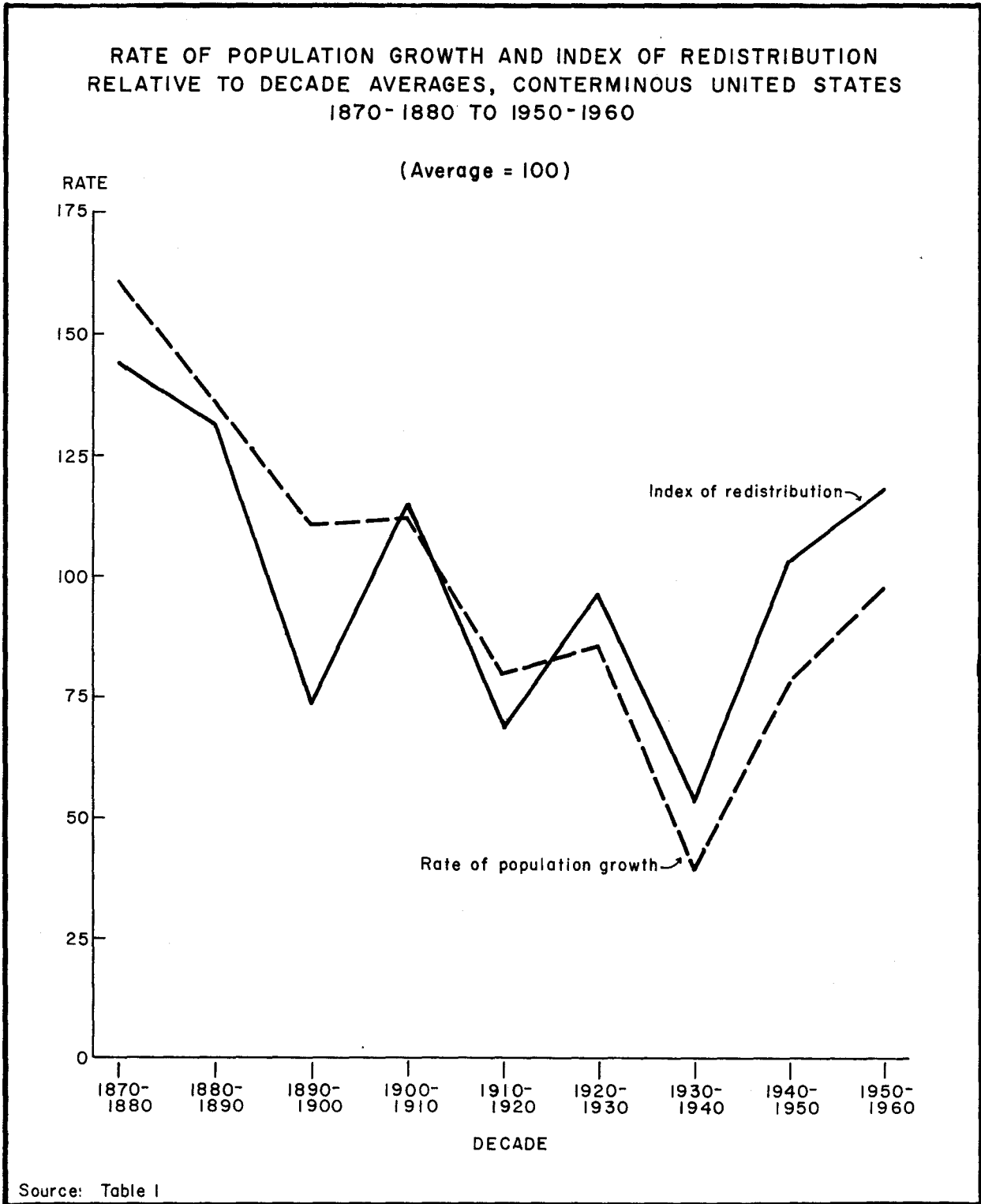


Figure 1

III. COMPONENTS OF REDISTRIBUTION

Estimates of net migration and natural increase, by states, for the period 1950-1960 are presented in Table 2. Consistent with the historical series, these data refer to the combined white and Negro population. The exclusion of "other nonwhite races" cannot have much effect upon the findings, for this group has never comprised as much as one percent of the population. Its proportion was 0.6 percent of the total in 1960.

Since the standard census-survival-ratio method of estimating net migration yields estimates only for the population 10 years old and over (that is, for persons who were alive at the preceding census) it was necessary to estimate net migration for persons under 10 years of age in 1960 by other means. For decades before 1950, Lee applied state-specific fertility ratios to the net migration of females of reproductive age to obtain estimates for this group. For 1950-1960, it was possible to use a method more closely comparable with the census-survival-ratio method and one calculated to yield more accurate estimates. Survival ratios based on (a) the 1960 child population of the United States (expanded area) and (b) births occurring between 1950 and 1960 were applied to the number of births in each state of residence to obtain expected survivors by five-year age groups, sex, and color. The differences between the numbers enumerated and the numbers expected for each state are our estimates of net migration. Both the survival ratios and the statistics of births by state of residence, the latter corrected for under-registration, were kindly provided by the U. S. Bureau of the Census.⁵

⁵ These ratios are not strictly comparable in coverage with those used for other age groups. The Census Bureau's expanded area included certain outlying areas of sovereignty or jurisdiction not included by us. See "Outlying areas" in Section VII.

TABLE 2. - NET MIGRATION AND NATURAL INCREASE, WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY STATES; DISPLACEMENT DUE TO MIGRATION AND NATURAL INCREASE FOR CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES: 1950-1960.

	(In thousands)				
	Net Migration	Natural Increase	Due to migration	Due to natural increase	Net displacement
Displacement in Conterminous Area					
<u>New England</u>					
Maine	-75.7	130.3	-85.0	-26.7	-111.7
New Hampshire	4.7	68.6	-0.7	-23.2	-23.9
Vermont	-42.1	54.1	-45.9	-10.9	-56.8
Massachusetts	-151.7	602.0	-199.3	-204.1	-403.3
Rhode Island	-36.2	102.3	-44.2	-33.8	-78.0
Connecticut	215.5	310.0	195.1	-35.2	160.0
<u>Middle Atlantic</u>					
New York	9.9	1,904.4	-140.2	-640.6	-780.9
New Jersey	505.4	718.3	456.4	-112.9	343.6
Pennsylvania	-613.5	1,427.9	-720.0	-377.5	-1,097.5
<u>East North Central</u>					
Ohio	339.0	1,415.5	258.3	49.1	307.4
Indiana	29.5	695.7	-10.5	19.0	8.5
Illinois	34.6	1,321.1	-53.7	-174.6	-228.2
Michigan	115.9	1,327.4	51.3	233.0	284.4
Wisconsin	-66.3	578.9	-101.1	-9.7	-110.8
<u>West North Central</u>					
Minnesota	-94.7	520.9	-124.8	10.2	-114.6
Iowa	-230.9	365.7	-257.5	-85.0	-342.5
Missouri	-157.9	519.1	-198.1	-161.1	-359.1
North Dakota	-99.6	111.2	-105.8	6.5	-99.3
South Dakota	-87.9	112.9	-94.3	4.6	-89.7
Nebraska	-114.2	197.7	-127.6	-29.6	-157.2
Kansas	-43.0	311.0	-62.3	-16.4	-78.6
<u>South Atlantic</u>					
Delaware	58.7	68.8	55.5	14.2	69.7
Maryland	289.4	462.0	265.7	59.1	324.8
Dist. of Columbia	-163.0	121.3	-171.1	-16.1	-187.2
Virginia	-4.4	647.3	-38.0	76.8	38.7
West Virginia	-454.8	309.2	-475.2	-35.9	-511.0
North Carolina	-316.2	801.1	-357.1	107.5	-249.6
South Carolina	-219.6	484.5	-241.1	120.5	-120.7
Georgia	-211.3	707.7	-246.2	115.2	-131.0
Florida	1,563.6	611.3	1,535.5	134.8	1,670.3
<u>East South Central</u>					
Kentucky	-406.5	498.6	-436.4	-8.0	-444.4
Tennessee	-282.2	555.9	-315.6	-10.3	-325.9
Alabama	-361.2	565.9	-392.3	39.5	-352.8
Mississippi	-415.0	413.2	-437.1	38.9	-398.2

TABLE 2. - (continued)

	Net Migration	Natural Increase	Displacement in Conterminous Area		
			Due to migration	Due to natural increase	Net displace- ment
<u>West South Central</u>					
Arkansas	-408.0	284.3	-427.4	-44.0	-471.4
Louisiana	-46.4	618.2	-73.6	157.2	83.6
Oklahoma	-209.5	292.5	-231.6	-82.3	-313.9
Texas	113.9	1,744.0	35.7	418.4	454.1
<u>Mountain</u>					
Montana	-27.4	106.3	-33.2	7.7	-25.5
Idaho	-39.6	116.0	-45.5	15.8	-29.7
Wyoming	-19.9	58.5	-22.8	9.1	-13.7
Colorado	154.6	269.3	141.2	42.7	183.9
New Mexico	48.9	205.3	42.4	95.4	137.8
Arizona	324.8	207.7	317.9	90.6	408.4
Utah	10.2	188.1	3.3	71.2	74.5
Nevada	81.1	41.6	79.6	15.0	94.6
<u>Pacific</u>					
Washington	68.3	384.9	44.5	-19.0	25.5
Oregon	10.5	231.0	-4.8	-28.6	-33.4
California	2,942.9	2,018.8	2,837.6	233.2	3,070.7
Alaska	45.5	43.0	.	.	.
Hawaii	56.2	33.5	.	.	.
UNITED STATES	1,624.3	25,884.7	6,320.0	2,185.2	7,740.6

Source: Col. 1 - Appendix Tables A-1 and A-2. Cols. 2-5 - see text for explanation.

Because birth statistics were available only for all nonwhites the resulting estimates of net migration include the net migration of other nonwhites as well as of Negroes. This inclusion probably has little effect upon our all-ages estimates of net migration.

The estimates of natural increase shown in the table (column 2) are simply residuals obtained by subtracting net migration from total intercensal change. They do not therefore agree with estimates that would be obtained from vital statistics. However, as indicated above, vital statistics are not available for the Negro population separately. So far as our purpose of measuring redistribution due to natural increase is concerned, the implied patterns of shift differ very little from those implied by the official vital statistics for the total population.

In the historical study cited above, it was established that migration has been the principal direct means of population redistribution among the states of the conterminous United States.⁶ Not only has the contribution of geographic differentials in rates of natural increase been generally smaller than that of migration, but its importance as a source of redistribution has tended to decrease over time as interstate differentials in fertility have declined. The importance of migration can be demonstrated by comparing interstate redistribution due to migration with redistribution due to natural increase and with net redistribution from the two sources combined.

This measure of redistribution, which we call "displacement", is essentially the same as the index of redistribution except that we use a different series of calculations to derive it and we relate amounts of displacement to the average population to obtain a "rate of displacement" as distinguished from an "index of redistribution". In brief, displacement due to migration is the sum of excesses of state gains through migration over and above the amounts of gain or loss that these states would have had if they had experienced the same rate of net gain or loss as the country as a whole.⁷

⁶Eldridge and Thomas, op.cit., Chapter II.

⁷For strictly internal migration, i.e., migration internal to the conterminous United States, the sum of state gains due to migration is displacement due to migration. But our data include external migration. It is therefore necessary to obtain expected values of net migration by prorating the net balance for the conterminous area among the states in accordance with the distribution of population at the beginning of the decade. The sum of excesses of the observed over the expected values, which is equal to the sum of deficits, is the measure of displacement due to migration (col. 3 of Table 2). The same procedure applied to estimates of natural increase yields measures of displacement arising from that source (col. 4 of Table 2). The algebraic sum of the two components gives total or net displacement for each state (col. 5 of Table 2). The sum of the positive (or negative) values gives total interstate displacement, an amount identical with that obtained by applying the index of redistribution, which is a proportion, to the population at the end of the decade. For a more detailed discussion, see Chapter II of Eldridge and Thomas, op.cit.

The results of these calculations for all nine decades are presented in Table 3 and charted in Figure 2. The close correspondence between the rate of net, or total, displacement and the rate of displacement due to migration is at once apparent. Also, we can see in these data that the 1950-1960 rise in the index of redistribution (and of course in the rate of net displacement) is accounted for by natural increase having reinforced the redistributive effects of interstate migration. The rate of displacement due to migration did not change between 1940-1950 and 1950-1960.

TABLE 3. - AMOUNTS AND RATES OF INTERSTATE DISPLACEMENT DUE TO MIGRATION AND NATURAL INCREASE, WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION OF CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES, 1870-1880 TO 1950-1960.

	Displacement Due to Migration	Displacement Due to Natural Increase	Net Displacement
<u>Amount in thousands</u>			
1870-1880	2,018	1,460	2,673
1880-1890	2,533	1,320	2,865
1890-1900	2,433	1,565	2,110
1900-1910	4,001	1,700	3,902
1910-1920	3,093	1,496	2,715
1920-1930	4,935	1,938	4,364
1930-1940	2,629	2,154	2,583
1940-1950	5,470	2,134	5,753
1950-1960	6,320	2,185	7,741
<u>Rate per 1,000 average white and Negro population</u>			
1870-1880	46	33	60
1880-1890	45	23	51
1890-1900	35	23	31
1900-1910	48	20	47
1910-1920	31	15	28
1920-1930	43	17	38
1930-1940	21	17	20
1940-1950	39	15	41
1950-1960	39	13	47

Source: 1950-1960 - computed from Table 2 and Appendix Table A. 1870-1950 - Eldridge and Thomas, *op.cit.*, Tables 1.17 and 1.18.

Since the geographic patterns of redistribution stemming from these two sources have differed, we may examine their respective roles in total or net

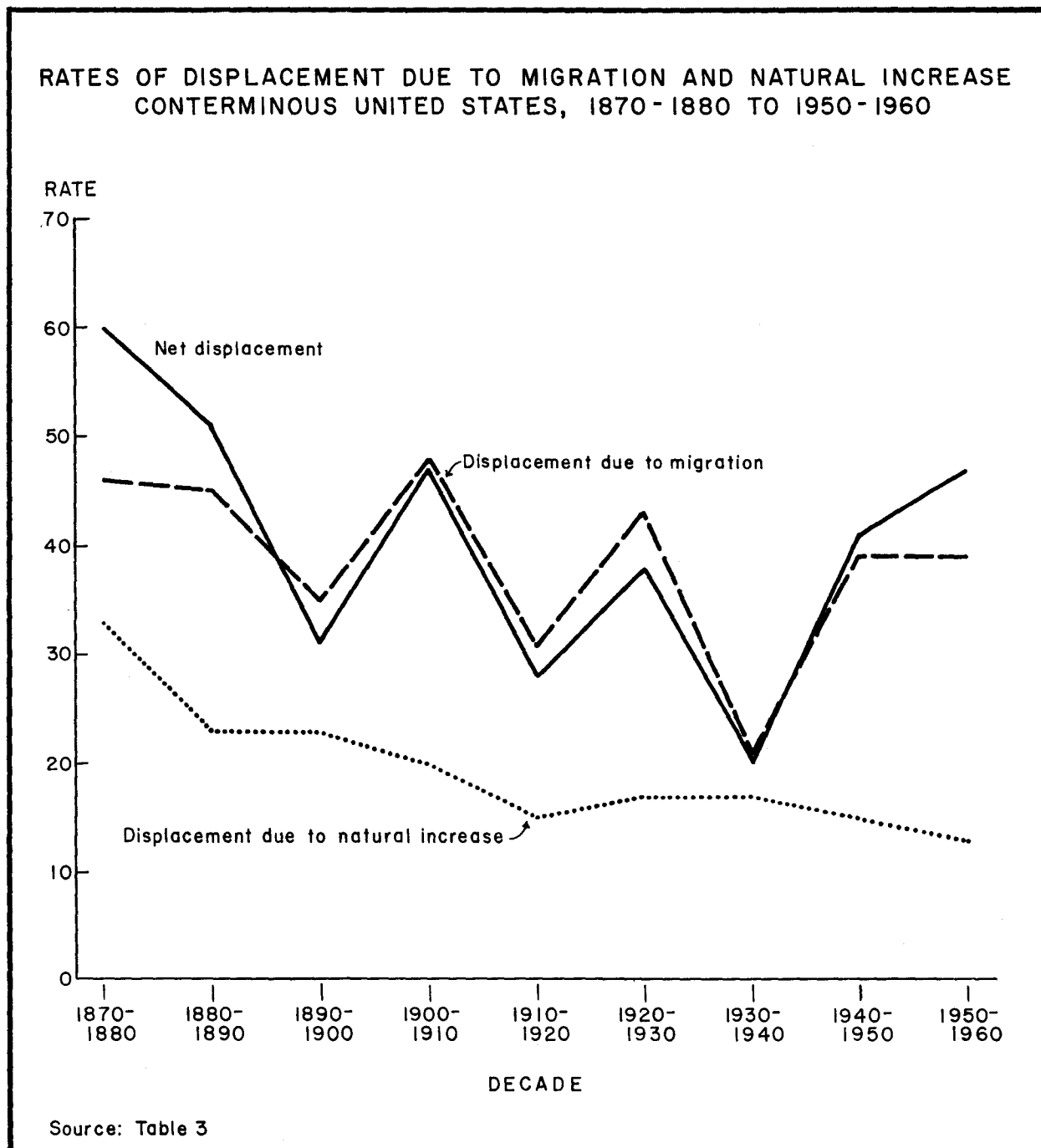


Figure 2

displacement by measuring the contribution of each to the combined gains of all states that gained on redistribution. The data set out in Table 4 indicate that, except for the decade 1930-1940, when economic conditions caused some sharp reversals in migration trends, the balance of displacement into the gaining states was largely determined by migration.⁸ In two decades,

TABLE 4. - AMOUNTS AND RATES OF DISPLACEMENT INTO STATES THAT GAINED ON REDISTRIBUTION, DISTINGUISHING DISPLACEMENT DUE TO MIGRATION AND DISPLACEMENT DUE TO NATURAL INCREASE, WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION OF CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES, 1870-1880 TO 1950-1960.

	Displacement <i>Net</i> Due to Migration	Displacement Due to Natural Increase <i>Migration</i>	Displacement <i>Net</i> Due To Natural Increase
<u>Amount in thousands</u>			
1870-1880	2,673	1,655	1,018
1880-1890	2,865	2,406	459
1890-1900	2,110	2,189	-79
1900-1910	3,902	3,743	159
1910-1920	2,715	2,479	236
1920-1930	4,364	4,369	-5
1930-1940	2,583	1,289	1,294
1940-1950	5,753	5,425	328
1950-1960	7,741	6,198	1,543
<u>Rates per 1,000 average white and Negro population</u>			
1870-1880	60	37	23
1880-1890	51	43	8
1890-1900	31	32	-1
1900-1910	47	45	2
1910-1920	28	25	3
1920-1930	38	38	...
1930-1940	20	10	10
1940-1950	41	39	2
1950-1960	47	38	9

Source: 1950-1960 - computed from Table 2 and Appendix Table A.
1870-1950 - computed from Table 1.10, A1.8, A1.9, and A1.10,
Eldridge and Thomas, op.cit.

⁸The contributions of migration and natural increase were determined from columns 3 and 4 of Table 2 by taking the algebraic sum of migration excesses and deficits for the states that gained on redistribution and the algebraic sum of natural increase excesses and deficits for the same states.

displacement resulting from natural increase was away from the states that gained in shares of population and into the area that lost on redistribution. In 1950-1960, differentials in rates of natural increase were such as to reinforce displacement due to migration in the amount of almost 1.5 million, thus accounting for about one-fifth of total displacement into the gaining states.⁹

In terms of individual states, there were 18 that gained on redistribution between 1950 and 1960 (column 5 of Table 2). Of these, 12 (Ohio, Michigan, Delaware, Maryland, Florida, Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, and California) gained through both migration and natural increase (columns 3 and 4 of Table 2). Three states (Connecticut, New Jersey, and Washington) gained through migration only. These 15 are precisely those that gained at above the national rate of net migration. In other words, all the states that gained through migration at a higher-than-average rate also gained on redistribution. The other 3 states increased their shares through natural increase only. One of these (Indiana) gained through migration at a less-than-average rate and therefore lost on redistribution from that source. The other 2 (Louisiana and Virginia), because of comparatively high rates of natural increase, were the only ones of the 18 states to gain on redistribution while experiencing net out-migration. In contrast, there were in the depressed decade of 1930-1940 ten states that gained on redistribution but had net out-migration.

Thirty states and the District of Columbia lost in shares of population. Of these, 11 (Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming) had

⁹The natural increase figure for 1870-1880 may be disregarded. Underenumeration in the Census of 1870 has probably resulted in particularly unreliable estimates of natural increase for that decade.

better-than-average gains through natural increase which were more than offset by migration losses. Another 4 states (New Hampshire, New York, Illinois, and Oregon) lost on redistribution from both sources, having below-average rates of both net in-migration and natural increase. The remaining 16 states had net out-migration and less-than-average rates of natural increase. Three of these (the District of Columbia, West Virginia, and Oklahoma) lost so heavily from both sources, but largely through migration, that the population actually decreased between 1950 and 1960. One state (Mississippi), despite a better-than-average gain through natural increase, lost so heavily through migration that the population decreased.

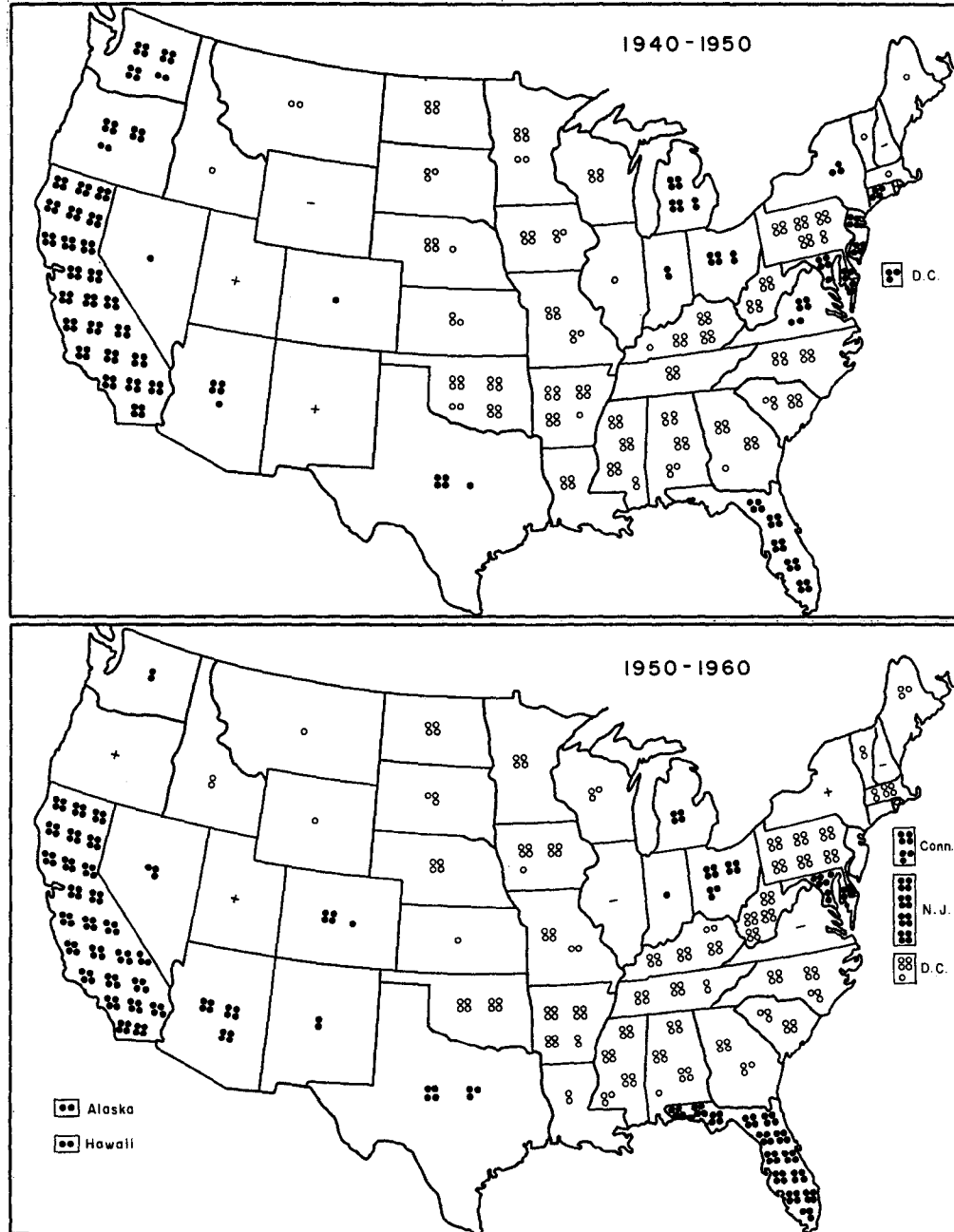
The foregoing refers to the conterminous United States. For the entire country, Alaska and Hawaii are added to the list of states that gained on redistribution, Alaska gaining from both sources and Hawaii gaining from natural increase but having a less-than-average rate of net in-migration.

IV. REDISTRIBUTION THROUGH MIGRATION

Patterns of Redistribution

The spatial rearrangement of population in conterminous United States since 1870 has been characterized by a westward shift of the center of population and an increased dispersion of the population about the center. Since 1910, the outward shift from the center has been somewhat more important than the westward shift of the center itself. Thus, migration gains have been largely in states situated about the rim of conterminous United States, and were heavier toward the western rim than toward the eastern. In Figure 3, state gains and losses through migration for the period 1940-1950 may be compared with data for 1950-1960. According to these data, which refer to the population ten years old and over and which have been rounded to the nearest 25,000, the pattern of net gains and losses for 1950-1960 was very much like that for the preceding decade. On the gaining side, the most important differences were the sharp increase of net gains to Florida, New Jersey, Ohio, and Arizona and the sharp decrease of net gains to Michigan, Washington, and Oregon. On the losing side, net out-migration increased sharply for Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Tennessee, and decreased markedly for Oklahoma. Only three states experienced changes in the direction of net migration: Rhode Island, Virginia, and the District of Columbia. All shifted from gain to loss through migration. The net gain for Rhode Island in 1940-1950 was very small, as was the loss for Virginia in 1950-1960. It is quite possible that these estimates do not differ significantly from zero. The District of Columbia, which has the characteristics of a city rather than of a state, shared the experience of metropolitan areas in general in 1950-1960, losing through migration from the central city while the periphery - in this

NET MIGRATION OF THE WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY STATES, 1940-1950 AND 1950-1960



Each dot represents a net migration of 25,000
• Net gain ○ Net loss
(Net gain or loss of less than 12,500 is indicated by + or -)

Source: 1940-1950, Lee et al., op. cit., Table P-1; 1950-1960, Appendix Table A-1

Figure 3

case the adjoining portions of Maryland and Virginia - gained through migration.¹⁰

California maintained its position as the leading state of net in-migration, its gain of 2.6 million in 1950-1960 being somewhat larger than the 2.4 million of 1940-1950. Pennsylvania was the heaviest loser in both decades, with a net out-migration of almost half a million in 1940-1950 and nearly six hundred thousand in 1950-1960. Second only to Pennsylvania in 1950-1960 was West Virginia, which had a net out-migration of about four hundred thousand. For both states, the heavy losses were no doubt due in large part to the sustained depression of the mining industry.

Patterns by Color and Nativity

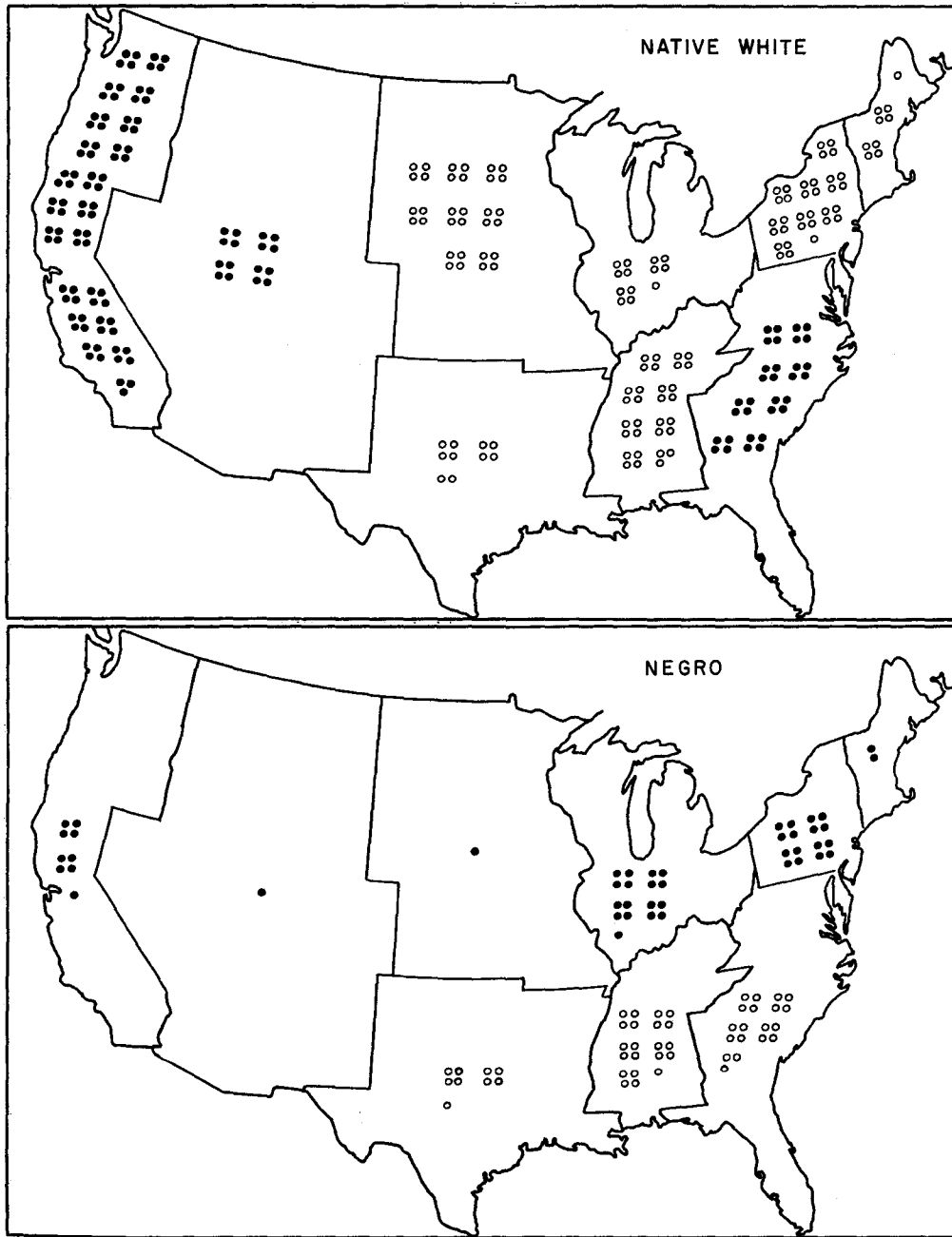
Patterns of gain and loss have always differed somewhat as between race-nativity groups, especially as between native whites and Negroes. The contrast between these two segments of the population with respect to prevailing patterns of shift shows up clearly in the data for the nine geographic divisions mapped in Figure 4. Along with the differences between groups, there has been a considerable persistence over time in the patterns of shift within each population group.

Native whites. The movements of the native white population account for most of the redistribution of the total population. In 1950-1960, displacement due to the migration of native whites 10 years old and over amounted to 5.0 million for the expanded area. The corresponding figure for the Negro population was 1.4 million. These figures are the sums of state gains (or losses) from the appropriate columns of Appendix Table A-1.

For native whites, as for the total population, the distribution of state gains and losses in the 1950's was very much like that of the 1940's,

¹⁰ See Ann Ratner Miller, op. cit.

NET MIGRATION OF NATIVE WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION
10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY RACE, GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF CONTERMINOUS
UNITED STATES, 1950-1960



Each symbol represents a net migration of 25,000

• Net gain ◦ Net loss

Source: Appendix Table A-1

Figure 4

the exceptions being in general those mentioned above for total migration.

Foreign-born whites. There was a net gain through the migration of foreign-born whites for the United States as a whole, the balance for the population 10 years old and over having been somewhat larger in the later decade than in the earlier (for conterminous United States: 1.2 million in 1950-1960; 0.8 million in 1940-1950). In the last decade, state gains due to the migration of foreign-born whites (external and internal combined) were widely distributed geographically but were as high as 100,000 only in California, Florida, New York, and New Jersey. Fifteen states had net losses due to the migration of this group of the population (see Appendix Table A-1). All of these are states that also had net losses due to the migration of native whites.

Negroes. In 1950-1960, the movement of Negroes away from the South remained strong. The majority of this movement continued, as in the past, to find destination in the industrial states of the Northeast and North Central regions (plus Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia). The considerable movement to California that became so significant during the 1940's persisted during the 1950's. Among the states of the deep South, only Florida showed a net gain. Outside the South, only Wyoming registered a slight loss (Appendix Table A-1).

Variations by Age and Sex

Although the general pattern of state gains and losses through migration was not greatly different in the 1950's from the pattern that characterized immediately preceding decades, certain emergent conditions have disturbed the historical continuity of relationships between the age groups and between the sexes in amounts and directions of migration. These conditions are the expansion of the armed forces and the generalization of the practice of retire-

ment at age 65. Both conditions were operative to some degree in the 1940's, but their effects were sharpened during the 1950's.

Military migration. Migration incident to military service has two aspects: (a) "induction" migration, the movement of persons entering the armed forces, and (b) "separation" migration, the movement of persons returning to civilian life. The effects of induction migration are particularly noticeable in the data for native white males 20-24 years old in 1960 (the probability of being in military service reaches its maximum in this age group) but are also apparent in the data for native white males 15-19 in 1960. The effects of separation migration show up most clearly in the data for native white males aged 30-34 in 1960. This cohort would have had its maximum number in the armed forces in 1950, when the cohort was 20-24 years old; most of them would have returned to civilian life by 1960. The data for the group 25-29 years old in 1960 also show some effects of separation migration, but because most of this cohort were still too young for military service in 1950 (when they were 15-19) many of them would have begun their service after 1950 and completed it before 1960. The impact of military migration is therefore somewhat less perceptible in the data for this age group.

According to our historical series, both (a) interstate displacement due to the internal migration of native whites and Negroes and (b) net migration of foreign-born whites to the United States have quite consistently been highest for persons 25-29 years old at the end of the decade - an indication of the high propensity to migrate during the early twenties (or, in terms of five-year age groups, during the age range 20-24). In 1950-1960, the maximum for native white males shifted to the age group that was 20-24 years old at the end of the decade; it remained at 25-29 for the other sex-color-nativity groups (Tables 5 and 6). There is plenty of evidence that the shift

TABLE 5. - INTERSTATE DISPLACEMENT DUE TO THE MIGRATION OF THE NATIVE WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN 1960, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX, EXPANDED AREA, 1950-1960.

(In thousands. Including Alaska and Hawaii and treating the United States population abroad and Puerto Rico as additional states.)

Age in 1960	Native White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
10-14	286	281	77	83
15-19	332	212	68	77
20-24	535	332	122	134
25-29	376	379	139	145
30-34	314	312	98	97
35-39	248	243	58	53
40-44	188	175	33	31
45-49	146	137	26	27
50-54	101	101	17	19
55-59	74	88	13	15
60-64	62	87	11	12
65-69	81	90	5	8
70-74	60	62	4	5
75+	56	71	9	11
Total, 10+	2,858	2,570	681	718

Source: Computed from Appendix Table A by summing state gains for each age-sex-race group.

was caused by military migration beside the fact that it is observable only for native white males, who comprise the bulk of the military population. In 1960, there were approximately 780,000 white males aged 20-24 in the armed forces of the United States.¹¹ None of them had been in the service ten years earlier when their ages were 10-14. In 1950, the overwhelming majority of them were native whites resident somewhere in the United States. Although not all of them changed their states of residence when they joined the armed forces, there must have been a considerable shift in their geographic distribution. Some 220,000 of them, more than a third, were stationed overseas in 1960. Furthermore, the state distribution of the armed forces differs markedly from the state distribution of the general population. Military installations

¹¹ Estimated from U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Volume I, Characteristics of the Population, Part 1, United States Summary, Tables 45, 67, and 194.

TABLE 6. - NET MIGRATION OF THE FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION
10 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN 1960, BY AGE AND SEX,
CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES, 1950-1960.

(In thousands)

Age in 1960	Male	Female
10-14	80	77
15-19	62	68
20-24	90	126
25-29	103	144
30-34	98	124
35-39	88	93
40-44	58	54
45-49	55	44
50-54	32	26
55-59	12	-1
60-64	-10	-4
65-69	-22	-29
70-74	-23	-36
75+	-51	-101
Total, 10+	573	585

Source: Appendix Table A, page for
conterminous United States.

are disproportionately concentrated in parts of the South and West and along the east coast. Since young men are drawn from their states of civilian residence at a fairly constant rate, their disposition in military posts has to involve a good deal of reshuffling among the states.

Although one might expect these factors to have been more important for the decade of World War II, that appears not to have been the case. It would seem that the population movement associated with military service, which was of course enormous, did not get well under way until after April, 1940, and had largely run its course by April, 1950. Because our picture of migration is based on a comparison of the situation in 1940 with that in 1950, any intervening scrambling and unscrambling of population is not taken into account. The net increase in total military strength between 1940 and 1950 was less than that between 1950 and 1960 - about 900,000 in the first decade,

over a million in the second.¹² The increase in the number stationed abroad was probably less than 200,000 in the first decade; it was over 300,000 in the second.

There are, nevertheless, indications that military migration had similar effects in both decades. The increase in military strength between 1940 and 1950 was considerable even though it was less than the increase between 1950 and 1960. Furthermore, the slackening of net migration of whites from the South and the suggestion of possible shifting of the balance in favor of that region, noted in the analysis of Volume III of Population Redistribution and Economic Growth, was no doubt partly attributable to military migration.

In this connection, it should be recalled that the migration estimates for 1940-1950 are not perfectly comparable with those for 1950-1960. For intercensal estimates up to 1950-1960, net external migration of native whites and of Negroes was assumed to be zero. The resident native population of the conterminous United States was treated as a closed population. For 1950-1960, our closed population was that of the conterminous United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, and it included the United States population abroad. The earlier procedure, or assumption, was probably quite reasonable for decades before 1940 and it was probably less unreasonable for the 1940-1950 decade than it would have been for the 1950's. Still, in view of the implied change in the age of maximum mobility of native white males, we are under some obligation to examine whether the change may not have occurred in the 1940-1950 decade rather than in the ensuing one.

Confining our attention to the two groups of native white males aged 20-24 and 25-29 at the end of the respective decades, we can estimate, on the one hand, interstate displacement in conterminous United States for 1950-1960

¹²Ibid., Tables 45 and 195.

and, on the other, interstate or "interunit" displacement in the expanded area for 1940-1950. For the first, we distribute net out-migration from conterminous United States to the balance of the expanded area among the states in accordance with the 1950 distribution of the cohorts aged 10-14 and 15-19 in 1950. The differences between our "observed" estimates of net migration and the frequencies so obtained are our estimates of displacement due to migration, and they are the figures we would have obtained if we had used the same procedures for 1950-1960 as were used for 1940-1950. For the second, we compute 1940-1950 survival ratios for the expanded area and derive estimates of net migration for the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and Americans abroad, and so obtain the measures of displacement that would have been derived if the procedures for 1940-1950 had been the same as those followed for 1950-1960. The results are as follows, in thousands:

	<u>1940-1950</u>	<u>1950-1960</u>
Interstate displacement, conterminous U.S.		
Native white males, 20-24	295	353
Native white males, 25-29	322	329
Interstate displacement, expanded area		
Native white males, 20-24	394	535
Native white males, 25-29	358	376

According to these estimates, displacement in the conterminous area was greater for the older of the two cohorts in 1940-1950 but was greater for the younger cohort in 1950-1960. For the expanded area, displacement was greater for the younger cohort in both decades. We therefore conclude that the change did begin to take place in the 1940's, but that it was not until the 1950's that maximum interstate displacement of native white males in conterminous United States shifted from the group 25-29 to the group 20-24 years old as of the end of the decade. Interestingly, though, the shift does not reflect

a change in the propensity to migrate in the early twenties. The fact that the data for a ten-year interval show a shift of the peak from ages 25-29 to ages 20-24 simply reflects the temporariness of military status. During the decade of the 1950's, both military and non-military migration were undoubtedly highest for persons passing through the age range 20-24. But by 1960, the cohort 25-29 years old had passed the "hump" of induction migration and was comparatively free of the effects of separation migration also. Meanwhile, the cohort 20-24 years old, being still in its early twenties, had many of its members still in military installations. Its "normal" patterns of migration were therefore overlaid and enlarged by military influences.

Military migration has not only served to displace the maximum indicated mobility of native white males into a younger age group than was characteristic of earlier decades, but it has produced patterns of interstate shift that differ in a number of ways from those of other decades and other sex-color groups. In 1950-1960, the two age groups affected by induction migration (15-19 and 20-24) had closely similar patterns of interstate shift, but both the amounts and the directions of shift were quite different from those of native white females of the same ages. Not only were amounts of net gain or loss generally greater for males than for females, but states with more than their pro rata share of military population tended to gain more males than females, to gain males while losing females, or to lose fewer males than females by migration at these ages. Conversely, states with disproportionately small shares of military population tended to gain fewer males than females, to lose males while gaining females, or to lose more males than females.¹³

¹³The measure used is the number in the armed forces relative to the number of employed males. This proportion was computed for each state and compared with the corresponding proportion for the United States as a whole. The data were drawn from U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Volume I, Part 1, Table 119, and from U.S. Census of Population: 1950, Volume II, Part 1, Table 73.

The age groups affected by separation migration (25-29 and 30-34), while sustaining about equal amounts of displacement for the two sexes, nevertheless showed significant differences in amounts and patterns of interstate shift, differences that were opposite to those associated with induction migration. Thus, states with above average proportions in the armed forces tended to gain fewer males than females, to lose males while gaining females, or to lose more males than females at these ages. States with below average proportions in the armed forces tended to gain more males than females, to gain males while losing females, or to lose fewer males than females. These differences were more marked for the age group 30-34 years than for the one next younger.

The impact of these differences may be demonstrated by measuring the correlation of state estimates of net migration as between age groups and as between the sexes. Coefficients of correlation (Spearman's r_{hp}) are as follows between the specified age groups, by sex:

Age group	Native white males	Native white females
15-19 and 20-24	0.95	0.88
20-24 and 25-29	0.64	0.94
25-29 and 30-34	0.81	0.90
15-19 and 25-29	0.62	0.89
20-24 and 30-34	0.38	0.76

Ordinarily, one should expect these coefficients to be quite high. We find that they are high for females but not so high for males, with the exception of the coefficient for the two younger age groups. Both of these, as we have seen, were strongly influenced by induction migration; hence the high association. The coefficient for the two groups of males aged 20-24 and 30-34, one affected by induction migration and the other by separation, is only 0.38. The corresponding coefficient for females is 0.76, not extremely

high, but nevertheless twice that for males. These findings suggest that although the migration of females may have been somewhat influenced by the military migration of males, the data for females furnish the better indications of the age pattern of pulls and pushes for migration that lie outside the military sphere.

Correlating the data for males with those for females yields the following coefficients, by age:

20-24	0.74
25-29	0.96
30-34	0.73

The high coefficient for the age group 25-29 years leads to the further conclusion that the data for males in this age group were considerably freer of the military influence than were those for the other age groups affected by it.

Although foreign-born white males and Negro males were no doubt also directly affected by military migration, other factors obscured the evidences of such effects. For foreign-born white males, substantial net immigration veiled the pattern of military movement of foreign-born whites already in the United States by 1950. For Negro males, nonmilitary migration in the customary South-to-North and South-to-West directions concealed other patterns. Another indication that military migration was comparatively unimportant for these two groups is the continuation of the tendency for the net migration of females to equal or exceed that of males. (For native whites, the small excess of males over females that has been characteristic of net migration in recent decades became a large excess in 1950-1960.) And finally, for all sex-color groups, except native white males, the maximum displacement occurred in the cohort that was 25-29 years old in 1960.

Retirement migration. The spread of social security and the growth of

pension systems in general have had a profound effect upon the migration behavior of the population, especially that of males. Retirement at age 65 has become extremely common. Its spread was particularly rapid between 1950 and 1960. The 1960 rate of labor force separation due to retirement was about three times the 1950 rate for males aged 65 years - 83 per thousand in 1950, 234 per thousand in 1960. The number of retired workers receiving benefits rose from 1.8 million in 1950 to 8.1 million in 1960.¹⁴ This development has been accompanied by a rise in the decade mobility of persons who were aged 65-74 at the end of the decade. Since this is the cohort whose members reached age 65 during the preceding 10 years, the major impact of retirement migration is taken by this one ten-year age cohort. Interstate displacement for native whites of these ages was 155,000 in 1940-1950; it was 293,000 in 1950-1960.

Patterns of net migration for persons reaching retirement age were different in several ways from those of other age groups. As Figure 5 shows, the prevailing shift was southward. The gaining area embraces the band of states that stretches across the southern part of the United States from coast to coast; all the states to the north of it lost by migration at these ages. California and Florida were the leading states of net in-migration, but in contradistinction to the usual relation, Florida outranked California by almost two to one as a haven for the aged (Appendix Table A).

The southward shift is considerably more characteristic of whites, both native and foreign-born, than of Negroes. Although a few of the southern states registered small migration gains for the Negro population of advanced age, the general pattern of displacement was similar to the usual one for

¹⁴U.S. Department of Labor, "The Length of Working Life for Males, 1900-60", Manpower Report, Number 8, July, 1963.

that segment of the population - out-migration from the South and in-migration to the Northeast, North Central, and West. The evidence of increased mobility at retirement age was not so pronounced as for whites, and was more noticeable in the data for females than for males. It would appear that the Negro population does not share in, or respond to, the benefits of social security in the same manner as the white population.

V. RATES OF DISPLACEMENT AND NET MIGRATION

When amounts of displacement are expressed as rates per 1,000 average population, we have for each age-sex-color group summarizing measures of interstate redistribution due to migration relative to the population in that group, and we can compare the profiles of age-specific rates over time and among sex-color groups of the native population.¹⁵ In examining these data, it should be kept in mind that the rates for 1950-1960 refer to displacement within the expanded area, which includes Alaska and Hawaii, and which treats Puerto Rico and the United States population abroad as additional states, while the rates for the other decades refer to conterminous United States only. Similar measures are not available for the foreign-born white population, because so much of their migration was external to the system. For this segment of the population our general measure is the balance of state gains and losses, or net migration to the United States as a whole. These balances are related to the total white population and are thus a measure of the impact of external migration upon the resident population. Information available in the Census of 1960 has made it possible to undertake estimates of displacement due to the internal migration of foreign-born whites for 1950-1960. These estimates are of dubious quality and similar estimates for earlier decades have not been attempted.

Native Whites

Rates for the native white population, by sex, are given in Table 7 and Figure 6 for 1940-1950 and 1950-1960. In order to add some historical per-

¹⁵ Each rate is the sum of state gains (or the sum of state losses) per 1,000 average population for the given age-sex-color group. The base of each rate is the arithmetic mean of the number in the age-sex-color cohort at the beginning of the decade and the number at the end of the decade.

TABLE 7. - RATES OF INTERSTATE DISPLACEMENT DUE TO THE MIGRATION OF NATIVE WHITES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES, 1870-1950, AND FOR THE EXPANDED AREA, 1950-1960.

(Rates per 1,000 average native white population)

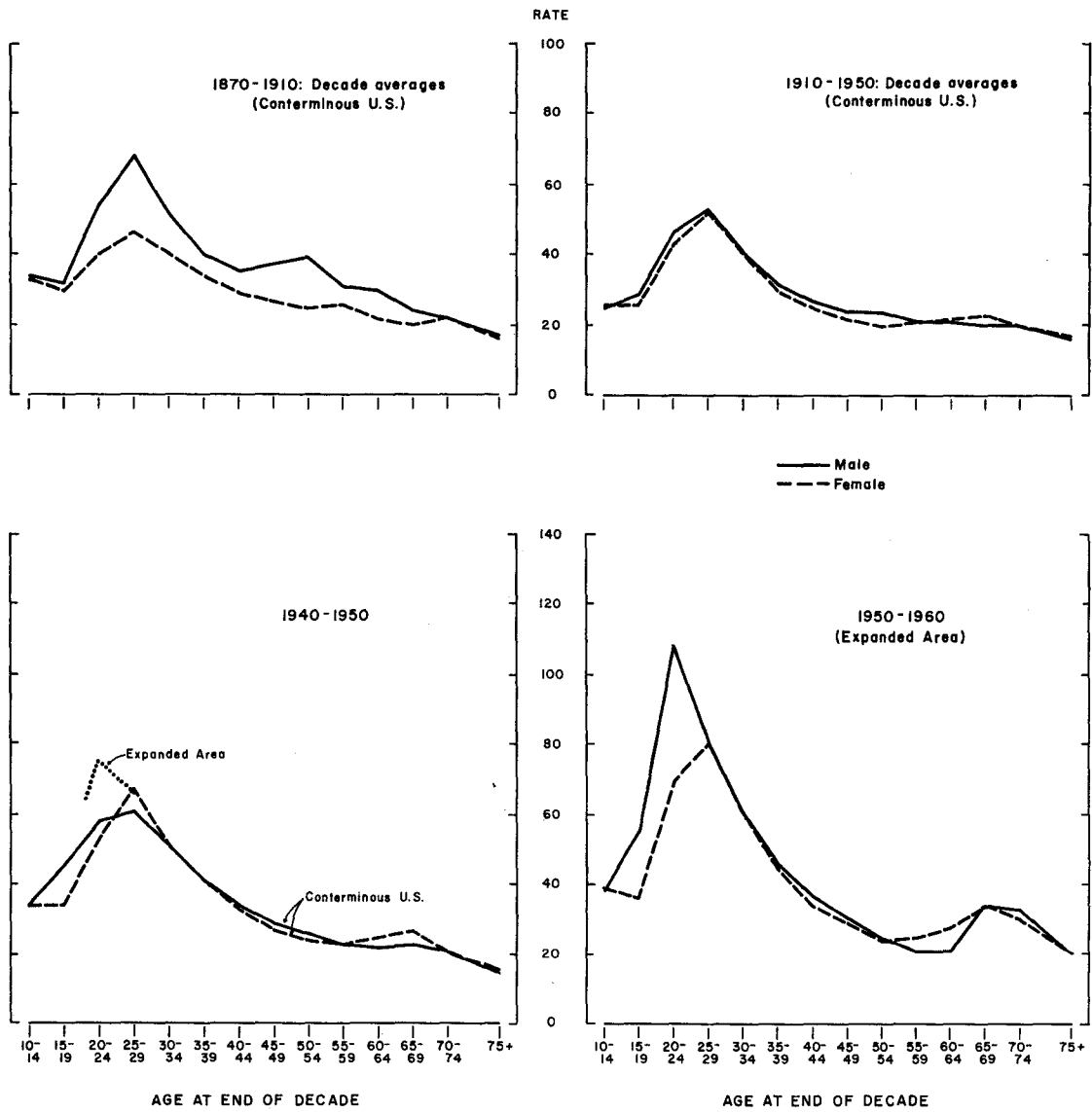
Age at End of Decade	Conterminous Area		Expanded Area*	
	Averages of decade rates		1940-1950	1950-1960
	1870-1910	1910-1950		
<u>Male</u>				
10-14	34	25	34	38
15-19	32	29	45	55
20-24	54	46	**58	108
25-29	68	53	**61	79
30-34	51	40	51	61
35-39	40	32	41	46
40-44	35	27	34	37
45-49	37	24	29	31
50-54	39	24	26	25
55-59	31	21	23	21
60-64	30	21	22	21
65-69	24	20	23	34
70-74	22	20	21	33
75+	17	16	14	20
Total, 10+	42	32	39	47
<u>Female</u>				
10-14	33	26	34	39
15-19	30	26	34	36
20-24	40	43	53	69
25-29	46	52	67	80
30-34	40	40	51	60
35-39	34	30	41	44
40-44	29	25	33	34
45-49	27	22	27	29
50-54	25	20	24	24
55-59	26	21	23	25
60-64	22	22	25	28
65-69	20	23	27	34
70-74	22	20	21	30
75+	16	17	15	20
Total, 10+	34	30	38	41

*Including Alaska and Hawaii and treating the United States population abroad and Puerto Rico as additional states.

**Comparable rates for the expanded area are: 75 for ages 20-24; 66 for ages 25-29.

Source: 1950-1960 - computed from Table 5 and Appendix Table A.
1870-1950 - computed from Table 1.38, Eldridge and Thomas, op.cit.

RATES OF INTERSTATE DISPLACEMENT DUE TO THE MIGRATION OF NATIVE WHITES
10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE AND SEX, 1870-1960



Source: Table 7.

Figure 6

spective, averages of decade rates for the two forty-year periods 1870-1910 and 1910-1950 are also shown. The similarity in shape between the curves for males and those for females, with their maxima at ages 25-29 and their convergence over time, are clearly indicated in these data. In the rates for 1950-1960, we see the impact of military migration in the higher rates of males than of females at the induction ages and in the pronounced peak at ages 20-24 for males. In contrast, the 1950-1960 rate curve for females differs little in contour from those of the earlier periods.

In the curve for males for 1950-1960, the effect of retirement is very clear-cut, as the decline in rates with increase in age is interrupted by a rise at ages 65-69, which is maintained at ages 70-74 and is followed by an abrupt fall in the terminal age group. The rise in the rates for females at the advanced ages is more gradual and reaches a peak at ages 65-69. Similar peaks, though less marked, appear in the rates of females for decades back to 1930 - an observation that leads to the guess that widowhood may be a contributing factor to the migration of women at these ages, with of course retirement of the women themselves, or of their husbands, playing an increasing part.

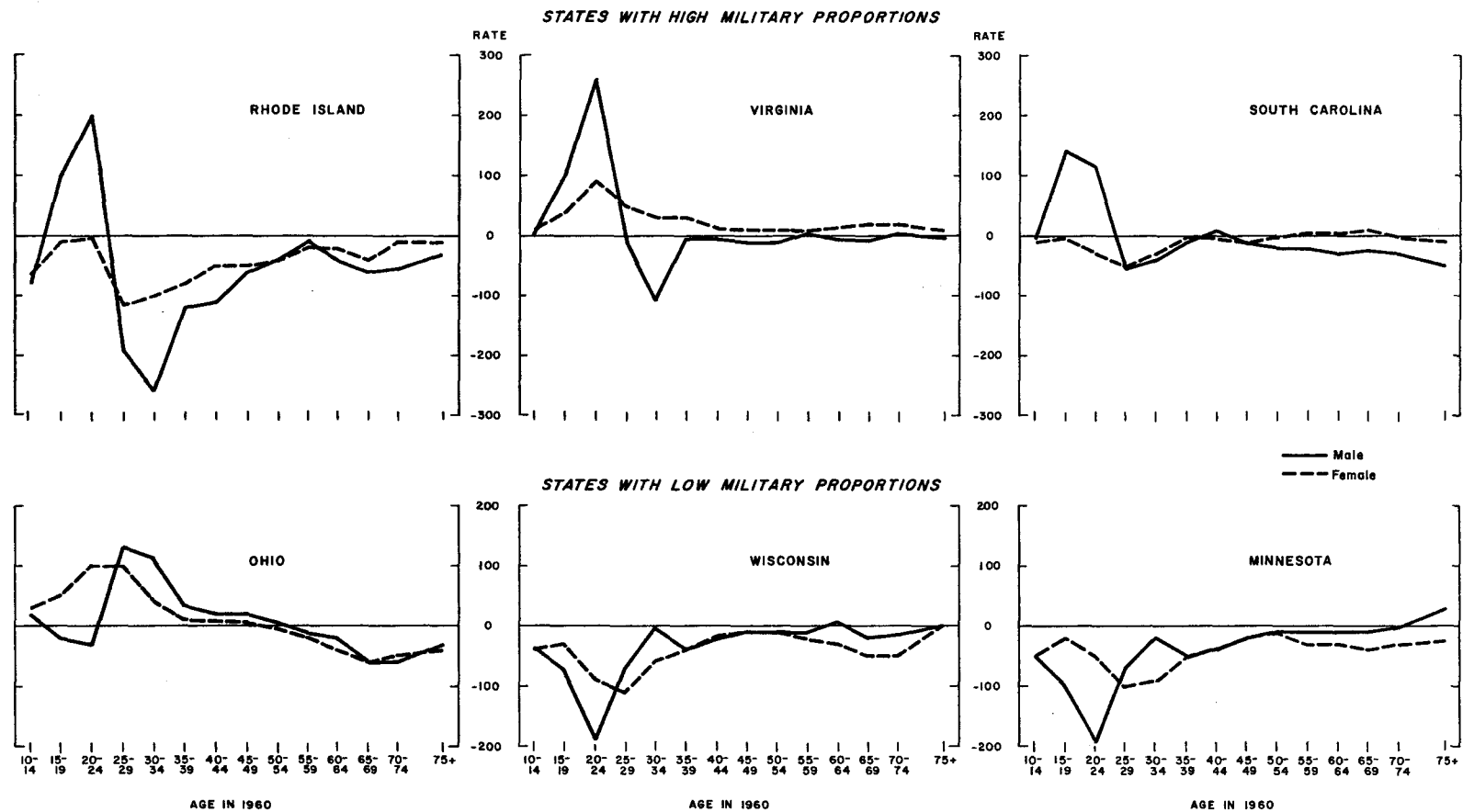
The data shown for 1940-1950 help to bridge the gap both between the prewar and the postwar eras and between the conterminous area and the expanded area. Along with the rates for the conterminous United States, we have plotted rates for the expanded area for the two age groups of native white males most affected by the area change. (A comparable adjustment of the other age groups would probably have very little effect upon the rates.) These data make it evident that wartime and postwar expansion of the military establishment have modified the age pattern of rates for native white males to a disconcerting degree. Reasoning from the persistence of the pattern for females and from the

similarity of patterns for males and females before 1940, we infer that the current rates for females are a fair indication of the form that the rates for males would take in the absence of the military influence. This is not to say that the rates of females are unaffected by that influence, but rather that such influence has not been strong enough to disturb established patterns.

An interesting facet of these data is the fact that the impact of separation migration has not produced a sex-differential in the rates of displacement at ages 30-34 or at ages 25-29. The reason for this is that directional differences do not show up at the national level when rates of displacement are computed as we have computed them. As mentioned earlier, amounts of displacement at these ages were about equal for the two sexes, but the geographic patterns of shift differed in a number of ways that are related to the distribution of military installations.

Rates of net migration, by sex, for individual states bring out both the differences resulting from induction migration and those resulting from separation migration. There is some reflection of these differences in the rates for nearly every state. Thus, in states with above-average proportions of white employed males in the armed forces, rates of net migration for males 15-24 years old tend to be algebraically higher than rates for females (male gains larger than female gains, male losses smaller than female losses, or gains of males coupled with losses of females), whereas rates for males 25-34 years old tend to be algebraically lower (male gains smaller than female gains, male losses larger than female losses, or losses of males coupled with gains of females). These effects are illustrated in the rates for Rhode Island, Virginia, and South Carolina charted in Figure 7. For states with below-average percentages in the armed forces, the opposite relations quite generally exist, net rates of males 15-24 years old being algebraically lower than those of females, and net rates of males 25-34 being algebraically higher than those of

RATES OF NET MIGRATION OF NATIVE WHITES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE AND SEX
SELECTED STATES, 1950-1960



Source: Appendix Table A-3.

Figure 7

females (see rates for Ohio, Minnesota, and Wisconsin charted in Figure 7).

The six states included in Figure 7 represent extremes of high and low proportions of military personnel to working males, but the effects of military migration are quite visible in the data for other states also. Figure 8 presents rates for the 12 states with net migration gains or losses of 200,000 or more. One can judge from these data quite accurately whether or not a state's share of the armed forces is above or below the national average. For each state, the rates for females form a more or less "standard" curve such as we should expect for males in the absence of military migration. Inspection of these data makes it clear that conditions in the last decade were so different from those that have prevailed in the past that the data for native white males no longer furnish the basic clues to the intensities, direction, or age-incidence of economic pulls and pushes outside the military sphere. This is not to say that military migration does not have its economic aspects, but military migration is different in character and pattern, and it quite overshadowed ordinary migration for native white males in the period 1950-1960.

In the analysis of the historical series for the period 1870 to 1950, considerable evidence of return migration was found in the data for native white males. When account was taken, at the state level, of differences by age in the direction of net migration, an unexpectedly large proportion of interstate displacement at ages 35-39 was found to have been in the opposite direction from displacement at ages 25-29.¹⁶ This "reverse displacement" was interpreted as reflecting the presence of a substantial amount of return migration, a return that was in reaction from the heavy migration in the prevailing directions that the cohort had experienced during the decade when it

¹⁶ Eldridge and Thomas, op.cit., Chapter VI.

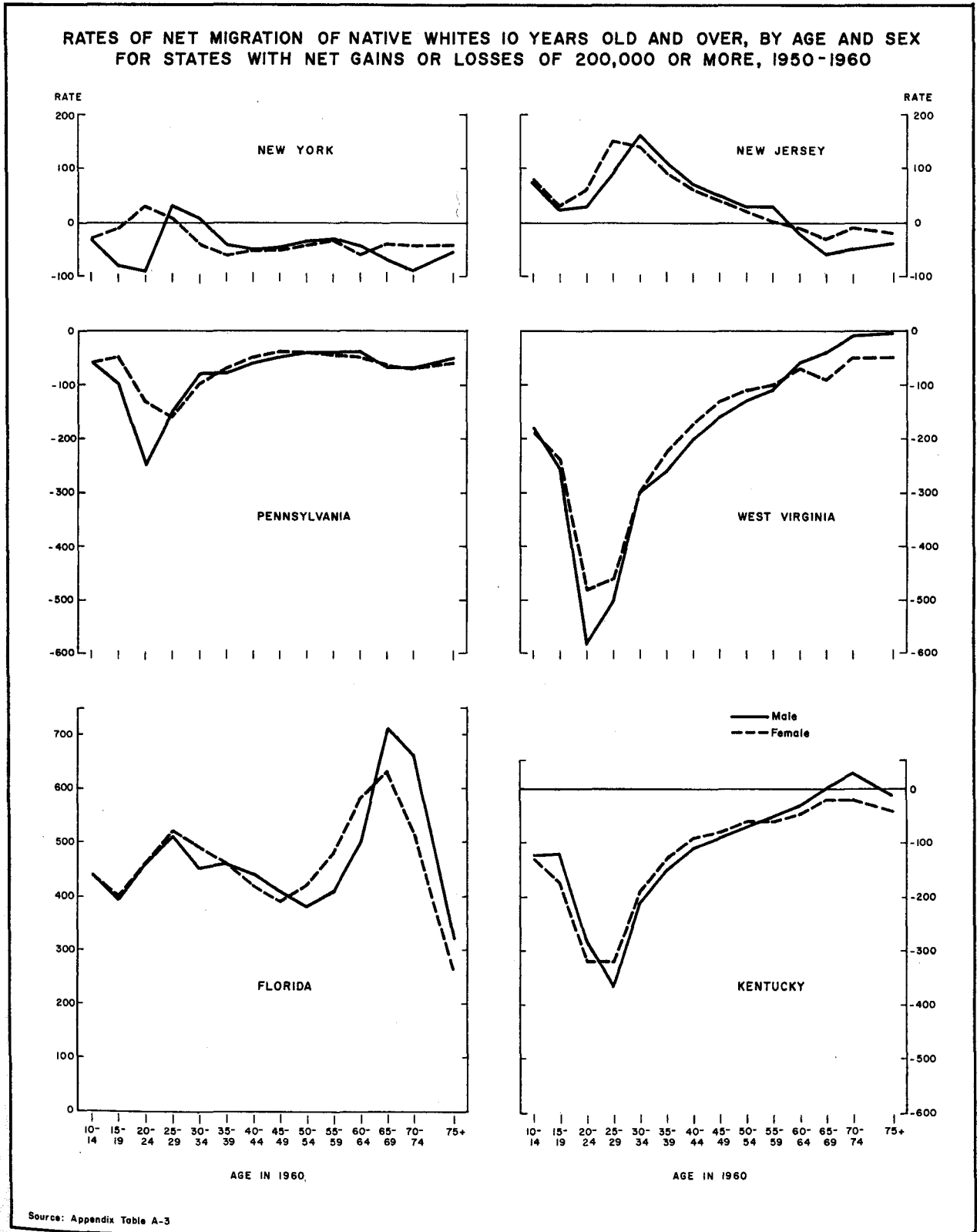
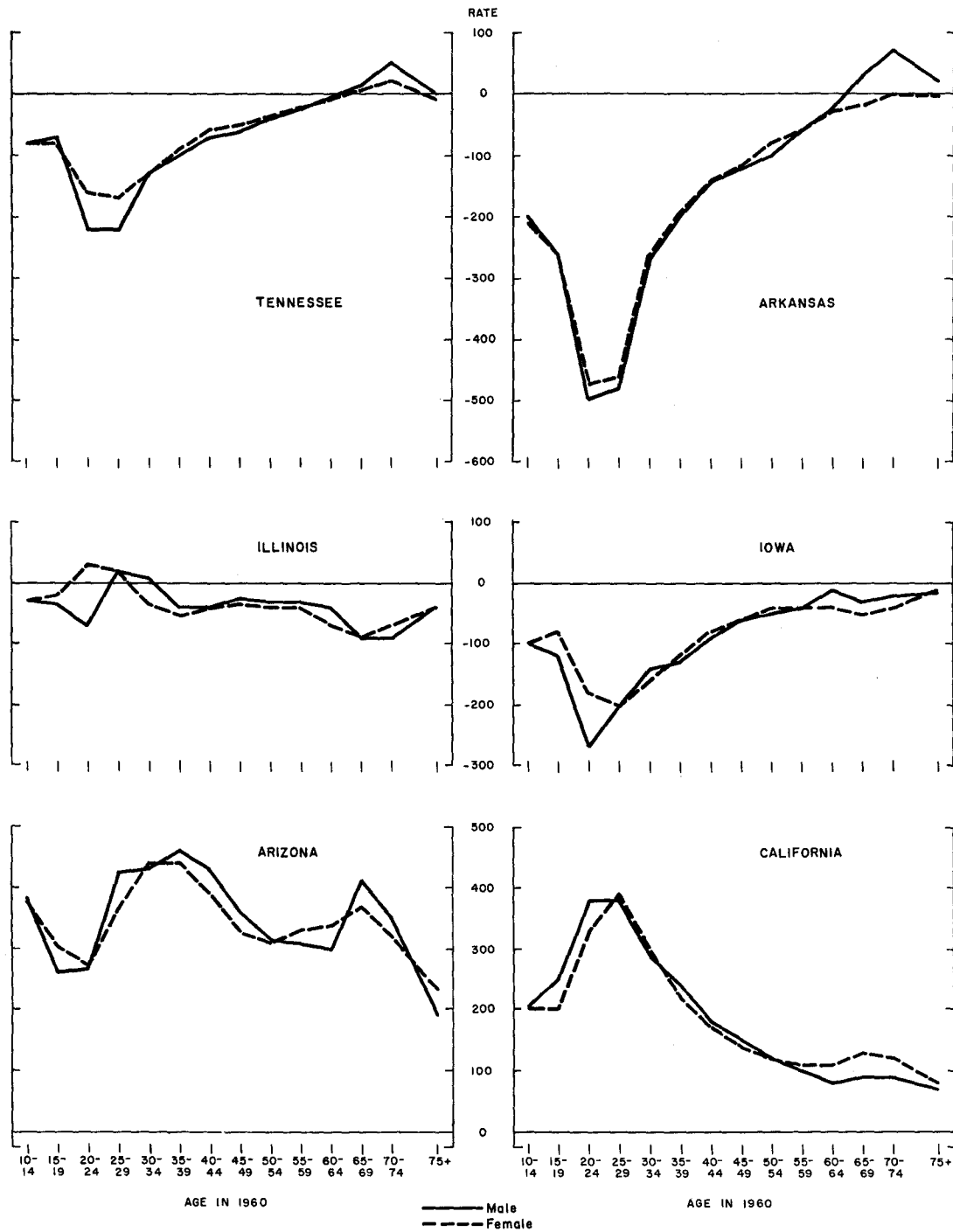


Figure 8

RATES OF NET MIGRATION OF NATIVE WHITES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE AND SEX FOR STATES WITH NET GAINS OR LOSSES OF 200,000 OR MORE, 1950-1960



Source: Appendix Table A-3.

Figure 8 (Cont.)

was traversing its early twenties. In the estimates for 1950-1960, there is not much indication of a similar concentration of reverse movement at ages 35-39. There are two probable reasons for this: (a) In the historical data, evidences of return migration were much more marked in relatively depressed decades of low mobility which followed prosperous decades of high mobility. By all indications so far examined, 1950-1960 was a prosperous decade and it followed a decade that was also prosperous. Very likely, there was relatively less return migration in that decade and such as there was tended to be obscured by the waves of movement in the prevailing directions. (b) There was a good deal of reverse migration in 1950-1960 associated with detachment from the armed forces. Such movement was concentrated in the group aged 30-34 at the end of the decade. Much of this reverse movement was no doubt return migration.

As a result of this combination of circumstances, most of the evidence of a concentration of return migration has been pushed back from ages 35-39 to ages 30-34, though when differences in the direction of net migration by age within the conterminous United States are examined, some indications of a concentration at ages 35-39 emerge. This somewhat delicate problem will be explored further in a later study.¹⁷

Negroes

Some of the same qualifications and reservations that we encountered in the analysis of data for native whites are applicable to the data for Negroes. However, they apply with much less force in the present instance, partly be-

¹⁷Data on gross migration for the five-year interval 1955-1960, available in the Census of 1960, are particularly suitable for the study of the impact and importance of return migration. Analysis of these materials is now in process. A preliminary report of findings is scheduled for publication in Volume II of Demography.

cause military migration played a smaller role among Negro males than among native white males and partly because external migration was less important for Negroes than for native whites. Thus, 12 percent of white males in the United States aged 20-24 were in the armed forces in 1960, only 8 percent of nonwhite males.¹⁸ For native white males of these ages in the expanded area, net migration to the overseas segment accounted for 40 percent of all gains to gaining areas (214,000 out of 535,000); for Negroes the proportion was only 16 percent (20,000 out of 122,000).¹⁹ As a result of these conditions, the age-curves of rates are much more alike for Negro males and females, and comparability between the 1940's and the 1950's is less restricted.

Averages of displacement rates for the two forty-year periods and rates for the last two decades are shown in Table 8 and Figure 9. The bi-modal curve for males during the period 1870-1910 is the result principally of reverse displacement at ages above 45. A considerable part of interstate displacement at these ages was in the opposite direction from that at the young adult ages. This reverse displacement probably was caused by return migration of males to homes and families in their states of origin. This interpretation seems reasonable in light of the very much higher rates for males than females at the young adult ages. Presumably "lone" males who migrated at the younger ages had considerable incentive to return at later ages. The middle-aged peak does not appear in the data for decades after 1910, presumably because, after Negro migration got under way during World War I, the rates of males and females began to converge and the need or desire to return diminished.

As for most decades since 1870, the rates of Negroes for 1950-1960 were much higher than those of native whites. This differential is strictly the result of the greater predominance of one-way migration among Negroes. Avail-

¹⁸U. S. Census of Population: 1960, Volume I, Part 1, Table 194.

¹⁹See Table 5 and Appendix Table A (page for United States population abroad).

TABLE 8. - RATES OF INTERSTATE DISPLACEMENT DUE TO THE MIGRATION OF NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES, 1870-1950, AND FOR THE EXPANDED AREA, 1950-1960.

(Rates per 1,000 average Negro population)

Age at End of Decade	Conterminous Area		Expanded Area*	
	Averages of decade rates		1940-1950	1950-1960
	1870-1910	1910-1950		
<u>Male</u>				
10-14	24	48	88	80
15-19	32	60	83	91
20-24	68	121	157	193
25-29	92	170	220	240
30-34	52	138	209	171
35-39	40	95	155	100
40-44	48	70	109	64
45-49	91	60	80	50
50-54	90	57	53	39
55-59	80	50	39	33
60-64	68	40	46	36
65-69	61	38	45	21
70-74	30	35	27	22
75+	26	23	22	31
Total, 10+	54	84	114	98
<u>Female</u>				
10-14	24	52	92	87
15-19	31	64	94	101
20-24	55	121	169	201
25-29	59	157	220	228
30-34	36	121	188	145
35-39	28	76	132	81
40-44	22	52	88	54
45-49	27	40	66	47
50-54	22	35	50	41
55-59	24	38	47	37
60-64	20	32	51	39
65-69	26	42	64	31
70-74	22	32	37	27
75+	28	26	31	35
Total, 10+	35	78	115	96

*Including Alaska and Hawaii and treating the United States population abroad and Puerto Rico as additional states.

Source: 1950-1960 - computed from Table 5 and Appendix Table A.
1870-1950 - computed from Table 1.39, Eldridge and Thomas, op.cit.

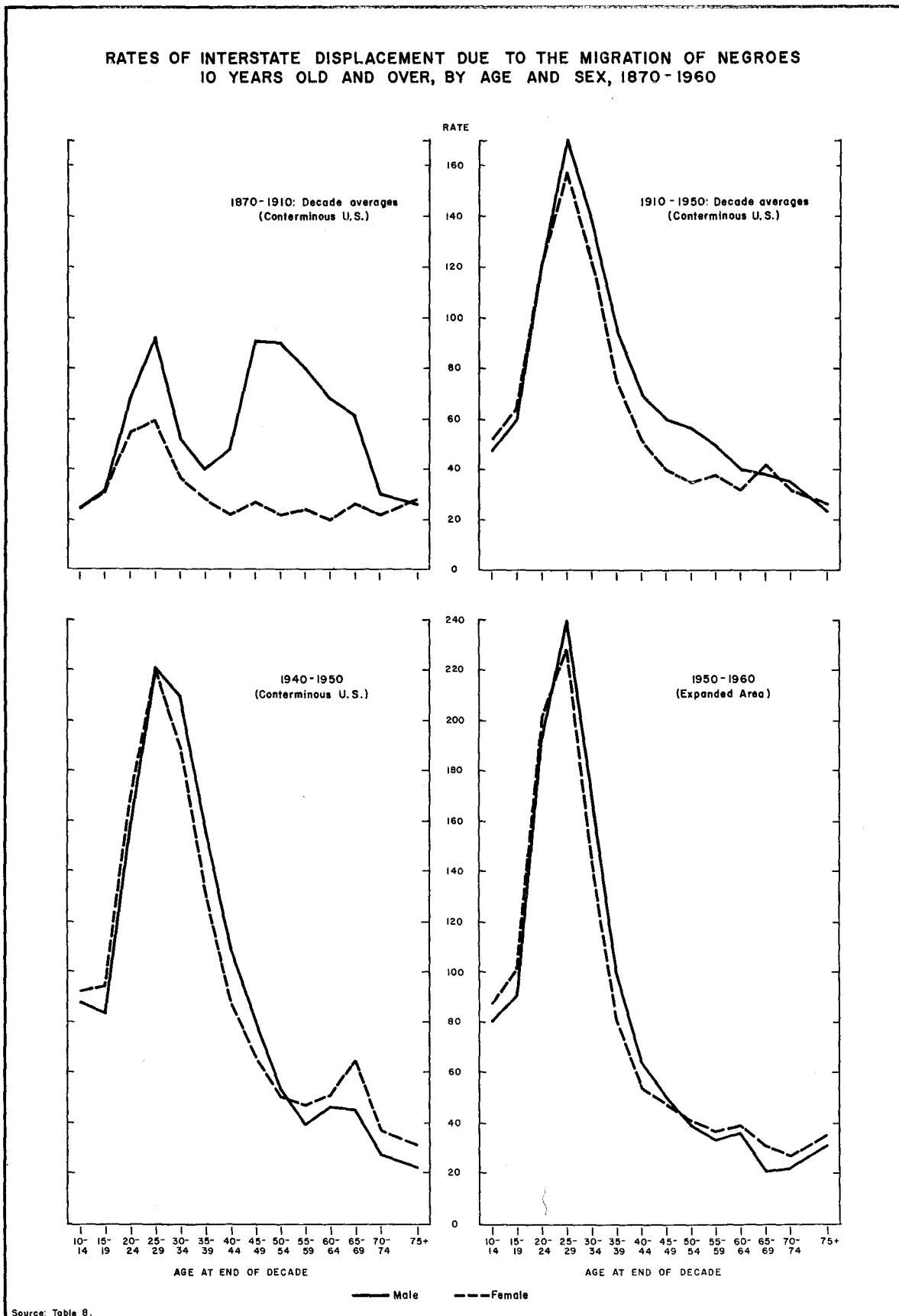


Figure 9

able data on gross migration indicate that rates of interstate mobility have been quite consistently higher for whites than for nonwhites. However, these data refer to fairly short migration intervals - periods of one year or five years. Data for a longer interval (1940-1947) show higher rates for nonwhites than for whites.²⁰ One reason for the difference is the cumulative nature of Negro migration. It reflects the tendency of Negroes to stay out of the South once they have left it. Fewer of their interstate moves are cancelled by returns to the states in which they were living at the beginning of the interval. Very likely, data on gross migration for the ten-year interval 1950-1960 would indicate a higher rate of interstate mobility for Negroes than for native whites.

The profiles of age-specific rates for the two sexes are very much alike both as to level and as to shape. The rates for males were somewhat higher in the age range 25-44 and somewhat lower at the younger and more advanced ages. The general rates for the Negro population 10 years old and over were 98 per thousand for males, 96 per thousand for females.

Comparison of these rates with those for 1940-1950 indicates that for both sexes, rates at ages 15-29 were higher in 1950-1960 than in 1940-1950; they were somewhat lower at almost all of the other ages. The overall rate decreased for each sex - from 114 to 98 per thousand for males, from 115 to 96 per thousand for females. It would appear that interstate displacement actually was lower in the 1950's than in the 1940's, since an adjustment for comparability (that is, 1940-1950 rates for the expanded area) would probably raise the rates for the first decade. If the estimates may be depended upon, the decade 1950-1960 is the only one since 1870 that has seen a decrease, except the exceptionally depressed decade of 1930-1940. The rates were still high, however - second only to those of 1940-1950. It may be that the co-

²⁰ For a resume of census and survey data on gross migration, see Chapter 11, "Differentials by Color, Sex, and Age", in Henry S. Shryock, Jr., Population Mobility Within the United States. Community and Family Study Center, University of Chicago, 1964.

incidence of two relatively prosperous decades in succession has meant that 1950-1960 did not have the benefit of the "backed-up" or repressed migration that one would expect after a decade of low economic activity such as no doubt contributed to the very high rates of 1940-1950. In fact, this may well be the underlying reason why the general rate of interstate displacement due to migration discussed above showed so little change between 1940-1950 and 1950-1960.

The profiles of age-specific rates of net migration for individual states closely resemble the overall rates of displacement, and the differences between the sexes are small. The tendency to uniformity of contour may be seen in the rates charted in Figure 10 for the 11 states that had net migration gains or losses of more than 100,000 in 1950-1960. There are of course important differences in level and some differences in the detail for some ages, but it is obvious that there is a high correlation both between states and between the sexes.

Of particular interest are the high rates at which the southern states were being drained of their young adult population. In Mississippi, the cohort of Negro males 25-29 years old was decimated by 80 percent of its average number, Negro females by 73 percent (Appendix Table A-4). The corresponding losses for Arkansas were 78 percent and 75 percent. Such losses were echoed by heavy relative gains in states outside the South: in California, 92 percent for males and 84 percent for females; in New York, 65 percent for males and 66 percent for females.

Foreign-born Whites

Rates of net migration of foreign-born whites for the conterminous United States as a whole are presented in Table 9 and Figure 11: four-decade averages for 1870-1910 and 1910-1950; decade rates for 1940-1950 and 1950-1960. The

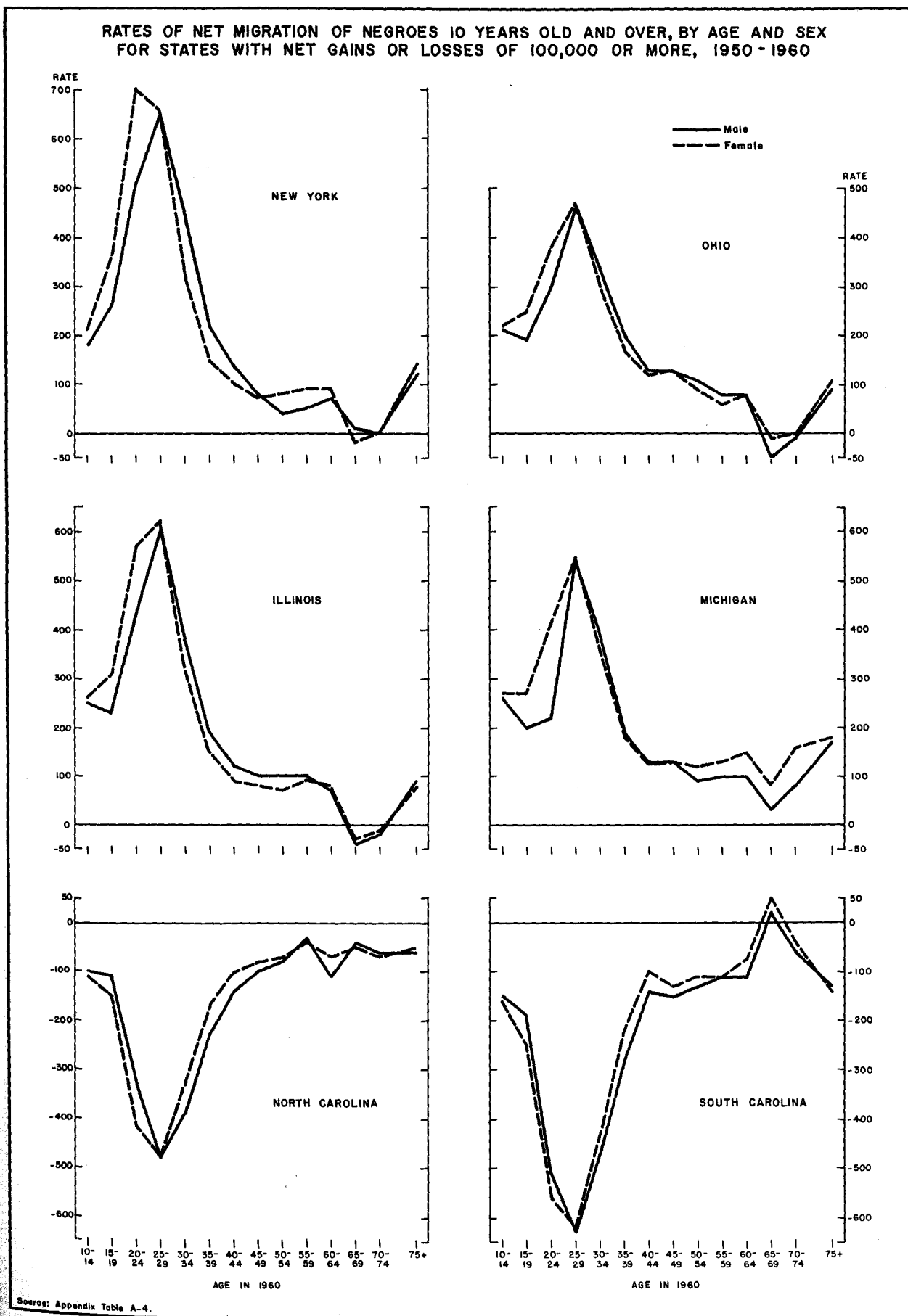
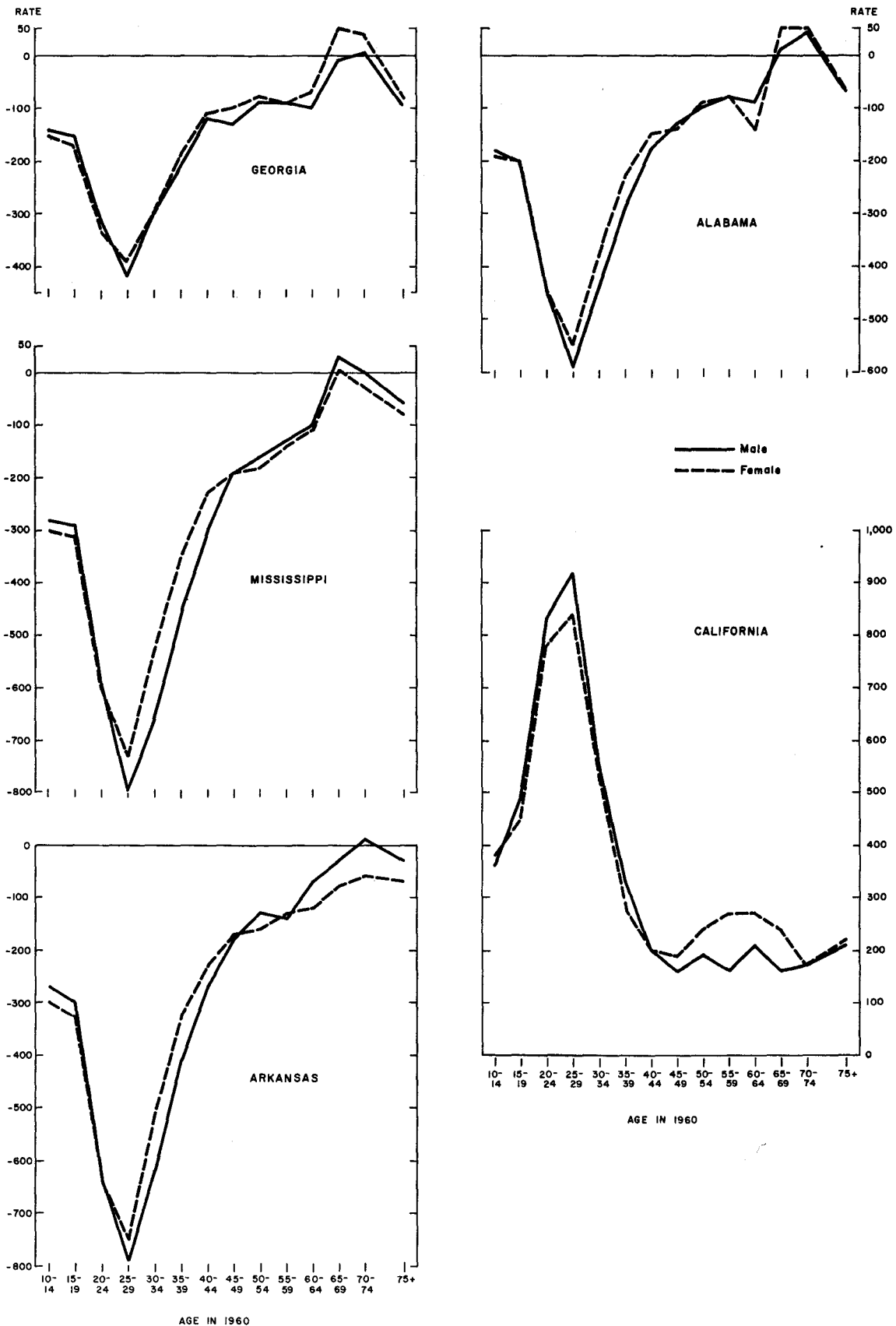


Figure 10

RATES OF NET MIGRATION OF NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE AND SEX FOR STATES WITH NET GAINS OR LOSSES OF 100,000 OR MORE, 1950-1960



Source: Appendix Table A-4

Figure 10 (Cont.)

TABLE 9. - RATES OF NET MIGRATION OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITES
10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR
CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES, 1870-1960.

(Rates per 1,000 average white population)

Age at End of Decade	Averages of Decade Rates		1940-1950	1950-1960
	1870-1910	1910-1950		
<u>Male</u>				
10-14	40	12	6	11
15-19	59	14	8	10
20-24	120	33	12	19
25-29	161	53	14	22
30-34	120	32	10	19
35-39	66	14	11	16
40-44	44	5	11	11
45-49	29	...	10	11
50-54	10	-6	7	7
55-59	10	-7	2	3
60-64	14	-2	2	-3
65-69	30	3	1	-7
70-74	10	-2	-5	-10
75+	20	-3	-7	-14
Total, 10+	69	15	7	9
<u>Female</u>				
10-14	40	12	6	11
15-19	60	15	7	12
20-24	103	35	18	26
25-29	110	46	21	30
30-34	70	26	12	24
35-39	49	18	10	17
40-44	38	14	9	10
45-49	31	8	7	9
50-54	25	6	6	6
55-59	27	3
60-64	32	11	...	-1
65-69	47	11	2	-9
70-74	23	1	-8	-14
75+	28	-2	-12	-22
Total, 10+	59	18	8	9

Source: 1950-1960 - computed from Table 6 and Appendix Table A.
1870-1950 - computed from Table 1.40, Eldridge and Thomas, op.cit.

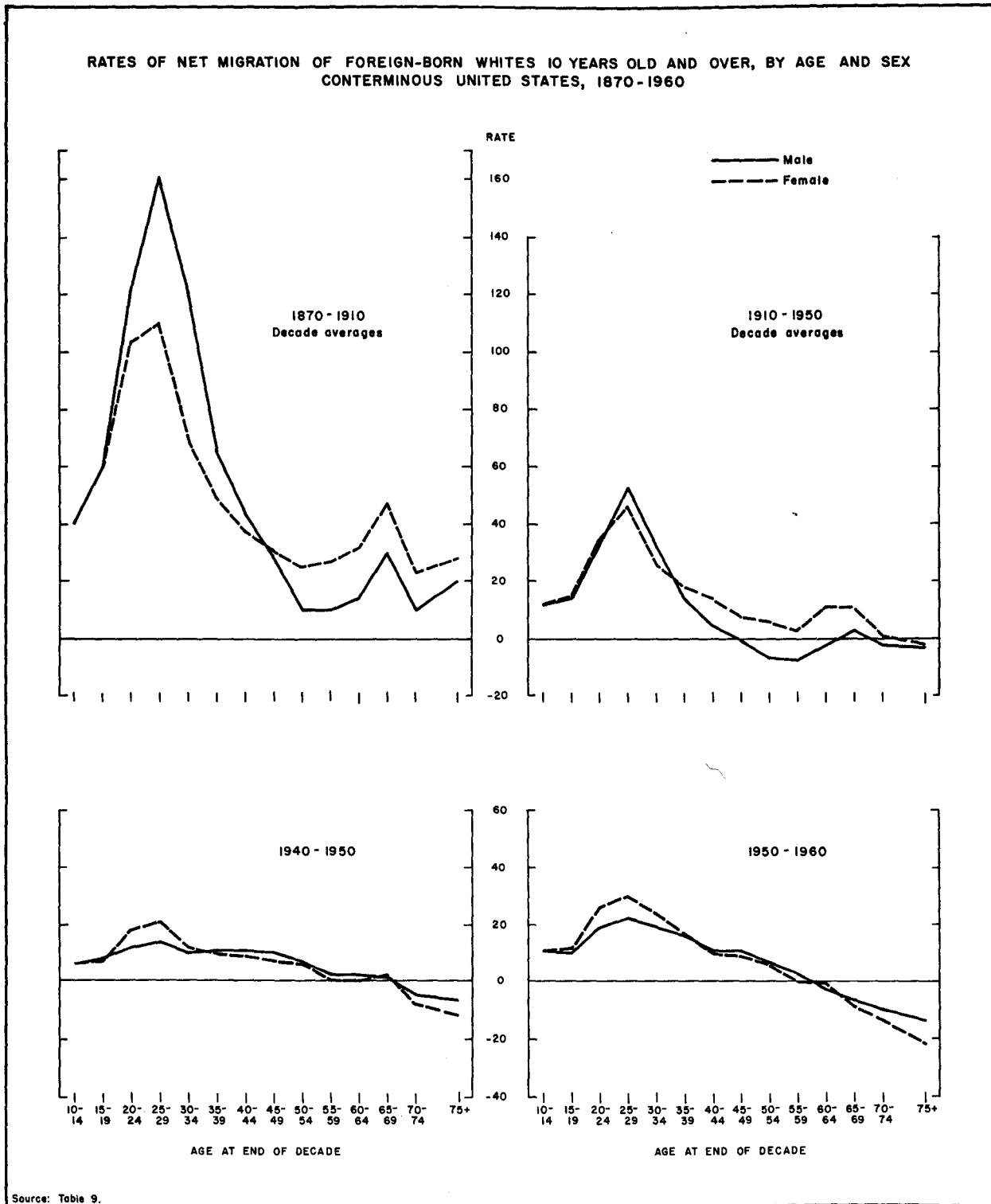


Figure 11

first two sets of rates reflect the sharp decline in the importance of net immigration that began at the time of World War I and the tendency for the rates of the two sexes to converge. The data for the last two decades indicate that in recent times the rates of females have exceeded those of males at the young adult ages. At the intermediate ages the rates have been about equal.

Our estimates of the net migration of foreign-born whites are open to some question, especially those for the older age groups. One of the reasons for questioning these data is that both the amounts and the rates of net loss are higher for the terminal age group, 75 years and over, than for the two next younger groups, 65-69 and 70-74. While it is not surprising in itself that there is a net out-movement of the elderly foreign born, one would expect such loss to be largely confined to the retirement ages. Because of these doubts, we shall not dwell at length upon the findings for this part of the foreign-born population.²¹

Very little is known about the internal migration of the foreign born, because it has not been possible to distinguish net change due to internal migration from net change due to external migration at the state level. Opinions vary as to whether the foreign born tend to remain more or less stationary than the native population, once they have settled in the United States. Data from the Census of 1960 that refer to the five-year interval 1955-1960 indicate that while rates of interstate migration of the foreign born are somewhat lower than those of the native population at ages 20-29 and at ages 35 and over, they are somewhat higher at other ages.

The migration data of the Census of 1960 contain information on the basis of which we may attempt estimates of interstate displacement due to the inter-

²¹ See Section VII for further discussion of this problem with particular reference to the decade 1950-1960.

nal migration of foreign-born whites who were in the United States in 1950. This information consists of a state distribution, as of 1960, of the foreign-born population who were resident abroad in 1955.²² If we can assume that this distribution gives a reasonable representation of the destination pattern of immigrants to the United States for the decade, we have a good basis for distributing our intercensal estimate of net migration to the United States among the states to obtain state estimates of net change due to external migration. The difference between this figure for a given state and our intercensal estimate of net migration of foreign-born whites for the same state would be our estimate of net gain or loss due to internal migration.

The principal objection to this procedure is the implicit assumption that immigration was distributed among the states in the same way as emigration. Probably, emigration varied more closely with the distribution of the foreign born resident in the United States at the beginning of the decade than did immigration. It is to be hoped that in-migration of the foreign born was large enough as compared with out-migration to give a fair approximation to the geographic distribution of net migration.

The statistics are given in the Census by age, sex, and color. It is therefore possible to derive estimates in some detail. Because of the uncertainty about the estimates for the older ages, we confine our attention to the population within the age range 10-54 years. The results are presented in Table 10. They indicate that rates of displacement due to the internal migration of foreign-born whites (conterminous area) were considerably higher than those of native whites (expanded area) for every age group between 10 and 55 (see Table 7). However, these estimates are of extremely dubious quality. Furthermore, comparability is limited by the very fact that the foreign born

²²U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Subject Reports, Lifetime and Recent Migration (Final Report PC(2)-2D), Table 6.

are a group all of whom have migrated at least once, whereas many of the native group have never migrated. We know from other evidence that persons who have migrated before are more likely to migrate than those who have not.

TABLE 10. - INTERSTATE DISPLACEMENT DUE TO THE INTERNAL MIGRATION OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITES 10 TO 54 YEARS OLD, BY AGE AND SEX: AMOUNTS AND RATES FOR CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES, 1950-1960.

Age in 1960	Interstate Displacement	Average Foreign-born White Population*	Rate per 1,000 Average Population
(In thousands)			
<u>Male</u>			
10-14	7	31	222
15-19	4	30	138
20-24	4	31	141
25-29	6	46	130
30-34	14	87	156
35-44	22	302	72
45-54	21	568	38
Total, 10-54	78	1,096	71
<u>Female</u>			
10-14	6	32	181
15-19	4	31	125
20-24	6	30	190
25-29	6	45	138
30-34	9	122	77
35-44	21	372	55
45-54	22	671	32
Total, 10-54	73	1,302	56

*Arithmetic mean of (a) number in age cohort in 1950 and (b) number of survivors expected in 1960.

Source: Computed from Table A and 1960 Census data. See text for explanation.

VI. INTERNAL MIGRATION BETWEEN GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

The Birth-residence Approach

Additional insight into internal migration in the United States for the period 1950-1960 can be gained by exploiting the birth-residence statistics for the native population as tabulated in the Censuses of 1950 and 1960. These data have made it practicable, for the first time, to derive area-specific census survival ratios by age and so, hopefully, to eliminate from the estimates, or at least to reduce, the errors that arise from geographic variations in mortality and in completeness of enumeration, errors that are inherent in the standard census-survival-ratio method. Whether this goal has been achieved and whether other kinds of error of a more serious nature have been introduced are questions that cannot be answered definitely. But we can at least examine the differences produced by the two methods and perhaps arrive at some appraisal of the advantages and disadvantages of each. And whatever those answers may be, the birth-residence approach has the unquestionable advantage of furnishing a great deal of information about internal migration for the period 1950-1960 that is not obtainable in any other way. With these data it has become possible (a) to estimate separately, for each geographic area, the intercensal gains and losses due to the migration of persons who were born in the area and the gains and losses due to the migration of persons who were born elsewhere in the United States, and (b) to study individual intercensal streams in terms of the area of birth on the one hand and the area of 1960 residence on the other.

Problems and procedures. The basic ideas and the main procedures for the application of the census-survival-ratio method to areas smaller than the United States were developed in consultation with Professor Ansley Coale

of Princeton University and Mr. Yun Kim, then a graduate fellow at the University of Pennsylvania. Kim carried out the computations for native white males and described the procedures and findings in a paper (not yet published) "Some Considerations in Estimating Intercensal Migration by the Place-of-Birth Census Survival Ratio Method".

The present analysis deals with the nine geographic divisions of the United States (see frontispiece map). The new statistics do not readily permit estimates for states. The basic data are those published in State of Birth, reports of the Censuses of 1950 and 1960.²³ They consist of a complete cross-classification of division of residence at the census date with division of birth for the native population, by sex, age, and color.²⁴ With these data, we have a reasonably "closed" population and can calculate age-specific census survival ratios for the population native to each division, including both those living in the division and those living elsewhere at the census dates. Such ratios applied to the division's natives resident in 1950 in each of the nine divisions yield expected numbers for 1960. The differences between these numbers and the numbers enumerated in 1960 are estimates of net change due to the intercensal migration of the division's natives with reference to each of the nine divisions. Repeating this operation for the population born in each division yields nine matrices of estimates in which net changes due to the migration of each division's natives are given for that division and each of the other eight. From these may be accumulated, for each division, the net change due to migration of its own natives and that due to the migration of persons born in other divisions, or the net migration of in-born and the net

²³U.S. Census of Population: 1950 (Special Report P-E, No. 4A); U.S. Census of Population: 1960 (Final Report PC(2)-2A).

²⁴Actually, the data are presented for each state of residence crossed with division of birth and for each state of birth crossed with division of residence. These data cannot be used for the derivation of state migration estimates of the type developed for geographic divisions without the complete cross-classification of state of birth with state of residence.

migration of out-born. The balance of the two represents net migration for the division. For a more detailed description of procedures, see the methodological note in the Appendix.²⁵

There are several problems connected with the preparation and interpretation of estimates of net migration based upon division-of-birth survival ratios. The first concerns persons for whom the state of birth was not reported. There were considerable numbers of these in both censuses: 1,370,000 in 1950, representing 1.0 percent of the native population; 4,541,000 in 1960, representing 2.7 percent of the native population.²⁶ Because the number in 1960 was so much larger than that in 1950 and would therefore introduce substantial error of bias into the estimates, it was decided to distribute the unknowns before computing survival ratios. Although it seems probable that persons for whom the state of birth was not reported were more likely to be out-born than in-born, there was no quantitative evidence upon which to base the allocation, and it was finally decided to allocate them in accordance with the distribution of those whose place of birth was reported. The number of "unknowns" is given by age, sex, and color for the resident population of each division. These numbers were distributed proportionally among the divisions of birth for each division of residence, separately for each age-sex-color group.

A second problem is created by the absence of 1950 information on the place of birth of the population of Alaska and Hawaii. Fortunately, the 1960

²⁵ A similar technique was used by Thomas K. Burch on data for Venezuela in his unpublished doctoral dissertation, Internal Migration in Venezuela: A Methodological Study (Princeton University, 1962). But Burch applied area-of-birth-specific survival ratios to the in-born population and to the out-born population who were living in that same area instead of to the in-born population of that area at each area of residence. In other words, he assumed that the survival ratios computed for the total in-born of a given area were applicable to the out-born who were living in that area as well as to the in-born living there. This procedure rather violates the assumption implicit in the computation of area-specific survival ratios and results in inequality at the national level between the sums of gains and the sums of losses for component areas.

²⁶ U.S. Census of Population: 1960, State of Birth, Table 1.

data were compiled in such a way as to permit the exclusion of both (a) persons born in these states and living in conterminous United States and (b) persons born in conterminous United States and living in the two states. It was therefore decided to confine the analyses to internal migration within the conterminous area. This means of course that, since some of the "conterminous-born" were in these states at one census and in the conterminous area at the other, the net movement of each division's in-born between the conterminous area and the two new states is assumed to reflect the 1950 division-of-residence distribution of that division's natives within each age-sex-color category. To the extent that this assumption is not met, the estimates of net migration will be in error. The census-survival-ratio estimates for 1950-1960, shown in Appendix Table A, indicate a net in-migration of 92,000 natives to Hawaii and Alaska from the remainder of the system (that is, from conterminous United States, Puerto Rico, and abroad combined). No doubt, most of this movement came from the conterminous area. The amounts are small for most age groups and some of them represent net losses from Alaska and Hawaii to the rest of the area. Where the amounts are small, it probably does not matter much if the assumption is a poor fit to the facts. The largest number (26,000) is that for native white males 20-24 years old in 1960. It certainly contains a large proportion of military migration. For that, our "pro rata" assumption is probably not a bad one.

The problem of the overseas segment, Puerto Rico, and other outlying areas of sovereignty or jurisdiction is similar to the one just discussed. Here again, unless the assumption about the division-of-residence distribution of net intercensal migration of "conterminous" natives between these areas and conterminous United States holds, the estimates of net internal migration will be affected.

Further sources of error are sampling variability and misreporting of

state of birth. The 1950 data are based on a 20-percent sample, those for 1960 on a 25-percent sample. The Post-Enumeration Survey of the Census of 1950 indicated that for an estimated 4 million persons the state of birth reported in the Census differed from that reported in the Survey (see page 4 of the 1950 report, State of Birth). An estimate for the Census of 1960 is not yet available. No doubt some of both types of error is eliminated at the divisional level. However, both of them contribute to an unknown degree to limiting the accuracy of estimates of net migration.

Other types of error - misreporting of age, race, or nativity, sampling variability of statistics on nativity, etc. - are common to both methods, so presumably do not introduce an added error in the latter method. One source of difference between the two sets of estimates, however, stems from the fact that for the census-survival-ratio estimates, the state age distributions of native whites, foreign-born whites, and Negroes, which were based on sample counts, were adjusted to add (a) to the complete count control totals for the white and nonwhite population, by age, and (b) to the complete count all-ages totals for Negroes and other races. No such adjustment of the birth-residence data was attempted.

Census-survival-ratio and Division-of-birth Estimates of Net Migration

The survival ratios, the resulting estimates of migration, the population bases, and the rates are given in Appendix Tables E, F, G, and H. Before studying the findings for the two separate components of net migration (the out-born and the in-born) we turn to a comparison of the rates of net migration implied by the two methods: (a) the census-survival-ratio (CSR) method used for deriving the historical series of estimates for states, and (b) the division-of-birth survival ratio (DOB) method. Both sets of rates for native whites, by sex, are shown in Figure 12 for each geographic division. The two sets of data are distinctly similar in the sense that differences between di-

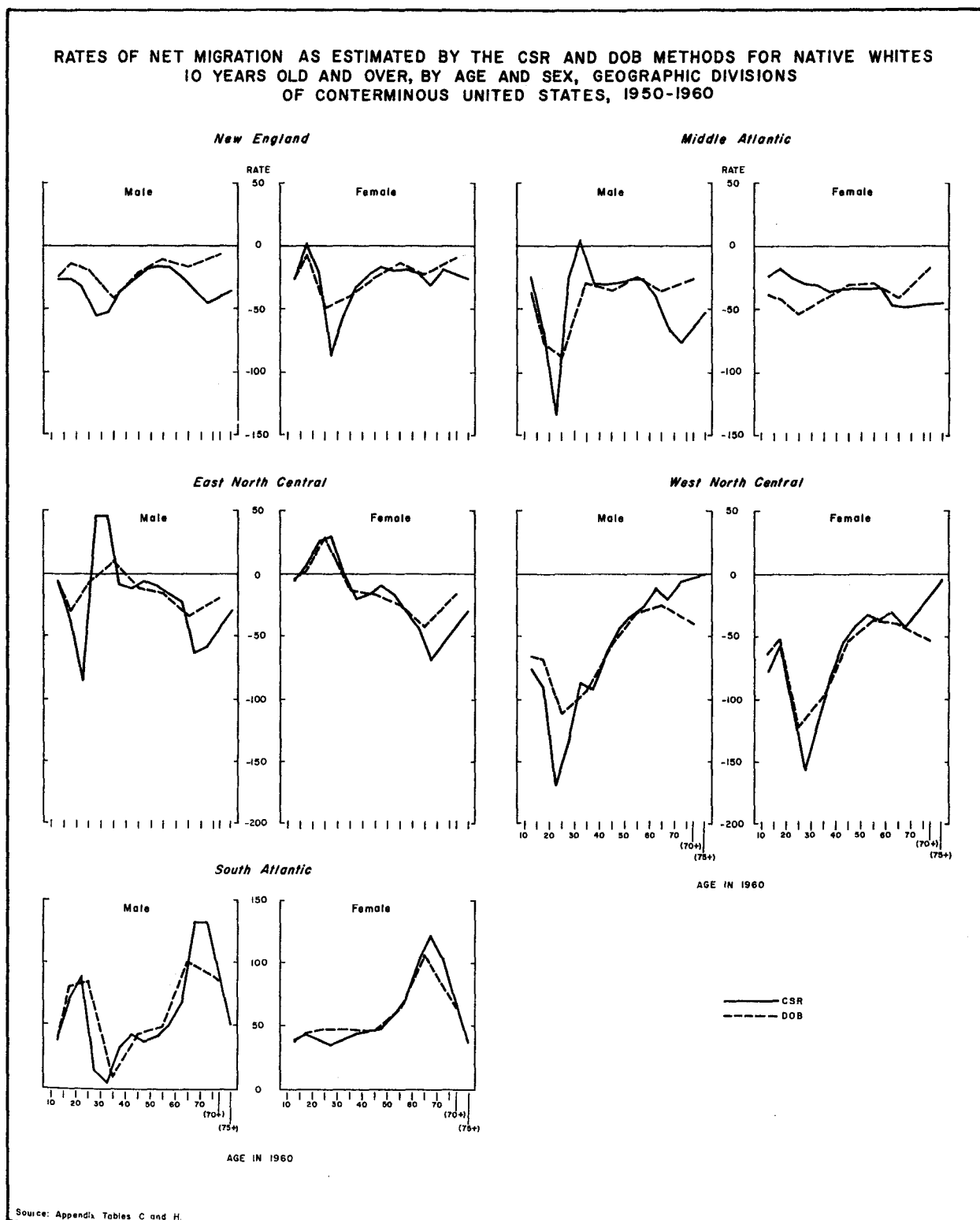


Figure 12

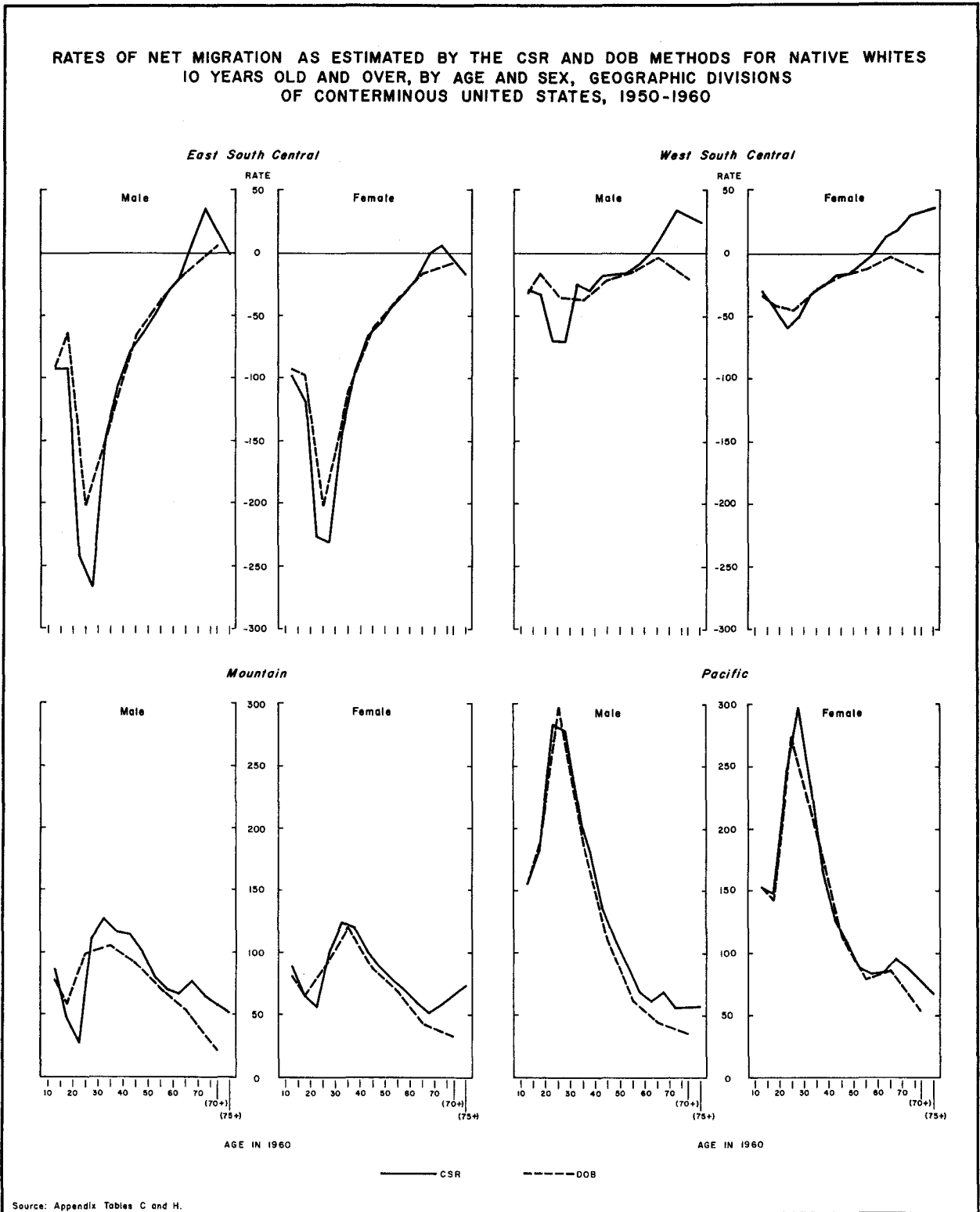


Figure 12 (Cont.)

visions are more marked than are differences between methods. It is clear that both series are measuring the same basic phenomenon, though perhaps with differing degrees of accuracy.

In Figure 13, CSR rates for the Negro population are charted with DOB rates for the native nonwhite population. Despite the difference in population coverage, these data also are in general agreement. Only for the Mountain states is there a striking disparity between the two sets of rates. The principal reason is of course that, in this division, the Negro population forms a much smaller proportion of the total nonwhite population than in any of the others. In 1960, only 36 percent of the nonwhite population of this division were Negro. In no other division was the proportion as low as 50 percent; in most, it was above 80 percent.²⁷

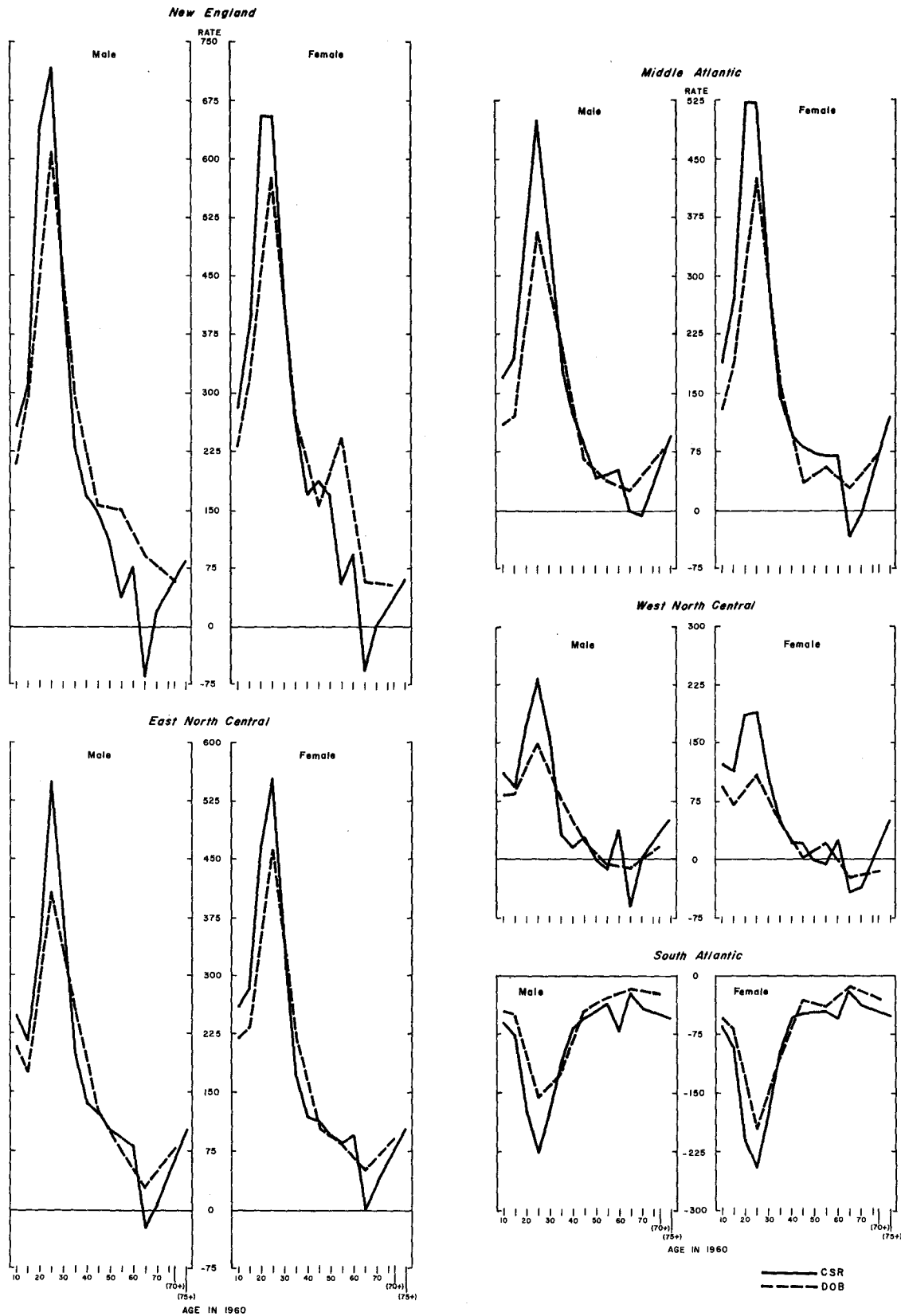
In addition to the one just mentioned for Negroes and nonwhites, there are two kinds of difference between CSR and DOB rates that cannot be attributed to methodological sources. One is the finer age detail of the CSR rates. The DOB estimates had to be compiled for broader age groups because the birth-residence statistics of the Census of 1950 were tabulated for 10-year age groups from age 10 upward, necessitating migration estimates for 10-year age groups from age 20 upward (age as of 1960), with a terminal group, 70 years and over. With our knowledge of age differentials, especially those at the young adult ages, we can see that the broader grouping creates a definite disadvantage in the DOB data as compared with the CSR data.²⁸ However, for purposes of direct comparison, the CSR data can be consolidated into the same age grouping as that of the DOB data.

A second and more troublesome impediment to comparison is the difference

²⁷U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Volume I, Part 1, Table 56.

²⁸The birth-residence statistics of the Census of 1960 were tabulated for the finer age groups. Presumably, the age handicap will not be a factor when it comes to estimates for the period 1960-1970.

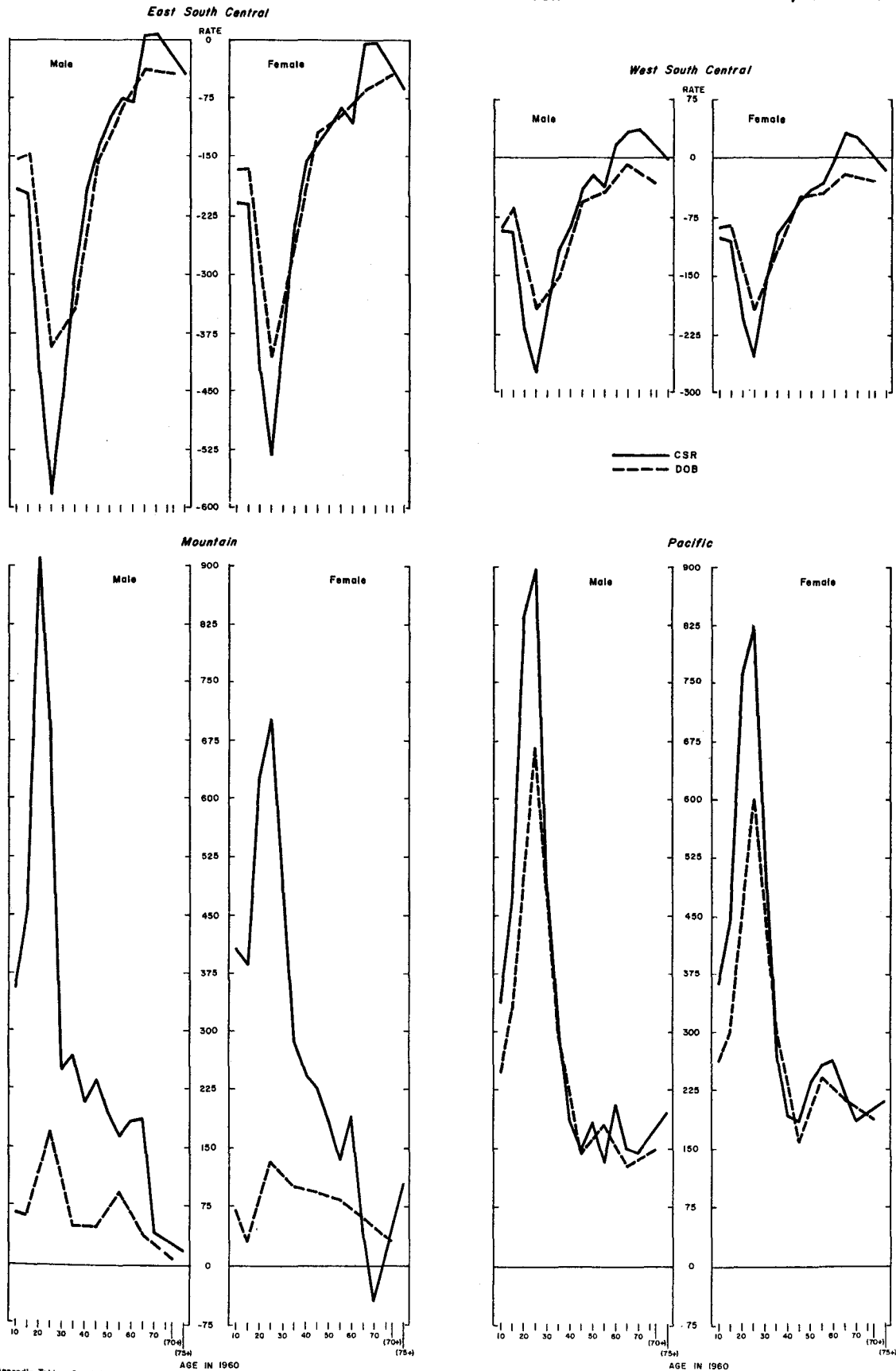
RATES OF NET MIGRATION FOR NEGROES AS ESTIMATED BY THE CSR METHOD AND FOR NATIVE NONWHITES AS ESTIMATED BY THE DOB METHOD, BY AGE AND SEX, GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES, 1950-1960



Source: Appendix Tables C and H.

Figure 13

RATES OF NET MIGRATION FOR NEGROES AS ESTIMATED BY THE CSR METHOD AND FOR NATIVE NONWHITES AS ESTIMATED BY THE DOB METHOD, BY AGE AND SEX, GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES, 1950-1960



Source: Appendix Tables C and H.

Figure 13 (Cont.)

in coverage. The CSR estimates reflect external as well as internal migration of the respective population groups; the DOB estimates measure the net effect of movements within the conterminous United States only. Many of the differences in Figures 12 and 13, especially at the young adult ages, are probably attributable to this factor. In order to control for it, and so to isolate differences due to the use of national rather than divisional survival ratios, we may combine the "birth-residence populations" of 1950 and 1960 and compute "national" survival ratios for the entire conterminous area. Application of these ratios to the divisional populations of 1950 yields expected survivors for 1960 and, by differencing with the 1960 observed population, estimates of net intercensal migration. We label these the "DOB-N" estimates. The only differences between them and the DOB estimates will be those attributable to the use of national rather than divisional survival ratios. Yun Kim is responsible for conceiving and carrying out the operations necessary for this comparison for native white males. His results will be used in the analysis to follow.

Divisional rates of net migration for native white males as estimated by the CSR, DOB, and DOB-N methods are shown for comparable age groups in Table 11 and Figure 14. We can see at once that regrouping the age data of the CSR estimates has brought them into closer conformity with the DOB estimates, though some rather striking variations remain at the young adult and at the terminal ages. By studying the differences among the three sets of rates, we can arrive at an appraisal of how much of the difference is due to external migration, and is therefore real, and how much is due to the neglect of geographic variations in the computation of national survival ratios. The former is indicated by the difference between CSR and DOB-N rates, the latter by the difference between DOB and DOB-N rates.

At the young adult ages, notably the age group 20-29 and to some degree

TABLE 11. - RATES OF NET MIGRATION OF NATIVE WHITE MALES
10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, AS DERIVED BY CSR, DOB, AND DOB-N METHODS,
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES, 1950-1960.

(Rates per 1,000 average population)

Age in 1960	CSR	DOB	DOB-N	CSR	DOB	DOB-N
	<u>New England</u>			<u>Middle Atlantic</u>		
10-14	-26	-24	-30	-24	-37	-36
15-19	-26	-13	-14	-70	-77	-77
20-29	-44	-19	-20	-77	-88	-80
30-39	-44	-42	-52	-12	-29	-30
40-49	-22	-21	-14	-30	-35	-37
50-59	-16	-11	-11	-26	-24	-30
60-69	-29	-16	-19	-51	-35	-49
70+	-39	-7	-38	-61	-25	-63
Total, 10+	-32	-21	-25	-40	-44	-48
	<u>East North Central</u>			<u>West North Central</u>		
10-14	-5	-5	-8	-75	-65	-74
15-19	-38	-29	-28	-90	-67	-72
20-29	-20	-7	5	-151	-112	-123
30-39	18	10	14	-89	-92	-96
40-49	-8	-11	-7	-53	-56	-50
50-59	-12	-15	-11	-29	-30	-22
60-69	-40	-34	-29	-15	-24	-12
70+	-40	-19	-36	-2	-39	-6
Total, 10+	-14	-11	-9	-67	-64	-62
	<u>South Atlantic</u>			<u>East South Central</u>		
10-14	39	38	39	-92	-91	-87
15-19	71	81	82	-92	-64	-74
20-29	53	84	77	-254	-201	-226
30-39	19	10	11	-125	-129	-133
40-49	40	43	37	-71	-65	-72
50-59	45	49	44	-41	-37	-46
60-69	98	100	87	-6	-15	-10
70+	82	86	78	13	7	9
Total, 10+	50	56	52	-99	-88	-95

TABLE 11. - (continued)

Age in 1960	CSR	DOB	DOB-N
<u>West South Central</u>			
10-14	-29	-32	-24
15-19	-33	-16	-16
20-29	-69	-35	-41
30-39	-27	-37	-34
40-49	-17	-21	-26
50-59	-12	-15	-13
60-69	9	-3	3
70+	29	-20	24
Total, 10+	-24	-25	-20
<u>Mountain</u>			
10-14	85	77	84
15-19	47	58	69
20-29	68	99	95
30-39	122	105	110
40-49	108	91	93
50-59	75	70	72
60-69	71	54	58
70+	56	22	62
Total, 10+	84	79	85
<u>Pacific</u>			
10-14	155	155	159
15-19	183	188	194
20-29	282	296	302
30-39	198	186	186
40-49	126	111	112
50-59	81	62	68
60-69	64	45	52
70+	57	36	60
Total, 10+	155	148	153

Source: CSR - computed from Appendix Table B. DOB - Appendix Table H. DOB-N - computed from Appendix Tables J and G.

15-19 and 30-39, most of the difference between the CSR and DOB rates is accounted for by external migration. Almost without exception, the DOB-N rate is closer to the DOB rate than to the CSR rate. The implication is that if the CSR estimates could have been made for the expanded area using birth-

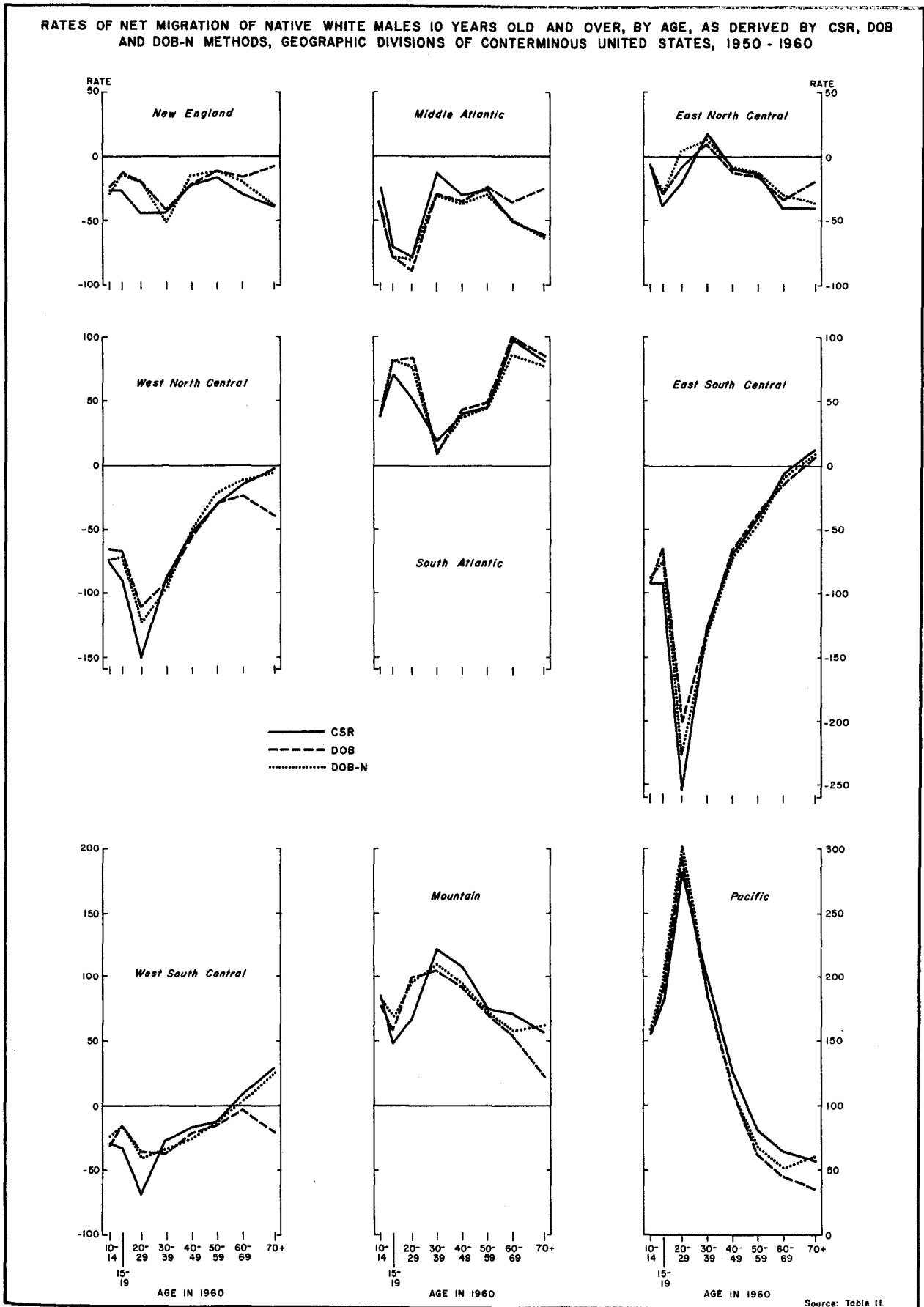


Figure 14

residence data, they would not have differed much from the estimates actually obtained. Our estimate of the change that would be introduced is the difference between DOB and DOB-N in the direction of DOB from DOB-N. The formula for the "adjusted" CSR would be: $CSR + (DOB - DOB-N)$.

For the terminal age group (70 and over) and to a lesser degree for the age group 60-69, the relations are quite different. Here, the DOB-N rate tends to be closer to the CSR than to the DOB rate. The difference between the CSR and the DOB rates is therefore largely explained by the neglect of geographic variations that is inherent in the CSR estimates. However, one hesitates to conclude at once that the DOB estimates are necessarily superior to the CSR estimates. Demographic data for persons in the advanced ages are notoriously suspect, no matter what the characteristic under analysis, and including age itself. If persons of advanced age are more subject to misreporting of birthplace, this may be an important factor in the greater differences found at these ages. Furthermore, an open-end category such as 70 years and over is a particularly uncertain quantity upon which to base firm conclusions.

One strong implication of the differences is that geographic differentials in mortality and therefore in survivorship are greater at the older ages than at others. There is considerable support for this view in Lee's analysis of variations of life table survival ratios for the period 1939-1941.²⁹ Examination of divisional mortality rates for 1950 and 1960 gives further substantiation. Not only were the differentials in survivorship implied by 1950-1960 death rates greater at the older ages, but the directions of difference for all divisions except one (the South Atlantic) were such as would yield the

²⁹ Population Redistribution and Economic Growth, United States, 1870-1950, Volume I, p.34 ff.

kinds of difference actually found between the CSR and DOB estimates of net migration. As for the South Atlantic, the difference to be explained, though in the wrong direction, is very small. Probably other factors, such as differential census error and the possible effect of heavy in-migration at the advanced ages upon the observed mortality rates of the resident population, have come into play with greater force in that division. The weight of the evidence inclines one to the belief that the DOB estimates are preferable to the CSR estimates for the population 70 and over in 1960 and no doubt also for the population 60-69 years old.

In general, then, our findings are somewhat inconclusive though the DOB estimates perhaps have a slight edge. In any case, except for the oldest ages the CSR estimates are in fair agreement with the DOB estimates, once the effects of external migration are allowed for. In addition, the CSR estimates have the important advantages of providing finer age detail and finer geographic detail. On the assumption that differences for native white females would be patterned after those for native white males, and in recognition of the unassessable contribution of "other nonwhites" to the differences between CSR rates for Negroes and DOB rates for native nonwhites, we shall not carry the comparative analysis further.

Net Migration of In-born and Out-born

We turn now to a study of the two components of net migration (net migration of in-born and net migration of out-born) which the DOB estimates give us for each geographic division (Appendix Table F). These data are a step in the direction of measuring gross interdivisional migration, for the period 1950-1960, of persons born in the conterminous United States and living in the conterminous United States at both census dates, a migrant being defined as a person whose division of 1960 residence differed from his division of 1950 residence. The data give us for all divisions the net gains and losses due

to the migration of each division's in-born natives. That portion of gross movement that is missed is the number of moves that was balanced by counter-moves of persons born in the same division. Since for each division the net movement of in-born was generally outward and the net movement of out-born was generally inward, we have, by treating the two categories separately, picked up a considerable part of gross movement beyond that represented by net inter-divisional shift, or displacement. Thus, for the population 10 years old and over as a group, the DOB estimate of displacement is 3.2 million (column 9 of Table 12). This may be compared with the estimate of 7.3 million for the total net in-migration of out-born, which is of course equal to the total net out-migration of in-born (columns 7 and 8 of Table 12). Some idea of the magnitude of the missing part is gained by the observation that gross interdivisional migration for the cohort 10 years old and over was 8.3 million for the five-year migration interval 1955-1960.³⁰ A comparable figure for the decade would be considerably larger, though not, probably, anything like twice as large.

Native whites. Division rates for the in-born and out-born and rates of net balance (the last are the same DOB rates that are shown in Figure 12) are charted in Figure 15 for native whites, by sex. At all ages for some divisions and at most ages for the rest, net migration of the in-born was outward and net migration of the out-born was inward. The exceptions are confined to the older age groups which had had more opportunity than the younger to build up reservoirs of population living outside their divisions of birth and so to produce migration balances in the opposite direction. Much of this "reverse migration" probably represents return to the area of birth during old age and at retirement. So far as net in-migration of the in-born is concerned, this is certainly the effect of return migration, at least return to the division of birth if

³⁰ This figure excludes persons for whom state of birth or place of residence in 1955 was not reported. It was derived from Table 6 of Lifetime and Recent Migration (U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Final Report PC(2)-2D).

TABLE 12. - NET MIGRATION OF IN-BORN AND OUT-BORN AND NET BALANCE
OF INTERDIVISIONAL MIGRATION AS ESTIMATED FROM
DIVISION-OF-BIRTH SURVIVAL RATIOS FOR THE NATIVE POPULATION
10 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN 1960, BY COLOR,
CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES, 1950-1960.

(In thousands)

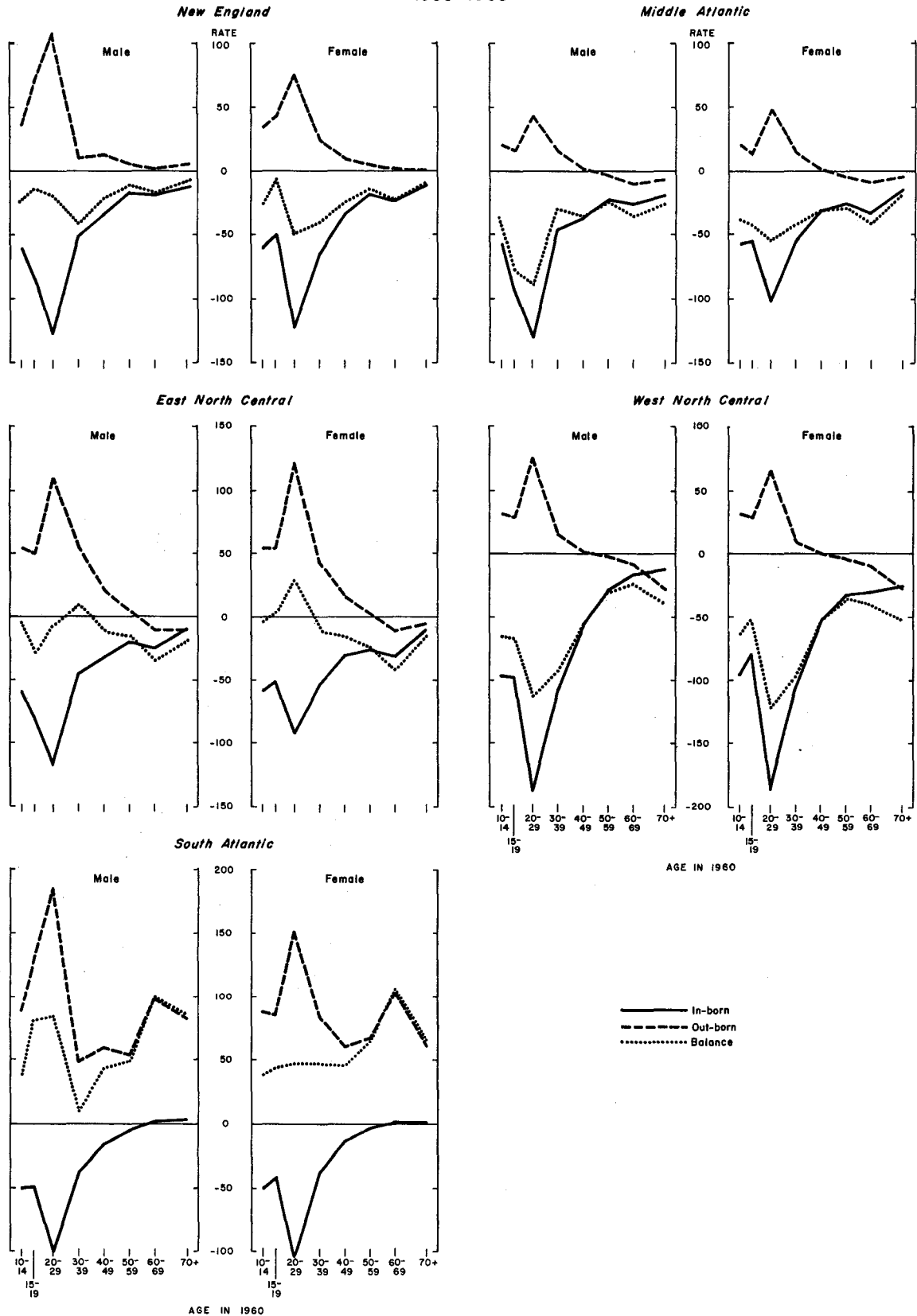
Division	Native White			Native Nonwhite			Total		
	In-born	Out-born	Net balance	In-born	Out-born	Net balance	In-born	Out-born	Net balance
New England	-401	223	-178	-2	46	45	-403	270	-133
Middle Atlantic	-1,187	263	-924	-9	302	293	-1,196	565	-631
East North Central	-1,230	983	-247	-17	412	395	-1,247	1,395	148
West North Central	-972	181	-791	-20	44	24	-992	225	-767
South Atlantic	-559	1,414	854	-390	33	-357	-950	1,447	497
East South Central	-845	142	-703	-438	-8	-447	-1,283	133	-1,150
West South Central	-624	346	-278	-220	18	-203	-844	363	-481
Mountain	-253	620	368	-10	28	18	-263	648	386
Pacific	-113	2,012	1,899	3	229	232	-109	2,241	2,132
TOTAL	-6,184	6,184	-	-1,104	1,104	-	-7,287	7,287	-
Sum of gains	.	.	3,121	3	1,112	1,007	.	.	3,162
Sum of losses	.	.	-3,121	-1,107	-8	-1,007	.	.	-3,162

Source: Appendix Table F.

not to the precise place of birth. As for net out-migration of the out-born, we cannot determine its destination. For any given division, it is composed no doubt of a mixture of return and non-return.

There is a striking similarity between the curves for the in-born and those for the out-born, especially in the rates of females. The differences are largely differences in the general level. Where the difference in level is considerable, as in the East South Central and in the Pacific, the basic

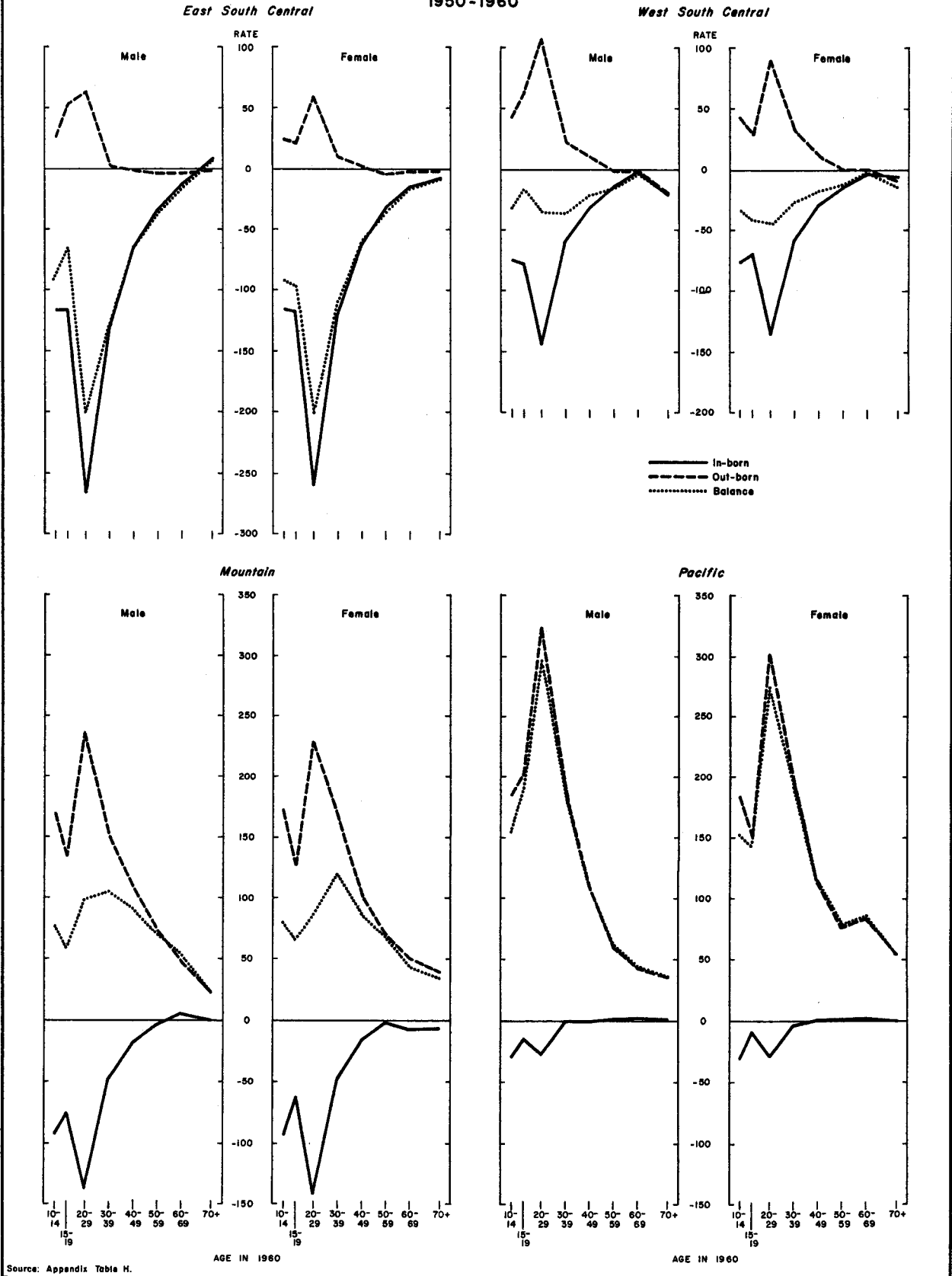
RATES OF NET MIGRATION OF IN-BORN AND OUT-BORN AND RATES OF NET BALANCE FOR NATIVE WHITES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE AND SEX, GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES 1950-1960



Source: Appendix Table H.

Figure 15

RATES OF NET MIGRATION OF IN-BORN AND OUT-BORN AND RATES OF NET BALANCE FOR NATIVE WHITES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE AND SEX, GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES 1950-1960



Source: Appendix Table H.

Figure 15 (Cont.)

form of the rates of net balance is quite suggestive of the form of its two components.

Distinctive features of the curves of male rates are associated with military migration. Induction migration appears to have prevented the rate from falling at ages 15-19 or from faltering in its upward climb between ages 10-14 and 20-29, as it ordinarily does in the rates for females and as it usually has done in the rates for males in past decades. Separation migration is reflected in a sharp decrease in the rate from ages 20-29 to ages 30-39 followed by a leveling or an increase to ages 40-49, such that the rates for the three age groups form an angle or notch convex to the zero-axis. These departures from the usual age pattern are especially clear-cut in the rates of the in-born moving away from areas with below average shares of military population (Middle Atlantic, East North Central) and in the rates of the out-born moving to areas with above average shares (New England, South Atlantic, West South Central). The depressed rate at 30-39 would be in large part the result of the reverse movement of persons leaving the armed forces. Such movement would tend to reduce net out-migration of in-born from areas of low military concentration and net in-migration of out-born to areas of high military concentration. To the extent that separation migration (concentrated at ages 30-34) is also return migration and to the extent that non-military return migration (which has a special impact at ages 35-39) is concordant with separation migration, the 10-year age group 30-39 is doubly affected by the factor of reverse migration. The differential effects of military migration upon rates for the age groups 20-24 and 25-29 are of course obscured in these data by the necessity to consolidate them into a single 10-year age group.

The impact of retirement migration is similarly dampened by the broader age grouping. The two groups most affected (65-69 and 70-74) are divided

between the groups 60-69 and 70 and over. Nevertheless, a minor peak (or trough, depending on the direction of retirement migration as compared with the prevailing direction of migration at the other ages) often appears at ages 60-69. Some divisions - notably, the Middle Atlantic, the East North Central, and the West North Central - lost by the migration of both the in-born and the out-born at ages above 60. Others - notably the South Atlantic and the Pacific - gained by the migration of both categories.

With regard to the South Atlantic states, these data give us a particularly valuable insight into rates of net migration. For native white females, the age curve of net balance shows a marked departure from prevalent forms, the rates being low and nearly level at the young adult ages and reaching a pronounced peak at ages 60-69. The component rates, however, look quite "normal", with a maximum at ages 20-29, followed by a regular decline with increase in age up to the retirement ages. The secondary peak at 60-69 in the rates for the out-born is of course more insistent than in most areas because of the great attraction that Florida exerts upon the elderly.

Comparable considerations apply, albeit less forcibly, with regard to the net rates of some of the other divisions: New England (native white males); East North Central (native white males); Mountain (native white males and females). In each instance, the rate curves of the in-born and the rate curves of the out-born have salient characteristics in common, but the curve for the rates of net balance is noticeably different in shape.

Native nonwhites. Division rates for nonwhites, by sex, are charted in Figure 16. In these data, there is a much greater spread between the rate levels for the in-born and those for the out-born than was true of the rates for native whites. The southern divisions are characterized by high rates of net migration for the in-born and low rates for the out-born, the other divisions by high rates for the out-born and low rates for the in-born. Like the

RATES OF NET MIGRATION OF IN-BORN AND OUT-BORN AND RATES OF NET BALANCE FOR NATIVE NONWHITES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE AND SEX, GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES 1950 - 1960

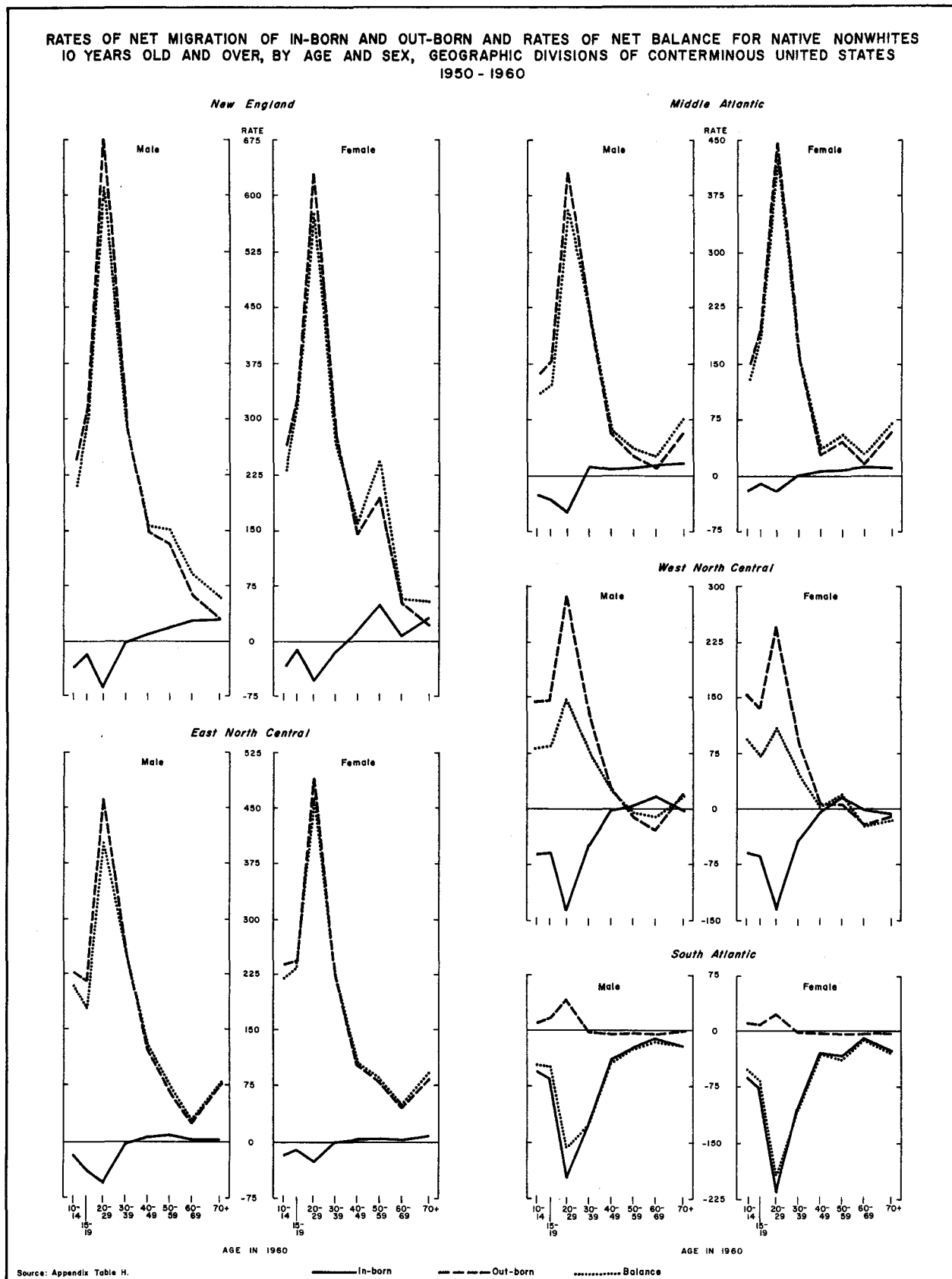


Figure 16

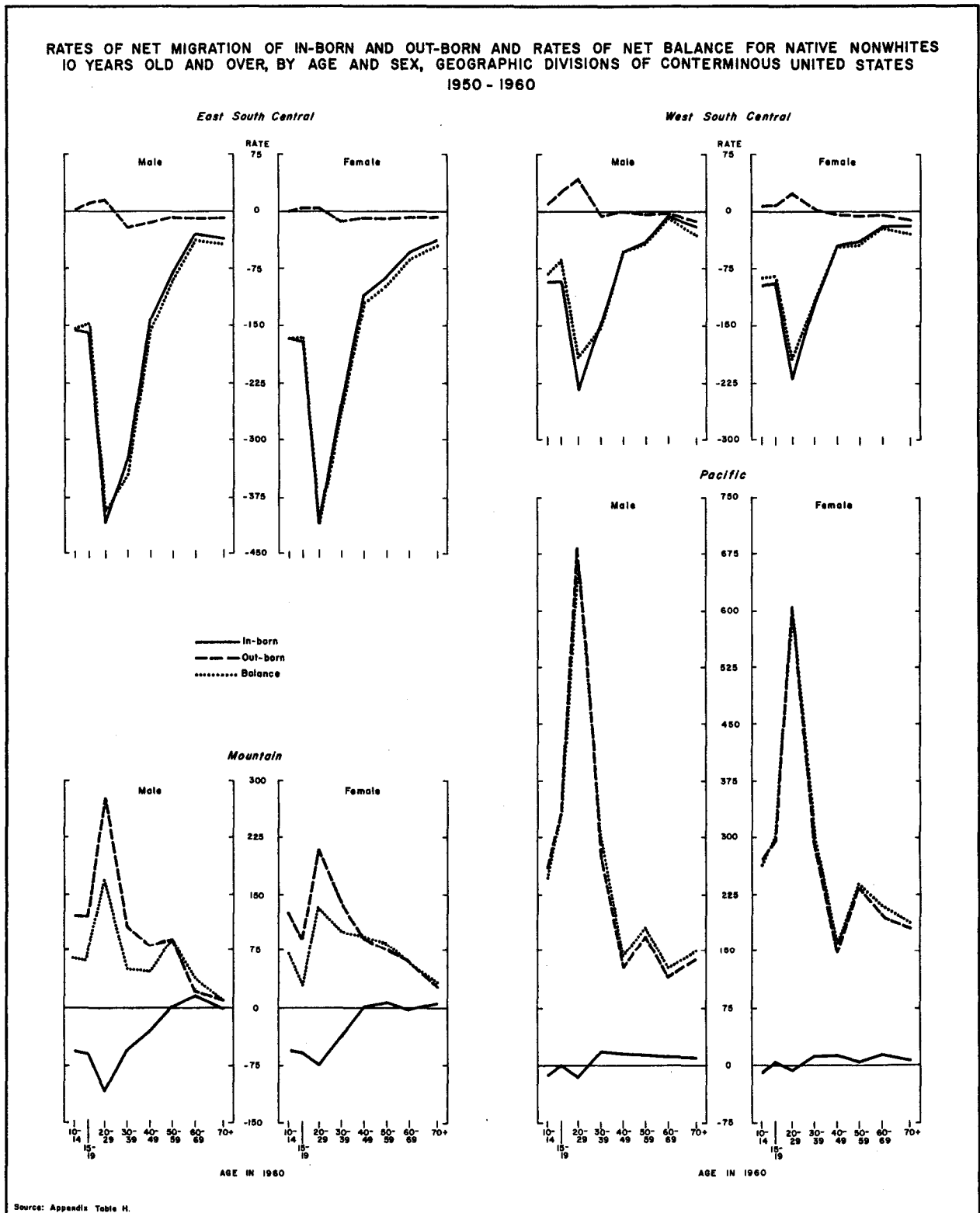


Figure 16 (Cont.)

movements of whites, the net migration of out-born nonwhites was generally inward and the net migration of in-born was generally outward, but in the data for nonwhites there are more exceptions and they appear over a wider range of ages. This combination of characteristics reflects the disinclination of nonwhites, most of whom are Negroes, to remain in or move to the southern divisions. There was, in addition to the heavy net out-migration of in-born, a net out-migration of out-born at ages 30 and above from the South Atlantic and East South Central divisions, at ages 40 and above from the West South Central. Conversely, the divisions outside the South not only had heavy gains through the migration of out-born, but tended to gain through the return migration of in-born at ages above 30. The two extremes in this respect were the East South Central and the Pacific. For all ages combined (that is, 10 years old and over in 1960), the East South Central had a net out-migration of out-born, the Pacific a net in-migration of in-born (columns 4 and 5 of Table 12).

As a result of the kinds of relations just described, the rates of net balance are in close approximation to the rates for the component in the dominant direction. In these data, we come much nearer to measuring gross migration than was the case with the total population or with native whites. Thus, for the population 10 years old and over as a group, the sum of net changes due to the migration of the out-born (which is equal to the sum of net changes due to the migration of the in-born) is very close to the sum of net balances for the gaining divisions (which, in turn, is equal to the sum of net balances for the losing divisions) - 1,104,000 as compared with 1,007,000 (columns 4, 5, and 6 of Table 12). The comparable figures for native whites are 6,184,000 and 3,121,000 (columns 1, 2, and 3 of Table 12). Furthermore, comparison with data on gross interdivisional migration for the period 1955-1960 confirms that there has been relatively little lost as a result of movements in opposing directions.

The number of conterminous-born native nonwhites 10 years old and over in 1960 whose 1960 divisions of residence differed from their 1955 divisions of residence was 628,000, a figure that is not very far above half the 1,104,000 cited above.³¹ This figure is probably an underestimate because of the exclusion of "unknowns", but the predominantly one-way character of nonwhite migration is amply demonstrated nonetheless.

Although the basic form of the curves for nonwhites is according to "standard", there are certain variations that should be noted. The first is the tendency of the fall in the rate after the peak at ages 20-29 to "break" at ages 40-49, the rates for subsequent ages either leveling off or rising. It occurs almost exclusively in the rates for the dominant component and in the rates of net balance. In the rates for the smaller component, the break generally occurs, as would be expected, in the age group 30-39, and is suggestive of the phenomenon of return migration, as observed at ages 35-39 in the data for native white males in earlier decades and as observed in the DOB rates for the same group at ages 30-39. This peculiarity is also evident in the CSR rates for five-year age groups of Negroes (see Figure 10). It was noted in the analysis of Volume III of Population Redistribution and Economic Growth that there was some indication that the maximum effect of reverse migration occurred at later ages among Negroes than among native whites.³² However, a convincing explanation is difficult to come by.

The rates for one division - the Mountain states - have several points of difference with the rates for the other divisions. The contrast in level between the rates for the in-born and those for the out-born is much less

³¹ Ibid.

³² Eldridge and Thomas, op.cit., Chapter VI.

than for most divisions and the curves of rates of net balance have noticeably different shapes from those of the other divisions. It seems likely that the explanation lies in the composition of the nonwhite population of the Mountain states. In earlier discussion, it was indicated that a considerable proportion of the nonwhite population of this division are "other nonwhites", that is, are nonwhites other than Negroes. It is reasonable, therefore, to suppose that net gains of out-born came largely from the migration of Negroes, while net changes due to the migration of the in-born came largely from the migration of other nonwhites. We can check this possibility by comparing the CSR estimates of net migration of Negroes with the DOB estimates of net migration of the nonwhite out-born. The numbers for comparable age groups of both sexes, drawn from Appendix Tables B and F, are as follows, in thousands:

Age	Net migration of Negroes (CSR)	Net in-migration of out-born nonwhites (DOB)
10-14	3.5	4.4
15-19	2.9	2.9
20-29	10.7	11.4
30-39	4.7	4.7
40-49	2.8	2.4
50-59	1.5	1.7
60-69	0.9	0.5
70+	0.2	0.2
Total, 10+	27.3	28.1

These figures are in such close agreement that there can be little doubt that they refer essentially to the same population group. The deviant form of the rates of net balance is possibly attributable to their being the result of the opposing movements of two quite independent segments of the population, with one segment (other nonwhites) overrepresented in the base to which the rates are related.

Conclusion

The general import of the findings based on the division-of-birth estimates for the in-born and out-born components of net migration is that, despite the variation to which we have given considerable attention, the nearer approach to a measurement of gross migration represented by these data indicates that for component areas, as well as for internal migration in general, the underlying pattern of association between age and the probability of migration is quite constant in space as well as in time. When these findings can be integrated with those from other studies, it should become possible to construct models that will express the underlying relationships in quantitative terms, proper account being taken of the length of migration interval and the age at time of migration.

Also, these data are helpful in laying the foundations for an understanding of the relation between age profiles of rates of gross migration and those of net migration. Through the study of such data we may eventually be able to infer a good deal about the characteristics of gross migration from data on net migration. However, generalization in this area must await further analysis.

Place-of-birth estimates of migration for 1950-1960 can be exploited for the study of individual streams of migration between divisions. In making such use of them, it has to be kept in mind that, while each stream is specific as to division of destination (or residence in 1960), the indicated origin will be the division of birth, which is not necessarily the division of residence in 1950. This statement applies to the positive entries in a division-by-division table - for example, a net in-migration to Division A of persons born in Division B. Negative entries (for example, a net out-migration from Division A of persons born in Division B) are specific as to division of residence in 1950, or division of net loss, but are indeterminate as to division of destination.

VII. VITAL STATISTICS VERSUS CENSUS SURVIVAL RATIOS FOR ESTIMATING NET INTERCENSAL MIGRATION

Estimates of net migration, by states, for the period 1950-1960 were published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in 1962.³³ These estimates were derived by the so-called "vital statistics method". (Total increase minus natural increase equals net migration.) The estimates discussed in the present report were derived by the forward census-survival-ratio method. There are some disturbing differences between the two sets of results. This section will examine the differences and attempt to arrive at some explanation of them, attention being confined to the white population.³⁴

Magnitude and Character of Differences

The two estimates and the deviation of the census survival (CSR) from the vital statistics (VS) estimate are shown for each state and for the United States as a whole in Table 13. It is immediately evident that, although the two sets of data are highly correlated (Spearman's rho = + 0.98), the CSR estimates are generally lower, algebraically, than the VS estimates. Only 9 of the 51 states (the District of Columbia is treated as a state) show positive deviations; in each case the absolute amount involved is very small. For only two states (Michigan and Indiana) do the estimates of net migration have different signs. For both, the VS method yields a small net in-migration, the CSR method a small net out-migration.

As a result of the biased nature of the differences, the implied net

³³U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 247, "Estimates of the Components of Population Change, by Color, for States: 1950-1960", Table 2.

³⁴The Census Bureau estimates for nonwhites refer to the entire nonwhite population; the University of Pennsylvania estimates refer to the Negro population only.

TABLE 13. - ESTIMATES OF NET MIGRATION BY THE VITAL STATISTICS (VS)
AND CENSUS-SURVIVAL-RATIO (CSR) METHODS, WHITE POPULATION
OF THE UNITED STATES, BY STATES, 1950-1960.

(In thousands)

State	VS Estimate	CSR Estimate	Deviation of CSR from VS
<u>New England</u>			
Maine	-68	-77	-9
New Hampshire	11	4	-7
Vermont	-38	-42	-4
Massachusetts	-119	-173	-54
Rhode Island	-28	-37	-9
Connecticut	195	178	-17
<u>Middle Atlantic</u>			
New York	-72	-253	-181
New Jersey	465	398	-67
Pennsylvania	-553	-687	-134
<u>East North Central</u>			
Ohio	276	207	-69
Indiana	19	-13	-32
Illinois	-64	-149	-85
Michigan	30	-15	-45
Wisconsin	-82	-96	-14
<u>West North Central</u>			
Minnesota	-101	-99	2
Iowa	-236	-233	3
Missouri	-158	-181	-23
North Dakota	-103	-100	3
South Dakota	-90	-87	3
Nebraska	-121	-118	3
Kansas	-49	-46	3
<u>South Atlantic</u>			
Delaware	58	53	-5
Maryland	284	256	-28
District of Columbia	-213	-216	-3
Virginia	84	67	-17
West Virginia	-406	-415	-9
North Carolina	-121	-127	-6
South Carolina	-4	-12	-8
Georgia	-9	-18	-9
Florida	1,516	1,464	-52

TABLE 13. - (continued)

State	VS Estimate	CSR Estimate	Deviation of CSR from VS
<u>East South Central</u>			
Kentucky	-374	-389	-15
Tennessee	-216	-228	-12
Alabama	-144	-151	-7
Mississippi	-110	-112	-2
<u>West South Central</u>			
Arkansas	-283	-273	10
Louisiana	42	31	-11
Oklahoma	-192	-189	3
Texas	141	127	-14
<u>Mountain</u>			
Montana	-23	-27	-4
Idaho	-41	-40	1
Wyoming	-19	-19	...
Colorado	149	141	-8
New Mexico	54	48	-6
Arizona	340	326	-14
Utah	9	9	...
Nevada	80	76	-4
<u>Pacific</u>			
Washington	70	59	-11
Oregon	10	7	-3
California	2,791	2,665	-126
Alaska	42	42	...
Hawaii	55	55	...
UNITED STATES	2,684	1,591	-1,093
Sum of positives	6,721	6,213	31
Sum of negatives	-4,037	-4,622	-1,124
Total, without regard to sign	10,758	10,835	1,155

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports,
Series P-25, No. 247, Table 2; Appendix Tables A-1 and A-2.

Differences obtained after rounding.

immigration to the United States (the algebraic sum of state gains and losses) is very much higher by the VS method than by the CSR method: 2,684,000 as compared with 1,591,000. There is a net difference of 1,093,000 that calls for some explanation.

The states are distributed by size of deviation as follows:

Deviation of CSR from VS estimates (in thousands)	Number of states	Sum of deviations (in thousands)
-100 or more	3	-441
-50 to -99	5	-327
-20 to -49	4	-128
-10 to -19	9	-125
-1 to -9	17	-103
0	4	.
+1 to +9	8	+21
+10 or more	1	+10
United States	51	-1,093

The size of the deviations bears little relation to the estimated amounts of net migration, but there does appear to be some association between size of deviation and size of white population. The relevant averages for slightly different categories of deviation and without regard to sign are given below:

Deviation of CSR from VS estimate (in thousands)	Number of states	Average (in thousands)				
		Devi- ation	Net migration		White population	
			VS	CSR	1950	1960
100 or more	3	147	1,139	1,202	11,214	13,399
50 to 99	5	65	488	478	5,353	6,509
20 to 49	4	32	123	116	3,822	4,493
10 to 19	10	14	183	177	2,640	3,113
5 to 9	11	8	96	98	1,368	1,563
Under 5	18	2	85	84	1,000	1,100
United States	51	23	211	212	2,650	3,114

Status with respect to gain or loss by migration does not appear to be an important factor. Of the 22 states that gained through migration according to the VS estimates, 19 show negative deviations and 3 show no difference.

The 19 states together account for somewhat less than half the sum of negative deviations. Of the 29 states that lost through migration, 19 show negative deviations and together account for a little more than half the sum of the negative differences, 9 show positive deviations, and 1 shows no difference. Beyond the fact that positive differences were obtained only among states that had net out-migration, there is no systematic relation between size of deviation and direction of net migration.

Twelve states, those with deviations of 20,000 or more, account for well over three-fourths of the total deviation without regard to sign and for nearly 80 percent of the sum of the negative deviations. Eleven of them are among the first 12 states in size of white population. They thus account to an important degree for the association between population size and size of deviation. We shall give particular attention to these states in the search for an explanation of differences.

It should be noted that estimates of net migration for the period 1940-1950 show a very similar, though less disturbing, pattern of differences as between the two methods.³⁵ For the earlier decade as for the later, the deviations of the CSR estimates from the VS estimates tend to be negative, but the migration balances for the United States as a whole (in this case, conterminous United States) leave an unexplained difference of less than 600,000. Again, most of the difference is accounted for by a dozen states, most of them the same states that showed large differences for 1950-1960. For the earlier decade, however, some of the large differences are positive. The differences for the 12 states with differences above 20,000 are as follows, for each decade, in thousands:

³⁵ Estimates for the 1940-1950 decade are discussed by James D. Tarver in "Evaluation of Census Survival Rates in Estimating Intercensal State Net Migration", Journal of the American Statistical Association, December, 1962.

<u>1950-1960</u> ³⁶		<u>1940-1950</u> ³⁷	
New York	-181	New York	-139
Pennsylvania	-134	Pennsylvania	-127
California	-126	Illinois	-70
Illinois	-85	New Jersey	-59
Ohio	-69	Massachusetts	-50
New Jersey	-67	California	+49
Massachusetts	-54	Texas	+48
Florida	-52	Ohio	-46
Michigan	-45	D. C.	+35
Indiana	-32	Michigan	-32
Maryland	-28	Wisconsin	-25
Missouri	-23	Indiana	-24
Sum of negative deviations	-896		-572
Sum of positive deviations	.		+132

Nine states appear on both lists and all of them were among the 10 top-ranking states by size of white population in both 1950 and 1960. It seems clear that the same sources of error were operative for both sets of estimates, though the present discussion is confined to an examination of the differences for 1950-1960.

Adjustment for Comparability

Certain differences are to be expected between estimates derived by these two methods. The first has to do with the definition of net migration implicit in each. The VS method yields an estimate, for each state and for the country, of the balance of inward and outward movement for the decade. The CSR method yields an estimate for the same areas of the migration balance among persons surviving to the end of the decade. The former takes account of the movement of persons who died after migration; the latter does not. Adjustment of CSR estimates for comparability in this respect with the VS estimates would increase, on an age-specific basis, both the estimates of

³⁶ Table 13.

³⁷ U.S. Bureau of the Census, op.cit., Table 4; Eldridge and Thomas, op.cit., Appendix Tables A1.14 and A1.17.

net in-migration and the estimates of net out-migration. Such adjustment would tend to reduce the negative differences for gaining states, but would increase them for losing states. It would not eliminate the biased character of the differences between the two series; it might or might not reduce the difference for the country as a whole.

On the assumption that migration and deaths were evenly distributed over the decade, an overall adjustment for comparability can be made by converting the CSR estimates, which were derived by the use of forward census survival ratios, to estimates by the average survival-ratio method. On the basis of a conversion formula derived by Siegel and Hamilton, a multiplier was computed for each age-sex group and applied to the CSR net migration balances at the national level.³⁸ The result is not encouraging, for the implied net in-migration to the United States was actually smaller by the average ratio method than by the forward ratio method (1,119,000 instead of 1,213,000 for the population 10 years old and over in 1960), and the negative difference between the VS and CSR estimates was increased by 94,000. The immediate reason for this is that the conversion multipliers inflated the negative balances (those at the older ages) more than they did the positive balances. It is necessary to search elsewhere for an explanation of the observed difference.

Geographic Variability

A second source of expected difference between results obtained by the two methods is the inapplicability of national census survival ratios to the experience of individual states. This source would hold little promise for

³⁸The formula is: $(1+r)/2r$, where r is the forward census survival ratio for a single age cohort. For derivation, see Jacob S. Siegel and C. Horace Hamilton, "Some Considerations in the Use of the Residual Method of Estimating Net Migration", Journal of the American Statistical Association, September, 1952.

explaining a biased type of difference were it not that the "population system" upon which the survival ratios are based embraces an area greater than the United States proper. The ratios were based on the native population of the United States, including Puerto Rico and including United States natives living abroad and the crews of merchant vessels. This procedure gives a better approximation to the desired closed population upon which to base survival ratios. Also, it adds a fifty-second "state" and allows for a net gain or loss to the United States resulting from the movement of natives out of and into the country. For the expanded area as a whole, errors proceeding from the variation of area rates of mortality and census error about the global rate would cancel out. One would expect overstatement of net migration in either direction (i.e., net gain or net loss) for some states and understatement for others. In other words, geographic variations in mortality and census error would result in overestimates of the expected 1960 population for some states and underestimates for others, but the sum of positive errors would be equal to the sum of negative errors. This kind of variation could hardly produce an error of bias. It is only if the rates of mortality and/or misreporting for the overseas portion differed from those for the United States proper, and differed markedly, that we should expect a seriously biased type of error in our estimates for the United States part of the expanded area.

There is no indication that mortality differentials would be a serious factor, but there is some evidence that census error is more important for the overseas area than for the United States. There are at least two lacunae in our coverage of the overseas segment. These are: (1) the outlying areas of sovereignty or jurisdiction other than Puerto Rico, and (2) citizens living abroad other than federal employees and their dependents. We shall examine

them separately.

Outlying areas. The enumerated white population of the excluded outlying areas (Virgin Islands, Canal Zone, American Samoa, Guam, Trust Territory of the Pacific) was 58,000 in 1950 and 57,000 in 1960. They were excluded in the belief that intercensal net migration for them would be negligible. Fortunately, it is possible to adjust for the effect of this exclusion with the use of census survival ratios, prepared by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, that include all of them except the Trust Territory of the Pacific. These ratios differ from the University of Pennsylvania set in one other way. They contain an adjustment for nonwhites in Puerto Rico in 1960. The population of that area was enumerated by color in 1950, but not in 1960. The University of Pennsylvania ratios counted the entire population of the Island as white at both censuses. The Census Bureau ratios used estimates of nonwhites for 1960 that assumed the same proportions nonwhite as in 1950. The comparisons we are about to make will therefore give us a measure of the joint effect of both these differences between the two sets of ratios.

Application of the Census Bureau ratios to the native white population resident in the United States in 1950 and calculation of the differences between the numbers enumerated in 1960 and the numbers expected yield an estimated net out-migration of 21,000 native whites, as compared with the previously estimated net in-migration of 51,000. These figures apply to the population 10 years old and over in 1960. Alternative estimates are not obtainable for persons under 10. The difference of 72,000 between the two estimates is not large. The point to be noted is that, small though it is, adjustment for it would enlarge rather than diminish the gap between the VS and CSR estimates of net migration for the United States.

Citizens abroad. In 1960, for the first time, United States citizens

living abroad (other than members of the armed forces, federal employees, and their dependents) were enumerated in the census. Because enumeration of this group was on a voluntary basis, the coverage was probably less complete than for the rest of the population. The census count of such persons was 188,000, of whom 151,000 were native white.³⁹ Because the number for 1950 was not known, the category was omitted in the calculation of census survival ratios, a procedure equivalent to assuming that the size of this group was not affected by migration between 1950 and 1960. Very likely, though, it increased through migration from the United States as did the other groups of United States citizens abroad. If it increased at a rate comparable with these other groups, there may have been a net movement abroad as great as 100,000. If so, correction for the exclusion of the category "other citizens abroad" would reduce the CSR estimate of net in-migration of whites by that amount. Such correction would, again, increase rather than diminish the gap between the two types of estimate.

Net Migration of the Foreign Born

Adjustment for the sources of difference so far examined would add an estimated 266,000 to the difference of 1,093,000 observed at the national level, leaving us with a total discrepancy of some 1,359,000 to be explained.

There is one respect in which the CSR estimates have violated their own basic assumptions and their principal justification. This violation lies in the application of native white census survival ratios to the foreign-born white population. At first glance, it appears reasonable enough to assume that both mortality and peculiarities of enumeration are the same for the foreign born as for natives. But if in fact, mortality and/or census error differ as between the two population groups, the application of native ratios

³⁹ U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Volume I, Part 1, Table 67.

to the foreign-born population can give rise to errors of estimate. And if, as seems quite possible, the mortality of foreign-born whites is higher than that of native whites, the effect of using native survival ratios would be to understate net gains and overstate net losses due to migration at the state level, and consequently to underestimate net immigration of the foreign born at the national level. If mortality differentials do exist, they are probably larger at older ages than at younger ages, and it is precisely at the older ages that the CSR estimates of net migration are open to question on a priori grounds. The indicated net loss is disconcertingly high for the terminal age group (see Table 14). Even if mortality differentials are negligible age for age, the true rates for age groups are probably higher for the foreign born because of a greater concentration of persons at the older ages within each age group, a concentration brought about by the diminution of immigration since World War I. With these considerations in mind, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that native white ratios contain built-in underestimates of the mortality of foreign-born whites.

If, in addition to the mortality difference, there is a tendency of foreign-born persons to report themselves as natives, the effect upon estimates of net migration would reinforce that of the mortality error. Here again, one would expect the reporting error to be greater at the older ages than at the younger (the foreign born who have lived in this country for a long time are surely more likely to seem and feel like natives, and to be so reported, than are comparative newcomers) with the result that the population observed in 1960 would be too small, whereas the survival ratio for natives would have yielded an expected 1960 population that is too large.⁴⁰ The

⁴⁰The error in estimates of net migration for the native population that would result from this factor is minimized by the "self-correcting" character of census survival ratios. Such error would of course vary by states, but presumably it would be close to zero for the United States part of the expanded area

ultimate effect would be an underestimate of net in-migration to the United States.

TABLE 14. - NET MIGRATION OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, AS ESTIMATED BY THE CSR METHOD: NUMBERS AND RATES, BY AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES, 1950-1960.

Age in 1960	Number (In thousands)	Rate per 1,000 Average White Population
10-14	158	11
15-19	130	11
20-24	217	23
25-29	248	26
30-34	223	21
35-39	182	16
40-44	112	11
45-49	100	10
50-54	58	7
55-59	11	1
60-64	-14	-2
65-69	-51	-8
70-74	-60	-12
75+	-152	-18
Total, 10+	1,161	9

Source: Appendix Table A (page for United States).

Of course, it is only if the mortality and census errors are of the types just described that the downward bias of the CSR estimates can be explained by them. But the opposite of either proposition - viz. that the mortality of elderly foreigners is lower than that of natives, or that elderly natives tend to report themselves as foreigners - is scarcely credible. If these errors exist, they must certainly be in the directions indicated. The real questions are whether they do exist and, if so, whether they are sufficiently important to account for all, or a considerable part, of the observed differences between VS and CSR estimates. It is only if we assume that the answer to the first question is yes that we have any hope of explaining these differences

in terms of error in the CSR estimates. There is some independent evidence that gives support to this assumption. We have already seen that deviations of the CSR from the VS estimates are associated with population size and that most of the aggregate deviation is accounted for by a handful of the largest states. These are also states with high proportions of the foreign-born population. Thus, the 12 states with deviations of 20,000 or more, which account for 78 percent of total deviation, contained in 1950 77 percent of the foreign-born white population, but only 54 percent of the native white population. For 1960, the percentages were 78 and 56 respectively. These figures are a rather strong indication that the foreign born contribute disproportionately to the differences between the VS and CSR estimates.

We may examine how much of the aggregate difference is likely to be explained. If we assume that net migration of foreign-born whites 70 years old and over was zero (it probably was not zero, but may have been close to it) then we can account for approximately 200,000 of the difference between the two estimates. If, in addition, we suppose that the downward bias exists in other age groups, though to a lesser degree, then an indeterminate further part of the difference can be accounted for. It seems unlikely that error arising from this source could account for the entire difference between the VS and CSR estimates. Perhaps a fair guess is that adjustment for it would reduce the discrepancy from approximately 1.4 million to roughly 1.0 million.

Net Census Error

Since it is unlikely that a downward bias in the CSR estimates can be the whole explanation of the difference observed at the national level, it might be well to consider the possibility of an upward bias in the VS estimates.

The VS method is such that, whatever there is of differential enumeration

error in two successive censuses (we call this "net census error", meaning the amount by which the net undercount of the first census differs from the net undercount of the second) is ascribed to net migration. The more accurate the estimate of natural increase, the less likely that net census error will be absorbed or counter-balanced by errors in estimates of natural increase. The CSR method, on the other hand, makes no attempt to estimate natural change (mortality of each age cohort) as such, but seeks rather to determine an "expected" population that contains all change (whether due to mortality or census error) except that due to migration. In effect, the CSR method throws at least part of net census error into the estimate of natural increase; the VS method throws all of net census error into the estimate of net migration.⁴¹

The question is, then, whether the Census of 1960 was better enumerated than the Census of 1950, absolutely rather than relatively. If the net undercount (we reject the possibility of a net overcount) was smaller in 1960 than in 1950, then the difference is attributed to net migration by the VS method of estimation, and net immigration to the United States will be overstated. The evidence is not conclusive on this point, but there are some indications that the population was more completely enumerated in the later census.

Taeuber and Hansen, on the basis of independent estimates of net immigration and natural increase, reach an estimate of "improvement in coverage" that amounts to 277,000 for the country as a whole.⁴² In estimating the net

⁴¹ Actually, of course, the CSR method succeeds in its purpose only if state census errors are systematically related to national census errors. (For further discussion see K. C. Zachariah, "A Note on the Census Survival Ratio Method of Estimating Net Migration", Journal of the American Statistical Association, March, 1962.) But whatever the error is that arises from this source at the state level, it tends to cancel out, and its magnitude is surely less for the native population of the United States part of the expanded area than that compounded by the VS procedure.

⁴² Conrad Taeuber and Morris H. Hansen, A Preliminary Evaluation of the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C., 1963.

movement of United States civilian citizens between the United States and other countries, they had at their disposal two sets of data that yielded conflicting results. The first, statistics of arrivals and departures by sea and air, furnished by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, indicated a net in-movement of 280,000. The second, census counts of Americans abroad and statistics of births and deaths to persons abroad, indicated a net out-movement of 172,000. Taeuber and Hansen therefore assumed net movement for the category to be zero. They were, in effect, "leaning over backward" in order not to overestimate improvement in coverage in 1960. But there are a number of reasons for finding the second of the two alternative estimates more acceptable than the first: (1) Statistics of arrivals and departures exclude movement across land borders. The data refer to all Americans leaving and entering the country regardless of intended length of stay. A cumulative balance for a 10-year interval of time is subject to large error. Furthermore, there is reason to believe that arrivals are more carefully recorded than departures. If so, reliance on such statistics will lead to an overestimate of net gain, or to an underestimate of net loss. (2) The increase in the number enumerated overseas is so striking (about 1,000,000) that it is difficult to believe that there was not a net movement of citizens away from the United States during the intercensal period. (3) The growth of international activities of the United States, politically, militarily, and commercially, makes it seem impossible that the balance of movement of citizens between 1950 and 1960 for extended residence abroad can have been anything but outward.

If we accept the second estimate - a net out-migration of 172,000 - then the estimated improvement in coverage (or reduction in net undercount) becomes 449,000 ($277,000 + 172,000$), and goes a considerable way toward explaining the difference between VS and CSR estimates of net in-migration to the United

States for the decade. On the other hand, if we accept the estimate based on arrivals and departures, the net gain of 280,000 just about cancels the estimated increase in coverage of 277,000 and we must conclude that the net undercount in 1960 was approximately equal to the net undercount in 1950. These figures refer to the total population; comparable figures for whites only would no doubt be somewhat smaller.

Several other estimates of net undercount at the two censuses may be cited: (1) Steinberg and associates, of the Bureau of the Census, estimate a net undercount of 1.7 to 2.0 percent in 1960, of 2.4 percent in 1950.⁴³ These estimates imply an increased coverage of between 60,000 and 600,000. They, like the ones cited above, refer to the total population and represent a range of from close to zero to roughly half a million. (2) The population estimates of Coale and Zelnik imply increased coverage of between 300,000 and 600,000 for the white population.⁴⁴ (3) A later and more refined estimate by Zelnik places the net undercount of native whites at 2,252,000 for 1960. The difference between this figure and the estimated net undercount of 3,340,000 for 1950 indicates an improvement in coverage of 1,088,000.⁴⁵ This estimate comes perilously close to the original difference of 1,093,000 that we have been trying to explain. Correction of the VS figure by this amount would bring the two estimates of net in-migration to the United States into very close agreement.

Although these estimates may not be of a type to be defended to the death, they nevertheless are not inconsistent with a guess that a considerable

⁴³ Cited in Taeuber and Hansen, op.cit., p.5.

⁴⁴ Ansley J. Coale and Melvin Zelnik, New Estimates of Fertility and Population in the United States, Appendix Tables 16, 17, and 18.

⁴⁵ Melvin Zelnik, "Errors in the 1960 Census Enumeration of Native Whites", Journal of the American Statistical Association, June, 1964.

part of the aggregate difference between VS and CSR estimates can be accounted for by a reduction in the net census undercount. . Certainly, none of them suggests a larger net undercount in 1960 than in 1950.

Natural Increase

One other possible explanatory factor should be mentioned. If by any chance natural increase has been underestimated, the VS estimates will have overestimated net migration to the United States. Natural increase would be underestimated only if births were undercorrected for underregistration. (Although deaths of children under 1 year of age were corrected for underregistration, we may safely assume that total deaths were not overestimated.) There has been no systematic investigation of the completeness of birth registration since the 1950 Birth Registration Test. The VS estimates assume, on the basis of previous trends, that there has been some improvement since 1950. We are in no position to question that assumption, and must therefore remain in doubt as to how the migration estimates may have been affected by it, if at all.

Conclusion

On balance, then, there appears to be a real possibility that the CSR estimates have a downward bias as the result of using native white census survival ratios for estimating the net migration of foreign-born whites. There is also a real possibility that a decrease in the net census undercount has introduced an upward bias into the VS estimates. Unfortunately, we have at the moment no sound basis for adjusting for either of these sources of error.

Meanwhile, one cannot say with certainty which series is nearer to the truth. It has been customary to regard estimates obtained by the VS method as more accurate than those obtained by the CSR method, and this may actually

be the correct position. Still, in the absence of more definite information, it would seem undesirable to tamper with the CSR estimates - for example, to use the VS estimates as control totals and to force the CSR age-sex detail to add up to them. Proper adjustment of each series should result in an even balance between negative and positive deviations, reflecting the variation of state census error and mortality rates around the national rate.

One point should not be lost to sight. There can be considerable variation among states in the relative quality of estimates of net migration as derived by the two methods. The question of the effect of differential completeness of enumeration upon estimates of net migration for individual states needs further study. Hamilton has begun a systematic investigation of this problem. A preliminary report of his findings is given in a paper prepared for the 1965 World Population Conference.⁴⁶ Further analysis, in collaboration with the present writer, is in progress.

⁴⁶C. Horace Hamilton, "On the Difference Between the VS and CSR Methods of Estimating Net Migration among Subclasses of the Nation's Population".

migration.

In the present report, considerable attention is given to comparing the results of differing methods of estimating net migration. Comparison is made of estimates for geographic divisions based on (a) United States census survival ratios for the "expanded area", (b) division-of-birth survival ratios based on birth-residence statistics, and (c) combined division-of-birth survival ratios for the conterminous United States. These comparisons lead to the conclusion that at the younger, more migratory ages, the differences between (a) and (b) are largely explained by the more comprehensive coverage and the finer age detail of (a), while differences at the advanced ages are largely explained by geographic variations in survival and in census error.

A comparison of state estimates of net intercensal migration of the white population as estimated by means of (a) United States census survival ratios for the expanded area and (b) vital statistics indicates that there is a strongly biased difference between the two series. Examination of the possible sources of difference leads to the tentative conclusion that, while use of survival ratios based on the native population for estimating the net migration of the foreign born may have introduced a downward bias into the survival-ratio estimates, improvement in enumeration and a reduction between 1950 and 1960 in the net census undercount may have introduced an upward bias into the vital statistics estimates of net migration.

APPENDIX

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

- n data not available
- ... value below the level of rounding
- magnitude zero
- . category not applicable

ROUNDING

Many of the numerical data presented in this report are shown in thousands. Unless otherwise specified, all calculations (sums, percentages, etc.) are based on unrounded numbers.

TABLE A

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES,
AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES
BY STATES, FOR THE POPULATION ABROAD, AND FOR PUERTO RICO, 1950-1960.

United States

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	17,709	17,035	80,631	77,623	-213	-477
15-19	-45,001	25,231	61,747	67,808	-7,383	-348
20-24	-161,552	3,799	90,379	126,151	-19,516	-1,249
25-29	5,560	-973	103,240	144,799	-3,722	-1,344
30-34	79,212	10,543	97,829	125,063	4,461	-923
35-39	15,492	3,276	87,999	93,542	149	-530
40-44	18,207	8,359	58,526	53,823	537	-206
45-49	16,967	11,436	55,411	44,324	497	-88
50-54	8,540	6,190	32,329	25,870	303	-25
55-59	4,099	3,177	12,301	-1,000	169	1
60-64	2,837	2,632	-9,800	-4,373	117	-4
65-69	-3,254	-3,384	-21,893	-28,942	183	6
70-74	2,812	4,766	-23,288	-36,274	101	3
75+	-1,878	-640	-51,297	-101,066	14	-3
Total	-40,250	91,447	574,114	587,348	-24,303	-5,187
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	7,285,048	6,995,911	71,094	70,751	964,096	963,316
15-19	5,818,600	5,665,398	61,152	64,468	748,714	761,752
20-24	4,721,120	4,696,685	76,470	93,062	624,604	663,072
25-29	4,611,180	4,624,090	98,093	117,144	573,329	634,423
30-34	4,984,919	5,092,140	135,954	184,861	567,814	665,987
35-39	5,206,349	5,394,527	199,308	245,237	580,686	658,800
40-44	4,929,388	5,094,662	176,514	200,795	515,156	586,262
45-49	4,627,126	4,732,956	270,461	300,617	509,356	571,236
50-54	4,041,067	4,108,323	392,728	406,804	437,536	471,684
55-59	3,380,510	3,485,882	527,068	509,740	388,192	409,540
60-64	2,857,750	3,036,158	583,552	569,699	306,932	319,877
65-69	2,378,381	2,618,269	641,004	582,976	246,972	254,929
70-74	1,808,648	2,064,563	616,691	534,307	172,998	182,021
75+	2,834,604	3,539,623	950,603	952,572	288,479	322,450
Total, 10+59	484,690	61,149,187	4,800,692	4,833,033	6,924,864	7,465,349

TABLE A

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES,
AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES
BY STATES, FOR THE POPULATION ABROAD, AND FOR PUERTO RICO, 1950-1960.

United States: Conterminous Area

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	13,898	13,278	80,427	77,473	-218	-607
15-19	-57,175	22,651	61,583	67,646	-8,032	-439
20-24	-187,992	-4,713	89,799	125,556	-21,407	-1,623
25-29	-2,637	-10,742	102,873	144,075	-4,672	-1,880
30-34	82,570	4,127	97,671	124,428	4,409	-1,245
35-39	13,356	-151	87,801	93,105	-127	-715
40-44	17,878	6,971	58,480	53,681	316	-355
45-49	17,099	10,620	55,376	44,377	414	-155
50-54	8,405	5,839	32,328	25,807	158	-104
55-59	4,159	3,094	12,388	-997	100	-44
60-64	3,114	2,710	-9,780	-4,362	92	-37
65-69	-2,773	-3,219	-21,804	-28,914	178	-5
70-74	3,099	4,837	-23,141	-36,285	107	-3
75+	-1,842	-925	-51,087	-100,948	1	-9
Total,10+	-88,841	54,377	572,914	584,642	-28,681	-7,221
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	7,271,605	6,983,265	70,950	70,626	963,892	963,094
15-19	5,805,334	5,657,004	61,030	64,344	748,256	761,613
20-24	4,703,235	4,687,940	76,134	92,738	623,603	662,844
25-29	4,596,286	4,615,283	97,865	116,716	572,612	634,129
30-34	4,965,919	5,082,369	135,744	184,119	567,154	665,759
35-39	5,190,793	5,382,851	198,952	244,547	580,240	658,611
40-44	4,915,440	5,085,133	176,196	200,384	514,894	586,131
45-49	4,616,762	4,725,467	270,057	300,249	509,194	571,174
50-54	4,033,829	4,102,756	392,157	406,335	437,406	471,630
55-59	3,375,226	3,482,000	526,336	509,238	388,124	409,514
60-64	2,854,226	3,033,393	582,812	569,277	306,896	319,852
65-69	2,375,992	2,616,294	640,289	582,592	246,952	254,921
70-74	1,807,111	2,063,277	615,925	533,918	172,990	182,010
75+	2,832,994	3,538,142	949,107	951,740	288,468	322,440
Total,10+59	59,344,752	61,055,174	4,793,554	4,826,823	6,920,681	7,463,722

TABLE A

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, FOR THE POPULATION ABROAD, AND FOR PUERTO RICO, 1950-1960.

Maine

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	-4,425	-4,212	336	211	35	67
15-19	-3,580	-3,660	246	327	156	62
20-24	-5,330	-7,191	301	701	460	78
25-29	-6,764	-8,500	146	676	274	117
30-34	-3,624	-4,213	6	195	80	81
35-39	-2,510	-2,613	-16	229	-6	31
40-44	-1,850	-1,955	39	-70	8	-3
45-49	-1,640	-1,586	-108	118	-3	4
50-54	-800	-895	-290	-244	15	7
55-59	-699	-737	-212	-372	-14	-11
60-64	-215	-893	-255	-147	-11	9
65-69	12	-867	-420	-305	-15	-15
70-74	-76	-419	-84	-226	-8	8
75+	-1,068	-1,097	-418	-813	-1	-25
Total, 10+	-32,569	-38,838	-729	280	970	410
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	48,817	46,604	348	358	78	87
15-19	39,721	37,854	340	441	114	76
20-24	32,328	30,886	350	654	308	108
25-29	30,770	30,600	494	918	192	86
30-34	29,996	30,728	744	1,300	134	58
35-39	29,988	30,448	1,248	1,838	76	46
40-44	27,870	28,206	1,522	2,009	54	44
45-49	26,506	26,264	1,879	2,536	36	28
50-54	23,943	24,302	2,672	3,216	31	18
55-59	20,546	21,180	3,246	3,684	26	27
60-64	18,484	19,523	3,654	3,978	26	36
65-69	15,722	17,179	3,732	3,834	28	16
70-74	12,748	13,846	3,590	3,594	14	32
75+	23,970	28,824	6,803	7,226	40	28
Total, 10+	381,409	386,444	30,622	35,586	1,157	690

TABLE A

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, FOR THE POPULATION ABROAD, AND FOR PUERTO RICO, 1950-1960.

New Hampshire

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	396	232	174	143	23	12
15-19	214	371	187	145	17	17
20-24	-881	-1,519	303	319	176	76
25-29	-1,727	-2,057	208	452	150	89
30-34	-629	-392	135	314	60	39
35-39	523	566	220	224	13	5
40-44	595	304	194	101	13	-9
45-49	576	405	-14	-49	13	-1
50-54	185	229	-14	59	17	1
55-59	107	-141	-92	61	-17	-6
60-64	-16	362	-18	-383	-4	-1
65-69	293	-35	-186	-346	-1	5
70-74	20	-133	-126	-204	10	-13
75+	-361	-195	-760	-1,073	-3	-6
Total,10+	-705	-2,003	211	-237	467	208
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	27,912	27,020	190	237	41	55
15-19	22,150	21,402	194	220	43	44
20-24	17,942	17,180	240	328	149	62
25-29	17,515	17,504	292	443	108	58
30-34	18,168	18,434	383	721	67	44
35-39	18,446	19,146	713	996	49	43
40-44	17,857	18,065	851	1,194	36	27
45-49	16,464	17,064	1,312	1,579	17	19
50-54	14,727	15,366	1,786	2,170	18	14
55-59	12,686	13,180	2,470	2,675	22	12
60-64	11,125	12,206	2,901	3,210	22	16
65-69	9,415	10,219	3,180	3,543	7	16
70-74	6,814	8,201	3,212	3,172	5	7
75+	12,458	15,928	5,828	6,995	19	12
Total,10+	223,679	230,915	23,552	27,483	603	429

TABLE A

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, FOR THE POPULATION ABROAD, AND FOR PUERTO RICO, 1950-1960.

Vermont

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	-2,473	-2,491	134	170	8	3
15-19	-1,713	-883	144	40	15	4
20-24	-3,431	-3,060	45	189	38	13
25-29	-3,576	-4,273	56	231	8	10
30-34	-2,556	-2,495	111	173	6	16
35-39	-1,571	-1,360	93	-47	-3	-6
40-44	-1,048	-1,031	-100	66	11	-12
45-49	-751	-612	-30	-106	-3	-3
50-54	-675	-479	35	-45	5	1
55-59	-491	-205	-142	-254	-9	-7
60-64	-155	-309	-157	-187	-2	-14
65-69	-221	-407	-147	-98	-13	2
70-74	-183	-229	-87	-58	-14	-4
75+	-791	-663	-103	-210	-4	-1
Total, 10+	-19,635	-18,497	-148	-136	43	2
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	20,244	19,278	214	183	18	16
15-19	16,445	15,998	342	243	20	22
20-24	12,846	12,617	206	234	31	16
25-29	11,976	12,240	240	352	18	13
30-34	12,003	12,264	350	524	20	18
35-39	11,814	12,072	545	852	23	20
40-44	11,274	11,500	681	813	18	16
45-49	10,786	10,707	930	1,037	16	14
50-54	9,998	9,823	1,158	1,260	12	12
55-59	8,634	8,766	1,298	1,308	13	12
60-64	7,592	8,088	1,264	1,268	10	8
65-69	6,700	7,258	1,300	1,356	8	12
70-74	5,220	6,033	1,293	1,386	9	12
75+	10,058	12,944	2,382	2,725	16	14
Total, 10+	155,590	159,588	12,203	13,541	232	205

TABLE A

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, FOR THE POPULATION ABROAD, AND FOR PUERTO RICO, 1950-1960.

Massachusetts

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	-10,288	-10,218	3,223	2,947	791	1,025
15-19	-8,801	1,249	2,725	3,327	869	1,071
20-24	-5,998	-716	3,943	6,092	1,905	1,908
25-29	-7,494	-16,454	3,890	5,627	2,150	1,763
30-34	-12,865	-16,891	3,164	4,156	1,164	1,228
35-39	-13,196	-11,299	2,449	2,355	582	645
40-44	-9,100	-7,949	2,116	2,053	225	390
45-49	-6,040	-5,589	1,918	603	126	307
50-54	-4,715	-4,364	1,138	-262	140	302
55-59	-3,422	-4,014	-384	-1,358	6	-55
60-64	-4,135	-3,519	-1,450	-2,590	78	146
65-69	-4,123	-3,102	-3,961	-4,742	-113	-103
70-74	-3,585	-1,436	-2,936	-4,012	10	-19
75+	-3,196	-3,769	-5,294	-10,564	153	123
Total,10+	-96,958	-88,071	10,541	3,632	8,086	8,731
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	220,509	211,516	2,602	2,357	4,432	4,445
15-19	176,632	174,518	2,441	2,588	3,302	3,400
20-24	140,021	139,892	3,132	4,048	3,472	3,414
25-29	141,496	144,678	4,198	4,972	3,426	3,396
30-34	157,916	162,750	5,701	7,942	3,821	3,918
35-39	163,527	171,071	9,420	11,568	3,982	4,076
40-44	156,366	166,403	9,326	11,080	3,295	3,288
45-49	141,114	150,776	14,418	18,395	2,654	2,878
50-54	119,734	128,085	22,670	28,676	2,007	2,280
55-59	97,869	107,873	31,316	35,761	1,788	1,976
60-64	83,250	96,053	36,787	42,558	1,816	1,780
65-69	64,664	78,558	43,051	46,638	1,460	1,534
70-74	45,194	59,183	40,913	43,768	1,160	1,230
75+	70,530	108,802	66,120	83,708	1,730	2,132
Total,10+	1,778,822	1,900,158	292,095	344,059	38,345	39,747

TABLE A

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, FOR THE POPULATION ABROAD, AND FOR PUERTO RICO, 1950-1960.

Rhode Island

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	-2,849	-2,305	373	366	12	-16
15-19	2,986	-342	289	311	75	1
20-24	5,253	-111	439	557	408	90
25-29	-4,840	-2,693	292	540	139	93
30-34	-7,822	-2,874	362	477	-92	92
35-39	-3,739	-2,469	231	146	-109	21
40-44	-3,049	-1,432	302	23	-32	-2
45-49	-1,431	-1,391	141	163	-33	-5
50-54	-739	-831	-194	-81	-21	2
55-59	-108	-414	-526	-563	-73	-50
60-64	-527	-337	-210	-741	16	-5
65-69	-612	-522	-502	-972	-52	-62
70-74	-388	-78	-444	-879	-34	-23
75+	-363	-194	-747	-1,770	-2	-4
Total,10+	-18,228	-15,993	-194	-2,423	202	132
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	37,184	35,584	362	405	860	798
15-19	30,782	28,883	341	330	668	686
20-24	26,018	22,978	422	460	772	628
25-29	24,897	23,344	426	566	591	621
30-34	30,156	28,480	686	1,127	784	684
35-39	30,400	30,760	1,172	1,630	694	610
40-44	27,282	28,570	1,390	1,685	468	506
45-49	24,588	26,086	2,261	2,622	355	408
50-54	19,960	21,960	3,776	4,298	268	332
55-59	16,216	18,184	5,338	5,554	271	294
60-64	13,330	15,459	6,208	6,900	300	294
65-69	10,646	12,448	6,846	7,391	252	222
70-74	7,030	9,398	6,654	6,800	209	191
75+	10,586	15,904	10,324	12,711	332	350
Total,10+	309,075	318,038	46,206	52,479	6,824	6,624

TABLE A

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, FOR THE POPULATION ABROAD, AND FOR PUERTO RICO, 1950-1960.

Connecticut

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	7,694	7,723	2,318	2,228	1,562	1,532
15-19	1,494	3,462	1,958	1,719	1,034	1,581
20-24	1,051	6,380	2,047	2,927	1,918	2,856
25-29	8,243	8,977	2,700	3,593	2,654	2,801
30-34	10,623	8,864	3,260	3,448	2,193	2,004
35-39	8,381	6,219	3,276	3,388	1,473	1,519
40-44	5,926	4,516	2,154	1,922	901	803
45-49	4,193	3,799	2,665	1,856	709	815
50-54	2,936	1,356	1,734	1,841	317	483
55-59	1,180	1,581	1,525	203	243	350
60-64	1,039	701	-95	-355	179	177
65-69	-100	16	-1,320	-1,482	26	17
70-74	-90	105	-1,036	-1,021	76	54
75+	148	180	-1,467	-2,386	115	131
Total, 10+	52,718	53,879	19,719	17,881	13,400	15,123
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	100,670	95,632	1,698	1,857	3,969	3,894
15-19	79,494	77,150	1,380	1,588	2,850	2,954
20-24	58,588	59,262	1,684	2,276	2,908	3,422
25-29	61,338	62,444	2,489	3,014	3,170	3,272
30-34	71,509	73,730	3,338	4,388	3,338	3,457
35-39	78,244	82,574	5,239	6,301	3,544	3,598
40-44	80,416	84,038	4,562	5,180	2,722	2,932
45-49	71,126	72,480	7,740	8,141	2,358	2,593
50-54	56,641	58,064	10,780	11,482	1,876	2,019
55-59	43,717	46,186	14,446	14,618	1,607	1,622
60-64	34,600	38,846	17,848	18,115	1,236	1,228
65-69	27,082	31,632	20,756	20,272	882	904
70-74	18,635	23,453	19,332	18,023	592	702
75+	28,376	41,432	27,216	29,238	864	1,056
Total, 10+	810,436	846,923	138,508	144,493	31,916	33,653

TABLE A

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, FOR THE POPULATION ABROAD, AND FOR PUERTO RICO, 1950-1960.

New York

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	-21,492	-18,418	17,157	14,802	9,363	11,104
15-19	-37,595	-4,165	12,110	13,735	9,791	14,758
20-24	-36,200	12,597	17,202	25,727	19,043	31,573
25-29	12,254	3,179	21,052	27,791	25,278	30,860
30-34	4,367	-19,152	23,568	22,102	19,441	18,320
35-39	-20,436	-28,831	18,456	17,586	11,069	9,472
40-44	-22,981	-26,704	12,145	10,417	5,869	5,429
45-49	-20,410	-25,075	11,654	8,472	3,161	3,666
50-54	-13,171	-17,122	2,740	412	1,233	3,227
55-59	-9,662	-10,882	-2,816	-7,871	1,371	2,797
60-64	-11,115	-15,515	-10,478	-8,121	1,551	2,180
65-69	-13,285	-9,055	-12,381	-12,708	189	-361
70-74	-12,644	-7,398	-12,051	-16,790	19	-24
75+	-11,206	-12,502	-13,622	-30,272	1,308	2,081
Total, 10+	-213,576	-179,043	84,736	65,282	108,686	135,082
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	637,244	611,032	13,322	13,576	52,276	52,502
15-19	496,652	494,596	10,201	11,920	37,300	40,820
20-24	390,374	401,903	15,148	20,000	37,014	45,076
25-29	406,166	420,457	21,486	25,604	38,814	46,936
30-34	457,270	487,062	31,922	39,915	44,580	58,108
35-39	477,093	513,927	46,994	54,712	50,521	61,822
40-44	463,826	505,466	41,420	48,588	42,844	54,070
45-49	437,264	471,100	69,108	83,120	39,558	49,272
50-54	380,928	398,468	109,440	118,016	33,353	38,900
55-59	304,644	322,314	147,101	144,890	27,951	31,650
60-64	253,164	278,530	158,985	157,072	21,237	23,268
65-69	192,360	222,989	154,856	148,096	13,882	15,945
70-74	136,390	168,368	135,432	125,648	8,912	11,298
75+	198,745	285,176	184,880	195,750	10,534	15,322
Total, 10+	5,232,120	5,581,388	1,140,295	1,186,907	458,776	544,989

TABLE A

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, FOR THE POPULATION ABROAD, AND FOR PUERTO RICO, 1950-1960.

New Jersey

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	16,867	17,387	5,988	5,539	5,228	5,316
15-19	4,450	5,863	4,344	4,200	4,198	5,143
20-24	3,613	7,761	5,168	7,526	6,900	9,296
25-29	12,229	21,638	6,953	8,950	8,002	9,727
30-34	26,802	24,985	8,313	9,332	5,993	6,566
35-39	20,692	17,335	8,503	8,088	4,154	4,225
40-44	13,584	11,150	5,193	5,114	2,692	2,782
45-49	8,729	6,802	6,542	4,376	1,946	2,395
50-54	4,454	2,623	4,534	2,646	975	1,447
55-59	2,841	351	2,394	1,326	834	863
60-64	-2,110	-808	787	-615	662	853
65-69	-3,843	-1,941	-498	-568	138	164
70-74	-2,247	-655	-1,891	-2,169	180	221
75+	-2,399	-1,612	-2,035	-4,830	491	786
Total,10+	103,662	110,879	54,295	48,915	42,393	49,784
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	226,572	216,255	4,265	4,082	19,746	20,080
15-19	175,714	170,185	3,311	3,484	15,108	15,788
20-24	133,160	131,860	3,984	5,203	14,534	16,336
25-29	141,734	142,268	5,378	6,572	15,352	16,904
30-34	165,216	173,281	7,750	10,539	16,559	18,381
35-39	182,350	195,277	12,649	14,802	17,013	18,318
40-44	182,629	193,318	10,226	11,338	14,186	15,574
45-49	166,334	171,238	16,970	18,176	12,970	14,220
50-54	137,966	140,901	25,970	25,646	11,238	12,005
55-59	108,878	112,390	34,996	33,954	9,928	10,382
60-64	89,971	97,110	39,505	41,296	7,748	8,031
65-69	68,498	78,539	42,345	42,058	5,605	5,720
70-74	46,992	57,762	39,662	36,807	3,864	4,106
75+	64,323	95,626	55,278	57,492	5,314	6,204
Total,10+1,	1,890,337	1,976,010	302,289	311,449	169,165	182,049

TABLE A

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, FOR THE POPULATION ABROAD, AND FOR PUERTO RICO, 1950-1960.

Pennsylvania

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	-27,892	-27,972	3,374	3,511	3,903	4,447
15-19	-40,990	-19,391	2,392	2,653	1,881	3,600
20-24	-77,413	-41,329	2,609	4,933	1,450	5,330
25-29	-44,382	-50,329	2,979	5,055	5,679	6,873
30-34	-26,475	-38,196	3,454	4,388	5,882	5,256
35-39	-29,861	-28,668	3,004	3,782	3,483	3,011
40-44	-21,234	-20,328	2,512	2,345	1,944	1,353
45-49	-15,508	-14,634	2,109	1,578	1,477	1,558
50-54	-12,686	-13,092	1,540	1,198	690	781
55-59	-10,257	-11,473	-23	-1,796	622	708
60-64	-8,603	-11,328	-2,859	-3,380	208	355
65-69	-10,651	-12,418	-4,558	-6,718	-296	-905
70-74	-8,436	-9,460	-5,901	-6,139	-333	-366
75+	-10,104	-14,815	-7,230	-11,374	694	1,161
Total,10+	-344,492	-313,433	3,402	36	27,284	33,162
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	477,098	457,490	3,220	3,082	37,232	37,210
15-19	383,176	382,108	2,314	2,304	28,390	30,070
20-24	305,396	316,872	2,412	3,366	24,169	27,039
25-29	305,128	319,082	3,668	4,292	23,744	27,292
30-34	346,512	368,650	5,432	8,823	25,986	31,357
35-39	368,796	392,700	9,262	12,460	28,994	32,916
40-44	360,076	382,898	7,832	8,766	24,864	29,044
45-49	336,597	349,048	15,299	16,565	24,005	27,480
50-54	291,908	301,644	22,954	24,832	21,280	23,077
55-59	240,778	252,446	33,450	34,906	20,483	20,622
60-64	203,054	218,571	45,332	45,830	17,119	16,160
65-69	164,052	185,318	57,798	52,111	12,154	11,640
70-74	122,819	145,936	56,489	47,471	7,951	8,014
75+	196,147	256,073	79,302	75,082	10,666	12,159
Total,10+	4,101,537	4,328,836	344,764	339,890	307,037	334,080

TABLE A

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, FOR THE POPULATION ABROAD, AND FOR PUERTO RICO, 1950-1960.

Ohio

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	10,039	10,652	3,814	3,456	6,784	7,131
15-19	-6,371	15,879	2,560	2,402	4,354	6,045
20-24	-7,754	26,259	2,882	4,765	6,008	8,700
25-29	32,105	26,083	3,574	5,244	9,714	11,192
30-34	31,362	12,057	4,552	5,108	8,304	8,391
35-39	10,449	3,483	4,645	4,260	5,314	4,643
40-44	4,744	2,141	2,876	2,098	2,988	2,968
45-49	4,120	1,533	3,110	2,273	2,800	2,920
50-54	1,422	-1,072	1,634	1,390	1,882	1,660
55-59	-1,963	-3,994	816	-1,095	1,369	1,019
60-64	-2,646	-6,524	-1,362	-978	1,060	1,016
65-69	-8,533	-9,344	-2,685	-2,406	-511	-125
70-74	-6,320	-6,495	-2,313	-1,988	-92	9
75+	-6,078	-8,408	-2,778	-4,185	813	1,064
Total,10+	54,576	62,250	21,325	20,344	50,787	56,633
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	410,534	394,222	3,055	3,173	32,001	32,256
15-19	306,477	308,133	2,260	2,377	23,006	24,321
20-24	248,913	261,354	2,462	3,332	20,267	23,050
25-29	243,335	252,549	3,308	4,068	20,991	24,044
30-34	276,117	290,153	4,734	7,232	24,448	27,857
35-39	296,030	310,942	7,306	9,952	26,046	28,206
40-44	278,193	288,725	6,309	6,737	22,314	23,992
45-49	253,662	260,846	10,838	11,144	21,134	22,228
50-54	222,934	227,876	15,587	15,615	17,948	18,032
55-59	188,090	194,474	21,322	20,800	16,817	16,098
60-64	162,808	171,640	26,826	25,546	13,755	12,748
65-69	138,190	152,254	32,164	27,305	10,440	9,690
70-74	107,120	122,522	31,197	25,132	6,817	6,600
75+	180,546	226,493	43,118	40,348	9,354	10,075
Total,10+	3,312,949	3,462,183	210,486	202,761	265,338	279,197

TABLE A

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, FOR THE POPULATION ABROAD, AND FOR PUERTO RICO, 1950-1960.

Indiana

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	569	983	1,068	1,115	2,825	2,905
15-19	-2,172	3,108	644	687	1,522	2,103
20-24	-6,308	4,012	1,010	1,273	1,470	2,487
25-29	4,117	3,145	1,002	1,669	3,081	3,460
30-34	1,527	-1,240	822	1,128	2,473	2,697
35-39	-1,948	-3,018	751	982	1,523	1,690
40-44	-831	-1,787	692	403	1,083	1,099
45-49	-297	489	717	99	900	955
50-54	-292	-1,201	291	339	598	652
55-59	-783	-1,864	293	-137	482	234
60-64	-939	-1,907	-128	62	305	291
65-69	-2,896	-3,897	-549	-591	-99	-96
70-74	-1,687	-2,477	-779	-325	17	33
75+	-2,838	-4,151	-983	-1,211	350	243
Total,10+	-14,778	-9,805	4,851	5,493	16,530	18,753
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	206,838	199,139	1,158	1,056	11,202	11,100
15-19	164,510	161,044	798	766	8,222	8,639
20-24	133,552	135,588	920	966	6,852	7,696
25-29	127,915	130,333	1,022	1,238	6,916	8,036
30-34	140,384	143,956	1,454	2,397	8,036	8,924
35-39	145,527	151,178	2,090	2,994	8,448	9,045
40-44	134,294	139,100	1,578	1,906	7,070	7,809
45-49	127,404	128,023	2,618	2,564	6,992	7,444
50-54	113,350	114,414	3,547	3,082	5,930	6,200
55-59	99,264	101,722	4,880	4,366	5,448	5,371
60-64	86,556	91,374	5,706	4,632	4,637	4,324
65-69	74,840	81,938	7,068	5,144	3,679	3,436
70-74	61,034	69,012	6,788	4,896	2,496	2,348
75+	107,036	126,923	9,923	8,920	3,640	3,926
Total,10+	1,722,504	1,773,744	49,550	44,927	89,568	94,298

TABLE A

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, FOR THE POPULATION ABROAD, AND FOR PUERTO RICO, 1950-1960.

Illinois

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	-12,701	-12,334	6,967	6,763	10,158	10,376
15-19	-11,052	-4,905	4,544	4,821	6,468	9,305
20-24	-18,316	7,770	6,878	8,981	11,185	17,681
25-29	5,762	5,952	9,206	10,522	16,667	19,300
30-34	2,372	-9,910	10,146	9,420	11,925	11,652
35-39	-12,720	-17,058	8,695	8,045	6,306	5,514
40-44	-11,559	-13,315	6,076	4,197	3,520	2,956
45-49	-7,031	-9,995	5,737	3,701	2,703	2,241
50-54	-6,341	-9,459	2,590	879	2,206	1,750
55-59	-5,739	-9,405	-54	-2,119	2,044	1,814
60-64	-7,726	-12,151	-2,787	-2,991	1,183	1,311
65-69	-13,142	-14,503	-7,714	-6,763	-430	-385
70-74	-9,442	-8,788	-8,171	-7,005	-170	-92
75+	-6,238	-7,577	-8,768	-11,597	948	1,099
Total, 10+	-113,873	-115,678	33,345	26,854	74,713	84,522
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	389,006	373,210	5,107	5,350	40,212	40,690
15-19	311,964	305,590	3,672	3,957	28,746	30,432
20-24	248,110	255,396	4,796	6,165	26,151	31,162
25-29	250,634	249,344	6,934	7,662	27,364	31,386
30-34	279,796	286,426	10,254	11,579	31,472	36,824
35-39	298,358	308,420	14,636	15,714	33,091	37,370
40-44	291,698	307,004	11,377	11,470	28,420	31,934
45-49	277,425	288,970	18,530	18,735	26,700	29,198
50-54	241,470	248,872	29,332	28,610	23,202	24,603
55-59	205,646	213,204	40,744	37,811	21,498	21,249
60-64	174,442	185,298	45,181	42,692	16,376	15,901
65-69	143,186	160,784	51,570	45,989	11,936	12,082
70-74	107,616	123,947	50,708	42,418	7,899	8,303
75+	159,544	201,987	75,429	75,564	10,629	13,028
Total, 10+	3,378,895	3,508,452	368,270	353,716	333,696	364,162

TABLE A

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, FOR THE POPULATION ABROAD, AND FOR PUERTO RICO, 1950-1960.

Michigan

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	582	602	4,249	4,354	8,025	8,064
15-19	-14,915	-253	3,025	3,438	4,139	5,975
20-24	-26,468	-1,822	3,064	4,878	3,608	7,838
25-29	7,808	4,652	4,457	6,297	9,589	11,236
30-34	12,292	3,113	5,128	6,202	8,728	8,886
35-39	573	-419	4,796	4,207	4,809	4,795
40-44	-634	-1,675	2,693	2,516	3,025	2,942
45-49	140	280	2,616	1,982	2,675	2,668
50-54	-1,162	-1,100	1,202	149	1,567	1,908
55-59	-2,074	-3,623	-455	-1,164	1,458	1,681
60-64	-2,354	-4,821	-2,428	-1,944	1,082	1,414
65-69	-6,688	-6,758	-3,680	-3,399	209	561
70-74	-4,802	-3,854	-3,835	-3,370	388	699
75+	-2,886	-1,421	-4,005	-5,241	874	1,074
Total,10+	-40,588	-17,099	16,827	18,905	50,176	59,741
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	334,086	319,644	3,757	3,866	30,492	30,318
15-19	258,346	257,550	3,396	3,260	20,796	21,870
20-24	204,535	210,870	3,350	3,854	16,408	19,211
25-29	198,364	204,238	4,731	5,496	17,802	20,516
30-34	221,920	227,114	7,604	9,801	22,250	24,799
35-39	228,553	236,404	12,919	15,318	25,687	26,708
40-44	213,752	220,790	11,691	13,456	22,574	23,596
45-49	195,220	193,805	16,876	18,844	21,102	20,712
50-54	167,362	162,749	23,596	24,510	16,782	15,661
55-59	141,642	135,512	33,261	30,171	14,924	13,026
60-64	116,444	114,540	36,642	32,493	11,127	9,653
65-69	95,656	97,596	41,010	32,743	7,624	6,750
70-74	69,316	75,146	36,746	28,368	4,682	4,408
75+	99,948	120,009	51,630	49,068	5,194	6,104
Total,10+	2,545,144	2,575,967	287,209	271,248	237,444	243,332

TABLE A

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, FOR THE POPULATION ABROAD, AND FOR PUERTO RICO, 1950-1960.

Wisconsin

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female

Net Migration

10-14	-6,486	-6,717	1,361	1,301	1,546	1,913
15-19	-10,509	-4,465	843	1,192	1,203	1,375
20-24	-21,683	-10,869	1,079	1,584	1,614	2,107
25-29	-7,390	-11,971	1,413	2,108	2,197	2,543
30-34	-616	-6,684	1,410	1,964	1,705	1,779
35-39	-4,851	-4,592	1,198	1,519	974	1,003
40-44	-2,768	-2,555	1,018	506	575	602
45-49	-1,529	-1,419	866	742	424	412
50-54	-1,073	-1,011	1,178	593	410	407
55-59	-969	-2,112	466	-238	104	160
60-64	455	-2,208	-284	94	133	97
65-69	-1,286	-3,641	-302	-889	36	51
70-74	-800	-2,757	-601	-699	-8	68
75+	-153	-188	-3,072	-4,219	33	50
Total,10+	-59,658	-61,189	6,573	5,558	10,946	12,567

Average Population

10-14	185,078	177,026	1,188	1,003	2,544	2,668
15-19	142,802	140,884	918	938	1,644	1,807
20-24	115,141	117,440	988	1,091	1,755	2,017
25-29	112,040	112,932	1,326	1,466	1,894	2,214
30-34	116,678	118,650	1,747	2,490	2,345	2,285
35-39	120,024	122,298	2,844	3,598	2,206	2,094
40-44	116,595	120,028	2,232	2,386	1,718	1,578
45-49	113,176	114,562	4,004	3,946	1,430	1,256
50-54	101,230	100,580	7,092	6,448	1,079	960
55-59	89,656	89,220	9,651	8,696	927	762
60-64	81,028	81,639	10,244	9,134	740	562
65-69	68,473	71,490	12,909	10,556	532	433
70-74	51,862	55,930	15,124	11,518	328	289
75+	74,940	87,568	31,153	28,424	394	422
Total,10+	1,488,723	1,510,247	101,420	91,694	19,536	19,347

TABLE A

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES,
AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES
BY STATES, FOR THE POPULATION ABROAD, AND FOR PUERTO RICO, 1950-1960.

Minnesota

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	-7,659	-7,417	704	723	211	236
15-19	-12,245	-2,837	646	528	199	296
20-24	-18,957	-5,064	577	1,161	301	402
25-29	-6,493	-10,043	781	1,294	410	393
30-34	-2,079	-9,145	821	1,089	250	313
35-39	-4,952	-5,400	290	380	148	116
40-44	-3,675	-2,731	196	102	115	144
45-49	-1,612	-1,635	271	32	127	88
50-54	-662	-1,028	272	-107	20	-10
55-59	-964	-2,501	-315	-283	-56	-70
60-64	-419	-1,871	192	-238	34	15
65-69	-550	-2,763	-596	-925	-16	-36
70-74	-183	-1,504	-876	-895	-22	-21
75+	1,575	1,679	-3,567	-3,947	-47	55
Total, 10+	-58,875	-52,260	-604	-1,086	1,674	1,921
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	164,877	158,090	706	808	890	873
15-19	127,788	127,366	620	692	638	627
20-24	100,354	104,593	612	961	580	572
25-29	97,210	98,546	738	1,154	587	682
30-34	100,511	103,774	1,130	1,984	706	676
35-39	104,300	104,511	1,860	2,684	756	700
40-44	100,575	102,274	1,682	2,134	650	612
45-49	95,782	96,176	2,852	3,073	562	544
50-54	86,072	86,623	4,596	4,102	448	454
55-59	75,966	78,122	6,736	5,840	362	360
60-64	70,442	71,842	7,946	7,026	368	342
65-69	59,925	62,286	12,156	9,112	361	304
70-74	43,841	46,730	15,633	11,460	288	220
75+	58,471	67,626	35,774	31,800	462	436
Total, 10+	1,286,114	1,308,559	93,041	82,830	7,658	7,402

TABLE A

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, FOR THE POPULATION ABROAD, AND FOR PUERTO RICO, 1950-1960.

Iowa

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	-13,735	-13,242	225	261	106	107
15-19	-13,242	-8,723	220	196	71	126
20-24	-23,489	-15,436	255	552	130	182
25-29	-16,302	-16,480	324	428	130	183
30-34	-12,211	-14,029	67	180	-66	105
35-39	-11,829	-10,429	-140	-57	-35	89
40-44	-7,298	-6,785	-105	-216	3	30
45-49	-4,919	-4,536	-95	37	-25	67
50-54	-3,418	-3,280	51	-134	11	45
55-59	-2,539	-3,040	-260	-296	-103	-102
60-64	-762	-2,295	-229	-326	28	-2
65-69	-1,781	-3,257	-242	-598	-51	-19
70-74	-875	-2,062	-11	-159	-54	-36
75+	-1,166	-1,098	-1,450	-1,871	11	3
Total, 10+	-113,566	-104,692	-1,390	-2,003	156	778
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	136,274	129,912	390	380	1,157	1,199
15-19	107,024	104,938	380	333	860	913
20-24	86,494	88,080	396	401	811	808
25-29	81,558	83,714	426	534	726	790
30-34	86,342	87,568	592	964	832	816
35-39	88,093	89,446	845	1,299	840	801
40-44	83,772	86,006	759	927	674	690
45-49	80,622	81,381	1,110	1,230	652	684
50-54	74,061	74,566	2,182	1,612	548	554
55-59	67,326	69,566	2,802	2,380	510	450
60-64	62,722	65,845	3,342	2,787	497	511
65-69	57,140	60,654	4,445	3,519	480	428
70-74	45,613	49,958	5,369	4,103	360	337
75+	77,262	92,624	13,670	12,712	616	580
Total, 10+	1,134,303	1,164,258	36,708	33,181	9,563	9,561

TABLE A

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, FOR THE POPULATION ABROAD, AND FOR PUERTO RICO, 1950-1960.

Missouri

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	-10,197	-9,526	473	513	1,876	2,117
15-19	-7,883	-6,109	351	386	1,022	1,485
20-24	-12,787	-9,594	747	1,194	638	1,874
25-29	-12,130	-16,710	700	1,393	1,610	2,071
30-34	-7,227	-13,622	452	811	1,693	1,310
35-39	-9,442	-9,794	118	389	393	653
40-44	-5,604	-6,335	136	275	172	191
45-49	-4,096	-5,276	30	68	356	114
50-54	-3,945	-4,148	177	32	86	-3
55-59	-2,162	-2,957	41	-275	18	228
60-64	-1,597	-3,046	-197	65	361	196
65-69	-1,151	-2,561	-143	-507	-346	-73
70-74	410	-1,355	-185	-116	106	-25
75+	-1,554	-3,271	-922	-1,466	569	478
Total, 10+	-79,365	-94,304	1,778	2,762	8,554	10,616
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	176,608	169,239	696	660	16,582	16,790
15-19	145,756	142,413	496	522	12,822	13,087
20-24	121,082	119,945	710	828	10,880	12,030
25-29	115,984	119,908	750	1,073	10,102	12,074
30-34	119,576	126,491	1,044	1,917	10,515	13,177
35-39	126,460	132,438	1,386	2,152	11,164	13,254
40-44	118,284	126,684	1,138	1,362	10,025	12,159
45-49	120,164	126,063	1,900	2,128	10,562	12,214
50-54	114,416	120,548	2,904	2,957	9,902	10,898
55-59	102,829	109,634	4,427	4,256	9,266	9,931
60-64	91,032	98,716	4,642	4,199	7,814	7,834
65-69	81,391	90,324	4,981	4,436	6,463	6,466
70-74	66,482	75,290	5,298	4,653	4,792	4,628
75+	116,916	141,028	10,854	10,483	7,774	8,318
Total, 10+	1,616,980	1,698,721	41,226	41,626	138,663	152,860

TABLE A

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES,
AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES
BY STATES, FOR THE POPULATION ABROAD, AND FOR PUERTO RICO, 1950-1960.

North Dakota

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	-5,941	-5,889	8	-38	9	-12
15-19	-4,906	-4,678	41	19	23	3
20-24	-7,087	-7,022	21	102	140	10
25-29	-7,087	-7,787	-12	174	78	45
30-34	-5,360	-5,283	-32	-6	33	2
35-39	-4,451	-3,377	-163	-68	22	21
40-44	-3,104	-2,027	-91	-130	-4	7
45-49	-2,124	-1,683	-204	-137	-3	13
50-54	-1,681	-1,347	-98	-41	-15	-
55-59	-1,072	-1,545	-85	68	-6	12
60-64	-590	-913	-68	-223	5	-4
65-69	-718	-1,103	-339	-327	-	-12
70-74	-262	-775	-270	-245	-5	-3
75+	113	190	-708	-1,004	-10	-8
Total, 10+	-44,270	-43,239	-2,000	-1,856	267	74
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	34,561	33,310	175	179	8	12
15-19	28,086	27,336	171	156	16	6
20-24	22,580	22,041	122	170	74	38
25-29	21,314	20,890	157	228	39	28
30-34	21,277	19,948	222	386	30	6
35-39	20,398	18,570	288	496	15	12
40-44	19,950	18,374	241	390	13	4
45-49	19,513	17,871	484	542	9	10
50-54	17,431	15,548	847	856	14	4
55-59	14,160	12,870	1,575	1,380	9	6
60-64	11,788	10,766	2,110	1,789	2	8
65-69	9,642	9,124	2,920	2,052	-	6
70-74	7,323	6,878	3,364	2,694	4	5
75+	9,746	8,810	8,555	6,992	21	9
Total, 10+	257,769	242,336	21,231	18,310	254	154

TABLE A

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, FOR THE POPULATION ABROAD, AND FOR PUERTO RICO, 1950-1960.

South Dakota

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	-5,376	-4,888	55	15	6	7
15-19	-4,110	-3,592	42	37	-5	-14
20-24	-5,769	-5,706	44	80	120	42
25-29	-6,055	-6,312	7	136	85	-
30-34	-5,207	-4,118	-55	12	-43	-2
35-39	-4,420	-3,379	5	-50	-26	21
40-44	-2,809	-2,123	-5	-33	5	20
45-49	-1,922	-1,477	17	49	-9	-15
50-54	-1,169	-962	-80	-33	5	3
55-59	-798	-1,150	-84	-123	11	-2
60-64	-327	-706	-227	-54	-3	8
65-69	-555	-685	-6	-252	-13	-1
70-74	-96	-712	-241	8	8	1
75+	239	175	-653	-855	-9	-13
Total, 10+	-38,374	-35,635	-1,181	-1,063	132	55
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	34,944	33,422	106	114	26	38
15-19	26,840	26,252	104	92	34	22
20-24	21,795	21,484	84	128	96	26
25-29	21,108	20,936	81	146	74	34
30-34	22,231	20,996	137	232	61	19
35-39	22,296	20,560	183	384	50	34
40-44	20,843	19,760	152	200	22	15
45-49	19,308	18,489	259	306	26	21
50-54	17,374	16,684	587	543	12	26
55-59	15,838	15,162	919	802	6	8
60-64	14,950	13,988	1,232	921	10	12
65-69	12,871	12,485	1,874	1,239	17	8
70-74	10,469	10,078	2,144	1,490	4	5
75+	14,542	14,247	5,494	4,643	44	22
Total, 10+	275,409	264,543	13,356	11,240	482	290

TABLE A

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, FOR THE POPULATION ABROAD, AND FOR PUERTO RICO, 1950-1960.

Nebraska

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	-7,563	-7,831	278	238	234	271
15-19	-5,909	-4,384	284	287	173	139
20-24	-8,216	-5,193	262	470	533	469
25-29	-7,420	-8,596	194	546	594	408
30-34	-6,454	-7,232	90	258	269	262
35-39	-6,496	-5,313	159	157	159	169
40-44	-3,679	-3,603	114	52	47	45
45-49	-3,289	-2,902	55	-9	-1	56
50-54	-2,118	-1,769	-33	46	-59	-43
55-59	-1,284	-1,689	-136	-88	-81	-32
60-64	-593	-1,276	-97	-125	-40	3
65-69	-808	-1,482	-183	-278	-20	-31
70-74	-422	-1,077	46	-192	6	-6
75+	271	359	-1,106	-1,318	25	50
Total, 10+	-53,980	-51,988	-73	44	1,839	1,760
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	66,568	63,859	269	304	1,228	1,144
15-19	51,861	50,824	256	274	962	832
20-24	43,922	43,456	250	354	965	880
25-29	43,554	43,544	183	388	886	895
30-34	44,992	44,547	349	634	898	922
35-39	45,708	44,262	529	852	811	916
40-44	41,605	42,332	438	539	649	765
45-49	40,544	40,782	722	912	692	729
50-54	37,946	38,404	1,355	1,234	610	644
55-59	33,585	34,454	2,013	1,800	542	531
60-64	31,524	32,770	2,188	2,095	522	520
65-69	28,336	30,101	2,967	2,282	438	396
70-74	22,602	24,022	3,749	3,001	330	312
75+	35,220	39,958	9,517	8,782	512	529
Total, 10+	567,967	573,315	24,785	23,451	10,045	10,015

TABLE A

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, FOR THE POPULATION ABROAD, AND FOR PUERTO RICO, 1950-1960.

Kansas

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	-3,132	-3,127	92	172	179	230
15-19	-2,435	-1,710	69	246	265	107
20-24	-1,344	-2,303	398	736	951	241
25-29	-3,692	-3,782	292	849	696	189
30-34	-1,312	-2,392	138	562	334	2
35-39	-1,763	-1,520	89	75	-123	-140
40-44	-1,581	-1,338	-132	-25	-108	-68
45-49	-911	-549	-98	-10	-18	47
50-54	-397	-686	38	26	-58	-14
55-59	-11	-546	-171	-82	48	-127
60-64	732	-17	-45	-35	51	69
65-69	-151	-1,166	-19	-41	-126	-208
70-74	285	-36	73	-163	-20	-153
75+	519	793	-427	-960	76	52
Total,10+	-15,193	-18,379	297	1,350	2,147	227
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	97,065	92,752	332	332	4,016	3,979
15-19	77,246	74,727	258	291	3,226	3,144
20-24	64,780	62,765	363	523	3,114	2,862
25-29	63,756	62,596	300	598	2,972	2,826
30-34	66,464	65,942	378	1,028	2,788	2,956
35-39	69,602	68,456	534	1,080	2,832	2,863
40-44	62,749	63,428	466	615	2,408	2,540
45-49	59,768	60,516	691	634	2,319	2,451
50-54	55,664	56,702	865	798	2,120	2,212
55-59	49,211	51,254	1,326	1,150	1,972	2,156
60-64	44,659	46,853	1,465	1,312	1,916	1,970
65-69	39,880	42,907	1,698	1,490	1,796	1,680
70-74	33,020	36,824	2,216	1,680	1,363	1,289
75+	58,474	67,750	5,752	5,672	2,284	2,342
Total,10+	842,338	853,472	16,644	17,203	35,126	35,270

TABLE A

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, FOR THE POPULATION ABROAD, AND FOR PUERTO RICO, 1950-1960.

Delaware

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	2,687	2,732	111	68	375	321
15-19	1,171	1,949	-6	110	193	204
20-24	2,056	2,702	119	264	455	380
25-29	4,038	3,580	214	224	532	453
30-34	4,429	3,345	221	393	434	276
35-39	3,427	2,770	225	186	178	237
40-44	2,155	1,599	75	56	151	166
45-49	1,280	972	87	93	70	131
50-54	708	731	195	54	117	128
55-59	335	316	112	51	48	-41
60-64	116	254	51	-9	-82	-31
65-69	-53	72	66	109	-27	-97
70-74	106	244	-88	-130	4	-87
75+	28	-138	-13	59	64	12
Total,10+	22,483	21,128	1,369	1,528	2,512	2,052
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	15,886	15,196	149	118	2,633	2,690
15-19	11,974	12,038	106	119	2,093	2,106
20-24	10,244	10,120	120	192	1,867	1,828
25-29	10,634	10,692	204	226	1,735	1,797
30-34	11,440	12,005	226	372	1,746	1,938
35-39	12,480	13,014	340	440	1,928	2,044
40-44	12,170	12,374	271	257	1,776	1,809
45-49	10,434	10,520	462	449	1,751	1,754
50-54	9,054	9,013	562	647	1,550	1,431
55-59	7,388	7,678	682	655	1,354	1,229
60-64	6,290	6,731	844	820	1,104	1,028
65-69	5,140	5,810	965	779	884	748
70-74	3,919	4,750	858	684	598	548
75+	6,459	8,534	1,168	1,176	988	910
Total,10+	133,512	138,475	6,957	6,934	22,007	21,860

TABLE A

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, FOR THE POPULATION ABROAD, AND FOR PUERTO RICO, 1950-1960.

Maryland

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	11,903	12,086	672	685	2,378	2,341
15-19	8,015	9,034	619	565	1,757	2,187
20-24	14,167	12,004	748	1,523	2,292	2,308
25-29	16,247	16,268	1,076	2,023	2,767	2,704
30-34	14,340	14,585	1,214	2,050	2,002	1,966
35-39	11,638	11,936	1,230	1,730	1,133	1,030
40-44	8,495	7,834	830	965	507	375
45-49	6,095	5,460	783	975	250	401
50-54	3,323	2,789	438	596	-18	6
55-59	1,427	1,415	233	239	315	234
60-64	-257	779	110	441	-389	-237
65-69	-967	483	77	207	-353	-558
70-74	-654	364	-434	-44	-381	-394
75+	-1,136	-56	-186	-725	35	227
Total,10+	92,636	94,981	7,410	11,230	12,295	12,590
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	114,162	109,550	1,160	1,062	25,038	24,978
15-19	88,824	86,561	746	743	19,349	19,386
20-24	71,241	69,069	750	1,058	15,802	16,814
25-29	70,957	70,174	1,016	1,490	15,066	16,648
30-34	83,570	83,456	1,400	2,650	16,583	17,877
35-39	91,070	94,626	2,136	3,568	17,392	18,726
40-44	86,006	85,748	1,854	2,202	15,671	16,084
45-49	76,428	74,691	2,732	2,974	14,906	14,920
50-54	65,114	63,699	3,422	3,374	12,580	12,088
55-59	52,577	53,306	4,654	4,178	10,964	10,321
60-64	43,353	46,497	5,048	4,588	8,782	8,014
65-69	34,353	38,874	5,018	4,678	6,248	5,899
70-74	25,208	30,514	4,594	4,084	4,388	4,428
75+	37,414	53,677	6,615	7,534	6,597	7,006
Total,10+	940,277	960,442	41,145	44,183	189,366	193,189

TABLE A

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, FOR THE POPULATION ABROAD, AND FOR PUERTO RICO, 1950-1960.

District of Columbia

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female

Net Migration

10-14	-13,465	-12,665	239	191	1,923	2,510
15-19	-3,387	-1,897	114	339	2,049	3,382
20-24	4,230	3,560	505	879	5,037	7,321
25-29	-1,233	-4,382	658	855	7,014	6,812
30-34	-12,865	-13,793	372	394	4,336	3,476
35-39	-14,893	-16,037	-193	-255	1,586	1,056
40-44	-11,676	-11,413	-83	-138	519	499
45-49	-7,934	-7,849	-209	-193	464	450
50-54	-4,932	-5,030	-355	-320	542	703
55-59	-4,117	-4,186	-349	-278	331	487
60-64	-3,157	-4,049	-410	-292	58	188
65-69	-2,986	-3,542	-416	-326	-121	-378
70-74	-2,029	-2,029	-256	-479	-58	93
75+	-1,261	-2,446	-467	-420	417	589
Total,10+	-79,705	-85,758	-850	-43	24,097	27,188

Average Population

10-14	14,031	13,810	355	342	16,285	16,579
15-19	12,062	12,840	279	384	11,238	12,368
20-24	12,454	12,397	498	628	10,929	12,592
25-29	12,795	11,240	610	770	11,518	12,856
30-34	16,426	15,396	758	1,208	13,095	15,567
35-39	16,703	18,048	1,046	1,588	14,795	17,250
40-44	14,802	17,267	880	1,161	13,051	15,313
45-49	14,056	17,608	1,220	1,503	12,663	14,176
50-54	13,526	17,177	1,524	1,832	10,418	11,016
55-59	12,020	15,130	1,986	1,953	8,174	8,582
60-64	11,021	14,538	2,070	1,962	5,926	6,332
65-69	8,818	12,070	1,920	1,715	4,054	4,550
70-74	6,186	9,033	1,604	1,510	2,746	3,358
75+	9,178	16,368	2,163	2,380	3,964	5,574
Total,10+	174,078	202,922	16,913	18,936	138,856	156,113

TABLE A

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, FOR THE POPULATION ABROAD, AND FOR PUERTO RICO, 1950-1960.

Virginia

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	418	1,130	407	224	-2,441	-2,812
15-19	12,892	4,737	208	425	-3,026	-3,330
20-24	29,092	9,441	712	1,350	-4,726	-7,462
25-29	-1,126	4,922	684	2,015	-6,389	-7,360
30-34	-13,109	2,822	573	1,636	-5,609	-4,741
35-39	-559	3,519	524	728	-3,822	-2,662
40-44	-571	1,470	247	354	-2,609	-1,649
45-49	-1,361	969	173	-62	-914	-540
50-54	-691	689	177	122	-1,018	-1,009
55-59	317	676	-75	156	-437	-812
60-64	-255	847	-69	-35	-1,002	-1,521
65-69	-255	959	37	96	-595	-1,269
70-74	135	930	-8	38	-915	-1,164
75+	-218	565	-52	109	-754	-521
Total,10+	24,709	33,676	3,538	7,156	-34,257	-36,852
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	149,604	144,094	834	810	44,584	44,258
15-19	126,560	118,718	484	621	36,879	36,838
20-24	112,481	100,678	674	960	30,454	30,400
25-29	104,669	98,004	740	1,344	27,658	28,706
30-34	115,755	106,802	892	2,288	27,499	28,998
35-39	115,008	115,748	1,211	2,674	28,621	29,008
40-44	106,004	103,604	1,076	1,446	25,641	25,668
45-49	95,486	93,664	1,206	1,322	24,182	24,162
50-54	79,998	80,339	1,448	1,262	19,588	19,458
55-59	64,718	66,887	1,738	1,474	16,772	17,656
60-64	52,696	56,804	1,674	1,493	14,082	14,998
65-69	43,070	47,824	1,660	1,380	11,964	12,162
70-74	32,676	38,366	1,434	1,292	8,972	8,994
75+	53,904	68,377	2,251	2,084	14,536	14,925
Total,10+	1,252,629	1,239,909	17,322	20,450	331,432	336,231

TABLE A

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, FOR THE POPULATION ABROAD, AND FOR PUERTO RICO, 1950-1960.

North Carolina

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	-5,984	-6,619	88	36	-7,104	-7,972
15-19	4,441	-3,601	89	202	-6,690	-8,664
20-24	-3,797	-9,003	460	908	-14,821	-18,877
25-29	-17,747	-12,504	194	878	-18,790	-20,200
30-34	-14,281	-9,790	7	619	-13,870	-13,789
35-39	-7,911	-6,207	-34	121	-8,007	-6,665
40-44	-4,448	-3,783	-74	10	-4,320	-3,526
45-49	-4,352	-2,490	48	58	-2,878	-2,557
50-54	-1,944	-587	-26	-30	-1,968	-1,892
55-59	-1,034	-394	-33	-17	-583	-855
60-64	-1,337	165	-3	-35	-1,726	-1,211
65-69	643	887	95	9	-504	-660
70-74	1,041	500	44	30	-588	-733
75+	51	206	2	-74	-883	-932
Total, 10+	-56,659	-53,220	857	2,715	-82,732	-88,533
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	174,970	167,956	474	374	72,432	72,136
15-19	152,346	143,038	290	346	59,097	58,784
20-24	128,869	124,011	527	696	45,816	46,092
25-29	122,883	120,985	478	746	39,090	42,173
30-34	125,196	124,852	490	1,172	35,636	41,273
35-39	123,804	126,088	560	1,140	34,484	38,292
40-44	110,943	113,026	424	608	30,922	34,123
45-49	102,652	105,855	521	440	30,412	33,200
50-54	87,282	91,290	563	620	24,646	26,592
55-59	71,262	76,128	728	588	20,692	22,768
60-64	58,165	63,790	666	592	16,122	17,960
65-69	47,748	53,421	766	540	13,092	14,002
70-74	36,346	41,670	570	434	9,478	10,258
75+	57,284	70,146	788	770	15,714	18,100
Total, 10+	1,399,750	1,422,256	7,845	9,066	447,633	475,753

TABLE A

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, FOR THE POPULATION ABROAD, AND FOR PUERTO RICO, 1950-1960.

South Carolina

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	-330	-615	75	101	-8,894	-9,247
15-19	10,054	-194	122	136	-9,490	-12,130
20-24	6,715	-1,408	274	490	-18,981	-20,741
25-29	-2,961	-2,617	94	522	-18,858	-20,458
30-34	-2,067	-1,749	-18	377	-11,527	-12,929
35-39	-588	-182	-60	120	-6,600	-6,087
40-44	412	-193	40	77	-2,904	-2,439
45-49	-560	-548	15	7	-3,135	-3,168
50-54	-614	-157	23	108	-2,114	-2,017
55-59	-637	178	35	-10	-1,492	-1,814
60-64	-766	104	22	-39	-1,131	-936
65-69	-496	166	52	-51	166	507
70-74	-411	-56	-23	28	-388	-311
75+	-1,044	-180	7	-31	-1,621	-2,081
Total,10+	6,707	-7,451	658	1,835	-86,969	-93,851
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	79,500	75,688	208	217	59,302	59,152
15-19	71,888	64,382	214	167	50,067	49,537
20-24	59,536	54,704	244	324	37,190	37,310
25-29	54,084	53,360	180	390	29,723	32,843
30-34	54,012	53,796	178	574	24,526	30,002
35-39	55,612	57,074	236	540	23,690	27,708
40-44	49,932	50,525	177	280	21,078	23,812
45-49	45,824	46,722	224	248	20,879	24,020
50-54	38,588	39,942	242	274	15,957	18,328
55-59	30,330	32,646	354	328	13,424	16,102
60-64	24,219	26,786	406	361	10,519	13,088
65-69	20,004	23,008	395	240	9,504	10,978
70-74	14,800	18,034	336	272	7,059	8,145
75+	22,548	29,995	320	342	12,608	15,230
Total,10+	620,877	626,662	3,714	4,557	335,526	366,255

TABLE A

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, FOR THE POPULATION ABROAD, AND FOR PUERTO RICO, 1950-1960.

Georgia

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	-1,346	-1,228	149	373	-9,832	-10,405
15-19	438	-1,641	191	268	-8,401	-9,580
20-24	3,592	-720	551	1,096	-14,029	-15,380
25-29	-4,512	-1,303	341	1,472	-15,970	-16,634
30-34	-38	-228	52	938	-9,629	-11,865
35-39	-543	-874	181	514	-6,605	-7,097
40-44	117	-246	118	22	-3,436	-3,838
45-49	-862	-572	20	7	-4,007	-3,743
50-54	-751	-173	60	26	-2,222	-2,369
55-59	-426	183	-64	-28	-1,864	-2,227
60-64	-884	155	-38	35	-1,663	-1,351
65-69	-417	796	-49	24	-158	789
70-74	-4	897	-13	20	43	432
75+	-562	374	-79	-36	-2,031	-2,018
Total, 10+	-6,198	-4,580	1,420	4,731	-79,804	-85,286
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	141,023	135,618	516	464	69,644	69,652
15-19	117,292	112,756	308	349	56,064	56,473
20-24	100,748	97,184	410	678	45,092	46,840
25-29	96,160	93,316	396	912	38,361	42,378
30-34	95,316	96,083	388	1,554	32,420	40,240
35-39	97,034	100,254	522	1,379	31,040	37,769
40-44	91,990	92,560	408	606	29,100	35,381
45-49	86,058	87,018	498	557	30,834	36,786
50-54	74,746	76,592	620	534	25,808	29,519
55-59	59,520	63,845	744	728	21,468	25,754
60-64	47,832	53,116	768	634	16,756	20,272
65-69	40,232	46,585	866	626	14,145	17,241
70-74	30,489	36,746	664	498	10,062	12,394
75+	48,128	63,273	1,022	930	19,947	24,432
Total, 10+	1,126,568	1,154,946	8,130	10,449	440,741	495,131

TABLE A

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, FOR THE POPULATION ABROAD, AND FOR PUERTO RICO, 1950-1960.

Florida

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	62,029	59,652	2,482	2,597	5,068	5,337
15-19	44,550	43,749	2,022	2,317	4,569	4,916
20-24	42,588	41,630	2,305	3,889	9,433	7,783
25-29	46,406	47,425	2,972	4,738	9,249	6,462
30-34	45,843	50,872	3,529	5,316	4,855	3,445
35-39	49,049	51,335	3,957	4,945	3,696	2,231
40-44	44,624	44,121	3,465	3,767	2,479	1,704
45-49	38,622	39,666	3,653	4,217	2,426	1,596
50-54	32,372	37,754	4,416	4,952	1,421	699
55-59	29,849	38,728	5,477	7,206	635	131
60-64	32,449	43,391	7,078	9,755	31	136
65-69	44,546	42,778	12,946	11,137	425	598
70-74	31,185	26,435	12,724	7,553	377	328
75+	21,535	19,666	8,235	5,278	83	-288
Total,10+	565,647	587,202	75,261	77,667	44,747	35,078
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	142,238	136,789	1,699	1,788	39,832	40,232
15-19	112,713	109,558	1,682	1,679	30,628	31,340
20-24	93,513	91,271	1,644	2,440	28,173	29,027
25-29	90,852	90,598	2,023	2,994	26,037	27,332
30-34	102,849	104,508	2,808	4,513	25,846	29,170
35-39	107,200	112,678	3,492	5,356	25,005	27,950
40-44	101,584	105,833	3,467	4,322	23,216	25,996
45-49	94,838	100,757	4,510	5,606	23,346	25,400
50-54	84,318	90,665	6,368	6,954	20,372	20,878
55-59	72,996	80,237	8,764	9,127	17,801	17,824
60-64	64,891	74,634	10,079	11,516	12,391	12,448
65-69	63,034	67,670	13,544	12,188	9,600	9,889
70-74	47,410	51,371	13,619	10,766	6,604	6,810
75+	67,960	76,363	17,299	15,013	11,847	12,116
Total,10+	1,246,396	1,292,932	90,998	94,262	300,698	316,412

TABLE A

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, FOR THE POPULATION ABROAD, AND FOR PUERTO RICO, 1950-1960.

Kentucky

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	-19,616	-19,914	-48	128	-780	-716
15-19	-16,264	-21,958	131	76	78	-706
20-24	-30,319	-34,050	394	500	-531	-1,153
25-29	-36,971	-31,432	126	594	-1,842	-1,514
30-34	-19,818	-18,351	80	297	-1,333	-932
35-39	-14,489	-12,613	-115	-9	-955	-473
40-44	-9,846	-8,084	13	-20	-549	-659
45-49	-7,985	-6,559	-94	-37	-376	-429
50-54	-5,473	-4,862	2	-56	-464	-480
55-59	-3,107	-3,867	-59	30	-322	-437
60-64	-1,777	-2,702	-76	-92	-111	-291
65-69	132	-1,271	-3	-40	-228	-479
70-74	1,418	-847	-82	-26	-200	-237
75+	-613	-3,554	-197	-185	-196	-300
Total, 10+	-164,728	-170,064	72	1,160	-7,809	-8,806
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	156,504	151,488	348	281	10,050	10,004
15-19	132,152	125,388	238	180	8,390	8,132
20-24	109,752	105,408	350	306	7,022	7,050
25-29	98,816	98,094	236	517	6,854	6,938
30-34	94,578	97,194	264	950	6,570	7,128
35-39	95,984	98,022	406	910	6,732	7,267
40-44	87,186	88,734	299	364	6,041	6,807
45-49	84,532	85,443	292	386	6,336	7,098
50-54	75,528	76,419	525	468	5,965	6,506
55-59	66,952	68,920	658	562	5,774	6,192
60-64	57,686	60,427	804	569	5,110	5,316
65-69	51,206	53,315	786	547	4,534	4,562
70-74	41,148	43,858	622	533	3,450	3,586
75+	72,684	81,238	1,340	1,408	6,275	6,662
Total, 10+	1,224,708	1,233,948	7,168	7,981	89,103	93,248

TABLE A

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, FOR THE POPULATION ABROAD, AND FOR PUERTO RICO, 1950-1960.

Tennessee

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	-11,836	-12,486	-119	20	-2,368	-2,522
15-19	-9,180	-10,416	-44	108	-1,431	-1,399
20-24	-23,835	-16,854	260	430	-3,607	-3,008
25-29	-21,876	-18,232	150	480	-5,269	-5,236
30-34	-13,079	-13,995	16	89	-4,814	-4,671
35-39	-10,304	-10,099	-114	40	-3,595	-2,793
40-44	-6,629	-6,059	-3	-113	-2,105	-1,731
45-49	-5,370	-4,465	49	-101	-1,565	-1,249
50-54	-2,953	-2,974	69	68	-401	-901
55-59	-1,206	-1,647	-36	36	-101	-479
60-64	-338	-535	-31	-61	-737	-850
65-69	660	259	-30	45	-175	-511
70-74	1,789	765	-87	-3	-30	-60
75+	67	-787	-27	-50	-65	-529
Total,10+	-104,090	-97,525	53	988	-26,263	-25,939
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	155,691	150,228	285	346	31,415	31,258
15-19	133,022	127,843	197	246	24,003	24,607
20-24	107,894	108,606	298	338	19,444	21,029
25-29	101,058	104,792	299	428	17,462	20,226
30-34	101,010	107,824	350	820	16,803	20,730
35-39	104,226	110,696	399	826	16,889	19,840
40-44	95,180	99,968	326	476	15,756	18,424
45-49	92,602	95,370	428	443	16,709	19,646
50-54	82,664	85,742	480	395	15,132	16,990
55-59	68,606	72,964	596	544	13,713	15,138
60-64	56,690	61,460	704	510	11,494	12,446
65-69	48,618	53,202	696	496	9,917	10,030
70-74	38,242	43,107	654	546	6,896	7,188
75+	65,630	76,752	1,182	1,018	12,586	13,642
Total,10+	1,251,133	1,298,554	6,894	7,432	228,219	251,194

TABLE A

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, FOR THE POPULATION ABROAD, AND FOR PUERTO RICO, 1950-1960.

Alabama

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	-8,595	-8,183	81	47	-11,169	-12,203
15-19	-11,938	-9,750	101	54	-10,540	-10,530
20-24	-19,847	-15,351	287	523	-18,067	-18,650
25-29	-13,404	-14,107	261	474	-19,568	-20,748
30-34	-4,781	-8,437	-483	370	-12,103	-13,492
35-39	-4,435	-5,157	31	87	-7,577	-7,391
40-44	-3,443	-3,538	114	62	-4,234	-4,368
45-49	-2,851	-3,116	155	-25	-3,516	-4,367
50-54	-2,420	-1,790	163	-43	-2,248	-2,382
55-59	-1,597	-952	-91	-48	-1,568	-1,820
60-64	-880	-423	-42	-32	-1,471	-2,609
65-69	77	624	-56	54	188	753
70-74	668	697	-7	-40	461	569
75+	342	116	-80	-118	-1,337	-1,596
Total, 10+	-73,104	-69,367	434	1,365	-92,749	-98,834
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	120,710	116,184	194	262	63,933	63,587
15-19	100,824	98,424	172	185	51,556	51,798
20-24	83,832	83,985	216	355	39,962	41,886
25-29	77,987	80,354	214	354	33,264	37,594
30-34	77,132	82,452	528	720	27,481	35,304
35-39	78,944	82,432	291	733	26,347	32,267
40-44	73,852	76,317	288	368	23,883	29,593
45-49	71,536	73,464	406	389	26,310	31,802
50-54	63,854	65,170	422	384	23,298	26,433
55-59	52,048	53,935	485	502	20,629	23,205
60-64	41,066	44,361	606	462	16,476	19,038
65-69	35,208	38,822	662	541	14,282	15,840
70-74	27,500	30,744	725	460	10,573	11,460
75+	44,422	52,174	1,308	1,134	20,467	23,433
Total, 10+	948,915	978,818	6,517	6,849	398,461	443,240

TABLE A

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES,
AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES
BY STATES, FOR THE POPULATION ABROAD, AND FOR PUERTO RICO, 1950-1960.

Mississippi

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	-5,634	-6,398	-103	-30	-18,471	-19,998
15-19	-1,547	-5,621	-27	23	-15,131	-16,051
20-24	-10,473	-11,430	22	314	-23,496	-24,743
25-29	-13,931	-11,786	13	230	-25,316	-25,448
30-34	-8,069	-6,487	-76	85	-16,695	-16,646
35-39	-4,732	-4,162	-146	-69	-10,199	-9,888
40-44	-3,043	-2,531	-62	-93	-6,301	-5,938
45-49	-2,275	-2,510	-118	-157	-4,538	-5,376
50-54	-1,910	-1,697	-122	-183	-3,454	-4,545
55-59	-848	-886	-24	-63	-2,552	-3,036
60-64	-360	-264	-10	11	-1,588	-2,018
65-69	545	454	18	-61	462	54
70-74	507	314	61	-66	35	-342
75+	60	-38	15	12	-1,239	-1,781
Total,10+	-51,710	-53,042	-559	-47	-128,483	-135,756
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	66,164	63,098	173	128	66,671	65,805
15-19	57,631	53,924	135	104	53,148	52,491
20-24	47,832	45,966	187	242	40,116	41,298
25-29	44,364	43,668	190	296	31,674	34,918
30-34	42,980	43,752	156	428	25,239	31,372
35-39	41,938	43,316	188	398	22,344	28,118
40-44	39,123	40,622	139	168	21,059	26,042
45-49	39,455	40,754	170	190	23,515	28,041
50-54	37,005	37,174	242	232	21,955	24,853
55-59	30,634	31,645	342	270	20,291	22,214
60-64	25,272	26,555	401	263	16,030	17,766
65-69	21,500	22,928	346	286	15,154	15,354
70-74	17,428	18,742	352	256	10,660	10,730
75+	29,074	33,627	661	430	22,472	22,860
Total,10+	540,400	545,771	3,682	3,691	390,328	421,862

TABLE A

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, FOR THE POPULATION ABROAD, AND FOR PUERTO RICO, 1950-1960.

Arkansas

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	-15,569	-15,978	-69	-11	-7,173	-7,904
15-19	-17,852	-17,283	-66	4	-6,284	-6,802
20-24	-26,985	-25,044	-11	161	-9,754	-10,144
25-29	-23,120	-22,824	-38	226	-10,080	-10,670
30-34	-11,906	-12,481	-120	45	-6,315	-6,606
35-39	-9,364	-9,208	-48	-34	-3,857	-3,870
40-44	-6,624	-6,681	-49	-42	-2,507	-2,677
45-49	-5,701	-5,466	-52	-29	-1,853	-2,083
50-54	-4,206	-3,561	-27	-46	-1,297	-1,876
55-59	-2,260	-2,363	-79	-31	-1,344	-1,408
60-64	-825	-900	-89	-58	-614	-1,049
65-69	978	-681	110	24	-276	-651
70-74	1,627	-91	124	-84	43	-346
75+	744	-211	-91	-191	-398	-803
Total, 10+	-121,063	-122,772	-505	-66	-51,709	-56,889
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	79,115	75,754	166	132	26,309	26,076
15-19	68,476	66,084	95	81	20,896	20,842
20-24	54,372	53,384	108	158	15,534	15,977
25-29	48,406	49,824	88	200	12,844	14,212
30-34	44,698	47,937	108	324	10,228	12,925
35-39	46,485	49,253	132	400	9,342	11,827
40-44	45,667	47,916	115	185	9,268	11,494
45-49	47,028	47,692	154	176	10,239	12,528
50-54	43,913	44,676	224	218	10,035	11,584
55-59	38,369	39,532	296	281	9,920	11,019
60-64	32,068	32,840	370	326	8,418	9,036
65-69	30,290	30,400	497	346	8,238	8,120
70-74	24,490	23,888	502	338	6,144	5,702
75+	40,964	41,949	1,163	779	11,855	11,195
Total, 10+	644,341	651,129	4,018	3,944	169,270	182,537

TABLE A

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, FOR THE POPULATION ABROAD, AND FOR PUERTO RICO, 1950-1960.

Louisiana

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	1,405	1,406	206	163	-4,522	-4,832
15-19	-2,958	724	164	241	-3,977	-3,373
20-24	-4,619	1,141	470	763	-8,388	-7,407
25-29	4,692	2,287	312	907	-8,744	-8,758
30-34	4,627	1,762	357	639	-5,080	-5,560
35-39	1,612	1,248	56	171	-2,634	-2,682
40-44	1,766	1,273	60	11	-1,076	-1,466
45-49	1,082	411	67	572	-453	-1,052
50-54	582	793	-19	142	231	-69
55-59	471	729	-25	-57	-234	-275
60-64	91	403	-138	-11	805	431
65-69	-202	630	-49	-71	816	1,373
70-74	-165	605	-63	-150	531	666
75+	552	629	-254	-209	-134	-374
Total,10+	8,936	14,041	1,144	3,111	-32,859	-33,378
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	108,256	104,190	419	421	61,272	60,724
15-19	85,094	85,486	362	432	47,930	48,640
20-24	70,274	71,710	403	652	37,282	39,554
25-29	67,156	69,470	477	796	30,925	34,784
30-34	72,574	75,103	585	1,278	27,548	34,064
35-39	74,188	76,014	846	1,383	26,522	31,836
40-44	68,269	69,112	580	772	23,788	28,557
45-49	65,411	66,196	709	434	24,988	29,181
50-54	58,642	59,332	968	822	22,752	25,817
55-59	49,612	50,724	1,232	1,087	21,180	22,882
60-64	39,322	41,396	1,460	1,111	16,382	17,856
65-69	30,846	34,784	1,496	1,154	14,815	15,866
70-74	22,936	26,566	1,504	1,148	10,430	11,354
75+	34,985	44,879	2,921	2,538	20,381	22,799
Total,10+	847,565	874,962	13,962	14,028	386,195	423,914

TABLE A

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, FOR THE POPULATION ABROAD, AND FOR PUERTO RICO, 1950-1960.

Oklahoma

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	-11,821	-10,959	72	80	-1,145	-1,147
15-19	-10,870	-11,361	80	155	-1,247	-1,158
20-24	-14,442	-17,223	659	471	-1,751	-1,845
25-29	-19,214	-17,115	302	612	-2,252	-2,192
30-34	-12,018	-10,407	41	298	-1,397	-872
35-39	-9,489	-8,246	6	-7	-750	-679
40-44	-5,631	-5,459	-79	-141	-500	-556
45-49	-4,409	-4,354	-91	-68	-268	-482
50-54	-3,461	-3,053	-91	7	-158	-391
55-59	-2,062	-2,013	30	9	-143	-42
60-64	19	-449	-133	11	45	-3
65-69	752	-14	54	44	119	-224
70-74	1,323	695	108	34	180	-113
75+	460	1,338	-53	-209	95	110
Total, 10+	-90,863	-88,620	905	1,296	-9,172	-9,594
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	104,193	100,432	351	296	8,528	8,475
15-19	90,502	86,594	228	254	6,794	6,930
20-24	76,576	72,792	384	341	5,574	5,572
25-29	71,088	70,972	278	529	4,888	5,608
30-34	69,601	70,798	366	916	4,216	4,898
35-39	71,714	73,220	433	924	3,992	4,824
40-44	65,802	67,896	306	500	3,568	4,408
45-49	65,372	68,714	372	352	3,862	4,748
50-54	62,270	64,347	610	560	3,618	4,455
55-59	55,028	57,865	626	608	3,566	4,170
60-64	47,083	49,090	664	658	3,120	3,345
65-69	40,989	44,284	846	667	2,778	2,922
70-74	33,204	36,206	870	730	2,270	2,240
75+	60,618	66,182	2,322	1,905	4,712	4,492
Total, 10+	914,040	929,392	8,656	9,240	61,486	67,087

TABLE A

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, FOR THE POPULATION ABROAD, AND FOR PUERTO RICO, 1950-1960.

Texas

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	5,596	5,386	3,758	3,471	-1,275	-1,633
15-19	12,956	3,764	2,355	3,007	113	-1,669
20-24	14,057	13,911	3,813	7,035	-1,443	-1,395
25-29	6,336	15,402	2,695	7,707	-2,747	-2,596
30-34	7,722	6,396	-1,375	5,536	-1,839	-2,304
35-39	3,445	3,773	-349	2,318	-1,310	-1,139
40-44	2,973	3,417	-866	1,013	-732	-1,328
45-49	2,106	2,807	-589	749	-251	-673
50-54	1,289	2,688	-950	301	-206	-527
55-59	1,301	3,587	-585	-361	-462	-406
60-64	1,044	5,121	-328	-82	635	429
65-69	2,637	4,724	374	-598	845	983
70-74	3,217	4,558	842	508	432	644
75+	5,194	9,905	3	-658	282	-
Total, 10+	69,873	85,439	8,798	29,946	-7,958	-11,614
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	402,074	386,919	4,759	4,798	59,162	59,664
15-19	323,810	309,704	5,348	5,512	47,461	47,395
20-24	264,723	259,706	5,679	6,952	39,180	41,249
25-29	262,692	255,890	6,624	7,934	37,688	40,940
30-34	270,902	273,508	8,693	10,088	35,990	41,756
35-39	273,366	278,730	10,492	10,426	34,478	39,282
40-44	243,556	245,736	8,982	8,603	30,548	35,210
45-49	234,892	238,960	11,801	11,469	31,614	36,173
50-54	208,628	207,900	13,576	12,501	29,120	31,420
55-59	176,030	178,287	14,222	13,168	26,618	27,803
60-64	142,909	147,322	11,214	10,792	21,220	21,376
65-69	116,869	124,944	10,578	9,564	18,055	17,882
70-74	89,376	98,954	9,341	8,428	12,776	12,790
75+	136,800	165,498	16,781	17,362	22,182	23,866
Total, 10+	3,146,627	3,172,058	138,090	137,597	446,092	476,806

TABLE A

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, FOR THE POPULATION ABROAD, AND FOR PUERTO RICO, 1950-1960.

Montana

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	-1,137	-1,086	148	40	-25	-20
15-19	-2,216	-1,562	9	122	24	25
20-24	-2,975	-2,520	188	216	102	-12
25-29	-741	-1,004	117	241	46	-4
30-34	-143	-133	25	107	-28	-19
35-39	-747	-447	-77	-29	8	-27
40-44	-824	-731	7	-104	4	9
45-49	-544	-468	-154	-117	18	26
50-54	-750	-683	-199	-126	-6	10
55-59	-715	-564	22	-55	10	-3
60-64	-363	-709	-303	1	-9	-13
65-69	-626	-737	-328	-276	-19	-3
70-74	-328	-461	-448	-195	-21	4
75+	-291	17	-270	-393	-9	-13
Total,10+	-12,400	-11,088	-1,263	-568	95	-40
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	32,532	31,711	189	190	52	41
15-19	25,479	24,872	160	180	54	50
20-24	20,434	20,118	219	255	136	47
25-29	18,904	18,604	249	328	87	54
30-34	20,236	19,193	318	576	70	22
35-39	21,136	19,910	478	698	48	54
40-44	21,513	20,646	453	592	37	25
45-49	20,016	18,666	977	864	26	40
50-54	17,279	15,065	1,253	1,088	34	24
55-59	14,346	12,468	1,504	1,302	24	19
60-64	11,593	10,716	1,702	1,471	21	27
65-69	10,694	10,238	2,604	1,798	27	19
70-74	9,434	8,263	3,584	2,366	35	16
75+	13,266	11,638	6,262	4,682	46	49
Total,10+	256,862	242,108	19,952	16,390	697	487

TABLE A

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, FOR THE POPULATION ABROAD, AND FOR PUERTO RICO, 1950-1960.

Idaho

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	-1,684	-1,864	121	165	-12	10
15-19	-3,169	-2,791	82	46	28	18
20-24	-6,371	-5,889	155	324	41	23
25-29	-3,839	-4,037	122	242	41	6
30-34	-668	-1,345	80	136	29	9
35-39	-1,044	-995	-45	16	-13	-6
40-44	-1,036	-842	-85	-136	-24	18
45-49	-675	-735	-66	-43	11	16
50-54	-603	-415	-79	-71	16	-22
55-59	-264	-758	-173	14	-12	-42
60-64	-372	-313	-10	-55	-8	1
65-69	142	-523	-138	-17	-8	6
70-74	10	-148	-110	-165	-14	3
75+	240	487	-4	-276	10	-3
Total, 10+	-19,333	-20,168	-150	180	85	37
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	35,748	34,611	148	88	43	62
15-19	29,026	28,291	158	182	28	38
20-24	22,663	22,078	158	202	64	54
25-29	19,944	20,096	167	180	63	43
30-34	19,697	19,801	194	330	62	36
35-39	20,658	21,000	280	486	58	34
40-44	20,857	20,654	344	439	46	38
45-49	20,294	18,926	418	442	24	32
50-54	17,924	16,038	586	428	33	24
55-59	14,298	12,982	870	530	40	32
60-64	11,972	11,225	975	560	29	20
65-69	10,558	10,104	1,120	773	28	22
70-74	8,815	8,268	1,320	905	36	11
75+	14,086	12,862	2,581	2,084	29	26
Total, 10+	266,540	256,936	9,319	7,629	583	472

TABLE A

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, FOR THE POPULATION ABROAD, AND FOR PUERTO RICO, 1950-1960.

Wyoming

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	-947	-1,149	66	10	-77	-21
15-19	-1,472	-1,247	45	20	28	-5
20-24	-1,645	-996	70	132	78	16
25-29	-1,539	300	57	121	-278	38
30-34	-1,322	-10	12	132	-255	-9
35-39	-745	-596	-27	2	-72	-48
40-44	-784	-766	1	-75	-75	-11
45-49	-714	-418	-20	28	-12	1
50-54	-371	-409	-87	-58	-14	-4
55-59	-377	-271	-204	-173	-19	-21
60-64	-150	-500	-116	6	-5	-11
65-69	-315	-344	-319	-93	-4	-23
70-74	-302	-162	-38	-88	-1	1
75+	31	189	-146	-86	8	-5
Total, 10+	-10,652	-6,379	-706	-122	-698	-102
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	16,778	15,836	70	91	102	127
15-19	12,931	12,446	69	61	60	68
20-24	10,225	10,216	64	95	74	53
25-29	11,010	9,874	57	125	230	73
30-34	12,035	10,408	112	208	215	72
35-39	11,528	11,026	188	294	104	98
40-44	10,820	10,097	150	230	93	74
45-49	10,138	9,415	336	290	97	48
50-54	8,855	7,789	408	318	58	50
55-59	7,096	6,316	638	428	64	33
60-64	6,256	5,440	786	515	42	26
65-69	5,287	4,574	968	486	32	48
70-74	3,919	3,444	1,034	537	35	20
75+	5,408	4,912	1,573	1,140	39	36
Total, 10+	132,286	121,793	6,453	4,818	1,245	826

TABLE A

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, FOR THE POPULATION ABROAD, AND FOR PUERTO RICO, 1950-1960.

Colorado

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	6,318	6,921	699	634	617	676
15-19	7,085	5,786	544	509	677	599
20-24	5,003	6,961	690	841	1,137	763
25-29	5,345	7,030	750	1,149	1,150	1,083
30-34	6,032	6,067	636	1,271	551	762
35-39	4,755	5,632	502	824	420	517
40-44	5,099	4,486	368	499	231	190
45-49	3,932	3,487	285	347	274	274
50-54	2,689	2,418	228	112	181	166
55-59	1,954	1,724	-30	213	37	120
60-64	1,338	1,510	163	132	117	151
65-69	1,128	1,091	190	418	76	62
70-74	1,061	1,183	107	37	37	8
75+	1,650	2,438	-170	-605	1	93
Total,10+	53,389	56,734	4,962	6,381	5,506	5,464
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	77,238	75,348	569	564	1,352	1,347
15-19	60,996	58,836	416	442	1,020	1,048
20-24	51,156	50,552	500	590	1,132	1,013
25-29	50,002	49,778	579	788	1,260	1,131
30-34	52,296	52,816	803	1,478	1,424	1,212
35-39	54,484	54,990	1,000	1,712	1,260	1,182
40-44	49,959	50,304	892	996	1,002	1,070
45-49	45,586	46,214	1,434	1,428	900	908
50-54	40,026	39,872	2,090	1,909	700	721
55-59	33,130	33,705	2,620	2,425	542	640
60-64	28,262	29,836	3,000	2,432	492	530
65-69	24,789	26,963	3,495	2,514	464	426
70-74	19,460	21,762	3,923	2,931	322	345
75+	31,635	37,940	7,814	7,494	528	674
Total,10+	619,019	628,916	29,135	27,703	12,398	12,247

TABLE A

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, FOR THE POPULATION ABROAD, AND FOR PUERTO RICO, 1950-1960.

New Mexico

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	2,540	2,593	332	275	204	200
15-19	-231	-216	258	184	103	133
20-24	2,184	974	505	677	786	433
25-29	4,801	3,658	515	648	592	407
30-34	3,497	3,614	141	576	166	336
35-39	3,087	2,864	131	339	225	84
40-44	2,758	2,132	66	115	136	35
45-49	1,850	1,330	-90	76	44	17
50-54	1,029	1,134	-78	-7	21	57
55-59	686	553	-133	-83	61	2
60-64	300	15	-52	46	44	19
65-69	242	133	-117	37	11	18
70-74	389	175	5	63	-30	-21
75+	540	668	20	-122	4	-10
Total, 10+	23,672	19,627	1,503	2,824	2,367	1,710
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	45,812	44,134	291	360	720	605
15-19	34,954	34,156	312	359	528	450
20-24	30,272	29,184	448	518	584	490
25-29	27,915	27,458	529	521	600	499
30-34	28,232	27,591	620	713	573	466
35-39	27,733	27,718	741	788	468	482
40-44	24,506	23,803	589	496	402	340
45-49	21,955	21,636	762	594	320	384
50-54	18,084	17,544	858	628	325	310
55-59	14,682	14,246	925	777	288	228
60-64	11,434	11,264	850	650	216	140
65-69	9,659	9,302	819	703	126	136
70-74	7,397	6,834	794	568	76	64
75+	10,698	10,389	1,082	895	154	138
Total, 10+	313,333	305,259	9,620	8,570	5,380	4,732

TABLE A

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, FOR THE POPULATION ABROAD, AND FOR PUERTO RICO, 1950-1960.

Arizona

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	18,920	18,082	997	979	668	624
15-19	10,084	11,579	886	899	438	375
20-24	8,572	8,503	2,879	1,281	778	354
25-29	12,487	10,694	2,293	1,355	512	349
30-34	12,857	13,587	1,633	1,347	176	230
35-39	14,549	14,426	1,857	1,074	142	274
40-44	12,762	11,767	801	580	215	277
45-49	9,938	9,096	694	613	264	127
50-54	7,365	7,090	399	597	242	152
55-59	5,784	5,973	467	401	185	154
60-64	4,396	5,172	667	737	116	129
65-69	5,437	4,759	737	708	183	-36
70-74	3,297	3,001	657	357	48	-50
75+	2,310	2,970	535	336	43	60
Total, 10+	128,758	126,699	15,502	11,264	4,010	3,019
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	49,270	47,512	705	712	1,795	1,842
15-19	38,352	37,921	858	832	1,364	1,431
20-24	32,367	31,347	1,709	954	1,328	1,152
25-29	29,380	29,302	1,574	1,061	1,195	1,229
30-34	30,063	30,645	1,476	1,444	1,316	1,238
35-39	31,363	32,788	2,108	1,916	1,175	1,132
40-44	29,502	30,302	1,844	1,686	1,142	1,092
45-49	27,640	27,814	2,133	2,289	1,103	1,109
50-54	23,418	22,788	2,482	2,552	1,079	941
55-59	18,590	18,168	2,862	2,736	890	746
60-64	14,817	15,344	2,588	2,544	681	582
65-69	13,257	12,807	2,629	2,365	666	416
70-74	9,539	9,285	2,396	2,018	371	286
75+	12,448	12,972	3,438	3,224	610	442
Total, 10+	360,006	358,995	28,802	26,333	14,715	13,638

TABLE A

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, FOR THE POPULATION ABROAD, AND FOR PUERTO RICO, 1950-1960.

Utah

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	-916	-523	453	469	22	64
15-19	-1,128	1,673	396	440	36	4
20-24	-2,417	1,003	496	715	101	78
25-29	348	-1,849	509	812	76	31
30-34	404	-1,682	279	536	74	32
35-39	-633	-363	268	324	-5	6
40-44	232	-56	169	313	-17	67
45-49	530	381	139	149	-17	61
50-54	397	141	-13	100	-48	14
55-59	-84	411	328	-61	-5	-24
60-64	455	148	-22	153	11	-8
65-69	263	-184	-97	-12	-3	1
70-74	208	38	1	-3	5	-20
75+	548	640	-124	-285	-23	15
Total,10+	-1,793	-222	2,782	3,650	207	321
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	46,839	44,438	488	468	184	176
15-19	37,057	36,604	438	446	92	121
20-24	28,849	30,454	444	534	128	93
25-29	27,458	27,512	460	605	78	86
30-34	26,508	26,718	529	768	138	115
35-39	26,179	25,910	585	854	206	148
40-44	24,163	23,767	556	726	182	122
45-49	21,602	21,092	837	886	172	128
50-54	18,608	18,086	1,066	1,190	104	81
55-59	15,174	14,901	1,278	1,206	82	74
60-64	12,650	12,619	1,424	1,334	63	43
65-69	10,090	10,486	1,616	1,381	59	48
70-74	7,824	8,419	1,557	1,338	29	18
75+	11,248	13,126	3,086	3,508	59	44
Total,10+	314,249	314,132	14,364	15,244	1,576	1,297

TABLE A

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, FOR THE POPULATION ABROAD, AND FOR PUERTO RICO, 1950-1960.

Nevada

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female

Net Migration

10-14	3,664	3,614	38	125	268	338
15-19	2,535	2,315	32	131	252	213
20-24	3,412	3,220	174	282	467	390
25-29	4,327	4,254	220	315	553	520
30-34	4,271	4,148	135	309	336	368
35-39	4,331	3,696	65	245	272	187
40-44	3,555	2,983	220	208	199	164
45-49	3,177	2,300	327	200	103	145
50-54	2,194	1,859	100	84	97	55
55-59	1,532	1,139	184	125	94	70
60-64	1,101	687	-6	8	41	9
65-69	430	320	127	74	42	28
70-74	72	325	-16	-48	16	38
75+	175	399	-49	23	-5	14
Total,10+	34,776	31,259	1,551	2,081	2,735	2,539

Average Population

10-14	9,802	9,622	90	68	414	402
15-19	7,551	7,181	66	84	316	314
20-24	6,716	6,345	139	153	384	374
25-29	6,520	6,288	172	166	400	340
30-34	7,166	6,948	241	263	407	356
35-39	7,942	8,132	275	387	307	284
40-44	8,050	7,878	312	307	334	293
45-49	7,994	7,202	334	422	248	302
50-54	6,769	5,817	512	426	190	178
55-59	5,594	4,369	772	470	205	142
60-64	4,388	3,310	820	450	133	94
65-69	3,307	2,546	858	453	89	73
70-74	2,364	1,897	780	414	46	40
75+	3,269	2,782	1,086	704	60	46
Total,10+	87,432	80,317	6,457	4,767	3,533	3,238

TABLE A

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES,
AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES
BY STATES, FOR THE POPULATION ABROAD, AND FOR PUERTO RICO, 1950-1960.

Washington

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	2,222	1,286	1,210	1,243	116	249
15-19	645	2,395	1,052	1,118	621	590
20-24	8,814	3,003	1,315	2,158	1,927	731
25-29	-2,006	3,815	1,320	2,703	1,168	876
30-34	-4,283	3,008	1,059	1,968	-203	375
35-39	-70	1,025	597	1,333	-160	112
40-44	367	1,244	89	275	-36	103
45-49	1,036	1,506	173	-48	-98	72
50-54	919	411	-119	-22	16	2
55-59	181	-144	-58	-169	-164	42
60-64	113	165	144	122	54	104
65-69	-273	44	-201	-587	67	-5
70-74	-284	110	43	-327	4	105
75+	926	1,604	-722	-689	21	22
Total, 10+	8,307	19,472	5,902	9,078	3,333	3,378
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	131,083	126,422	1,508	1,391	2,140	2,055
15-19	100,150	97,374	1,362	1,437	1,416	1,276
20-24	80,831	76,704	1,522	1,882	1,636	1,190
25-29	80,028	72,112	1,692	2,276	1,594	1,135
30-34	84,688	79,921	2,218	3,847	2,120	1,577
35-39	90,174	89,966	3,527	5,538	2,224	1,885
40-44	88,070	85,639	3,956	5,238	1,988	1,514
45-49	82,612	79,777	5,122	5,914	1,551	1,148
50-54	70,804	67,524	6,266	6,134	1,070	870
55-59	58,800	56,540	8,035	7,201	822	554
60-64	49,592	50,034	8,250	7,662	616	410
65-69	42,509	44,320	10,120	8,222	456	300
70-74	33,190	35,544	12,868	9,238	304	228
75+	52,190	57,610	23,628	19,547	464	426
Total, 10+	1,044,721	1,019,487	90,074	85,527	18,401	14,568

TABLE A

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES,
AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES
BY STATES, FOR THE POPULATION ABROAD, AND FOR PUERTO RICO, 1950-1960.

Oregon

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	1,672	1,809	427	464	144	134
15-19	-2,741	1,319	358	361	84	251
20-24	-7,281	-2,618	377	674	116	112
25-29	-971	-1,397	386	613	260	107
30-34	674	135	301	486	144	250
35-39	-317	631	45	204	142	108
40-44	446	300	119	47	83	10
45-49	914	730	-79	-57	137	85
50-54	442	93	-109	173	93	142
55-59	-732	-362	-10	-119	14	-18
60-64	18	369	38	-303	56	-15
65-69	571	-299	-101	-343	-2	-28
70-74	-344	370	273	-123	-58	37
75+	734	1,329	-360	-428	-7	7
Total,10+	-6,915	2,409	1,665	1,649	1,206	1,182
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	83,204	80,287	516	474	822	844
15-19	63,834	63,654	532	465	506	539
20-24	49,154	49,754	509	608	496	484
25-29	45,443	47,212	623	750	449	437
30-34	50,196	51,749	804	1,423	534	558
35-39	55,062	56,910	1,448	2,163	636	677
40-44	55,220	55,834	1,644	1,996	586	598
45-49	55,306	53,987	2,236	2,335	621	560
50-54	48,778	46,556	2,924	2,738	441	422
55-59	41,314	39,637	3,845	3,204	382	265
60-64	36,400	35,524	4,058	3,482	298	168
65-69	31,709	31,702	4,652	3,588	206	137
70-74	25,000	25,836	5,559	3,847	146	101
75+	37,470	40,819	10,236	8,554	161	190
Total,10+	678,090	679,461	39,586	35,627	6,284	5,980

TABLE A

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, FOR THE POPULATION ABROAD, AND FOR PUERTO RICO, 1950-1960.

California

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	118,964	114,257	15,510	16,122	12,291	13,107
15-19	114,995	83,590	14,213	15,060	11,586	10,777
20-24	140,124	116,334	22,104	22,758	19,265	18,097
25-29	140,351	136,496	26,238	28,082	21,171	19,794
30-34	120,101	121,956	23,054	27,196	14,257	14,776
35-39	108,949	99,472	22,753	22,761	9,899	8,975
40-44	76,656	70,692	14,978	14,421	5,451	5,642
45-49	57,374	53,768	12,486	11,482	3,893	4,781
50-54	38,921	38,083	9,896	10,828	3,621	4,453
55-59	25,503	30,562	8,023	8,840	2,305	3,821
60-64	18,201	26,413	6,542	8,747	2,127	2,628
65-69	16,747	27,561	6,070	5,764	1,081	1,813
70-74	11,583	19,355	5,879	4,129	784	883
75+	14,853	22,731	3,870	365	1,336	1,768
Total, 10+	1,003,322	961,270	191,616	196,555	109,067	111,315
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	580,031	559,488	10,934	10,824	34,262	34,366
15-19	453,931	428,015	11,421	11,530	23,825	24,166
20-24	368,802	352,775	15,169	15,104	23,361	23,234
25-29	366,662	347,737	18,906	18,948	23,145	23,576
30-34	409,574	402,041	23,981	26,692	26,120	27,833
35-39	448,052	461,522	32,562	34,629	30,341	31,635
40-44	421,173	423,155	29,634	32,177	26,905	27,832
45-49	385,336	386,370	38,285	40,884	24,413	25,018
50-54	321,720	322,877	47,340	46,956	18,808	18,420
55-59	263,572	267,344	60,114	54,868	14,858	14,162
60-64	216,431	234,931	58,434	55,064	10,052	9,748
65-69	177,278	207,856	57,701	51,704	6,968	7,662
70-74	136,127	167,549	56,026	48,106	4,601	5,239
75+	201,752	282,554	86,292	86,628	6,305	7,993
Total, 10+	4,750,441	4,844,214	546,799	534,114	273,964	280,884

TABLE A

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, FOR THE POPULATION ABROAD, AND FOR PUERTO RICO, 1950-1960.

Alaska

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	2,066	1,913	91	100	112	189
15-19	5,245	1,123	105	72	360	118
20-24	11,324	3,835	239	230	879	247
25-29	4,188	5,066	185	327	662	317
30-34	-2,082	3,383	79	377	427	248
35-39	1,216	2,056	146	297	368	203
40-44	427	1,185	65	61	269	167
45-49	230	645	-11	-32	137	84
50-54	214	287	-1	2	152	68
55-59	36	124	-82	-5	68	44
60-64	-146	-60	-51	-66	24	22
65-69	-383	-149	-83	-26	17	4
70-74	-297	-133	-128	-19	-	3
75+	-175	6	-165	-20	11	4
Total, 10+	21,863	19,281	389	1,298	3,486	1,718
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	5,908	5,590	74	75	56	94
15-19	5,444	3,436	76	62	180	59
20-24	7,502	3,613	156	128	440	124
25-29	7,332	3,919	122	180	331	158
30-34	9,862	4,385	126	318	214	124
35-39	7,444	5,132	216	346	184	101
40-44	6,630	4,216	184	197	134	84
45-49	5,094	3,298	184	188	68	42
50-54	3,608	2,413	295	174	76	34
55-59	2,614	1,566	393	194	34	22
60-64	1,647	904	444	138	12	11
65-69	1,000	581	448	162	8	2
70-74	588	332	536	147	-	2
75+	816	372	868	170	6	2
Total, 10+	65,489	39,757	4,122	2,479	1,743	859

TABLE A

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, FOR THE POPULATION ABROAD, AND FOR PUERTO RICO, 1950-1960.

Hawaii

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	1,745	1,844	113	50	-107	-59
15-19	6,929	1,457	59	90	289	-27
20-24	15,116	4,677	341	365	1,012	127
25-29	4,009	4,703	182	397	288	219
30-34	-1,276	3,033	79	258	-375	74
35-39	920	1,371	52	140	-92	-18
40-44	-98	203	-19	81	-48	-18
45-49	-362	171	46	-21	-54	-17
50-54	-79	64	2	61	-7	11
55-59	-96	-41	-5	2	1	1
60-64	-131	-18	31	55	1	11
65-69	-98	-16	-6	-2	-12	7
70-74	10	62	-19	30	-6	3
75+	139	279	-45	-98	2	2
Total, 10+	26,728	17,789	811	1,408	892	316
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	7,535	7,056	70	50	148	128
15-19	7,822	4,958	46	62	278	80
20-24	10,383	5,132	180	196	561	104
25-29	7,562	4,888	106	248	386	136
30-34	9,138	5,386	84	424	446	104
35-39	8,112	6,544	140	344	262	88
40-44	7,318	5,313	134	214	128	47
45-49	5,270	4,191	220	180	94	20
50-54	3,630	3,154	276	295	54	20
55-59	2,670	2,316	339	308	34	4
60-64	1,877	1,861	296	284	24	14
65-69	1,389	1,394	267	222	12	6
70-74	949	954	230	242	8	9
75+	794	1,109	628	662	5	8
Total, 10+	74,449	54,256	3,016	3,731	2,440	768

TABLE A

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, FOR THE POPULATION ABROAD, AND FOR PUERTO RICO, 1950-1960.

United States Population Abroad

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	7,864	8,793	1,949	518	213	477
15-19	80,806	7,161	2,134	524	7,382	348
20-24	213,925	34,724	4,472	3,339	19,516	1,249
25-29	39,438	39,059	1,274	3,744	3,723	1,344
30-34	-46,532	24,314	-936	2,194	-4,461	923
35-39	-1,045	9,473	-317	593	-151	530
40-44	-5,426	2,024	-366	-21	-536	206
45-49	-6,449	14	-407	-96	-494	88
50-54	-4,124	-409	-306	-96	-306	25
55-59	-2,265	-534	-280	-80	-169	-1
60-64	-1,515	-161	-244	-27	-114	4
65-69	-1,241	-158	-244	-25	-178	-6
70-74	-579	-93	-149	-16	-101	-3
75+	-72	1	-24	-5	-17	3
Total, 10+	272,785	124,208	6,556	10,546	24,307	5,187
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	19,448	17,679	1,416	1,987	379	522
15-19	48,102	10,399	1,287	1,148	3,823	316
20-24	110,072	19,702	2,324	1,974	9,810	673
25-29	74,116	21,312	1,570	2,097	6,664	710
30-34	90,394	19,990	2,680	2,030	8,394	626
35-39	52,126	20,916	2,173	2,210	4,842	590
40-44	36,937	11,989	1,728	1,256	3,426	332
45-49	18,750	6,336	1,297	634	1,820	170
50-54	10,248	3,290	1,020	332	1,060	84
55-59	5,184	1,618	779	165	600	43
60-64	3,206	773	545	77	386	20
65-69	1,462	370	248	42	162	11
70-74	584	233	116	28	68	6
75+	298	262	47	30	24	6
Total, 10+	470,927	134,869	17,230	14,010	41,458	4,109

TABLE A

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES BY STATES, FOR THE POPULATION ABROAD, AND FOR PUERTO RICO, 1950-1960.

Puerto Rico: Native White

Age in 1960	Net Migration		Average Population	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
10-14	-25,572	-25,823	173,722	170,093
15-19	-35,803	-32,396	141,892	140,601
20-24	-52,372	-38,526	109,234	111,962
25-29	-45,001	-38,086	85,443	92,768
30-34	-32,679	-34,856	74,903	84,926
35-39	-14,448	-12,750	68,966	75,362
40-44	-12,784	-10,381	59,835	59,710
45-49	-10,519	-11,450	60,468	58,880
50-54	-4,414	-5,783	43,792	39,430
55-59	-1,838	-2,644	37,150	33,658
60-64	-1,321	-2,473	32,829	31,824
65-69	4,496	3,541	24,662	22,652
70-74	-2,226	-4,671	21,102	19,203
75+	1,950	639	30,082	34,007
Total, 10+	-232,531	-215,659	964,080	975,076

Source: Estimates were derived by means of census survival ratios based upon the population of the United States including Puerto Rico and the United States population abroad. For a detailed account of the procedures followed, see Ann Ratner Miller, Net Intercensal Migration to Large Urban Areas, 1930-1940, 1940-1950, 1950-1960, Analytical and Technical Reports, Number 4. Population Studies Center, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 1964, pp. 47-59.

TABLE A-1

NET MIGRATION OF THE WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER
IN 1960, BY NATIVITY OF WHITES AND BY RACE, FOR STATES, 1950-1960.

(In thousands)

	Native White	Foreign-born White	Negro	Total
<u>New England</u>				
Maine	-71.4	-0.4	1.4	-70.5
New Hampshire	-2.7	...	0.7	-2.1
Vermont	-38.1	-0.3	...	-38.4
Massachusetts	-185.0	14.2	16.8	-154.0
Rhode Island	-34.2	-2.6	0.3	-36.5
Connecticut	106.6	37.6	28.5	172.7
<u>Middle Atlantic</u>				
New York	-392.6	150.0	243.8	1.2
New Jersey	214.5	103.2	92.2	409.9
Pennsylvania	-657.9	3.4	60.4	-594.0
<u>East North Central</u>				
Ohio	116.8	41.7	107.4	265.9
Indiana	-24.6	10.3	35.3	21.0
Illinois	-229.6	60.2	159.2	-10.1
Michigan	-57.7	35.7	109.9	88.0
Wisconsin	-120.8	12.1	23.5	-85.2
<u>West North Central</u>				
Minnesota	-111.1	-1.7	3.6	-109.2
Iowa	-218.3	-3.4	0.9	-220.7
Missouri	-173.7	4.5	19.2	-150.0
North Dakota	-87.5	-3.9	0.3	-91.0
South Dakota	-74.0	-2.2	0.2	-76.1
Nebraska	-106.0	...	3.6	-102.4
Kansas	-33.6	1.6	2.4	-29.6
<u>South Atlantic</u>				
Delaware	43.6	2.9	4.6	51.1
Maryland	187.6	18.6	24.9	231.1
Dist. of Columbia	-165.5	-0.9	51.3	-115.1
Virginia	58.4	10.7	-71.1	-2.0
West Virginia	-361.3	-3.5	-36.8	-401.6
North Carolina	-109.9	3.6	-171.3	-277.6
South Carolina	-0.7	2.5	-180.8	-179.1
Georgia	-10.8	6.2	-165.1	-169.7
Florida	1152.8	152.9	79.8	1385.6
<u>East South Central</u>				
Kentucky	-334.8	1.2	-16.6	-350.2
Tennessee	-201.6	1.0	-52.2	-252.8
Alabama	-142.5	1.8	-191.6	-332.3
Mississippi	-104.8	-0.6	-264.2	-369.6

TABLE A-1

NET MIGRATION OF THE WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER
IN 1960, BY NATIVITY OF WHITES AND BY RACE, FOR STATES, 1950-1960.

(In thousands)

	Native White	Foreign-born White	Negro	Total
<u>West South Central</u>				
Arkansas	-243.8	-0.6	-108.6	-353.0
Louisiana	23.0	4.3	-66.2	-39.0
Oklahoma	-179.5	2.2	-18.8	-196.0
Texas	155.3	38.7	-19.6	174.5
<u>Mountain</u>				
Montana	-23.5	-1.8	0.1	-25.3
Idaho	-39.5	...	0.1	-39.3
Wyoming	-17.0	-0.8	-0.8	-18.7
Colorado	110.1	11.3	11.0	132.4
New Mexico	43.3	4.3	4.1	51.7
Arizona	255.5	26.8	7.0	289.3
Utah	-2.0	6.4	0.5	4.9
Nevada	66.0	3.6	5.3	74.9
<u>Pacific</u>				
Washington	27.8	15.0	6.7	49.5
Oregon	-4.5	3.3	2.4	1.2
California	1964.6	388.2	220.4	2573.1
Alaska	41.1	1.7	5.2	48.0
Hawaii	44.5	2.2	1.2	47.9
UNITED STATES	51.2	1161.5	-29.5	1183.2
Conterminous Area	-34.5	1157.6	-35.9	1087.2
Population Abroad	397.0	17.1	29.5	443.6
Puerto Rico	-448.2	.	.	-448.2
EXPANDED AREA	-	1178.6	-	1178.6
Sum of Gains	5008.7	1201.4	1363.7	6517.7
Sum of Losses	-5008.7	-22.8	-1363.7	-5339.1

Source: Computed from Appendix Table A.

TABLE A-2

NET MIGRATION OF CHILDREN UNDER 10 YEARS OF AGE IN 1960,
BY COLOR, FOR STATES, 1950-1960.

(In thousands)

State	White	Nonwhite	State	White	Nonwhite
<u>New England</u>			<u>South Atlantic(cont.)</u>		
Maine	-5.6	0.3	South Carolina	-13.8	-26.8
New Hampshire	6.4	0.4	Georgia	-12.9	-28.6
Vermont	-3.7	...	Florida	158.1	19.8
Massachusetts	-2.0	4.3	<u>East South Central</u>		
Rhode Island	-0.5	0.8	Kentucky	-55.0	-1.3
Connecticut	33.6	9.2	Tennessee	-27.1	-2.3
<u>Middle Atlantic</u>			Alabama	-10.5	-18.5
New York	-10.2	19.0	Mississippi	-6.7	-38.7
New Jersey	80.3	15.2	<u>West South Central</u>		
Pennsylvania	-32.8	13.3	Arkansas	-29.4	-25.5
<u>East North Central</u>			Louisiana	3.3	-10.7
Ohio	48.6	24.4	Oklahoma	-11.7	-1.7
Indiana	0.9	7.5	Texas	-66.9	6.3
Illinois	20.0	24.7	<u>Mountain</u>		
Michigan	6.5	21.5	Montana	-1.4	-0.7
Wisconsin	13.2	5.7	Idaho	-0.5	0.2
<u>West North Central</u>			Wyoming	-1.3	...
Minnesota	13.7	0.9	Colorado	19.4	2.8
Iowa	-11.0	0.8	New Mexico	0.5	-3.3
Missouri	-11.9	3.9	Arizona	44.2	-8.7
North Dakota	-8.6	...	Utah	4.9	0.4
South Dakota	-10.6	-1.2	Nevada	6.0	0.2
Nebraska	-12.1	0.3	<u>Pacific</u>		
Kansas	-13.8	0.3	Washington	16.0	2.8
<u>South Atlantic</u>			Oregon	7.9	1.4
Delaware	6.7	0.9	California	313.0	56.7
Maryland	50.1	8.2	Alaska	-0.7	-1.8
Dist. of Columbia	-49.7	1.8	Hawaii	7.9	0.4
Virginia	-1.7	-0.6			
West Virginia	-50.6	-2.6	UNITED STATES:	377.8	63.4
North Carolina	-20.6	-18.0	Conterminous Area	370.6	64.7

Source: For each state, age-sex-color-specific survival ratios were applied to births for 1950-1955 and 1955-1960 and the results subtracted from the enumerated population 5-9 and 0-4 in 1960. Survival ratios and statistics of births, distributed by state of residence and corrected for underenumeration, were provided by the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

TABLE A-3

RATES OF NET MIGRATION OF NATIVE WHITES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER,
BY AGE AND SEX, SELECTED STATES, 1950-1960.

Age in 1960	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	<u>Rhode Island</u>		<u>New York</u>		<u>New Jersey</u>	
10-14	-77	-65	-34	-30	74	80
15-19	97	-12	-76	-8	25	34
20-24	202	-5	-93	31	27	59
25-29	-194	-115	30	8	86	152
30-34	-259	-101	10	-39	162	144
35-39	-123	-80	-43	-56	113	89
40-44	-112	-50	-50	-53	74	58
45-49	-58	-53	-47	-53	52	40
50-54	-37	-38	-35	-43	32	19
55-59	-7	-23	-32	-34	26	3
60-64	-40	-22	-44	-56	-23	-8
65-69	-57	-42	-69	-41	-56	-25
70-74	-55	-8	-93	-44	-48	-11
75+	-34	-12	-56	-44	-37	-17
Total, 10+	-59	-50	-41	-32	55	56
	<u>Pennsylvania</u>		<u>Ohio</u>		<u>Illinois</u>	
10-14	-58	-61	24	27	-33	-33
15-19	-107	-51	-21	52	-35	-16
20-24	-253	-130	-31	100	-74	30
25-29	-145	-158	132	103	23	24
30-34	-76	-104	114	42	8	-35
35-39	-81	-73	35	11	-43	-55
40-44	-59	-53	17	7	-40	-43
45-49	-46	-42	16	6	-25	-35
50-54	-43	-43	6	-5	-26	-38
55-59	-43	-45	-10	-21	-28	-44
60-64	-42	-52	-16	-38	-44	-66
65-69	-65	-67	-62	-61	-92	-90
70-74	-69	-65	-59	-53	-88	-71
75+	-52	-58	-34	-37	-39	-38
Total, 10+	-84	-72	16	18	-34	-33

TABLE A-3

RATES OF NET MIGRATION OF NATIVE WHITES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER,
BY AGE AND SEX, SELECTED STATES, 1950-1960.

Age in 1960	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	<u>Wisconsin</u>		<u>Minnesota</u>		<u>Iowa</u>	
10-14	-35	-38	-46	-47	-101	-102
15-19	-74	-32	-96	-22	-124	-83
20-24	-188	-93	-189	-48	-272	-175
25-29	-66	-106	-67	-102	-200	-197
30-34	-5	-56	-21	-88	-141	-160
35-39	-40	-38	-47	-52	-134	-117
40-44	-24	-21	-37	-27	-87	-79
45-49	-14	-12	-17	-17	-61	-56
50-54	-11	-10	-8	-12	-46	-44
55-59	-11	-24	-13	-32	-38	-44
60-64	6	-27	-6	-26	-12	-35
65-69	-19	-51	-9	-44	-31	-54
70-74	-15	-49	-4	-32	-19	-41
75+	-2	-2	27	25	-15	-12
Total, 10+	-40	-41	-46	-40	-100	-90
	<u>Virginia</u>		<u>West Virginia</u>		<u>South Carolina</u>	
10-14	3	8	-183	-185	-4	-8
15-19	102	40	-264	-240	140	-3
20-24	259	94	-577	-477	113	-26
25-29	-11	50	-495	-455	-55	-49
30-34	-113	26	-301	-300	-38	-33
35-39	-5	30	-264	-225	-11	-3
40-44	-5	14	-202	-166	8	-4
45-49	-14	10	-163	-131	-12	-12
50-54	-9	9	-131	-114	-16	-4
55-59	5	10	-112	-98	-21	5
60-64	-5	15	-60	-74	-32	4
65-69	-6	20	-44	-92	-25	7
70-74	4	24	-8	-53	-28	-3
75+	-4	8	-5	-48	-46	-6
Total, 10+	20	27	-232	-216	11	-12

TABLE A-3

RATES OF NET MIGRATION OF NATIVE WHITES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER,
BY AGE AND SEX, SELECTED STATES, 1950-1960.

Age in 1960	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	<u>Florida</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>		<u>Tennessee</u>	
10-14	436	436	-125	-131	-76	-83
15-19	395	399	-123	-175	-69	-81
20-24	455	456	-276	-323	-221	-155
25-29	511	523	-374	-320	-216	-174
30-34	446	487	-210	-189	-129	-130
35-39	458	456	-151	-129	-99	-91
40-44	439	417	-113	-91	-70	-61
45-49	407	394	-94	-77	-58	-47
50-54	384	416	-72	-64	-36	-35
55-59	409	483	-46	-56	-18	-23
60-64	500	581	-31	-45	-6	-9
65-69	707	632	3	-24	14	5
70-74	658	515	34	-19	47	18
75+	317	258	-8	-44	1	-10
Total, 10+	454	454	-135	-138	-83	-75
	<u>Arkansas</u>		<u>Arizona</u>		<u>California</u>	
10-14	-197	-211	384	381	205	204
15-19	-261	-262	263	305	253	195
20-24	-496	-469	265	271	380	330
25-29	-478	-458	425	365	383	393
30-34	-266	-260	428	443	293	303
35-39	-201	-187	464	440	243	216
40-44	-145	-139	433	388	182	167
45-49	-121	-115	360	327	149	139
50-54	-96	-80	315	311	121	118
55-59	-59	-60	311	329	97	114
60-64	-26	-27	297	337	84	112
65-69	32	-22	410	372	94	133
70-74	66	-4	346	323	85	116
75+	18	-5	186	229	74	80
Total, 10+	-188	-189	358	353	211	198

Source: Appendix Table A.

TABLE A-4

RATES OF NET MIGRATION OF NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE AND SEX,
FOR STATES WITH NET GAINS OR LOSSES OF MORE THAN 100,000, 1950-1960.

Age in 1960	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	<u>New York</u>		<u>Ohio</u>		<u>Illinois</u>	
10-14	179	211	212	221	253	255
15-19	262	362	189	249	225	306
20-24	514	700	296	377	428	567
25-29	651	657	463	465	609	615
30-34	436	315	340	301	379	316
35-39	219	153	204	165	191	148
40-44	137	100	134	124	124	93
45-49	80	74	132	131	101	77
50-54	37	83	105	92	95	71
55-59	49	88	81	63	95	85
60-64	73	94	77	80	72	82
65-69	14	-23	-49	-13	-36	-32
70-74	2	-2	-13	1	-22	-11
75+	124	136	87	106	89	84
Total, 10+	237	248	191	203	224	232
	<u>Michigan</u>		<u>North Carolina</u>		<u>South Carolina</u>	
10-14	263	266	-98	-111	-150	-156
15-19	199	273	-113	-147	-190	-245
20-24	220	408	-323	-410	-510	-556
25-29	539	548	-481	-479	-634	-623
30-34	392	358	-389	-334	-470	-431
35-39	187	180	-232	-174	-279	-220
40-44	134	125	-140	-103	-138	-102
45-49	127	129	-95	-77	-150	-132
50-54	93	122	-80	-71	-132	-110
55-59	98	129	-28	-38	-111	-113
60-64	97	146	-107	-67	-108	-72
65-69	27	83	-38	-47	17	46
70-74	83	159	-62	-71	-55	-38
75+	168	176	-56	-51	-129	-137
Total, 10+	211	246	-185	-186	-259	-256

TABLE A-4

RATES OF NET MIGRATION OF NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE AND SEX,
FOR STATES WITH NET GAINS OR LOSSES OF MORE THAN 100,000, 1950-1960.

Age in 1960	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	<u>Georgia</u>		<u>Alabama</u>		<u>Mississippi</u>	
10-14	-141	-149	-175	-192	-277	-304
15-19	-150	-170	-204	-203	-285	-306
20-24	-311	-328	-452	-445	-586	-599
25-29	-416	-393	-588	-552	-799	-729
30-34	-297	-295	-440	-382	-661	-531
35-39	-213	-188	-288	-229	-456	-352
40-44	-118	-108	-177	-148	-299	-228
45-49	-130	-102	-134	-137	-193	-192
50-54	-86	-80	-96	-90	-157	-183
55-59	-87	-86	-76	-78	-126	-137
60-64	-99	-67	-89	-137	-99	-114
65-69	-11	46	13	48	30	4
70-74	4	35	44	50	3	-32
75+	-102	-83	-65	-68	-55	-78
Total, 10+	-181	-172	-233	-223	-329	-322
	<u>Arkansas</u>		<u>California</u>			
10-14	-273	-303	359	381		
15-19	-301	-326	486	446		
20-24	-628	-635	825	779		
25-29	-785	-751	915	840		
30-34	-617	-511	546	531		
35-39	-413	-327	326	284		
40-44	-271	-233	203	203		
45-49	-181	-166	159	191		
50-54	-129	-162	193	242		
55-59	-135	-128	155	270		
60-64	-73	-116	212	270		
65-69	-34	-80	155	237		
70-74	7	-61	170	169		
75+	-34	-72	212	221		
Total, 10+	-305	-312	398	396		

Source: Appendix Table A.

TABLE B

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF
NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER,
BY SEX AND AGE, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, 1950-1960.

New England

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	-11,945	-11,271	6,558	6,065	2,431	2,623
15-19	-9,400	197	5,549	5,869	2,166	2,736
20-24	-9,336	-6,217	7,078	10,785	4,905	5,021
25-29	-16,158	-25,000	7,292	11,119	5,375	4,873
30-34	-16,873	-18,001	7,038	8,763	3,411	3,460
35-39	-12,112	-10,956	6,253	6,295	1,950	2,215
40-44	-8,526	-7,547	4,705	4,095	1,126	1,167
45-49	-5,093	-4,974	4,572	2,585	809	1,117
50-54	-3,808	-4,984	2,409	1,268	473	796
55-59	-3,433	-3,930	169	-2,283	136	221
60-64	-4,009	-3,995	-2,185	-4,403	256	312
65-69	-4,751	-4,917	-6,536	-7,945	-168	-156
70-74	-4,302	-2,190	-4,713	-6,400	40	3
75+	-5,631	-5,738	-8,789	-16,816	258	218
Total, 10+	-115,377	-109,523	29,400	18,997	23,168	24,606
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	455,336	435,634	5,414	5,397	9,398	9,295
15-19	365,224	355,805	5,038	5,410	6,997	7,182
20-24	287,743	282,815	6,034	8,000	7,640	7,650
25-29	287,992	290,810	8,139	10,265	7,505	7,446
30-34	319,748	326,386	11,202	16,002	8,164	8,179
35-39	332,419	346,071	18,337	23,185	8,368	8,393
40-44	321,065	336,782	18,332	21,961	6,593	6,813
45-49	290,584	303,377	28,540	34,310	5,436	5,940
50-54	245,003	257,600	42,842	51,102	4,212	4,675
55-59	199,668	215,369	58,114	63,600	3,727	3,943
60-64	168,381	190,175	68,662	76,029	3,410	3,362
65-69	134,229	157,294	78,865	83,034	2,637	2,704
70-74	95,641	120,114	74,994	76,743	1,989	2,174
75+	155,978	223,834	118,673	142,603	3,001	3,592
Total, 10+	3,659,011	3,842,066	543,186	617,641	79,077	81,348

TABLE B

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF
NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER,
BY SEX AND AGE, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, 1950-1960.

Middle Atlantic

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	-32,517	-29,003	26,519	23,852	18,494	20,867
15-19	-74,135	-17,693	18,846	20,588	15,870	23,501
20-24	-110,000	-20,971	24,979	38,186	27,393	46,199
25-29	-19,899	-25,512	30,984	41,796	38,959	47,460
30-34	4,694	-32,363	35,335	35,822	31,316	30,142
35-39	-29,605	-40,164	29,963	29,456	18,706	16,708
40-44	-30,631	-35,882	19,850	17,876	10,505	9,564
45-49	-27,189	-32,907	20,305	14,426	6,584	7,619
50-54	-21,403	-27,591	8,814	4,256	2,898	5,455
55-59	-17,078	-22,004	-445	-8,341	2,827	4,368
60-64	-21,828	-27,651	-12,550	-12,116	2,421	3,388
65-69	-27,779	-23,414	-17,437	-19,994	31	-1,102
70-74	-23,327	-17,513	-19,843	-25,098	-134	-169
75+	-23,709	-28,929	-22,887	-46,476	2,493	4,028
Total,10+	-454,406	-381,597	142,433	114,233	178,363	218,028
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	1,340,914	1,284,777	20,807	20,740	109,254	109,792
15-19	1,055,542	1,046,889	15,826	17,708	80,798	86,678
20-24	828,930	850,635	21,544	28,569	75,717	88,451
25-29	853,028	881,807	30,532	36,468	77,910	91,132
30-34	968,998	1,028,993	45,104	59,277	87,125	107,846
35-39	1,028,239	1,101,904	68,905	81,974	96,528	113,056
40-44	1,006,531	1,081,682	59,478	68,692	81,894	98,688
45-49	940,195	991,386	101,377	117,861	76,533	90,972
50-54	810,802	841,013	158,364	168,494	65,871	73,982
55-59	654,300	687,150	215,547	213,750	58,362	62,654
60-64	546,189	594,211	243,822	244,198	46,104	47,459
65-69	424,910	486,846	254,999	242,265	31,641	33,305
70-74	306,201	372,066	231,583	209,926	20,727	23,418
75+	459,215	636,875	319,460	328,324	26,514	33,685
Total,10+	11,223,994	11,886,234	1,787,348	1,838,246	934,978	1,061,118

TABLE B

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF
NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER,
BY SEX AND AGE, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, 1950-1960.

East North Central

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	-7,997	-6,814	17,459	16,989	29,338	30,389
15-19	-45,019	9,364	11,616	12,540	17,686	24,803
20-24	-80,529	25,350	14,913	21,481	23,885	38,813
25-29	42,402	27,861	19,652	25,840	41,248	47,731
30-34	46,937	-2,664	22,058	23,822	33,135	33,405
35-39	-8,497	-21,604	20,085	19,013	18,926	17,645
40-44	-11,048	-17,191	13,355	9,720	11,191	10,567
45-49	-4,597	-9,112	13,046	8,797	9,502	9,196
50-54	-7,446	-13,843	6,895	3,350	6,663	6,377
55-59	-11,528	-20,998	1,066	-4,753	5,457	4,908
60-64	-13,210	-27,611	-6,989	-5,757	3,763	4,129
65-69	-32,545	-38,143	-14,930	-14,048	-795	6
70-74	-23,051	-24,371	-15,699	-13,387	135	717
75+	-18,193	-21,745	-19,606	-26,453	3,018	3,530
Total,10+	-174,321	-141,521	82,921	77,154	203,152	232,216
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	1,525,542	1,463,241	14,265	14,448	116,451	117,032
15-19	1,184,099	1,173,201	11,044	11,298	82,414	87,069
20-24	950,251	980,648	12,516	15,408	71,433	83,136
25-29	932,288	949,396	17,321	19,930	74,967	86,196
30-34	1,034,895	1,066,299	25,793	33,499	88,551	100,689
35-39	1,088,492	1,129,242	39,795	47,576	95,478	103,423
40-44	1,034,532	1,075,647	33,187	35,955	82,096	88,909
45-49	976,887	986,206	52,866	55,233	77,358	80,838
50-54	846,346	854,491	79,154	78,265	64,941	65,456
55-59	724,298	734,132	109,858	101,844	59,614	56,506
60-64	611,278	644,491	124,599	114,497	46,635	43,188
65-69	520,345	564,062	144,721	121,737	34,211	32,391
70-74	396,948	446,557	140,563	112,332	22,222	21,948
75+	622,014	762,980	211,253	202,324	29,211	33,555
Total,10+	12,448,215	12,830,593	1,016,935	964,346	945,582	1,000,336

TABLE B

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF
NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER,
BY SEX AND AGE, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, 1950-1960.

West North Central

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	-53,603	-51,920	1,835	1,884	2,621	2,956
15-19	-50,730	-32,033	1,653	1,699	1,748	2,142
20-24	-77,649	-50,318	2,304	4,295	2,813	3,220
25-29	-59,179	-69,710	2,286	4,820	3,603	3,289
30-34	-39,850	-55,821	1,481	2,906	2,470	1,992
35-39	-43,353	-39,212	358	826	538	929
40-44	-27,750	-24,942	113	25	230	369
45-49	-18,873	-18,058	-24	30	427	370
50-54	-13,390	-13,220	327	-211	-10	-22
55-59	-8,830	-13,428	-1,010	-1,079	-169	-93
60-64	-3,556	-10,124	-671	-936	436	285
65-69	-5,714	-13,017	-1,528	-2,928	-572	-380
70-74	-1,143	-7,521	-1,464	-1,762	19	-243
75+	-3	-1,173	-8,833	-11,421	615	617
Total,10+	-403,623	-400,497	-3,173	-1,852	14,769	15,431
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	710,897	680,584	2,674	2,777	23,907	24,035
15-19	564,601	553,856	2,285	2,360	18,558	18,631
20-24	461,007	462,364	2,537	3,365	16,520	17,216
25-29	444,484	450,134	2,635	4,121	15,386	17,329
30-34	461,393	469,266	3,852	7,145	15,830	18,572
35-39	476,857	478,243	5,625	8,947	16,468	18,580
40-44	447,778	458,858	4,876	6,167	14,441	16,785
45-49	435,701	441,278	8,018	8,825	14,822	16,653
50-54	402,964	409,075	13,336	12,102	13,654	14,792
55-59	358,942	371,062	19,798	17,608	12,667	13,442
60-64	327,117	340,780	22,925	20,129	11,129	11,197
65-69	289,185	307,881	31,041	24,130	9,555	9,288
70-74	229,350	249,780	37,773	29,081	7,141	6,796
75+	370,631	432,043	89,616	81,084	11,713	12,236
Total,10+	5,980,907	6,105,204	246,991	227,841	201,791	215,552

TABLE B

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF
NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER,
BY SEX AND AGE, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, 1950-1960.

South Atlantic

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	36,414	35,472	4,277	4,289	-20,415	-21,850
15-19	55,375	31,876	3,350	4,392	-20,960	-24,915
20-24	58,565	24,368	5,678	10,554	-38,164	-47,519
25-29	9,122	21,466	6,311	12,989	-43,330	-51,277
30-34	3,564	25,631	5,964	11,692	-31,594	-36,271
35-39	22,564	30,904	5,752	7,925	-20,228	-19,481
40-44	27,079	28,986	4,596	5,145	-10,899	-9,800
45-49	21,436	27,946	4,455	5,005	-8,705	-8,354
50-54	20,772	30,211	4,919	5,344	-6,088	-6,561
55-59	20,868	32,603	5,061	7,011	-3,931	-5,644
60-64	23,706	38,883	6,417	9,570	-6,292	-5,184
65-69	38,691	39,726	12,386	10,931	-1,493	-1,502
70-74	29,176	25,950	11,329	6,552	-2,175	-2,080
75+	17,172	15,790	7,132	3,986	-4,770	-5,077
Total, 10+	384,504	409,812	87,627	105,385	-219,044	-245,515
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	937,867	901,324	5,587	5,369	335,656	335,481
15-19	780,097	744,459	4,268	4,555	270,103	271,716
20-24	658,578	630,390	5,000	7,159	218,858	224,595
25-29	623,664	614,093	5,823	9,130	192,142	208,203
30-34	666,720	665,022	7,444	14,927	180,433	208,813
35-39	683,631	705,838	9,911	17,401	179,921	202,285
40-44	633,065	643,783	8,918	11,292	163,243	181,408
45-49	584,088	595,539	12,047	13,832	161,995	177,873
50-54	503,943	519,862	15,629	16,427	134,013	142,629
55-59	414,169	439,735	21,100	20,269	113,868	123,451
60-64	345,374	380,040	23,695	23,568	88,722	96,673
65-69	292,661	326,632	28,176	23,837	72,015	77,369
70-74	221,584	255,598	26,598	21,132	51,710	56,259
75+	346,511	432,506	35,350	32,369	88,644	100,356
Total, 10+	7,691,952	7,854,821	209,546	221,267	2,251,323	2,407,111

TABLE B

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF
NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER,
BY SEX AND AGE, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, 1950-1960.

East South Central

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	-45,681	-46,981	-189	165	-32,788	-35,439
15-19	-38,929	-47,745	161	261	-27,024	-28,686
20-24	-84,474	-77,685	963	1,767	-45,701	-47,554
25-29	-86,182	-75,557	550	1,778	-51,995	-52,946
30-34	-45,747	-47,270	-463	841	-34,945	-35,741
35-39	-33,960	-32,031	-344	49	-22,326	-20,545
40-44	-22,961	-20,212	62	-164	-13,189	-12,696
45-49	-18,481	-16,650	-8	-320	-9,995	-11,421
50-54	-12,756	-11,323	112	-214	-6,567	-8,308
55-59	-6,758	-7,352	-210	-45	-4,543	-5,772
60-64	-3,355	-3,924	-159	-174	-3,907	-5,768
65-69	1,414	66	-71	-2	247	-183
70-74	4,382	929	-115	-135	266	-70
75+	-144	-4,263	-289	-341	-2,837	-4,206
Total, 10+	-393,632	-389,998	-	3,466	-255,304	-269,335
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	499,069	480,998	1,000	1,017	172,069	170,654
15-19	423,629	405,579	742	715	137,097	137,028
20-24	349,310	343,965	1,051	1,241	106,544	111,263
25-29	322,225	326,908	939	1,595	89,254	99,676
30-34	315,700	331,222	1,298	2,918	76,093	94,534
35-39	321,092	334,466	1,284	2,867	72,312	87,492
40-44	295,341	305,641	1,052	1,376	66,739	80,866
45-49	288,125	295,031	1,296	1,408	72,870	86,587
50-54	259,051	264,505	1,669	1,479	66,350	74,782
55-59	218,240	227,464	2,081	1,878	60,407	66,749
60-64	180,714	192,803	2,515	1,804	49,110	54,566
65-69	156,532	168,267	2,490	1,870	43,887	45,786
70-74	124,318	136,451	2,353	1,795	31,579	32,964
75+	211,810	243,791	4,491	3,990	61,800	66,597
Total, 10+	3,965,156	4,057,091	24,261	25,953	1,106,111	1,209,544

Table B

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF
NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER,
BY SEX AND AGE, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, 1950-1960.

West South Central

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	-20,389	-20,145	3,967	3,703	-14,115	-15,516
15-19	-18,724	-24,156	2,533	3,407	-11,395	-13,002
20-24	-31,989	-27,215	4,931	8,430	-21,336	-20,791
25-29	-31,306	-22,250	3,271	9,452	-23,823	-24,216
30-34	-11,575	-14,730	-1,097	6,518	-14,631	-15,342
35-39	-13,796	-12,433	-335	2,448	-8,551	-8,370
40-44	-7,516	-7,450	-934	841	-4,815	-6,027
45-49	-6,922	-6,602	-665	1,224	-2,825	-4,290
50-54	-5,796	-3,133	-1,087	404	-1,430	-2,863
55-59	-2,550	-60	-659	-440	-2,183	-2,131
60-64	329	4,175	-688	-140	871	-192
65-69	4,165	4,659	489	-601	1,504	1,481
70-74	6,002	5,767	1,011	308	1,186	851
75+	6,950	11,661	-395	-1,267	-155	-1,067
Total, 10+	-133,117	-111,912	10,342	34,287	-101,698	-111,475
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	693,638	667,295	5,695	5,647	155,271	154,939
15-19	567,882	547,868	6,033	6,279	123,081	123,807
20-24	465,945	457,592	6,574	8,103	97,570	102,352
25-29	449,342	446,156	7,467	9,459	86,345	95,544
30-34	457,775	467,346	9,752	12,606	77,982	93,643
35-39	465,753	477,217	11,903	13,133	74,334	87,769
40-44	423,294	430,660	9,983	10,060	67,172	79,669
45-49	412,703	421,562	13,036	12,431	70,703	82,630
50-54	373,453	376,255	15,378	14,101	65,525	73,276
55-59	319,039	326,408	16,376	15,144	61,284	65,874
60-64	261,382	270,648	13,708	12,887	49,140	51,613
65-69	218,994	234,412	13,417	11,731	43,886	44,790
70-74	170,006	185,614	12,217	10,644	31,620	32,086
75+	273,367	318,508	23,187	22,584	59,130	62,352
Total, 10+	5,552,573	5,627,541	164,726	164,809	1,063,043	1,150,344

TABLE B

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF
NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER,
BY SEX AND AGE, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, 1950-1960.

Mountain

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	26,758	26,588	2,854	2,697	1,665	1,871
15-19	11,488	15,537	2,252	2,351	1,586	1,362
20-24	5,763	11,256	5,157	4,468	3,490	2,045
25-29	21,189	19,046	4,583	4,883	2,692	2,430
30-34	24,928	24,246	2,941	4,414	1,049	1,709
35-39	23,553	24,217	2,674	2,795	977	987
40-44	21,762	18,973	1,547	1,400	669	749
45-49	17,494	14,973	1,115	1,253	685	667
50-54	11,950	11,135	271	631	489	428
55-59	8,516	8,207	461	381	351	256
60-64	6,705	6,010	321	1,028	307	277
65-69	6,701	4,515	55	839	278	53
70-74	4,407	3,951	158	-42	40	-37
75+	5,203	7,808	-208	-1,408	29	151
Total,10+	196,417	196,462	24,181	25,690	14,307	12,948
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	314,019	303,212	2,550	2,541	4,662	4,602
15-19	246,346	240,307	2,477	2,586	3,462	3,520
20-24	202,682	200,294	3,681	3,301	3,830	3,276
25-29	191,133	188,912	3,787	3,774	3,913	3,455
30-34	196,233	194,120	4,293	5,780	4,205	3,517
35-39	201,023	201,474	5,655	7,135	3,626	3,414
40-44	189,370	187,451	5,140	5,472	3,238	3,054
45-49	175,225	170,965	7,231	7,215	2,890	2,951
50-54	150,963	142,999	9,255	8,539	2,523	2,329
55-59	122,910	117,155	11,469	9,874	2,135	1,914
60-64	101,372	99,754	12,145	9,956	1,677	1,462
65-69	87,641	87,020	14,109	10,473	1,491	1,188
70-74	68,752	68,172	15,388	11,077	950	800
75+	102,058	106,621	26,922	23,731	1,525	1,455
Total,10+	2,349,727	2,308,456	124,102	111,454	40,127	36,937

TABLE B

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF
NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER,
BY SEX AND AGE, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, 1950-1960.

Pacific

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	126,669	121,109	17,351	17,979	12,556	13,620
15-19	125,073	89,884	15,787	16,701	12,940	11,709
20-24	168,097	125,231	24,376	26,185	23,199	19,314
25-29	145,571	148,683	28,311	32,122	23,549	21,313
30-34	113,134	131,515	24,572	30,285	14,250	15,723
35-39	110,698	104,555	23,593	24,735	10,157	9,380
40-44	77,798	73,624	15,232	14,885	5,719	5,904
45-49	59,192	56,820	12,615	11,324	4,015	5,005
50-54	40,417	38,938	9,669	11,042	3,875	4,676
55-59	24,892	30,139	7,868	8,549	2,224	3,890
60-64	18,055	26,869	6,704	8,555	2,262	2,750
65-69	16,564	27,141	5,679	4,806	1,151	1,791
70-74	10,668	19,764	6,048	3,690	724	1,031
75+	16,477	25,949	2,578	-870	1,363	1,803
Total, 10+	1,053,305	1,020,221	200,383	209,988	117,984	117,909
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	807,761	778,843	13,102	12,814	37,428	37,487
15-19	631,181	597,437	13,437	13,556	26,205	26,120
20-24	516,672	487,978	17,536	17,918	26,494	25,136
25-29	507,027	475,868	21,449	22,402	25,905	25,442
30-34	563,458	543,482	27,213	32,704	29,434	30,196
35-39	608,844	620,074	37,893	43,020	33,647	34,386
40-44	578,411	574,157	35,552	39,822	29,741	30,075
45-49	533,618	527,623	46,047	49,501	26,747	26,788
50-54	448,540	442,524	57,101	56,297	20,449	19,766
55-59	368,970	367,403	72,726	65,775	16,130	15,007
60-64	305,947	323,254	71,482	66,630	11,002	10,351
65-69	253,885	285,853	73,188	63,898	7,650	8,107
70-74	195,854	230,215	75,219	61,580	5,059	5,579
75+	293,022	382,464	121,652	115,561	6,941	8,619
Total, 10+	6,613,190	6,637,175	683,597	661,478	302,832	303,059

TABLE B

NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE POPULATION OF
NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER,
BY SEX AND AGE, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, 1950-1960.

Pacific: Conterminous Area

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Net Migration</u>						
10-14	122,858	117,352	17,147	17,829	12,551	13,490
15-19	112,899	87,304	15,623	16,539	12,291	11,618
20-24	141,657	116,719	23,796	25,590	21,308	18,940
25-29	137,374	138,914	27,944	31,398	22,599	20,777
30-34	116,492	125,099	24,414	29,650	14,198	15,401
35-39	108,562	101,128	23,395	24,298	9,881	9,195
40-44	77,469	72,236	15,186	14,743	5,498	5,755
45-49	59,324	56,004	12,580	11,377	3,932	4,938
50-54	40,282	38,587	9,668	10,979	3,730	4,597
55-59	24,952	30,056	7,955	8,552	2,155	3,845
60-64	18,332	26,947	6,724	8,566	2,237	2,717
65-69	17,045	27,306	5,768	4,834	1,146	1,780
70-74	10,955	19,835	6,195	3,679	730	1,025
75+	16,513	25,664	2,788	-752	1,350	1,797
Total,10+	1,004,714	983,151	199,183	207,282	113,606	115,875
<u>Average Population</u>						
10-14	794,318	766,197	12,958	12,689	37,224	37,265
15-19	617,915	589,043	13,315	13,432	25,747	25,981
20-24	498,787	479,233	17,200	17,594	25,493	24,908
25-29	492,133	467,061	21,221	21,974	25,188	25,148
30-34	544,458	533,711	27,003	31,962	28,774	29,968
35-39	593,288	608,398	37,537	42,330	33,201	34,197
40-44	564,463	564,628	35,234	39,411	29,479	29,944
45-49	523,254	520,134	45,643	49,133	26,585	26,726
50-54	441,302	436,957	56,530	55,828	20,319	19,712
55-59	363,686	363,521	71,994	65,273	16,062	14,981
60-64	302,423	320,489	70,742	66,208	10,966	10,326
65-69	251,496	283,878	72,473	63,514	7,630	8,099
70-74	194,317	228,929	74,453	61,191	5,051	5,568
75+	291,412	380,983	120,156	114,729	6,930	8,609
Total,10+	6,473,252	6,543,162	676,459	655,268	298,649	301,432

TABLE C

RATES OF NET MIGRATION PER 1,000 AVERAGE POPULATION FOR
NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER,
BY SEX AND AGE, GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, 1950-1960.

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>New England</u>						
10-14	-26	-26	1,211	1,124	259	282
15-19	-26	1	1,101	1,085	310	381
20-24	-32	-22	1,173	1,348	642	656
25-29	-56	-86	896	1,083	716	654
30-34	-53	-55	628	548	418	423
35-39	-36	-32	341	272	233	264
40-44	-27	-22	257	186	171	171
45-49	-18	-16	160	75	149	188
50-54	-16	-19	56	25	112	170
55-59	-17	-18	3	-36	36	56
60-64	-24	-21	-32	-58	75	93
65-69	-35	-31	-83	-96	-64	-58
70-74	-45	-18	-63	-83	20	1
75+	-36	-26	-74	-118	86	61
Total, 10+	-32	-29	54	31	293	302
<u>Middle Atlantic</u>						
10-14	-24	-23	1,275	1,150	169	190
15-19	-70	-17	1,191	1,163	196	271
20-24	-133	-25	1,159	1,337	362	522
25-29	-23	-29	1,015	1,146	500	521
30-34	5	-31	783	604	359	279
35-39	-29	-36	435	359	194	148
40-44	-30	-33	334	260	128	97
45-49	-29	-33	200	122	86	84
50-54	-26	-33	56	25	44	74
55-59	-26	-32	-2	-39	48	70
60-64	-40	-47	-51	-50	53	71
65-69	-65	-48	-68	-83	1	-33
70-74	-76	-47	-86	-120	-6	-7
75+	-52	-45	-72	-142	94	120
Total, 10+	-40	-32	80	62	191	205

TABLE C

RATES OF NET MIGRATION PER 1,000 AVERAGE POPULATION FOR
NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER,
BY SEX AND AGE, GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, 1950-1960.

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>East North Central</u>						
10-14	-5	-5	1,224	1,176	252	260
15-19	-38	8	1,052	1,110	215	285
20-24	-85	26	1,192	1,394	334	467
25-29	45	29	1,135	1,297	550	554
30-34	45	-2	855	711	374	332
35-39	-8	-19	505	400	198	171
40-44	-11	-16	402	270	136	119
45-49	-5	-9	247	159	123	114
50-54	-9	-16	87	43	103	97
55-59	-16	-29	10	-47	92	87
60-64	-22	-43	-56	-50	81	96
65-69	-63	-68	-103	-115	-23	...
70-74	-58	-55	-112	-119	6	33
75+	-29	-29	-93	-131	103	105
Total, 10+	-14	-11	82	80	215	232
<u>West North Central</u>						
10-14	-75	-76	686	678	110	123
15-19	-90	-58	723	720	94	115
20-24	-168	-109	908	1,276	170	187
25-29	-133	-155	868	1,170	234	190
30-34	-86	-119	384	407	156	107
35-39	-91	-82	64	92	33	50
40-44	-62	-54	23	4	16	22
45-49	-43	-41	-3	3	29	22
50-54	-33	-32	25	-17	-1	-1
55-59	-25	-36	-51	-61	-13	-7
60-64	-11	-30	-29	-47	39	25
65-69	-20	-42	-49	-121	-60	-41
70-74	-5	-30	-39	-61	3	-36
75+	...	-3	-99	-141	53	50
Total, 10+	-67	-66	-13	-8	73	72

TABLE C

RATES OF NET MIGRATION PER 1,000 AVERAGE POPULATION FOR
NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER,
BY SEX AND AGE, GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, 1950-1960.

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>South Atlantic</u>						
10-14	39	39	766	799	-61	-65
15-19	71	43	785	964	-78	-92
20-24	89	39	1,136	1,474	-174	-212
25-29	15	35	1,084	1,423	-226	-246
30-34	5	39	801	783	-175	-174
35-39	33	44	580	455	-112	-96
40-44	43	45	515	456	-67	-54
45-49	37	47	370	362	-54	-47
50-54	41	58	315	325	-45	-46
55-59	50	74	240	346	-35	-46
60-64	69	102	271	406	-71	-54
65-69	132	122	440	459	-21	-19
70-74	132	102	426	310	-42	-37
75+	50	37	202	123	-54	-51
Total, 10+	50	52	418	476	-97	-102
<u>East South Central</u>						
10-14	-92	-98	-189	162	-191	-208
15-19	-92	-118	217	365	-197	-209
20-24	-242	-226	916	1,424	-429	-427
25-29	-267	-231	586	1,115	-583	-531
30-34	-145	-143	-357	288	-459	-378
35-39	-106	-96	-268	17	-309	-235
40-44	-78	-66	59	-119	-198	-157
45-49	-64	-56	-6	-227	-137	-132
50-54	-49	-43	67	-145	-99	-111
55-59	-31	-32	-101	-24	-75	-86
60-64	-19	-20	-63	-96	-80	-106
65-69	9	...	-29	-1	6	-4
70-74	35	7	-49	-75	8	-2
75+	-1	-17	-64	-85	-46	-63
Total, 10+	-99	-96	-	134	-231	-223

TABLE C

RATES OF NET MIGRATION PER 1,000 AVERAGE POPULATION FOR
NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER,
BY SEX AND AGE, GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, 1950-1960.

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>West South Central</u>						
10-14	-29	-30	697	656	-91	-100
15-19	-33	-44	420	543	-93	-105
20-24	-69	-59	750	1,040	-219	-203
25-29	-70	-50	438	999	-276	-253
30-34	-25	-32	-112	517	-188	-164
35-39	-30	-26	-28	186	-115	-95
40-44	-18	-17	-94	84	-84	-76
45-49	-17	-16	-51	98	-40	-52
50-54	-16	-8	-71	29	-22	-39
55-59	-8	...	-40	-29	-36	-32
60-64	1	15	-50	-11	-18	-4
65-69	19	20	36	-51	34	33
70-74	35	31	83	29	38	27
75+	25	37	-17	-56	-3	-17
Total, 10+	-24	-20	63	208	-96	-97
<u>Mountain</u>						
10-14	85	88	1,119	1,061	357	407
15-19	47	65	909	909	458	387
20-24	28	56	1,401	1,354	911	624
25-29	111	101	1,210	1,294	688	703
30-34	127	125	685	764	249	486
35-39	117	120	473	392	269	289
40-44	115	101	301	256	207	245
45-49	100	88	154	174	237	226
50-54	79	78	29	74	194	184
55-59	69	70	40	39	164	134
60-64	66	60	26	103	183	189
65-69	76	52	4	80	186	45
70-74	64	58	10	-4	42	-46
75+	51	73	-8	-59	19	104
Total, 10+	84	85	195	230	357	351

TABLE C

RATES OF NET MIGRATION PER 1,000 AVERAGE POPULATION FOR
NATIVE WHITES, FOREIGN-BORN WHITES AND NEGROES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER,
BY SEX AND AGE, GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, 1950-1960.

Age in 1960	Native White		Foreign-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Pacific</u>						
10-14	157	155	1,324	1,403	335	363
15-19	198	150	1,175	1,232	494	448
20-24	325	257	1,390	1,461	876	768
25-29	287	312	1,320	1,434	909	838
30-34	201	242	903	926	484	521
35-39	182	169	623	575	302	273
40-44	135	128	428	374	192	196
45-49	111	108	274	229	150	187
50-54	90	88	169	196	189	237
55-59	67	82	108	130	138	259
60-64	59	83	94	128	206	266
65-69	65	95	78	75	150	221
70-74	54	86	80	60	143	185
75+	56	68	21	-8	196	209
Total, 10+	159	154	293	317	390	389
<u>Pacific: Conterminous Area</u>						
10-14	155	153	1,323	1,405	337	362
15-19	183	148	1,173	1,231	477	447
20-24	284	244	1,383	1,454	836	760
25-29	279	297	1,317	1,429	897	826
30-34	214	234	904	928	493	514
35-39	183	166	623	574	298	269
40-44	137	128	431	374	187	192
45-49	113	108	276	232	148	185
50-54	91	88	171	197	184	233
55-59	69	83	110	131	134	257
60-64	61	84	95	129	204	263
65-69	68	96	80	76	150	220
70-74	56	87	83	60	145	184
75+	57	67	23	-7	195	209
Total, 10+	155	150	294	316	380	384

Source: Table B.

TABLE D

ESTIMATED POPULATION BORN IN CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES
ON OR BEFORE APRIL 1, 1950, AND LIVING IN CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES
AT THE CENSUS DATES, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS
OF BIRTH, 1950 AND 1960.

Born in New England

Age	Native White		Native Nonwhite	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>1950</u>				
0-4	465,097	445,100	8,419	8,205
5-9	378,265	361,845	5,421	5,501
10-19	606,335	591,111	8,827	8,897
20-29	687,705	713,847	9,076	9,180
30-39	656,641	694,077	5,783	6,889
40-49	500,240	523,714	4,350	4,645
50-59	361,245	390,954	2,890	3,093
60+	362,988	453,651	2,607	3,018
Total	4,018,516	4,174,299	47,373	49,428
<u>1960</u>				
10-14	467,291	450,248	8,927	8,896
15-19	368,524	359,141	5,475	5,977
20-29	567,349	582,993	8,152	9,182
30-39	691,055	713,429	8,538	10,004
40-49	653,776	682,354	5,407	6,565
50-59	473,087	503,744	3,900	4,987
60-69	297,874	352,718	2,181	2,731
70+	177,156	261,838	1,419	1,982
Total, 10+	3,696,112	3,906,465	43,999	50,324

TABLE D

ESTIMATED POPULATION BORN IN CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES
ON OR BEFORE APRIL 1, 1950, AND LIVING IN CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES
AT THE CENSUS DATES, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS
OF BIRTH, 1950 AND 1960.

Born in Middle Atlantic

Age	Native White		Native Nonwhite	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>1950</u>				
0-4	1,361,035	1,296,852	98,242	97,273
5-9	1,116,416	1,075,637	64,469	64,579
10-19	1,866,222	1,818,508	99,651	100,215
20-29	2,133,202	2,229,746	78,982	86,718
30-39	2,121,819	2,225,206	41,922	47,577
40-49	1,624,536	1,681,813	29,551	29,964
50-59	1,150,382	1,230,466	16,661	16,323
60+	1,152,997	1,417,051	13,132	15,172
Total	12,526,609	12,975,279	442,610	457,821
<u>1960</u>				
10-14	1,377,499	1,317,613	108,602	107,210
15-19	1,088,482	1,072,140	67,947	69,017
20-29	1,764,197	1,793,472	98,519	111,623
30-39	2,165,949	2,240,454	88,170	100,782
40-49	2,091,434	2,162,051	47,906	54,230
50-59	1,526,770	1,606,187	31,948	35,337
60-69	935,508	1,107,278	15,998	18,296
70+	555,382	808,034	8,300	10,299
Total, 10+	11,505,221	12,107,229	467,390	506,794

TABLE D

ESTIMATED POPULATION BORN IN CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES
ON OR BEFORE APRIL 1, 1950, AND LIVING IN CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES
AT THE CENSUS DATES, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS
OF BIRTH, 1950 AND 1960.

Born in East North Central

Age	Native White		Native Nonwhite	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>1950</u>				
0-4	1,522,349	1,458,968	95,249	95,561
5-9	1,217,854	1,172,615	57,848	56,913
10-19	1,948,213	1,900,760	78,680	78,983
20-29	2,043,774	2,119,815	65,659	70,356
30-39	1,939,167	2,022,797	30,655	32,601
40-49	1,566,433	1,623,903	20,782	21,793
50-59	1,280,657	1,335,825	15,722	14,055
60+	1,552,228	1,785,552	14,673	14,923
Total	13,070,675	13,420,235	379,268	385,185
<u>1960</u>				
10-14	1,534,186	1,472,378	104,305	104,870
15-19	1,189,741	1,166,323	59,313	61,512
20-29	1,852,268	1,882,891	78,891	87,249
30-39	2,088,048	2,128,867	69,358	77,193
40-49	1,924,846	1,975,389	33,362	35,055
50-59	1,488,806	1,558,031	22,492	22,761
60-69	1,066,126	1,215,806	12,560	13,911
70+	770,381	1,033,195	7,966	9,972
Total, 10+	11,914,402	12,432,880	388,247	412,523

TABLE D

ESTIMATED POPULATION BORN IN CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES
ON OR BEFORE APRIL 1, 1950, AND LIVING IN CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES
AT THE CENSUS DATES, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS
OF BIRTH, 1950 AND 1960.

Born in West North Central

Age	Native White		Native Nonwhite	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>1950</u>				
0-4	743,217	708,317	27,756	27,389
5-9	615,227	586,858	20,072	20,215
10-19	1,111,939	1,080,768	32,380	32,635
20-29	1,194,264	1,230,672	29,316	31,731
30-39	1,229,910	1,278,431	21,913	23,434
40-49	1,087,393	1,117,626	18,878	19,767
50-59	915,609	952,640	15,213	14,650
60+	985,378	1,114,233	16,887	17,437
Total	7,882,937	8,069,545	182,415	187,258
<u>1960</u>				
10-14	743,690	709,262	28,958	28,910
15-19	596,680	579,430	19,723	20,548
20-29	1,029,881	1,055,562	28,795	32,772
30-39	1,207,170	1,238,912	29,236	32,759
40-49	1,222,771	1,251,825	21,050	22,449
50-59	1,038,422	1,085,998	17,205	18,579
60-69	767,234	871,238	12,572	13,209
70+	539,580	713,853	8,913	10,491
Total, 10+	7,145,528	7,506,080	166,452	179,717

TABLE D

ESTIMATED POPULATION BORN IN CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES
ON OR BEFORE APRIL 1, 1950, AND LIVING IN CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES
AT THE CENSUS DATES, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS
OF BIRTH, 1950 AND 1960.

Born in South Atlantic

Age	Native White		Native Nonwhite	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>1950</u>				
0-4	912,414	871,509	346,139	343,946
5-9	760,432	732,832	297,785	302,212
10-19	1,210,249	1,179,567	510,677	529,911
20-29	1,201,300	1,273,779	476,098	564,222
30-39	1,096,888	1,147,801	462,788	538,876
40-49	869,187	894,671	377,541	411,584
50-59	629,687	655,202	255,662	259,528
60+	693,406	794,868	248,270	270,628
Total	7,373,563	7,550,229	2,974,960	3,220,907
<u>1960</u>				
10-14	923,142	885,310	356,940	355,200
15-19	742,731	727,831	286,616	290,693
20-29	1,124,207	1,161,828	436,197	497,336
30-39	1,221,939	1,271,858	459,520	539,653
40-49	1,075,475	1,119,951	429,596	487,740
50-59	817,850	866,444	324,695	358,885
60-69	510,677	595,535	195,579	229,091
70+	350,631	470,665	121,801	151,446
Total, 10+	6,766,652	7,099,422	2,610,944	2,910,044

TABLE D

ESTIMATED POPULATION BORN IN CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES
ON OR BEFORE APRIL 1, 1950, AND LIVING IN CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES
AT THE CENSUS DATES, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS
OF BIRTH, 1950 AND 1960.

Born in East South Central

Age	Native White		Native Nonwhite	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>1950</u>				
0-4	530,776	513,733	191,465	190,846
5-9	469,858	451,522	170,593	171,929
10-19	837,610	824,001	301,038	312,255
20-29	816,074	861,048	266,072	309,440
30-39	766,251	793,921	262,979	302,334
40-49	661,524	672,118	233,983	251,927
50-59	494,251	504,284	167,715	165,517
60+	606,706	648,015	180,967	186,575
Total	5,183,050	5,268,642	1,774,812	1,890,823
<u>1960</u>				
10-14	538,502	517,754	193,553	190,853
15-19	453,481	442,926	159,284	162,285
20-29	765,768	795,916	244,611	285,957
30-39	825,753	854,745	251,188	292,712
40-49	751,273	771,982	245,178	275,834
50-59	619,881	644,179	207,199	223,125
60-69	411,265	459,645	134,800	149,334
70+	311,654	385,172	92,897	105,177
Total, 10+	4,677,577	4,872,319	1,528,710	1,685,277

TABLE D

ESTIMATED POPULATION BORN IN CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES
ON OR BEFORE APRIL 1, 1950, AND LIVING IN CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES
AT THE CENSUS DATES, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS
OF BIRTH, 1950 AND 1960.

Born in West South Central

Age	Native White		Native Nonwhite	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>1950</u>				
0-4	696,278	665,892	166,887	166,786
5-9	602,175	580,844	147,839	148,387
10-19	1,035,753	1,014,990	248,727	260,154
20-29	1,039,361	1,086,662	220,305	264,618
30-39	957,277	989,715	212,042	245,894
40-49	770,893	786,837	195,033	199,649
50-59	490,898	505,304	129,421	121,591
60+	422,749	475,910	125,621	129,434
Total	6,015,384	6,106,154	1,445,875	1,536,513
<u>1960</u>				
10-14	709,735	680,705	172,712	172,193
15-19	587,237	574,896	141,584	143,758
20-29	965,535	998,749	213,839	245,424
30-39	1,059,754	1,093,993	217,642	257,576
40-49	940,249	972,946	200,189	226,011
50-59	731,675	763,717	168,995	179,571
60-69	408,601	467,987	107,918	116,027
70+	237,793	315,444	67,274	77,208
Total, 10+	5,640,579	5,868,437	1,290,153	1,417,768

TABLE D

ESTIMATED POPULATION BORN IN CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES
ON OR BEFORE APRIL 1, 1950, AND LIVING IN CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES
AT THE CENSUS DATES, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS
OF BIRTH, 1950 AND 1960.

Born in Mountain States

Age	Native White		Native Nonwhite	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>1950</u>				
0-4	291,411	281,812	17,183	16,807
5-9	229,569	222,610	14,056	14,508
10-19	372,067	369,416	20,665	20,330
20-29	346,454	360,835	15,005	15,192
30-39	321,363	333,339	10,141	10,094
40-49	205,783	208,044	7,268	6,612
50-59	125,936	127,972	5,025	3,629
60+	87,634	96,167	5,764	4,874
Total	1,980,217	2,000,195	95,107	92,046
<u>1960</u>				
10-14	297,089	286,014	17,315	17,238
15-19	227,040	221,865	14,285	13,816
20-29	347,198	362,809	18,329	18,738
30-39	355,396	366,557	14,442	14,991
40-49	318,240	329,645	10,215	9,682
50-59	194,210	202,795	6,664	6,132
60-69	104,212	115,728	4,039	3,441
70+	51,514	66,119	3,166	2,586
Total, 10+	1,894,899	1,951,532	88,455	86,624

TABLE D

ESTIMATED POPULATION BORN IN CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES
ON OR BEFORE APRIL 1, 1950, AND LIVING IN CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES
AT THE CENSUS DATES, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS
OF BIRTH, 1950 AND 1960.

Born in Pacific

Age	Native White		Native Nonwhite	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>1950</u>				
0-4	708,837	687,207	42,529	41,212
5-9	496,101	474,575	17,402	17,550
10-19	571,444	555,981	22,974	22,142
20-29	500,986	514,675	26,162	26,649
30-39	384,823	387,926	16,850	14,986
40-49	246,108	251,094	6,688	5,307
50-59	157,064	165,697	3,668	2,364
60+	121,610	161,009	4,383	2,646
Total	3,186,973	3,198,164	140,656	132,856
<u>1960</u>				
10-14	719,251	694,305	44,671	43,578
15-19	488,011	476,649	18,899	18,975
20-29	543,220	552,617	24,962	25,179
30-39	508,297	519,755	30,913	30,061
40-49	379,598	390,762	18,955	16,764
50-59	235,989	244,550	6,934	5,671
60-69	132,074	153,199	3,379	2,525
70+	68,366	100,915	2,509	1,692
Total, 10+	3,074,806	3,132,752	151,222	144,445

Source: Census of 1950, State of Birth, Tables 19-22; Census of 1960, State of Birth, Tables 26-29. Published figures were adjusted to include persons for whom state of birth was not reported. Persons who were born in conterminous United States and were living elsewhere at the respective census dates are not included.

TABLE E

DIVISION-OF-BIRTH SURVIVAL RATIOS FOR THE NATIVE POPULATION
10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, GEOGRAPHIC
DIVISIONS OF CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES, 1950-1960.

Division of Birth and Age in 1960	Native White		Native Nonwhite	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>New England</u>				
10-14	1.00472	1.01157	1.06034	1.08422
15-19	0.97425	0.99253	1.00996	1.08653
20-29	0.93570	0.98627	0.92353	1.03203
30-39	1.00487	0.99941	0.94072	1.08976
40-49	0.99564	0.98311	0.93498	0.95297
50-59	0.94572	0.96187	0.89655	1.07363
60-69	0.82458	0.90220	0.75467	0.88296
70+	0.48805	0.57718	0.54430	0.65673
<u>Middle Atlantic</u>				
10-14	1.01210	1.01601	1.10545	1.10216
15-19	0.97498	0.99675	1.05395	1.06872
20-29	0.94533	0.98623	0.98864	1.11384
30-39	1.01535	1.00480	1.11633	1.16218
40-49	0.98568	0.97162	1.14274	1.13984
50-59	0.93982	0.95503	1.08111	1.17932
60-69	0.81322	0.89989	0.96021	1.12087
70+	0.48169	0.57022	0.63204	0.67882

TABLE E

DIVISION-OF-BIRTH SURVIVAL RATIOS FOR THE NATIVE POPULATION
10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, GEOGRAPHIC
DIVISIONS OF CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES, 1950-1960.

Division of Birth and Age in 1960	Native White		Native Nonwhite	
	Male	Female	Male	Female

East North Central

10-14	1.00778	1.00919	1.09508	1.09741
15-19	0.97692	0.99463	1.02532	1.08081
20-29	0.95075	0.99060	1.00268	1.10466
30-39	1.02166	1.00427	1.05634	1.09718
40-49	0.99262	0.97656	1.08831	1.07527
50-59	0.95044	0.95944	1.08228	1.04442
60-69	0.83248	0.91015	0.79888	0.98975
70+	0.49631	0.57864	0.54290	0.66823

West North Central

10-14	1.00064	1.00133	1.04331	1.05553
15-19	0.96985	0.98734	0.98261	1.01647
20-29	0.92620	0.97668	0.88928	1.00420
30-39	1.01081	1.00670	0.99727	1.03240
40-49	0.99420	0.97919	0.96062	0.95797
50-59	0.95496	0.97170	0.91138	0.93990
60-69	0.83795	0.91455	0.82640	0.90164
70+	0.54769	0.64067	0.52780	0.60165

TABLE E

DIVISION-OF-BIRTH SURVIVAL RATIOS FOR THE NATIVE POPULATION
10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, GEOGRAPHIC
DIVISIONS OF CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES, 1950-1960.

Division of Birth and Age in 1960	Native White		Native Nonwhite	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>South Atlantic</u>				
10-14	1.01176	1.01584	1.03120	1.03272
15-19	0.97672	0.99318	0.96249	0.96188
20-29	0.92891	0.98496	0.85415	0.93853
30-39	1.01718	0.99849	0.96518	0.95646
40-49	0.98048	0.97574	0.92828	0.90511
50-59	0.94094	0.96845	0.86003	0.87196
60-69	0.81100	0.90893	0.76499	0.88272
70+	0.50566	0.59213	0.49060	0.55961
<u>East South Central</u>				
10-14	1.01456	1.00783	1.01091	1.00004
15-19	0.96514	0.98096	0.93371	0.94391
20-29	0.91423	0.96592	0.81256	0.91578
30-39	1.01186	0.99268	0.94406	0.94594
40-49	0.98045	0.97237	0.93231	0.91235
50-59	0.93705	0.95843	0.88553	0.88567
60-69	0.83210	0.91148	0.80374	0.90223
70+	0.51368	0.59439	0.51334	0.56373

TABLE E

DIVISION-OF-BIRTH SURVIVAL RATIOS FOR THE NATIVE POPULATION
10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, GEOGRAPHIC
DIVISIONS OF CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES, 1950-1960.

Division of Birth and Age in 1960	Native White		Native Nonwhite	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>West South Central</u>				
10-14	1.01933	1.02225	1.03490	1.03242
15-19	0.97519	0.98976	0.95769	0.96880
20-29	0.93221	0.98400	0.85973	0.94338
30-39	1.01962	1.00675	0.98791	0.97339
40-49	0.98221	0.98306	0.94410	0.91914
50-59	0.94913	0.97062	0.86649	0.89943
60-69	0.83235	0.92615	0.83385	0.95424
70+	0.56249	0.66282	0.53553	0.59650
Overall Total	0.91682	0.97021	0.88582	0.92712
<u>Mountain</u>				
10-14	1.01948	1.01491	1.00768	1.02564
15-19	0.98898	0.99665	1.01629	0.95230
20-29	0.93316	0.98212	0.88696	0.92169
30-39	1.02581	1.01586	0.96248	0.98677
40-49	0.99028	0.98892	1.00730	0.95918
50-59	0.94376	0.97477	0.91690	0.92740
60-69	0.82750	0.90432	0.80378	0.94820
70+	0.58783	0.68754	0.54927	0.53057
Overall Total	0.91710	0.97003	0.91073	0.92717

TABLE E

DIVISION-OF-BIRTH SURVIVAL RATIOS FOR THE NATIVE POPULATION
10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, GEOGRAPHIC
DIVISIONS OF CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES, 1950-1960.

Division of Birth and Age in 1960	Native White		Native Nonwhite	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Pacific</u>				
10-14	1.01469	1.01033	1.05037	1.05741
15-19	0.98369	1.00437	1.08602	1.08120
20-29	0.95061	0.99395	1.08653	1.13716
30-39	1.01459	1.00987	1.18160	1.12803
40-49	0.98642	1.00731	1.12493	1.11864
50-59	0.95888	0.97394	1.03678	1.06859
60-69	0.84089	0.92457	0.92121	1.06810
70+	0.56217	0.62677	0.57244	0.63946

Source: Table D. See source note of Table D for explanation of coverage.

TABLE F

NET MIGRATION OF IN-BORN AND OUT-BORN AND NET BALANCE OF INTERDIVISIONAL MIGRATION AS ESTIMATED FROM DIVISION-OF-BIRTH SURVIVAL RATIOS FOR THE NATIVE POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES, 1950-1960.

New England

Age in 1960 and Sex	Native White			Native Nonwhite		
	In-born	Out-born	Balance	In-born	Out-born	Balance
<u>Male</u>						
10-14	-27,596	16,590	-11,006	-356	2,407	2,051
15-19	-30,963	26,320	-4,643	-132	2,260	2,128
20-29	-73,043	62,278	-10,765	-964	10,154	9,190
30-39	-33,954	6,781	-27,173	-25	4,892	4,867
40-49	-20,394	7,765	-12,629	106	1,690	1,796
50-59	-7,477	2,809	-4,668	151	1,040	1,191
60-69	-5,325	667	-4,658	127	291	418
70+	-3,042	1,392	-1,650	114	122	236
Total, 10+	-201,794	124,602	-77,192	-979	22,856	21,877
<u>Female</u>						
10-14	-26,219	14,727	-11,492	-325	2,605	2,280
15-19	-17,777	15,383	-2,394	-80	2,461	2,381
20-29	-70,641	42,812	-27,829	-828	9,605	8,777
30-39	-43,189	16,311	-26,878	-212	4,729	4,517
40-49	-21,777	6,306	-15,471	180	1,842	2,022
50-59	-8,641	2,678	-5,963	432	1,720	2,152
60-69	-8,011	421	-7,590	34	261	295
70+	-3,434	221	-3,213	165	113	278
Total, 10+	-199,689	98,859	-100,830	-634	23,336	22,702

TABLE F

NET MIGRATION OF IN-BORN AND OUT-BORN AND NET BALANCE OF INTERDIVISIONAL MIGRATION AS ESTIMATED FROM DIVISION-OF-BIRTH SURVIVAL RATIOS FOR THE NATIVE POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES, 1950-1960.

Middle Atlantic

Age in 1960 and Sex	Native White			Native Nonwhite		
	In-born	Out-born	Balance	In-born	Out-born	Balance
<u>Male</u>						
10-14	-76,922	27,053	-49,869	-2,939	15,210	12,271
15-19	-97,486	17,219	-80,267	-2,662	12,572	9,910
20-29	-214,750	69,779	-144,971	-7,509	61,275	53,766
30-39	-87,267	30,570	-56,697	2,163	35,861	38,024
40-49	-70,173	3,869	-66,304	1,296	8,562	9,858
50-59	-31,136	-3,607	-34,743	1,282	3,169	4,451
60-69	-24,643	-8,478	-33,121	970	799	1,769
70+	-14,373	-4,580	-18,953	755	2,463	3,218
Total, 10+	-616,750	131,825	-484,925	-6,644	139,911	133,267
<u>Female</u>						
10-14	-73,069	25,202	-47,867	-2,324	16,696	14,372
15-19	-56,504	13,463	-43,041	-987	17,147	16,160
20-29	-173,321	81,166	-92,155	-3,715	78,974	75,259
30-39	-115,106	27,285	-87,821	277	33,638	33,915
40-49	-65,868	2,178	-63,690	1,316	5,370	6,686
50-59	-37,311	-6,412	-43,723	1,067	6,071	7,138
60-69	-34,864	-8,570	-43,434	930	1,269	2,199
70+	-13,803	-3,143	-16,946	624	3,046	3,670
Total, 10+	-569,846	131,169	-438,677	-2,812	162,211	159,399

TABLE F

NET MIGRATION OF IN-BORN AND OUT-BORN AND NET BALANCE OF INTERDIVISIONAL MIGRATION AS ESTIMATED FROM DIVISION-OF-BIRTH SURVIVAL RATIOS FOR THE NATIVE POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES, 1950-1960.

East North Central

Age in 1960 and Sex	Native White			Native Nonwhite		
	In-born	Out-born	Balance	In-born	Out-born	Balance
<u>Male</u>						
10-14	-90,092	82,357	-7,735	-2,202	26,977	24,775
15-19	-94,284	59,357	-34,927	-3,275	18,135	14,860
20-29	-221,061	207,003	-14,058	-8,345	68,672	60,327
30-39	-94,100	115,683	21,583	-592	49,300	48,708
40-49	-63,437	42,368	-21,069	1,074	19,712	20,786
50-59	-31,719	9,118	-22,601	1,152	8,346	9,498
60-69	-27,656	-10,879	-38,535	251	1,942	2,193
70+	-9,068	-10,029	-19,097	177	3,919	4,096
Total, 10+	-631,417	494,978	-136,439	-11,760	197,003	185,243
<u>Female</u>						
10-14	-84,506	78,630	-5,876	-2,180	28,601	26,421
15-19	-59,301	62,813	3,512	-948	21,772	20,824
20-29	-180,577	236,373	55,796	-4,425	83,363	78,938
30-39	-119,192	92,407	-26,785	-96	46,184	46,088
40-49	-65,028	33,979	-31,049	761	17,504	18,265
50-59	-42,201	3,807	-38,394	636	9,961	10,597
60-69	-36,583	-13,556	-50,139	307	3,498	3,805
70+	-11,126	-6,443	-17,569	490	4,586	5,076
Total, 10+	-598,514	488,010	-110,504	-5,455	215,469	210,014

TABLE F

NET MIGRATION OF IN-BORN AND OUT-BORN AND NET BALANCE OF INTERDIVISIONAL MIGRATION AS ESTIMATED FROM DIVISION-OF-BIRTH SURVIVAL RATIOS FOR THE NATIVE POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES, 1950-1960.

West North Central

Age in 1960 and Sex	Native White			Native Nonwhite		
	In-born	Out-born	Balance	In-born	Out-born	Balance
<u>Male</u>						
10-14	-68,612	22,522	-46,090	-1,776	4,156	2,380
15-19	-54,966	16,672	-38,294	-1,309	3,225	1,916
20-29	-170,666	68,701	-101,965	-5,123	10,659	5,536
30-39	-100,114	14,211	-85,903	-1,818	4,647	2,829
40-49	-50,544	1,470	-49,074	-72	828	756
50-59	-21,553	-1,273	-22,826	110	-287	-177
60-69	-9,546	-4,687	-14,233	364	-604	-240
70+	-6,992	-15,735	-22,727	-50	392	342
Total, 10+	-482,993	101,881	-381,112	-9,674	23,016	13,342
<u>Female</u>						
10-14	-64,297	21,665	-42,632	-1,683	4,405	2,722
15-19	-43,938	15,762	-28,176	-1,431	3,058	1,627
20-29	-170,469	60,305	-110,164	-5,385	9,712	4,327
30-39	-101,275	9,635	-91,640	-1,841	3,815	1,974
40-49	-48,469	248	-48,221	-157	263	106
50-59	-24,936	-3,145	-28,081	450	189	639
60-69	-19,222	-6,759	-25,981	-12	-462	-474
70+	-16,608	-18,371	-34,979	-116	-187	-303
Total, 10+	-489,214	79,340	-409,874	-10,175	20,793	10,618

TABLE F

NET MIGRATION OF IN-BORN AND OUT-BORN AND NET BALANCE OF INTERDIVISIONAL
MIGRATION AS ESTIMATED FROM DIVISION-OF-BIRTH SURVIVAL RATIOS FOR THE NATIVE
POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, GEOGRAPHIC
DIVISIONS OF CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES, 1950-1960.

South Atlantic

Age in 1960 and Sex	Native White			Native Nonwhite		
	In-born	Out-born	Balance	In-born	Out-born	Balance
<u>Male</u>						
10-14	-47,067	82,562	35,495	-19,472	3,619	-15,853
15-19	-38,362	101,812	63,450	-18,002	4,831	-13,171
20-29	-128,168	236,491	108,323	-81,091	16,983	-64,108
30-39	-50,630	64,419	13,789	-43,790	-1,094	-44,884
40-49	-19,272	71,284	52,012	-12,697	-1,497	-14,194
50-59	-4,517	48,967	44,450	-5,830	-647	-6,477
60-69	1,325	61,420	62,745	-1,709	-819	-2,528
70+	1,983	45,895	47,878	-2,839	-111	-2,950
Total, 10+	-284,708	712,850	428,142	-185,430	21,265	-164,165
<u>Female</u>						
10-14	-45,143	79,054	33,911	-21,336	3,302	-18,034
15-19	-30,925	63,501	32,576	-21,279	2,556	-18,723
20-29	-129,882	187,820	57,938	-93,975	9,665	-84,310
30-39	-51,335	115,274	63,939	-43,162	-698	-43,860
40-49	-17,911	74,995	57,084	-10,269	-1,000	-11,269
50-59	-2,682	64,803	62,121	-9,260	-1,294	-10,554
60-69	1,608	73,102	74,710	-1,641	-373	-2,014
70+	1,612	42,162	43,774	-4,097	-464	-4,561
Total, 10+	-274,658	700,711	426,053	-205,019	11,694	-193,325

TABLE F

NET MIGRATION OF IN-BORN AND OUT-BORN AND NET BALANCE OF INTERDIVISIONAL
MIGRATION AS ESTIMATED FROM DIVISION-OF-BIRTH SURVIVAL RATIOS FOR THE NATIVE
POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, GEOGRAPHIC
DIVISIONS OF CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES, 1950-1960.

East South Central

Age in 1960 and Sex	Native White			Native Nonwhite		
	In-born	Out-born	Balance	In-born	Out-born	Balance
<u>Male</u>						
10-14	-58,271	12,899	-45,372	-26,858	290	-26,568
15-19	-49,867	22,664	-27,203	-21,840	1,547	-20,293
20-29	-178,331	43,044	-135,287	-79,909	2,906	-77,003
30-39	-84,012	2,064	-81,948	-47,824	-3,241	-51,065
40-49	-37,376	-519	-37,895	-19,726	-2,023	-21,749
50-59	-16,036	-1,649	-17,685	-10,242	-1,078	-11,320
60-69	-3,939	-939	-4,878	-2,797	-843	-3,640
70+	2,615	-317	2,298	-3,284	-834	-4,118
Total, 10+	-425,217	77,247	-347,970	-212,480	-3,276	-215,756
<u>Female</u>						
10-14	-55,699	11,366	-44,333	-28,595	75	-28,520
15-19	-48,039	8,686	-39,353	-23,531	630	-22,901
20-29	-173,629	38,696	-134,933	-87,189	1,085	-86,104
30-39	-81,038	7,088	-73,950	-46,215	-2,338	-48,553
40-49	-37,584	1,364	-36,220	-18,558	-1,529	-20,087
50-59	-16,053	-1,895	-17,948	-12,359	-1,472	-13,831
60-69	-5,135	-573	-5,708	-5,523	-786	-6,309
70+	-2,610	-457	-3,067	-3,846	-658	-4,504
Total, 10+	-419,787	64,275	-355,512	-225,816	-4,993	-230,809

TABLE F

NET MIGRATION OF IN-BORN AND OUT-BORN AND NET BALANCE OF INTERDIVISIONAL MIGRATION AS ESTIMATED FROM DIVISION-OF-BIRTH SURVIVAL RATIOS FOR THE NATIVE POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES, 1950-1960.

West South Central

Age in 1960 and Sex	Native White			Native Nonwhite		
	In-born	Out-born	Balance	In-born	Out-born	Balance
<u>Male</u>						
10-14	-51,981	29,715	-22,266	-14,877	1,713	-13,164
15-19	-44,756	35,869	-8,887	-11,690	3,493	-8,197
20-29	-131,401	99,040	-32,361	-44,201	8,177	-36,024
30-39	-54,534	20,219	-34,315	-22,781	-889	-23,670
40-49	-26,277	8,626	-17,651	-7,870	192	-7,678
50-59	-9,456	-915	-10,371	-5,308	-340	-5,648
60-69	-812	-803	-1,615	-693	-197	-890
70+	-247	-8,385	-8,632	-1,853	-1,100	-2,953
Total, 10+	-319,464	183,366	-136,098	-109,273	11,049	-98,224
<u>Female</u>						
10-14	-50,500	27,921	-22,579	-15,526	1,516	-14,010
15-19	-38,259	15,859	-22,400	-11,881	1,256	-10,625
20-29	-121,920	81,485	-40,435	-44,360	5,106	-39,254
30-39	-55,156	29,890	-25,266	-22,404	912	-21,492
40-49	-24,723	9,868	-14,855	-7,541	-317	-7,858
50-59	-9,788	1,051	-8,737	-5,569	-765	-6,334
60-69	-1,752	585	-1,167	-1,827	-247	-2,074
70+	-2,398	-4,363	-6,761	-1,756	-1,001	-2,757
Total, 10+	-304,496	162,296	-142,200	-110,864	6,460	-104,404

TABLE F

NET MIGRATION OF IN-BORN AND OUT-BORN AND NET BALANCE OF INTERDIVISIONAL MIGRATION AS ESTIMATED FROM DIVISION-OF-BIRTH SURVIVAL RATIOS FOR THE NATIVE POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES, 1950-1960.

Mountain

Age in 1960 and Sex	Native White			Native Nonwhite		
	In-born	Out-born	Balance	In-born	Out-born	Balance
<u>Male</u>						
10-14	-28,985	53,010	24,025	-1,014	2,159	1,145
15-19	-18,882	33,285	14,403	-827	1,683	856
20-29	-53,602	92,287	38,685	-2,556	6,567	4,011
30-39	-18,900	60,322	41,422	-1,088	2,052	964
40-49	-6,370	39,413	33,043	-451	1,143	692
50-59	-1,128	20,048	18,920	20	937	957
60-69	984	8,890	9,874	118	154	272
70+	3	3,620	3,623	-6	62	56
Total, 10+	-126,880	310,875	183,995	-5,804	14,757	8,953
<u>Female</u>						
10-14	-28,150	52,268	24,118	-973	2,211	1,238
15-19	-15,275	30,845	15,570	-815	1,239	424
20-29	-55,384	88,967	33,583	-1,735	4,799	3,064
30-39	-18,662	66,194	47,532	-725	2,606	1,881
40-49	-5,411	36,572	31,161	29	1,264	1,293
50-59	-612	18,273	17,661	76	733	809
60-69	-1,222	9,396	8,174	-11	347	336
70+	-1,047	6,909	5,862	37	145	182
Total, 10+	-125,763	309,424	183,661	-4,117	13,344	9,227

TABLE F

NET MIGRATION OF IN-BORN AND OUT-BORN AND NET BALANCE OF INTERDIVISIONAL MIGRATION AS ESTIMATED FROM DIVISION-OF-BIRTH SURVIVAL RATIOS FOR THE NATIVE POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES, 1950-1960.

Pacific

Age in 1960 and Sex	Native White			Native Nonwhite		
	In-born	Out-born	Balance	In-born	Out-born	Balance
<u>Male</u>						
10-14	-23,281	146,099	122,818	-690	13,653	12,963
15-19	-8,420	124,791	116,371	-15	12,006	11,991
20-29	-26,369	318,761	292,392	-994	45,299	44,305
30-39	-994	210,239	209,245	1,393	22,838	24,231
40-49	-225	119,795	119,570	924	8,806	9,730
50-59	555	48,961	49,516	536	6,988	7,524
60-69	908	23,511	24,419	230	2,419	2,649
70+	465	16,795	17,260	133	1,942	2,075
Total, 10+	-57,361	1,008,952	951,591	1,517	113,951	115,468
<u>Female</u>						
10-14	-23,150	139,901	116,751	-438	13,966	13,528
15-19	-5,379	89,082	83,703	183	10,651	10,834
20-29	-26,419	284,617	258,198	-372	39,677	39,305
30-39	-3,353	224,225	220,872	1,009	24,522	25,531
40-49	723	120,536	121,259	907	9,933	10,840
50-59	1,298	61,768	63,066	206	9,177	9,383
60-69	926	50,210	51,136	277	3,959	4,236
70+	165	32,729	32,894	103	2,814	2,917
Total, 10+	-55,189	1,003,068	947,879	1,875	114,699	116,574

Source: See source note of Table D. Estimating procedures are explained in text.

TABLE G

COHORT AVERAGES OF 1950 AND 1960 POPULATION BORN IN
CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES AND LIVING IN CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES
AT THE CENSUS DATES, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, FOR
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF RESIDENCE.

Division of Residence and Age in 1960	Native White		Native Nonwhite	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>New England</u>				
10-14	455,646	436,312	9,812	9,812
15-19	366,862	356,259	7,292	7,558
20-29	574,910	572,983	15,089	15,246
30-39	646,962	671,269	16,400	16,638
40-49	602,625	639,196	11,410	12,576
50-59	439,287	476,296	7,904	8,852
60-69	295,250	346,017	4,593	5,144
70+	243,473	339,347	4,038	5,108
Total, 10+	3,625,015	3,837,679	76,538	80,934
<u>Middle Atlantic</u>				
10-14	1,332,753	1,273,814	111,388	111,274
15-19	1,044,313	1,032,486	81,380	86,391
20-29	1,644,854	1,692,984	150,968	176,602
30-39	1,944,484	2,088,880	177,048	216,171
40-49	1,906,180	2,042,212	149,643	182,658
50-59	1,436,948	1,522,280	118,152	129,752
60-69	944,180	1,069,062	68,330	72,753
70+	747,466	996,758	42,394	51,978
Total, 10+	11,001,178	11,718,476	899,303	1,027,579

TABLE G

COHORT AVERAGES OF 1950 AND 1960 POPULATION BORN IN
CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES AND LIVING IN CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES
AT THE CENSUS DATES, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, FOR
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF RESIDENCE.

Division of Residence and Age in 1960	Native White		Native Nonwhite	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>East North Central</u>				
10-14	1,531,502	1,468,878	119,214	120,190
15-19	1,188,268	1,173,006	84,423	89,109
20-29	1,883,705	1,935,282	148,942	170,748
30-39	2,103,655	2,192,274	186,402	207,101
40-49	1,978,829	2,065,547	160,830	170,236
50-59	1,555,733	1,603,160	125,930	125,422
60-69	1,119,182	1,197,062	80,522	76,179
70+	988,740	1,197,602	51,478	54,939
Total, 10+	12,349,614	12,832,811	957,741	1,013,924
<u>West North Central</u>				
10-14	712,590	679,556	28,928	28,791
15-19	568,533	552,842	22,157	22,552
20-29	907,404	914,108	37,112	39,665
30-39	934,455	947,077	36,424	41,443
40-49	876,924	901,479	31,902	35,695
50-59	757,669	789,384	29,136	31,643
60-69	603,153	646,542	22,327	21,770
70+	583,554	676,598	20,057	20,400
Total, 10+	5,944,282	6,107,586	228,043	241,959

TABLE G

COHORT AVERAGES OF 1950 AND 1960 POPULATION BORN IN
CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES AND LIVING IN CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES
AT THE CENSUS DATES, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, FOR
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF RESIDENCE.

Division of Residence and Age in 1960	Native White		Native Nonwhite	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>South Atlantic</u>				
10-14	938,772	900,280	341,540	338,095
15-19	782,562	746,054	273,802	273,996
20-29	1,283,056	1,239,508	412,064	434,948
30-39	1,338,839	1,368,894	358,532	414,612
40-49	1,205,310	1,239,652	323,361	361,057
50-59	911,691	964,908	248,582	271,101
60-69	626,911	702,990	159,222	174,562
70+	553,884	682,231	138,918	157,686
Total, 10+	7,641,025	7,844,517	2,256,021	2,426,057
<u>East South Central</u>				
10-14	500,079	480,928	172,644	170,789
15-19	426,596	405,983	137,659	137,701
20-29	672,492	671,329	195,493	211,472
30-39	634,058	668,851	147,928	182,076
40-49	580,328	600,891	138,912	168,264
50-59	474,510	495,852	127,571	143,666
60-69	330,296	358,513	92,917	100,638
70+	328,410	376,934	93,744	100,056
Total, 10+	3,946,769	4,059,281	1,106,868	1,214,662

TABLE G

COHORT AVERAGES OF 1950 AND 1960 POPULATION BORN IN
CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES AND LIVING IN CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES
AT THE CENSUS DATES, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, FOR
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF RESIDENCE.

Division of Residence and Age in 1960	Native White		Native Nonwhite	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>West South Central</u>				
10-14	695,582	664,636	161,200	160,430
15-19	571,584	548,094	127,634	127,168
20-29	914,072	904,414	188,112	202,226
30-39	919,222	944,084	154,150	185,686
40-49	831,208	851,006	140,123	166,346
50-59	687,098	706,209	132,578	143,894
60-69	470,878	502,452	94,974	98,035
70+	435,735	499,665	92,286	96,658
Total, 10+	5,525,379	5,620,560	1,091,057	1,180,443
<u>Mountain</u>				
10-14	313,816	303,228	17,654	17,494
15-19	247,243	240,652	13,893	13,718
20-29	392,428	389,172	23,774	23,126
30-39	395,364	394,852	19,374	18,876
40-49	361,421	356,792	14,280	13,890
50-59	269,722	260,788	10,486	9,684
60-69	184,394	184,150	6,901	5,569
70+	166,562	173,118	6,406	5,460
Total, 10+	2,330,950	2,302,752	112,768	107,817

TABLE G

COHORT AVERAGES OF 1950 AND 1960 POPULATION BORN IN
CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES AND LIVING IN CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES
AT THE CENSUS DATES, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, FOR
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF RESIDENCE.

Division of Residence and Age in 1960	Native White		Native Nonwhite	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Pacific</u>				
10-14	790,158	763,858	52,546	51,611
15-19	617,950	584,892	36,065	35,994
20-29	986,804	941,190	66,402	65,457
30-39	1,126,201	1,133,642	81,581	84,314
40-49	1,073,078	1,068,284	68,006	67,786
50-59	796,735	798,857	41,714	39,135
60-69	545,407	596,950	20,714	20,007
70+	476,304	608,594	13,955	15,494
Total, 10+	6,412,637	6,496,267	380,983	379,798

Source: See source note of Table D.

TABLE H

RATES: NET MIGRATION OF IN-BORN AND OUT-BORN AND NET BALANCE OF MIGRATION PER 1,000 AVERAGE POPULATION, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES, 1950-1960.

New England

Age in 1960 and Sex	Native White			Native Nonwhite		
	In-born	Out-born	Balance	In-born	Out-born	Balance
<u>Male</u>						
10-14	-61	36	-24	-36	245	209
15-19	-84	72	-13	-18	310	292
20-29	-127	108	-19	-64	673	609
30-39	-52	10	-42	-2	298	297
40-49	-34	13	-21	9	148	157
50-59	-17	6	-11	19	132	151
60-69	-18	2	-16	28	63	91
70+	-12	6	-7	28	30	58
Total, 10+	-56	34	-21	-13	299	286
<u>Female</u>						
10-14	-60	34	-26	-33	265	232
15-19	-50	43	-7	-11	326	315
20-29	-123	75	-49	-54	630	576
30-39	-64	24	-40	-13	284	271
40-49	-34	10	-24	14	146	161
50-59	-18	6	-13	49	194	243
60-69	-23	1	-22	7	51	57
70+	-10	1	-9	32	22	54
Total, 10+	-52	26	-26	-8	288	281

TABLE H

RATES: NET MIGRATION OF IN-BORN AND OUT-BORN AND NET BALANCE OF MIGRATION PER 1,000 AVERAGE POPULATION, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES, 1950-1960.

Middle Atlantic

Age in 1960 and Sex	Native White			Native Nonwhite		
	In-born	Out-born	Balance	In-born	Out-born	Balance
<u>Male</u>						
10-14	-58	20	-37	-26	137	110
15-19	-93	16	-77	-33	154	122
20-29	-131	42	-88	-50	406	356
30-39	-45	16	-29	12	203	215
40-49	-37	2	-35	9	57	66
50-59	-22	-3	-24	11	27	38
60-69	-26	-9	-35	14	12	26
70+	-19	-6	-25	18	58	76
Total, 10+	-56	12	-44	-7	156	148
<u>Female</u>						
10-14	-57	20	-38	-21	150	129
15-19	-55	13	-42	-11	198	187
20-29	-102	48	-54	-21	447	426
30-39	-55	13	-42	1	156	157
40-49	-32	1	-31	7	29	37
50-59	-25	-4	-29	8	47	55
60-69	-33	-8	-41	13	17	30
70+	-14	-3	-17	12	59	71
Total, 10+	-49	11	-37	-3	158	155

TABLE H

RATES: NET MIGRATION OF IN-BORN AND OUT-BORN AND NET BALANCE OF MIGRATION PER 1,000 AVERAGE POPULATION, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES, 1950-1960.

East North Central

Age in 1960 and Sex	Native White			Native Nonwhite		
	In-born	Out-born	Balance	In-born	Out-born	Balance
<u>Male</u>						
10-14	-59	54	-5	-18	226	208
15-19	-79	50	-29	-39	215	176
20-29	-117	110	-7	-56	461	405
30-39	-45	55	10	-3	264	261
40-49	-32	21	-11	7	123	129
50-59	-20	6	-15	9	66	75
60-69	-25	-10	-34	3	24	27
70+	-9	-10	-19	3	76	80
Total, 10+	-51	40	-11	-12	206	193
<u>Female</u>						
10-14	-58	54	-4	-18	238	220
15-19	-51	54	3	-11	244	234
20-29	-93	122	29	-26	488	462
30-39	-54	42	-12	...	223	223
40-49	-31	16	-15	4	103	107
50-59	-26	2	-24	5	79	84
60-69	-31	-11	-42	4	46	50
70+	-9	-5	-15	9	83	92
Total, 10+	-47	38	-9	-5	213	207

TABLE H

RATES: NET MIGRATION OF IN-BORN AND OUT-BORN AND NET BALANCE OF MIGRATION PER 1,000 AVERAGE POPULATION, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES, 1950-1960.

West North Central

Age in 1960 and Sex	Native White			Native Nonwhite		
	In-born	Out-born	Balance	In-born	Out-born	Balance
<u>Male</u>						
10-14	-96	32	-65	-61	144	82
15-19	-97	29	-67	-59	146	86
20-29	-188	76	-112	-138	287	149
30-39	-107	15	-92	-50	128	78
40-49	-58	2	-56	-2	26	24
50-59	-28	-2	-30	4	-10	-6
60-69	-16	-8	-24	16	-27	-11
70+	-12	-27	-39	-2	20	17
Total, 10+	-81	17	-64	-42	101	59
<u>Female</u>						
10-14	-95	32	-63	-58	153	95
15-19	-79	29	-51	-63	136	72
20-29	-186	66	-121	-136	245	109
30-39	-107	10	-97	-44	92	48
40-49	-54	...	-53	-4	7	3
50-59	-32	-4	-36	14	6	20
60-69	-30	-10	-40	-1	-21	-22
70+	-25	-27	-52	-6	-9	-15
Total, 10+	-80	13	-67	-42	86	44

TABLE H

RATES: NET MIGRATION OF IN-BORN AND OUT-BORN AND NET BALANCE OF MIGRATION PER 1,000 AVERAGE POPULATION, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES, 1950-1960.

South Atlantic

Age in 1960 and Sex	Native White			Native Nonwhite		
	In-born	Out-born	Balance	In-born	Out-born	Balance
<u>Male</u>						
10-14	-50	88	38	-57	11	-46
15-19	-49	130	81	-66	18	-48
20-29	-100	184	84	-197	41	-156
30-39	-38	48	10	-122	-3	-125
40-49	-16	59	43	-39	-5	-44
50-59	-5	54	49	-23	-3	-26
60-69	2	98	100	-11	-5	-16
70+	4	83	86	-20	-1	-21
Total, 10+	-37	93	56	-82	9	-73
<u>Female</u>						
10-14	-50	88	38	-63	10	-53
15-19	-41	85	44	-78	9	-68
20-29	-105	152	47	-216	22	-194
30-39	-38	84	47	-104	-2	-106
40-49	-14	60	46	-28	-3	-31
50-59	-3	67	64	-34	-5	-39
60-69	2	104	106	-9	-2	-12
70+	2	62	64	-26	-3	-29
Total, 10+	-35	89	54	-85	5	-80

TABLE H

RATES: NET MIGRATION OF IN-BORN AND OUT-BORN AND NET BALANCE OF MIGRATION PER 1,000 AVERAGE POPULATION, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES, 1950-1960.

East South Central

Age in 1960 and Sex	Native White			Native Nonwhite		
	In-born	Out-born	Balance	In-born	Out-born	Balance
<u>Male</u>						
10-14	-117	26	-91	-156	2	-154
15-19	-117	53	-64	-159	11	-147
20-29	-265	64	-201	-409	15	-394
30-39	-132	3	-129	-323	-22	-345
40-49	-64	-1	-65	-142	-15	-157
50-59	-34	-3	-37	-80	-8	-89
60-69	-12	-3	-15	-30	-9	-39
70+	8	-1	7	-35	-9	-44
Total, 10+	-108	20	-88	-192	-3	-195
<u>Female</u>						
10-14	-116	24	-92	-167	...	-167
15-19	-118	21	-97	-171	5	-166
20-29	-259	58	-201	-412	5	-407
30-39	-121	11	-111	-254	-13	-267
40-49	-63	2	-60	-110	-9	-119
50-59	-32	-4	-36	-86	-10	-96
60-69	-14	-2	-16	-55	-8	-63
70+	-7	-1	-8	-38	-7	-45
Total, 10+	-103	16	-88	-186	-4	-190

TABLE H

RATES: NET MIGRATION OF IN-BORN AND OUT-BORN AND NET BALANCE OF MIGRATION PER 1,000 AVERAGE POPULATION, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES, 1950-1960.

Mountain

Age in 1960 and Sex	Native White			Native Nonwhite		
	In-born	Out-born	Balance	In-born	Out-born	Balance
<u>Male</u>						
10-14	-92	169	77	-57	122	65
15-19	-76	135	58	-60	121	62
20-29	-137	235	99	-108	276	169
30-39	-48	153	105	-56	106	50
40-49	-18	109	91	-32	80	48
50-59	-4	74	70	2	89	91
60-69	5	48	54	17	22	39
70+		22	22	-1	10	9
Total, 10+	-54	133	79	-51	131	79
<u>Female</u>						
10-14	-93	172	80	-56	126	71
15-19	-63	128	65	-59	90	31
20-29	-142	229	86	-75	208	132
30-39	-47	168	120	-38	138	100
40-49	-15	103	87	2	91	93
50-59	-2	70	68	8	76	84
60-69	-7	51	44	-2	62	60
70+	-6	40	34	7	27	33
Total, 10+	-55	134	80	-38	124	86

TABLE H

RATES: NET MIGRATION OF IN-BORN AND OUT-BORN AND NET BALANCE OF MIGRATION PER 1,000 AVERAGE POPULATION, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES, 1950-1960.

Pacific

Age in 1960 and Sex	Native White			Native Nonwhite		
	In-born	Out-born	Balance	In-born	Out-born	Balance
<u>Male</u>						
10-14	-29	185	155	-13	260	247
15-19	-14	202	188	...	333	332
20-29	-27	323	296	-15	682	667
30-39	-1	187	186	17	280	297
40-49	...	112	111	14	129	143
50-59	1	61	62	13	168	180
60-69	2	43	45	11	117	128
70+	1	35	36	10	139	149
Total, 10+	-9	157	148	4	299	303
<u>Female</u>						
10-14	-30	183	153	-8	271	262
15-19	-9	152	143	5	296	301
20-29	-28	302	274	-6	606	600
30-39	-3	198	195	12	291	303
40-49	1	113	114	13	147	160
50-59	2	77	79	5	234	240
60-69	2	84	86	14	198	212
70+	...	54	54	7	182	188
Total, 10+	-8	154	146	5	302	307

Source: Tables F and G.

TABLE J

COMBINED DIVISION-OF-BIRTH (DOB-N) SURVIVAL RATIOS AND ESTIMATES OF NET MIGRATION OF NATIVE WHITE MALES 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES, 1950-1960.

Age in 1960	Survival Ratio	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central
10-14	1.01092	-13,732	-48,364	-12,308	-53,085
15-19	0.97554	-5,093	-80,831	-33,584	-41,191
20-29	0.93722	-11,369	-131,159	8,553	-111,936
30-39	1.01608	-33,601	-58,238	30,475	-89,983
40-49	0.98771	-8,431	-69,595	-13,697	-44,011
50-59	0.94618	-5,041	-43,285	-17,849	-16,740
60-69	0.82658	-5,551	-45,864	-32,813	-7,506
70+	0.51165	-9,222	-47,080	-35,810	-3,551
Total,10+		-92,040	-524,416	-107,033	-368,003

Age in 1960	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
10-14	36,257	-43,584	-16,806	26,265	125,358
15-19	64,138	-31,477	-9,028	16,964	120,102
20-29	98,884	-151,754	-37,099	37,401	298,479
30-39	14,597	-84,264	-31,700	43,482	209,233
40-49	45,092	-41,865	-21,469	33,720	120,255
50-59	40,097	-21,713	-8,695	19,372	53,854
60-69	54,570	-3,288	1,215	10,778	28,460
70+	43,024	3,071	10,653	10,358	28,556
Total,10+	396,659	-374,874	-112,929	198,340	984,297

Source: Yun Kim, "Some Considerations in Estimating Internal Migration by the Place-of-Birth Census Survival Ratio Method" (unpublished manuscript).

PROCEDURES FOR ESTIMATING NET MIGRATION BY THE
DIVISION-OF-BIRTH SURVIVAL RATIO METHOD

1. Adjustment for nonreporting of state of birth

Prorate the "unknowns" among the knowns for each division of residence to produce tables in the form of Table I and Table II, with the age data of 1960 grouped in such a way as to reflect the ages in 1960 of the cohorts of 1950. Repeat for the other divisions, producing one pair of tables for each sex-color group of each division.

I. Resident Population of Division 1 Classified by Division of Birth, 1950

Division of Birth	Age in 1950								All ages
	0-4	5-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	
1									
2									
.									
.									
9									
Total									

II. Resident Population of Division 1 Classified by Division of Birth, 1960

Division of Birth	Age in 1960								Total, 10+
	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+	
1									
2									
.									
.									
9									
Total									

3. Calculation of "expected" population, 1960

Multiply the appropriate survival ratio by each entry in the body of Table III (e.g., SR_{0-4}^{10-14} x each entry in column 1) and record the result in Table V. This develops Table V for each division in the same form as Table IV. The column sums of Table V for a given division equal the column sums of Table IV for the same division.

V. Division 1: Expected Distribution of In-born by Division of Residence in 1960

Division of Expected Residence in 1960	Age in 1960								Total, 10+
	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+	
1									
2									
.	Source: Survival ratios derived from Tables III and IV								
.	and applied to Table III.								
.									
9									
Total									

4. Calculation of net migration

Subtract the "expected" 1960 numbers of Table V from the enumerated 1960 numbers of Table IV, producing Table VI for each division. These are estimates of net change due to the migration of the natives of the given division with respect to that division and with respect to each of the other divisions. The sum of the frequencies in each column will be zero, since net migration of Division 1 natives to or from Division 1 equals net migration of Division 1 natives from or to the other eight divisions combined, with the sign reversed.

VI. Division 1: Net Migration of In-born, by Divisions, 1950-1960

Division of Net Gain or Loss through Migration	Age in 1960								Total, 10+
	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+	
1									
2									
.	Source: Table IV minus Table V.								
.									
.									
9									
Total									

5. Rearrangement of data for each division of residence

From Tables VI, collect lines 1 for Division 1 and put into form of Table VII. From Tables VI, collect lines 2 for Division 2 and put into form of Table VII. Repeat for each division.

VII. Division 1: Net Migration of In-born and Net Migration of Out-born, Classified by Division of Birth, 1950-1960

Division of Birth	Age in 1960								Total, 10+
	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+	
1									
2									
.	Source: Line 1 of Table VI for each division.								
.									
.									
9									
Total									

This tables gives, for each division, net change due to migration of its own natives (the "in-born") and net change due to the migration of natives of each of the other divisions (together, the "out-born"). In each divisional table, the figures for the out-born appear on the line that corresponds to that particular division - on line 1 in the table for Division 1, on line 2

in the table for Division 2, on line 3 in the table for Division 3, etc. In each case, the figures for the out-born appear on the remaining lines, according to their various divisions of birth. The "Total" line of each table gives the net balance of migration to and from the division for each age-sex-color group. In general, net migration of the in-born is outward and net migration of the out-born is inward, but there are exceptions for some age groups in some divisions.

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The Center is organized for graduate training and for research in population and related fields. Its building houses offices, machine and other workrooms, seminar room, library and training laboratory. Research interests include migration, fertility, labor force, urbanization, and economic growth. Doctoral candidates in Sociology, Economics and related fields may emphasize population as an aspect of their programs. In addition, a Master's degree in Demography is awarded and post-doctoral scholars may undertake special programs of research and study. Inquiries may be addressed to the Director, Vincent H. Whitney.