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SURVEY OF OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY,

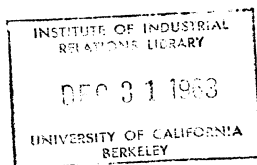
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MIGRANT WORKERS IN LOS ANGELES .



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## SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS

The Los Angeles research group, in this third report of the Survey of Occupational Mobility, has attempted to study the composition of the Los Angeles work force in terms of its migrant and nonmigrant workers. The unparalleled expansion of the economy of Los Angeles between 1940 and 1950 operated to draw labor from other parts of the country, resulting in a doubling of the experienced workers in the Los Angeles Metropolitan Area by the end of the decade. Los Angeles is, therefore, probably one of the best examples in the United States for a study of this kind since the expansion of the labor force due to in-migration was the result of a voluntary movement of migrant workers and was not the result of control of manpower.

Since migrant workers are attracted to an area during a period of rapid industrial expansion, it is of major importance in studying the work force composition of such an area to know the personal and occupational characteristics of the migrant workers in comparison with the nonmigrant workers. The findings of the present report concerning the characteristics and behavior of the migrant and nonmigrant workers are summarized in the following paragraphs:

1. In the Bureau of the Census enumeration in Los Angeles in January-February 1951, 1,978,000 persons were 14 years old and over; 68 percent of these persons were 25 years old and over. Forty-six percent of those 14 years and over and 45 percent of those 25 years and over were considered as migrants (having lived in the Los Angeles Metropolitan Area for less than 12 years). Of the migrants, 46 percent were wartime (arriving between 1940 and 1945) and 54 percent were postwar (arriving between 1946 and 1950). The percentage of men and women in both groups is the same: 46 and 54 percent, respectively.

2. A larger proportion each of male and female migrants 25 years old and over than of male and female nonmigrants in this group are at work. In the age group 45 years old and over, male migrants at work are a larger percentage than

the similar group of nonmigrants. In both age groups (25 to 44 and 45 and over) female migrants are at work to a higher degree than female nonmigrants.

3. A larger percentage each of migrant males and females 25 years old and over at work were employed privately than were comparable nonmigrants, but a larger percentage of nonmigrant males were in their own business.

4. Of the persons enumerated in Los Angeles in January-February 1951, 772,900 were 25 years old and over and had worked at least one month in 1950. (This group is called persons with work histories.) Among this group, 50 percent are migrants and 50 percent are nonmigrants. The sex distribution of this group is as follows: migrants, 64 percent males and 36 percent females; nonmigrants, 71 percent males and 29 percent females.

5. The migrants were found to be younger than the nonmigrants (both for persons 25 years old and over and for those persons with work histories), a larger proportion of migrants than of nonmigrants being in the age group 25 to 44 years of age, and a smaller proportion in the age group 45 years and over.

6. The level of education of migrants with work histories differs from that of the nonmigrants. A larger percentage of migrants (both male and female) than of nonmigrants completed some years of elementary school and attended college for some years, but a larger percentage of nonmigrant males and females than of migrants of both sexes attended high school for some time (but did not enter college). It was found in some instances that, of those who do not go beyond the level, a smaller percentage of migrants than of nonmigrants finish the level which they start.

7. For both men and women with work histories, a larger percentage of nonmigrants than of migrants were self-employed.

8. The distributions of the occupations of the longest job in 1950 and the longest job between 1940 and 1949 of migrants and nonmigrants with work histories show a high degree of similarity, with the exception of the professional-managerial-proprietor group. This occupational group makes up a larger proportion of nonmigrant than of migrant males.

9. The difference between the distributions of major industry group of longest job in 1950 (and also of the longest job between 1940 and 1949) of migrants and nonmigrants with work histories was not great. A larger percentage of migrants than of nonmigrants were in trade and manufacturing and a larger proportion of nonmigrants than of migrants are in all other industries (service).

10. For both men and women with work histories, the median earnings of those migrants who are employed by persons other than themselves are below such earnings of the nonmigrants. The relative difference is larger for women than for men.

11. For both men and women with work histories, an almost equal percentage of migrants and nonmigrants are union members. In durable goods, however, a larger percentage of migrant males are unionized than are nonmigrant males in this industry. In trade, although for males at least two-thirds of the industry is not unionized, the proportion of nonmigrant males who are unionized is larger than the similar proportion of migrant males.

12. The yearly rate of migration shows that peak years for migration were between 1945 and 1948. The rate of migration was different for persons in the different occupation groups. During the early part of the decade, the professional-manager-proprietor group led the occupation groups; later the service workers-laborers group was largest; in the years after the war craftsmen-foremen-operatives was the foremost group among the migrants.

13. Changes in employment status and changes in occupation group between the beginning and the end of the two five-year periods (1940 to 1944 and 1945 to 1949) were much more pronounced for migrants than for nonmigrants; the pattern of changes, however, was similar in the two groups. This was the case between the beginning and the end of the ten-year period as well.

14. A comparison of earnings in the first job in Los Angeles with earnings in the last job of migrant workers before migration shows that, in general, when there was a change in earnings, earnings were higher in Los Angeles than in the last job before migration. However, because of limitations of the data, the picture about earnings is not clear.

15. The mobility of nonmigrants differs from that of migrants in the persistence with which they remain in their job and in their occupation. The difference is pronounced in view of the fact that both groups, on the average, spent equal time in the civilian labor force. The number of changes in activity status and the number of civilian jobs held were higher for migrants than for nonmigrants, while the average length of jobs held was lower for migrants than for nonmigrants.

## INTRODUCTION

### Objective of the study; source of information; concepts and methods.

In January-February 1951 the Bureau of the Census conducted sample surveys for a Six-city Labor Mobility Study. A research center in each area analyzed the data collected by the Census Bureau for its area according to a prearranged pattern, and the Social Science Research Council coordinated these analyses of occupational mobility from the various centers.

For Los Angeles, the sample included persons of the noninstitutional civilian population, 14 years old and over, living in the Los Angeles Metropolitan Area at the time of enumeration--the so-called "household" sample. From this sample a subsample was selected: persons with work histories. Those included in the "work history" enumeration were persons in the households who were 25 years old and over and who had worked one month or longer in 1950. 1,978,000 persons were included in the household enumeration, 772,900 or 39 percent of which were persons with work histories.

For the third part of the occupational mobility study, the Los Angeles group has had the responsibility for a study of geographic mobility. Since migration was such an important factor in the industrial expansion of Los Angeles during the past ten years, it was presumed that a study of geographic mobility would be fruitful in the larger study of labor mobility. The Los Angeles research group therefore studied the data from the standpoint of the migrant status of the persons in order to secure information relating to labor mobility.

It will be remembered that migrants, for the purposes of the present study, were defined by the Bureau of the Census as those persons who had lived in the Los Angeles Metropolitan Area less than 12 years at the time of enumeration;<sup>1</sup> in other

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1. U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Household Tabulations, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951, unpublished, Table H-5, footnote.



words, if they had moved into the area or moved back into it between January 1940 and January-February 1951, they were considered migrants.

Because of the particular character of the information available in the two enumerations, this report is primarily taken from the work history data but it does not ignore completely information from the household tabulations. However, since the age groups in the two enumerations were different, only persons in the household enumeration who were 25 years old or over were included when "household" data was utilized, in order to make this group somewhat more comparable with the persons of these ages with work histories. With this limitation, the only information which was useful in the household tabulation was current work status and class of worker by years of residence and age.

The data on which most of the present report is based were obtained from the original work history schedules of the January-February 1951 sample enumeration of Los Angeles households made by the Bureau of the Census. The 1905 Los Angeles work history schedules represent 2,003 persons. For 98 cases complete work histories were not obtained. In order to keep the sample number at 2,003, information for certain persons in the 1,905 group of the same age, sex, and color as the 98 missing persons was duplicated. The Bureau of the Census coded and punched some of the information contained in the schedules onto two sets of IBM cards. Much of the material which was used as the basis of the Second Report and some additional information already punched on the IBM cards but not tabulated were used in the present report. Also, some new information on migrants was coded and punched on a third set of IBM cards to further the study of geographic mobility.

In order to accomplish the task of making a study of geographic mobility in Los Angeles, it was necessary to secure assistance in setting up specific instructions for machine tabulations of the information needed from the data already punched on the IBM cards, in punching the newly coded data on another set of cards, and in securing the data in proper tabular form. The major part of the sorting and tabulating was done by the research staff of the present study, using the

facilities of the United States Department of Commerce, Institute for Numerical Analysis, at the University of California, Los Angeles, but it would have been impossible to proceed with the work without the valuable advice and technical assistance of Mr. Frederick H. Hollander, mathematician, at the Institute for Numerical Analysis.

Since the purpose of the present report in part is to answer questions concerning the relation of geographic mobility to occupation and earnings of jobs elsewhere and in the Los Angeles Metropolitan Area, as well as to the number of jobs held before and after migration, the approximate date at which migration took place had to be estimated. The date of migration, as gauged by the number of years the persons said they had resided in the area, was not always comparable with a date between their last job outside the Los Angeles Metropolitan Area and their first job in the Metropolitan Area or before their first job in the Metropolitan Area if they did not work before. Some possible explanations for this discrepancy might be: (1) The persons might have had no job prior to and/or immediately following their migration because they were either unemployed or not in the labor force; (2) they might have moved here during the period 1940 to 1951 but worked here before they came to live here; (3) the persons had lived here once, had moved away and subsequently returned, and, in answering the residence question, they counted the total years they had lived in Los Angeles.

These discrepancies posed a methodological problem in determining in such cases what the person's "last job before migration" and "first job since migration" actually were. In order to overcome this difficulty, the concept of "migrant" was modified to ignore the question of years of residence in this area of persons whose work histories indicated that they had worked in the Los Angeles Metropolitan Area for longer than 12 years. This meant the elimination of 51 sample cases. In order to count the number of jobs before migration and since migration, the "last job before migration" was taken to be the "last job prior to working in the Los Angeles Metropolitan Area" and the "first job since migration" as the "first job in the Los

Angeles Metropolitan Area" after which the person resided continuously in the area until the time of enumeration.

Because of this new conception of migrant status, the number of persons considered as migrants in the tables of the newly coded information (migrant workers, 946), does not coincide with the number of migrants in the tables derived from the information on the IBM cards provided by the Bureau of the Census (997), but the tables showing migrants were not changed to include only migrant workers because the difference between the two sets of data was not substantial. The part of the report which is based upon the new information, therefore, is restricted to migrant workers: those persons who between 1940 and 1951 began working in the Los Angeles Metropolitan Area.

Another limitation of the data arises because the Japanese in the sample who were evacuated from the Los Angeles Metropolitan Area to War Relocation Centers away from the West Coast and who subsequently returned to Los Angeles were considered as migrants, whereas residents of the area who went into the Armed Forces and then returned were considered as nonmigrants. In the first instance and mainly in the second instance also, the change in geographic location was involuntary on the part of the persons involved. As a result of this lack of consistency in classification of migrants, the number of nonwhite migrants of Asiatic origin is larger than it would have been if relocated persons had been counted as nonmigrants and, conversely, the number of nonmigrants with this characteristic is too small. A correction has not been made in any part of the report to account for this difference.

The occupations and number of jobs before and after migration have been limited to those during the period between January 1940 and December 1949. The main reason for the choice of this period was to make the number of jobs comparable with the information on job shifts for persons in the civilian labor force between January 1940 and December 1949 furnished on the W-tables by the Bureau of the Census and presented in the second report. The occupational group of any job after

December 1949 was coded neither as last job before taking a job in Los Angeles nor as first job in Los Angeles. A job which was taken prior to December 1949 and lasted less than six months, by December 1949 was not considered as first job in Los Angeles lasting more than six months, although it might have been the one were it not for the requirement of the 10-year period. Jobs taken after December 1949 were counted neither in the number of jobs of persons prior to taking a job in Los Angeles nor in the number of jobs in Los Angeles.

Whenever the first employment in Los Angeles had several occupational assignments, the first assignment was coded for occupational group and earnings of first job in Los Angeles Metropolitan Area. Whenever the last job prior to coming to Los Angeles Metropolitan Area had several occupational assignments, the characteristics of the last assignment were coded. The first job in Los Angeles lasting more than six months was either the first employment lasting more than six months (when there was one occupational assignment only) or the first occupational assignment lasting more than six months. The number of jobs in Los Angeles and the number of jobs prior to the first job in Los Angeles Metropolitan Area refer to the number of different employers of the person and not to the number of occupational assignments. Various jobs were counted as one job if, at the same period (i.e., before migration or after migration), the person had at least one job where the employer was specified; the designation "not ascertainable" was given whenever the only job was designated "various."

A specific coding problem arose in a very few cases, when some persons had the same job prior to and after their migration. In one case the person was an employee of the federal government; in two cases the persons were professionals working both in Los Angeles and in another state for more than 12 years. In the first case the job with the federal government was counted as two jobs, one before and one after migration. In the two latter cases the data were not coded since the persons were not considered to be migrant workers.

Race was the only datum which was already coded and punched onto the IBM cards

by the Bureau of the Census but which had not been used in previous reports. This information was tabulated for this report because it is particularly pertinent to a study of migration to Los Angeles.

The additional data that were coded from the data appearing on the work history schedules and punched on IBM cards are the following:

1. Major occupation group of the last job of migrant workers prior to the first job taken in the Los Angeles Metropolitan Area.
2. Weekly earnings of the last job of migrant workers prior to the first job in Los Angeles.
3. Major occupation group of first job in Los Angeles of migrant workers.
4. Weekly earnings of first job in Los Angeles of migrant workers.
5. Major occupation group of first job in Los Angeles lasting more than six months of migrant workers.
6. Weekly earnings of first job in Los Angeles lasting more than six months of migrant workers.

#### Limitations and Statistical Reliability

The scope of the present study is limited partly because of the short time allowed for its preparation and partly because of the limitations of the statistical material which was provided to the research group.

The study has not attempted to investigate the frequency with which persons changed residence during the last 10 years, how these changes were distributed during the period, and the reasons for the changes of residence. Reasons for moving to Los Angeles were not asked on the work history schedules. Perhaps it is possible to deduce reasons for migration from the employment status of persons at the time of migration (employed, unemployed, discharged from the armed forces, or not in the labor force), but such deductions would be dangerous. Moreover, the facts about employment status do not indicate reasons why persons chose Los Angeles rather than other places; therefore, employment status before and after migration was not coded from the work history schedules.

Data concerning the population turnover of persons in Los Angeles and net migration into Los Angeles are not available from the work histories. This is unfortunate because it is important to know how many persons moved out of Los Angeles during the 10 year period and for what reasons, if a total picture of the importance of migration to the Los Angeles work force is to be obtained.

Distance of migration is not covered in this report. In addition to its demographic importance, the distance of migration has special significance for the present study: it shows the geographic extent of the Los Angeles labor market for specific occupations. The rural-urban character of migrants is also important, but this can be deduced from data on occupation changes before and after migration.

The internal limitation of the study arises from the smallness of the groups whose characteristics are examined in this report; the size of the sample was cut in half by using the data for migrants and nonmigrants separately. In order to increase the statistical reliability of the figures, a number of the subgroups were combined into broader categories which, although making for reliability, decreased the possibility of determining whether other than broad distinctions and relations are shown by the data. The eleven major occupational groups were combined into four. It is realized that this regrouping is inadequate in that the combined groups are less homogeneous than the originals. Not only are changes within each major occupational group neglected, but those between the groups which were combined in each case are also ignored. Changes which might be the result of promotion, demotion, or shift to similar occupation, although important, will therefore not be apparent from this study.

The data of the sample taken show that 11 percent of the persons with work histories are nonwhite. This figure is high when compared with the proportion of nonwhites in the population of the Los Angeles Metropolitan Area in 1950.<sup>2</sup> It is

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2. U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. 1950 Census of Population, Advance Reports, Population of Standard Metropolitan Areas and Cities of 50,000 or more, by color: 1950 and 1940, Series PC-14 no. 1, December 16, 1951, Table 1.

possible that in that section of the population 25 years old and over with work histories, the proportion of nonwhites is higher than in the total population; at the present there are no census figures available for 1950 by age and race to determine whether this is the case. It is also possible that in the selection of the sample too large an estimation of the nonwhites was used. In this case the data of the report by race would be less valid than if a more exact estimation had been made in the sampling.

The data of the present report are based upon the household sample of the Occupational Mobility Survey. The sampling variability of the estimates, which depends upon the size of the base figures and upon the size of the sample, of the household sample which was used in the first and second reports has been extended to the data of the present report. The minimum reliable percentages for each base yield a coefficient of variation nearest to but less than 15 percent. Percentages which do not meet the minimum reliability requirement are asterisked in the tables and not used in the analysis; percentages for a base equal to or less than 25,000 are not reliable. Furthermore, percentages for less than 20 sample cases (7,849 for males and 7,457 for females) were not computed.

## CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRANT LABOR

### Number of Migrants and Rate of Migration

A large majority of the "household" migrants 14 years old and over came from long distances, approximately three-quarters from noncontiguous states. Proportions of males and females in this group coming from the several regions were nearly identical with their proportions of the national population. Young males moved farther than young females, whereas in the older ages distance did not appear to act differentially on the sexes.<sup>1</sup>

Forty-six percent of all persons 14 years old and over (the "household" group) in the Los Angeles Metropolitan Area were enumerated as migrants in January 1951 by the Bureau of the Census. Migration during the last 12 years showed an increasing trend: 20 percent of the persons 14 years old and over migrated before 1946 (wartime migrants) and 26 percent migrated since that date (postwar migrants).<sup>2</sup>

Of the nearly 2,000,000 persons included in the household enumeration, 1,340,800 (68 percent) are 25 years old and over. Of these, 45 percent are migrants and 55 percent nonmigrants. Of the group 25 years old and over, 20 percent are wartime and 25 percent postwar migrants.

The persons 25 years old and over who had worked one month or longer in 1950 number 772,900, 58 percent of the household group of similar age. Migrants and nonmigrants are almost evenly divided in this group; the wartime migrants are 23 percent of the total and the postwar migrants, 27 percent.

The rate at which migration to Los Angeles occurred, judged by the years of residence of the migrant population with work histories, was not constant. The peak migration years for these persons were between 1945 and 1948; in 1946 alone

1. University of California, Institute of Industrial Relations, Survey of Occupational Mobility; Background Report and Preliminary Analysis of Household Data Relating to Los Angeles, September 1951, unpublished, p. 1 and pp. 13-16.
2. Ibid, Appendix Table II B-2.



13 percent, or almost 50,000 persons, came to the area. During the early years, 1940 through 1944, and after 1948, no more than 8 percent of this group migrated here in any one year. From the data it appears that changes in percentages of male migrants by years was larger than changes in percentages of female migrants and that the timing was different for the two sexes. The peak year for males was in 1946 when 14 percent, or 35,000 persons, came to the area; their low year was in 1950 (the percentage is below the level of statistical reliability). The peak years for females, as shown by the data, although none of the percentages for this group are reliable, were in 1943 and 1948; their low year was at the beginning, in 1940.

Accumulating the percentages from the years of residence data overcomes the limitation of statistical reliability in all but the early years, but differences between male and female migrants do not show plainly in this distribution.<sup>3</sup>

#### Sex and Age<sup>4</sup>

These characteristics of the persons 14 years old and over are described in the first report.<sup>5</sup> In the household group 25 years old and over the proportion of men and women is the same as in the group 14 years of age and over, i.e., 46 and 54 percent, respectively. As might be expected, significant differences are apparent between the male and female groups when the population is limited to those persons who had worked one month or longer in 1950. Instead of being larger than the male group, the female group with work histories is smaller than the male group with work histories, i.e., 32 percent women and 68 percent men.

The proportion of the sexes in the migrant groups varies with the proportion in the total groups. Of the migrants 25 years old and over of the household group, 46 percent are males and 54 percent females; of the migrants with work histories, 64 percent are males and 36 percent females. Of the wartime migrants 25 years old

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3. Appendix Tables 9 and 29.

4. Tables 1 and 2. Figures for various distributions by age appear in Appendix Tables 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 15, 17, 18, 19, 25, 28.

5. University of California, Institute of Industrial Relations, *op. cit.*, p. 1.

Table 1  
DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY YEARS OF RESIDENCE AND BY SEX

Years of Residence	Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Migrants	328,400	100	392,200	100
0-5 years (postwar migrants)	189,600	58	210,700	54
6-11 years (wartime migrants)	138,800	42	181,500	46

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Household Tabulations, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951, unpublished, Table H-3.

Table 2  
DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY YEARS OF RESIDENCE  
AND BY SEX

Figures do not add up because of rounding

Years of Residence	Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Migrants	277,100	100	327,700	100
0-5 years (postwar migrants)	153,400	55	170,400	52
6-11 years (wartime migrants)	123,600	45	157,300	48

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Household Tabulations, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951, unpublished, Table H-3.

and over, 44 percent are male and 56 percent are female, while those with work histories have 64 percent of their group male and 36 percent female. Only slight differences occur in the sex composition of the postwar migrants: Of those in the household group 25 years old and over, 47 percent are male and 53 percent female, and of those with work histories, 65 percent are male and 35 percent female.

The proportion of the sexes in the nonmigrant groups is not exactly similar to the proportion in the respective migrant groups. Forty-seven percent of household nonmigrants are males and 53 percent are females; this is similar to the migrant group. However, 71 percent of the work history nonmigrants are male and only 29 percent female, as compared with 64 and 36 percent, respectively, of the migrant group.

Of the males in the household group who are 25 to 44 years of age, 67 percent are migrants; of the females in this age bracket, 58 percent are migrants. Of the males 45 years old and over, 67 percent are nonmigrants; of the females in the same age group, 66 percent are nonmigrants. Migrants are younger for both sexes and nonmigrants are older. Male migrants 25 years old and over have a larger proportion of their group in the younger ages (25 to 44 years) and male nonmigrants have a larger proportion of their group in the older ages (45 years and over). This same relation holds for female migrants and nonmigrants.

Two-thirds of the persons with work histories 25 to 44 years of age are males; more of the nonmigrants of this age group are males and fewer of the migrants are males, 70 and 63 percent, respectively. Of the group 45 years old and over, 70 percent are males; of the nonmigrants 72 percent are males and of the migrants 66 percent are males. Of the males 25 to 44 years, 56 percent are migrants. Of the females in this age group, 63 percent are migrants. Of the males 45 years old and over, 65 percent are nonmigrants, and of the females in this age group, 59 percent are nonmigrants. There is a difference in the age composition of female "household" migrants 25 years old and over and those with work histories; in the former group only 62 percent are in the younger ages (25 to 44 years), but in the

group with work histories, 71 percent are younger.

#### Race<sup>6</sup>

There is a remarkable difference between migrants and nonmigrants with work histories by the racial composition of the two groups. Of the total population with work histories, 11 percent are nonwhite, with no difference for the sexes. Only 7 percent of the nonmigrants and 15 percent of the migrants are nonwhite. Males and females who are nonwhite follow totals, except that 17 per cent of female migrants are nonwhite.

The following figures are too small to be considered reliable, but it is interesting to note that 12 percent of the migrants were Negro and 3 percent were other (mainly Japanese), while 5 percent of the nonmigrants were Negro and 2 percent were other.

In the 1950 Census of Population, nonwhite numbered 6 percent among the population of the Los Angeles Metropolitan area and 11 percent of the population of Los Angeles City, whereas in 1940 they were 4 percent of the Metropolitan Area (which was smaller in 1940 than in 1950) and 7 percent of the city. Since the Census did not present data on race by age, this information cannot be made comparable to our population 25 years old and over.

The information on race by migrant status is partially misleading inasmuch as those Japanese who were in relocation centers during the war were considered in the coding process to be migrants whether or not they had lived in the area prior to their forced evacuation.

#### Education<sup>7</sup>

The median years of schooling completed (12 years) is the same for migrants and nonmigrants for both men and women. The average (mean) years of schooling is not materially different between migrants and nonmigrants, but females show a slightly higher average than men (10.8 for men and 11.0 for women). The distributions are not exactly similar, as shown by the fact that for both men and women

6. Table 3. Figures for various distributions by race appear in Appendix Tables 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.

7. Table 4. Figures for various distributions by education appear in Appendix Tables 7 and 15.

Table 3  
AGE AND RACE OF MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS WITH WORK HISTORIES

[Figures do not add up because of rounding]

Age and Race	Total		Migrant	Nonmigrant
	Number	Percent		
All persons	772,900	100	50	50
Age				
25-44 years of age	456,900	100	58	42
45 years and over	316,000	100	37	63
Race				
White	687,000	100	48	52
Nonwhite	85,900	100	67	33
Male	522,700	100	47	53
Age				
25-44 years of age	302,200	100	56	44
45 years and over	220,500	100	35	65
Race				
White	467,400	100	45	55
Nonwhite	55,300	100	63	37
Female	250,200	100	55	45
Age				
25-44 years of age	154,700	100	63	37
45 years and over	95,500	100	41	59
Race				
White	219,600	100	52	48
Nonwhite	30,600	100	74	26*

\* Does not meet standard requirement for reliability.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.

Table 4  
LEVEL OF SCHOOLING ATTENDED AND LEVEL COMPLETED OF MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS  
WITH WORK HISTORIES, BY SEX

Level of schooling	Male				Female			
	Migrant		Nonmigrant		Migrant		Nonmigrant	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Elementary school (1 - 8 years) 8 years completed	74,200 39,200	100 53	71,000 38,100	100 53	31,700 16,400	100 52	23,500 14,500	100* 61*
High School (9 - 12 years) 12 years completed	107,100 59,600	100 56	134,600 78,500	100 58	73,100 47,000	100 64	64,900 43,600	100 67
College (1 - 4 years) 4 years completed	54,200 24,700	100 46	56,100 22,000	100 39	29,800 9,300	100 31*	20,100 -	- -

\* Does not meet standard requirement for reliability.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.

a larger percentage of migrants than of nonmigrants completed some years of elementary school (and did not go beyond that level) and some years of college, while a larger percentage of nonmigrants than of migrants completed some years of high school but did not attend college. Thirty percent of migrant males did not go beyond the elementary level, and only slightly less (27 percent) of nonmigrant males did not go beyond elementary school. The percentage of females not attending high school is somewhat less than that of the males but not significantly different between migrants and nonmigrants (23 and 22 percent, respectively). Seventy-four percent of migrant males did not go beyond high school; the percentages for nonmigrant males and migrant females do not differ noticeably from that of migrant males, but 80 percent of nonmigrant females did not go beyond this level. Stated another way, just about one-quarter of all males and of migrant females had some years of college, but only one-fifth of nonmigrant females attended college. Of the migrant males who did not go to college, 59 percent attended some years of high school; the percentage for nonmigrant males was somewhat higher (64 percent) and the proportion of females (both migrant and nonmigrant) was still higher (70 and 73 percent, respectively).

From the standpoint of level of schooling completed (of those who started but did not go beyond a particular level), it is apparent that, in general, almost half of the persons who start a level finish it. The level at which the largest proportion finishing is found is high school for all four groups and that at which the smallest proportion finishing is found is college. A larger proportion of females (both migrant and nonmigrant) starting high school finish than the similar proportion of males. Also, a larger proportion of nonmigrants than of migrants (both men and women) finish high school after starting that level, but the differences are too small to be considered significant. A larger percentage of migrant males starting college finished it than the similar percentage of nonmigrant males. The figures for females attending college are too small to be statistically reliable.

Schooling by age shows some interesting relationships. Among migrant males 25 to 44 years of age, 50 percent attended some years of high school but did not go beyond that level; but among migrant males 45 years of age and over, 52 percent did not go beyond the elementary level. Among nonmigrant males in the younger ages (25-44), 59 percent had some years in, but nothing beyond, the high school level; but among nonmigrant males in the older ages (45 and over) the percentage of persons attending some years of elementary school (but no higher level) is the same (39 percent) as that of persons attending some years of high school (but no higher level). The difference between migrants and nonmigrants in the younger ages is apparent but not great (half of the migrants and 59 percent of the nonmigrants attending high school, and one-quarter of each group attending college). The difference is greater between migrants and nonmigrants in the older ages (more than half of the migrants attending elementary school and only 30 percent attending high school, while 39 percent each of the nonmigrants attended elementary and high school).

Among migrant females, close to half of each age group attended some years of high school but did not go beyond (55 and 48 percent, respectively), while 25 percent of the younger group and none of the older group attended college and 17 percent of the younger and 37 percent of the older group went only to elementary school. Among nonmigrant females 25 to 44 years, 66 percent attended but did not go beyond high school, and none attended only elementary school; among those 45 years and over, 31 percent attended only elementary school and 49 percent more attended but did not go beyond high school. Less of the migrants 25 to 44 years old attended high school but did not go beyond than of the nonmigrants in this age group (55 and 66 percent respectively), but more of the migrant women went to college. There is no essential difference between migrants and nonmigrants in the older age group where roughly one-third of each group attended elementary school, almost one-half attended high school, and only a few persons attended college.

The level of schooling of persons by occupational groups shows some interesting



differences between migrants and nonmigrants. The professional-manager-proprietor group is the only occupational group of which both males and females and migrants and nonmigrants have a considerable proportion attending some years of college. The proportion of professional-manager-proprietor migrant males attending college (44 percent) is higher than the proportion of similar nonmigrant males (38 percent) and the proportion of similar migrant females (57 percent) is higher than the proportion of similar nonmigrant females (the percentage of nonmigrant females, however, is below the minimum statistical reliability). What is needed in order to secure a meaningful explanation of the educational differences between migrants and nonmigrants on the basis of the different occupations is a much finer classification of the occupations of persons included in the occupational groupings; however, the sample is too small to allow this.

The occupational groups which have half or more persons who attended high school are clerical-sales workers and craftsmen-foremen-operatives for both men migrants and nonmigrants and women nonmigrants. While all women have a higher proportion of clericals attending high school than do the men, the proportion of clerical women migrants attending this level of school is larger than the similar proportion of women nonmigrants (70 and 63 percent, respectively). Another difference between women migrants and nonmigrants is that less than half of migrant women craftsmen-foremen-operatives attended high school (46 percent) but more than half of nonmigrant women of the same occupational group attended this level but did not go beyond it (58 percent).

The figures for persons attending college by other occupational groups are too small to draw any conclusions.<sup>8</sup>

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8. Appendix Table 7.

## FACTORS RELATED TO WORK OF MIGRANT LABOR

### Work Status<sup>1</sup>

Slightly more than half (53 percent) of all persons 25 years old and over in the household enumeration were at work; of these, 69 percent were men and 31 percent women. Migrants were half of the 713,800 persons at work. Almost three-quarters of the persons at work were employed privately (65 percent men and 35 percent women), and 80 percent of those privately employed were migrants.

Half of persons 25 years old and over with work histories were migrants; slightly less than half of the persons in these ages who were employed in 1951 were migrants. Almost all of the males (96 percent) and a high percentage of females (86 percent) were employed in 1951, with only small differences between migrants and nonmigrants within each sex, the proportion of nonmigrants being employed at that date being slightly larger.

The distribution of migrants and nonmigrants (household sample) by type of employer (class of worker category) shows an interesting difference which suggests further possibilities for analysis. A larger percentage of both male and female migrants than of nonmigrants were employed by private employers, and a larger percentage of nonmigrants than of migrants were either in government or self-employed. It seems that the wartime business and industrial expansion absorbed migrants who worked and that government employment (which is usually less remunerative and requires at least one year of local residence) was less accessible and perhaps less attractive to the migrants. Similarly, business ventures which must be based on local knowledge of the markets and on local business conditions, obtainable usually only over a relatively long period, absorbed fewer migrants.

Table 5 permits a comparison, by sex, of migrants and nonmigrants 25 years old and over in the household sample, by broad age group, for those at work, by class,

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1. Tables 5 and 6 and Appendix Tables 1, 2, 3, 20, 22, 23.

Table 5  
 PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD TABULATIONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER, SEX, MIGRANT STATUS,  
 CURRENT WORK STATUS AND CLASS OF WORKERS, BY AGE GROUPS  
 [Figures and percents may not add up because of rounding or omissions]

Migrant status, current work status, and sex	<u>Age in years</u>			<u>Age in years</u>		
	Total	25-44	45 and over	Total	25-44	45 and over
<b>Males 25 years old and over</b>						
Migrants	277,100	176,200	100,900			
Percent	100	100	100			
At work	83	90	72	100	100	100
Private employer				77	79	72
Government				8*	8*	-
Own business				15	13	20*
Not at work	17	10*	28			
Nonmigrants	343,800	143,200	200,500			
Percent	100	100	100			
At work	75	90	65	100	100	100
Private employer				64	69	60
Government				13	12*	15
Own business				22	20	25
Not at work	25	10*	35			
<b>Females 25 years old and over</b>						
Migrants	327,700	203,900	123,800			
Percent	100	100	100			
At work	38	44	28	100	100	100
Private employer				87	87	88
Government				6*	-	-
Own business				7*	-	-
Not at work	62	56	72			
Nonmigrants	392,200	148,800	243,500			
Percent	100	100	100			
At work	26	34	21	100	100	100
Private employer				78	84	72
Government				11*	-	-
Own business				11*	-	15*
Not at work	74	66	79			

\* Does not meet the standard requirement for reliability.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Household Tabulations, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951, unpublished, Tables H-1 and H-4.

Table 6  
 EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS WITH WORK HISTORIES,  
 BY SEX, AT 1940, 1944, 1949, AND 1951  
 [Percents may not add up because of rounding or omissions]

Employment status	Male		Female	
	Migrant	Nonmigrant	Migrant	Nonmigrant
Total	246,400	276,300	137,600	112,600
Percent	100	100	100	100
1951				
Employed	94	97	83	88
Armed forces				
Not in labor force	-	-	11*	10*
1949				
Employed	94	96	82	86
Armed forces				
Not in labor force	-	-	16	12*
1944				
Employed	63	77	66	76
Armed forces	32	21	-	-
Not in labor force	4*	-	31	23
1940				
Employed	78	86	48	55
Armed forces	-	-		
Not in labor force	16	12	48	45

\* Does not meet standard requirement for reliability.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.

and for those not at work. A larger proportion of male migrants are at work than are male nonmigrants (83 percent versus 75 percent), the difference occurring in the 45 years old and over classification where the proportion of migrants employed is higher than that of nonmigrants. Moreover, a larger proportion of female migrants are at work than are female nonmigrants (38 and 26 percent, respectively), but this difference occurs in each of the age groups. Perhaps the explanation lies in the fact that women who migrate, unless they merely accompany husbands who are seeking new employment opportunities, are more frequently working women than those who are residents of the area.

The influence of age in the different class of worker categories is apparent for migrants as well as for nonmigrants. In both instances a larger percentage of those 25 to 44 years old were employed by private business than of those 45 years old and over (with the exception of migrant women, in which case private employment had an almost equal percentage in both age groups). A larger percentage of persons at work 45 years old and over were engaged in their own businesses than in the younger age groups. The percentages of persons by age employed by government are so small that they cannot be regarded as reliable for analysis. The percentages of wartime and postwar migrants also are too small in the class of worker categories to be statistically reliable.

For the migrants and nonmigrants with work histories, for both sexes, at 1940, 1944, 1949, and 1951 (Table 6), the proportion of nonmigrants who were employed was higher than the proportion of migrants, the difference decreasing toward the later date. In 1944 the proportion of nonmigrant males in the armed forces was lower than the similar proportion for migrant males (21 and 32 percent, respectively). In 1940, the proportion of nonmigrant males not in the labor force also was lower than the similar proportion of migrant males. The proportion of migrant women not in the labor force at each date is somewhat higher than the proportion of nonmigrant women, but the difference decreases toward the later date. From slightly less than half of each female group not in the labor force in 1940, the

proportion declines until, by 1951, only about one-tenth of each group was not in the labor force.

### Occupation Group<sup>2</sup>

For men and women separately, a comparison of the occupational distribution of the longest job in 1950 shows only minor differences between migrants and nonmigrants.<sup>3</sup> There are about 30,000 more nonmigrant than migrant men, and this number seems to be almost entirely in the professional-manager-proprietor group. In the distributions of occupational groups for migrant and for nonmigrant men, the proportion of migrants who are professional-manager-proprietors is smaller than the similar proportion of nonmigrants, but the proportion of migrants who are in each of the other three groups is larger than the similar proportion of nonmigrants. Roughly one-third each of migrant and nonmigrant women is in the clerical-sales group, and less than one-quarter is in each of the remaining occupational groups.

The age distribution by sex of migrants and nonmigrants in the occupational groups shows few deviations from the similar distribution of total migrants and nonmigrants by sex. As was noted earlier, more than half of the nonmigrants are in the older age group. There are exceptions, however: in the nonmigrant male craftsmen-foremen-operatives group, more than half are in the younger age group. In the migrant female service-laborers group only 59 percent are in the younger ages, as compared with 71 percent of all female migrants.

When the age groups of migrants and nonmigrants are presented by occupation, as in Table 8, it is apparent that for each sex separately, the occupational distribution is similar for both age groups and for migrants and nonmigrants. Between migrants and nonmigrants in the same age group, the differences are greater

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2. Appendix Tables 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 31, 32, 33.  
3. Table 7.

Table 7  
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF LONGEST JOB IN 1950 OF MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS  
WITH WORK HISTORIES, BY SEX

[Percents may not add up because of rounding]

Major occupation group of longest job in 1950	Migrant status and sex			
	Male		Female	
	Migrant	Nonmigrant	Migrant	Nonmigrant
Total	246,400	276,300	137,600	112,600
Percent	100	100	100	100
Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors	32	39	22	24
Clerical, sales workers	16	14	37	35
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	37	35	21	24
Service workers, laborers	15	12	19	16
Not reported				

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.

than between the two age groups for migrants and for nonmigrants. Professional-manager-proprietors constitute 40 percent of male nonmigrants 25 to 44 years of age but only 33 percent of male migrants in this group. This occupational group represents 38 percent of male nonmigrants 45 years of age and over but only 30 percent of male migrants in this age group. Most of the figures for women are below the standard requirement for reliability.

Analysis of occupations by racial distribution is limited by the small proportion of nonwhites in the sample; only 11 percent of all persons are nonwhite but 15 percent of migrants are nonwhite. Almost half of the male migrant service-laborer group are nonwhite. All other percentages are unreliable but suggest that a considerable number of nonwhites also fall in the male nonmigrant service-laborer group and in the female migrant craftsmen-operatives and service-laborer groups.

The occupational distribution of the longest job between January 1940 and December 1949 of migrants and nonmigrants is similar to that observed for the occupational distribution of their longest job in 1950. Somewhat more nonmigrant than migrant males are in the professional-manager-proprietor group; this is the case for both age groups. Other differences by age, where the figures are large enough to be reliable, are in the female nonmigrant clerical-sales group and in the male nonmigrant craftsmen-foremen-operatives group, where the larger proportion is in the younger age classification. For male migrants, differences by age in the occupational groups are insignificant. For male nonmigrants, the difference by age in the professional-manager-proprietor group is also insignificant. Comparison is not possible for other occupations or for women because of the fact that the numbers are too small to be reliable.

By comparing migrants and nonmigrants by age groups,<sup>4</sup> some minor differences appear in the occupational structure of the longest job in 1950 and in the longest job held between 1940 and 1949. There are only slight changes in the occupations of migrant and nonmigrant males and females 45 years of age and over, but there are

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4. Tables 8 and 9.



Table 8  
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF LONGEST JOB IN 1950 OF MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS WITH  
WORK HISTORIES, BY AGE AND SEX

[Percents may not add up because of rounding or omissions]

Occupation of longest job in 1950 and sex	Migrants		Nonmigrants	
	Years of age		Years of age	
	25-44	45 & over	25-44	45 & over
Males	168,400	78,100	133,800	142,500
Percent	100	100	100	100
Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors	33	30	40	38
Clerical, sales workers	16	16*	10*	17
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	37	38	38	32
Service workers, laborers	14	16*	12*	13
Not reported	-	-	-	-
Females	98,100	39,500	56,700	55,900
Percent	100	100	100	100
Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors	22	24*	22*	25*
Clerical, sales workers	41	27*	38	32
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	21	22*	24*	23*
Service workers, laborers	16*	27*	16*	19*
Not reported	-	-	-	-

\* Does not meet standard requirement for reliability.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.

Table 9  
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF LONGEST JOB BETWEEN 1940 AND 1949 OF MIGRANTS AND NON-  
MIGRANTS WITH WORK HISTORIES, BY AGE AND SEX

[Percents may not add up because of rounding or omissions]

Occupation group of longest job 1940-1949 and sex	Migrants		Nonmigrants	
	Years of age		Years of age	
	25-44	45 & over	25-44	45 & over
Males	168,400	78,100	133,800	142,500
Percent	100	100	100	100
Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors	29	28	35	37
Clerical, sales workers	16	16*	11*	16
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	40	39	41	33
Service workers, laborers	15	17*	12*	13
Not reported	-	-	-	-
Females	98,100	39,500	56,700	55,900
Percent	100	100	100	100
Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors	23	25*	20*	26
Clerical, sales workers	38	27*	41	31
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	21	20*	24*	26
Service workers, laborers	15*	25*	-	-
Not reported	-	-	-	-

\* Does not meet standard requirement for reliability.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.

somewhat greater differences between migrants and nonmigrants who are 25 to 44 years of age. For males between 25 and 44 years of age, (both migrants and non-migrants) there had been an increase in the percentage represented by professionals-managers-proprietors by 1950 and a corresponding decrease of the percentage of craftsmen-foremen-operatives; the other two occupational groups remained unchanged. For males 45 years and over, there was also a slight increase in the professional-manager-proprietor group. For migrant women there was an increase in the percentage represented by clerical workers. For nonmigrant women the opposite is the case; there was a decrease of clerical workers.

The yearly rate of migration of persons in the different occupational groups, as a percentage of all persons in each occupational group, was not presented in a table inasmuch as almost all of the percentages by sex are below the minimum level of reliability. To overcome this limitation of statistical reliability, the number of migrants with work histories, by sex, in each occupation of longest job in 1950 were accumulated by single years after 1939.<sup>5</sup> From Chart 1 (in which the figures for both sexes were combined) it can be seen that early in the decade, until 1943, the professional-manager-proprietor migrants had a larger proportion of their group residing in Los Angeles (those who had come in the previous years and those who came in 1943) than the other occupation groups had. Between 1943 and 1945 the service workers-laborers group was in the lead in this respect. In 1946 and again in 1948 and 1949, the craftsmen-foremen-operatives took the lead over the other groups. In 1947, both craftsmen-foremen-operatives and service workers-laborers were the predominant groups. Throughout the period the clerical-sales group was the smallest of the occupation groups.

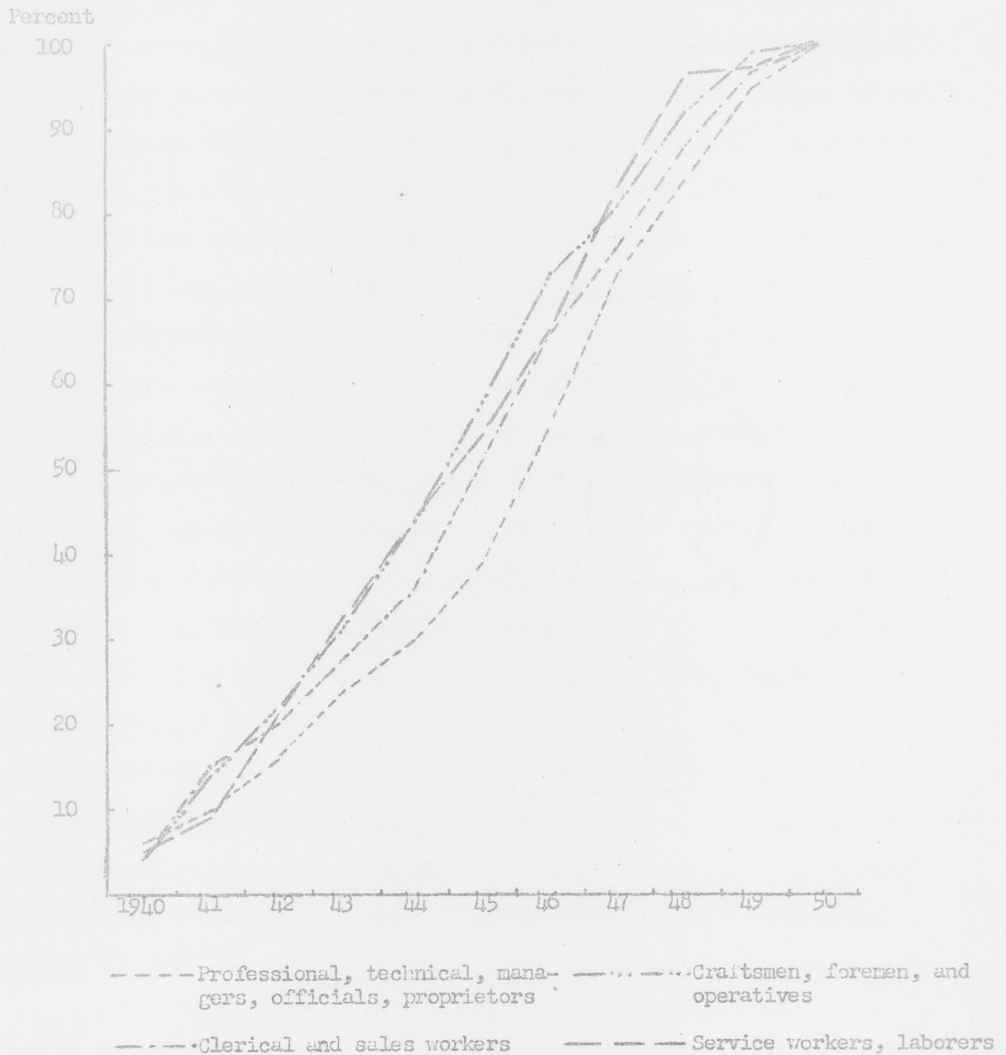
A relatively different picture is gained by looking at the cumulative percentages of total migrant workers in each occupation group of first job in Los Angeles between 1940 and 1949 who were in Los Angeles at the various years between 1940 and 1949.<sup>6</sup> After 1941, the professional-manager-proprietor group is the smallest;

5. Appendix Table 9.

6. Appendix Table 29 and Chart 2.

Chart 1

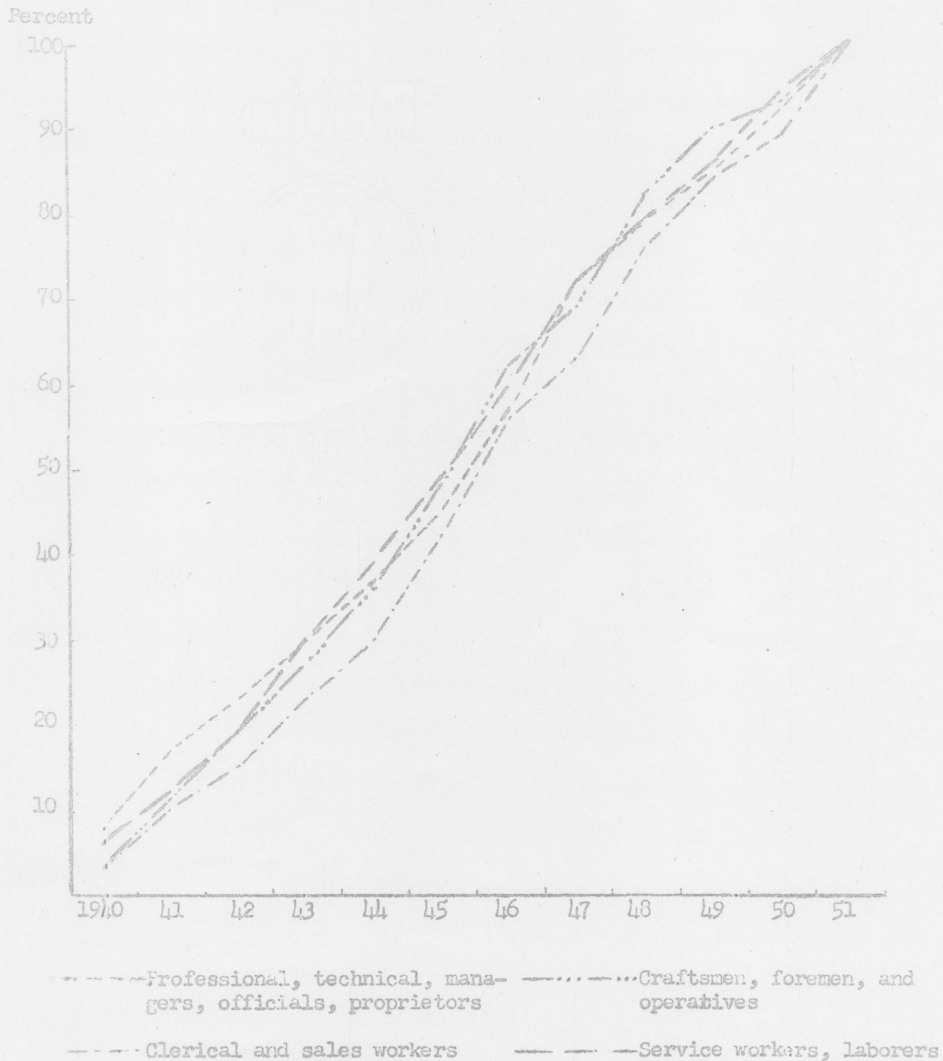
PROPORTION OF MIGRANT WORKERS IN EACH  
OCCUPATION OF FIRST JOB IN LOS ANGELES  
BETWEEN 1940-1949 WHO WERE RESIDING IN  
LOS ANGELES AT EACH YEAR AFTER 1939<sup>1</sup>



1. Not all percentages meet the standard requirement for reliability.

Chart 2

PROPORTION OF ALL MIGRANTS IN EACH OCCUPATION GROUP  
OF LONGEST JOB IN 1950 WHO WERE RESIDING IN  
LOS ANGELES AT EACH YEAR AFTER 1939<sup>1</sup>



1. Not all percentages meet the standard requirement for reliability.

between 1942 and 1949, the clerical-sales workers group is next smallest. Service workers-laborers were first in 1943 and again in 1947 and 1948; craftsmen-foremen-operatives were first in 1945 and 1946 and again in 1949.

In comparing the two charts, three dates at which the occupations were not overlapping were chosen: the first year when all figures are above the minimum level of statistical reliability (1944 for the migrant workers and 1943 for the migrants), a middle year, 1947, for both groups, and a late year (1949 for the migrant workers and 1950 for the migrants). By ranking the cumulative percentages of persons in each occupation who were residing in Los Angeles at these three dates, it is found that the service workers-laborers are first or second in all cases and that craftsmen-foremen-operatives are first or second four out of six times. Professional-manager-proprietors are third or fourth in four out of the six cases and clerical-sales-workers are third or fourth in all cases. The most consistent pattern is found for migrant workers in their first job in Los Angeles where craftsmen-foremen-operatives and service workers-laborers are alternately in first and second place, and share first place in the early period, and the clerical-sales workers are always third, and the professional-manager-proprietors are always fourth. The only consistency for migrants in the longest job in 1950 is that of clerical-sales workers who are always fourth.

Both sets of data indicate that during the industrial expansion in Los Angeles since 1940, service workers and laborers came early, followed closely by craftsmen, foremen, and operatives. Only later did clerical and sales workers and professionals, technical workers, managers, officials, and proprietors arrive. Whether this phenomenon is the result of the expansion of the area into which the migrants came or the situation prevailing in the areas from which they came, or other reasons, cannot be substantiated from the data at hand.

Differences between the data are probably accounted for by the differences in the distributions used, i.e., the occupation group of longest job in 1950, on the one hand, and the occupation of first job in Los Angeles between 1940 and 1949, on the other.

### Industry Group<sup>7</sup>

The distribution of industry group of longest job in 1950 shows no major differences between migrant and nonmigrant males, with the exception of the "all other industries" category<sup>8</sup> in which 26 and 33 percent, respectively, of each of the groups were employed.<sup>9</sup> This phenomenon might perhaps be accounted for by the fact that a larger proportion of nonmigrants than of migrants are in the professional-manager-proprietor occupations, although such occupations are no doubt scattered throughout other industries as well. Information about service workers is not available because of the occupational grouping which combined them with laborers, although service workers may not be limited to this group of industries. The differences between migrant and nonmigrant females are also small, with the exception of this same industry category, in which the difference is the same as that between migrant and nonmigrant males, but in the opposite direction, i.e., 49 percent for migrant females and 42 percent for nonmigrant females.

Fifty-six percent of migrant males were engaged in two major industry groups, i.e., manufacturing and trade, but only 46 percent of nonmigrant males were in these two groups. Forty-five percent of migrant and 50 percent of nonmigrant females were in these two industries. In manufacturing, the durable goods industries absorbed more men, both migrant and nonmigrant, than did the nondurable goods industries, and the latter employed more women than did the former.

The age distribution of migrants and nonmigrants in the industry groups indicates a certain relationship between age and some industries, at least for migrant and nonmigrant<sup>10</sup> men. Two-thirds of all male migrants are in the younger

7. Appendix Tables 12, 13.

8. Composed of finance, insurance, and real estate; business and repair services; personal services; entertainment and recreation services; professional and related services; and public administration.

9. Table 10

10. Appendix Table 12.

Table 10  
 MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF LONGEST JOB IN 1950 OF MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS WITH WORK  
 HISTORIES, BY SEX  
 [Percents may not add up because of rounding or omissions]

Major industry group of longest job in 1950	Migrant status and sex			
	Male		Female	
	Migrant	Nonmigrant	Migrant	Nonmigrant
Total	246,400	276,300	137,600	112,600
Percent	100	100	100	100
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining	-	-	-	-
Construction	9	10	-	-
Manufacturing	29	23	22	26
Durable goods	19	14	6*	12*
Nondurable goods	10	8	16	14*
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	7*	9	-	-
Wholesale and retail trade	27	23	23	24
All others	26	33	49	42
Not reported	-	-	-	-

\* Does not meet standard requirement for reliability.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.

ages and for most industries this proportion holds, but three-fourths of males in manufacturing and in durable goods industries are in the younger ages. Slightly less than half of total male nonmigrants, as well as those in most industries, are in the younger ages, but three-fifths in manufacturing and two-thirds in durable goods are in the younger ages. It is reasonable to expect that persons of the younger ages are more willing and able to do the heavier physical work required in these industries than are those of older ages. Less than half of the male nonmigrants in trade and in the "all other" (service) industries are in the younger ages, a percentage which is exactly the same as that of all male nonmigrants in the younger ages. Where the figures are significant, the pattern of age distribution in the industries of females, both migrant and nonmigrant, in the main follows that of the age distribution of these two groups. The exceptions occur for female nonmigrants where almost three-fifths in trade and only 44 percent in service industries are in the younger ages, while exactly half of female nonmigrants are in this age group.

Analysis of industries by race is not possible because the figures for nonwhites are too small to be statistically reliable.

The distribution of industry groups of the longest job between 1940 and 1949<sup>11</sup> shows a pattern somewhat different from that indicated by the industry of longest job<sup>6</sup> in 1950. The largest difference between migrant and nonmigrant males is in the manufacturing and durable goods industries and in the service industries; the migrants were in relatively larger proportions in the former industries and the nonmigrants in the latter. Among migrant and nonmigrant females, the only significant difference is in the service industries, which employed almost half of the migrant women and only slightly over a third of the nonmigrant women.

Differences in the distribution of migrant males by industry of longest job between 1940 and 1949 and by industry of longest job in 1950 occur in expected places, i.e., manufacturing and durable goods, each employing less in 1950, and trade, employing more in 1950. The nonmigrant male distribution remains relatively

11. Table 11.



Table 11  
 MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF LONGEST JOB BETWEEN JANUARY 1940 AND DECEMBER 1949 OF MI-  
 GRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS WITH WORK HISTORIES, BY SEX  
 [Percents may not add up because of rounding or omissions]

Major industry group of longest job 1940-49	Migrant status and sex			
	Male		Female	
	Migrant	Nonmigrant	Migrant	Nonmigrant
Total	246,400	276,300	137,600	112,600
Percent	100	100	100	100
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining	4*	3*	-	-
Construction	7*	9	-	-
Manufacturing	34	26	25	29
Durable goods	25	17	11*	15
Nondurable goods	8	9	14	13
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	8	10	-	-
Wholesale and retail trade	22	22	17	21
All others	26	31	48	37
Not reported	-	-	-	-

\* Does not meet standard requirement for reliability.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.

unchanged. For migrant females, considerably more were employed in trade in 1950 than at the earlier date, while for nonmigrant females, considerably more were employed in 1950 in the service industries.

### Union Membership

There is not much difference between the percentage of migrants and nonmigrants of each sex who were union members in January 1951: 39 percent of migrant men and 37 percent of nonmigrant men were union members; 16 and 18 percent, respectively, of migrant and of nonmigrant women were union members.<sup>12</sup>

Among the occupations, professional-managerial-proprietor and clerical-sales male migrants were less unionized than were the nonmigrant males in these groups; craftsmen-foremen-operatives and service workers-laborer migrant men were more unionized than were the nonmigrant men in these groups. Where the figures are reliable, the pattern for women follows closely that for men. The male craftsmen-foremen-operatives, both migrants and nonmigrants, were more highly unionized than were the men in the other occupations; for females, the migrants in this occupational group have the only significant figure for union members, although this occupation has a smaller proportion of union members than of nonunion members.<sup>13</sup>

Between the industry groups there are very few reliable differences in the percentage of each group who are union members. For men, no difference occurs in manufacturing; however, in durable goods a reverse situation occurs between migrants and nonmigrants: in the durable goods industry slightly more than half of the migrant males were union members, whereas slightly less than half of nonmigrant males in this industry were union members. In wholesale and retail trade, one-third of the nonmigrant males were union members, while only one-quarter of the migrant group are union members. The percentages for women by industry groups are too small to be reliable.<sup>14</sup>

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12. Appendix Table 4.

13. *Ibid.*

14. Appendix Table 12.

### Weekly Earnings

Appendix Table 14 compares the weekly earnings at the end of the longest job in 1950 of migrants who are not self-employed with those of nonmigrants, by race and sex. The median weekly earnings of nonmigrants is higher than the median of migrants, for all men and women, for white males and females, and for nonwhite females. As was noted earlier, a larger percentage of migrants than of nonmigrants are in the younger age group; since persons in the younger ages presumably have less experience and have been in their jobs for a shorter time, the age factor of the migrants probably accounts for their lower earnings. Since (as will be shown later) migrants are more mobile than nonmigrants, measured by the number of jobs they have held, this fact, also, may influence their earnings.

The number of nonwhites in the sample is so small that a detailed analysis of their earnings is unfruitful. The median earnings for nonwhite male migrants and nonwhite male nonmigrants is identical; a probable explanation of this may be in the fact that 50 percent of each group is in the service-laborer occupational group which, because of factors mentioned above, is one in which earnings do not vary greatly.

## DIFFERENTIALS IN THE MOBILITY OF MIGRANT AND NONMIGRANT LABOR

### Migration and Movement of Persons by Jobs, Changes in Status, and Time Spent in the Civilian Labor Force, Between 1940 and 1949

The influence of migration upon the mobility of labor is very pronounced. Since migration usually involves a job shift or a change in employment status for persons who were in the work force prior to migration, there is usually some difference in these data between migrants and nonmigrants; the greater the difference, the more pronounced is the mobility. In the second report<sup>1</sup> the high level of mobility in several areas of the Los Angeles work force has been emphasized; in the present report, only differences in mobility between migrant and nonmigrant workers will be treated.

The considerable difference between the mobility of migrants and that of nonmigrants is indicated in Table 12 which brings together, by age and sex groups of migrants and nonmigrants, some of the indicators of mobility, in the form of medians. Appendix Tables 16, 17, 18, and 19 show a more detailed picture of the facts than are indicated in the text table.

There is not much difference in the time (median months) spent by migrant and by nonmigrant men in the civilian labor force between 1940 and 1949. The difference between migrant and nonmigrant women is greater: migrants, on the average, spent less time in the civilian labor force between 1940 and 1949 than nonmigrants did, in both age groups. The six months' difference between migrant and nonmigrant men 25 to 44 years of age might be the result of military service; if the migrants who were 25 to 44 years of age were younger than the nonmigrants in this age group, they might, as a result, have spent a somewhat longer time in the armed forces than the nonmigrants.<sup>2</sup> Nonveteran men, migrants and nonmigrants, spent almost the same amount of time in the civilian labor force.

1. University of California, Institute of Industrial Relations, Survey of Occupational Mobility; Background Report and Preliminary Analysis of Household Data Relating to Los Angeles, September 1951, unpublished, p. 27 ff.
2. Appendix Table 17.

Table 12

MEDIANS: MONTHS IN THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, NUMBER OF CHANGES IN STATUS, NUMBER OF CIVILIAN JOBS HELD, AVERAGE LENGTH (IN MONTHS) OF CIVILIAN JOBS HELD BETWEEN 1940 AND 1949 OF MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS WITH WORK HISTORIES, BY AGE AND SEX

Migration status, age, and sex	Median months in the civilian labor force	Median number of changes in status	Median number of civilian jobs held	Median of average length (in months) of civilian jobs held
<b>Males</b>				
Migrants	114	3.7	3.4	27
25-44 years	98	4.1	3.4	23
45 years and over	116	2.8	3.2	30
Nonmigrants	116	1.8	2.0	49
25-44 years	104	3.0	2.6	30
45 years and over	117	0.5	1.4	120
<b>Females</b>				
Migrants	87	3.4	2.9	25
25-44 years	85	3.7	3.1	22
45 years and over	94	2.9	2.4	29
Nonmigrants	105	1.8	1.9	44
25-44 years	100	2.7	2.3	30
45 years and over	112	1.3	1.3	55

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.

The number of changes in activity (employment status) is considerably higher for migrants than for nonmigrants. Close to four changes in status is the median for migrant men in contrast to less than two changes for nonmigrant men; for migrant women the median is almost three and a half, compared with less than two changes for nonmigrant women, though migrant women spent a year and a half less in the labor force than nonmigrant women did. The median number of changes in status among both men and women in the younger age group is more similar for migrants and nonmigrants than the medians in the higher age group. The difference in number of changes in status between migrants and nonmigrants in the 45 years of age and over group is pronounced, and migration probably accounts for the difference, since the impact of military service did not affect these persons as it did those in the 25 to 44 year old group. Persons in the younger ages had considerably more changes than those in the older group, and the difference between the age groups is higher among nonmigrants than among migrants.

The median number of civilian jobs held between 1940 and 1949 is higher by more than one job for migrant than for nonmigrant men. The median for migrant men is more than three, for nonmigrant men two, jobs; the median for migrant women is 2.9, for nonmigrant women 1.9, jobs. Those in the younger ages had more jobs than those in the older ages: for migrant men, the difference is negligible; for nonmigrant men it is more than one job. Among women it is less than one job for migrants and one job for nonmigrants. It is interesting to note that the median number of jobs of migrant workers before and after migration do not differ to any considerable extent.<sup>3</sup>

As a result of the higher number of civilian jobs held by migrants than by nonmigrants, the average length of job during the decade is shorter for the migrants. The difference is large for both men and women: the median for migrant men is 27 months, for nonmigrant men, 49 months; for migrant women it is 25, and for nonmigrant women 44, months. Persons 25 to 44 years of age had jobs of shorter

duration than those who were 45 years old and over. The difference between the age groups for nonmigrant men is 90 months, the largest difference among any of the groups.

#### Employment Status and Occupation Changes During the Decade

The data on employment status and occupation changes show significant differences between migrants and nonmigrants. The figures in Appendix Table 20 indicate that a larger percentage of nonmigrants than of migrants, both men and women, were employed in 1951 and that only slightly less nonmigrant than migrant women were in the labor force at that date (percentages for men are not reliable). A larger proportion of nonmigrants than of migrants of both sexes who were employed in 1951 were also employed in January 1940.

Table 13 indicates changes between the beginning and the end of the decade for migrants and nonmigrants. Of the persons who were employed in 1950 (100 percent of the sample), both men and women migrants had a smaller proportion of their group employed in the same occupation in January 1940 than did the nonmigrants. The same relation holds when the occupational groups are considered singly in all cases containing statistically reliable percentages (only two fall out for women).

The figures in Appendix Tables 22 and 23 show that proportionately more nonmigrants than migrants of both sexes were employed in December 1944 and December 1949, as well as in January 1940, but that slightly fewer nonmigrants than migrants were in the labor force (excluding the armed forces) at these three dates. Also, in December 1944, a larger percentage of male migrants than of nonmigrants were in the armed forces, a consequence of the migrant group being younger.

Table 13 compares occupational changes between 1940 and 1950 of migrants and nonmigrants. In each case where the figures are large enough to meet minimum requirements for reliability, a larger proportion of nonmigrants classified by occupation of longest job in 1950 were in the same occupation in January 1940. In Table 14 the decade is broken down into two periods to show changes due to wartime and postwar movements. In both periods, of migrants and nonmigrants who were

Table 13  
 MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS WITH WORK HISTORIES EMPLOYED IN  
 1950 BY ACTIVITY STATUS IN JANUARY 1940 AND BY SEX  
 [Figures and percents may not add up because of rounding or omissions]

Major occupation group of longest job in 1950	Employed in 1950		Activity status, January 1940 Employed at both dates		
	Number	Percent	In same occupation	In different occupation	Other Status <sup>1</sup>
<b>Male</b>					
Migrants	246,400	100	49	30	21
Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors	79,300	100	46	29	25
Clerical, sales workers	39,600	100	37	45	-
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	91,000	100	56	22	22
Service workers, laborers	36,100	100	50	25*	-
Not reported	400				
Nonmigrants	276,300	100	62	24	14
Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors	107,500	100	62	27	11*
Clerical, sales workers	38,100	100	52	29*	-
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	96,500	100	62	23	15*
Service workers, laborers	34,100	100	74	-	-
Not reported					
<b>Female</b>					
Migrants	137,600	100	33	16	51
Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors	30,900	100	42	-	49
Clerical, sales workers	51,500	100	32	16*	52
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	29,100	100	-	34*	47
Service workers, laborers	26,100	100	39*	-	53
Not reported					
Nonmigrants	112,600	100	44	11*	45
Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors	26,800	100	54	-	35*
Clerical, sales workers	39,100	100	50	-	43
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	26,500	100	34*	-	54
Service workers, laborers	19,800	100*	-	-	53*
Not reported	400				

1. Other status includes persons in the armed forces, unemployed, and not reported.

\* Does not meet the standard requirement for reliability.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.



Table 14.  
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP BY MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS WITH WORK HISTORIES AND BY SEX (1) OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN 1949 BY  
ACTIVITY STATUS IN 1944 AND (2) OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN 1944 BY ACTIVITY STATUS IN 1940  
[Figures and percents may not add up because of rounding or omissions]

Migration status, major occupation group, and sex	Activity status, December 1944						Activity status, January 1940					
	Employed at both dates						Employed at both dates					
	Employed December 1949 Number	Percent	Total	In same occupa- tion	In dif- ferent occupa- tion	Not in labor force and not ascer- tainable	Employed December 1944 Number	Percent	Total	In same occupa- tion	In dif- ferent occupa- tion	Not in labor force and not ascer- tainable
Male												
Migrants	231,900	100	63	45	18	4	156,200	100	89	62	27	6*
Professional, technical, managers, officials	76,900	100	64	44	20*	31	42,000	100	86	68	18*	
proprietors	36,100	100	61	28*	33*	38	19,200	100*	94*	57*	-	
Clerical, sales workers	85,600	100	64	56	8*	33	75,700	100	89	60	29	
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	33,400	100	64	35*	29*	25*	18,800	100*	94*	67*	-	
Service workers, laborers	265,300	100	77	65	12	21	211,900	100	94	74	20	
Nonmigrants	105,600	100	78	62	16	20	73,400	100	94	79	15*	
Professional, technical, managers, officials,	38,100	100	75	60	-	22*	26,300	100	93	70	-	
proprietors	89,100	100	78	73	-	20	88,300	100	93	69	24	
Clerical, sales workers, Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	32,600	100	71	59	-	27*	23,900	100*	97*	87*	-	
Service workers, laborers												

\* Does not meet the standard requirement for reliability.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.

Table 14

MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP BY MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS WITH WORK HISTORIES AND BY SEX (1) OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN 1949 BY ACTIVITY STATUS IN 1944 AND (2) OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN 1944 BY ACTIVITY STATUS IN 1940

[Figures and percents may not add up because of rounding or omissions]

Migration status, major occupation group, and sex	Activity status, December 1944						Activity status, January 1940					
	Employed at both dates						Employed at both dates					
	Employed December 1949 Number	Percent	Total	In same occupation	In different occupation	Not in labor force and not ascer- tainable	Employed December 1944 Number	Percent	Total	In same occupation	In different occupation	Not in labor force and not ascer- tainable
Female												
Migrants	113,000	100	69	51	18	27	90,200	100	57	45	12*	38
Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors	26,100	100	61	49	-	31*	18,300	100*	61*	51*	-	-
Clerical, sales workers	39,900	100	74	64	-	22*	35,000	100	52	40	-	43
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	24,200	100*	68*	43*	-	31*	20,500	100*	51*	-	51*	-
Service workers, laborers	22,700	100*	70*	43*	-	-	16,400	100*	75*	66*	-	-
Nonmigrants	97,300	100	81	67	14*	17*	85,400	100	63	52	11*	37
Professional, technical managers, officials, proprietors	25,400	100	79	63	-	-	19,000	100*	71*	63*	-	-
Clerical, sales workers	35,800	100	81	68	-	-	32,400	100	61	55	-	39*
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	21,600	100*	78*	67*	-	-	22,700	100*	61*	38*	-	39*
Service workers, laborers	14,500	100*	90*	69*	-	-	11,200	100*	-	-	-	-

\* Does not meet the standard requirement for reliability.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.

employed at the end date of the period, proportionately fewer of the migrants than of the nonmigrants (both men and women) were employed at the beginning date of the period. Similarly, of those who were in particular occupations at the end date of the period in both periods, fewer of the migrants than of the nonmigrants were in the same occupation at the beginning of the period. For men, both migrants and nonmigrants, a larger proportion were employed and in the same occupation at the beginning of the earlier period (1940 to 1944) than at the beginning of the later period. For women migrants and nonmigrants, however, a smaller proportion were employed and in the same occupation at the beginning of the earlier than at the beginning of the later period.

With the exception of male nonmigrant craftsmen, foremen, and operatives, all men showed a larger proportion of their group in the same occupation between 1940 and 1944 than between 1944 and 1949. For women, however, only migrant professionals, managers, officials, and proprietors showed change in the same direction. Women nonmigrants in this occupational group remained the same. Clerical and sales women, both migrants and nonmigrants, showed a larger proportion in the same occupation at the later period than at the earlier, and nonmigrant craftsmen, foremen, and operatives (even though the figures are small) presumably had a similar change.

Differences between the two periods 1940 to 1944 and 1944 to 1949 can be explained readily: in the earlier period only about half of the men had migrated to Los Angeles and many of them were in the armed services; by 1949 almost all of the men had migrated to Los Angeles and practically all had been discharged from the armed forces. The women had entered the work force not only in the early period but continued to do so later as well, and they did not enter the armed services to the same extent as the men.

#### Migration and Changes of Occupation

One of the significant questions that ought to be asked about migrants is how many of them utilize the work experience they gained before migration in their

employment in Los Angeles. Several difficulties arise in answering such a question, difficulty in making generalizations from the data about the work force of Los Angeles in view of the smallness of the sample, and difficulty in formulating the problem precisely. In the latter instance, should all types of work experience (as expressed by the occupation group of the different jobs of migrants before and after migration) or only that work experience which dominates the person's work history be related to migration?<sup>4</sup> The aim of this report is to analyze the impact of migration upon the labor supply in Los Angeles, which is accomplished (though with limitations) by making arbitrary decisions regarding the comparison of the work experience before and after migration and by attempting to establish categories that are sufficiently large to contain statistically reliable data but not so large as to blur meaningful relations in the data.

For the comparison of the occupational characteristics of migrant workers, arbitrary decisions were made as to the jobs of these persons. The occupation of the last job before working in Los Angeles between January 1940 and December 1949 of migrant workers is related to the occupation of the first job in Los Angeles and to that of the first job in Los Angeles lasting more than six months between the same two dates and also to the occupation of the longest job in 1950 (presumably in Los Angeles). The last job of migrant workers before working in Los Angeles between 1940 and 1949 was chosen as the base for comparison with the other jobs because, although no date is attached to this job, it certainly is the last job before migration for all migrant workers. Also, if occupation itself is related to migration, it seems reasonable to expect that the occupation of the last job before migration will be a crucial occupation.

Some limitations are recognized in the choice of this particular job as a base from which to start: All of the migrant workers were in Los Angeles only by January-February 1951 and perhaps the job at this date could have been chosen and the other jobs related to it. This was not done mainly because the period between

<sup>4</sup>. General methodological problems concerning the broad occupation categories used in the study are presented in the introductory section of the present report.

1940 and 1949 was kept to make for comparability with job shift data in the second report which was limited to this time period. Also, the occupation of the last job of migrant worker before working in Los Angeles does not indicate whether the person changed occupations before (what his usual occupation might be) or for how long he held jobs in this occupational category. Such limitations might be overcome by determining the proportion of jobs before migration which were in the same occupational category and by measuring the time the person spent in that occupation. Tests of this nature would not be totally satisfactory, inasmuch as no account would be taken of changes in jobs involving superior or inferior skills, and they were not undertaken in view of the limited time available for this study.

The occupation of a particular job of any person is influenced by his skill and by the opportunity for employment, which varies at different places with the level of business activity. Since none of these factors are accounted for in our data, the job chosen to be used as base is limited in these respects also. However, many migrant workers came to Los Angeles after having been discharged from military service or without having looked for work in previous place of residence; therefore, the level of business activity is less a pronounced influence than it would be if this were not the case.

Persons who migrated to Los Angeles to look for work because of the industrial expansion of the city probably tried to make use of their previously acquired skill (the occupation of last job before migration is an indication of such skill) by seeking employment in the same occupation. How far they did so will be observed from the data.

During the coding process it was observed that in many cases the first job in Los Angeles and the first job lasting more than six months were the same. Also, but in a much smaller number of cases, the first job in Los Angeles was identical to the longest job in 1950.

According to Table 15, there is a significant difference between migrants and nonmigrants in their occupational mobility. The percentage of nonmigrant men in

Table 15

PROPORTION OF MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS WITH WORK HISTORIES IN OCCUPATION GROUP OF JANUARY 1940 JOB WHO WERE IN THE SAME OR IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATION GROUPS IN THEIR LONGEST JOB IN 1950

Occupation group, sex, and migrant status	Total Employed in January 1940		Longest job in 1950	
	Number	Percent	Same occupation	Different occupation
<b>Males</b>				
<b>Migrants</b>				
Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors	56,500	100	65	35
Clerical, sales workers	29,400	100	49	51
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	75,000	100	68	32
Service workers, laborers	32,200	100	56	44
Not ascertainable	400	-		
No job	53,000	100		
<b>Nonmigrants</b>				
Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors	80,100	100	83	17*
Clerical, sales workers	34,900	100	56	44
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	81,200	100	74	26
Service workers, laborers	42,000	100	60	40
Not ascertainable				
No job	38,100	100		
<b>Females</b>				
<b>Migrants</b>				
Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors	19,400	100*	67*	-
Clerical, sales workers	20,100	100*	81*	-
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	8,900	100*	62*	-
Service workers, laborers	19,400	100*	52*	48*
Not ascertainable				
No job	69,700	100		
<b>Nonmigrants</b>				
Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors	16,800	100*	87*	-
Clerical, sales workers	24,200	100*	80*	-
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	10,800	100*	83*	-
Service workers, laborers	10,100	100*	-	-
Not ascertainable				
No job	50,700	100		

\* Does not meet standard requirement for reliability.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.

any of the occupation groups of the January 1940 job who were in the same occupation group in the longest job in 1950 is larger than the similar percentage for migrants.<sup>5</sup> The difference seems to indicate that migration influenced changes in occupation either because of opportunities or of necessity. The most remarkable fact, perhaps, is that the effect is so small. However, this smallness is no doubt more apparent than real inasmuch as changes which must have occurred within any of the four broad occupational groups do not show.

Even though there are these differences, there are also some interesting similarities shown by the data. The proportion of persons in the occupation of 1940 job who were in the same occupation in 1950 is higher for two occupational groups and lower for the remaining two, for both migrants and nonmigrants. The largest percentages of male migrants in each occupation in 1940 who were in the same occupation in 1950 are in the professional-manager-proprietor and craftsmen-foremen-operatives groups (for male nonmigrants the order is reversed). The percentages of those who were in different occupations in 1950 are the largest among clerical-sales workers and service-laborers groups for males, both migrants and nonmigrants. The percentages for women do not meet the minimum reliability requirement and are subject to greater random fluctuation than the data for men.

The data in Table 16 indicate that between 1940 and 1950 there were a considerable number of occupation shifts for migrant workers. Relatively few persons, in their first job in Los Angeles, obtained employment in the same occupation group as that of their last job before migration. Even in their first job in Los Angeles lasting more than six months, the occupation group is often not the same as for the last job before migration. However, by 1950, many of the migrant workers (both men and women) were in the occupation group of their last job before

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5. The figures in the second report concerning occupation changes are comparable with the figures presented here, except that the occupational groups have been combined into only four groups. This was necessary in order to increase the statistical reliability of the figures inasmuch as the sample was halved by dividing it into migrant and nonmigrant persons.

Table 16

PROPORTION OF MIGRANT WORKERS WITH WORK HISTORIES IN MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF LAST JOB BEFORE MIGRATION WHO WERE IN THE SAME OR IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATION GROUPS (1) IN THEIR FIRST JOB IN LOS ANGELES, (2) IN THEIR FIRST JOB LASTING MORE THAN SIX MONTHS IN LOS ANGELES, AND (3) IN THEIR LONGEST JOB IN 1950

Major occupation group and sex	Total in last job before working in Los Angeles		First job in Los Angeles		First job lasting more than six months in Los Angeles		Longest job in 1950	
	Number	Per- cent	Same occupa- tion	Dif- ferent occupa- tion	Same occupa- tion	Dif- ferent occupa- tion	Same occupa- tion	Dif- ferent occupa- tion
<b>Male</b>	208,000			110,900 53%			77,200	
Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors	59,300	100	47	53	43	57	70	30
Clerical, sales workers	29,800	100	37*	63	36*	64	49	51
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	85,200	100	53	47	53	47	66	34
Service workers, laborers	33,700	100	37*	63	36*	64	55	45
Not ascertainable	400							
No job	24,300	100*						
<b>Female</b>	95,400			44,600 47%				
Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors	21,600	100*	47*	53*	47*	53*	67*	-
Clerical, sales workers	37,300	100	61	39*	54	46	80	20*
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	17,900	100*	52*	48*	48*	52*	62*	-
Service workers, laborers	18,600	100*	46*	54*	42*	58*	54*	46*
Not ascertainable								
No job	36,200	100						

\* Does not meet standard requirement for reliability.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.

Total Male 208,000

110,900  
53%



migration, i.e., the occupational distribution of the longest job in 1950 does not differ as markedly from the last job before migration as it does from the first jobs in Los Angeles.

#### Migration and Changes in Earnings

The causes for migration of the persons in the sample were not sought in questions asked on the questionnaire and, therefore, the extent to which migration was a consequence of economic pressures cannot be ascertained. However, data on employment status and income of persons during the decade are available and may suggest causes of migration. Over most of the ten-year period 1940 to 1949, the level of unemployment of those persons in the sample (all of whom worked one month or longer in 1950) was quite low; the two main categories in employment status, therefore, were "employed" and "not in the labor force." It would have been interesting to investigate the employment status of persons immediately prior to and after migration, but, as was noted in the introductory part of the present report, the date of migration was not ascertainable and estimating it would be risky. Therefore, only the following characteristics of the persons in the sample were coded and tabulated: earnings of persons working for someone else (not available for the self-employed) and the number of self-employed at last job prior to migration and first job in the Los Angeles Metropolitan Area, as well as the number of persons who had no job before migration and/or in Los Angeles prior to December 31, 1949. Quite a number of persons were not working for one reason or another before and after the date at which migration presumably occurred and, therefore, no earnings were available for these persons. The first job after migration (in Los Angeles), rather than a job at any specific date, e.g., longest job in 1950, was chosen because all the migrants were not in Los Angeles by any one date before the enumeration in 1951. Also, a specific date would vary in its relation to the time of migration of the persons, depending on how early or late in the decade migration occurred. From the standpoint of representativeness, the earnings of the first job after migration are limited in the same way as are the

occupations of the first job (described in the sections on occupations); such limitations need to be borne in mind in attempting to utilize the data.

Table 17 shows changes between last job before migration and first job in Los Angeles, 1940 to 1949, in earnings and self-employment. Because jobs before and after migration were coded only through December 31, 1949, information about persons who did not have a job in Los Angeles until after December 1949 does not appear on the table. If a person was not employed gainfully prior to migration and had a job after migration with weekly earnings indicated, he was counted in this table and in Table 18 as having earned more in Los Angeles than prior to migration.

The table showing changes in earnings between last job before migration and first job in Los Angeles indicates that close to half each of male and female migrant workers did not change income brackets. Except for males in the lowest income bracket, the change in earnings of migrant workers was toward larger earnings in the first job in Los Angeles.<sup>6</sup>

The changes in earnings between last job before migration and first job in Los Angeles lasting more than six months<sup>7</sup> are only slightly different from, and are in the same direction as, the changes between the last job before migration and the first job in Los Angeles. The proportion of men in the various income brackets changes very little between the first job in Los Angeles and the first job lasting more than six months. However, considerably fewer women were in the lowest income bracket and more in the middle income bracket in the first job lasting more than six months than in the first job in Los Angeles.

The pattern of changes in earnings is an incomplete one inasmuch as the income brackets for weekly earnings are very broad (only three categories) and, therefore, increases or decreases within the categories are not ascertainable. Also, the tables contain different numbers of persons because persons who had no

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6. Table 17.

7. Table 18.

Table 17  
CHANGES BETWEEN LAST JOB BEFORE MIGRATION AND FIRST JOB IN LOS ANGELES, 1940-1949,  
IN EARNINGS AND SELF-EMPLOYMENT OF MIGRANT WORKERS WITH WORK HISTORIES, BY SEX  
Figures and percents may not add up because of rounding or omissions/

Earnings, employment status, and sex	First job in Los Angeles Number Percent		Changes between last job before migra- tion and first job in Los Angeles, 1940-1949			
			Change in earnings			Change not as- certainable <sup>4</sup>
			No change	Less in Los Angeles	More in Los Angeles <sup>3</sup>	
Male migrant workers <sup>1</sup>	202,500	100	38	8*	32	22
Employed by others	173,800	100	44	9*	37	9*
Earnings: \$1-39 week	27,100	100	46	32*	-	-
40-79 week	104,000	100	49	8*	37	-
80 & over	42,800	100	31*	-	56	-
Self-employed	6,300	-	-	-	-	-
Not ascertainable	22,400	100*	-	-	-	96*
Female migrant workers <sup>2</sup>	107,400	100	43	9*	41	7*
Employed by others	99,600	100	43	9*	45	-
Earnings: \$1-39 week	46,200	100	44	18*	35	-
40-79 week	51,100	100	41	-	55	-
80 & over	2,200	-	-	-	-	-
Self-employed	6,700	-	-	-	-	-
Not ascertainable	1,100	-	-	-	-	-

1. Excludes 30,217 males whose first job was after 1949.

2. Excludes 24,235 females whose first job was after 1949.

3. Includes persons with no job previously.

4. Self-employed and not ascertainable in last job before migration.

\* Does not meet standard requirement for reliability.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.

Table 18  
CHANGES BETWEEN LAST JOB BEFORE MIGRATION AND FIRST JOB IN LOS ANGELES LASTING MORE  
THAN SIX MONTHS, 1940-1949, IN EARNINGS AND SELF-EMPLOYMENT OF MIGRANT WORKERS WITH  
WORK HISTORIES, BY SEX  
[Figures and percents may not add up because of rounding]

Earnings, employment status, and sex	First job in Los Angeles lasting more than six months		Changes between last job before migration and first job in Los Angeles lasting more than six months, 1940-1949			
	Number	Percent	No change	Change in earnings		Change not as- certainable <sup>4</sup>
				Less in Los Angeles	More in Los Angeles <sup>3</sup>	
Male migrant workers <sup>1</sup>	198,200	100	37	7*	33	22
Employed by others	168,400	100	44	8*	39	9*
Earnings: \$1-39 week	22,800	100*	48*	-	-	-
40-79 week	102,000	100	48	-	37	8*
80 & over	43,600	100	31*		59	-
Self-employed	7,500	-				-
Not ascertainable	22,400	100*	-			98*
Female migrant workers <sup>2</sup>	104,400	100	39	8*	44	10*
Employed by others	95,800	100	42	8*	47	-
Earnings: \$1-39 week	39,500	100	46	-	33*	-
40-79 week	53,300	100	37	-	59	-
80 & over	3,000	-	-		-	-
Self-employed	1,500	-	-			-
Not ascertainable	7,100	-	-			-

1. Excludes 34,532 migrants who did not have a job lasting more than six months in Los Angeles prior to December 1949.

2. Excludes 27,218 persons who did not have a job lasting more than six months in Los Angeles prior to December 1949.

3. Includes persons with no job previously.

4. Self-employed and not ascertainable in last job before migration.

\* Does not meet standard requirement for reliability.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.

job in Los Angeles or no job lasting more than six months before the end of 1949 were not included. In the tables, persons were considered to have more income in Los Angeles than before migration if, at the earlier period, they had no job and, since no differentiation was made between persons who were unemployed and those who were not in the civilian labor force before migration, the data are limited to this extent. Furthermore, no weekly earnings for those who were self-employed appeared on the work history schedules and, therefore, changes in their earnings not only cannot be determined and shown, but changes in their employment status also, from self-employed to employed by others and vice versa, tend to make the picture of changes in earnings less clear.

Summing up, it is difficult to state unequivocally from the data how migration influenced earnings. It seems probable, however, that persons who had their first job or their first job lasting more than six months in Los Angeles after the wartime wage controls lapsed had a higher income in their first job in Los Angeles than they had in their last jobs before migration. Such general trends in wages cannot be conceived as influencing migration, however, but they may perhaps influence changes in occupation.

#### Job Shifts by Migrants and Nonmigrants Between 1940 and 1949<sup>8</sup>

The number of job shifts for persons with more than one employer was higher for migrants than for nonmigrants: close to two-thirds of all job shifts were those made by migrants. Inasmuch as the proportion of persons with more than one employer is much higher for migrants than for nonmigrants (with the exception of women who were in the civilian labor force less than 60 months),<sup>9</sup> it is not

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8. The total number of job shifts on Appendix Tables 26 and 27 differs somewhat from the total number of job shifts in the second report (The Mobility of Los Angeles Workers, 1940-1949, November 1951, unpublished) on Appendix Tables XXX and XXXI. Our tabulations of data from the IBM cards did not agree in every respect with the tabulations of job shift data on the W-tables sent by the Bureau of the Census. The discrepancies might be the result of wiring the IBM machine for tabulating, or of mistakes on the IBM cards themselves. However, the differences were only a small fraction of job shifts by each occupation.
  9. University of California, Institute of Industrial Relations, The Mobility of Los Angeles Workers, 1940-1949, November 1951, unpublished, Appendix Table XXVIII.

surprising that the number of job shifts also is higher. Migrants had a somewhat smaller proportion of job shifts by males than of job shifts by females, but the difference between the sexes is not large. Migrants and nonmigrants had almost equal proportions of their respective job shifts for noneconomic reasons: slightly more than three-fourths of shifts by migrants and somewhat less than three-fourths of shifts by nonmigrants were for noneconomic (voluntary) reasons. In a period of high employment such as occurred during the last decade, voluntary shifts are expected. The tabulations probably would give a more interesting picture if the job shifts were dated and it could be shown which periods, if any, of the decade were dominated by economic and which by noneconomic reasons.

Simultaneous employer, occupation, and industry shifts dominate among the types of job shift for the migrant and the nonmigrant groups, for each sex, and for each reason.<sup>10</sup> There seem to exist minor differences between migrants and nonmigrants in certain of the employer-occupation-industry type of shifts. Such differences can be observed in shifts for economic reasons among employer shifts only for men and for women and among employer and occupation shifts for women. These and some other less significant differences might be the result of random fluctuations in the sample rather than of particular causes.

A more detailed analysis of employer-occupation-industry type of job shift for economic and for noneconomic reasons by occupation of longest job in 1950, as shown on Appendix Tables 26 and 27, is limited by the smallness of the sample. The minimum statistical reliability of the percents was not computed for job shifts, inasmuch as this data was not set up showing the number of persons making job shifts of various kinds but, instead, was tabulated only by accumulating the job shifts. Since it is known from the previous tables on occupational distribution that the number of persons in the different categories is comparatively small, and because the multiplication of the small and statistically not reliable figures by the number of job shifts increases the random fluctuation of the figures, further analysis of the material was not made.

10. Appendix Tables 26 and 27.

## GEOGRAPHIC MOBILITY

### The Concept

There seems to be no general agreement on the meaning of the concept "geographic mobility." It is used in a variety of ways in the literature; sometimes it denotes numbers of migrant persons only, other times distances are involved, and sometimes the directions from which they came as well. "The movement of workers from one employer, occupation, or area to another" is the way Reynolds describes labor mobility in general.<sup>1</sup> Without specifying the measure of "geographic mobility" he elaborates his discussion in these terms:

" . . . geographical mobility is quite selective with respect to personal and occupational characteristics. Mobility is highest among the young, single, and unattached; it is reduced by age, family responsibilities, and home ownership. Among occupational groups, professional people are much more mobile than any others, followed by executives and other white-collar workers. Skilled manual workers appear to be somewhat more mobile than the semi-skilled and unskilled. . . ."<sup>2</sup>

"Geographic mobility means change of residence outside of local labor market area," according to Minnesota Manpower Mobilities.<sup>3</sup> "All /persons in the sample/ who had changed employers once or more during the year preceding the interview and and/or those who had changed jobs five times or more in the last five years were classified as mobile."<sup>4</sup> Of these mobile persons, "employees in the oldest age group, 45-64, tended to be most mobile." "It should be noted that these averages pertain to the relative number of shifts made by employees within each age group. They do not show . . . that there were more employees geographically mobile in the age group 45-64 than in the age group 25-44. It was observed previously that in the present sample (selected on the basis of employer shifts),

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1. Lloyd G. Reynolds, "Economics of Labor," in Howard S. Ellis, ed., A Survey of Contemporary Economics. (Philadelphia and Toronto: The Blakiston Company, 1948), p. 268.
  2. Ibid., p. 274.
  3. Herbert G. Heneman, Jr., Harland Fox, and Dale Yoder, "Patterns of Manpower Mobility, Minneapolis, 1948," Minnesota Manpower Mobilities. (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1950), p. 9.
  4. Ibid., p. 5.

comparisons among age groups showed younger workers to be most mobile."<sup>5</sup> "Men had more geographical mobility than women during the most recent year; . . ." "In summary, the evidence on geographic mobility must be regarded as distinctly inconclusive. No sharp pattern that relates geographic mobility to the income status of the household, or to age, sex, or education, appears from these data."<sup>6</sup>

The Bureau of the Census in its Current Population Reports dealing with internal migration finds that "For both males and females, professional and semi-professional workers (among the larger groups) were the most mobile and tended to move longer distances."<sup>7</sup> While it is not explicitly stated, it is evident from Table 10 that geographic mobility as here referred to is measured by the proportion of each occupation group that is migrant and that the largest proportion in any of the occupation groups is found in the professional and semiprofessional workers of the United States civilian population 14 years old and over in April 1947.<sup>8</sup>

There seems to be a need to secure agreement on the terminology, because "geographic mobility" is a useful and significant concept. The following are suggestions for a systematization of such distinctions:

1. Crude geographic mobility: The percentage of the population of an area at a certain date who have migrated to that area within a certain period.
2. Specific geographic mobility: The percentage of any of the subgroups of the population of an area (e.g., age, sex, race, or occupation) which are migrants.
3. Distance of migration: The (mean) distance between the point of origin of any subgroup of migrants in their last move and the destination.
4. Frequency of migration: The (mean) number of changes in residence within a specified time of any of the subgroups of migrants.

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5. Ibid., p. 10.

6. Ibid., p. 10.

7. U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Population Characteristics, "Internal Migration in the United States: April 1940, to April, 1947" (Series P-20, No. 14, April 15, 1948), p. 7.

8. Ibid., p. 25.



5. Time of migration: The median years, within a certain time period, which migrants (or any subgroup such as occupation, age, etc.) have resided in a particular geographic area.

#### Specific Measures

Table 19 presents specific geographic mobility of the migrants in Los Angeles for sex, age, and occupation groups. The importance to this study of the measure of geographic mobility lies in the fact that for Los Angeles for this particular sample some of the population subgroups found to be "more mobile" in other studies are shown to be less mobile, perhaps due to the fact that the groups in the different studies as well as the measures are not comparable. According to Reynolds<sup>9</sup> and the Bureau of the Census,<sup>10</sup> professionals are the most mobile of the occupational groups. According to our measure, in 1951, Los Angeles professionals, combined with managers, officials, and proprietors 25 years old and over who had worked one month or longer in 1950, are the least mobile of the four occupational groups of longest job in 1950 for all persons and for males. Whenever all migrants are taken together and the population subgroups related to this base, a different figure is obtained from that derived when a population subgroup is taken as the base and the migrants are calculated as a percentage of this subgroup. Comparison between subgroups in the latter instance allows for the proportion of the total population that any of the subgroups comprises when the population is not divided on the basis of migrant status; this larger distribution otherwise distorts the proportion of migrants who are in the subgroup.

According to the figures presented on Table 19, women were more mobile than men and younger persons were more mobile than older persons. Among the occupation groups for all persons, clerical and sales workers share first place with service workers and laborers; craftsmen, foremen, and operatives are less mobile; and professionals, technical workers, managers, officials, and proprietors are least mobile.

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9. Lloyd G. Reynolds, op. cit.

10. U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, op. cit.

Table 19  
 SPECIFIC GEOGRAPHIC MOBILITY OF MIGRANTS WITH WORK HISTORIES  
 GROUPED BY SEX, AGE, AND OCCUPATION OF LONGEST JOB IN 1950  
[Figures may not add up because of rounding]

Sex, age, and occupation group of longest job in 1950	Total Persons	Migrants	Migrants as percentage of total
<b>Males</b>	522,700	246,400	47
25-44 years	302,200	168,400	56
45 years and over	220,500	78,100	35
Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors	186,800	79,300	42
Clerical, sales workers	77,700	39,600	51
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	187,600	91,000	49
Service workers, laborers	70,200	36,100	51
<b>Females</b>	250,200	137,600	55
25-44 years	154,700	98,100	63
45 years and over	95,400	39,500	41
Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors	57,800	30,900	54
Clerical, sales workers	90,600	51,500	57
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	55,600	29,100	52
Service workers, laborers	45,900	26,100	57
<b>All persons</b>	772,900	384,000	50
25-44	456,900	266,400	58
45 years and over	316,000	117,600	37
Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors	244,600	110,200	45
Clerical, sales workers	168,300	91,100	54
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	243,100	120,100	49
Service workers, laborers	116,100	62,200	54

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.

Males follow this same pattern and females follow it in the most mobile occupations, but for the less mobile occupations, craftsmen, foremen, and operatives (rather than the professionals, managers, and proprietors) are the least mobile.

Except for Tables 26 and 27 on job shifts, percentages have not been computed whenever the absolute numbers were less than 20 sample cases (7849 males and 7457 females). Such percentages are indicated by a dash (-). Wherever the absolute value is above these numbers (7849 and 7457), percentages which do not meet the reliability requirement are asterisked. (The minimum reliable percentages for each base are those which yield a coefficient of variation nearest to but less than .15, or 15 percent. Percentages for any base 25,000 or less are not reliable.) Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred and percentages are rounded to the nearest whole percent.



Table 2  
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER, SEX, CURRENT WORK STATUS, AND CLASS OF WORKER, BY MIGRANT STATUS, LOS ANGELES 1951  
[Figures and percents may not add up because of rounding or omissions]

Current work status, Class of workers, and sex	Total		Migrants				Nonmigrants			
	Number	Percent	Total		Wartime		Postwar		Number <sup>2</sup>	Percent
			Number <sup>1</sup>	Percent	Number <sup>3</sup>	Percent	Number <sup>3</sup>	Percent		
Males 25 years old & over	620,800	100	277,100	100	123,600	100	153,400	100	343,800	100
At work	489,000	79	230,800	83	103,600	84	127,100	83	258,200	75
Private employer	343,800	55	177,800	64					166,000	48
Government	52,600	8	18,100	7*					34,500	10
Own business	92,600	15	34,900	13					57,700	17
Not at work	131,900	21	46,300	17	20,000	16*	26,300	17	85,500	25
Females 25 years old & over	720,000	100	327,700	100	157,300	100	170,400	100	392,200	100
At work	224,800	31	123,400	38	58,500	37	64,900	38	101,400	26
Private employer	186,400	26	107,400	33					79,000	20
Government	19,400	3*	7,800	2*					11,600	3*
Own business	19,000	3*	8,200	3*					10,800	3*
Not at work	495,100	69	204,300	62	98,800	63	105,500	62	290,800	74

\* Does not meet the standard requirement for reliability.

1. Migrant totals taken from Table H-4.
2. Nonmigrants secured by subtracting migrants from all persons in Table H-1.
3. Wartime and postwar migrants taken from Table H-3.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Household Tabulations, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951, unpublished, Tables H-1, H-3, and H-4.

Table 3

MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY SEX, WORK STATUS, AND BROAD AGE CATEGORY, LOS ANGELES 1951  
 [Figures and percents may not add up because of rounding or omissions]

Current work status, age group, and sex	Total		Migrants				Nonmigrants			
	Number	Percent	Total		Wartime		Postwar		Number <sup>2</sup>	Percent
			Number <sup>1</sup>	Percent	Number <sup>3</sup>	Percent	Number <sup>3</sup>	Percent		
Male										
Persons 25 years old and over	620,800	100	277,100	45	123,600	20	153,400	25	343,800	55
At work	489,000	100	230,800	47	103,600	21	127,100	26	258,200	53
25-44 years	286,900	100	158,500	55	65,900	23	92,600	32	128,300	45
45 years & over	202,100	100	72,200	36	37,700	19	34,500	17	129,900	64
Not at work	131,900	100	46,300	35	20,000	15*	26,300	20	85,500	65
25-44 years	32,600	100	17,700	54*	6,700		11,000	34*	14,900	46*
45 years & over	99,300	100	28,600	29	13,300	13*	15,300	15*	70,600	71
Female										
Persons 25 years old and over	720,000	100	327,700	46	157,300	22	170,400	24	392,200	54
At work	224,800	100	123,400	55	58,500	26	64,900	29	101,400	45
25-44 years	139,100	100	88,700	64	40,600	29	48,100	35	50,300	36
45 years & over	85,800	100	34,700	40	17,900	21*	16,800	20*	51,100	60
Not at work	495,100	100	204,300	41	98,800	20	105,500	21	290,800	59
25-44 years	213,600	100	115,200	54	53,700	25	61,500	29	98,400	46
45 years & over	281,500	100	89,100	32	45,100	16	44,000	16	192,400	68

\* Does not meet the standard requirement for reliability.

1. Migrant totals taken from Table H-4.

2. Nonmigrants secured by subtracting migrants from all persons in Table H-1.

3. Wartime and postwar migrants taken from Table H-3.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Household Tabulations, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951, unpublished, Tables H-1, H-3, and H-4.

Table 4  
 MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF LONGEST JOB IN 1950 AND SEX OF MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS WITH WORK HISTORIES,  
 BY AGE, RACE, AND UNION MEMBERSHIP, LOS ANGELES 1951  
 [Figures and percents may not add up because of rounding or omissions]

(page 1 of 2)

Major occupation group of longest job in 1950 and sex	Total		Percent by				Union membership	
	Number	Percent	Age		Race		Union member	Not ascer- tainable
			25-44	45 and over	White	Nonwhite		
Males								
Migrants								
Professional, technical, mana- gers, officials, proprietors	246,400	100	68	32	86	14	39	61
Clerical, sales workers	79,300	100	70	30	96	4*	18*	82
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	39,600	100	68	32*	96	4*	21*	79
Service workers, laborers	91,000	100	68	32	86	14*	63	37
Not reported	36,100	100	65	35*	52	48	46	54
	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmigrants								
Professional, technical, mana- gers, officials, proprietors	276,300	100	48	52	93	7	37	63
Clerical, sales workers	107,500	100	49	51	97	3*	21	79
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	38,100	100	36	64	92	8*	24*	76
Service workers, laborers	96,500	100	53	47	96	4*	59	41
Not reported	34,100	100	47	53	70	30*	37*	63
					-	-	-	-

\* Does not meet standard requirement for reliability.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.



Table 4

MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF LONGEST JOB IN 1950 AND SEX OF MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS WITH WORK HISTORIES,  
BY AGE, RACE, AND UNION MEMBERSHIP, LOS ANGELES 1951

[Figures and percents may not add up because of rounding or omissions]

Major occupation group of longest job in 1950 and sex	Total		Percent by					Union membership					
			Age 25-44	45 and over	White	Nonwhite	Union member			Not union member	Not ascer- tainable		
	Number	Percent						25-44	45 and over			White	Nonwhite
Females													
Migrants													
Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors	137,600	100	71	29	83	17		16	84				
Clerical, sales workers	30,900	100	70	30*	94	-		-	96				
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	51,500	100	79	21*	96	-		-	90				
Service workers, laborers	29,100	100	71	29*	71	29*		42	58				
Not reported	26,100	100	59	41*	60	40*		-	87				
Nonmigrants													
Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors	112,600	100	50	50	93	7*		18	81				
Clerical, sales workers	26,800	100	47	53	96	-		-	93				
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	39,100	100	54	46	99	-		-	84				
Service workers, laborers	26,500	100	51	49	93	-		28*	72				
Not reported	19,700*	100	47*	53*	77*	-		-	74*				
	400	-		-	-	-		-	-				

\* Does not meet standard requirement for reliability.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.

Table 5

## MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF LONGEST JOB IN 1950 OF MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS

WITH WORK HISTORIES, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX, LOS ANGELES 1951

[Figures and percents may not add up because of rounding or omissions]

Age, race, migrant status, and sex	Percent by Occupation Group of Longest Job in 1950		Professional, technical, managers, officials, and proprietors	Clerical and sales workers	Craftsmen, foremen, and operatives	Service workers and laborers	Not reported
	Total	Percent					
<b>Males</b>							
Migrants	246,400	100	32	16	37	15	-
25-44 years	168,400	100	33	16	37	14	-
White	145,200	100	37	18	36	9*	-
Nonwhite	23,200	100*	-	-	37	46*	-
45 years and over	78,100	100	30	16*	38	16*	-
White	66,300	100	34	19*	38	9*	-
Nonwhite	11,800	100*	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Nonmigrants</b>	276,300	100	39	14	35	12	-
25-44 years	133,800	100	40	10*	38	12*	-
White	123,200	100	42	10*	39	9*	-
Nonwhite	10,600	100*	-	-	-	-	-
45 years and over	142,500	100	38	17	32	13	-
White	132,600	100	40	17	33	9*	-
Nonwhite	9,800	100*	-	-	-	-	-

\* Does not meet standard requirement for reliability.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.

Table 5  
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF LONGEST JOB IN 1950 OF MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS  
WITH WORK HISTORIES, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX, LOS ANGELES 1951

[Figures and percents may not add up because of rounding or omissions]

Age, race, migrant status, and sex	Percent by Occupation Group of Longest Job in 1950					
	Professional, technical, managers, officials, and proprietors		Clerical and sales workers		Craftsmen, foremen, and operatives	
	Number	Percent				Service workers and laborers
<b>Females</b>						
Migrants	137,600	100	22	37	21	19
25-44 years	98,100	100	22	41	21	16*
White	79,400	100	25	49	16*	10*
Nonwhite	18,600	100*	-	-	40*	40*
45 years and over	39,500	100	24*	27*	22*	27*
White	35,400	100	26*	31*	21*	22*
Nonwhite	4,100	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Nonmigrants</b>	112,600	100	24	35	24	18
25-44 years	56,700	100	22*	38	24*	16*
White	52,900	100	24*	39	22*	15*
Nonwhite	3,700	100	-	-	-	-
45 years and over	55,900	100	25*	32	23*	19*
White	51,800	100	25*	34	25*	14*
Nonwhite	4,100	-	-	-	-	-

\* Does not meet standard requirement for reliability.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.

Table 6  
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF LONGEST JOB IN 1950 OF POSTWAR AND WARTIME MIGRANTS  
WITH WORK HISTORIES, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX, LOS ANGELES 1951  
(page 1 of 2)  
[Figures and percents may not add up because of rounding or omissions]

Percent by Occupation Group of Longest Job in 1950

Race, age, migrant status, and sex	Total		Professional, technical, managers, officials, and proprietors	Clerical and sales workers	Craftsmen, foremen, and operatives	Service workers and laborers	Not reported
	Number	Percent					
<b>Males</b>							
Postwar migrants	135,000	100	33	18	35	14	-
White	120,900	100	35	19	37	9*	-
25-44 years	88,300	100	37	18*	36	-	-
45 years and over	32,600	100	29*	-	39*	-	-
Nonwhite	14,100	100*	-	-	-	58*	-
25-44 years	8,600	100*	-	-	-	-	-
45 years and over	5,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Males</b>							
Wartime migrants	111,400	100	32	14*	39	15*	-
White	90,700	100	37	16*	38	9*	-
25-44 years	56,900	100	37	17*	37	-	-
45 years and over	33,700	100	38	-	38	-	-
Nonwhite	20,800	100*	-	-	43*	43*	-
25-44 years	14,500	100*	-	-	-	-	-
45 years and over	6,300	-	-	-	-	-	-

\* Does not meet standard requirement for reliability.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.

Table 6  
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF LONGEST JOB IN 1950 OF POSTWAR AND WARTIME MIGRANTS  
WITH WORK HISTORIES, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX, LOS ANGELES 1951  
(page 2 of 2)  
[Figures and percents may not add up because of rounding or omissions]

Race, age, migrant status, and sex	Percent by Occupation Group of Longest Job in 1950				
	Total	Professional, technical, managers, officials, and proprietors	Clerical and sales workers	Craftsmen, foremen, and operatives	Service workers and laborers reported
	Number	Percent			
<b>Females</b>					
Postwar migrants	73,800	100			
White	63,400	100	23	19*	18*
25-44 years	46,200	100	25	17*	14*
45 years and over	17,200	100*	22*	17*	-
Nonwhite	10,400	100*	-	-	-
25-44 years	7,100	-	-	-	-
45 years and over	3,400	-	-	-	-
<b>Females</b>					
Wartime migrants	63,800	100			
White	51,500	100	22*	23*	20*
25-44 years	33,200	100	26*	19*	-
45 years and over	18,300	100*	29*	-	-
Nonwhite	12,300	100*	-	-	-
25-44 years	11,600	100*	-	-	-
45 years and over	700	-	-	-	-

\* Does not meet standard requirement for reliability.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.

Table 7  
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF LONGEST JOB IN 1950 AND SEX OF MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS WITH WORK HISTORIES,  
BY LEVEL OF SCHOOLING, LOS ANGELES 1951  
(page 1 of 2)  
[Figures and percents may not add up because of rounding or omissions]

Major occupation group of longest job in 1950 and sex	Total		Percent by level of schooling						Not reported	
	Number	Percent	None	Elementary	High school	College		More than 4 years		
						1-4	5 or more			
<b>Males</b>										
Migrants	246,400	100		30	43	22	4*		-	
Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors	79,300	100		14*	32	44	-			
Clerical, sales workers	39,600	100	-	-	51	29*	-		-	
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	91,000	100		40	54	-	-			
Service workers, laborers	36,100	100	-	55	37	-	-			
Not reported	400	-			-					
<b>Nonmigrants</b>										
Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors	276,300	100	-	26	49	20	4*		-	
Clerical, sales workers	107,500	100	-	18	43	28	10*		-	
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	38,100	100		-	50	30*	-			
Service workers, laborers	96,500	100	-	33	52	11*	-			
Not reported	34,100	100		37*	54	-				

\* Does not meet standard requirement for reliability.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.

Table 7  
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF LONGEST JOB IN 1950 AND SEX OF MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS WITH WORK HISTORIES, (page 2 of 2)  
BY LEVEL OF SCHOOLING, LOS ANGELES 1951

Figures and percents may not add up because of rounding or omissions

Major occupation group of longest job in 1950 and sex	Total		Percent by level of schooling					Not reported
	Number	Percent	None	Elementary	High school	College		
						1-4	More than 4 years	
Females								
Migrants	137,600	100	-	23	53	22	-	-
Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors	30,900	100		-	36*	49	-	-
Clerical, sales workers	51,500	100		-	70	22*		
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	29,100	100	-	47	46	-		
Service workers, laborers	26,100	100		46	47	-		
Not reported								
Nonmigrants	112,600	100	-	21	58	18	-	-
Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors	26,800	100		-	50	29*	-	
Clerical, sales workers	39,100	100		-	63	28*		
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	26,500	100	-	35*	58	-		
Service workers, laborers	19,800	100*	-	-	57*	-		
Not reported	400	-						

\* Does not meet standard requirement for reliability.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.

Table 8  
 MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF LONGEST JOB IN 1950 AND SEX OF MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS WITH WORK HISTORIES, BY YEARS  
 SINCE BEGINNING FIRST FULL-TIME PAID CIVILIAN JOB, LOS ANGELES 1951  
 [Figures and percents may not add up because of rounding or omissions]

Occupation group of longest job in 1950, migrant status, and sex	Total		Percent by years since beginning first full-time paid civilian job				Not reported	Median	
	Number	Percent	0-9	10-19	20 and over				
Males									
Migrants	246,400	100	10	37	53	-	-	20.4	
Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors	79,300	100	-	38	50	-	-	19.8	
Clerical, sales workers	39,600	100	-	40	47	-	-	19.5	
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	91,000	100	10*	37	53	-	-	20.7	
Service workers, laborers	36,100	100	-	-	60	-	-	22.7	
Not reported	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.0	
Nonmigrants									
Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors	276,300	100	7	26	66	-	-	27.2	
Clerical, sales workers	107,500	100	-	29	65	-	-	26.4	
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	38,100	100	-	29*	63	-	-	30.1	
Service, laborers	96,500	100	9*	24	67	-	-	26.4	
Not reported	34,100	100	-	24*	67	-	-	28.5	

\* Does not meet standard requirement for reliability.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.



Table 8

MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF LONGEST JOB IN 1950 AND SEX OF MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS WITH WORK HISTORIES, BY YEARS SINCE BEGINNING FIRST FULL-TIME PAID CIVILIAN JOB, LOS ANGELES 1951

[Figures and percents may not add up because of rounding or omissions]

Occupation group of longest job in 1950, migrant status, and sex	Percent by years since beginning first full-time paid civilian job					Median	
	Total Number	Percent	0-9	10-19	20 and over		
Females							
Migrants	137,600	100	25	38	35	-	15.7
Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors	30,900	100	29*	38*	30*	-	13.7
Clerical, sales workers	51,500	100	25*	42	33	-	15.3
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	29,100	100	-	39*	39*	-	17.0
Service, laborers	26,100	100	-	30*	44	-	17.0
Not reported							
Nonmigrants	112,200	100	19	27	54	-	20.9
Professional, technical managers, officials, proprietors	26,800	100	-	28*	56	-	21.4
Clerical, sales workers	39,100	100	-	27*	59	-	22.3
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	26,500	100	-	-	53	-	20.9
Service, laborers	19,800	100*	-	-	43*	-	18.2
Not reported							

\* Does not meet standard requirement for reliability.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.

Table 9

MEDIAN YEARS OF RESIDENCE AND PROPORTION OF MALE AND FEMALE MIGRANTS WITH WORK HISTORIES IN MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF LONGEST JOB IN 1950 WHO WERE IN THE LOS ANGELES METROPOLITAN AREA BY SINGLE YEARS AFTER 1939, LOS ANGELES 1951

Occupation of longest job in 1950 and sex	Number	Cumulative proportion by single years												
		Jan. 1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	Jan. 1940	Median
Male migrants	246,400	100	93	89	81	71	60	46	35	27	20	13	5*	5.2
Professional, technical, man- agers, officials, proprie- tors	79,300	100	90	86	78	70	56	44	37	29	21	15*	-	5.1
Clerical, sales workers	39,600	100	92	90	81	67	61	40	24*	-	-	-	-	5.0
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	91,000	100	94	91	83	69	62	48	37	29	22	13*	-	5.3
Service workers, laborers	36,100	100	95	86	77	75	61	48	35*	24*	-	-	-	5.3
Not reported	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female migrants	137,600	100	91	85	78	67	57	47	37	29	18	12*	-	5.1
Professional, technical, man- agers, officials, proprie- tors	30,900	100	91	84	76	70	54	44	32*	30*	24*	-	-	5.1
Clerical, sales workers	51,500	100	88	81	73	61	52	43	34	25*	-	-	-	4.9
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	29,100	100	94	91	83	71	65	51	36*	26*	-	-	-	5.6
Service workers, laborers	26,100	100	93	86	82	68	59	50	44	37*	-	-	-	5.5
Not reported														

\* Does not meet the standard requirement for reliability.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.

(page 1 of 2)

Table 10  
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF LONGEST JOB BETWEEN JANUARY 1940 AND DECEMBER 1949 BY AGE BY RACE FOR MIGRANTS  
AND NONMIGRANTS WITH WORK HISTORIES, BY SEX, LOS ANGELES 1951  
[Figures and percents may not add up because of rounding or omissions]

Age, race, migrant status, and sex	Percent by occupation group of longest job between 1940 and 1949					
	Total Number	Percent	Professional, technical, managers, officials, and proprietors	Clerical and sales workers	Craftsmen, foremen, and operatives	Service workers and laborers
<b>Males</b>						
Migrants	246,400	100	29	16	39	16
25-44 years	168,400	100	29	16	40	15
White	145,200	100	31	18	39	12
Nonwhite	23,200	100*	-	-	46*	37*
45 years and over	78,100	100	28	16*	39	17*
White	66,300	100	31	18*	41	-
Nonwhite	11,800	100*	-	-	-	-
<b>Nonmigrants</b>	276,300	100	36	14	37	12
25-44 years	133,800	100	35	11*	41	12*
White	123,200	100	37	11*	42	10*
Nonwhite	10,600	100*	-	-	-	-
45 years and over	142,500	100	37	16	33	13
White	132,600	100	39	17	34	10*
Nonwhite	9,800	100*	-	-	-	-

\* Does not meet standard requirement for reliability.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.

Table 10  
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF LONGEST JOB BETWEEN JANUARY 1940 AND DECEMBER 1949 BY AGE BY RACE FOR MIGRANTS  
(page 2 of 2)  
AND NONMIGRANTS WITH WORK HISTORIES, BY SEX, LOS ANGELES 1951  
[Figures and percents may not add up because of rounding or omissions]

Age, race, migrant status, and sex	Percent by occupation group of longest job between 1940 and 1949						Not reported
	Total Number	Percent	Professional, technical, managers, officials, and proprietors	Clerical and sales workers	Craftsmen, foremen, and operatives	Service workers and laborers	
<b>Females</b>							
Migrants	137,600	100	23	35	21	18	-
25-44 years	98,100	100	23	38	21	15*	-
White	79,400	100	26	45	17*	9*	-
Nonwhite	18,600	100*	-	-	-	12*	-
45 years and over	39,500	100	25*	27*	20*	25*	-
White	35,400	100	27*	29*	-	-	-
Nonwhite	4,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmigrants	112,600	100	23	36	25	12*	-
25-44 years	56,700	100	20*	41	24*	-	-
White	52,900	100	21*	44	21*	-	-
Nonwhite	3,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 years and over	55,900	100	26*	31	26*	13*	-
White	51,800	100	26*	33	27*	-	-
Nonwhite	4,100	-	-	-	-	-	-

\* Does not meet standard requirement for reliability.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.

Table 11  
 MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF LONGEST JOB BETWEEN JANUARY 1940 AND DECEMBER 1949 BY AGE BY RACE  
 FOR POSTWAR AND WARTIME MIGRANTS WITH WORK HISTORIES, BY SEX, LOS ANGELES 1951  
 (page 1 of 2)

Figures and percents may not add up because of rounding or omissions

Race, age, migrant status, and sex	Percent by occupation group of longest job between 1940 and 1949					
	Total Number	Percent	Professional, technical, managers, officials, and pro- prietors	Clerical and sales workers	Craftsmen, foremen, and operatives	Service workers and laborers reported Not
<b>Males</b>						
Postwar migrants	135,000	100	31	17	37	14
White	120,900	100	33	19	38	10*
25-44 years	88,300	100	32	20	37	11*
45 years & over	32,600	100	35*	-	40	-
Nonwhite	14,100	100*	-	-	-	-
25-44 years	8,600	100*	-	-	-	-
45 years & over	5,500	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Wartime migrants</b>						
White	111,400	100	26	14*	42	18
25-44 years	90,700	100	29	16*	42	12*
45 years & over	56,900	100	30	15*	42	-
Nonwhite	33,700	100	28*	-	42	-
25-44 years	20,800	100*	-	-	42*	42*
45 years & over	14,500	100*	-	-	-	-
	6,300	-	-	-	-	-

\* Does not meet standard requirement for reliability.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.

Table 11  
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF LONGEST JOB BETWEEN JANUARY 1940 AND DECEMBER 1949 BY AGE BY RACE  
(page 2 of 2)

FOR POSTWAR AND WARTIME MIGRANTS WITH WORK HISTORIES, BY SEX, LOS ANGELES 1951

[Figures and percents may not add up because of rounding or omissions]

Race, age, migrant status, and sex	Percent by occupation group of longest job between 1940 and 1949					
	Total Number	Professional, technical, managerial, official, and proprietors	Clerical and sales workers	Craftsmen, foremen, and operatives	Service workers and laborers	Not reported
<b>Females</b>						
Postwar migrants	73,800	26	36	19*	16*	-
White	63,400	27	41	18*	-	-
25-44 years	46,200	25*	45	18*	-	-
45 years & over	17,200	-	-	-	-	-
Nonwhite	10,400	-	-	-	-	-
25-44 years	7,100	-	-	-	-	-
45 years & over	3,400	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Wartime migrants</b>						
White	63,800	21*	33	23*	21*	-
25-44 years	51,500	25*	39	18*	15*	-
45 years & over	33,200	27*	44	-	-	-
Nonwhite	18,300	-	-	-	-	-
25-44 years	12,300	-	-	-	-	-
45 years & over	11,600	-	-	-	-	-
	700	-	-	-	-	-

\* Does not meet standard requirement for reliability.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.

Table 12

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF LONGEST JOB IN 1950 AND SEX OF MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS WITH WORK HISTORIES,  
 BY AGE, RACE, AND UNION MEMBERSHIP, LOS ANGELES 1951

(page 1 of 2)

Figures and percents may not add up because of rounding or omissions/

Major industry group of longest job in 1950 and sex	Percent by						Union membership	
	Total		Age		Race		Union member	Not union member
	Number	Percent	25-44	45 and over	White	Nonwhite		
<b>Males</b>								
<b>Migrants</b>	246,400	100	68	32	86	14	39	61
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mining	5,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	22,800	100*	55*	45*	79*	-	72*	28*
Manufacturing	70,200	100	74	26	89	-	49	51
Durable goods	45,900	100	73	-	92	-	52	48
Nondurable goods	24,300	100*	76*	-	82*	-	44*	56*
Transportation, communication, other public utilities	18,400	100*	77*	-	79*	-	62*	38*
Wholesale and retail trade	65,500	100	65	35	86	-	25	75
All other industries	64,000	100	67	33	89	-	25	75
Not reported	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Nonmigrants</b>	276,300	100	48	52	93	7	37	63
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mining	5,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	28,600	100	45	55	97	-	48	52
Manufacturing	62,400	100	59	41	94	-	50	50
Durable goods	39,600	100	68	-	95	-	46	54
Nondurable goods	22,800	100*	43*	57*	91*	9*	57*	43*
Transportation, communication, other public utilities	24,300	100*	37*	63*	92*	8*	56*	44*
Wholesale and retail trade	64,800	100	47	53	90	-	33	67
All other industries	90,300	100	48	52	93	-	22	78
Not reported								

\* Does not meet the standard requirement for reliability.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.

Table 12  
MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF LONGEST JOB IN 1950 AND SEX OF MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS WITH WORK HISTORIES,  
BY AGE, RACE, AND UNION MEMBERSHIP, LOS ANGELES 1951

(page 2 of 2)

[Figures and percents may not add up because of rounding or omissions]

Percent by

Major industry group of longest job in 1950 and sex	Total		Age		Race		Union membership	
	Number	Percent	25-44	45 and over	White	Nonwhite	Union member	Not union member
<b>Females</b>								
Migrants	137,600	100	71	29	83	17	16	84
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mining	700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	30,900	100	75	25*	78	-	39*	61
Durable goods	8,900	100*	92*	-	96*	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	22,000	100*	68*	-	71*	29*	39*	61*
Transportation, communication, other public utilities	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale and retail trade	32,100	100	69	31*	94	-	-	85
All other industries	67,100	100	70	30	81	19*	-	95
Not reported								
<b>Nonmigrants</b>	112,600	100	50	50	93	7*	18	81
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mining	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	29,500	100	56	44	96	-	-	77
Durable goods	13,400	100*	72*	-	97*	-	-	72*
Nondurable goods	16,000	100*	-	58*	95*	-	-	81*
Transportation, communication, other public utilities	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale and retail trade	26,800	100	58	42*	90	-	-	78
All other industries	47,000	100	44	56	92	-	-	90
Not reported	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\* Does not meet the standard requirement for reliability.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.



Table 13  
MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF LONGEST JOB BETWEEN JANUARY 1940 AND DECEMBER 1949 AND SEX OF MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS  
WITH WORK HISTORIES, BY RACE, LOS ANGELES 1951

Figures and percents may not add up because of rounding or omissions

Race, sex, and migrant status	Industry group of longest job between 1940 and 1949									
	Total	Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining	Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	Durable goods	Non- durable goods	Transporta- tion, communica- tion, and other public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade	All others	Not reported
<b>Males</b>										
Migrants	246,400	9,400	16,900	83,200	62,800	20,400	18,800	53,400	64,000	800
Percent	100	100*	100*	100	100	100*	100*	100	100	-
White	86	-	81*	89	91	83*	88*	88	84	-
Nonwhite	14	-	-	11*	-	-	-	-	16*	-
<b>Nonmigrants</b>	276,300	8,200	23,900	71,400	47,500	23,900	27,900	60,400	84,400	
Percent	100	100*	100*	100	100	100*	100	100	100	
White	93	-	95*	93	94	90*	97	91	92	
Nonwhite	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Females</b>										
Migrants	137,600	1,100		35,000	15,300	19,800	7,100	23,900	66,700	3,700
Percent	100	-	-	100	100*	100*	-	100*	100	-
White	83	-	-	85	100*	74*	-	95*	78	-
Nonwhite	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22*	-
<b>Nonmigrants</b>	112,600	700	1,100	32,100	17,200	14,900	6,700	24,200	41,800	6,000
Percent	100	-	-	100	100*	100*	-	100*	100	-
White	93	-	-	92	91*	92*	-	94*	93	-
Nonwhite	7*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\* Does not meet standard requirement for reliability.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.

Table 14  
WEEKLY EARNINGS AT END OF LONGEST JOB IN 1950 OF MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS  
WITH WORK HISTORIES, BY RACE AND SEX, LOS ANGELES 1951  
[Figures and percents may not add up because of rounding or omissions]

Migrant status, race, and sex	Earnings at end of longest job in 1950					Median of weekly earnings in dollars
	Total	\$1-\$39	\$40-\$79	\$80-\$100 and over	Self- employed reported	
<b>Males</b>						
Migrants	246,400	9,800	116,200	75,700	40,800	71
Percent	100	100*	100	100	100	
White	86	-	80	94	93	74
Nonwhite	14	-	20	-	-	61
Nonmigrants	276,300	7,500	101,600	91,400	67,900	76
Percent	100	-	100	100	100	
White	93	-	87	97	95	78
Nonwhite	7	-	13*	-	-	61
<b>Females</b>						
Migrants	137,600	46,600	73,100	4,100	9,700	48
Percent	100	100	100	-	100*	
White	83	75	87	-	88*	50
Nonwhite	17	-	-	-	-	36
Nonmigrants	112,600	23,500	67,500	7,500	11,200	55
Percent	100	100*	100	100*	100*	
White	93	92*	94	100*	87*	55
Nonwhite	7*	-	-	-	-	50

\* Does not meet standard requirement for reliability.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.

Table 15  
LEVEL OF SCHOOLING BY AGE AND SEX OF MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS WITH WORK HISTORIES, LOS ANGELES 1951  
[Figures and percents may not add up because of rounding or omissions]

Age, sex, and migrant status	Total Number	Percent	Percent by schooling completed				Not reported	
			None	Elementary	High School	College		
						1-4 years more than 4 years		
Males								
Migrants	246,400	100	-	30	43	22	4*	-
25-44 years	168,400	100	-	20	50	26	5*	-
45 years & over	78,100	100	-	52	30	14*	-	-
Nonmigrants	276,300	100	-	26	49	20	4*	-
25-44 years	133,800	100	-	12*	59	25	-	-
45 years & over	142,500	100	-	39	39	16*	-	-
Females								
Migrants	137,600	100	-	23	53	22	-	-
25-44 years	98,100	100	-	17	55	25	-	-
45 years & over	39,500	100	-	37	48	-	-	-
Nonmigrants	112,600	100	-	21	58	18	-	-
25-44 years	56,700	100	-	-	66	20*	-	-
45 years & over	55,900	100	-	31	49	15*	-	-

\* Does not meet standard requirement for reliability.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.

Table 16

(page 1 of 2)

VETERAN STATUS AND MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF LONGEST JOB BETWEEN JANUARY 1940 AND DECEMBER 1949 OF MALE MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS WITH WORK HISTORIES, BY MONTHS IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1940-1949, LOS ANGELES 1951

[Figures and percents may not add up because of rounding or omissions]

Major occupation group of longest job 1940-1949, veteran status, and sex	Total		Percent by months in civilian labor force 1940-1949				Not reported
	Number	Percent	60-114			115-120	
			0-59	60-114	115-120		
Males							
Migrants	246,400	100	13	37	50	-	-
Veterans of World War II	90,300	100	32	66	-	-	-
Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors	25,900	100	42*	56	-	-	-
Clerical, sales workers	17,700	100*	-	69*	-	-	-
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	31,000	100	29*	67	-	-	-
Service workers, laborers	15,300	100*	-	77*	-	-	-
Not reported	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonveterans of World War II	156,200	100	-	20	78	-	-
Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors	44,700	100	-	22*	75	-	-
Clerical, sales workers	21,200	100*	-	-	74*	-	-
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	66,300	100	-	19*	80	-	-
Service workers, laborers	23,200	100*	-	-	81*	-	-
Not reported	800	-	-	-	-	-	-

\* Does not meet standard requirement for reliability.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.

Table 16

(page 2 of 2)  
 VETERAN STATUS AND MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF LONGEST JOB BETWEEN JANUARY 1940 AND DECEMBER 1949 OF MALE MIGRANTS  
 AND NONMIGRANTS WITH WORK HISTORIES, BY MONTHS IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1940-1949. LOS ANGELES 1951  
 [Figures and percents may not add up because of rounding or omission]

Major occupation group of longest job 1940-1949, veteran status, and sex	Total		Percent by months in civilian labor force 1940-1949			Not reported
	Number	Percent	Percent by months in civilian labor force 1940-1949			
			0-59	60-114	115-126	
Males						
Nonmigrants						
Veterans of World War II	276,300	100	8	25	67	
Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors	70,200	100	28	69	-	
Clerical, sales workers	23,200	100*	-	76*		
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	10,200	100*	-	-		
Service workers, laborers	27,500	100	30*	67	-	
Not reported	9,000	100*	-	-	-	
Nonveterans of World War II	100	-	-	-		
Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors	206,000	100	-	9	89	
Clerical, sales workers						
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	77,300	100	-	12*	87	
Service workers, laborers	28,300	100	-	-	90	
Not reported	75,000	100	-	-	89	
	25,500	100	-	-	92	

\* Does not meet standard requirement for reliability.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.

Table 17  
AGE AND SEX OF MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS WITH WORK HISTORIES AND WORLD WAR II VETERAN STATUS FOR MALES BY AGE,  
BY MONTHS IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, 1940-1949, LOS ANGELES 1951  
[Figures and percents may not add up because of rounding or omissions]

Age, sex, veteran and migrant status	Total		Percent by months in civilian labor force 1940-1949			Did not look for work	Median
	Number	Percent	0-59	60-114	115-120		
Males							
Migrants	246,400	100	13	37	50	-	114
25-44 years	168,400	100	18	45	37	-	98
Veteran	86,300	100	33	65	-	-	74
Nonveteran	82,000	100	-	23	74	-	116
45 years and over	78,100	100	-	20*	77	-	116
Veteran	3,900	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonveteran	74,200	100	-	16*	81	-	116
Nonmigrants	276,300	100	8	25	67	-	116
25-44 years	133,800	100	16	41	43	-	104
Veteran	65,500	100	30	68	-	-	76
Nonveteran	68,300	100	-	15*	83	-	116
45 years and over	142,500	100	-	9*	90	-	117
Veteran	4,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonveteran	137,700	100	-	7*	92	-	117
Females							
Migrants	137,600	100	28	43	27	-	87
25-44 years	98,100	100	29	45	24	-	85
45 years and over	39,500	100	25*	39	33*	-	94
Nonmigrants	112,600	100	18	38	40	-	105
25-44 years	56,700	100	22*	37	35	-	100
45 years and over	55,900	100	-	38	46	-	112

\* Does not meet the standard requirement for reliability.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951

Table 18  
AGE AND SEX OF MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS WITH WORK HISTORIES, BY AVERAGE LENGTH OF CIVILIAN HELD JOB  
BETWEEN JANUARY 1940 AND DECEMBER 1949, LOS ANGELES 1951  
/Figures and percents may not add up because of rounding or omissions/

Age, sex, and migrant status	Total		Percent by average length in years of civilian job between 1940 and 1949						Did not look for work	Median months <sup>1</sup>	
	Number	Percent	More than								
			1	2	3	4	5	6			
Males											
Migrants	246,400	100	12	35	20	13	11	-	7*	-	27
25-44 years	168,400	100	16	39	20	11	7*	-	7*	-	23
45 years and over	78,100	100	-	27	20*	16*	20*	-	11*	-	30
Nonmigrants	276,300	100	8	18	18	6*	14	-	34	-	47
25-44 years	133,800	100	10*	28	21	11*	13	-	15	-	30
45 years and over	142,500	100	6*	9*	15	-	15	-	52	-	120
Females											
Migrants	137,600	100	18	33	20	9*	10*	-	-	-	25
25-44 years	98,100	100	21	37	17	8*	10*	-	-	-	22
45 years and over	39,500	100	-	22*	25*	-	-	-	-	-	29
Nonmigrants	112,600	100	10*	17	15	13*	12*	-	28	-	44
25-44 years	56,700	100	-	24*	19*	-	-	-	19*	-	30
45 years and over	55,900	100	-	-	-	15*	13*	-	38	-	55

\* Does not meet standard requirement for reliability.

1. Medians for age groups were computed on basis of monthly distribution of length of civilian jobs between 1940 and 1949; medians for totals were computed from the monthly data grouped by years.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.

Table 19

AGE AND SEX OF MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS WITH WORK HISTORIES, BY NUMBER OF CIVILIAN JOBS HELD BETWEEN JANUARY 1940 AND DECEMBER 1949, LOS ANGELES 1951

[Figures and percents may not add up because of rounding or omissions]

Age, sex, and migrant status	Total		Percent by number of civilian jobs held between 1940 and 1949							Not reported	Median	
	Number	Percent	None	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more			
Males												
Migrants	246,400	100	-	11	20	20	19	12	18		3.4	
25-44 years	168,400	100	-	10*	18	22	19	12	18		3.4	
45 years & over	78,100	100	-	12*	24	17*	19*	12*	15*		3.2	
Nonmigrants	276,300	100	-	37	23	17	9	5*	8		2.0	
25-44 years	133,800	100	-	19	27	18	13	8*	13		2.6	
45 years & over	142,500	100	-	53	18	16	-	-	-		1.4	
Females												
Migrants	137,600	100	-	15	23	20	16	11*	10*		2.9	
25-44 years	98,100	100	-	12*	22	22	16*	12*	13*		3.1	
45 years & over	39,500	100	-	22*	25*	-	-	-	-		2.4	
Nonmigrants	112,600	100	-	36	23	16	9*	7*	-		1.9	
25-44 years	56,700	100	-	28	22*	18*	-	-	-		2.3	
45 years & over	55,900	100	-	45	23*	13*	-	-	-		1.3	

\* Does not meet standard requirement for reliability.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.



Table 20

EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN JANUARY 1951 AND SEX OF MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS WITH WORK HISTORIES BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS  
IN JANUARY 1940, LOS ANGELES 1951

(page 1 of 2)

[Figures and percents may not add up because of rounding or omissions]

Employment status 1951	Total Number	Percent	Employment status January 1940					
			Employed	Unemployed	Doing unpaid family work	Not in labor force	In armed forces	Not ascertainable
<b>Males</b>								
Migrants	246,400	100	78	-	-	16	-	-
Employed	232,300	100	78	-	-	16	-	-
Unemployed	7,800	100*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doing unpaid family work								
Not in labor force	6,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
In armed forces								
Not ascertainable								
<b>Nonmigrants</b>								
Employed	276,300	100	86	-	-	12	-	-
Unemployed	266,900	100	86	-	-	12	-	-
Doing unpaid family work	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not in labor force	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
In armed forces								
Not ascertainable								

\* Does not meet standard requirement for reliability.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.

Table 20  
 EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN JANUARY 1951 AND SEX OF MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS WITH WORK HISTORIES BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS  
 IN JANUARY 1940, LOS ANGELES 1951  
 (page 2 of 2)  
 /Figures and percents may not add up because of rounding or omissions/

Employment status 1951	Total		Employment status January 1940					
	Number	Percent	Employed	Unemployed	Doing unpaid family work	Not in labor force	In armed forces	Not ascertainable
Females								
Migrants	137,600	100	48	-	-	48	-	-
Employed	114,500	100	50	-	-	46	-	-
Unemployed	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doing unpaid family work	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not in labor force	15,300	100*	-	-	-	51*	-	-
In armed forces								
Not ascertainable								
Nonmigrants								
Employed	112,600	100	55			45		
Unemployed	99,500	100	57			43		
Doing unpaid family work	1,500	-	-			-		
Not in labor force	400	-	-			-		
In armed forces	11,200	100*	-			-		
Not ascertainable								

\* Does not meet standard requirement for reliability

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.

Table 21  
OCCUPATION GROUP OF LONGEST JOB IN 1950 AND SEX OF MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS WITH WORK HISTORIES

BY OCCUPATION GROUP OF JANUARY 1940 JOB, LOS ANGELES 1951

Figures and percents may not add up because of rounding or omissions/

Occupation of longest job in 1950	Occupation in January 1940					
	Total	Professional, technical, managers, officials, and proprietors	Clerical and sales workers	Craftsmen, foremen, and operatives	Service workers and laborers	Not reported and no job
Number	Percent					
<b>Males</b>						
Migrants	246,400	100	23	12	30	13
Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors	79,300	100	46	12*	14*	-
Clerical, sales workers	39,600	100	24*	37	-	25
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	91,000	100	-	-	56	11*
Service workers, laborers	36,100	100	-	-	-	50
Not reported	400	-	-	-	-	22
<b>Nonmigrants</b>						
Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors	276,300	100	29	13	29	15
Clerical, sales workers	107,500	100	62	9*	14*	-
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	38,100	100	-	52	-	11*
Service workers, laborers	96,500	100	-	-	62	12*
Not reported	34,100	100	-	-	-	74

\* Does not meet standard requirement for reliability.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.

Table 21  
 OCCUPATION GROUP OF LONGEST JOB IN 1950 AND SEX OF MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS WITH WORK HISTORIES  
 BY OCCUPATION GROUP OF JANUARY 1940 JOB, LOS ANGELES 1951  
 (page 2 of 2)

Figures and percents may not add up because of rounding or omissions

Occupation of longest job in 1950	Occupation in January 1940						
	Total Number	Percent	Professional, technical, man- agers, officials, and proprietors	Clerical and sales workers	Craftsmen, foremen, and opera- tives	Service workers and laborers	Not report- ed and no job
Females							
Migrants	137,600	100	14	15	7*	14	51
Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors	30,900	100	42	-	-	-	49
Clerical, sales workers	51,500	100	-	32	-	-	52
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	29,100	100	-	-	-	-	47
Service workers, laborers	26,100	100	-	-	-	39*	53
Not reported							
Nonmigrants	112,600	100	15*	22	10*	9*	45
Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors	26,800	100	54	-	-	-	35*
Clerical, sales workers	39,100	100	-	50	-	-	43
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	26,500	100	-	-	34*	-	54
Service workers, laborers	19,800	100*	-	-	-	-	53*
Not reported	400	-					

\* Does not meet standard requirement for reliability.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.

Table 22

EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF DECEMBER 1949 JOB AND SEX OF MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS WITH WORK HISTORIES BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF DECEMBER 1944 JOB, LOS ANGELES 1951

[Figures and percents may not add up because of rounding or omissions]

Employment status and major occupation group of December 1949 job, migrant status, and sex	Total Number	Percent	Employed	Employment status and major occupation group December 1944					
				Professional, technical, managers, officials, and proprietors	Clerical and sales workers, operatives, and professionals	Craftsmen, foremen, and operators	Service workers and laborers	Unemployed	In armed forces
Males									
Migrants	246,400	100	63	17	8	31	8	-	32
Employed	231,900	100	63	17	8	31	7*	-	32
Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors	76,900	100	64	44	-	14*	-	-	31
Clerical, sales workers	36,100	100	61	-	28*	-	-	-	36
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	85,600	100	64	-	-	56	-	-	33
Service workers, laborers	33,400	100	64	-	-	25*	35*	-	25*
Unemployed	4,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
In armed forces									
Doing unpaid family work									
Not in labor force	9,800	100*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not ascertainable									

\* Does not meet standard requirement for reliability.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.

Table 22  
 EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF DECEMBER 1949 JOB AND SEX OF MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS WITH WORK HISTORIES BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF DECEMBER 1944 JOB, LOS ANGELES 1951  
 (page 2 of 4)  
 Figures and percents may not add up because of rounding or omissions

Employment status and major occupation group December 1944											
Employment status and major occupation group of December 1949 job, migrant status, and sex	Total Number	Percent	Employed	Professional, technical, managers, officials, and pro- priators	Clerical and sales workers	Craftsmen, foremen, and opera- tives	Service workers and laborers	In armed forces	Doing unpaid family work	Not in labor force	Not ascertainable
Males											
Nonmigrants	276,300	100	77	27	10	32	9	21	-	-	-
Employed	265,300	100	77	27	10	32	9	21	-	-	-
Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors	105,600	100	78	62	-	12*	-	20	-	-	-
Clerical, sales workers	38,100	100	75	-	60	-	-	22*	-	-	-
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	89,100	100	78	-	-	73	-	20	-	-	-
Service workers, laborers	32,600	100	71	-	-	-	59	27*	-	-	-
Unemployed	4,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
In armed forces	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doing unpaid family work	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not in labor force	5,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not ascertainable											

\* Does not meet standard requirement for reliability.  
 SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.

Table 22

EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF DECEMBER 1949 JOB AND SEX OF MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS WITH WORK HISTORIES BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF DECEMBER 1944 JOB, LOS ANGELES 1951

[Figures and percents may not add up because of rounding or omissions]

Employment status and major occupation group of December 1949 job, migrant status, and sex	Employment status and major occupation group December 1944										
	Total Number	Percent	Employed	Professional, technical, managers, officials, and proprietors	Clerical and sales workers	Craftsmen, foremen, and operatives	Service workers and laborers	Unemployed	In armed forces	Doing unpaid family work	Not in labor force ascertainable
Females											
Migrants											
Employed	137,600	100	66	13	25	15	12*	-	-	-	31
Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors	113,000	100	69	14*	27	16	13*	-	-	-	27
Clerical, sales workers	26,100	100	61	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	31*
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	39,900	100	74	-	64	-	-	-	-	-	22*
Service workers, laborers	24,200	100*	68*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31*
Unemployed	22,700	100*	70*	-	-	-	43*	-	-	-	-
In armed forces	1,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doing unpaid family work	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not in labor force	22,000	100*	49*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51*
Not ascertainable	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\* Does not meet standard requirement for reliability.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.

Table 22

EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF DECEMBER 1949 JOB AND SEX OF MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS WITH WORK HISTORIES BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF DECEMBER 1944 JOB, LOS ANGELES 1951

Figures and percents may not add up because of rounding or omissions

Employment status and major occupation group December 1944												
Employment status and major occupation group of December 1949 job, migrant status, and sex	Total	Number	Percent	Employed	Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors	Clerical workers, officials, and pro-	Craftsmen and operatives laborers	Service workers, foremen and operators	Unemployed	In armed forces	Doing unpaid family work	Not in labor force
Females												
Nonmigrants		112,600	100	76	17	29	20	10*	-	-	-	23
Employed		97,300	100	81	19	31	20	11*	-	-	-	17
Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors		25,400	100	79	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerical, sales workers		35,800	100	81	-	68	-	-	-	-	-	-
Craftsmen, foremen		21,600	100*	78*	-	-	67*	-	-	-	-	-
Operative workers, Service workers, laborers		14,500	100*	90*	-	-	-	69*	-	-	-	-
Unemployed		1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
In armed forces		400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doing unpaid family work		13,800	100*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57*
Not in labor force												
Not ascertainable												

\* Does not meet standard requirement for reliability.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.



Table 23

EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF DECEMBER 1944, JOB AND SEX OF MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS WITH WORK HISTORIES BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF JANUARY 1940 JOB, LOS ANGELES 1951

[Figures and percents may not add up because of rounding or omissions]

Employment status and major occupation group December 1940														
Employment status and major occupation group of December 1944 job, migrant status, and sex	Total Number	Percent	Employed	Professional, technical, managers, officials, and proprietors				Craftsmen, foremen, and operatives	Service workers and laborers	Unemployed	In armed forces	Doing unpaid family work	Not in labor force	Not ascertainable
				Professional, technical, managers, officials, and proprietors	Clerical and sales workers									
Males														
Migrants	246,400	100	78	23	12	30	13	-	-	-	-	-	16	-
Employed	156,200	100	89	27	11*	35	16	-	-	-	-	-	6*	-
Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors														
Officials, proprietors	42,000	100	86	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerical, sales workers	19,200	100*	94*	-	57*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	75,700	100	89	-	-	60	15*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service workers, laborers	18,800	100*	94*	-	-	-	67*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Occupation not reported	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployed	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
In armed forces	78,500	100	57	16*	13*	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-
Doing unpaid family work	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not in labor force	10,200	100*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not ascertainable	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\* Does not meet standard requirement for reliability.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.

Table 23

EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF DECEMBER 1944 JOB AND SEX OF MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS WITH WORK HISTORIES BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF JANUARY 1940 JOB, LOS ANGELES 1951

[Figures and percents may not add up because of rounding or omissions]

Employment status and major occupation group of December 1944 job, mi- grant status, and sex	Total Number	Percent	Employment status and major occupation group December 1940								Y	
			Employed	Professional, technical, man- agers, offi- cials, and pro- prietors	Clerical and sales workers	Craftsmen, foremen, and opera- tives	Service workers and laborers	Unemployed	In armed forces	Doing unpaid family work		Not in labor force
Males:												
Nonmigrant	276,300	100	86	29	13	29	15	-	-	-	12	-
Employed	211,900	100	94	33	13	33	15	-	-	-	4*	-
Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors	73,400	100	94	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerical, sales workers	26,300	100	93	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	88,300	100	93	10*	-	69	11*	-	-	-	-	-
Service workers, laborers	23,900	100*	97*	-	-	-	87*	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployed	58,500	100	62	17*	13*	17*	15*	-	-	-	35	-
In armed forces												
Doing unpaid family work												
Not in labor force	5,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not ascertainable	800	-										

\* Does not meet standard requirement for reliability.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.

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Table 23  
 EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF DECEMBER 1944 JOB AND SEX OF MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS WITH WORK HISTORIES BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF JANUARY 1940 JOB, LOS ANGELES 1951  
 [Figures and percents may not add up because of rounding or omissions]

Employment status and major occupation group of December 1944 job, mi- grant status, and sex	Employment status and major occupation group December 1940											
	Total Number	Percent	Employed	Professional, technical, man- agers, offi- cials, and pro- prietors	Clerical and sales workers	Craftsmen, foremen, and opera- tives	Service workers and laborers	Unemployed	In armed forces	Doing unpaid family work	Not in labor force	Not ascer- tainable
Females												
Migrants	137,600	100	48	14	14	7*	13	-	-	-	48	-
Employed	90,200	100	57	14*	17*	9*	17*	-	-	-	38	-
Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors	18,300	100*	61*	51*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerical, sales workers	35,000	100	52	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	43	-
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	20,500	100*	51*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38*	-
Service workers, laborers	16,400	100*	70*	-	-	-	66*	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployed	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
In armed forces	3,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doing unpaid family work	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not in labor force	42,900	100	28*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	-
Not ascertainable												

\* Does not meet standard requirement for reliability.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.

Table 23  
 EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF DECEMBER 1944 JOB AND SEX OF MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS WITH WORK HISTORIES BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF JANUARY 1940 JOB, LOS ANGELES 1951  
 /Figures and percents may not add up because of rounding or omissions/

Employment status and major occupation group of December 1944 job, mi- grant status, and sex	Employment status and major occupation group December 1940											
	Total Number	Percent	Employed	Professional, technical, man- agers, offi- cials, and pro- prietors	Clerical and sales workers	Craftsmen, foremen, and opera- tives	Service workers and laborers	Unemployed forces	In armed forces	Doing unpaid family work	Not in labor force	Not ascertainable
Females												
Nonmigrants	112,600	100	55	15*	22	10*	9*				45	
Employed	85,400	100	63	17*	25	10*	11*				37	
Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors	19,000	100*	71*	63*	-						-	
Clerical, sales workers	32,400	100	61	-	55		-				39*	
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	22,700	100*	61*	-	-	38*	-				39*	
Service workers, laborers	11,200	100*	63*		-	-	-				-	
Unemployed	400	-	-	-	-	-	-				-	
In armed forces	700	-	-		-						-	
Doing unpaid family work	700	-	-									
Not in labor force	25,400	100	-	-	-	-	-				75	
Not ascertainable												

\* Does not meet standard requirement for reliability.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.

Table 24

MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF LONGEST JOB IN 1950 OF MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS WITH WORK HISTORIES, BY SEX, BY PERSONS WITH ONE OR MORE THAN ONE EMPLOYER, JANUARY 1940 TO DECEMBER 1949, LOS ANGELES 1951

[Figures and percents may not add up because of rounding or omissions]

Major occupation group of longest job in 1950, sex and migrant status	Total		Persons with same employer throughout	Persons with more than one employer	Persons who did casual or odd job work only	Persons with no job
	Number	Percent				
Males						
Migrants	246,400	100	12	87	-	-
Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors	79,300	100	20*	79	-	-
Clerical, sales workers	39,600	100	-	85	-	-
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	91,000	100	-	93	-	-
Service workers, laborers	36,100	100	-	89	-	-
Not reported	400	-		-		
Nonmigrants	276,300	100	41	58	-	-
Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors	107,500	100	48	51	-	-
Clerical, sales workers	38,100	100	41	58	-	-
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	96,500	100	33	65	-	-
Service workers, laborers	34,100	100	38	60	-	-
Not reported						
Females						
Migrants	137,600	100	15	80	-	-
Professional, technical, managers officials, proprietors	30,900	100	-	73	-	-
Clerical, sales workers	51,500	100	-	86	-	-
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	29,100	100	-	85	-	-
Service workers, laborers	26,100	100	-	74	-	-
Not reported						
Nonmigrants	112,600	100	38	58	-	-
Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors	26,800	100	54	43*	-	-
Clerical, sales workers	39,100	100	35	60	-	-
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	26,500	100	41*	56	-	-
Service workers, laborers	19,800	100*	-	75*	-	-
Not reported						

\* Does not meet standard requirement for reliability.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.

Table 25  
NUMBER OF CHANGES IN STATUS BETWEEN JANUARY 1940 AND DECEMBER 1949 OF MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS WITH WORK HISTORIES  
BY WORLD WAR II VETERAN STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, LOS ANGELES 1951

Figures and percent may not add up because of rounding or omissions/

Age, sex, veteran status, and migrant status	Number of changes in status 1940-1949									Casual labor	Median <sup>1</sup>	
	Total Number	Percent	None	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more			
Males												
Migrants	246,400	100	6*	9	15	17	16	10	27	-	3.7	
25-44 years	168,400	100	-	6*	15	16	16	11	32	-	4.1	
Veterans	86,300	100	-	-	10*	13*	20	15*	40	-	4.9	
Nonveterans	82,000	100	-	10*	20	19*	12*	-	23	-	3.2	
45 years and over	78,100	100	-	18*	16*	18*	16*	-	15*	-	2.8	
Veterans	3,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.2	
Nonveterans	74,200	100	-	18*	16*	17*	17*	-	14*	-	2.9	
Nonmigrants	276,300	100	34	12	15	13	8	5*	12	-	1.8	
25-44 years	133,800	100	15	11*	15	18	13	8*	20	-	3.0	
Veterans	65,100	100	-	-	17	22*	22*	12*	26	-	4.0	
Nonveterans	68,700	100	29	21*	13*	13*	-	-	15	-	1.5	
45 years and over	112,500	100	52	13	16	9*	-	-	-	-	0.5	
Veterans	4,700	-	-	-	25	58	-	-	-	-	2.8	
Nonveterans	137,700	100	53	14	15	7*	-	-	-	-	0.5	
Females												
Migrants	137,600	100	-	13	15	18	13	11*	24	-	3.4	
25-44 years	98,100	100	-	10*	15*	17	14*	11*	28	-	3.7	
45 years and over	39,500	100	-	22*	-	20*	-	-	-	-	2.9	
Nonmigrants	112,600	100	25	20	15	14*	-	8*	12*	-	1.8	
25-44 years	56,700	100	18*	16*	13*	19*	-	-	16*	-	2.7	
45 years and over	55,900	100	31	23*	17*	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	

\* Does not meet the standard requirement for reliability.

1. Casual labor only is subtracted from total in computing medians.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.

Table 26

TYPE OF JOB SHIFT FOR ECONOMIC REASONS BETWEEN JANUARY 1940 AND DECEMBER 1949 BY PERSONS WITH MORE THAN ONE EMPLOYER, BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF LONGEST JOB IN 1950, BY SEX OF MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS WITH WORK HISTORIES, LOS ANGELES 1951

[Figures and percents may not add up because of rounding or omissions]

Migration status, occupation group of longest job in 1950, and sex	Total Number	Percent	Return to same job	Type of job shift				All other combinations of shifts
				Employer and shift only	Employer and occupation shift	Employer and industry shift	Employer, occupation, and industry shift	
<b>Male</b>								
Migrants	189,500	100	2	23	9	14	49	2
Professional, technical, managers, officials,								
proprietors	36,900	100	4	26	4	15	47	4
Clerical, sales workers	26,300	100	1	12	25	5	52	5
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	86,300	100	2	29	7	17	44	2
Service workers, laborers	39,600	100	2	16	8	14	59	1
Not reported	400	100	100					
<b>Nonmigrants</b>								
Professional, technical, managers, officials,	106,700	100	4	20	7	14	54	1
proprietors								
Clerical, sales workers	27,500	100		13	15	13	60	1
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	8,600	100	5	5	9	9	73	
Service workers, laborers	54,200	100	5	26	5	15	48	1
Not reported	16,500	100	10	19	5	12	55	

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.

Cell shifts  
Male - migrants 737,300  
Nonmigrants 444,200  
Female - migrants 328,100  
Nonmigrants 45,800

Table 26

(page 2 of 2)

TYPE OF JOB SHIFT FOR ECONOMIC REASONS BETWEEN JANUARY 1940 AND DECEMBER 1949 BY PERSONS WITH MORE THAN ONE EMPLOYER, BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF LONGEST JOB IN 1950, BY SEX OF MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS WITH WORK HISTORIES, LOS ANGELES 1951

Figures and percents may not add up because of rounding or omissions

Migration status, occupation group of longest job in 1950, and sex	Total Number	Percent	Return to same job	Type of job shift			
				Employer shift only	Employer and occupation shift	Employer and industry shift	All other combinations of shifts
<b>Female</b>							
Migrants	65,600	100	3	28	5	22	44 1
Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors	6,700	100					
Clerical, sales workers	22,700	100	3	16	2	30	48 2
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	24,600	100	5	45	2	23	26
Service workers, laborers	11,600	100		19	13	6	61
Not reported							
Nonmigrants	43,600	100	4	22	5	17	50 2
Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors	5,600	100		13		7	80
Clerical, sales workers	11,600	100	6	3	3	32	55
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	15,700	100	7	33	10	17	29
Service workers, laborers	10,800	100		31	3	7	59
Not reported							

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.



Table 27

TYPE OF JOB SHIFT FOR NONECONOMIC REASONS BETWEEN JANUARY 1940 AND DECEMBER 1949 BY PERSONS WITH MORE THAN ONE EMPLOYER, BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF LONGEST JOB IN 1950, BY SEX OF MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS WITH WORK HISTORIES, LOS ANGELES 1951

Figures and percents may not add up because of rounding or omissions

Migrant status, occupation group of longest job in 1950, and sex	Total Number	Percent	Type of job shift				Employer	
			Return to same job	Employer shift only	Employer and occupation shift	Employer and industry shift	Employer occupation, and industry shift	All other combinations of shifts
<b>Male</b>								
<b>Migrants</b>								
Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors	547,800	100	3	18	5	15	57	2
Clerical, sales workers	142,400	100	3	22	6	16	51	3
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	86,700	100	3	18	4	16	57	1
Service workers, laborers	237,400	100	3	15	5	16	59	2
Not reported	79,300	100	2	17	6	9	63	2
	2,000	100					100	
<b>Nonmigrants</b>								
Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors	337,500	100	4	17	6	15	56	2
Clerical, sales workers	108,300	100	7	16	8	16	52	3
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	40,000	100	3	12	4	20	62	
Service workers, laborers	142,800	100	3	18	6	16	56	1
Not reported	46,300	100	2	24	5	8	58	4

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.

Table 27

TYPE OF JOB SHIFT FOR NONECONOMIC REASONS BETWEEN JANUARY 1940 AND DECEMBER 1949 BY PERSONS WITH MORE THAN ONE EMPLOYER, BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF LONGEST JOB IN 1950, BY SEX OF MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS WITH WORK HISTORIES, LOS ANGELES 1951

[Figures and percents may not add up because of rounding or omissions/]

Migrant status, occupation group of longest job in 1950, and sex	Total Number	Percent	Type of job shift					Employer occupation, and industry shift	All other combinations of shifts
			Return to same job	Employer shift only	Employer and occupation shift	Employer and industry shift	Employer occupation, and industry shift		
Female									
Migrants	262,500	100	2	27	5	22	43	1	
Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors	61,100	100	2	33	7	18	36	3	
Clerical, sales workers	107,800	100	2	17	4	37	39		
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	53,300	100	2	31	2	8	57	1	
Service workers, laborers	40,300	100	2	36	10	8	44		
Not reported									
Nonmigrants	2,200	100	2	28	6	24	41		
Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors	700	100	3	25	6	22	43		
Clerical, sales workers	400	100	1	25	7	29	38		
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	700	100	3	28	1	35	32		
Service workers, laborers	400	100	1	34	7	7	51		
Not reported									

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.

Table 28

AGE AND SEX OF MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS WITH WORK HISTORIES, WITH ONE OR MORE THAN ONE EMPLOYER, BY MONTHS IN THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, JANUARY 1940 TO DECEMBER 1949, LOS ANGELES 1951

[Figures and percents may not add up because of rounding or omissions]

Age, sex, and migrant status	Months in civilian labor force											
	0-59 months			60-114 months			115-120 months			Persons with more than one employer		
	Total Number	Percent out	Persons with same employer through- out	Total Number	Percent out	Persons with same employer through- out	Total Number	Percent out				
Male												
Migrants	32,200	100	-	82	90,700	100	11*	89	123,600	100	11*	86
25-44 years	30,200	100	-	82	75,300	100	-	90	62,800	100	13*	86
45 years and over	2,000	-	-	-	15,300	100*	-	85	60,800	100	11*	85
Nonmigrants	23,200	100*	-	78	67,900	100	17*	83	185,200	100	53	47
25-44 years	21,200	100*	-	76	54,900	100	15*	85	57,700	100	38	62
45 years and over	2,000	-	-	-	13,000	100*	-	73	127,500	100	60	40
Female												
Migrants	38,000	100	30*	70	59,300	100	-	92	140,300	100	-	76
25-44 years	28,000	100	-	77	44,000	100	-	94	26,100	100	-	79
45 years and over	10,100	100*	-	-	15,300	100*	-	85	14,200	100*	-	71
Nonmigrants	19,800	100*	40*	60	44,000	100	25*	75	148,800	100	48	42
25-44 years	12,700	100*	-	65	22,700	100*	-	79	21,300	100*	35*	51
45 years and over	7,100	-	-	-	21,300	100*	-	70	27,600	100	58	60

\* Does not meet standard requirement for reliability.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.

Table 29

PROPORTION OF MALE AND FEMALE MIGRANT WORKERS WITH WORK HISTORIES IN MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF LONGEST JOB IN 1950 WHO WERE IN THE LOS ANGELES METROPOLITAN AREA BY SINGLE YEARS AFTER 1939, LOS ANGELES 1951

Occupation of first job in Los Angeles, 1940-49, and sex	Total Number	Cumulative proportion by single years													
		Jan. 1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	Jan. 1940		
Male migrant workers	232,700	100	92	88	80	69	58	43	33	25	18	11	4*		
Professional, technical, managers, officials,															
proprietors	40,400	100	100	95	83	73	53	36	28*	21*	-	-	-		
Clerical, sales workers	28,600	100	100	97	88	78	74	55	36*	27*	-	-	-		
Craftsmen, foremen,															
operatives	79,300	100	100	98	92	81	73	58	46	34	24	16*	-		
Service workers, laborers	28,300	100	100	98	94	87	66	52	37*	-	-	-	-		
No job <sup>1</sup>	56,100	100	67	58	48	36	28	17*	15*	-	-	-	-		
Female migrant workers	131,200	100	90	84	77	66	57	46	36	28	17	11*	-		
Professional, technical, managers, officials,															
proprietors	16,000	100*	100*	97*	85*	76*	62*	48*	-	-	-	-	-		
Clerical, sales workers	39,100	100	100	97	89	74	61	48	37	28*	-	-	-		
Craftsmen, foremen,															
operatives	23,100	100*	100*	98*	89*	81*	74*	60*	39*	-	-	-	-		
Service workers, laborers	22,000	100*	100*	97*	93*	78*	66*	58*	54*	44*	-	-	-		
No job <sup>1</sup>	30,900	100	59	42	37*	30*	29*	24*	-	-	-	-	-		

1. First job in Los Angeles presumably was after 1949.

\* Does not meet the standard requirement for reliability.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951

Table 30

NUMBER OF JOBS HELD BEFORE WORKING IN LOS ANGELES AND WHILE WORKING IN LOS ANGELES, 1940-1949, OF MIGRANT WORKERS WITH WORK HISTORIES, BY SEX, BY NUMBER OF MONTHS IN THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, LOS ANGELES 1951  
 [Figures and percents may not add up because of rounding or omissions]

Sex, migrant status, and age	Total		Number of jobs held before working in Los Angeles								
	Number	Percent	0	1	2	3	4	5	More than 5	Not ascertainable	Median
Male migrant workers	232,700	100	8*	26	36	12	7*	5*	3*	-	1.9
0-59 months	31,800	100	26*	25*	27*	-	-	-	-	-	1.5
60-114 months	87,100	100	9*	30	27	14*	9*	-	-	-	1.9
115-120 months	113,000	100	-	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	2.0
Did not look for work	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female migrant workers	131,600	100	25	18	31	9*	9*	-	-	-	1.7
0-59 months	37,300	100	41	-	28*	-	-	-	-	-	1.1
60-114 months	58,200	100	21*	19*	26*	-	-	-	-	-	1.9
115-120 months	32,400	100	-	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	1.9
Did not look for work	3,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\* Does not meet standard requirement for reliability.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.

Table 30

NUMBER OF JOBS HELD BEFORE WORKING IN LOS ANGELES AND WHILE WORKING IN LOS ANGELES, 1940-1949, OF MIGRANT WORKERS WITH WORK HISTORIES, BY SEX, BY NUMBER OF MONTHS IN THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, LOS ANGELES 1951

[Figures and percents may not add up because of rounding or omissions]

Sex, migrant status, and age	Total		Number of jobs held before working in Los Angeles								
	Number	Percent	0	1	2	3	4	5	More than		
									5	Not ascertainable	Median
Male migrant workers	232,700	100	12	22	37	11	9	-	4*	-	1.9
0-59 months	31,800	100	28*	-	35*	-	-	-	-	-	1.5
60-114 months	87,100	100	-	23	36	13*	9*	-	-	-	2.0
115-120 months	113,000	100	10*	21	39	11*	9*	-	-	-	2.0
Did not work	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female migrant workers	132,000	100	18	22	37	10*	-	-	-	-	1.8
0-59 months	37,700	100	24*	26*	40	-	-	-	-	-	1.5
60-114 months	58,200	100	16*	23*	33	14*	-	-	-	-	1.8
115-120 months	32,400	100	-	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	2.0
Did not work	3,700	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\* Does not meet standard requirement for reliability.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.

Table 31

OCCUPATION GROUP OF LONGEST JOB IN 1950 OF MIGRANT WORKERS WITH WORK HISTORIES, BY SEX, BY OCCUPATION GROUP OF LAST JOB BEFORE WORKING IN THE LOS ANGELES METROPOLITAN AREA, 1940-1949, LOS ANGELES 1951

[Figures and percents may not add up because of rounding or omissions]

Occupation of longest job in 1950	Occupation of last job before working in Los Angeles 1940-1949					
	Total Number	Percent	Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors	Clerical and sales workers	Craftsmen, foremen and operatives	Service workers and laborers
Male migrant workers	232,700	100	25	13	37	15
Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors	71,400	100	58	-	18*	-
Clerical, sales workers	37,300	100	21*	40	22*	-
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	89,500	100	-	-	63	13*
Service workers, laborers	34,100	100	-	-	24*	54
Not ascertainable	400	-	-	-	-	-
Female migrant workers	131,600	100	16	28	14*	14*
Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors	28,300	100	51	-	-	-
Clerical, sales workers	50,700	100	-	59	-	-
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	28,000	100	-	-	40*	-
Service workers, laborers	24,600	100	-	-	-	41*
Not ascertainable						

\* Does not meet standard requirement for reliability.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.

Table 32  
 OCCUPATION GROUP OF FIRST JOB IN THE LOS ANGELES METROPOLITAN AREA OF MIGRANT WORKERS WITH WORK HISTORIES, BY SEX, BY  
 OCCUPATION GROUP OF LAST JOB BEFORE WORKING IN LOS ANGELES, 1940-1949, LOS ANGELES 1951  
 [Figures and percents may not add up because of rounding or omissions]

Occupation of first job in Los Angeles	Occupation of last job before working in Los Angeles 1940-1949						
	Total Number	Percent	Professional, technical, man- agers, officials, proprietors	Clerical and sales workers	Craftsmen, foremen, and opera- tives	Service workers and laborers	Not reported and no job
Male migrant workers	232,700	100	25	13	37	15	10
Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors	41,200	100	68	-	-	-	-
Clerical, sales workers	29,000	100	-	38*	31*	-	-
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	79,300	100	10*	-	57	16*	-
Service workers, laborers	28,300	100	-	-	39*	44	-
No job	54,900	100	27*	16*	25*	-	19*
Female migrant workers	131,600	100	16	28	11*	11*	27
Professional, technical, managers, officials, proprietors	16,000	100*	63*	-	-	-	-
Clerical, sales workers	40,300	100	-	56	-	-	21*
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	23,500	100*	-	-	40*	-	-
Service workers, laborers	22,400	100*	-	-	-	38*	-
No job	29,500	100	-	29*	-	-	33*

\* Does not meet standard requirement for reliability.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.



Table 33

OCCUPATION GROUP OF FIRST JOB LASTING MORE THAN SIX MONTHS TAKEN IN THE LOS ANGELES METROPOLITAN AREA OF MIGRANT WORKERS  
WITH WORK HISTORIES, BY SEX, BY OCCUPATION GROUP OF LAST JOB BEFORE WORKING IN LOS ANGELES,  
1940-1949, LOS ANGELES 1951

[Figures and percents may not add up because of rounding or omissions]

Occupation of first job in Los Angeles lasting more than six months	Number	Percent	Occupation of last job before working in Los Angeles 1940-1949				
			Professional, technical, man- agers, officials, proprietors	Clerical and sales workers	Craftsmen, foremen, and opera- tives	Service workers and laborers	Not reported and no job
Male migrant workers	232,700	100	25	13	37	15	10
Professional, technical, managers, officials,							
proprietors	14,800	100	62	-	20*	-	-
Clerical, sales workers	28,300	100	-	37*	31*	-	-
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	78,500	100	10*	-	58	16*	-
Service workers, laborers	24,700	100	-	-	32*	49*	-
No job	60,400	100	30	16*	25*	-	18*
Female migrant workers	131,600	100	16	28	14*	15*	27
Professional, technical, managers, officials,							
proprietors	17,500	100	57*	-	-	-	-
Clerical, sales workers	35,400	100	-	57	-	-	21*
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	25,000	100	-	-	34*	-	33*
Service workers, laborers	19,400	100	-	-	-	40*	-
No job	34,300	100	-	33*	-	-	29*

\* Does not meet standard requirement for reliability.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Work History Schedules, sample enumeration, Los Angeles, January-February 1951.