

1/11/10
Shelf

Non-Circulating

SURVEY OF OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY,

Conducted by Cooperating University Research Centers
and the Social Science Research Council
for the
U. S. Department of the Air Force
and the
U. S. Bureau of the Census .

THE MOBILITY OF MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS, 1940-1949:
SAN FRANCISCO .

Institute of Industrial Relations (Berkeley).
University of California, Berkeley

February 1, 1952

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER	Page
Summary.....	vii
I. Introduction.....	1
II. Trends and Fluctuations in Migration to San Francisco, the Bay Area, and California.....	3
III. The Characteristics of Migrants and Nonmigrants.....	14
IV. Wartime and Postwar Shifts in Employment of Migrants and Nonmigrants.....	22
V. Changes in Employment and Earnings Associated With Migration to the Bay Area.....	27
VI. The Mobility of Migrants and Nonmigrants, 1940-1949.....	35
VII. Conclusions.....	42
Appendix	
A Note on Sources of Migration to the Six Cities	
A Note on Statistical Procedures	
Appendix Tables	

CHARTS

Following
Page

1. Estimated Annual Increase in the Population of California, 1901-1950..... 3

LIST OF TEXT TABLES

1. Population Growth of San Francisco, San Francisco-Oakland Standard Metropolitan Area, and California, 1900-1950..... 3
2. Population Growth of San Francisco, San Francisco-Oakland Standard Metropolitan Area, and California, with Estimates of Net Change Attributable to Natural Increase and Net In-Migration 1920-1950..... 4
3. Geographic Division of Birth of American-Born Residents of San Francisco Who Were Born Outside of the State of California, 1900-1930..... 6
4. Place of Residence in 1935 of In-Migrants Residing in San Francisco in 1940; and Previous Residence of Migrants 14 Years Old and Over in San Francisco Household Sample, January-February, 1951..... 6
5. Percent of Migrants in San Francisco Household Sample by Geographic Division of Previous Residence; and Percent of U. S. Population, 1940, by Geographic Division..... 7
6. Per Capita Income and Ratio of Per Capita Income to U. S. Per Capita Income, for Geographic Divisions and Pacific Coast States, 1929, 1940, and 1950..... 9
7. Birth Rate and Ratio of Birth Rate to U. S. Birth Rate, for Geographic Divisions and Pacific Coast States, 1929, 1940, and 1948..... 10
8. Age of Persons by Years of Residence in San Francisco-Oakland Metropolitan Area and Sex—San Francisco Work History Sample.15
9. Estimated Net Migration of Persons Aged 10 to 64 in 1950, by Age and Sex, San Francisco, 1940-1950..... 17
10. Major Occupation Group of Employment for Each Migration-Status and Sex Group, January, 1940, San Francisco Work History Sample, and for all Employed Workers by Sex, March, 1940, San Francisco and Urban United States..... 23
11. Major Industry Group of Employment for Each Migration-Status and Sex Group, January 1940, San Francisco Work History Sample, and for all Employed Workers by Sex, March 1940, San Francisco and United States..... 26

List of Text Tables, Continued

Following
Page

12. Percent of Migrants by Major Occupation Group of Longest Job Before Migration, First Job after Migration, Longest Job in 1950, and Sex--San Francisco Work History Sample..... 27
13. Relation of Weekly Earnings at Beginning of First Job Lasting Six Months or More after Migration to Weekly Earnings at End of Last Job before Migration, by \$20 Earnings Brackets, for Wartime and Postwar Migrants by Sex--San Francisco Work History Sample..... 33
14. Percent of Migrants by Weekly Earnings at Beginning of First Job Lasting Six Months or More after Migration, for Each Earnings Group at End of Last Job before Migration, and Sex--San Francisco Work History Sample..... 33
15. Percent of Workers and Median Number of Changes in Activity Status, January 1940-December 1949, by Migration Status, Veteran Status, Age, and Sex--San Francisco Work History Sample..... 35
16. Median Number of Civilian Jobs Held, January 1940-December 1949, by Migration Status, Veteran Status, Age, and Sex--San Francisco Work History Sample..... 36
17. Median Number of Civilian Jobs Held, January 1940-December 1949, by Major Occupation Group of Longest Job in 1950 and Sex, for Migrants and Nonmigrants, San Francisco Work History Sample, and for all Persons, Philadelphia and Chicago Work History Samples..... 37
18. Median Age of Migrants and Nonmigrants by Major Occupation Group of Longest Job in 1950 and Sex--San Francisco Work History Sample..... 37
19. Median Number of Civilian Jobs Held, January 1940-December 1949, by Major Industry Group of Longest Job in 1950 and Sex, for Migrants and Nonmigrants, San Francisco Work History Sample, and for all Persons, Philadelphia and Chicago Work History Samples..... 37
20. Pattern of Job Separations, January 1940-December 1949, for Migrants and Nonmigrants by Age and Sex--San Francisco Work History Sample..... 38
21. Pattern of Job Separations, January 1940-December 1949, for Migrants and Nonmigrants by Major Occupation Group of Longest Job in 1950 and Sex--San Francisco Work History Sample..... 39

LIST OF APPENDIX TABLES

- a-1. Major Occupation Group of Longest Job in 1950 for Each Migration-Status and Sex Group.
- a-2. Major Industry Group of Longest Job in 1950 for Each Migration-Status and Sex Group (Two-page Table).
- a-3. Ratio of Migrants to Total Persons With Work Histories, for Each Major Occupation, Age, and Sex Group.
- a-4. Ratio of Migrants to Total Persons With Work Histories, for Each Major Industry, Age, and Sex Group.
- a-5. Years of School Completed by Years of Residence in San Francisco-Oakland Standard Metropolitan Area and Sex, for Professional, Other White Collar, and Manual Workers.
- a-6. Weekly Earnings at End of Longest Job in 1950, for Each Migration-Status, Major Occupation, Age, and Sex Group (Two-page Table).
- a-7. Major Occupation Group of Longest Job in 1950 by Union-Membership Status and Sex, for Migrants and Nonmigrants.
- a-8. Major Industry Group of Longest Job in 1950 by Union-Membership Status and Sex, for Migrants and Nonmigrants.
- a-9. Employment Status, January-February 1951, by Employment Status, January 1940, for Each Years-of-Residence and Sex Group.
- a-10. Activity Status in January 1940 for Each Major Occupation Group of Employment in December 1944, by Migration Status and Sex (Two-page Table).
- a-11. Activity Status in December 1944 for Each Major Occupation Group of Employment in December 1949, by Migration Status and Sex (Two-page Table).
- a-12. Activity Status in January 1940 for Each Major Occupation Group of Longest Job in 1950, by Migration Status and Sex (Two-page Table).
- a-13. Major Occupation Group of Employment or Other Employment Status, January 1940, December 1944, and December 1949, for Each Years-of-Residence and Sex Group (Two-page Table).
- a-14. Activity Status in January 1940 for Each Major Industry Group of Longest Job in 1950, by Migration Status and Sex (Two-page Table).
- a-15. Major Industry Group of Employment or Other Employment Status, January 1940, December 1944, and December 1949, for Each Years-of-Residence and Sex Group (Two-page Table).
- a-16. Major Occupation Group of Last Job Before Migration, First Job After Migration, and Longest Job in 1950, for Wartime and Post-war Migrants, by Sex (Two-page Table).

List of Appendix Tables, Continued

- a-17. Comparison of Major Occupation Group of First Job Held After Migration With Major Occupation Group of Last Job Before Migration, for Migrants by Sex.
- a-18. Comparison of Major Occupation Group of Longest Job in 1950 With Major Occupation Group of Last Job Before Migration, for Migrants by Sex.
- a-19. Major Industry Group of Last Job Before Migration, First Job After Migration, and Longest Job in 1950, for Wartime and Postwar Migrants, by Sex.
- a-20. Comparison of Major Industry Group of First Job Held After Migration With Major Industry Group of Last Job Before Migration, for Migrants by Sex.
- a-21. Comparison of Major Industry Group of Longest Job in 1950 With Major Industry Group of Last Job Before Migration, for Migrants by Sex.
- a-22. Weekly Earnings at End of Longest Job in 1950 by Weekly Earnings in January 1940, for Each Migration-Status and Sex Group (Two-page Table).
- a-23. Weekly Earnings at Beginning of First Job Lasting Six Months or More after Migration, by Weekly Earnings at End of Last Job Before Migration, for Migrants by Sex.
- a-24. Weekly Earnings at Beginning of First Job Lasting Six Months or More After Migration, by Weekly Earnings at End of Last Job Before Migration, for Wartime and Postwar Migrants by Sex. (Two-page Table).
- a-25. Interval in Months Between End of Last Job Before Migration and Beginning of First Job After Migration by Employment Status During Interval, for Migrants by Sex.
- a-26. Number of Changes in Activity Status, January 1940-December 1949, by Years of Residence in the San Francisco-Oakland Standard Metropolitan Area, World War II Veteran Status, Age, and Sex (Two-page Table).
- a-27. Number of Civilian Jobs Held, January 1940-December 1949, by Years of Residence in the San Francisco-Oakland Standard Metropolitan Area, World War II Veteran Status, Age, and Sex (Two-page Table).
- a-28. Number of Civilian Jobs Held, January 1940-December 1949, by Migration Status, Major Occupation Group of Longest Job in 1950, and Sex (Two-page Table).
- a-29. Number of Civilian Jobs Held, January 1940-December 1949, by Migration Status, Major Industry Group of Longest Job in 1950, and Sex (Two-page Table).

List of Appendix Tables, Continued

- a-30. Average Length of Civilian Jobs Held, January 1940-December 1949, for Each Years-of-Residence, Age, and Sex Group.
- a-31. Pattern of Employment Experience, January 1940-December 1949, for Each Migration-Status, Major Occupation, and Sex Group (Four-page Table).
- a-32. Pattern of Job Separations, January 1940-December 1949, for Each Years-of-Residence, Age, and Sex Group (Two-page Table).
- a-33. Type of Job Shift, January 1940-December 1949, for Each Migration-Status and Sex Group of Persons With More than One Employer.
- a-34. Type of Job Shift Associated With Migration to the San Francisco-Oakland Standard Metropolitan Area, 1940-1951, for Migrants by Age and Sex.
- a-35. Comparison of Major Occupation Group of Longest Job in 1950 With Major Occupation Group of First Job After Migration, for Migrants by Sex.
- a-36. Place of Residence in 1935 of In-Migrants Residing in Each City in 1940; and Previous Residence of Migrants (14 Years Old and Over) in Household Samples--New Haven, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Paul, Los Angeles, and San Francisco (Two-page Table).

THE MOBILITY OF MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS, 1940-1949:
San Francisco

SUMMARY

Trends and Fluctuations in Migration to San Francisco, the Bay Area, and California

While this report will be concerned primarily with migration to the city of San Francisco, one of the six cities in the Occupational Mobility Survey, we cannot ignore the fact that trends and fluctuations in migration to San Francisco have been affected by the factors which have influenced migration to the Bay Area and the state of California.

The strikingly rapid growth of the population of California has come about largely through net in-migration. People have been migrating to the state in large numbers ever since the era of the Gold Rush, but net in-migration has fluctuated markedly from decade to decade. In fact, the annual population estimates which are available for the last fifty years indicate that net in-migration has expanded and contracted in a series of long waves of some fifteen to seventeen years in duration. The periods of heavy in-migration to California have co-incided, in general, with periods of rising national income, but there has been a tendency for net in-migration to slacken off or decline in the later stages of periods of economic expansion and to drop off appreciably in periods of recession or severe depression. Net in-migration to the San Francisco Bay Area has followed a somewhat similar course.

The city of San Francisco itself has grown more slowly since 1900 than either the Bay Area or the state as a whole, but net in-migration to the city has shown a tendency to fluctuate with changing economic conditions, much as it has for the Metropolitan Area and the State. Over periods of five years or so, net in-migration tends to be relatively small as compared with the vastly greater flow of migration into and out of the city which is apparently continually taking place. Since the middle thirties, the only five-year period in which the net flow of migration has been into the city was the 1940-45 period, when the enormous influx of war workers was large enough to offset by a substantial margin the heavy outward movement, which apparently takes the form chiefly of migration to the suburbs. In the late thirties and late forties, the net movement was outward, in spite of a substantial flow of in-migration.

Only a very small proportion of migrants to California or to San Francisco in recent decades have come from outside continental United States. Most migrants have tended to come from other states, and the sources of this migration have gradually been shifting westward for many decades. While a much larger proportion of the migrants to San Francisco come from long distances than is the case with the eastern or middle-western cities in the present survey,¹ it nonetheless appears that San Francisco's power to attract migrants tends to operate with greatest force on persons in nearby areas and gradually to lose its effectiveness as the distance from the city increases. Of the out-of-state migrants to San Francisco (14 years old and over) who were enumerated in the Occupational Mobility survey, 36 percent had come from the West South Central and Mountain states, and it was from these two areas that in-migration had apparently increased substantially as compared with the 1935-40 period.

1. In the case of Chicago, however, a larger proportion of the migrants come from long distances than was true of San Francisco. (See Table a-36, Appendix.)

Another development of considerable importance in the decade of the forties was the increased in-migration of negroes to San Francisco, the Bay Area, and the state.

An analysis of trends in regional income differentials and other factors likely to affect the flow of migration to San Francisco, the Bay Area, and the state indicates that the strength of the forces contributing to net in-migration has been somewhat reduced as a result of the developments of the last several decades and particularly of the last decade. While a period of expanding defense production is likely to be accompanied by increased in-migration, there are a number of reasons for predicting that we shall probably not witness in the near future an influx of population approaching the proportions of that which characterized the early forties. For the city of San Francisco itself, this may mean that the net flow of migration may continue to be outward, as it has been in the last five years.

Migrants and Nonmigrants in the San Francisco Household and Work History Samples

Thirty-five percent of the men and 40 percent of the women in the civilian noninstitutional population of San Francisco in early 1951 had lived in the Metropolitan Area less than twelve years, i.e., were "migrants". The ratio of women to men was higher among the migrants than among the nonmigrants, and there are a number of reasons for supposing that women will continue to outnumber men among persons moving to the city.

The migrants were considerably more heavily concentrated in the younger age brackets than were the nonmigrants. In an attempt to determine the effects of net migration on the age composition of the city's population in the decade of the forties, we estimated that, of the approximately 110,000 persons aged 10 to 64 who were added to the city's population by net in-migration during the decade, 87 percent of the men and 94 percent of the women were aged 15 to 44.

There were no significant differences in educational background, as measured by years of school completed, between the migrants and nonmigrants represented by the work history sample, except those which were related to differences in occupational composition of the two groups.

As we found in our second report, the occupational distribution of migrants represented by the work history sample differed slightly from that of nonmigrants in 1950, but the contrasts between postwar and wartime migrants were more striking than those between migrants and nonmigrants. The wartime migrants, both men and women, included a relatively large proportion of manual workers, while the postwar migrants included an unusually large proportion of nonmanual workers (especially professional workers among the men). An analysis of the jobs held in January, 1940 and of the last jobs held before migration by these two groups of migration indicates that these differences prevailed prior to migration, though not in precisely the same degree.

Similarly, with respect to industrial characteristics, the contrasts between wartime and postwar migrants were more striking than the contrasts between migrants and nonmigrants, at least in the case of the men.

Weekly earnings of migrants were somewhat lower than those of non-migrants at the end of the longest job held in 1950. Thus, the median male migrant was earning \$72 a week, as compared with \$75 for male non-migrants, while the corresponding medians for women were \$49 for migrants and \$54 for nonmigrants. These differences apparently could not be explained on the basis of differences in age or occupational characteristics of migrants or nonmigrants, since median earnings of migrants were lower than those of nonmigrants in each broad age and sex group and in every major occupation and sex group except for male craftsmen and female service workers.

On the whole, we may conclude that, while migrants to San Francisco tend to be comparatively young and to include a relatively high proportion of women, there is little evidence that they tend, in general, to differ markedly in their economic and social characteristics from nonmigrants. There is considerable evidence, however, that the economic characteristics of migrants who enter the Area in any given period will be influenced by labor market conditions in the Area in that period. There are also indications that a few major occupation groups tend to participate in migration to the city somewhat more than in proportion to their representation among employed workers in the nation as a whole.

Shifts in Wartime and Postwar Employment of Migrants and Nonmigrants

Since the migrants were a younger group than the nonmigrants, it is not surprising to find that a larger percentage of them were not in the labor force in January, 1940 than was the case with the nonmigrants.

Considerably larger percentages of the migrants were involved in inter-group occupational and industrial shifts during the war and post-war periods than was true of the nonmigrants. Furthermore, the net changes which took place in the occupational and industrial distribution of migrants in the 1940-44 and 1944-49 periods were much more marked than in the case of nonmigrants. Indeed, the data strongly suggest that the migrants played a highly important role in facilitating the production shifts which occurred in San Francisco during and after the war. It is probable that, in cities with lower proportions of migrants, the non-migrants shifted among occupation and industry groups to a relatively greater extent than was the case in San Francisco.

Changes in Employment and Earnings Associated with Migration to the Bay Area

For many of the migrants represented by the work history sample, inter-group occupational and industrial shifts were associated with migration to the Bay Area and with the period following migration. Thus, for about half of the men and nearly a third of the women, a shift in occupational level had accompanied migration. Furthermore, there was no significant difference between wartime and postwar migrants in this respect. Subsequent to migration, however, there was somewhat greater stability in major occupation group attachments. Less than a third of the men and only about a fifth of the women were employed in a different major occupation group in 1950 from that of the first job after migration. But somewhat larger percentages of the wartime than of the postwar migrants had experienced a change in major occupation group between the first job following migration and 1950. If we analyze the inter-group industrial shifts which were associated with migration, we arrive at very similar results.

On the other hand, the shifts in occupational and industrial distribution of the migrants from the last job before migration to the first job after migration to the longest job in 1950 were not as marked as the extent of inter-group shifting on the part of individual migrants would lead one to expect. Many of the shifts made by individuals tended to offset each other so far as the net effect on the occupational or industrial distribution of the group as a whole was concerned. (The changes in industrial distribution of the wartime migrants constituted something of an exception to this generalization.) Thus, apparently, individual migrants experienced inter-group occupational and industrial shifts in the course of migration, and subsequently, to a greater extent than was required by the conditions of the San Francisco employment market. Even so, the net changes which had taken place in the occupational and industrial distribution of these migrants by 1950, as compared with the last job held before migration, clearly represented the results of a process of adaptation to the occupational and industrial requirements of the San Francisco employment market, as reflected in the 1950 Census data on employment.

For male migrants, about 60 percent of the job shifts associated with migration to the Bay Area involved a simultaneous change of employer, occupation, and industry, and for the female migrants, 47 percent of the shifts were of this type. These percentages, as well as those for other types of shifts, differed very little from the corresponding percentages of all shifts made by men and women with more than one employer in the San Francisco work history sample in the 1940-49 period.

An analysis of changes in weekly earnings associated with migration indicated that the wartime migrants apparently experienced a more marked gain in earnings in connection with migration than did the postwar migrants. In fact, for postwar male migrants, median weekly earnings at the beginning of the first job after migration lasting six months or more were not significantly different from those at the end of the last job before migration. If we consider the earnings changes of all migrants (wartime and postwar) we find that the great majority were either in the same earnings bracket or in a higher earnings bracket following migration. Approximately one-fourth of the men and about 15 percent of the women, however, were in a lower earnings bracket following migration than they had been in prior to migration. There appeared to be a tendency for the migrants whose earnings were relatively low before migration to achieve greater gains in earnings through migration than those whose earnings before migration were relatively high.

If we compare the earnings of migrants and nonmigrants in January, 1940 and at the end of the longest job in 1950 (for persons reporting earnings for both dates), we find that the migrants had tended to experience somewhat greater percentage increases in earnings over the ten-year period than had the nonmigrants.

The Mobility of Migrants and Nonmigrants, 1940-1949

An analysis of the comparative job mobility of migrants and nonmigrants, as measured by median numbers of jobs held, leaves little doubt that migrants had tended to hold more jobs than nonmigrants during the ten-year period, 1940-49. While the relatively high mobility of migrants was in part associated with their younger age composition, high proportion of veterans (among the men), and occupational distribution, it cannot be explained entirely on the basis of these factors. Even when we controlled for age, veteran status, occupational distribution, industrial distribution, and sex, we found that the mobility of migrants was consistently higher than that of nonmigrants.

Perhaps the most interesting question here is, "How much greater was the job mobility of the migrants?" Did the job shift which in almost all cases accompanied migration to the Area fully account for the difference in mobility between migrants and nonmigrants, or did the job mobility of migrants during the ten-year period exceed that of nonmigrants by more than one job? The answer, insofar as we can arrive at it through a comparison of median number of jobs held, is that the situation varied for different age, veteran status, and sex groups, as well as for different major occupation and industry groups. In the case of male nonveterans between the ages of 34 and 55, the median number of jobs held by migrants exceeded the median number held by nonmigrants by a margin decidedly greater than one job — the actual difference amounted to approximately two jobs. Younger men (aged 25-34) had displayed relatively high mobility during the ten-year period regardless of migration status or veteran status, and the margins of difference between migrants and nonmigrants in this sex and age category were quite small. Among the women, the difference in job mobility between migrants and nonmigrants was roughly equal to one job for most age groups.

The relatively high job mobility of migrants showed up in all major occupation and industry groups. On the whole, the differences in job mobility between migrants and nonmigrants were widest (and considerably in excess of one job) for those occupation and industry groups which in any case were characterized by comparatively high job mobility. Furthermore, the occupation and industry groups in which the job mobility of migrants had been relatively high were also the groups in which the job mobility of nonmigrants had been comparatively high. If we compare the mobility of San Francisco nonmigrants in the various major occupation, industry, and sex groups with the mobility of Chicago and Philadelphia workers in the corresponding groups, we find that there was, on the whole, quite close agreement throughout the occupational and industrial range between the mobility of the San Francisco nonmigrants and of the workers in these two other cities which had comparatively low proportions of migrants in their work history samples. Finally, for both migrants and nonmigrants in San Francisco, occupational differentials in mobility appeared to be wider than industrial differentials. Outside of the construction industry, the variations in mobility among major industry groups were, on the whole, relatively small for both migrants and nonmigrants.

Relatively few young men, whether they were migrants or nonmigrants, had had only one employer during the period, but among older men and among women in all age groups, a very much smaller proportion of migrants than of nonmigrants had had only one employer.

In our second report, we pointed to the possibility that a larger proportion of migrants than of nonmigrants had experienced job separations for economic reasons during the ten-year period. On further investigation, we found that the difference between migrants and nonmigrants in this respect was quite small and appeared to hold only for men in certain age and occupation groups (chiefly manual). In the case of women, the situation tended to be the reverse — relatively fewer migrants than nonmigrants had experienced job separations for economic reasons.

There was surprisingly little difference between migrants and non-migrants in the San Francisco work history sample with respect to types of job shifts experienced during the ten-year period. The proportion of job shifts which involved a simultaneous change of employer, occupation, and industry was a little higher for migrants than for nonmigrants in the case of both sexes (particularly the women), but the differences were narrower than one might have expected in view of the younger age composition of the migrants and the fact, observed in our second report, that this type of shift accounted for a larger proportion of the shifts made by younger than by older workers. We must recognize, however, that among persons with more than one employer (to whom the tables on job shifts apply), the differences in age composition of migrants and nonmigrants were much less marked than among all persons with work histories. Furthermore, as we pointed out earlier, even the shifts made in connection with migration to the Bay Area were distributed by type in much the same manner as were total job shifts made by workers represented by the San Francisco work history sample during the ten-year period. On the whole, despite certain differences among age and occupation groups, the most striking aspect of the data on job shifts is the marked similarity which shows up in the distribution of shifts by type of shift for workers in the six cities and for migrants and nonmigrants.

Occupational and Industrial Differentials in Geographical Mobility

There are obvious limitations imposed by the nature of our data on the extent to which we may draw inferences as to occupational and industrial differentials in geographical mobility. On the whole, an analysis of the occupational characteristics of migrants in the San Francisco work history sample tends to confirm the finding, which is strongly suggested by nation-wide migration statistics, that professional workers tend to participate in internal migration in this country more than in proportion to their representation among employed workers. There are also indications that female clerical workers are represented, among migrants to San Francisco, more than in proportion to their representation among all employed women in the country. There is no clearcut evidence that persons in other major occupation groups display a greater-than-average "propensity" to migrate to San Francisco. In our concluding chapter we have attempted to characterize each major occupation group with respect to geographical mobility, insofar as this could be done on the basis of the San Francisco data.

With respect to industrial differentials in geographical mobility, our findings are inconclusive. The contrasts between wartime and post-war migrants, as to industrial characteristics, were so marked, that, in the absence of other evidence, we felt justified only in drawing the inference that the industrial characteristics of migrants to San Francisco in any given period appear to be strongly influenced by conditions in the labor market in that period.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION¹

This is the third in a series of three reports based on the Occupational Mobility Survey in San Francisco. Its purpose is to analyze the relation between geographical mobility and other aspects of mobility, insofar as this can be accomplished through an analysis of the survey data for San Francisco. Specifically, we shall be concerned with the following questions:

1. In the light of past trends, what can be said about the probable role of in-migration as a factor contributing to the growth of San Francisco's labor force in the next decade or two? What kinds of people may be expected to migrate to the city, and in what numbers?

2. Were there important differences in the occupational and industrial mobility of San Francisco workers who migrated to the Bay Area from 1940 on and persons who had been living in the Area over a longer period? If so, what light do these differences shed on (a) the relation between geographical mobility and other aspects of mobility and (b) on the role of geographical mobility in facilitating shifts in economic activity?

Approximately 2,000 San Francisco households were included in the Occupational Mobility Survey, all located within the city of San Francisco. The Household Schedule provided information on all members of these households, with particular reference to the employment status of persons 14 years of age or over at the time of the survey (January-February, 1951). In addition, a Work History Schedule was completed for every member of the household who was 25 years of age or over and who had worked full time for pay at least one month in 1950. Each worker in this group was asked to reproduce his work history over the entire period from January, 1940 to the date of the survey, accounting, not only for the jobs which he had held, but also for every period when he was unemployed or out of the civilian labor force for any reason.

For every person in the household sample who was 14 years old or over, information was obtained on the number of years he had resided in the San Francisco-Oakland Metropolitan Area. In tabulating the data, those persons who had lived in the Metropolitan Area less than 12 years were classified as "migrants". All other persons will be designated in the present report as "nonmigrants". Thus, the distinction between migrants and nonmigrants is somewhat arbitrary, and in interpreting the data, we must constantly bear in mind this arbitrariness.

The migration of persons to a city is a process which occurs continuously. Do the economic and social characteristics of recently-arrived migrants tend to differ in certain more or less predictable ways from those of longer-established residents? Do the mobility patterns of recently-arrived migrants differ from the mobility patterns of longer-established residents? Are there important differences between the persons who migrate to a city in a period of national emergency, such as World War II, and in

1. This report was prepared by Margaret S. Gordon with the assistance of Erskine McKinley and Richard Osborne.

a period of readjustment following such an emergency? These are some of the questions in which we are interested, and it is clear that an arbitrary distinction between migrants and nonmigrants will not afford the basis for a completely satisfactory answer to all of them. Wherever possible, we shall make a further distinction between persons who arrived in the Area during the War and persons who arrived after the War, but the analysis of these sub-groups of migrants cannot be pushed very far in view of the problem of sampling variability.

Indeed, because of the problem of sampling variability, we are seriously limited in the extent to which we can arrive at positive answers to some of the questions we have posed for investigation in the present report. Although San Francisco had a larger proportion of migrants in its work history sample than most of the other cities in the Occupational Mobility Survey, the number of migrants, or of nonmigrants, for that matter, represented in the sample was not large enough to permit intensive analysis of sub-groups of migrants or nonmigrants. The limitation is particularly serious in connection with the analysis of major occupation groups, and yet no scheme for devising a broader occupational grouping than the Census classification of major occupation groups seemed satisfactory for our purpose.¹

Throughout the report, we shall attempt to distinguish carefully between those relationships which may be considered significant after allowing for the element of sampling variability and those which may not. The larger estimates, together with the percentages based on them, are more reliable than the smaller estimates or the percentages based on these smaller estimates. Percentages which have been computed on the basis of totals below 25,000 are especially unreliable, while percentages based on totals below 2,955 in the case of men or 2,874 in the case of women have been eliminated altogether from the tables. All estimates in the tables have been converted to a total population basis.

The present report will be based chiefly on data in the work history schedules of the Occupational Mobility Survey in San Francisco. We shall not attempt to repeat the discussion of data relating to "migrants" in the household sample which was included in the first report, although it is relevant to an analysis of geographical mobility.² Nor shall we review in detail the background data on migration which were summarized in the first report. In the present report, we shall devote our attention chiefly to aspects of the problem of geographical mobility which could not be fully explored in either the first or second reports.

1. A few combinations of Census groups, however, were used in nearly all of our tables, e.g., "farmers and farm managers" were combined with "managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm", etc.

2. See Survey of Occupational Mobility, Background Report and Preliminary Analysis of Household Data Relating to San Francisco (hereafter cited as Report No. 1).

CHAPTER II

TRENDS AND FLUCTUATIONS IN MIGRATION TO SAN FRANCISCO, THE BAY AREA, AND CALIFORNIA

Migration to California

There are few states that can rival California's record of population growth in the last hundred years. Since 1850, the population of the state has increased more than a hundred-fold. Between 1940 and 1950, California's population increased 53.3 percent, or more rapidly than that of any other state (see Text Table 1).

Most of this spectacular population growth has come about through net in-migration rather than through natural increase of the resident population, and it has been the fluctuations in net in-migration rather than in natural increase which have been largely responsible for the variations which have occurred in the rate of growth from decade to decade.

Chart 1 presents a picture of annual fluctuations in net population growth since 1900, based on the best available annual population estimates. It indicates that in the last fifty years California's population has grown in a series of long waves of some fifteen to seventeen years in duration, within which shorter fluctuations have taken place. These waves in population growth have been accompanied by closely similar waves in net in-migration.¹ A study at present underway at the University of California seeks to shed light on the factors which gave rise to these fluctuations. A detailed account of the, as yet tentative, results of this study would be beyond the scope of the present report, but the following generalizations will help to shed light on some of the problems with which we are at present concerned:

1. Net in-migration to California has increased, in general, only in periods of rising national income.
2. There has been a tendency for net in-migration to slacken off or decline in the later stages of prolonged periods of economic expansion and to drop off appreciably in periods of recession or severe depression. Much of the statistical evidence suggests that periods of very heavy net in-migration, such as the early twenties and the early forties, tend to be followed by periods in which employment opportunities, and perhaps income and wage levels as well, in California become less favorable, in

1. We have not shown estimated annual net in-migration on the chart, but it fluctuated in a manner virtually identical with the fluctuations in annual net increase in the total population. Until 1945, moreover, net in-migration accounted for the great bulk of the annual increase in population. Since 1945, natural increase has assumed far more importance than earlier as a factor in population growth, and estimated net migration was actually outward in 1949 and 1950 for the first time in the thirty-year period for which such estimates can be made. The net loss of population through migration was somewhat smaller in 1950, however, than in 1949.

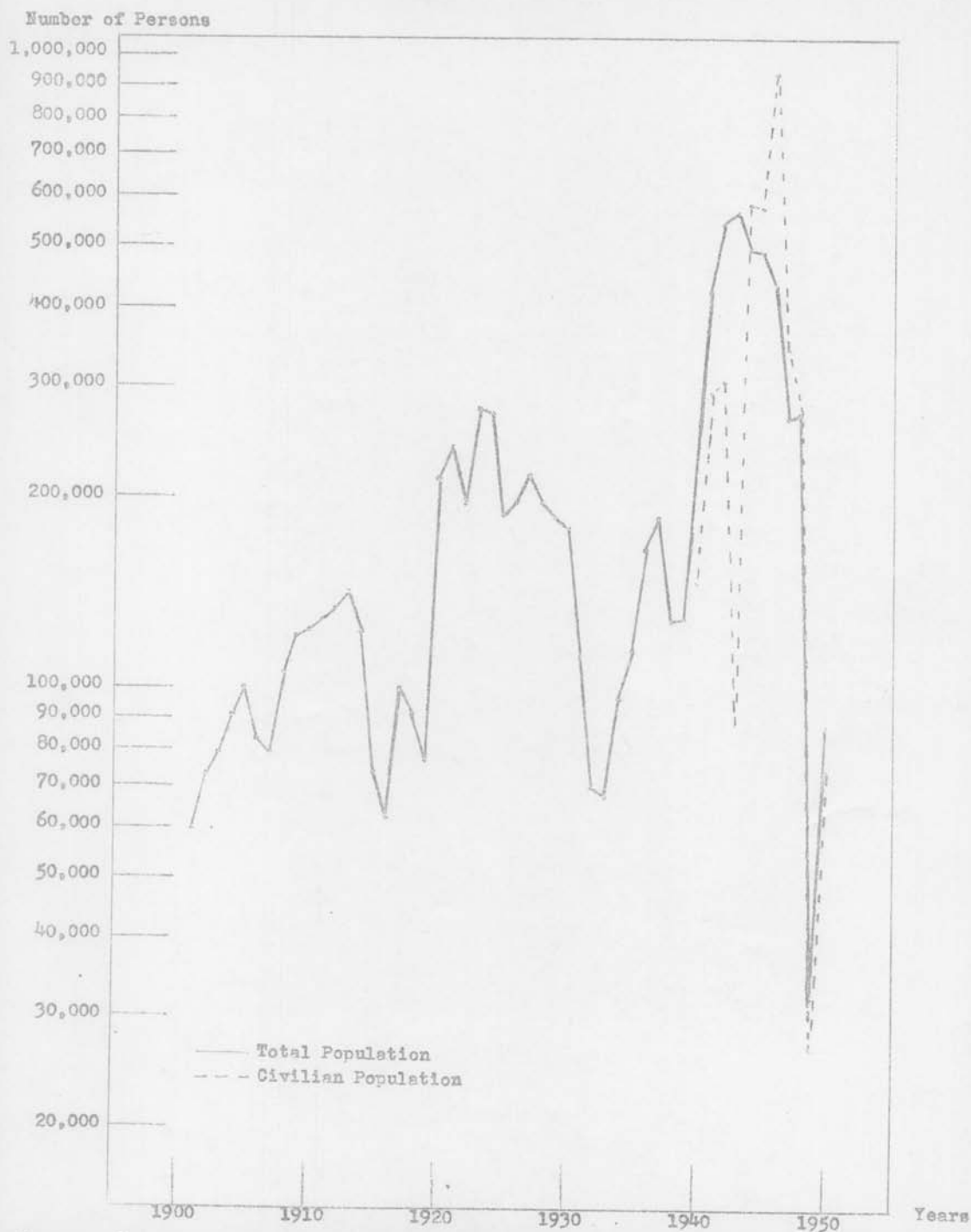
TABLE 1. POPULATION GROWTH OF SAN FRANCISCO, SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND
STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA, AND CALIFORNIA, 1900-1950

Census year	San Francisco City		San Francisco-Oakland Standard Metropolitan Area		California	
	Population	Percentage increase since previous census	Population	Percentage increase since previous census	Population	Percentage increase since previous census
1900	342,782	14.6	542,964	20.5	1,485,053	22.4
1910	416,912	21.6	773,975	42.5	2,377,549	60.1
1920	506,676	21.5	1,009,467	30.4	3,426,861	44.1
1930	634,394	25.2	1,347,772	33.5	5,677,251	65.7
1940	634,536	A	1,461,804	8.5	6,907,387	21.7
1950	775,357	22.2	2,240,767	53.3	10,586,223	53.3

A Less than 0.1%.

Source: 14th Census of the United States, 1920, State Compendium, California, p. 11; 16th Census of the United States, 1940, Population, Vol. II. Characteristics of the Population, Part 1, pp. 544-553; and 1950 Census of Population: Advance Reports, Series PC-8, No. 4A, March 30, 1951, and Series PC-14, No. 1, December 16, 1951.

CHART 1. ESTIMATED ANNUAL INCREASE IN THE POPULATION OF CALIFORNIA, 1901-1950



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates.

comparison with nationwide levels, than during the period of peak in-migration. Such a situation may develop, even though economic conditions, in both California and the nation, are still in a phase of expansion.

While the net influx of population during World War II was the largest on record in a comparable period, the percentage increase in population during the decade of the forties was somewhat smaller than that which took place in the nineteen-hundreds or the nineteen-twenties. If we were to compute the ratio of California's rate of population growth to the nationwide rate, on a decade-to-decade basis since 1900, we should find that the ratio reached its peak (4.08) in the nineteen-twenties and was somewhat lower in the forties (3.67). These comparisons suggest, but do not necessarily establish, the conclusion that California's rate of population growth has passed its peak. As we shall see at a later stage in this chapter, an analysis of trends in regional income differentials also suggests a similar conclusion.

Migration to the Bay Area

Although the Occupational Mobility Survey was carried out in the city of San Francisco, rather than in its Metropolitan Area, there are several reasons why some brief consideration of population data for the San Francisco-Oakland Standard Metropolitan Area is of interest for our purposes. In the first place, labor market analysts would classify the San Francisco Bay Area, but not the central city alone, as a labor market. (For our purposes, it is not necessary to define precisely the boundaries of the Bay Area labor market, except to point out that, for practical purposes, they are roughly equivalent to those of the six-county area included by the Census in the San Francisco-Oakland Standard Metropolitan Area.) Secondly, the city of San Francisco, as we saw in our first report, is characterized by relatively rapid population turnover, resulting from a heavy flow of both in-migration and out-migration. Many of the out-migrants from the city of San Francisco remain members of the actual or potential labor force of the Metropolitan Area, since much of the out-migration apparently takes the form of a movement to the suburbs of the city, which are largely within the boundaries of the Metropolitan Area. Thus, it is the labor force of the Metropolitan Area, rather than of the city of San Francisco, which is significant in relation to manpower estimates.

Table 1 indicates that the percentage increases in the population of the Metropolitan Area have fluctuated from decade to decade in much the same manner as the percentage increases in the population of California. In each decade except the most recent one, however, the percentage rate of increase in the population of the San Francisco Metropolitan Area has been somewhat lower than that of the state as a whole. This is largely a reflection of the fact that, since 1900, Southern California has been the most rapidly growing section of the state. The spectacularly large percentage increase in the population of the San Francisco Metropolitan Area between 1940 and 1950, which equalled that of the state as a whole, was primarily attributable to the tremendous stimulus to employment expansion created by the boom in Bay Area shipyard activity during the war. As Table 2 indicates, nearly three-fifths of the apparent net in-migration to the Metropolitan Area occurred during the four years from 1940 to 1944. After the war, net in-migration continued, but at a less rapid rate than during the war.

TABLE 2. POPULATION GROWTH OF SAN FRANCISCO, SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA, AND CALIFORNIA, WITH ESTIMATES OF NET CHANGE ATTRIBUTABLE TO NATURAL INCREASE AND NET IN-MIGRATION, 1920-1950

Area and date	Total population	Net change in population since previous date		
		Total	By natural increase	By apparent net in-migration
<u>San Francisco City</u>				
1920	506,700			
1925 (est.)	552,900	+46,200	+8,000*	+38,200
1930	634,400	+81,500	+1,900*	+79,600
1935 (est.)	649,200	+14,800	-4,100*	+18,900
1940	634,500	-14,700	-4,100*	-10,600
1945 (civilian population)	767,600	+133,100	+10,000	+123,100
1950	775,400	+7,800	+34,000	-26,200
<u>San Francisco-Oakland Standard Metropolitan Area</u>				
1920	1,009,500			
1930	1,347,800	+338,300	+35,700*	+302,600
1940	1,461,800	+114,000	-1,700*	+115,700
1944 (est. civilian population)	1,840,500	+378,700	+37,400	+341,300
1947 (est. civilian population)	1,989,900	+149,400	+72,500	+76,900
1950	2,240,800	+250,900	+96,600	+154,300
<u>California</u>				
1920	3,554,300			
1925	4,730,100	+1,175,800	+122,000*	+1,053,800
1930	5,711,200	+981,100	+108,800*	+872,300
1935	6,174,900	+463,700	+59,600*	+404,100
1940 (est. civilian population)	6,932,000	+757,100	+87,100	+670,000
1945 (est. civilian population)	8,781,000	+1,849,000	+320,000	+1,529,000
1950 (est. civilian population)	10,413,000	+1,632,000	+651,400	+980,600

*Births and deaths were reported by place of occurrence rather than by place of residence for these years.

Sources: For a complete account of sources and methods of computation for the San Francisco data, see Report No. 1, Table 2. Population data for California for intercensal years are from U.S. Bureau of the Census, Vital Statistics Rates in the United States, 1900-1940, Table I, and the same Bureau, Series P. 45, No. 4 and Series P. 25, No. 47. The population estimate for the San Francisco-Oakland Standard Metropolitan Area for 1944 is from U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population, Series CA-3, No. 3, August 3, 1944, and excludes members of the Armed Forces living in military and naval installations. The estimate for the Metropolitan Area for 1947 is from ibid., Current Population Reports, Series P. 21, No. 24, August 17, 1947, and applies to the resident civilian population. Data on natural increase of the population for the Metropolitan Area have been computed from birth and death rate data in publications of the National Office of Vital Statistics or of the California State Department of Public Health.

Migration to San Francisco

San Francisco's population growth since 1900 has been less rapid than that of California or of the San Francisco Metropolitan Area, and has in general, shown less marked fluctuations from decade to decade. As Table 2 indicates, however, if we analyze the available data since 1920 in terms of five-year periods, we find that there have been marked fluctuations, particularly in that part of the growth attributable to apparent net in-migration. As we saw in our first report, moreover, the data on net in-migration conceal a vastly greater amount of actual in-migration and out-migration that is apparently constantly going on.¹

Table 2 strongly suggests that the city of San Francisco may not experience further net in-migration, except perhaps in periods when some extraordinary stimulus, such as that created by developments during World War II, attracts people to the city in unusually large numbers. On the other hand, during the five years from 1945 to 1950, the rate of natural increase in the population was high enough to bring about a small net gain over the period, in spite of the net out-migration that occurred.² Thus, should high birth rates continue, the city might look forward to a slow gain in population even if net out-migration should go on. In any case, all the evidence suggests that changes in the size and composition of the city's population will, for some time to come, represent the net effects of a substantial flow of both in-migration and out-migration, as well as of the rate of natural increase in the population.

Regional Sources of Migration

During the latter part of the nineteenth century and the earlier decades of the present century, a substantial proportion of all in-migrants to California, and to San Francisco as well, were foreign born. The rapidly diminishing importance of such in-migration in recent decades reflects the effect of immigration restrictions imposed by the Federal Government. Internal migration has become by far the most important influence in California's population growth, as well as in that of San Francisco and the Bay Area.

The sources of internal migration to California have gradually been shifting westward over the decades, along with the westward movement of the nation's population. In 1860, over half of the American-born residents of California who had been born in other states originated from the Eastern seaboard. By 1930, 52.1 percent had been born in states west of the Mississippi, i.e., in the West North Central, West South Central,

1. See Report No. 1, pp. 4-6.

2. This would not be true, however, if we had included in the 1945 population figure the 59,753 members of the Armed Forces living in military and naval installations in San Francisco at the time of the Special Census of 1945. Including these members of the Armed Forces, the population figure for 1945 would be 827,400, and net out-migration from 1945 to 1950 would amount to 86,000.

Mountain, and Pacific areas.¹ Since 1930, the most striking change that has occurred has been the rise in importance of the West South Central states as a source of migration to California. This phenomenon first began to attract attention in the middle thirties during the period of the severe drought in the "Dust Bowl" area. Of the 1935-40 in-migrants to California from other states, 22.9 percent had been living in the West South Central states in 1935.² This region was an important source of wartime migration to California as well.

Trends in sources of migration to the city of San Francisco have been somewhat similar to those for the state as a whole, although there have been significant differences in detail. In 1900, 34 percent of San Francisco's population was foreign-born, but by 1940 the proportion of foreign-born persons in the population had declined to 22 percent. As in the case of the state, moreover, the geographical sources of internal migration to the city have been shifting westward over the decades.

Prior to the Census of 1940, no data on internal migration were collected by the Census, but the data on place of birth provided a basis for inferences at least as to broad trends in internal migration. In 1900, only 24 percent of the American-born residents of San Francisco who were not natives of California had been born west of the Mississippi. By 1930, such persons represented 47 percent of all American-born residents who had been born out of the state (see Table 3).³

The data on internal migration from the 1940 Census and from the Occupational Mobility Survey which are summarized in Table 4 indicate that this westward drift in sources of internal migration to San Francisco has, on the whole, continued. Of the 1940 residents of San Francisco who had lived in other states in 1935, 63 percent had been living in states west of the Mississippi in 1935 (see Table 4). At the time of the Occupational Mobility Survey (early 1951), about 58 percent of those persons (14 years old and over) who had lived in the San Francisco Metropolitan Area less than 12 years and had previously lived out of the state, claimed states west of the Mississippi as their previous residence. Immigration from Pacific Coast states other than California had apparently been considerably less important, relatively, during the decade of the forties than in the 1935-40 period. This is scarcely surprising in view of the fact that the states of Oregon and Washington, particularly the latter, had experienced spectacular booms of their own and had attracted out-of-state migrants on a considerable scale during the forties. The West North Central states had also become relatively less important as a source of migration to San Francisco during the forties than they had been in the 1935-40 period, insofar as we can judge from these data.

1. See U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Population Committee for the Central Valley Project Studies, Statistical Memorandum No. 6, by Charles N. Reynolds and Sara Miles, July 5, 1944 (Berkeley, California, Mimeo.), pp. 1-11.

2. Cf. ibid., p. 192.

3. The states west of the Mississippi are in the West North Central, West South Central, Mountain, or Pacific divisions.

TABLE 3. GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF BIRTH OF AMERICAN-BORN RESIDENTS OF SAN FRANCISCO WHO WERE BORN OUTSIDE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, 1900-1930

Geographic division of birth	1900	1910	1920	1930
Total persons	65,730	87,070	122,241	165,643
Percent	100	100	100	100
New England	17	12	8	7
Middle Atlantic	31	25	20	17
East North Central	20	24	24	21
West North Central	11	15	18	20
South Atlantic	5	5	5	4
East South Central	3	4	4	4
West South Central	3	4	5	6
Mountain	6	7	9	12
Pacific, other than California	4	4	6	9

Source: 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th Censuses of the United States.

TABLE 4. PLACE OF RESIDENCE IN 1935 OF IN-MIGRANTS RESIDING IN SAN FRANCISCO IN 1940; AND PREVIOUS RESIDENCE OF MIGRANTS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN SAN FRANCISCO HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE, JANUARY-FEBRUARY, 1951

Place of residence	In-migrants, San Francisco, 1940	Migrants 14 years old and over, San Francisco, January-February 1951
Total persons	93,918	223,502
Percent	100	100
California	44	27
Other States	46	61
Contiguous	5	5
Noncontiguous	41	56
Outside continental U.S.	10	12
Total persons from other states	42,576	136,555
Percent	100	100
New England	3	3
Middle Atlantic	13	14
East North Central	14	15
West North Central	19	13
South Atlantic	5	6
East South Central	2	4
West South Central	8	16
Mountain	15	20
Pacific, other than California	21	9

Source: Appendix, Table a-36.

relating to migrants who were living in San Francisco in 1951.¹ On the other hand, the West South Central and Mountain states, particularly the former, had become considerably more important as sources of migration than they had been earlier.

If we analyze the regional sources of migration to San Francisco in relation to the regional distribution of the nation's population, we find that nearby areas contributed to migration to the city more than in proportion to their populations, while the more distant areas contributed less than in proportion to their populations (see Text Table 5). The states east of the Mississippi accounted for 69 percent of the nation's population² in 1940 but for only 30 percent of the migrants (14 years old and over) from within continental United States living in San Francisco in early 1951. On the other hand, the states west of the Mississippi, other than California, accounted for 39 percent of the migrants but for only 25 percent of the nation's population. Furthermore, it was the Mountain and Pacific Coast states (the nearest geographically) among the states west of the Mississippi which had clearly contributed more than in proportion to their populations. California itself, outside of the San Francisco Metropolitan Area, accounted for 31 percent of the migrants but for only four percent of the population. Finally, we found, in analyzing the work history schedules, that 57 percent of the migrants with work histories from within the state had come from Northern California rather than from Southern California.³

Thus, while a larger proportion of the migrants to San Francisco came from great distances than was the case with migrants to the eastern and middle-western cities in the Occupational Mobility Survey, it was true, even of migration to San Francisco, that the city's power to attract migrants, in relation to the population of the areas from which they came, tended to diminish with increasing distance.

1. It is obvious that our data give us no information on persons who may have migrated to San Francisco during the war or postwar periods and moved out again prior to 1951.
2. Excluding the population of the San Francisco-Oakland Standard metropolitan Area.
3. For purposes of this comparison, we defined Southern California as including Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Ventura Counties. The remaining counties were included in Northern California. This definition coincides with the one used by the Census in connection with the 1944 sample population surveys of congested production area.

We tabulated all the migrants with work histories by previous residence but found that the results differed so little from those based on the household sample that it was not worthwhile to present them in a table.

The reader will note that all our tables relating to previous residence of migrants present data for males and females combined. The reason for this is that there was so little difference between the sexes as to distribution by previous residence that it served no purpose to present data by sex.

TABLE 5. PERCENT OF MIGRANTS IN SAN FRANCISCO HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE
BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE; AND PER-
CENT OF U. S. POPULATION, 1940, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION

Geographic Division	Migrants from within continental U. S. (14 years old and over)		1940 U. S. population (excluding population of S. F. Metropolitan area)	
	Number	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent
Total Persons	196,918 ^A	100	130,240	100
New England	4,228	2	8,437	6
Middle Atlantic	18,923	10	27,539	22
East No. Central	20,803	11	26,626	21
West No. Central	17,442	9	13,517	10
So. Atlantic	8,288	4	17,823	14
East So. Central	5,968	3	10,778	8
West So. Central	22,240	11	13,065	10
Mountain	26,173	13	4,150	3
Pacific, other than California	12,487	6	2,826	2
California, excluding San Francisco-Oakland Standard Metropolitan Area	60,363	31	5,478	4

^AIndividual items do not add to total because of rounding.

Source: For migrants, Occupational Mobility Survey, San Francisco, Table H-5
(see Appendix, Table a-36); for 1940 U. S. population, Statistical Abstract
of the United States, 1950, pp. 35 and 55.

One additional point worth mentioning in connection with sources of migration to San Francisco and other parts of the state is that there is considerable evidence that a substantial increase in in-migration of negroes occurred during the forties. Here we get into the question of the racial composition of the migrant group, but it is not unrelated to the question of regional sources of migration. Thus far, 1950 Census data on the size of the negro population are not yet available. The sample population survey of 1944 indicated that the negro population of San Francisco had increased from 4,846 in March, 1940 to approximately 17,000 in April, 1944, while that of the Bay Area had increased from 19,759 to some 65,000 between the two dates.¹ According to the 1950 Census, the "nonwhite" population of San Francisco was 81,469, as compared with 31,835 at the time of the 1940 Census, while the "nonwhite" population of the San Francisco-Oakland Standard Metropolitan Area increased from 64,731 to 210,542 over the ten-year period.² There are many reasons for supposing that most of this increase in the "nonwhite" population represented an increase of negroes rather than of other "nonwhite" races. In any event, the data indicate a substantial increase in the relative importance of the nonwhite population -- from 5.0 percent in 1940 to 10.5 percent in 1950 for San Francisco, and from 4.4 percent in 1940 to 9.4 percent in 1950 for the Metropolitan Area.

While the Occupational Mobility Survey did not cover a large enough sample to permit analysis of racial differentials in mobility, it is interesting to note that of the men and women represented by the San Francisco Work History Sample, 10.5 percent were nonwhite. Thus, close agreement with the 1950 Census results is indicated. Approximately half of these nonwhites were negroes, and the percentage of negroes among the migrants was higher than the corresponding percentage of other nonwhites. Furthermore, the percentage of negroes was considerably higher among the migrants than among the nonmigrants, while this was not true of other nonwhite persons. Because of the large element of sampling variability involved, we shall not cite actual percentages here, nor shall we include racial data in the tables in this report, but the reader should bear in mind the somewhat higher proportion of negroes among the migrants than among the nonmigrants in interpreting many of our results.

The interesting question in connection with the influx of negroes to the San Francisco area, and to California generally, during the forties, is whether this marks the beginning of a new trend in negro migration to California. Writers on internal migration prior to the forties had commented on the surprisingly small flow of negro migration to California, in relation both to total migration to the state and to migration of negroes from the South to Northern industrial cities.³ It seems reason-

1. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population, Series CA-3, No. 3, August 3, 1944. The term San Francisco Bay Area, as used in this report, refers to the same area now defined as the San Francisco-Oakland Standard Metropolitan Area.

2. 1950 Census of Population: Advance Reports, Series PC-14, No. 1, December 16, 1951. (The figures given in "advance reports" are based on a tabulation of the complete Census returns, not on a sample.)

3. Cf. for example, C. Warren Thornthwaite, Internal Migration in the United States (Philadelphia, 1934), p. 12.

able to suppose that, with the larger negro population now living in California, there will be an increased tendency for negroes to move to California to join relatives or friends already living here. Thus, the effects of the recent upsurge in negro migration to the state may be cumulative. Certainly, living conditions and educational opportunities for negroes in California are at present, on the whole, vastly superior to those in the South and somewhat superior to those in many parts of the North.

On the other hand, there is a good deal of evidence that, except in periods of unusually rapid employment expansion, negro migrants may encounter considerable difficulty in locating jobs within the state. All the available data indicate that during the postwar period, unemployment was considerably more serious among the negroes in California than among other groups. But susceptibility to unemployment in the short run is not likely to prevent a rising trend in negro in-migration if long-run factors favor such in-migration. It is likely to mean, however, that negro in-migration, like other types of in-migration, will fluctuate with short-run changes in economic conditions.

Regional Income Differentials and Other Factors in Migration

Undoubtedly, the decision of an individual to migrate to a new geographical area may be influenced by a wide variety of factors, both economic and noneconomic, but there is no question that regional income differentials have exerted an important influence on long-run trends in internal migration in the United States. Time does not permit an exhaustive analysis of this question in the present report, but no attempt to look into the factors which may influence the course of migration to the San Francisco area and to California during the next decade or two would be complete without at least a brief consideration of trends in regional income differentials.

Table 6 summarizes the changes in regional per capita income differentials since 1929, the first year for which Department of Commerce income data are available. The contrasts between the situation in 1950 and that in 1929 are quite striking, although the most marked changes, on the whole, occurred after 1940. The net effect of 21 years of economic change has been very substantially to reduce the marked regional per capita income differentials which prevailed in 1929. The ratio of per capita income to national per capita income has declined in those areas in which the ratio was relatively high in 1929 and has risen in those areas in which it was low in 1929. While internal migration has played a role in these changes, other factors have been important as well, especially the disproportionately sharp rise in farm income during the war and the recent rapid rate of industrialization of the South.

For purposes of our analysis, the most important point is that the geographic divisions which have been gaining in importance as sources of migration to San Francisco are, on the whole, the divisions in which per capita income was comparatively low in 1940. Per capita income in these geographic divisions in 1950 was still much lower than in California, although the disparities were far less marked than they had been ten years earlier.

TABLE 6. PER CAPITA INCOME AND RATIO OF PER CAPITA INCOME
TO U. S. PER CAPITA INCOME, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS
AND PACIFIC COAST STATES, 1929, 1940, AND 1950

Geographic division	Per capita income (dollars)			Ratio of per capita income to U.S. per capita income		
	1929	1940	1950	1929	1940	1950
United States	680	575	1,436	1.00	1.00	1.00
New England	838	724	1,554	1.23	1.26	1.08
Middle Atlantic	955	770	1,727	1.40	1.34	1.20
East No. Central	760	642	1,603	1.12	1.12	1.12
West No. Central	550	472	1,387	.81	.82	.97
So. Atlantic	430	438	1,139	.63	.76	.79
East So. Central	325	280	867	.48	.49	.60
West So. Central	425	369	1,145	.62	.64	.80
Mountain	566	500	1,362	.83	.87	.95
Pacific	845	754	1,710	1.24	1.31	1.19
Washington	713	632	1,642	1.05	1.10	1.14
Oregon	640	575	1,523	.94	1.00	1.06
California	946	803	1,751	1.39	1.40	1.22

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Survey of Current Business, August, 1951, pp. 17-18. The state income data have been re-arranged by geographic divisions to conform with the Census classification of geographic divisions, which differs somewhat from that used by the National Income Division of the Department of Commerce. This rearrangement necessitated recomputation of per capita income, for most geographic divisions, from the state total income data.

Changes in regional per capita income differentials are, as we have already indicated, the net result of many factors. For our purposes, it is convenient to divide these factors into those which affect the demand sides and those which affect the supply side of the labor market in any given region. On the demand side, rapid industrialization or any development (such as the granting of large government production contracts or the location of new military establishments) which would disproportionately stimulate economic activity in the areas in which per capita income is now relatively low would tend to reduce regional income differentials. On the supply side, an increase in the relative rate of population growth in the low-income regions would tend in the long run, to increase regional income differentials, while a decline in the relative rate of population growth in such areas would have the reverse effect.

The rate of population growth is, of course, a net result of the rate of natural increase in a given area and the rate of net in- or out-migration. But it is the rate of natural increase which is the more basic factor, since a region with a relatively high rate of natural increase is likely to be characterized by relatively low income levels and net out-migration, while the reverse is likely to be true of regions with comparatively low rates of natural increase. The rate of natural increase in turn, tends to be affected primarily by fluctuations in the birth rate, since the death rate does not fluctuate appreciably but rather tends to decline slowly from decade to decade.

The regions which have been gaining in importance as sources of migration to San Francisco are areas in which the birth rate has tended to be relatively high (see Table 7), while the birth rate in California and on the Pacific Coast generally has tended to be relatively low. During the decade of the forties, the birth rate rose markedly throughout the nation. By 1948, the latest year for which birth rate data for various states are readily available, regional differentials in birth rates had changed somewhat as compared with those which had prevailed in 1929. The birth rate in California, and on the Pacific Coast generally, had increased to a point at which it was much closer to the national birth rate than in 1929.

On the other hand, the birth rate in the West South Central states, and more conspicuously in the Mountain states, exceeded the national birth rate by somewhat larger percentages than had been the case in 1929. These two geographic divisions, as we have seen, have been especially important as sources of migration to California in recent years. On the whole, the geographic divisions in which birth rates were comparatively high in 1929 were characterized by even higher birth rates in 1948, as compared with the national average, than had been the case nineteen years earlier. In these areas, moreover, birth rates had not fallen off as markedly during the depression years as in the low-birth-rate areas. On the other hand, the percentages by which birth rates in the high-birth-rate areas exceeded that in California were substantially lower in 1948 than they had been in 1929 because of the relatively more rapid rise in the birth rate in California.

A careful analysis of the factors likely to influence regional differentials in rates of natural population increase, of course, would have to go far beyond a mere comparison of trends in crude birth rates. Perhaps the most we can say without more intensive analysis is that the regions which have been assuming an increasingly important role in recent decades as sources of migration to San Francisco have been, and still are,

TABLE 7. BIRTH RATE AND RATIO OF BIRTH RATE TO U. S. BIRTH RATE, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND PACIFIC COAST STATES, 1929, 1940, and 1948

Geographic Division	Birth Rate ^A			Ratio of birth rate to U. S. birth rate		
	1929	1940	1948	1929	1940	1948
United States	18.8	17.9	24.2	1.00	1.00	1.00
New England	18.1	16.6	23.2	.96	.93	.96
Middle Atlantic	18.1	15.2	21.1	.96	.85	.87
East No. Central	18.5	17.3	23.8	.98	.97	.98
West No. Central	18.4 ^B	17.9	24.6	.98	1.00	1.02
So. Atlantic	20.8	20.0	26.6	1.11	1.12	1.10
East So. Central	21.9	21.9	28.3	1.16	1.22	1.17
West So. Central	19.1 ^B	20.1	25.5	1.02	1.12	1.05
Mountain	20.6	21.9	28.4	1.10	1.22	1.17
Pacific	14.4	16.1	22.5	.77	.90	.93
Washington	14.6	16.2	22.7	.78	.90	.94
Oregon	14.0	16.0	21.5	.74	.89	.89
California	14.7	16.2	23.2	.78	.90	.96

^ARates for geographic divisions are unweighted averages of state rates.

^BTexas (West So. Central) and South Dakota (West No. Central) were omitted in computation of averages for 1929 because birth rate data for these two states were not available.

Source: Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1950, p. 66; and U. S. Federal Security Agency, National Office of Vital Statistics, Vital Statistics of the United States, 1948, Part I, p. 10.

characterized by relatively high birth rates.

So far as the situation in San Francisco itself is concerned, it will be a good many years before the recent rapid increase in the child population of the city begins to affect the labor market. Our analysis of the age composition of San Francisco's population in our first report indicated that there was a relatively small percentage of persons in the very important age bracket from 15 to 24 in the city in 1950, as compared with the situation in 1940 or as compared with the situation in 1950 in Urban United States.¹ There was also a comparatively small percentage of boys and girls aged 10 to 14 in the city. Thus, if the demand for labor continues to expand, there will almost certainly be a serious deficiency of young persons entering the labor market from the resident population of the city for some years to come. Such a deficiency will not only mean that there will be a need for in-migration of young adults but that the economic situation will be such as to encourage in-migration.

Conclusions

In this chapter, we have briefly analyzed long-run trends and shorter-run fluctuations in net migration to San Francisco and the state of California. Does this analysis shed any light on the probable role of net migration in the next decade or two?

While we have not attempted to develop the point fully in the present chapter, there is considerable evidence that short-run fluctuations in migration are influenced primarily by short-run changes in relative employment opportunities in the various regions.² (Employment opportunities in the region of destination of the migrants are probably of crucial importance.) These short-run changes in relative employment opportunities may be accompanied by short-run changes in regional wage-differentials, although, with imperfectly competitive labor markets, changes in employment opportunities, particularly in a downward direction, may not necessarily be accompanied by wage changes. Furthermore, in a period of national emergency, the existence of wage controls may interfere with wage changes in an upward direction in a region in which employment opportunities are expanding rapidly.

All this suggests that, if employment opportunities in San Francisco and the state of California continue to expand in the next few years, in-migration is likely to increase. It is too early to determine, from available statistical evidence, whether an increase in in-migration has already occurred on any considerable scale since the beginning of the Korean Crisis.

1. See Report No. 1, Table 4.

2. Cf., in addition to the discussion in the early part of the present chapter, Harry Jerome, Migration and Business Cycles (New York, 1928).

Thus far, the most important stimulus to economic activity in California since the outbreak of the Korean Crisis has been the expansion in aircraft production in the Los Angeles area. While the San Francisco Bay area has experienced expanding employment, particularly in durable goods manufacturing and in government navy yards, there are no signs as yet of a boom in shipbuilding activity comparable with that which occurred in World War II, nor is such a boom likely to develop in any situation short of full-scale war. In the absence of a major expansion in shipyard activity, the expansion in employment opportunities is not likely to be such as to stimulate in-migration on the scale experienced during World War II.

The city of San Francisco may, therefore, experience increased in-migration in the next few years, but perhaps not on a large enough scale to offset the substantial stream of out-migration. The Bay Area as a whole may well experience an increase in net in-migration, although probably on a smaller scale than in world War II.

What of the longer-run outlook, over the course of the next decade or two? Here we encounter a much more difficult problem, in view of the many uncertainties with which we must reckon, particularly in relation to the international situation. The most that we can attempt is a brief discussion of some of the relevant economic factors.

From a long-run point of view, trends in regional income-differentials probably exert a dominant influence on paths of internal migration. Developments of the last several decades, and particularly of the most recent decade, have tended to reduce regional income differentials, but the differentials that remain are undoubtedly wide enough to encourage internal migration on a considerable scale. Furthermore, per capita income in California is still relatively high, although not as far above the national level in percentage terms as it was in 1940.¹

On the whole, we may anticipate substantial continued in-migration to San Francisco and the state for some time to come, but our analysis strongly suggests that the percentage increase in population in the fifties is likely to be smaller than it was in the forties. The Bureau of the Census has recently published population projections by states for 1955 and 1960. These projections, which are based, essentially, on a comparison of rates of population growth in states and regions with the national rate of population growth, indicate an estimated increase in California's population ranging from 27 to 42 percent in the decade of the fifties.²

1. If we were to attempt to express the change that has occurred in terms of real incomes, we should not arrive at very different results, in all probability. Insofar as we can judge from the movements of the BLS Consumers' Price Index for San Francisco and Los Angeles, the cost of living in California has increased about as much as that in the nation since 1939.

2. Computed from population projections in U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports: Population Estimates, Series P-25, No 56, January 27, 1952.

Either the maximum or minimum Census estimate of California's population in 1960, therefore, would mean a smaller percentage increase in the fifties than that which occurred in the forties. In other words, a projection based on comparative rates of growth points to a conclusion similar to the one at which we have arrived through a brief consideration of some of the economic factors influencing migration. One additional consideration, which points in the same direction, and which we have thus far not mentioned, has to do with the contrast between the economic environment in 1940, when the defense production effort preceding World War II was getting under way, and in 1950, when the Korean Crisis precipitated intensification of defense production efforts. In March, 1940, nearly 15 percent of the nation's labor force was unemployed, and many persons had been experiencing unsteady employment and meager earnings for some years. Thus, the opportunity to migrate to an area in which jobs in defense plants were opening up appeared very attractive to many. As the time of the 1950 Census, on the other hand, only about five percent of the labor force was unemployed, and most workers had enjoyed comparatively steady employment and satisfactory incomes during the preceding decade. One would expect that, under such circumstances, relatively fewer persons would tend to migrate.

Our analysis of trends in income differentials and other factors influencing regional sources of migration strongly suggests that any changes which occur in regional sources of migration to San Francisco are likely to be in the direction of a continuation of changes which have occurred in the recent past. This means that the West South Central and Mountain states will probably continue to be increasingly important sources of migration. Finally, there are a number of reasons for anticipating that the proportion of negroes among migrants to California, and probably to San Francisco as well, will tend to increase over the course of the next decade or two.

CHAPTER III

THE CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS

Age and Sex

As we saw in our first report, which was based on the San Francisco household sample, women outnumbered men in San Francisco's civilian non-institutional population (aged 14 years and over) in early 1951.¹ The ratio of women to men, moreover, was higher among the migrants (132 women to 100 men) than among the nonmigrants (104 women to 100 men).²

In the work history sample, of course, men predominated, because of the lower work participation rate of women. But, in this sample as well, the ratio of women to men was very much higher among the migrants (75 women to 100 men) than among the nonmigrants (42 women to 100 men).³ Furthermore, as we pointed out in our second report, the percentage of women who were migrants was higher (48%) in the work history sample than in the household sample (40%). This was consistent with the fact that among women who were at work (in the household sample) the ratio of migrants was higher than among women who were not at work.⁴ In the case of the men, however, the proportion of migrants in the work history sample (35%) was not significantly different from the proportion of migrants in the household sample (34%).

Most studies of migration in the past have indicated that men tended to predominate among migrants. It was not until World War II that surveys of migration began to show a predominance of women among migrants. Furthermore, the more important of these surveys, such as those in "congested production areas" in 1944, were made at the peak of wartime mobilization, when millions of men, many of whom may have participated in migration in the early stages of the war, were in the Armed Forces. Immediately after the war, nationwide surveys of migration continued to show a predominance of women among migrants, but about 1947, this situation changed, and in surveys conducted in 1948, 1949, and 1950, men outnumbered women among migrants by a small margin over the nation as a whole.⁵

1. The reverse relationship prevailed in the "under 14" population.

2. Computed from Occupational Mobility Survey, San Francisco, Tables H-1 and H-3. It is interesting to note that the ratio of women to men among San Francisco migrants was higher than for any of the other cities in the Occupational Mobility Survey except St. Paul. On the other hand, among nonmigrants, the ratio of women to men was lower in San Francisco than in any of the other cities. The reasons for these differences cannot be explored in this report, but it may well be that they were related to differences in the occupational and industrial distribution of employment in the various cities.

3. Computed from the data in Text Table 8.

4. See Report No. 1, Table 22.

5. See Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1951, p. 18, and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series p. 20.

So far as San Francisco is concerned, the migration data from the 1940 Census indicate that men outnumbered women by a small margin among immigrants who were living in the city in 1940 and had lived elsewhere in 1935.¹ The sample population survey of 1944 showed a preponderance of women among wartime migrants.² The Occupational Mobility Survey, conducted in early 1951, showed, as we have seen, a substantial preponderance of women among migrants (14 years old and over) in the household sample. Furthermore the ratio of women to men was even higher among postwar migrants (137 women to 100 men) than among wartime migrants (126 women to 100 men).³

In weighing the significance of these data, we must remember that the Occupational Mobility Survey was conducted at a time when the draft had already begun to make substantial inroads on the young adult male population of the city.⁴ Thus, it may well be that a good many young male migrants had been drafted by the time of the survey and that the ratio of men to women among the migrants might have been considerably higher in the absence of the draft.

Even so, there are several reasons for expecting that women may outnumber men among migrants to San Francisco for some time to come. The first and most important of these is the likelihood that Selective Service will continue in some form for a good many years. This will tend to reduce the number of young men who are "available" for migration to San Francisco or other cities. Secondly, the fact that the ratio of women to men has been increasing throughout the country and that the 1950 Census was the first decennial Census to show a preponderance of women in the population will probably tend to increase the ratio of women to men among migrants.

In our first report, we commented at some length on the relatively young age composition of migrants, as compared with nonmigrants, in the San Francisco household sample. The work history sample, of course, was confined to persons 25 years old and over who had worked full-time for pay at least one month in 1950. Even in this more mature group, the younger age composition of the migrants showed up strikingly, and, as we should expect, the postwar migrants were considerably younger, on the whole, than the wartime migrants (see Text Table 8). Among the postwar migrants (0-5 years of residence), about 74 percent of the men and 69 percent of the women were aged 25 to 44 in 1951. Among the wartime migrants, 57 percent of the men and 73 percent of the women were aged 25 to 44 in 1951. In the case of both sexes, these persons were about equally divided between the 25-34 and 35-44 age brackets. The younger age composition of the female wartime migrants, as compared with the male, is consistent with what the 1944 sample population survey showed with respect to the age composition of wartime migrants to the San Francisco Bay Congested Production Area.⁵ It is also consistent with what we should expect, of course, in view of the large numbers of young men who were in the Armed Forces during the war.

1. See Report No. 1, Table 3.

2. See U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population, Series CA-3, No. 3.

3. Computed from data in Occupational Mobility Survey, San Francisco, Table M-3.

4. See Report No. 1, Chapter II.

5. Cf. See U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population, Series CA-3, No. 3.

TABLE 8. AGE OF PERSONS BY YEARS OF RESIDENCE IN SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND METROPOLITAN AREA AND SEX--SAN FRANCISCO WORK HISTORY SAMPLE

Age in 1951 and sex	Total persons		Years of residence in Standard Metropolitan Area					
	Number	Per- cent	0-5		6-11		12 and over	
			Number	Per- cent	Number	Per- cent	Number	Per- cent
Men ^A	216,604	100	44,621	100	30,141	100	141,842	100
25-34 years	46,099	21	16,696	38	8,570	29	20,833	15
35-44 years	62,795	29	16,005	36	8,422	28	38,268	27
45-54 years	57,623	27	7,683	17	7,683	25	42,258	30
55-64 years	37,529	17	3,694	8	3,989	13	29,846	21
65 and over	12,559	6	443	1	1,478	5	10,639	7
Women ^A	116,103 ^B	100	34,630	100	21,410	100	60,063	100
25-34 years	29,888	26	13,794	39	7,903	37	8,190	14
35-44 years	35,635	31	10,346	30	7,759	36	17,530	28
45-54 years	31,325	27	8,190	24	4,023	19	19,111	32
55-64 years	14,082	12	2,012	6	1,437	7	10,633	18
65 and over	5,173	4	287	1	287	1	4,598	8

^AIndividual items do not always add to totals because of rounding.

^BExcludes 144 women not reporting years of residence.

Source: Occupational Mobility Survey, San Francisco, Tabulation UCB-23.

The majority of the nonmigrants represented by the San Francisco work history sample (58% in the case of both men and women) were 45 years of age and up. Furthermore, the percentage of nonmigrants who were in the 25 to 34 age bracket was well below the percentage in the 35 to 44 age bracket in the case of both men and women.

Thus, it appears that a city like San Francisco depends heavily on in-migration to replenish its supply of workers in the younger age brackets. But we may well raise the question as to what accounts for the surprisingly low percentages of both men and women aged 25 to 34 among nonmigrants in the work history sample. We cannot blame the deficiency in this age group on the low birth rates of the early thirties, since these people were born from approximately 1917 to 1926. In the case of the men, we know that by early 1951 the draft had made some inroads on this age group, but this factor cannot account for the deficiency of nonmigrant women of these ages. Probably, the chief explanation lies in the tendency for young married couples to move to the suburbs of the city. As we saw in our first report, among out-migrants from San Francisco in the 1935-40 period, the largest percentages (27% of the males and 30% of the females) were aged 25 to 34.¹ We do not know how many of these people moved to the suburbs, but it is highly probable that this was the nature of the move that many of them made.

If both in-migrants and out-migrants tend to be predominantly young, it becomes of interest to inquire what the net effect of migration on the age composition of a city like San Francisco is likely to be. In the 1935-40 period, all age groups in the city lost through net migration except for the 14 to 24 age group, which gained slightly,² but most of the net loss occurred in the age groups from 35 to 64 (as of 1940). This, however, was a period of net out-migration. Perhaps the results would be somewhat different for a period of net in-migration.

In order to shed further light on this problem, we have attempted to estimate net migration into San Francisco by age groups during the 1940-50 period. The method used was to estimate the "expected population" in each age group at the time of the 1950 Census, on the assumption that the 1940 population of the city simply aged by ten years and lost some of its members by death during the period. The difference between this "expected population" in 1950 and the actual population enumerated at the time of the 1950 Census would represent net migration. It was necessary, for this purpose, to start with the 1940 Census population of San Francisco by one-year age intervals, for males and females separately. This population was projected forward by one-year stages, deducting in each year the probable number of deaths occurring in each one-year age and sex bracket. In order to simplify the computations and to eliminate certain conceptual difficulties, we did not attempt to estimate the "expected 1950 population"

1. See Report No. 1, Table 3.

2. See Ibid.

under 10 years of age or over 64 years of age.¹ The results, which must be looked upon as rough estimates at best, are summarized in Text Table 9.

The net effect of migration on the population of San Francisco during the decade of the forties, apparently, was "feminizing" and strongly rejuvenating. The female population aged ten to 64 (in 1950) was increased to a greater extent than the male, while about 87 percent of the men and 94 percent of the women added to the city's population (aged 10 to 64) through net migration were between the ages of 14 and 45. In the case of both sexes, it was the 25 to 34 age bracket which gained most through net migration.

Thus, in spite of the fact that there was probably a considerable flow of out-migration of young adults from San Francisco during the forties, the net effect of migration was to add substantial numbers of young adults of both sexes to the city's population. In weighing the significance of these data, however, we must bear in mind the fact that the decade of the forties was, on the whole, a period of heavy net in-migration to San Francisco, in spite of the net out-migration which characterized the latter part of the decade. It is quite conceivable that, in a period of more moderate net in-migration, the age composition of persons added to the city's population would be somewhat different.

Education

Did the educational background of migrants and nonmigrants in the work history sample differ materially? Table a-5 (Appendix) sheds light on this question. It will be recalled from our second report that the median professional worker was a college graduate, median workers in the other three nonmanual groups were high school graduates, and median workers in the various manual groups had completed from 8.5 to 10.0 years of school. With this information as a guide, we decided to examine the relationship between years of residence in the Standard Metropolitan Area and the educational background of professional, other nonmanual, and manual workers. Table a-5 indicates that there were no significant differences in the educational background, as measured by median years of school completed, of the various years-of-residence groups except those which were explained by the varying occupational composition of the groups. Thus the median wartime male migrant had completed only 10.5 years of school, as compared with 12.3 years of school for the median postwar male migrant. But, as we have seen, the proportion of manual workers was unusually large among the wartime male migrants, while the proportion of professional and other nonmanual workers was unusually high among the postwar male migrants. For no individual occupation and sex group did median years of school completed vary significantly by years of residence in the Area.

1. In estimating the probable number of deaths in each one-year age bracket in each year, we used U.S. death rates for white males and females by one-year age intervals in 1939-41. The use of actual San Francisco death statistics for each year would have been preferable from some points of view but would have been subject to at least one objection, i.e., that the actual number of deaths occurring in San Francisco during the period would have been affected by net migration.

TABLE 9. ESTIMATED NET MIGRATION OF PERSONS AGED 10 TO 64 IN
1950, BY AGE AND SEX, SAN FRANCISCO, 1940-1950

Age in 1950 and sex	Actual population-- 1950 Census		"Expected population" at time of 1950 Census in absence of net migra- tion, 1940-1950		Estimated net migration, 1940-1950	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Males aged 10 to 64	293,700	100	243,800	100	4 9,900	100
10-14 years	15,200	5	15,100	6	4 100	^A
15-24 years	42,500	14	30,400	12	1 2,100	24
25-34 years	63,500	22	42,700	18	2 0,800	42
35-44 years	66,300	23	55,800	23	1 0,500	21
45-64 years	106,200	36	99,800	41	6 400	13
Females aged 10 to 64	300,900	100	240,600	100	6 0,300	100
10-14 years	16,500	5	14,600	6	1 900	3
15-24 years	47,700	16	30,200	13	1 7,500	29
25-34 years	68,700	23	45,100	19	2 3,600	39
35-44 years	72,200	24	56,700	24	1 5,500	26
45-64 years	95,800	32	94,000	38	1 800	3

^APercent not shown where less than 0.5.

Source: Actual population, 1950, from U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1950 Census of Population: Preliminary Reports, Series PC-5, No. 45, June 6, 1951. "Expected population" computed from data in 16th Census of the United States, 1940, Population, Vol. IV, Characteristics by Age, Part 2, p. 173, and U. S. Bureau of the Census, Vital Statistics, Special Reports, Vol. XIX, No. 4, pp. 38 ff. For methods of computation, see text.

Occupational Distribution

Did the migrants tend to be distributed differently among major occupation groups from the nonmigrants? We had occasion, in our second report, to consider this question with respect to the longest jobs in 1950 of migrants and nonmigrants.¹ There we found that, in the case of the men, the proportion of "managers, officials, and proprietors" was significantly lower among the migrants, while the proportion of manual workers was slightly higher among the migrants than among the nonmigrants (see Table a-1, Appendix). But we found, also, that the differences between the wartime and postwar male migrants with respect to 1950 occupational levels were more striking than the differences between the migrants and nonmigrants. The proportion of professional workers was much higher among the postwar migrants (0-5 years of residence) than among the wartime migrants (6-11 years of residence). On the other hand, the proportion of manual workers was substantially higher among the wartime migrants. About two-thirds of the wartime migrants in the work history group were employed as manual workers in 1950, as compared with only about a half of the postwar migrants.

In the case of the women, the proportion of professional workers was significantly lower among the migrants than among the nonmigrants.² On the other hand, the proportion of manual workers, especially service workers, was considerably higher among the migrants. Again, in the case of the women, there were differences between the wartime and postwar

1. See Report No. 2, pp. 9-10.

2. The relatively small proportion of professional workers among women migrants is somewhat surprising, since it is inconsistent with the high migration rate of professional workers which shows up in most migration data. How much significance we should attach to this apparent exception to the rule is problematical, in view of the fact that the proportion of professional workers among all women in the work history sample (11%) was considerably smaller than we might have expected in view of the proportion of professional workers among employed women in the city at the time of the 1950 Census (16%). Other differences between the results of the Occupational Mobility Survey in San Francisco and the 1950 Census data were in line with what we should expect, but this difference was somewhat unexpected. It may reflect an actual movement of women professional workers into other types of work following the Korean crisis. But it may also conceivably reflect, in part, a bias introduced into the San Francisco Occupational Mobility Survey as a result of the fact that (a) the noninterview rate was relatively high in San Francisco and (b) the number of schedules which had to be duplicated in the preparation of punch cards because of noninterviews or incomplete schedules was considerably higher for San Francisco than for any of the other cities. Women professional workers might well have been unusually difficult to reach for interviews. If they were under-represented in the sample, there may also have been some tendency toward disproportionate under-representation of migrant women professional workers.

migrants with respect to 1950 occupational distribution. The proportion of managerial workers was considerably higher among the postwar migrants, while the proportion of manual workers, especially service workers, other than private household, was substantially higher among the wartime migrants. Combining manual groups, we find that 47 percent of the wartime migrant women were manual workers, as compared with 31 percent of those who entered the area after the war.

In connection with the interpretation of these differences, it is interesting to consider the occupational distribution, in 1940, of in-migrants residing in San Francisco who had lived elsewhere in 1935. Among both men and women in this in-migrant group, the proportion of professional and service workers was higher than in the employed population of San Francisco as a whole in 1940.¹ The difference was especially large in the case of service workers. On the other hand, managerial workers and operatives figured somewhat less prominently among in-migrants than among total employed persons, while, the percentages of craftsmen and laborers were relatively low among the male in-migrants, and the percentage of clerical workers was a little lower among the female in-migrants than among total employed women.

In the next two chapters, we shall have occasion to look into the occupational and industrial distribution of wartime and postwar migrants in our work history sample prior to migration. We shall there find that the distinguishing occupational characteristics of the wartime migrants, as reflected in their 1950 jobs, had prevailed, on the whole, prior to migration, and that the same thing was true of the postwar migrants. There were, however, certain interesting and significant differences in detail between the distribution of jobs held prior to migration and of 1950 jobs, which shed further light on such questions as, for example, the implications of the high proportion of service workers among migrants, as reflected in their 1950 jobs. For this reason, we shall refrain, in the present chapter, from any attempt to draw conclusions with respect to the occupational characteristics of migrants. In the concluding chapter of the report, we shall attempt to characterize each major occupation group, insofar as possible, with respect to geographical mobility.

Table a-3 (Appendix) presents the ratios of migrants to total workers in the various occupation groups. In the case of men, the ratios of migrants were relatively high in the professional, clerical, craftsmen, and service groups. They were relatively low, on the other hand, in the managerial and laborers groups. Among the women, the ratios of migrants were comparatively high in the service workers and sales groups, but were relatively low for professional and managerial workers. Throughout the occupational range, the ratio of migrants was much higher among younger workers than among older workers, but for nearly all occupation groups with relatively high ratios of migrants, the ratio was high for both younger and older workers in the occupation group, and for occupation groups with average or low proportions of migrants, the ratio of migrants was average or low for both young and older workers in the group. Thus, on the whole, the occupation groups which, for one reason or another, included large proportions of migrants had drawn into their ranks both younger and older migrants.

1. See U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population, Internal Migration: Economic Characteristics of Migrants, 1935-1940, Table 16, p. 176.

Industrial Distribution

Contrasts in the industrial distribution of migrants and nonmigrants, as of 1950, were also discussed in our second report. In the case of the men, the proportion of construction workers was substantially higher among the migrants than among the nonmigrants (see Table a-2, appendix). Differences among other broad industry groups were not large enough to be considered necessarily significant. But if we compare wartime and postwar migrants, we note more striking differences. The proportion of men employed in transportation and utilities as of 1950 was substantially higher among the wartime than among the postwar migrants. Construction workers and workers in "all other" (chiefly service) industries, on the other hand, figured heavily among the postwar migrants. In the case of the women, differences in the industrial distribution of migrants and nonmigrants were not large enough to be considered significant.

The ratio of male migrants (see Table a-4, Appendix) was relatively high in the construction industry and somewhat higher than average in the durable goods manufacturing industrial group. Those industry groups which were characterized by relatively high ratios of migrants had comparatively large proportions of migrants among both younger and older workers, while those with low ratios were characterized by low ratios in the cases of both younger and older workers. In the case of women, variations in the ratios of migrants among broad industry groups were not large enough to be considered necessarily significant.

Earnings

How did the migrants and nonmigrants fare with respect to weekly earnings in 1950? Table a-6 (Appendix) indicates that the position of migrants in this respect was somewhat less favorable than that of nonmigrants. The median male migrant was earning \$72 at the end of his longest job in 1950, as compared with \$75 for the median male nonmigrant, while the median female migrant was earning \$49, as compared with \$54 for the median female nonmigrant.

These differences apparently could not be explained on the basis of differences in age or occupational characteristics of migrants or nonmigrants, since median earnings of migrants were lower than those of nonmigrants in each broad age and sex group and in every major occupation and sex group except for male craftsmen and female sales workers. In the cases of individual male and female occupation groups, the differences between median earnings of migrants and nonmigrants were not large enough to be considered necessarily significant, but lower median earnings for migrants appeared so consistently throughout the occupational structure that we are justified in concluding that there were genuine differentials in earnings associated with migration status or that the differentials were associated with factors which we have not attempted to control. The fact that the proportion of nonwhites was higher among migrants than among nonmigrants may account, at least in part, for the differences in earnings, but even among the migrants the proportion of nonwhites was not large (about 17 percent). Furthermore, earnings of migrants were lower than those of nonmigrants even in occupation groups (e.g., professional workers) in which the proportion of nonwhites was probably very small.

Union Membership

One might well expect that migrants would be less likely to belong to unions than nonmigrants. This was not the case. The percentage of migrants who were union members was very similar to the percentage of nonmigrants who belonged to unions, in the case of both men and women (see Table a-7, Appendix). Nor were there marked differences between migrants and nonmigrants in individual occupation and sex groups with respect to union-membership status. Where such differences appeared to be large, the numbers of persons involved were so few that little significance could be attached to the differences.

Conclusions

1. There were decided differences in the sex composition of migrants and nonmigrants. The ratio of women to men was considerably higher among migrants than among nonmigrants in the San Francisco household sample. To what extent this relationship may be attributed to the fact that the Occupational Mobility Survey was conducted at a time when the draft had already seriously reduced the number of young adult males in San Francisco's civilian population is not entirely clear, but there are grounds for anticipating that women will exceed men among migrants to San Francisco for some time to come.
2. As in all migration studies, the age composition of migrants was found to be decidedly younger than the age composition of nonmigrants.
3. There were some significant differences between migrants and nonmigrants, and some rather striking differences between wartime and postwar migrants, as to occupational and industrial characteristics. These differences will be reviewed in our concluding chapter.
4. Weekly earnings of migrants tended to be somewhat lower than weekly earnings of nonmigrants in 1950.
5. There were no important differences between migrants and nonmigrants as to union-membership status, and to the extent that there were differences in educational background, they were associated with differences in occupational characteristics.

CHAPTER IV

WARTIME AND POSTWAR SHIFTS IN EMPLOYMENT OF MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS

In this chapter we shall be examining the wartime and postwar shifts in employment of migrants and nonmigrants. We shall be interested in these shifts in relation to two main questions:

1. What light do the employment status and occupational and industrial distribution of migrants and nonmigrants in January, 1940 shed on differences in economic characteristics of the two groups?
2. What important differences were there between migrants and nonmigrants with respect to shifts in employment in the war and postwar periods?

Shifts in Employment Status between January, 1940 and Early 1951

Since the migrants were a younger group than the nonmigrants, we should expect to find that a larger percentage of migrants were not in the labor force in January, 1940 (eleven years prior to the survey date) than was true of the nonmigrants. That this was the case is brought out clearly in Table a-9 (Appendix). The great majority (about 89%) of the nonmigrant men represented by the work history sample were employed in January, 1940. Most of the remaining men in this group were not in the labor force at that time. A somewhat smaller percentage of the wartime migrants (about 78%) were employed in January, 1940, while only about 73 percent of the postwar migrants were employed at that time. Similar relationships prevailed in the case of the women, but, as we should expect, the proportions of women who were not in the labor force in January, 1940 were much higher in the case of all three years-of-residence groups than was true of the men. The data suggest that the percentages of wartime migrants who were unemployed in January, 1940 were slightly higher for both sexes than was true of the other two years-of-residence groups, but the percentages of unemployed were so small that no necessary significance can be attached to small differences between them.

Occupational Distribution in 1940, 1944, and 1949

Thus far, we have been in a position to observe differences in the occupational distribution of migrants and nonmigrants only in relation to their longest jobs in 1950. By 1950, presumably, many of the migrants had gone through the necessary adjustment to the occupational requirements of the labor market of the San Francisco Area and may have been employed in occupation groups quite different from those in which they had been employed before migration. In January, 1940, however, the great bulk of the migrants had not yet moved to the San Francisco Area.¹ Furthermore, it was too early

1. A few migrants may actually have moved to the Area by January, 1940. A migrant was defined as a person who had lived in the San Francisco-Oakland Standard Metropolitan Area less than 12 years. If he had lived in the Area between 11 and 11½ years, he was classified as having lived there 11 years, i.e., he was a migrant.

for them to have moved into war jobs. Thus an examination of the occupational distribution of the migrants in 1940 sheds some light on their occupational characteristics prior to migration and prior to the defense production effort preceding World War II. Unfortunately for our purpose, a good many of them were not employed in January, 1940, but at least we can gain some insight into the occupational characteristics of those who were (see Text Table 10).

On the whole, the more important of the occupational differences between wartime and postwar migrants which we found in analyzing their 1950 jobs also showed up in connection with the January, 1940 jobs of those who were employed at that time. Thus, the postwar male migrants, even in January, 1940, included a relatively high proportion of professional workers and a relatively small proportion of manual workers, while the reverse was true of the wartime migrants. But among the various manual groups and among the non-manual groups other than professional, the situation in 1940 differed somewhat for both wartime and postwar migrants from that in 1950. Since the differences were, for the most part, in the same direction for both postwar and wartime migrants, they can be analyzed with greater assurance if we consider both groups of migrants together, as we must do in the case of the women, since the number of female migrants who were employed in January, 1940 was too small to justify separate discussion of postwar and wartime migrants.

In attempting to interpret the differences in occupational distribution of migrants as between 1940 and 1950 jobs, we shall do well to take into consideration their occupational distribution not only in comparison with that of nonmigrants but also in comparison with that of all employed workers in San Francisco and in the country as a whole. Indeed, it is the comparison with employment in the country as a whole which is perhaps most vital in connection with the question as to what groups of workers demonstrate a strong "propensity" to migrate.

An analysis of the occupational distribution of 1950 jobs of migrants (war plus postwar) in comparison with those of all employed workers in the country as a whole¹ in 1950 might have led us to suspect that male professional workers and craftsmen, female clerical workers, and service workers of both sexes tend to migrate more than in proportion to their representation among employed workers in the nation, while managerial workers, operatives, and female professional workers tend to migrate less than in proportion to their representation. But an analysis of the occupational distribution of the 1940 jobs of the migrants who were employed at that time in comparison with the 1940 jobs of all employed workers in urban United States would tend to lead us to suspect that professional workers (especially female), managerial workers (especially male) and female sales and clerical workers (considered together) tend to migrate more than in proportion to their representation among employed urban workers, while male clerical and sales workers (considered together), male craftsmen, and female operatives tend to migrate less than in proportion to their representation among employed workers. Thus the 1940 data give us a somewhat different picture from the 1950 data. In view of the fact that considerable further light will be shed on the interpretation of these differences by the data discussed in the remainder

1. See Report No. 1, Table 7.

TABLE 10. MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYMENT FOR EACH MIGRATION-STATUS AND SEX GROUP, JANUARY, 1940, SAN FRANCISCO WORK HISTORY SAMPLE, AND FOR ALL EMPLOYED WORKERS BY SEX, MARCH, 1940, SAN FRANCISCO AND URBAN UNITED STATES

Major occupation group and sex	Persons employed in January 1940— San Francisco work history sample					Total employed, San Francisco, March 1940	Total employed, Urban U.S., March 1940
	Total	Migrants			Non-migrants		
		Total	Postwar (0-5 years of residence)	Wartime (6-11 years of residence)			
Total men ^A Percent	182,621 ^B 100	56,145 100	32,949 100	23,196 100	126,476 100	182,882 ^D 100	19,129,771 ^D 100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	7	9	12	5	7	9	7
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm	19	20	22	18	18	14	13
Clerical & kindred workers	9	6	6	5	10	11	} 19
Sales workers	7	7	7	6	8	11	
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	16	16	14	18	16	15	19
Operatives and kindred workers	21	21	20	25	19	16	22
Service workers, incl. private household	12	11	10	13	13	15	10
Laborers	9	10	9	10	9	9	10
Total women ^A Percent	61,356 ^C 100	24,715 100	16,381 100	8,334 100	36,641 100	80,611 ^D 100	8,229,961 ^D 100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	17	19	16	24	16	14	13
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm	8	6	7	5	9	6	4
Clerical & kindred workers	37	33	36	25	41	37	} 32
Sales workers	7	10	11	9	5	8	
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Operatives and kindred workers	11	10	11	9	11	13	20
Service workers, incl. private household	18	20	18	24	16	21	29
Laborers	1	1	-	2	1	-	1

^AIndividual items do not always add to totals because of rounding.

^BExcludes 296 men not reporting occupation.

^CExcludes 144 women not reporting years of residence.

^DExcludes persons not reporting occupation.

Source: See Appendix, Table a-13, and Report No. 1, Table 7.

of the report, we shall postpone any attempt to draw conclusions until the final chapter, in which we shall undertake a systematic discussion of occupational differentials in mobility.

Table a-13 (Appendix) enables us to trace the employment shifts in employment and occupational distribution of the men and women represented by the San Francisco work history sample in the war and postwar periods. During the war, a large percentage of the postwar male migrants entered the Armed Forces. The percentages who were employed in all major occupation groups except the craftsmen group fell off somewhat. Between December, 1944 and December, 1949, however, the percentage of these postwar male migrants who were not employed dropped sharply, while the proportion employed in practically every major occupation group increased, with especially sharp increases occurring in the percentages employed in professional, clerical, sales, craftsmen, and service occupations. Between December, 1949 and 1950 (longest job held in 1950), these same changes continued.

A smaller proportion of the wartime male migrants than of the postwar male migrants entered the Armed Forces during the war, and there was no change between January, 1940 and December, 1944 in the percentage of these men who were not employed. The percentages who were employed in most major occupation groups declined during this period, while a sharp increase occurred in the percentage employed as craftsmen. Manual occupation groups, on the whole, gained somewhat at the expense of nonmanual occupation groups, so far as employment of these men was concerned. Between December, 1944 and December, 1949, the percentage of wartime male migrants who were not employed dropped sharply, and there was a gain in the percentage employed in every major occupation group except the craftsmen and operatives groups, with the most marked increase occurring in the proportion employed as service workers.

If we now turn to the nonmigrant men (12 and over years of residence), we find less marked net shifts occurring during the war than in the case of either of the other two male groups. Relatively fewer of these men entered the Armed Forces. The percentage employed as craftsmen increased somewhat, while the proportions employed in certain other major occupation groups, especially the operatives group declined somewhat.

In the case of the women, the dominant change in both the war and postwar periods, for all three years of residence groups, was the drop in the percentage who were not employed, particularly during the war period. Among the postwar women migrants, the percentage employed as clerical workers increased during the war, while minor and not necessarily significant changes occurred in the proportions employed in other major occupation groups. After the war, the percentage employed as clerical workers again increased substantially, while there was an increase, also, in the proportion employed as service workers.

In the case of the wartime women migrants, the changes which occurred during the war were somewhat similar, but there was a much more decisive increase in the percentage employed as operatives than in the case of either the postwar migrant or nonmigrant women. After the war, the proportion of these women employed as clerical workers again increased somewhat, while a substantial increase occurred in the percentage employed as service workers.

Again, in the case of the women, the net shifts of the nonmigrants were less marked than in the case of either of the two migrant groups, although there was a very substantial increase in the percentage employed as clerical workers during the war.

So far, we have been talking about net shifts, or shifts in the occupational distribution of these workers during the two periods. A study of Tables a-10 and a-11 (Appendix) and of the detailed tabulations from which these tables are derived, indicates that many more workers were involved in inter-group occupational shifts during the war than an analysis of the net shifts indicates. It is clear, also, that the proportion of migrants who were involved in inter-group shifts were considerably higher than the corresponding proportion of nonmigrants. Thus, approximately 38 percent of the male migrants who were employed in December, 1944 had been in a different occupation group in January, 1940, while only about 25 percent of the male nonmigrants had been involved in inter-group occupation shifts during the period. The greater relative extent of inter-group shifting in the case of migrants showed up for all major occupation groups which were large enough to justify the computation of percentage distributions and was especially marked in the case of operatives and service workers. The numbers of men in many of the groups, however, were so small that individual percentages are not very reliable.

In December, 1949, 26 percent of the male migrants were employed in a different major occupation group from that of their employment in December, 1944, while only 17 percent of the male nonmigrants were involved in such inter-group shifts (see Table a-11, Appendix). In this period, it was in the cases of clerical and service workers that the greatest contrasts between migrants and nonmigrants appeared.

Among the women, also, the percentage of migrants involved in inter-group occupation shifts was considerably higher than the corresponding percentage of nonmigrants, particularly in the postwar period, but, as we saw in our second report, the proportion of women involved in this type of shift was considerably smaller than in the case of men. The relatively greater importance of inter-group shifts for migrants than for nonmigrants held in varying degree virtually throughout the occupational range, but the numbers of women in the various migration-status and occupation groups were so small that we cannot attach much significance to the particular percentages involved.

Over the course of the decade as a whole (see Table a-12, Appendix), too, the percentage of migrants involved in inter-group occupation shifts was considerably larger than the corresponding percentage of nonmigrants. Thus, 40 percent of the male migrants, as compared with 31 percent of the male nonmigrants, had been employed in a different major occupation group in January, 1940 than that of their longest job in 1950. This type of contrast held for all major occupation groups except the managerial (in which far more nonmigrants than migrants were employed in 1950) and was particularly striking in the cases of clerical workers, craftsmen, service workers, and laborers. In the case of the women, the contrast between migrants and nonmigrants appeared to hold especially for sales workers and operatives.

Among neither migrants nor nonmigrants, did the postwar inter-group shifts appear to "cancel out" the wartime shifts.

Industrial Distribution, 1940, 1944, and 1949

The differences in industrial distribution which we observed between postwar and wartime migrants on the basis of their 1950 jobs also held true to some extent, of the January, 1940 jobs of those who were employed at that time, but not to precisely the same extent.

If we were to try to decide on the basis of the 1950 jobs of migrants in the San Francisco work history sample, as compared with those of employed workers in the country as a whole, what industrial groups of workers had a relatively high "propensity" to migrate, we should conclude that male construction workers and workers of both sexes in wholesale and retail trade were represented in relatively large proportions among the migrants, while manufacturing workers of both sexes were represented in comparatively small proportions. On the basis of the 1940 jobs held by migrants, we should reach about the same conclusions, except that female workers in manufacturing were represented in about the same proportion among the migrants as among employed workers in the country as a whole, while workers in "all other" industries were somewhat under-represented among the migrants in the case of both sexes.

Again, as is the case of occupation groups, we shall postpone the drawing of conclusions until our final chapter.

Table a-15 (Appendix) permits us to trace the shifts in industrial distribution of the three years-of-residence groups in the war and postwar periods. The contrasts are very similar to those we observed in a similar analysis of major occupation groups, with the more striking shifts occurring among the migrant groups.

These data probably understate somewhat the amount of actual shifting that went on during the war and postwar periods, since they apply only to shifts among major occupation or industry groups between terminal dates and ignore possible shifts in occupation or industry within groups as well as inter-group shifts that may have occurred within the periods under consideration. Furthermore, the migrants who entered San Francisco during the war and later left the city may actually have experienced relatively more inter-group occupational and industrial shifts than those wartime migrants who were still living in the city in early 1951. But the data strongly suggest that the migrants, with their relatively greater mobility, played an extremely important role in facilitating production shifts during and after the war. It may well be, of course, that in cities with smaller proportions of migrants, the nonmigrants made correspondingly more inter-group shifts. In fact, this would have to be the case, so far as the six cities in this survey are concerned, to produce the close agreement in tables on wartime and postwar shifts which was apparent in the "second reports".

TABLE 11. MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYMENT FOR EACH MIGRATION-STATUS AND SEX GROUP, JANUARY 1940, SAN FRANCISCO WORK HISTORY SAMPLE, AND FOR ALL EMPLOYED WORKERS BY SEX, MARCH 1940, SAN FRANCISCO AND UNITED STATES

Major industry group and sex	Persons employed in January 1940— San Francisco work history sample					Total employed San Francisco, March 1940	Total employed, U.S., March 1940
	Total	Migrants			Non- migrants		
		Total	0-5 years of residence	6-11 years of residence			
Total men ^A Percent	182,030 ^B 100	56,145 100	32,949 100	23,196 100	125,885 100	180,901 ^D 100	299,335 ^D 100
Construction	8	11	12	8	7	7	6
Manufacturing	20	18	16	21	21	19	25
Durable goods	10	12	11	15	8	8	14
Nondurable goods	10	6	5	6	13	11 ^E	11 ^E
Transportation, communication, & other public utilities	12	10	7	14	14	14	8
Wholesale and retail trade	26	23	27	17	27	27	17
All other industries	34	38	38	40	31	33	44
Total women ^A Percent	61,212 ^C 100	24,571 100	16,381 100	8,190 100	36,641 100	79,155 ^D 100	10,899,912 ^D 100
Construction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	21	20	23	14	22	14	21
Durable goods	5	4	4	4	5	2	5
Nondurable goods	16	16	19	10	17	12 ^E	16 ^E
Transportation, communication, & other public utilities	6	5	7	2	6	6	3
Wholesale and retail trade	24	23	25	19	24	25	19
All other industries	49	52	45	65	48	55	57

^AIndividual items do not always add to totals because of rounding.

^BExcludes 887 men not reporting industry.

^CExcludes 144 women not reporting industry and 144 women not reporting years of residence.

^DExcludes persons not reporting industry.

^EIncludes "not specified" manufacturing.

Source: See Appendix, Table a-15, and Report No. 1, Table 8.

CHAPTER V

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS ASSOCIATED WITH MIGRATION TO THE BAY AREA

In this chapter we shall attempt to trace the shifts in employment and earnings which accompanied migration to the Bay Area. The tables to be analyzed are based on the special coding of data from the work history schedules which was done by our own research group. For a description of the methods used and for an explanation of minor differences in counts of migrants from those in the tables based on coding performed at the Bureau of the Census, the reader is referred to our Note on Statistical Procedures in the Appendix.

As we have observed several times during the course of our discussion, the economic characteristics of the postwar migrants differed considerably from those of the wartime migrants. Furthermore, the labor market situation in San Francisco was, of course, quite different in the war and postwar periods. For these reasons, it would be desirable to consider the two groups separately throughout the present chapter. This procedure is ruled out, however, because of the problem of sampling variability. While some of our Appendix tables present data on wartime and postwar migrants separately, most of our discussion will relate to the tables in which the two groups are combined. Actually, the patterns of adjustment associated with the process of migration were not as different for the two groups as one might be inclined to suppose.

Inter-group Occupation Shifts

As Text Table 12 indicates, the occupational distribution of migrants did not change materially as a result of migration. If we compare the distribution of first jobs held after migration with the last jobs held before migration for male migrants, we find that the percentage employed as managerial workers declined somewhat, while the percentage employed as clerical and sales workers (considered together) increased slightly. By 1950, the combined percentage of clerical and sales workers was considerably higher than before migration, the percentage of service workers was somewhat higher, and the percentage of operatives and laborers were somewhat lower.

If we compare the distribution of first jobs held after migration with that of the last jobs held before migration for women migrants, we find that the percentage of professional workers declined somewhat, as did the combined percentage of clerical and sales workers. The percentage of service workers, however, increased materially. By 1950, the proportions of sales workers and operatives were somewhat lower and the percentage of service workers was substantially higher than prior to migration.

The inter-group occupation shifts associated with the migration of individual workers, however, were much more important, relatively, than Text Table 12 would suggest. These shifts offset each other to a considerable

TABLE 12. PERCENT OF MIGRANTS^A BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF
LAST JOB BEFORE MIGRATION, FIRST JOB AFTER MIGRATION,
LONGEST JOB IN 1950, AND SFX--SAN FRANCISCO WORK HISTORY SAMPLE

Major occupation group and sex	Last job held before migration	First job held after migration	Longest job in 1950
Total men	68,261 ^B 100	73,875 100	74,910 ^C 100
Percent			
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	9	9	10
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm	16	12	14
Clerical and kindred workers	6	9	9
Sales workers	8	8	10
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	22	22	22
Operatives and kindred workers	18	18	13
Service workers, incl. private household	12	12	15
Laborers	9	10	7
Total women	42,102 ^D 100	52,591 100	55,177 100
Percent			
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	11	7	9
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm	7	8	8
Clerical and kindred workers	38	36	37
Sales workers	12	10	9
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	1	1	2
Operatives and kindred workers	14	15	11
Service workers, incl. private household	16	22	23
Laborers	1	1	1

^AFor method of classifying migrants, see Appendix, Note on Statistical Procedures; excludes migrants with no civilian job (1) before migration or (2) after migration.

^BExcludes 2,660 men not reporting occupation.

^CExcludes 148 men not reporting occupation.

^DExcludes 2,730 women not reporting occupation.

Source: See Appendix, Table a-16.

extent and did not, as we have seen, result in striking changes in the occupational distribution of the workers involved. This becomes clear if we analyze Appendix Table a-17 and the detailed tabulation on which it is based. For approximately 49 percent of the men and 29 percent of the women, the first job held after migration was in a different occupation group from the last job held before migration. In the case of the women, about 21 percent had held no civilian job between January, 1940 and migration. This undoubtedly accounts, to some extent, for the fact that the percentage of women who were in a different occupation group following migration was considerably smaller than in the case of the men. There were some variations among major occupation groups with respect to percentages who had been employed in a different group prior to migration, but the numbers of persons in some of the groups were so small that we cannot attach positive significance to these variations.

One might anticipate that, because of the differing economic conditions prevailing in the war and postwar periods, wartime migrants would have experienced inter-group shifts accompanying migration to a greater extent, relatively, than postwar migrants. Actually, there was no significant difference between the experiences of the two groups in this respect. In the case of the wartime migrants, 50 percent of the men and 29 percent of the women were employed in a different major occupation following migration from the one in which they had been employed prior to migration. In the case of the postwar migrants, 48 percent of the men and 29 percent of the women were employed in a different major occupation group following migration. Because the numbers of postwar and wartime migrants in individual occupation and sex groups were very small, we have not included the detailed tables bearing on this relationship in the present report, but the percentages which we have cited may be regarded as reasonably reliable, since they are based on the total numbers of men and women in the two migration-period and sex groups.

In order to arrive at a picture of inter-group occupation shifts experienced by workers subsequent to migration, we compared the longest job held in 1950 with the first job held after migration (Table a-35, Appendix). In interpreting these comparisons, we must recognize that in some instances the longest job in 1950 was held prior to migration, but the number of such cases was too small to impair the meaningfulness of the comparison materially. While a substantial number of workers experienced inter-group occupation shifts subsequent to migration, the percentages of workers involved in such shifts (32 percent of the men and 21 percent of the women) were somewhat smaller than the percentages involved in inter-group shifts between the last job held before migration and the first job held after migration. But, in this respect, there were significant differences between the experiences of the postwar and wartime migrants (not shown in the tables). In the case of the wartime migrants, 39 percent of the men and 31 percent of the women were in a different occupation group in 1950 from that of their first job after migration. But, of the postwar migrants, only 26 percent of the men and 14 percent of the women were in a different major occupation group in 1950 from that of the first job after migration.

It is quite possible, of course, that some migrants experienced inter-group occupation shifts in connection with migration and subsequently shifted

back to the occupation group in which they had been employed prior to migration. Table a-18 (Appendix) suggests that this may have happened in the case of some of the men, for 43 percent of the men and 30 percent of the women were in a different major occupation group in 1950 from that of the last job before migration. For the men, this percentage was somewhat smaller than the percentage (49%) who had experienced inter-group shifts associated with migration. The percentages of postwar migrants (41% of the men and 26% of the women) who were in a different major occupation group following migration from that of the last job before migration were not much smaller than the corresponding percentages of wartime migrants (46% of the men and 34% of the women).

To sum up, then, for about half of the men and nearly a third of the women in the San Francisco work history sample who had migrated to the Bay Area from 1940 on, a shift in occupational level had accompanied migration. Furthermore, there was no significant difference between the wartime and postwar migrants in this respect. Subsequent to migration, however, there was somewhat greater stability in major occupation group attachments. Less than a third of the men and only about a fifth of the women were employed in a different major occupation group in 1950 from that of the first job after migration. But somewhat larger percentages of the wartime than of the postwar migrants had experienced a change in major occupation group between the first job following migration and 1950. This latter difference is not at all surprising, in view of the fact that many of the wartime migrants took jobs in defense plants or war-related activities of some sort following migration, and, after the war, were forced to seek jobs in peacetime activities.

These comparisons indicate that, for many individual migrants, a change in broad occupational level tends to accompany migration, even though these shifts on the part of individuals do not produce radical changes in the occupational distribution of the workers as a whole. The net changes which had taken place in the occupational distribution of these migrants by 1950 (as compared with the last job before migration) -- the decline in the relative percentages of operatives, of male laborers, and of female sales workers, and the increase in the relative percentages of male clerical and sales workers and of service workers of both sexes -- become readily understandable if we compare the occupational distribution of employment in San Francisco at the time of the 1950 Census with that of the country as a whole.¹ But, in this process of adjustment, the number of individual migrants who shifted among major occupation groups was apparently much greater than was required to achieve the necessary net adjustment.

Inter-Group Industrial Shifts

The changes in the industrial distribution of migrants which attended the process of migration differed so markedly for wartime and postwar migrants that it would be misleading to combine the two groups, even though we must be wary of attaching positive significance to some of the changes which occurred, in view of the small numbers of persons involved. Thus in the case of the wartime male migrants (see Table a-19), the contrasts between the distribution

1. See Report No. 1, Table 7.

of first jobs after migration and last jobs before migration were about what we would have expected in wartime, with a marked increase occurring in the percentage employed in durable goods manufacturing, a substantial increase in the proportion employed in transportation and utilities and rather marked declines in the proportions employed in construction and "all other" industries. By 1950, these percentages had all moved once more in the reverse direction, while the percentage employed in wholesale and retail trade had increased substantially as compared with its position in the distribution of last jobs before migration.

In the case of the postwar male migrants, the contrasts between the industrial distribution of first jobs held after migration and last jobs held before migration were not large enough to be considered significant except for the rather substantial rise in the percentage employed in wholesale and retail trade following migration. By 1950, the percentage employed in construction and in "all other" industries had increased considerably, while the percentage employed in durable goods industries had fallen off, as compared with less jobs held before migration.

Of the wartime migrant women, about a third had held no civilian job between the beginning of the work history period and migration. For all these women, a first job after migration was recorded, but in many cases a very considerable interval may have elapsed following migration before this job was actually held. The contrasts in the industrial distribution of jobs held before and after migration reflect the entry of these women into employment as well as actual changes in the industrial distribution of those who held a job both before and after migration.¹ Somewhat surprisingly, the most marked increase occurred in the percentage employed in wholesale and retail trade. Increases also occurred in the percentages employed in the other industrial groups, but where the percentages were very small, as in transportation and utilities, the increases cannot be regarded as necessarily significant. By 1950, the proportions employed in trade and in "all other" industries were considerably higher than they had been prior to migration.

Of the postwar women migrants, some 87 percent had held a job before migration, and the changes in industrial distribution attendant on migration were not marked. The percentage employed in wholesale and retail trade was somewhat higher following migration. By 1950, the most marked contrast in comparison with the situation prior to migration was the higher percentage employed in "all other" industries.

In the case of these broad industry groups, as in the case of the major occupation groups, the amount of inter-group shifting on the part of individuals which accompanied the process of migration greatly exceeded that actually required to bring about the net changes in industrial distribution which we have been describing. This was true of both wartime and postwar migrants, but Table a-20 (Appendix) combines the two migrant groups. For about half of the men and 35 percent of the women, the first job held after migration was in a

1. This is true for all migration-period and sex groups in Table a-19, but in the case of male migrants, both war and postwar, the percentages who had not held a job before migration were quite small.

different broad industry group from that of the last job held before migration. There were some variations among individual industry groups in this respect, but in all cases the percentages were high. The picture presented by Table a-21, which compares the broad industry group of the longest jobs held by the migrants in 1950 with that of the last jobs held before migration is very similar.

Interval between Last Job before Migration and First Job after Migration

In connection with our analysis of employment shifts which accompanied migration to the Bay Area, it is important to bear in mind the fact that, in some cases, a considerable period of time elapsed between the last civilian job held before migration and the first civilian job held after migration. Table a-25 (Appendix) summarizes the information bearing on this point for persons who had held a civilian job at some time between January, 1940 and migration and at some time between migration and the date of the survey. The most important point brought out by the table is that, in most of the cases in which any considerable period of time elapsed, the person was not in the civilian labor force during the interval. Relatively few persons reported periods of unemployment during the interval, and in the majority of cases of persons who were unemployed during the entire interval, the unemployment did not last more than three months.

Type of Job Shift Associated with Migration

In classifying the types of job shifts associated with migration, we compared the last job held before migration with the first job after migration lasting six months or more. Since only one shift was recorded for each person, the resulting tabulation may be interpreted either as a distribution of shifts by type of shift or of persons by type of shift.

Table a-34 (Appendix) indicates that the shifts associated with migration to the San Francisco Metropolitan Area were distributed by type in a manner quite similar to total shifts made by all men or women with more than one employer.¹ Thus 60 percent of the shifts made by men in connection with migration to the Bay Area were of the complex "employer, occupation, and industry" type. This percentage was only a little higher than the corresponding percentage (55%) of all shifts in the 1940-1949 period by men represented by the San Francisco work history sample who had had more than one employer. Along with this somewhat higher proportion of "employer, occupation, and industry" shifts among the shifts made by men in connection with migration to the Bay Area went somewhat lower proportions of other

1. Compare with Table a-33, Appendix, and with Table A-21, Report No. 2. Since we included in Table a-34 all job shifts associated with migration, even though one or both of the jobs entering into the comparison may have been held after December, 1949, the data in Table a-34 are not strictly comparable with those in Table a-33 (discussed in the next chapter) which applies only to job shifts experienced in the period from January, 1940 to December, 1949 by persons with more than one employer.

For a description of the steps involved in the preparation of Table a-33, the reader is referred to Report No. 2, Appendix, Note on Statistical Procedures. One important point which should be kept in mind is that the terms occupation shift and industry shift as used in both Tables a-33 and a-34 mean any shift in a person's actual occupation or industry as determined by the detailed Census code, rather than merely a shift between major occupation groups or major industry groups.

types of shifts except those which involved a return to the same occupation and employer. This type of shift represented a somewhat higher proportion of shifts made in connection with migration than of total shifts. When it did occur in connection with migration, it probably represented the case of a person who was self-employed or who was transferred to another branch of the same firm or to a different regional office of a government agency.¹

In the case of the women, the job shifts associated with migrants to the San Francisco Metropolitan Area were distributed by type in a manner so similar to the distribution of total job shifts by all women with more than one employer in the 1940-49 period that we shall make no comment on the differences.²

In our second report, we found that the proportion of total job shifts which were of the "employer, occupation, and industry type" tended to decline somewhat with advancing age of persons experiencing the shifts, while the proportion of "employer shifts only" tended to increase with advancing age. This same relationship held, on the whole, for job shifts associated with migration to the San Francisco Area in the case of the men. Furthermore, among older men (45 years of age and over), the percentage of job shifts which involved a return to the same employer was appreciable. These were the men, presumably, who were self-employed or who migrated because they were transferred to a different branch of the same firm or to a different regional office of a government agency.

In the case of the women, the percentages of job shifts associated with migration which were of the "employer, occupation, and industry" type increased somewhat with advancing age. The numbers of women in the various age groups who had held a job both before and after migration, however, were so small that no positive significance can be attached to this apparent deviation from the usual relationship.

Earnings Changes Associated with Migration

Did the migrants experience a marked improvement in weekly earnings in connection with migration to the Bay Area? In order to shed some light on this question we cross-tabulated weekly earnings at the beginning of the first job after migration lasting six months or more and weekly earnings at the end of the last job before migration. In interpreting the results, one must remember that there were a considerable number of cases, particularly among the women, in which a rather lengthy interval elapsed between these two jobs.³

The wartime migrants apparently experienced a more marked gain in earnings in connection with migration than did the postwar migrants. In fact, for the

1. See the discussion of "reasons for leaving the last job prior to migration" in our Note on Statistical Procedures, Appendix.

2. See Table a-33, Appendix, for distribution of total job shifts by persons with more than one employer, 1940-1949.

3. See Table a-25.

postwar male migrants reporting earnings for both jobs, median weekly earnings at the beginning of the first job after migration lasting six months or more (\$56) were no higher than at the end of the last job before migration (\$58).¹ The corresponding medians for wartime male migrants were \$55 at the beginning of the first job after migration lasting six months or more, as compared with \$45 at the end of the last job before migration. In the case of the women, median weekly earnings were higher following migration for both wartime and postwar migrants, but the difference was somewhat greater for the wartime migrants. Thus, for wartime female migrants, median weekly earnings were \$28 prior to migration and \$36 after migration, while for postwar female migrants the corresponding medians were \$40 before migration and \$46 after migration.

By no means all migrants experienced increases in earnings in connection with migration, however, as Text Table 13 indicates. The comparisons summarized in the table are not very precise, since they are expressed in terms of \$20 brackets, but they show, as did the comparisons of medians, that the earnings changes associated with migration were somewhat more favorable for wartime than for postwar migrants. Of the wartime migrants, about 45 percent of the men and 46 percent of the women were in a higher weekly earnings bracket at the beginning of the first job after migration lasting six months or more than at the end of the last job prior to migration. In the great majority of these cases, the change was to the next higher earnings bracket. About 38 percent of the men and 42 percent of the women stayed in the same \$20 earnings bracket, while a comparatively small minority of each sex experienced a loss of earnings in connection with migration, chiefly a move to the next lower earnings bracket.

The percentages of postwar migrants who found themselves in a higher earnings bracket following migration were smaller (about 33% of the men and 30% of the women). Some 37 percent of the men and 54 percent of the women stayed in the same bracket, while about 30 percent of the men and a somewhat smaller percentage of the women found themselves in a lower earnings bracket following migration.

There appeared to be a tendency for the migrants with relatively low earnings before migration to achieve greater gains in earnings through migration than those whose earnings were relatively high before migration (see Text Table 14). This conclusion must be regarded as somewhat tentative, however, in view of the small numbers of persons represented in some of the earnings groups.

The type of comparison we have been making represents one approach to the problem of estimating the effects of migration on earnings, but it is not the only possible approach and it has certain shortcomings. Probably most of the migrants who took jobs after migration which yielded lower weekly earnings than the jobs they had held before migration eventually experienced an improvement in their earnings position. Furthermore, we

1. These medians were computed from Table a-24, Appendix. The difference between the two medians was not large enough to be considered significant.

TABLE 13. RELATION OF WEEKLY EARNINGS AT BEGINNING OF FIRST JOB LASTING SIX MONTHS OR MORE AFTER MIGRATION TO WEEKLY EARNINGS AT END OF LAST JOB BEFORE MIGRATION, BY \$20 EARNINGS BRACKETS, FOR WARTIME AND POSTWAR MIGRANTS^A BY SEX--SAN FRANCISCO WORK HISTORY SAMPLE

Relation of earnings at beginning of first job lasting 6 months or more after migration to earnings at end of last job before migration, and sex	Postwar Migrants (0-5 years of residence)		Wartime Migrants (6-11 years of residence)		Total Migrants (0-11 years of residence)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total men reporting earnings for both jobs ^B	26,300	100	24,970	100	51,270	100
Earnings after migration						
4 brackets lower	591	2	-	-	591	1
3 brackets lower	148	1	296	1	444	1
2 brackets lower	2,807	11	592	2	3,399	7
1 bracket lower	4,138	16	3,399	14	7,537	15
In same bracket	9,900	37	9,457	38	19,357	38
1 bracket higher	6,797	25	8,571	34	15,368	30
2 brackets higher	1,774	7	1,920	8	3,694	7
3 brackets higher	148	1	591	2	739	1
4 brackets higher	-	-	148	1	148	- ^C
Total women reporting earnings for both jobs ^B	21,985	100	10,490	100	32,475	100
Earnings after migration						
4 brackets lower	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 brackets lower	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 brackets lower	719	3	144	1	863	3
1 bracket lower	2,874	13	1,150	11	4,024	12
In same bracket	11,640	54	4,455	42	16,095	49
1 bracket higher	5,604	25	3,736	36	9,340	29
2 brackets higher	1,149	5	1,006	10	2,155	7
3 brackets higher	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 brackets higher	-	-	-	-	-	-

^AFor method of classifying migrants, see Appendix, Note on Statistical Procedures.

^BIndividual items do not always add to totals because of rounding.

^CPercent not shown where less than 0.5.

Source: Appendix, Table a-21.

TABLE 14. PERCENT OF MIGRANTS^A BY WEEKLY EARNINGS AT BEGINNING OF FIRST JOB
LASTING SIX MONTHS OR MORE AFTER MIGRATION, FOR EACH EARNINGS
GROUP AT END OF LAST JOB BEFORE MIGRATION, AND SEX—
SAN FRANCISCO WORK HISTORY SAMPLE

Earnings at end of last job before migration, and sex	Total report- ing earnings		Earnings at beginning of first job lasting six months or more after migration					
	Number	Percent	\$1-19	\$20-39	\$40-59	\$60-79	\$80-99	\$100 and over
Total men ^B	51,270	100	2	14	46	23	10	5
\$1-19	3,399	100	—	35	57	4	4	—
\$20-39	12,411	100	1	18	71	6	4	—
\$40-59	16,844	100	2	17	50	24	6	1
\$60-79	9,900	100	1	6	30	53	10	—
\$80-99	3,694	100	12	—	32	16	32	8
\$100 and over	5,024	100	—	3	6	26	21	44
Total women ^B	32,475	100	3	37	55	3	—	2
\$1-19	5,317	100	3	62	35	—	—	—
\$20-39	13,364	100	4	49	45	2	—	—
\$40-59	10,633	100	1	20	79	—	—	—
\$60-79 ^C	1,868	100						
\$80-99 ^C	575	100						
\$100 and over ^C	719	100						

^AFor method of classifying migrants, see Appendix, Note on Statistical Procedures.

^BIndividual items do not always add to totals because of rounding.

^CNo percentages have been calculated for earnings groups with fewer than 2,955 men or 2,874 women.

Source: Appendix, Table a-23.

should like to know something about how the migrants fared in comparison with the nonmigrants during the decade of the forties. Table a-22, in which weekly earnings at the end of the longest job in 1950 are cross-tabulated with weekly earnings in January, 1940 sheds some light on this question. Unfortunately, in addition to the fact that many of the persons represented by the work history sample were not employed or were self-employed in January, 1940, the number of persons who did not report earnings for January, 1940 was quite large.¹ Thus the comparisons apply to relatively small numbers of persons, especially in the case of the women, and we must remember, of course, that a few migrants had not yet moved to the Bay Area by 1950 or had been here only a very short period of that time.

For the male migrants reporting earnings for both jobs, median weekly earnings at the end of the longest job in 1950 were \$74 as compared with \$32 in January, 1940. For the male nonmigrants, the corresponding medians were \$74 in 1950 and \$36 in 1940. In the case of the women, the corresponding medians for migrants were \$51 in 1950 and \$20 in 1940, while for nonmigrants they were \$58 in 1950 and \$27 in 1940.

Thus these data, limited as they are, suggest that the earnings position of the migrants improved somewhat more, percentagewise, than that of the nonmigrants over the course of the decade.²

1. An additional complication arose out of the fact that the first job recorded in an individual's work history did not necessarily begin precisely in January, 1940. In coding the data, we classified earnings as January, 1940 earnings if (1) it was clear that they applied to the year 1939 or the year 1940 or (2) if, in the case of jobs extending over longer periods, the beginning and ending earnings were the same.

2. Even in the case of the women, 1950 median earnings of migrants were 145% above those of 1940, while those of nonmigrants were 114% over 1940 median earnings.

CHAPTER VI

THE MOBILITY OF MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS, 1940-1949

In our second report, we found that the job mobility of migrants in the 1940-49 period had tended to exceed that of nonmigrants by a considerable margin. We should expect, of course, that migrants might have tended to hold more jobs than nonmigrants, if only because the process of migration almost inevitably entailed at least one job shift, but there were certain points that were not clearly settled in our first report. We knew that the migrants not only were, on the whole, a younger group than the nonmigrants but also included a larger proportion of veterans (among the men) than the nonmigrants. Thus there was a possibility that their relatively high job mobility was largely a reflection of their younger age composition, high proportion of veterans, or both. The tabulations to be analyzed in the present chapter were, therefore, planned partly with a view to attempting to clear up some of these uncertainties.

One further point should be made clear with respect to the data to be analyzed in the present chapter. All the mobility measures which we shall be discussing relate to the entire ten-year period, 1940-49. The migrants included in the work history sample entered the San Francisco Area at various times during this period, and, indeed, some of them entered after the end of the period. Thus the mobility measures for migrants relate, in most cases, to jobs held both in the San Francisco Area and elsewhere, and in some cases to jobs held entirely outside the San Francisco Area. They do not tell us how the mobility of the migrants prior to migration compared with their mobility after migration.

Changes in Activity Status

As was the case in our second report, the first measure of mobility to be discussed is the number of changes in activity status experienced by workers in the ten-year period. A worker was considered to have changed his activity status if he (1) entered or left the civilian labor force or experienced any other change in employment status, (2) experienced any change in job (other than a change in occupational assignment on the same job), or (3) experienced any change in activity status during periods out of the labor force, such as from student to member of the Armed Forces or vice versa. Workers who did casual work only during the ten-year period were excluded from all the mobility tables, since it was impossible to determine from their work histories how many jobs such workers had held.

An analysis of Text Table 15 indicates that migration status, veteran status, and age all apparently influenced the number of changes in activity status experienced by a worker in the 1940-49 period. The highest median number of changes in activity status were experienced by young, migrant, male veterans, and in each male age group, veterans had experienced more changes in activity status than nonveterans and migrants than nonmigrants. In addition, migrant women in all age groups had tended to experience more changes in activity status than nonmigrant women.

Table a-26 (Appendix) presents this same information in detail, for wartime and postwar migrants separately. There appeared to be a tendency for

TABLE 15. PERCENT OF WORKERS AND MEDIAN NUMBER OF CHANGES IN ACTIVITY STATUS,
JANUARY 1940-DECEMBER 1949, BY MIGRATION STATUS, VETERAN STATUS,
AGE, AND SEX--SAN FRANCISCO WORK HISTORY SAMPLE^A

World War II veteran status, age in 1951, and sex	Migrants			Nonmigrants		
	Number	Percent	Median number of changes in status	Number	Percent	Median number of changes in status
Total men ^B	74,023		4.0	138,296		1.5
Veterans of World War II	30,732	100	4.8	30,585	100*	3.7
25-34 years old	16,548	54	5.1	14,627	48	3.8
35-44 years old	11,082	36	4.5	9,899	32	3.7
45-54 years old ^C	2,808	9		5,467	18	3.1
55 and over years old ^C	296	1		591	2	
Nonveterans of World War II	43,291	100	3.4	107,711	100	0.7
25-34 years old	8,569	20	4.1	6,058	6	3.6
35-44 years old	13,150	30	3.7	27,925	26	1.4
45-54 years old	12,411	29	3.2	35,460	33	0.5
55 and over years old	9,160	21	2.4	38,268	35	0.4
Total women ^B	55,321	100	3.7	59,201	100	1.3
25-34 years old	21,553	39	4.5	8,190	14	2.3
35-44 years old	17,818	32	3.7	17,387	29	1.6
45-54 years old	11,927	22	2.9	18,824	32	0.9
55 and over years old	4,023	7	1.8	14,800	25	0.7

^AExcludes persons with only casual or odd-job work, 1940-1949.

^BIndividual items do not always add to totals because of rounding; 144 women not reporting years of residence have been excluded.

^CNo medians have been calculated for age groups with fewer than 2,955 men or 2,874 women.

Source: Occupational Mobility Survey, San Francisco, Tabulation UCB-8 (see appendix, Table a-26).

postwar migrants to have experienced somewhat more changes in activity status than wartime migrants, but the differences were not marked and cannot be considered necessarily significant.

Number of Civilian Jobs Held

Clearly the relatively greater job mobility of migrants, as measured by median number of civilian jobs held, cannot be attributed entirely to the younger age composition or high proportion of veterans (in the case of males) among the migrants. Text Table 16 indicates that the median number of jobs held in the ten-year period tended to be higher for migrants than for nonmigrants in each age, veteran-status, and sex group, though not by a uniform margin in all cases. Thus, among the male veterans, the mobility of migrants and nonmigrants in comparable age groups did not differ greatly, and in the case of young male nonveterans (25 to 34 years of age) the difference between the median number of jobs held by migrants and nonmigrants was so small that it can certainly not be regarded as significant. Apparently, young men tended to have held a relatively large number of jobs during the period whether they were veterans or nonveterans, migrants or nonmigrants. Parenthetically, it is interesting to note, in this connection, that the younger nonveterans tended to have held more jobs than the younger veterans, although the veterans had experienced more changes in activity status. We know, of course, that the nonveterans had, on the whole, spent longer periods in the civilian labor force than the veterans.

Perhaps the most interesting question that can be raised in connection with these data is as to whether the relatively greater mobility of migrants reflects merely the fact that a geographical move inevitably involved a change in jobs in most instances. In other words, do the data suggest that there was a tendency for migrants to have held one more job than nonmigrants but that otherwise the job mobility of migrants and nonmigrants during the ten-year period did not tend to differ? Or, on the other hand, do the data suggest that the number of jobs held by migrants tended to exceed the number held by nonmigrants by more than one job?

Now it is quite obvious that the experiences of individuals differed greatly during the decade, whether they were migrants or nonmigrants, and that in basing our analysis on a comparison of medians we are simply relying on one type of measure of average experience. But with this limitation in mind, what do the medians tell us? Apparently, the situation differed considerably for the various age, sex, and veteran-status groups. As we have already had occasion to observe, young men tended to have been highly mobile irrespective of migration status or veteran status. In the case of women in most age groups, the median number of jobs held by migrants tended to exceed the median number held by nonmigrants by approximately one job, though the differences were slightly wider for younger than for older age groups. But for male nonveterans in the 35 to 44 and 45 to 54 age brackets the median number of jobs held by migrants exceeded the median number held by nonmigrants by approximately two jobs. If we examine the more detailed data in Appendix Table a-27, we find that, among male nonveterans, postwar migrants aged 35 to 44 had apparently been somewhat more mobile than wartime migrants of the same ages, but this was not true of those aged 45 to 54.

There is probably no single explanation of the relatively high job mobility of male migrant nonveterans between the ages of 34 and 55 (and

TABLE 16. MEDIAN NUMBER OF CIVILIAN JOBS HELD, JANUARY 1940-DECEMBER 1949,
BY MIGRATION STATUS, VETERAN STATUS, AGE, AND SEX—
SAN FRANCISCO WORK HISTORY SAMPLE^A

World War II veteran status, age in 1951, and sex	Migrants		Nonmigrants	
	Number	Median number of civilian jobs held	Number	Median number of civilian jobs held
Total men	74,023	3.6	138,296	2.0
Veterans of World War II	30,732	3.5	30,585	2.8
25-34 years old	16,548	3.4	14,627	2.9
35-44 years old	11,082	3.6	9,899	3.1
45-54 years old ^C	2,808		5,467	2.5
55 and over years old ^C	296		591	
Nonveterans of World War II	43,291	3.7	107,711	1.6
25-34 years old	8,569	4.1	6,058	4.0
35-44 years old	13,150	4.5	27,925	2.4
45-54 years old	12,411	3.3	35,460	1.4
55 and over years old	9,160	2.8	38,268	1.4
Total women	55,321	3.0	59,201	1.6
25-34 years old	21,553	3.3	8,190	2.2
35-44 years old	17,818	3.0	17,387	1.8
45-54 years old	11,927	2.3	18,824	1.4
55 and over years old	4,023	1.9	14,800	1.4

^AExcludes persons with only casual or odd-job work, 1940-1949.

^BIndividual items do not always add to totals because of rounding; 144 women not reporting years of residence have been excluded from the table.

^CNo medians have been calculated for age groups with fewer than 2,955 men or 2,874 women.

Source: Occupational Mobility Survey, San Francisco, Tabulation UCB-11.

even older) that would fit all cases. Doubtless many of these men, whether they migrated to the San Francisco Area during or after the war, had moved into war industries during the war, wherever they were, and then had shifted to some other industry after the war.¹

The relatively greater mobility of migrants than of nonmigrants prevailed in varying degrees for all major occupation groups (see Text Table 17). On the whole, the greater the mobility of the occupation group, the wider was the difference in mobility between migrants and nonmigrants. Furthermore, the mobility of workers in the different major occupation groups varied in about the same manner for both migrants and nonmigrants. In the occupation groups which were characterized by relatively high mobility, both migrants and nonmigrants had been relatively mobile, and vice versa. There were some apparent exceptions to this latter rule, however. Among the migrant men, managerial workers and clerical workers had displayed comparatively higher job mobility than we should have expected on the basis of the comparative mobility of nonmigrant men in these occupation groups. A similar point could be made about migrant female clerical workers. On the other hand, the reverse was true of migrant operatives of both sexes. These special cases of unexpectedly high or low mobility on the part of migrant occupation and sex groups did not seem to be related, except in the case of male clerical workers, to the fact that the groups in question tended to be unusually young or unusually old (see Text Table 18).

In our second report, we pointed out that the comparatively high mobility of San Francisco workers, as compared with workers in some of the other cities in the survey, was probably attributable to the relatively large proportion of migrants in the San Francisco work history sample. It would require a careful analysis of factors in mobility in the six cities to determine fully the reasons for inter-city differences, but the data in Text Table 17 shed further light on the problem. Apparently, the mobility of nonmigrant men and women in San Francisco, as measured by median numbers of jobs held, agreed very closely with the mobility of all men and women represented by the work history samples of Philadelphia and Chicago, two cities with relatively few migrants.

The agreement was not quite so close for every major occupation group, but, in general, there were strong similarities between the mobility of San Francisco nonmigrants by major occupation groups and of Chicago or Philadelphia workers by major occupation groups.

A similar comparison for major industry groups is presented in Text Table 19. Here again, the greater job mobility of San Francisco migrants and nonmigrants shows up throughout the table. It will be recalled from our first report that, outside of the construction industry, variations in job mobility by major industry group were not wide. This was apparently true, also, of nonmigrants. Thus, the median number of jobs held by nonmigrant men outside of construction varied by major industry group only from 1.8 to 2.1 and for nonmigrant women from 1.3 to 1.8. Among the

1. There were no significant differences between male migrants and nonmigrants in these age brackets with respect to distribution by marital status or relationship to family head. We have not, however, reproduced in the present report the tables which we prepared for the purpose of checking this point.

TABLE 17. MEDIAN NUMBER OF CIVILIAN JOBS HELD, JANUARY 1940-DECEMBER 1949, BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF LONGEST JOB IN 1950 AND SEX, FOR MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS, SAN FRANCISCO WORK HISTORY SAMPLE, AND FOR ALL PERSONS, PHILADELPHIA AND CHICAGO WORK HISTORY SAMPLES

Major occupation group of longest job in 1950, and sex	San Francisco work history sample ^A			Chicago work history sample ^A	Philadelphia work history sample ^A
	Total	Migrants	Nonmigrants		
Total men	2.5	3.6	2.0	2.1	2.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	1.8	2.2	1.4	1.8	1.5
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm	1.8	2.9	1.4	1.7	1.7
Clerical and kindred workers	2.3	3.6	1.8	2.0	1.9
Sales workers	2.6	3.6	2.2	1.8	1.6
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	3.0	4.0	2.4	2.2	2.2
Operatives and kindred workers	2.9	3.5	2.5	2.4	2.2
Private household workers ^B					
Service workers, exc. private household	3.0	4.1	2.3	1.9	1.9
Laborers	3.3	4.9	2.7	2.7	2.2
Total women	2.2	3.0	1.6	1.9	1.6
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	1.4	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.4
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm	2.1	2.5	1.9	2.1	1.5
Clerical and kindred workers	2.1	3.1	1.4	2.1	1.5
Sales workers	2.5	3.1	1.7	1.4	1.5
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers ^B					
Operatives and kindred workers	2.1	2.5	1.7	2.0	1.8
Private household workers	2.7			2.1	1.6
Service workers, exc. private household	2.5	3.2	2.1	2.0	1.6
Laborers ^B					

^AExcludes persons with only casual or odd-job work, 1940-1949.

^BNo medians have been calculated for occupation groups representing fewer than 20 persons in the sample.

Source: Appendix, Table a-28;

The Mobility of San Francisco Workers, 1940-1949, Text Table 17;

The Mobility of Chicago Workers, 1940-1949, Appendix Table 27; and

The Mobility of Philadelphia Workers, 1940-1949, Appendix Table 23.

TABLE 18. MEDIAN AGE OF MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS BY MAJOR
OCCUPATION GROUP OF LONGEST JOB IN 1950 AND SEX—
SAN FRANCISCO WORK HISTORY SAMPLE A

Major occupation group of longest job in 1950 and migration status	Men		Women	
	Total persons	Median Age	Total persons	Median Age
Total migrants ^B	74,615 ^C	39.9	55,753 ^D	38.5
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	8,126	38.7	4,742	38.9
Managers, officials, and pro- prietors, incl. farm	10,343	41.9	4,023	37.0
Clerical and kindred workers	6,944	34.4	21,554	35.8
Sales workers	6,649	38.9	4,742	40.0
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers ^E	16,548	41.4	862	
Operatives and kindred workers	9,604	39.1	6,322	41.4
Service workers, incl. private household	11,968	41.5	13,076	41.5
Laborers ^E	4,433	40.5	431	
Total nonmigrants ^B	141,842	47.8	59,776 ^D	47.3
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	11,525	44.5	7,903	48.1
Managers, officials, and pro- prietors, incl. farm	30,585	48.9	5,604	50.0
Clerical and kindred workers	10,343	46.3	25,002	44.7
Sales workers	12,854	47.1	4,023	47.0
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers ^E	25,266	47.6	862	
Operatives and kindred workers	20,390	46.7	6,754	47.4
Service workers, incl. private household	20,094	50.4	9,053	52.5
Laborers ^E	10,786	48.6	575	

^AExcludes 144 women not reporting years of residence.

^BIndividual items do not always add to totals because of rounding.

^CExcludes 148 men not reporting occupation of longest job in 1950.

^DExcludes 287 women who were in the Armed Forces in 1950.

^ENo medians have been calculated for occupation groups with fewer than 2,955 men or 2,874 women.

Source: Occupational Mobility Survey, San Francisco, Tabulation UCB-24.

TABLE 19. MEDIAN NUMBER OF CIVILIAN JOBS HELD, JANUARY 1940-DECEMBER 1949,
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF LONGEST JOB IN 1950 AND SEX, FOR
MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS, SAN FRANCISCO WORK HISTORY SAMPLE,
AND FOR ALL PERSONS, PHILADELPHIA AND CHICAGO WORK HISTORY SAMPLES

Major industry group of longest job in 1950 and sex	San Francisco work history sample ^A			Chicago work history sample ^A	Philadelphia work history sample ^A
	Total	Migrants	Nonmigrants		
Total men	2.5	3.6	2.0	2.1	2.0
Construction	3.4	4.5	2.9	2.7	2.7
Manufacturing	2.5	3.3	2.0	2.1	1.9
Durable goods	2.5	3.4	2.1	2.0	1.9
Nondurable goods	2.4	3.1	1.9	2.1	2.0
Transportation, communica- tion and other public utilities	2.3	3.3	1.8	2.0	1.8
Wholesale and retail trade	2.5	3.9	2.1	2.3	2.1
All other industries	2.3	3.3	1.8	1.9	1.8
Total women	2.2	3.0	1.6	1.9	1.6
Construction ^B					
Manufacturing	2.1	2.7	1.5	2.1	1.8
Durable goods	2.4	2.9	1.8	2.0	1.9
Nondurable goods	1.9	2.6	1.5	2.1	1.7
Transportation, communica- tion, and other public utilities	2.1	2.8	1.3	1.3	1.2
Wholesale and retail trade	2.4	3.4	1.7	1.7	1.5
All other industries	2.0	2.8	1.5	2.1	1.6

^AExcludes persons with only casual or odd-job work, 1940-1949.

^BNo medians have been calculated for major industry groups representing fewer than 20 persons in the sample.

Source: Appendix Table a-29; The Mobility of San Francisco Workers, 1940-1949, Text Table 18; The Mobility of Chicago Workers, 1940-1949, Appendix Table 28; and The Mobility of Philadelphia Workers, 1940-1949, Appendix Table 24.

migrants, workers of both sexes in wholesale and retail trade had tended to experience rather high job mobility, but outside of this industry and the construction industry, the median number of jobs held by migrant men varied only from 3.1 to 3.4 and for migrant women from 2.6 to 2.9.

On the whole, the job mobility of San Francisco nonmigrants in the various major industry and sex groups agreed quite closely with the corresponding medians for Philadelphia and Chicago workers.

One question that we were not in a position to clear up in our second report was that as to (1) whether the relatively high job mobility of construction workers was largely explained by the comparatively high proportion of migrants in their ranks or (2) whether construction workers tended to display both greater job mobility and greater geographical mobility than workers in other industries. The answer appears to be that, so far as the San Francisco work history sample was concerned, construction workers did tend to display comparatively high job mobility as well as geographical mobility. Both among migrant and nonmigrant men in San Francisco, construction workers had held considerably higher median numbers of jobs than workers in other industries, while a relatively large percentage of construction workers were migrants.¹

Average Length of Civilian Job

Migrants had tended to hold jobs a considerably shorter average length of time than nonmigrants during the 1940-49 period (see Table a-30, Appendix). Furthermore, the median postwar migrant, in the case of both sexes, had spent a shorter average period of time on jobs held than the median wartime migrant. It is interesting to note, however, that young men (aged 25 to 34) tended to have spent a relatively short period of time on each job regardless of migration status, while the difference between the median average length of job for the migrant groups and the nonmigrant group tended to increase with advancing age. Or, to put the same point in a somewhat different way, the median average length of civilian job tended to increase sharply with advancing age in the case of the nonmigrants but not nearly so sharply in the case of the migrants. This is entirely consistent with the relationships which we found in analyzing number of jobs held.

Patterns of Job Separations

In our second report, we found that relatively few migrants or young persons had had only one employer in the ten-year period, but that the proportion of persons who had had only one employer tended to vary directly with years of residence in the Area and with age. We were not in a position, however, to separate the influences of age and years of residence in the Area.

Text Table 20 indicates that the proportion of migrants who had had only one employer during the ten-year period was lower than the corresponding proportion of nonmigrants for both sexes and regardless of age. This

1. In the other five cities, however, construction workers included only relatively small or average percentages of migrants.

TABLE 20. PATTERN OF JOB SEPARATIONS, JANUARY 1940-DECEMBER 1949, FOR MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS BY AGE AND SEX--SAN FRANCISCO WORK HISTORY SAMPLE^A

Migration status, age in 1951, and sex	Total	Per- cent	Persons with only one employer	Persons with more than one employer	Persons with no job shifts for economic reasons as percentage of persons with more than one employer
Total men ^B	211,138	100	33	67	57
Migrants ^B	73,432	100	12	88	54
25-34 years old	24,527	100	9	91	56
35-44 years old	24,232	100	10	90	59
45 and over years old	24,674	100	19	81	47
Nonmigrants ^B	137,705	100	44	56	59
25-34 years old	20,094	100	17	83	68
35-44 years old	37,825	100	34	66	55
45 and over years old	79,786	100	56	44	57
Total women ^B	111,217 ^C	100	35	65	65
Migrants ^B	54,028	100	18	82	70
25-34 years old	20,547	100	10	90	68
35-44 years old	17,674	100	17	83	70
45 and over years old	15,806	100	30	70	73
Nonmigrants ^B	57,189	100	51	49	59
25-34 years old	7,472	100	29	71	68
35-44 years old	16,668	100	43	57	60
45 and over years old	33,049	100	61	39	54

^AExcludes persons with only casual or odd-job work and persons with no civilian job, 1940-1949.

^BIndividual items do not always add to totals because of rounding.

^CExcludes 144 women not reporting years of residence.

Source: Occupational Mobility Survey, San Francisco, Tabulation UCB-10 (see Appendix, Table a-32).

is certainly not a surprising result, since migrants would have been unlikely to have had only one employer during the period unless (1) the reason for migration was a transfer to another branch of the same firm or regional office of a government agency, (2) the migrant had not entered the labor force until after migration, (3) migration occurred after the end of 1949, or (4) the migrant was self-employed.

The difference between migrants and nonmigrants with respect to the proportions who had only one employer tended to increase with advancing age. Relatively few young persons (25 to 34 years of age), especially in the case of the men, had had only one employer regardless of migration status, but among older persons, as we might expect, it was much more likely that a nonmigrant would have had only one employer than that this would have been true of a migrant.

Another point brought out in our second report was that, among persons with more than one employer, the percentages who had experienced no job shifts for economic reasons showed some tendency to decline with advancing age. There were also indications that male migrants with more than one employer, especially those who had entered the Area during the war, had experienced job separations for economic reasons to a greater extent than nonmigrants. Text Table 20 indicates that there was a tendency for male migrants with more than one employer to have experienced job separations for economic reasons to a somewhat greater extent, relatively, than nonmigrants. Among men aged 35 to 44, however, the situation was the reverse--the proportion of men with more than one employer who had had no job separations for economic reasons was higher for migrants than for nonmigrants, or, in other words a smaller proportion of the migrants had experienced some job separations for economic reasons.¹ Furthermore, in the case of the women, the percentage of migrants with more than one employer who had had no job separations for economic reasons was considerably higher than the corresponding percentage of nonmigrants. Thus, the data do not provide us with overwhelmingly convincing evidence that migrants had experienced job separations for economic reasons to a greater extent than the nonmigrants.

Text Table 21 presents similar information for major occupation groups. Only the most general comments can be made about this table, in view of the small numbers on which the percentages are based in most instances. The tendency for a smaller proportion of migrants than of nonmigrants to have had only one employer held for all major occupation and sex groups. Apparently, however, somewhat larger percentages of professional and managerial workers, among the migrants, had had only one employer than was true of other major occupation groups, doubtless reflecting the fact

1. On the whole, apparently, it was the wartime male migrants (see Table a-32, Appendix), who had experienced job separations for economic reasons to a relatively greater extent than either postwar migrants or nonmigrants, but the percentages of postwar male migrants with more than one employer in the 25 to 34 and 45 and over age brackets who had experienced no job separations for economic reasons were somewhat lower than the corresponding percentages of nonmigrant men. The differences cannot be regarded as necessarily significant, however, because of the small numbers on which the percentages are based.

TABLE 21. PATTERN OF JOB SEPARATIONS, JANUARY 1940-DECEMBER 1949, FOR MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF LONGEST JOB IN 1950 AND SEX--
SAN FRANCISCO WORK HISTORY SAMPLE^A

Migration status, major occupation group of longest job in 1950, and sex	Total	Per- cent	Persons with only one employer	Persons with more than one employer	Persons with no job shifts for economic reasons as percentage of persons with more than one employer
Total men^B	210,989^C	100	33	67	57
<u>Migrants</u>	73,285	100	12	88	54
Professional, technical, & kindred workers	7,978	100	31	69	84
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm	10,343	100	29	71	66
Clerical and kindred workers	6,796	100	2	98	71
Sales workers	6,649	100	11	89	58
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	15,957	100	6	94	45
Operatives and kindred workers	9,456	100	9	91	41
Service workers, incl. private household	11,820	100	9	91	56
Laborers	4,285	100	-	100	21
<u>Nonmigrants</u>	137,705	100	44	56	59
Professional, technical, & kindred workers	11,082	100	58	42	58
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm	30,585	100	58	42	68
Clerical and kindred workers	10,195	100	49	51	51
Sales workers	12,854	100	39	61	62
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	23,345	100	33	67	51
Operatives and kindred workers	20,242	100	38	62	58
Service workers, incl. private household	19,503	100	36	64	64
Laborers	9,899	100	33	67	53
Total women^B	110,642^D	100	35	65	66
<u>Migrants</u>	53,742	100	18	82	70
Professional, technical, & kindred workers	4,167	100	41	59	
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm	3,879	100	33	67	
Clerical and kindred workers	21,267	100	13	87	71
Sales workers	4,742	100	15	85	57
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers ^E	862	100			
Operatives and kindred workers	5,891	100	20	80	70
Service workers, incl. private household	12,501	100	15	85	68
Laborers ^E	431	100			
<u>Nonmigrants</u>	56,902	100	52	48	59
Professional, technical, & kindred workers	7,328	100	73	27	
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm	5,604	100	41	59	57
Clerical and kindred workers	24,283	100	56	44	66
Sales workers	3,879	100	48	52	
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers ^E	862	100			
Operatives and kindred workers	6,323	100	50	50	55
Service workers, incl. private household	8,191	100	30	70	55
Laborers ^E	431	100			

^AExcludes persons with only casual or odd-job work and persons with no civilian job, 1940-1949.

^BIndividual items do not always add to totals because of rounding.

^CExcludes 148 men not reporting occupation of longest job in 1950.

^DExcludes 144 women not reporting years of residence and 575 women who were in the Armed Forces in 1950.

^ENo percentages have been calculated for occupation groups with fewer than 2,955 men or 2,874 women.

Source: Appendix, Table a-31.

that many professional and managerial workers are self-employed.

The tendency for male migrants with more than one employer to have experienced job separations to a relatively greater extent than nonmigrants was apparently confined largely to the manual occupation groups.¹

Types of Job Shifts Made by Persons with More than One Employer

We have already had occasion, in the previous chapter, to note that the job shifts associated with migration to the Bay Area were distributed by type in much the same manner as were total job shifts made by all men and women with more than one employer. In Table a-33 (Appendix) we find that total job shifts made by migrants with more than one employer during the 1940-49 period were distributed by type in much the same manner as total job shifts made by nonmigrants, and that this held true not only for San Francisco but for the six cities combined.

Of the job shifts made by women with more than one employer, as we found in our second report, a somewhat smaller percentage were of the complex "employer, occupation, and industry" type than was the case with job shifts made by men. This difference between the sexes showed up in the case of shifts made by both migrants and nonmigrants. In the case of shifts made by nonmigrant women in the San Francisco work history sample, however, a somewhat smaller percentage were of the combined "employer, occupation, and industry" type than was the case with shifts made by migrant women. For the nonmigrant women, a somewhat higher percentage of all shifts were "employer shifts only" than for migrant women. These differences showed up, also, for the San Francisco men, but to a lesser extent than for the women.

In the six cities combined, the percentage of total job shifts by non-migrant men which were of the "employer, occupation, and industry" type was somewhat smaller (53%) than the corresponding percentage (58%) of shifts by migrant men. A similar contrast, but much less marked, prevailed for the women.²

Thus there was some tendency for the shifts made by migrants with more than one employer to have consisted to a somewhat greater extent of "employer, occupation, and industry shifts" than was true of shifts by nonmigrants. This is scarcely surprising, in view of the younger age composition of the migrants and the fact that "employer, occupation, and industry" shifts tended to represent a larger proportion of shifts made by younger than by older persons. Perhaps the only surprising aspect of Table a-33 is that there was not more of contrast between types of shifts made by migrants and by nonmigrants than there actually was. It must be borne in mind, however,

1. I.e., among the manual groups, percentages with no job separations for economic reasons were lower for migrants than for nonmigrants.

2. We shall avoid comment on certain differences relating to other types of shifts between the San Francisco data and the data for the six cities combined. These differences can be properly interpreted only through access to complete data for all six cities.

that among persons with more than one employer, to whom Table a-33 applies, the relatively younger age composition of the migrants was not as marked as among all persons with work histories.¹ Furthermore, as we have seen, even the job shifts associated with migration to the San Francisco Area were distributed by type in much the same manner as total shifts.

1. See Table a-32, Appendix.

CHAPTER VII

CONCLUSIONS

The Occupational Mobility Survey was designed primarily to test the following hypotheses:

- (1) that occupational and/or industrial differentials in mobility are sufficiently great to affect manpower requirements estimates at broad levels of occupational skill or industry groups and therefore affect total requirements under varying levels of production requirements,
- (2) that regional differentials in job shifts and in movement into and out of the labor force are sufficiently great to require assessment in the planning of industrial mobilization and manpower recruitment or controls,
- (3) that the patterns of and factors in mobility vary sufficiently in different occupations and industries to require variations in the procedures planned for recruitment of production workers in peacetime or in an emergency.

In our second report, we devoted the concluding chapter to a discussion of the extent to which the mobility data analyzed in that report had verified the first and third of these hypotheses. Our findings, briefly, were (1) that occupational differentials in mobility appeared to be more important than industrial differentials and (2) that patterns of and factors in mobility varied among major occupation groups and, to a lesser extent, among major industry groups. The second hypothesis, relating to regional differentials in mobility, could not be tested on the basis of the data for a single city.

In this concluding chapter of the present report we shall concern ourselves primarily with the question as to whether, in the light of the San Francisco data which we have been analyzing, there appear to be important occupational or industrial differentials in geographical mobility. This question, which is of basic importance to the major objectives of the Occupational Mobility Survey, has not been fully discussed elsewhere in the report.

It is obvious that we are in a position to shed light on only one type of geographical mobility, i. e., movement to a large city from places outside the boundaries of the surrounding metropolitan area. It is equally obvious that our data, relating as they do to only one large city, may not present a reliable picture of movement to cities in general.

On the other hand, the data which we have been analyzing have one great advantage over most migration statistics. They shed some light on the occupational and industrial characteristics of the migrants both before and after migration.

Occupational Differentials in Geographical Mobility

On the whole, the data analyzed in the present report indicate that,

while there are some differences in the extent to which persons in various major occupation groups migrate to San Francisco, these differences should not be overstressed. Certain major occupation and sex groups did appear to be represented among the migrants more than in proportion to their representation among nonmigrants or among employed workers either in San Francisco or in the country as a whole, while other occupational and sex groups appeared to be somewhat under-represented among migrants. But, even so, perhaps the most important point that can be made about the migrants in the San Francisco work history sample is that they were fairly typical of workers in general — the differences which distinguished them, occupationally, from the nonmigrants or from employed workers in the country as a whole, were less important than the similarities. Above all, it cannot be said that migrants to San Francisco tended to be drawn, overwhelmingly, from any particular occupational level.

The second point to be stressed is that the occupational characteristics of migrants who move to San Francisco may vary considerably, apparently, from time to time, depending on the conditions prevailing in the labor market at the time of migration. We have had occasion to comment frequently in the present report on the differences in occupational composition of the wartime and postwar migrants. Both of these groups, moreover, differed somewhat in their occupational characteristics from the "in-migrants" enumerated in the 1940 Census who had moved to San Francisco between 1935 and 1940.

Thirdly, many of the migrants shifted among major occupation groups at the time of migration, or subsequently, while a good many of the migrants, particularly among the women, had not held a job prior to migration (at least within the work history period). We get a somewhat different impression of the occupational characteristics of migrants if we analyze their occupational distribution in 1950 from that which we get on the basis of an analysis of jobs held at some point prior to migration.

Fourthly, it is quite apparent that many of the job shifts made by migrants at the time of migration, or subsequently, represented a process of adjustment to the conditions of the San Francisco employment market. Those conditions were highly abnormal at the time the wartime migrants entered the Area, with the result that many of these persons went through several periods of adjustment. In any event, the changes in occupational distribution of the migrants which had occurred by 1950, as compared with the distribution of last jobs held before migration, were those which might have been expected in the light of 1940-1950 trends and of the distinguishing occupational characteristics of employment in San Francisco in 1950, as compared with that in the country as a whole.

In addition to these general statements about the occupational characteristics of migrants, we shall attempt a brief characterization of each major occupation group with respect to geographical mobility:

1. Professional, technical, and kindred workers. There is considerable evidence, not only in the present report, but also in other migration data, that professional workers tend to participate in internal migration in this country more than in proportion to their representation in the employed population. Among pre-war (1935-40) in-migrants to San Francisco of both sexes and among

postwar male migrants in the San Francisco work history sample, there was a relatively large proportion of professional workers. Furthermore, among the female migrants in the work history sample who were employed in January, 1940 the percentage of professional workers was relatively high, although this was not true of the representation of female professional workers in the distribution of last jobs before migration, first jobs after migration, or longest jobs in 1950.¹

The relatively small proportion of professional workers among the wartime male migrants, in the San Francisco work history sample as well as in those of other cities in the Occupational Mobility Survey, appears to constitute an important exception to our generalization.² Probably, during the War, many young fully-trained or partially-trained professional workers who might in more normal times have migrated to these six cities, were entering military service or government service, particularly in the nation's capital.

While migrant professional workers had displayed higher job mobility during the 1940-49 period than nonmigrant professional workers, it was nonetheless true that professional workers had been the least mobile of the migrant, as well as of the non-migrant, workers.

2. Managers, officials, and proprietors, including farm. While the evidence in the present report is somewhat conflicting, it seems to suggest, on the whole, as do other migration data, that managerial workers have only an average, or perhaps somewhat lower than average, "propensity" to migrate. Ratios of migrants to total workers in this major occupation group as of the longest job in 1950 were comparatively low for both sexes. On the other hand, among those male migrants who were employed in January, 1940, the proportion of managerial workers was relatively high. But this can be explained largely by the fact that some, though not a great many, of these men were farmers in 1940.³ Again, among postwar female migrants, as of the longest job in 1950, the proportion of managerial workers was relatively high, but apparently there had been a movement of postwar female migrants into this occupation group following migration -- the proportion who were employed in the group prior to migration was not particularly high.⁴

3. Clerical and kindred workers. In this case, we are in a position

1. Cf. p. 18, n. 2.

2. There is some question, of course, as to how accurately our data reflect the occupational characteristics of persons who migrated to the six cities during the war, relating, as they do, to the occupational characteristics of wartime migrants (to the relevant metropolitan area) who were living in each of the cities, respectively, in early 1951. Persons who migrated to the cities during the War and later moved out are not included.

3. Farmers and farm managers are not shown separately in our tables, but they were tabulated separately in certain instances.

4. See Table a-16, Appendix.

to make more positive statements about the women than about the men, since the women make up much the larger group. There is some evidence in the present report that female clerical workers have a moderately high "propensity" to migrate to San Francisco, a city in which, as we have seen, the percentage of women employed as clerical workers is unusually high. It is true that the ratio of migrants to total women workers in this major occupation group, as of the longest job in 1950, was only about average (i. e., was close to the ratio of migrants to total women in the work history sample). But clerical workers were represented among migrant women in the San Francisco work history sample somewhat more than in proportion to their representation among employed urban women workers in the country as a whole, and this would hold true whether we considered the occupational distribution of migrant women before or after migration. In any case, our data suggest that there was a strong tendency for female migrants to become clerical workers following migration.¹

As to male clerical workers, we must be more cautious in our statements. There is suggestive, but not decisive evidence, that a relatively small proportion of the male migrants were clerical workers prior to migration but that there was some tendency for the percentage in this major occupation group to increase following migration. This is not all surprising, in view of the fact that, as we found in our first report, this was an occupation group in which a relatively large percentage of young men tended to be employed in San Francisco.² The median age of migrant male clerical workers in the work history sample was unusually low.³

4. Sales workers. Neither male nor female sales workers were sufficiently numerous to justify positive statements about their propensity to migrate.

5. Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers. The evidence on craftsmen is somewhat conflicting but, on the whole, does not suggest that this group of workers has more than an average propensity to migrate to San Francisco. Among the male migrants who were employed in January, 1940, craftsmen were not represented more heavily than among total employed urban workers in the country as a whole at the time of the 1940 Census.⁴ Subsequently, there was a movement into this major occupation group on the part of both migrants and nonmigrants. While craftsmen were relatively more heavily represented among migrants than among nonmigrants in 1950, the difference was not large enough to be considered necessarily significant. It is of interest to note in this

1. See Tables a-13 and a-16.

2. See Report No. 1, Table 27, Parts I and II.

3. See Text Table 18.

4. See Table 10. Actually, only 16 percent of male migrants were craftsmen, as compared with 19 percent of total employed workers in the nation, but this difference was not large enough to be considered necessarily significant.

connection, also, that among 1935-40 in-migrants to San Francisco, the proportion of craftsmen was comparatively low.

6. Operatives and kindred workers. The evidence on operatives is somewhat conflicting but seems to suggest that, except in a period when employment opportunities in manufacturing are rising sharply, as in World War II, the proportion of operatives among migrants to San Francisco tends to be relatively low. Among male migrants who were employed in January, 1940, the proportion of operatives (21%) was about the same as among employed urban workers in the country as a whole. A somewhat similar percentage of wartime migrants were employed as operatives just prior to migration, but the percentage of postwar migrants who were employed as operatives just prior to migration was relatively low.¹ Most of our data, moreover, suggest that the percentage of women migrants who are operatives tends to be relatively low. That this should be the case in connection with migration to a city like San Francisco, in which manufacturing is comparatively unimportant, is scarcely surprising.

7. Service workers, including private Household. On the whole, our data do not indicate that service workers have a high propensity to migrate to San Francisco, but they strongly suggest that a good many migrants, particularly among the women, tend to find employment as service workers after migration. Although this tendency was especially pronounced in the postwar period, it is interesting to note that the percentage of female wartime migrants whose first jobs after migration were as service workers was quite high.² It is quite likely that many of the migrants who enter service occupations at some point subsequent to migration are negroes, but in view of the problem of sampling variability, we have not attempted to check on this point.

8. Laborers. Our data tend to indicate that laborers have an average propensity to migrate to San Francisco but that there may have been some tendency, at least in the postwar period, for the percentage of migrants who were employed as laborers to decline. The latter point must be regarded as highly tentative, since the relevant percentages were too small to be considered at all reliable.

On the whole, then, we are led to conclude that only professional workers, and perhaps female clerical workers, have a relatively high propensity to migrate to San Francisco. In the analysis on which this conclusion is based, we have tended to give considerable weight to evidence drawn from a comparison of the occupational distribution in January, 1940 of migrants who were employed at that time with the occupational distribution of employed urban workers in the country as a whole at the time of the 1940 Census. All our other data show the influence of either wartime developments or

1. See Table a-16. If we exclude from total wartime and postwar male migrants in this table the men who had held no civilian job prior to migration, we find that 23 percent of the wartime migrants and 13 percent of the postwar migrants were operatives.

2. See Table a-16.

of the adjustment of the migrant to employment conditions in San Francisco.

Industrial Differentials in Geographical Mobility

It is difficult to reach any definite conclusion, on the basis of the San Francisco work history data, as to whether there are any genuine industrial differentials in geographical mobility. It is true that, whether we consider the industrial distribution of migrants in 1950 or of those who were employed in 1940, we find that construction workers (male) and workers of both sexes in wholesale and retail trade were represented among migrants more than in proportion to their representation among employed workers in the country as a whole. But, on closer examination, we find that, in 1940, it was only among postwar migrants that there was an unusually large proportion of workers in both of these two major industry groups, while in 1950, it was only among postwar migrants that there was an unusually large percentage of male workers in the construction industry, although comparatively large percentages of both postwar and wartime migrants of both sexes were employed in wholesale and retail trade. Since no classification of 1935-40 in-migrants to San Francisco by major industry groups is available, we have no earlier data which might shed further light on the problem.

On the whole, the most that we can say is that the industrial distribution of workers who migrate to the San Francisco Area in a given period appears to be influenced by conditions in the labor market in that period.

APPENDIX

A Note on Sources of Migration to the Six Cities

While the main body of this report is based on data in the San Francisco work history sample, we have done a limited amount of statistical work on sources of migration to all six cities, largely with a view to determining to what extent certain trends which were apparent in regional sources of migration to San Francisco were also apparent in the data for the other five cities.

Table a-36 summarizes the data on regional sources of migration from the 1940 Census and from the Occupational Mobility Survey. As the footnotes to the table indicate, the definition of an "in-migrant", as used in the 1940 Census, differed somewhat from the definition of a "migrant" used in the Occupational Mobility Survey. The two sets of data, therefore, are not strictly comparable. Even so, as long as the nature of the difference in definition is kept in mind, certain inferences as to trends can be drawn from the table.

In the cases of all six cities, a larger proportion of the migrants who were enumerated in the Occupational Mobility Survey had come from comparatively long distances (noncontiguous states and outside continental U.S.) than was true of the 1935-40 in-migrants. To some extent, this must be attributed to the difference in definition (i.e., to the fact that a person who had moved to the city from another part of the same metropolitan area was classified as an in-migrant in the 1940 Census but not as a migrant in the Occupational Mobility Survey), but it is highly unlikely that the marked change in the situation can be explained entirely on this basis.¹ It seems altogether reasonable to suppose that conditions prevailing in the forties -- favorable job opportunities, rising income levels, and extensive movement from one part of the country to another by members of the Armed Forces and their families -- tended to encourage long-distance migration.

Regional sources of migration differed greatly for the six cities, however. The Occupational Mobility Survey data indicate that St. Paul at one extreme drew 69 percent of its migrants from relatively nearby areas (from the balance of the state or from contiguous states). New Haven and Philadelphia each drew slightly more than half of their migrants from nearby areas. About a third of San Francisco's migrants came from nearby areas, while Chicago and Los Angeles at the other extreme drew only about a fifth of their migrants from such areas.

In addition to the increase in the relative importance of long-distance migration during the forties which is suggested by the data in the Occupational Mobility Survey, another change which shows up strikingly in a comparison of the two sets of data is the rather marked increase in the relative importance of migration from the southern part of the country which shows up for four out of the six cities. In the cases of New Haven and Philadelphia, it was the

1. The 1940 Census data have not been published in a form which permits us to measure the relative importance of movement to a large city from within the boundaries of its metropolitan area.

South Atlantic states which contributed a considerably larger proportion of out-of-state migrants than in the 1935-40 period; in the case of Chicago, it was the East South Central states which became a considerably more important source of migration, relatively, in the forties than in the 1935-40 period; and, in the case of San Francisco, a marked increase in in-migration from the West South Central states apparently occurred during the forties. Similar changes did not show up to any appreciable degree in the cases of St. Paul and Los Angeles, although it should be noted that Los Angeles drew a substantial proportion of its migrants from the West South Central states in both periods.

It is, of course, highly probable that a substantial part of this increased migration from the southern states represented the movement of negroes. Not only the four cities affected by the increase in migration from the southern part of the country, but the other two cities as well, experienced a marked percentage increase in the size of their nonwhite populations during the forties.¹

Another point which is of great interest in connection with sources of migration has to do with the urban or rural origins of migrants. Although the previous places of residence of migrants in the Occupational Mobility Survey were not classified as to their urban or rural location, some indirect light can be shed on this question through a study of other types of information which were coded. For example, migrants whose father's longest job was that of a farmer or farm laborer probably were brought up in rural areas, even though their most recent previous places of residence may not have been rural. With this idea in mind, we cross-tabulated, from the work history cards, years of residence in the Area and fathers' longest jobs for the six cities. The results indicate, as we might expect, that the two midwestern cities (Chicago and St. Paul) had the highest percentages of migrants (between 35 and 40 percent) whose fathers were farmers or farm laborers.² New Haven, at the other extreme, had relatively few migrants (about 14 percent) whose fathers were farmers or farm laborers. Philadelphia, Los Angeles, and San Francisco fell in between -- in each of these cities, about a fourth of the migrants reported that their fathers' longest jobs had been as farmers or farm laborers.

1. See 1950 Census of Population: Advance Reports, Series PC-14, No. 1, December 16, 1951.

2. We have not included in the present report the table from which these percentages are cited.

A Note on Statistical Procedures

The statistical procedures used in the preparation of final tables in the present report were identical with those used in our second report. The reader is referred to the Appendix of that report for a discussion of such statistical procedures and for a copy of the statement prepared by the Bureau of the Census on the "Source and Reliability of Estimates for San Francisco, Occupational Mobility Survey, 1951".

The present report differs from the second report in that nearly all the tables are based on machine tabulations performed at the University of California (Berkeley). These tabulations may be classified into two groups, (1) those based on the work history cards prepared by the Bureau of the Census, and (2) those based on a special set of work history cards prepared at the University of California on which we reproduced certain of the punched columns from the Census cards and punched additional columns on the basis of coding performed by our own research group.

The tabulations based on the Census cards are numbered (in the source references in the tables) with Arabic numerals (e.g. UCB-1, UCB-2, etc.) The tabulations based on our newly produced set of cards are numbered with Roman numerals (e.g. UCB-I, UCB-II, etc.).

Very little is needed by way of explanation of the methods used in tabulations based on the Census cards. The control counts agree, in general, with those in the tables prepared by the Census Bureau, except for the fact that the number of work history cards which we received for women amounted to one less than the number which were apparently used in the preparation of the Census tables. Thus, the total number of women in our tables (including "not reported" cases) is always 144 less than the total number in the Census tables.¹ Another minor difference arises in some of the tables on numbers of civilian jobs held and average length of civilian jobs. We used Card No. 2 (of the two sets prepared by the Census) in all tabulations relating to numbers of jobs. This enabled us to determine the number of casual workers from the column relating to pattern of job separations and gave us results consistent with those in Census Tables W-14 to W-20 and W-26 to W-44, but slightly different from those in Table W-10.² In tabulating average length of civilian job, we identified the cards of casual workers and persons with no civilian job, 1940-1949, on the basis of Card No. 2 and then eliminated the corresponding cards from the set of No. 1 Cards before performing the tabulation.

1. The weighting factor for San Francisco women was 143.692.

2. See U.S. Bureau of the Census, Inconsistencies in Work History Tables, Occupational Mobility Survey, July 24, 1951.

The tabulations based on our own set of work history cards apply (with a single exception) only to migrants. The first step in our work, therefore, was to separate the work history schedules of migrants from those of nonmigrants. In certain cases, we found that a careful study of the work history data on the schedule indicated that a person who had been classified by the Census as a migrant should, at least for our purposes, be classified as a nonmigrant, and vice versa. A typical example of such a case might be that of a person who had apparently been living in the Area 12 years or more but who had, say in 1947, left the Area to visit relatives in Australia for four or five months. Such a person might have reported his "years of residence" in the Area as four years, even though his work history schedule indicated clearly that all the jobs he had held from 1940 to 1947 had been in San Francisco. For our purposes, it would clearly have been misleading to classify such a person as a migrant. We, therefore, classified such cases on the basis of the information in the work history rather than on the basis of the years of residence information which had been transcribed from the household schedule.

As a net result of our reclassifying, the total number of migrants was scarcely changed at all as compared with the Census total for either sex. The number of wartime migrants was increased somewhat, however, and the number of postwar migrants correspondingly reduced, particularly in the case of the men. This resulted not only from the reclassifying which we undertook, but also from our method of handling what we called the "multiple-shift" cases. These were the cases of persons who had (1) moved out of the Area and back into the Area between 1940 and 1951 or (2) had moved to the Area, left the Area, and moved back to the Area between 1940 and 1951 or (3) had experienced various other combinations of moves into and out of the Area from 1940 on. Seventeen percent of the male migrants and 13 percent of the female migrants in the work history sample had experienced such multiple geographic shifts. Many of these persons had moved to the Area during the war, usually from a relatively long distance, had later moved out, perhaps to some other part of California, and subsequently had moved back to the San Francisco Area. In such cases, we felt that the first move into the Area was the more significant move. It was not always possible to determine from the work history, however, just when the move had occurred, in view of the fact that a period of service in the Armed Forces or a period out of the labor force often preceded the beginning of the first job held in the San Francisco Area. We therefore coded, for all migrants, the number of years since the first job in the Metropolitan Area began. Subsequently, in connection with the tabulations in which we distinguished wartime from postwar migrants, we used this information on "number of years since the first job in the Metropolitan Area began" as a basis for determining years of residence in the Area for persons who had moved to the Area several times. The net effect of our procedures on our counts of wartime and postwar migrants, as compared with the Census counts, may be determined by comparing Tables a-1 and a-16.

In addition, in coding the type of job shift associated with migration to the Area, and in coding occupation, industry, and earnings for the last job held before migration, etc., we selected the first shift into the Area from 1940 on as the basis for our coding. Another consideration which influenced our coding procedures was the possibility that the first job after

migration might have been a temporary job which the worker obtained purely in order to support himself until a more satisfactory job could be located. In view of this consideration, we coded occupation and industry for both (1) the first job held after migration and (2) the first job held after migration which lasted six months or more. Subsequently, in an experimental cross-tabulation, we found that there were very few cases in which the major occupation group of the first job held after migration differed from that of the first job lasting six months or more. We therefore did not utilize the information on the first job lasting six months or more in most of our tables. Tables a-23 and a-24, however, are cross-tabulations of earnings at the beginning of the first job after migration lasting six months or more and at the end of the last job before migration.

Neither the work history schedule nor the household schedule included a question on the reason for moving to the San Francisco Area. In an attempt to shed light on this question, we coded the reason for leaving the last job prior to migration. The results of this experiment were disappointing and have not been presented in the report. In a great many cases, the reason given for leaving the last job was "left to move to California" or left to move to San Francisco," but there was no indication as to the motivation which lay behind the move. For many of the men, the reason for leaving the last job prior to migration was "entered Armed Forces." All in all, the number of cases in which the reason for leaving the last job prior to migration provided any clue as to the reason for moving to the San Francisco Area were so few that we did not feel justified in attaching any significance to a percentage distribution based on them.

One final point -- in preparing our own set of work history cards, we made duplicate cards for all cases in which the Census had done so. In fact, in order to be in a position to prepare Table a-22, we made up a new set of cards for nonmigrants as well as for migrants. In this way, we were able to reconcile our total number of cards with the Census total before beginning any tabulations. In connection with this procedure, we changed the sex classification of one woman who had apparently been misclassified as a man.

TABLE a-1. MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF LONGEST JOB IN 1950 FOR EACH MIGRATION-STATUS AND SEX GROUP--SAN FRANCISCO WORK HISTORY SAMPLE

Major occupation group of longest job in 1950 and sex	Total		Migrants ^A						Nonmigrants (12 years resi- dence and over)	
			Total		0-5 years residence		6-11 years residence			
	Number	Per- cent	Number	Per- cent	Number	Per- cent	Number	Per- cent	Number	Per- cent
Men with work histories ^B	216,456 ^C	100	74,614	100	44,473	100	30,141	100	141,842	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	19,651	9	8,126	11	6,501	15	1,625	5	11,524	8
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm	40,927	19	10,343	14	6,206	14	4,137	14	30,585	22
Clerical and kindred workers	17,287	8	6,944	9	4,580	10	2,364	8	10,343	7
Sales workers	19,503	9	6,649	9	4,580	10	2,069	7	12,855	9
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	41,814	19	16,548	22	9,013	20	7,535	24	25,266	18
Operatives and kindred workers	29,994	14	9,604	13	5,171	12	4,433	15	20,390	14
Private household workers	591	- ^E	-	-	-	-	-	-	591	- ^E
Service workers, exc. private household	31,471	15	11,968	16	6,649	15	5,319	18	19,503	14
Laborers, incl. farm but not mine	15,219	7	4,433	6	1,773	4	2,660	9	10,787	8
Women with work histories ^B	115,672 ^D	100	55,895	100	34,629	100	21,266	100	59,777	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	12,645	11	4,742	8	2,730	8	2,012	9	7,903	13
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm	9,627	8	4,023	7	3,592	10	431	2	5,604	9
Clerical and kindred workers	46,700	41	21,698	40	14,226	41	7,472	35	25,003	43
Sales workers	8,765	8	4,742	8	3,305	10	1,437	7	4,023	7
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	1,724	1	862	2	287	1	575	3	862	1
Operatives and kindred workers	13,076	11	6,323	11	3,449	10	2,874	14	6,754	11
Private household workers	4,311	4	2,873	5	2,155	6	718	3	1,437	2
Service workers, exc. private household	17,818	15	10,203	18	4,886	14	5,317	25	7,615	13
Laborers, incl. farm but not mine	1,006	1	431	1	-	-	431	2	575	1

^AMigrants are persons who had lived in the San Francisco-Oakland Standard Metropolitan Area less than 12 years.

^BIndividual items do not always add to totals because of rounding.

^CExcludes 148 men not reporting occupation of longest job in 1950.

^DExcludes 144 women not reporting years of residence and 575 women who were in the Armed Forces in 1950.

^EPercent not shown where less than 0.5.

Source: Occupational Mobility Survey, San Francisco, Table W-5 (see Report No. 2, Text Table 5 and Appendix Table A-6).

TABLE a-2. MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF LONGEST JOB IN 1950 FOR EACH MIGRATION-STATUS AND SEX GROUP—SAN FRANCISCO WORK HISTORY SAMPLE

Major industry group of longest job in 1950 and sex	Total		Migrants ^A						Nonmigrants (12 years residence and over)	
			Total		0-5 years residence		6-11 years residence			
	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent
Men with work histories ^B	216,013 ^C	100	74,319	100	44,178	100	30,141	100	141,694	100
Extractive industries	2,216	1	591	1	443	1	148	— ^E	1,625	1
Construction	19,947	9	8,718	12	6,058	14	2,660	9	11,229	8
Manufacturing	37,529	17	11,968	16	6,501	15	5,467	18	25,561	18
Durable goods	19,503	9	7,683	10	4,137	10	3,546	12	11,820	8
Nondurable goods	18,026	8	4,285	6	2,364	5	1,921	6	13,741	10
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	26,004	12	7,979	11	2,955	7	5,024	17	18,025	13
Wholesale and retail trade	57,476	27	18,617	24	10,786	24	7,831	27	38,859	28
Finance, insurance, and real estate	16,844	8	3,694	5	2,364	5	1,330	4	13,150	9
Business and repair services	8,274	4	4,433	6	2,660	6	1,773	6	3,841	3
Personal services	14,775	7	4,876	7	3,694	8	1,182	4	9,900	7
Entertainment and recreation services	2,364	1	1,921	3	1,182	3	739	2	444	— ^E
Professional and related services	10,786	5	4,580	6	3,398	8	1,182	4	6,206	4
Public administration	19,799	9	6,944	9	4,137	9	2,807	9	12,855	9

(Continued on next page)

TABLE a-2. (CONTINUED)

Major industry group of longest job in 1950 and sex	Total		Migrants ^A						Nonmigrants	
			Total		0-5 years residence		6-11 years residence		(12 years residence and over)	
	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent
Women with work histories ^B	115,672 ^D	100	55,896	100	34,486	100	21,410	100	59,777	100
Extractive industries	431	- ^E	288	1	144	- ^E	144	1	144	- ^E
Construction	1,437	1	862	2	862	3	-	-	574	1
Manufacturing	20,117	18	9,052	16	5,029	15	4,023	19	11,064	19
Durable goods	6,610	6	3,018	5	1,581	5	1,437	7	3,592	6
Nondurable goods	13,507	12	6,035	11	3,449	10	2,586	12	7,472	13
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	6,754	6	3,592	6	2,155	6	1,437	7	3,162	5
Wholesale and retail trade	30,319	27	15,519	27	9,771	28	5,748	27	14,801	25
Finance, insurance, and real estate	11,352	10	4,455	8	3,305	10	1,150	5	6,898	12
Business and repair services	2,586	2	1,580	3	1,293	4	287	1	1,005	2
Personal services	11,926	10	6,322	11	3,592	10	2,730	13	5,604	9
Entertainment and recreation services	1,724	1	1,005	2	718	2	287	1	718	1
Professional and related services	19,685	17	8,335	15	4,886	14	3,449	16	11,352	19
Public administration	9,340	8	4,885	9	2,730	8	2,155	10	4,455	7

^AMigrants are persons who had lived in the San Francisco-Oakland Standard Metropolitan Area less than 12 years.

^BIndividual items do not always add to totals because of rounding.

^CExcludes 591 men not reporting industry of longest job in 1950.

^DExcludes 144 women not reporting years of residence and 575 women who were in the Armed Forces in 1950.

^EPercent not shown where less than 0.5.

Source: Occupational Mobility Survey, San Francisco, Table W-6 (see Report No. 2, Text Table 6 and Appendix Table A-7).

TABLE a-3. RATIO OF MIGRANTS TO TOTAL PERSONS WITH WORK HISTORIES,
FOR EACH MAJOR OCCUPATION, A AGE, AND SEX GROUP--SAN
FRANCISCO WORK HISTORY SAMPLE

Major occupation group of longest job in 1950 and migration status	Men			Women		
	Total	25-44 years old	45 and over years old	Total	25-44 years old	45 and over years old
Total persons with work histories ^B	216,456 ^C	108,893	107,563	115,528 ^D	65,092	50,436
Migrants ^B	74,615	49,792	24,822	55,753	39,659	16,093
Ratio of migrants to total	.34	.46	.23	.48	.61	.32
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	19,651	12,116	7,535	12,645	6,610	6,035
Migrants	8,126	6,206	1,921	4,742	3,592	1,150
Ratio of migrants to total	.41	.51	.25	.38	.54	.19
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm	40,927	17,582	23,345	9,627	4,454	5,173
Migrants	10,343	5,910	4,433	4,023	2,586	1,437
Ratio of migrants to total	.25	.34	.19	.42	.58	.28
Clerical and kindred workers	17,287	10,343	6,944	46,556	30,319	16,237
Migrants	6,944	5,615	1,330	21,554	17,530	4,023
Ratio of migrants to total	.40	.54	.19	.46	.58	.25
Sales workers	19,503	10,638	8,865	8,765	5,173	3,592
Migrants	6,649	5,024	1,625	4,742	3,305	1,437
Ratio of migrants to total	.34	.47	.18	.54	.64	.40
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers ^E	41,814	21,129	20,685	1,724	1,006	718
Migrants	16,548	10,638	5,910	862	575	287
Ratio of migrants to total	.40	.50	.29			
Operatives and kindred workers	29,994	15,366	14,627	13,076	6,610	6,466
Migrants	9,604	6,206	3,398	6,322	3,880	2,443
Ratio of migrants to total	.32	.40	.23	.48	.59	.38
Private household workers ^E	591	-	591	4,311	1,724	2,586
Migrants	-	-	-	2,874	1,724	1,150
Ratio of migrants to total				.67		
Service workers, exc. private house- hold	31,471	14,332	17,139	17,818	8,622	9,196
Migrants	11,968	7,240	4,728	10,202	6,035	4,167
Ratio of migrants to total	.38	.51	.28	.57	.70	.45
Laborers ^E	15,218	7,388	7,831	1,006	575	431
Migrants	4,433	2,955	1,478	431	431	-
Ratio of migrants to total	.29	.40	.19			

^AMajor occupation group of longest job in 1950.

^BIndividual items do not always add to totals because of rounding.

^CExcludes 148 men not reporting occupation of longest job in 1950.

^DExcludes 144 women not reporting years of residence and 575 women who were in the Armed Forces in 1950.

^ENo ratios have been calculated for occupation groups with fewer than 2,955 men or 2,874 women.

Source: Occupational Mobility Survey, San Francisco, Tabulation UCB-1.

TABLE a-4. RATIO OF MIGRANTS TO TOTAL PERSONS WITH WORK HISTORIES, FOR EACH MAJOR INDUSTRY,^A AGE, AND SEX GROUP--SAN FRANCISCO WORK HISTORY SAMPLE

Major industry group of longest job in 1950 and migration status	Men			Women		
	Total	25-44 years old	45 and over years old	Total	25-44 years old	45 and over years old
Total persons with work histories ^B	216,013 ^C	108,597	107,415	115,528 ^D	65,092	50,436
Migrants ^B	74,320	49,644	24,674	55,753	39,659	16,093
Ratio of migrants to total	.34	.46	.23	.48	.61	.32
Construction	19,947	10,934	9,013	1,437 ^E	1,006 ^E	431
Migrants	8,717	5,467	3,251	862	862	-
Ratio of migrants to total	.44	.50	.36			
Manufacturing	37,529	18,469	19,060	20,117	11,495	8,622
Migrants	11,968	7,831	4,137	9,053	6,466	2,586
Ratio of migrants to total	.32	.42	.22	.45	.56	.30
Durable goods	19,503	9,161	10,343	6,610	4,311	2,299 ^E
Migrants	7,683	4,728	2,955	3,018	2,730	287
Ratio of migrants to total	.39	.52	.29	.46	.63	
Nondurable goods	18,026	9,308	8,717	13,507	7,185	6,322
Migrants	4,285	3,103	1,182	6,035	3,736	2,299
Ratio of migrants to total	.24	.33	.14	.45	.52	.36
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	26,004	13,445	12,559	6,754	4,598	2,155 ^E
Migrants	7,979	5,171	2,807	3,592	3,018	575
Ratio of migrants to total	.31	.38	.22	.53	.66	
Wholesale and retail trade	57,476	30,289	27,186	30,319	18,536	11,783
Migrants	18,617	14,184	4,433	15,519	11,352	4,167
Ratio of migrants to total	.32	.47	.16	.51	.61	.35
All other industries	75,058	35,460	39,598	56,902	29,457	27,445
Migrants	27,039	16,991	10,047	26,727	17,962	8,765
Ratio of migrants to total	.36	.48	.25	.47	.61	.32

^AMajor industry group of longest job in 1950.

^BIndividual items do not always add to totals because of rounding.

^CExcludes 591 men not reporting industry of longest job in 1950.

^DExcludes 144 women not reporting years of residence and 575 women who were in the Armed Forces in 1950.

^ENo ratios have been calculated for occupation groups with fewer than 2,955 men or 2,874 women.

Source: Occupational Mobility Survey, San Francisco, Tabulation UCB-5.

TABLE a-5. YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY YEARS OF RESIDENCE IN SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND SEX, FOR PROFESSIONAL, OTHER WHITE COLLAR, AND MANUAL WORKERS--SAN FRANCISCO WORK HISTORY SAMPLE

Years of residence in Standard Metro- politan Area, broad occupation group of longest job in 1950, and sex	Total	Years of school completed										Median years of school completed		
		Elementary											College	More than 4
		None	1-4	5-7	8	9-11	12	1-3	4					
Men with work histories^a	216,308^b	3,989	11,081	24,970	31,767	45,655	58,362	18,321	14,775	7,388	11.4			
0-5 years of residence	44,325	-	1,773	5,762	3,398	7,683	11,525	5,910	5,319	2,955	12.3			
Professional, technical, & kindred workers	6,501	-	-	-	-	296	1,034	1,478	1,921	1,773	16.2			
Other white collar workers	15,366	-	-	-	-	1,652	4,580	2,955	6,353	1,182	12.9			
Manual workers	22,458	-	-	-	-	2,069	4,580	4,876	5,024	1,330	10.0			
6-11 years of residence	30,141	-	-	-	-	296	148	739	6,501	2,364	10.5			
Professional, technical, & kindred workers	1,625	-	-	-	-	148	148	739	2,364	591	12.6			
Other white collar workers	8,570	-	-	-	-	1,625	3,989	4,137	5,615	1,182	9.1			
Manual workers	19,947	-	-	-	-	2,365	3,251	5,171	6,206	2,069	11.6			
12-20 years of residence	32,653	148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Professional, technical, & kindred workers	2,807	-	-	-	-	443	591	2,364	4,728	4,580	12.2			
Other white collar workers	11,968	-	-	-	-	1,921	2,660	2,807	4,728	4,137	9.9			
Manual workers	17,878	148	-	-	-	4,876	11,377	18,321	24,527	31,028	11.0			
21 years of residence and over	109,189	3,842	-	-	-	148	-	-	739	2,069	16.0			
Professional, technical, & kindred workers	8,717	296	-	-	-	1,330	3,103	4,285	9,604	15,957	12.1			
Other white collar workers	41,814	296	-	-	-	3,546	8,126	14,036	14,184	13,002	9.0			
Manual workers	58,658	3,546	-	-	-	2,730	8,190	12,501	20,116	45,407	12.3			
Women with work histories^a	115,528^b	1,006	4,31	2,155	3,592	4,598	11,800	5,604	2,586	2,032	12.4			
0-5 years of residence	34,486	431	-	-	-	144	1,293	575	575	144	12.7			
Professional, technical, & kindred workers	2,730	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Other white collar workers	20,979	144	-	-	-	2,730	10,777	4,742	1,868	144	8.8			
Manual workers	10,777	287	-	-	-	431	2,012	3,161	2,730	2,874	12.0			
6-11 years of residence	21,266	144	-	-	-	1,006	1,724	2,586	4,886	575	12.0			
Professional, technical, & kindred workers	2,012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Other white collar workers	9,340	-	-	-	-	431	4,742	1,868	287	-	12.5			
Manual workers	9,915	144	-	-	-	1,006	1,724	2,586	2,874	1,150	9.0			
12-20 years of residence	16,094	-	-	-	-	575	1,581	862	2,299	6,322	12.4			
Professional, technical, & kindred workers	2,155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Other white collar workers	8,765	-	-	-	-	287	287	-	-	862	12.6			
Manual workers	5,173	-	-	-	-	287	287	-	-	862	9.4			
21 years of residence and over	43,682	431	-	-	-	718	2,730	5,460	8,334	1,293	12.2			
Professional, technical, & kindred workers	5,748	-	-	-	-	287	-	-	-	-	16.2			
Other white collar workers	25,865	-	-	-	-	862	862	2,874	4,742	1,226	12.3			
Manual workers	12,070	431	-	-	-	1,868	2,586	3,592	2,299	862	9.6			

^aIndividual items do not always add to totals because of rounding.

^bExcludes 148 men not reporting occupation of longest job in 1950 and 148 men not reporting years of school completed.

^cExcludes 144 women not reporting years of residence and 575 women who were in the Armed Forces in 1950.

^dDie medians have been calculated for occupation groups with fewer than 2,955 men or 2,874 women.

^eSource: Occupational Mobility Survey, San Francisco, Tabulation UCB-2.

TABLE 2-6. WEEKLY EARNINGS AT END OF LONGEST JOB IN 1950, FOR EACH MIGRATION-STATUS, MAJOR OCCUPATION⁴, AGE, AND SEX GROUP--
SAN FRANCISCO WORK HISTORY SAMPLE

Migration status, major occupation group of longest job in 1950, age in 1951, and sex	Total reporting earnings	Weekly earnings at end of longest job in 1950						Median weekly earnings
		\$1-\$19	\$20-\$39	\$40-\$59	\$60-\$79	\$80-\$99	\$100 or more	
Total men ^B	168,880	1,182	6,353	32,210	61,317	39,302	28,516	\$71.
Migrants ^B								
25-44 years old	62,794	591	2,808	14,332	21,276	14,775	9,013	72
45 and over years old	42,996	591	1,773	8,717	15,071	11,229	5,614	73
	19,799	-	1,035	5,615	6,206	3,546	3,399	70
Professional, technical, and kindred workers Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm	5,762	-	148	739	1,625	1,330	1,921	85
Clerical and kindred workers	5,762	-	591	296	591	1,625	2,660	97
Sales workers	6,797	148	296	2,364	2,512	1,330	148	64
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	5,319	-	148	887	1,330	2,069	887	82
Operatives and kindred workers	14,775	296	148	591	4,876	6,206	2,660	84
Service workers, including private household Laborers	9,161	148	739	2,069	4,728	1,330	148	66
	10,934	-	591	6,206	3,398	143	296	55
	4,285	-	148	1,182	2,216	143	296	67
Nonmigrants ^B								
25-44 years old	106,086	591	3,546	17,878	40,041	24,527	19,503	75
45 and over years old	46,394	296	887	4,285	20,242	13,002	7,683	77
	59,692	296	2,660	13,593	19,799	11,525	11,820	73
Professional, technical, and kindred workers Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm	6,944	296	-	296	1,478	2,216	2,660	92
Clerical and kindred workers	13,150	-	296	1,034	1,773	2,807	7,240	over \$100 ⁷
Sales workers	10,047	-	739	1,921	4,728	2,216	143	69
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	10,195	-	148	1,773	2,660	2,660	2,955	83
Operatives and kindred workers	21,720	148	-	1,034	8,422	7,535	4,580	83
Service workers, including private household Laborers	18,617	-	1,034	4,433	8,570	3,694	887	68
	16,696	-	1,330	5,319	7,831	2,216	-	64
	8,717	148	-	2,069	4,580	1,182	739	69

(Continued on next page)

TABLE a-6 (CONTINUED)

Migration status, major occupation group of longest job in 1950, age in 1951, and sex	Total reporting earnings	Weekly earnings at end of longest job in 1950							Median weekly earnings
		\$1-\$19	\$20-\$39	\$40-\$59	\$60-\$79	\$80-\$99	\$100 or more		
Total women ^B	101,446	2,299	15,088	56,184	21,410	3,592	3,018	\$51	
Migrants ^B	50,723	1,293	8,765	31,325	7,472	1,006	862	49	
24-44 years old	36,928	575	5,029	25,003	5,172	575	575	50	
45 and over years old	13,795	718	3,736	6,322	2,299	431	288	47	
Professional, technical, and kindred workers Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm	3,449	-	431	2,012	575	287	144	52	
Clerical and kindred workers	3,018	575	-	1,150	718	144	431	56	
Sales workers	20,692	-	1,293	15,231	3,736	144	187	51	
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers ^C	4,454	144	575	3,161	431	144	-	49	
Operatives and kindred workers	862	-	144	575	144	-	-	-	
Service workers, including private household laborers ^C	5,748	431	1,150	3,449	718	-	-	47	
	11,783	144	5,173	5,173	1,006	287	-	42	
	431	-	-	287	144	-	-	-	
Nonmigrants ^B	50,723	1,006	6,322	24,859	13,794	2,586	2,155	54	
24-44 years old	22,847	-	2,155	12,071	6,754	718	1,150	55	
45 and over years old	27,876	1,006	4,167	12,789	7,041	1,868	1,006	53	
Professional, technical, and kindred workers Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm	6,179	-	287	1,581	2,012	862	1,437	72	
Clerical and kindred workers	30,018	144	287	1,006	862	287	431	61	
Sales workers	22,560	144	1,293	10,921	8,765	1,150	287	58	
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers ^C	3,592	-	1,006	2,012	431	144	-	47	
Operatives and kindred workers	862	-	-	431	431	-	-	-	
Service workers, including private household laborers ^C	6,179	287	862	4,454	431	144	-	48	
	7,903	431	2,586	4,023	862	-	-	44	
	431	-	-	431	-	-	-	-	

Major occupation group of longest job in 1950.

B Individual items do not always add to totals because of rounding.

C No medians have been calculated for occupation groups with fewer than 2,955 men or 2,874 women.

Source: Occupational Mobility Survey, San Francisco, Tabulation UCB-7.

TABLE a-7. MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF LONGEST JOB IN 1950 BY UNION-MEMBERSHIP STATUS AND SEX, FOR MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS--
SAN FRANCISCO WORK HISTORY SAMPLE

Major occupation group of longest job in 1950 and sex	Migrants			Nonmigrants		
	Total	Union member	Not a union member	Total	Union member	Not a union member
Men with work histories ^A	74,467 ^B	38,120	36,347	141,842	75,354	66,488
Percent	100	51	49	100	53	47
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	8,126	1,330	6,797	11,525	2,660	8,865
Percent	100	16	84	100	23	77
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm	10,343	1,921	8,422	30,585	6,501	24,084
Percent	100	19	81	100	21	79
Clerical and kindred workers	6,944	2,807	4,137	10,343	4,137	6,206
Percent	100	40	60	100	40	60
Sales workers	6,649	739	5,910	12,854	3,694	9,161
Percent	100	11	89	100	29	71
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	16,548	12,707	3,842	25,266	19,503	5,762
Percent	100	77	23	100	77	23
Operatives and kindred workers	9,456	7,535	1,921	20,390	17,139	3,251
Percent	100	80	20	100	84	16
Service workers, incl. private household	11,968	8,126	3,842	20,094	12,559	7,535
Percent	100	68	32	100	62	38
Laborers	4,433	2,955	1,476	10,786	9,161	1,625
Percent	100	67	33	100	85	15
Women with work histories ^A	55,753 ^C	18,249	37,504	59,776 ^D	17,674	42,102
Percent	100	33	67	100	30	70
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	4,742	1,150	3,592	7,903	431	7,472
Percent	100	24	76	100	5	95
Managers, officials and proprietors, incl. farm	4,023	862	3,161	5,604	287	5,317
Percent	100	21	79	100	5	95
Clerical and kindred workers	21,554	2,443	19,111	25,002	4,742	20,261
Percent	100	11	89	100	19	81
Sales workers	4,742	2,586	2,155	4,023	1,006	3,018
Percent	100	55	45	100	25	75
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers ^D	862	575	287	862	862	-
Operatives and kindred workers	6,322	4,311	2,012	6,754	5,173	1,581
Percent	100	68	32	100	77	23
Service workers, incl. private household	13,076	6,179	6,897	9,053	4,886	4,167
Percent	100	47	53	100	54	46
Laborers ^D	431	144	287	575	287	287

^AIndividual items do not always add to totals because of rounding.

^BExcludes 148 men not reporting occupation of longest job in 1950 and 148 men not reporting union-membership status.

^CExcludes 287 women who were in the Armed Forces in 1950; 144 women not reporting years of residence were excluded from the table.

^DNo percentages have been calculated for occupation groups with fewer than 2,955 men or 2,874 women.

Source: Occupational Mobility Survey, San Francisco, Tabulation UCE-4.

TABLE a-8. MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF LONGEST JOB IN 1950 BY UNION-MEMBERSHIP STATUS AND SEX, FOR MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS—SAN FRANCISCO WORK HISTORY SAMPLE

Major industry group of longest job in 1950 and sex	Migrants			Nonmigrants		
	Total	Union member	Not a union member	Total	Union member	Not a union member
Men with work histories ^A	74,172 ^B	38,120	36,051	141,694 ^C	75,206	66,488
Percent	100	51	49	100	53	47
Construction	8,569	7,535	1,034	11,229	8,126	3,103
Percent	100	88	12	100	72	28
Manufacturing	11,968	7,388	4,580	25,561	17,435	8,126
Percent	100	62	38	100	68	32
Durable goods	7,683	5,024	2,660	11,820	7,240	4,580
Percent	100	65	35	100	61	39
Nondurable goods	4,385	2,364	1,921	13,741	10,195	3,546
Percent	100	55	45	100	74	26
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	7,979	6,206	1,773	18,026	14,036	3,989
Percent	100	78	22	100	78	22
Wholesale and retail trade	18,617	8,126	10,490	38,859	18,026	20,833
Percent	100	44	56	100	46	54
All other industries	27,039	8,865	18,173	48,019	17,582	30,437
Percent	100	33	67	100	37	63
Women with work histories ^A	55,753 ^D	18,249	37,504	59,776 ^D	17,674	42,102
Percent	100	33	67	100	30	70
Construction ^E	862	-	862	575	-	575
Manufacturing	8,909	3,880	5,029	11,064	5,748	5,317
Percent	100	44	56	100	52	48
Durable goods	2,874	1,006	1,868	3,592	1,581	2,012
Percent	100	35	65	100	44	56
Nondurable goods	6,035	2,874	3,161	7,472	4,167	3,305
Percent	100	48	52	100	56	44
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	3,592	1,150	2,443	3,161	1,437	1,724
Percent	100	32	68	100	45	55
Wholesale and retail trade	15,519	6,897	8,622	14,800	6,035	8,765
Percent	100	44	56	100	41	59
All other industries	26,870	6,322	20,548	30,175	4,454	25,721
Percent	100	24	76	100	15	85

^AIndividual items do not always add to totals because of rounding.

^BExcludes 443 men not reporting industry of longest job in 1950 and 148 men not reporting union-membership status.

^CExcludes 148 men not reporting industry of longest job in 1950.

^DExcludes 287 women who were in the Armed Forces in 1950; 144 women not reporting years of residence were excluded from the table.

^ENo percentages have been calculated for industry groups with fewer than 2,955 men or 2,874 women.

Source: Occupational Mobility Survey, San Francisco, Tabulation UCB-6.

TABLE a-9. EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1951, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS,
JANUARY 1940, FOR EACH YEARS-OF-RESIDENCE AND SEX GROUP—SAN
FRANCISCO WORK HISTORY SAMPLE

Employment status and years of residence in Standard Metropolitan Area	Men					Women				
	Status in January- February 1951	Employment status, Jan. 1940				Status in January- February 1951	Employment status, Jan. 1940			
		Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Armed Forces	Other status		Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Armed Forces	Other status
Total persons with work histories ^A	216,308 ^B	182,178	5,319	2,364	26,447	116,103 ^C	61,356	3,018	-	51,729
Percent	100	85	2	1	12	100	52	3	-	45
0-5 years of residence	44,621	32,358	887	1,034	10,343	34,630	16,381	718	-	17,530
Percent	100	73	2	2	23	100	47	2	-	51
Employed	41,962	30,141	887	1,034	9,899	28,164	13,938	575	-	13,651
Percent	100	72	2	2	24	100	50	2	-	48
Unemployed ^D	1,625	1,478	-	-	148	1,006	144	-	-	862
Other status ^D	1,035	739	-	-	296	5,460	2,299	144	-	3,018
Percent						100	42	3	-	55
6-11 years of residence	29,993	23,345	1,182	443	5,024	21,410	8,334	1,150	-	11,926
Percent	100	78	4	1	17	100	39	5	-	56
Employed	27,630	21,424	887	443	4,870	18,680	6,897	1,150	-	10,633
Percent	100	77	3	2	18	100	37	6	-	57
Unemployed ^D	1,182	739	296	-	148	862	575	-	-	287
Other status ^D	1,182	1,182	-	-	-	1,868	862	-	-	1,006
Percent										
12 and over years of residence	141,694	126,470	3,251	887	11,081	60,063	36,641	1,150	-	22,272
Percent	100	89	2	1	8	100	61	2	-	37
Employed	133,272	119,236	2,955	591	10,490	53,885	34,486	1,006	-	18,393
Percent	100	90	2	-	8	100	64	2	-	34
Unemployed ^D	3,694	2,955	148	296	296	1,581	862	-	-	718
Percent	100	80	4	8	8					
Other status	4,728	4,285	148	-	296	4,598	1,293	144	-	3,161
Percent	100	91	3	-	6	100	28	3	-	69

^AIndividual items do not always add to totals because of rounding.

^BExcludes 296 men not reporting employment status in January-February 1951.

^CExcludes 144 women not reporting years of residence.

^DNo percentages have been calculated for groups with fewer than 2,955 men or 2,874 women.

^EPercent not shown where less than 0.5.

Source: Occupational Mobility Survey, San Francisco, Tabulation UCB-13.

TABLE a-10. ACTIVITY STATUS IN JANUARY 1940 FOR EACH MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP
OF EMPLOYMENT IN DECEMBER 1944, BY MIGRATION STATUS AND SEX—
SAN FRANCISCO WORK HISTORY SAMPLE

Major occupation group and sex	Migrants					Nonmigrants				
	Employed December 1944	Activity status, January 1940				Employed December 1944	Activity status, January 1940			
		Employed both dates					Employed both dates			
		Total	In same occupa- tion group	In dif- ferent occupa- tion group	Other status		Total	In same occupa- tion group	In dif- ferent occupa- tion group	Other status
Total men ^A	47,280 ^B	39,744	21,571	18,186	7,534	115,099	109,780	81,262	28,525	5,319
Percent	100	84	46	38	16	100	95	71	25	5
Professional, technical, & kindred workers	3,989	3,398	2,807	592	591	7,535	7,092	6,501	592	443
Percent	100	85	70	15	15	100	94	86	8	6
Managers, officials, & proprietors, incl. farm	8,717	6,648	4,137	2,514	2,069	22,458	21,867	17,435	4,434	592
Percent	100	76	47	29	24	100	97	77	20	3
Clerical & kindred workers ^C	1,921	1,182	739	444	739	9,161	8,718	6,944	1,773	443
						100	95	76	19	5
Sales workers ^C	2,069	2,069	1,477	592	-	7,683	7,240	5,762	1,478	443
						100	94	75	19	6
Craftsmen, foremen, & kindred workers	13,002	11,968	5,762	6,207	1,035	27,925	26,595	15,809	10,786	1,330
Percent	100	92	44	48	8	100	95	56	39	5
Operatives & kindred	9,604	7,979	3,546	4,436	1,626	17,435	16,548	11,968	4,582	887
Percent	100	83	37	46	17	100	95	69	26	5
Service workers, incl. private household	3,989	3,545	1,921	1,627	444	13,887	13,148	11,081	2,070	739
Percent	100	89	48	41	11	100	95	80	15	5
Laborers	3,989	2,955	1,182	1,774	1,036	9,013	8,570	5,762	2,808	444
Percent	100	74	30	44	26	100	95	64	31	5

(Continued on next page)

TABLE a-10. (CONTINUED)

Major occupation group and sex	Migrants					Nonmigrants				
	Employed December 1944	Activity status, January 1940				Employed December 1944	Activity status, January 1940			
		Employed both dates					Employed both dates			
		Total	In same occupation group	In different occupation group	Other status		Total	In same occupation group	In different occupation group	Other status
Total women ^A	35,779	19,830	13,361	6,470	15,950	48,424	34,342	29,745	4,600	14,082
Percent	100	55	37	18	45	100	71	62	9	29
Professional, technical, & kindred workers	4,024	2,443	1,868	575	1,581	5,460	4,742	4,598	144	718
Percent	100	61	47	14	39	100	87	84	3	13
Managers, officials, & proprietors, incl. farm	3,018	2,155	862	1,294	862	4,167	3,161	2,443	718	1,006
Percent	100	71	29	42	29	100	76	59	17	24
Clerical & kindred workers	12,788	6,466	4,885	1,581	6,322	22,272	15,518	13,220	2,299	6,753
Percent	100	51	39	12	49	100	70	60	10	30
Sales workers ^C	2,442	1,580	862	719	862	2,299	1,724	1,150	576	575
Craftsmen, foremen, & kindred workers ^C	1,150	144	-	144	1,006	862	718	431	288	144
Operatives and kindred workers	6,179	3,161	2,011	1,150	3,017	5,604	3,161	2,730	431	2,442
Percent	100	51	32	19	49	100	56	48	8	44
Service workers, incl. private household	5,461	3,736	2,873	863	1,725	7,472	5,029	4,886	144	2,443
Percent	100	68	52	16	32	100	67	65	2	33
Laborers ^C	718	144	-	144	575	287	287	287	-	-

^AIndividual items do not always add to totals because of rounding; 144 women not reporting years of residence are excluded from the table.

^BExcludes 296 men not reporting occupation of January 1940 job.

^CNo percentages have been calculated for occupation groups with fewer than 2,955 men or, 2,874 women.

Source: Occupational Mobility Survey, San Francisco, Tabulation UCB-15.

TABLE a-11. ACTIVITY STATUS IN DECEMBER 1944 FOR EACH MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP
OF EMPLOYMENT IN DECEMBER 1949, BY MIGRATION STATUS AND SEX—
SAN FRANCISCO WORK HISTORY SAMPLE

Major occupation group and sex	Employed December 1949	Migrants				Employed December 1949	Nonmigrants			
		Activity status, December 1944					Activity status, December 1944			
		Employed both dates					Employed both dates			
		Total	In same occupa- tion group	In dif- ferent occupa- tion group	Other status		Total	In same occupa- tion group	In dif- ferent occupa- tion group	Other status
Total men ^A	62,794	41,074	24,970	16,117	21,720	137,261 ^B	112,439	88,798	23,647	24,823
Percent	100	65	39	26	35	100	82	65	17	18
Professional, tech- nical, & kindred workers	6,501	3,398	2,807	592	3,103	10,786	7,979	7,092	887	2,807
Percent	100	52	43	9	48	100	74	66	8	26
Managers, officials, & proprietors, incl. farm	9,604	7,092	4,876	2,219	2,512	30,880	26,447	19,651	6,798	4,433
Percent	100	74	51	23	26	100	86	64	22	14
Clerical & kindred workers	5,171	2,659	1,034	1,627	2,512	9,752	7,092	6,501	592	2,660
Percent	100	51	20	31	49	100	73	67	6	27
Sales workers	5,615	3,103	1,478	1,626	2,512	12,411	9,456	6,501	2,956	2,955
Percent	100	55	26	29	45	100	76	52	24	24
Craftsmen, foremen, & kindred workers	12,855	8,718	6,796	1,922	4,137	24,822	20,833	18,173	2,660	3,989
Percent	100	68	53	15	32	100	84	73	11	16
Operatives and kindred workers	9,013	5,467	3,842	1,627	3,546	18,912	15,366	11,820	3,547	3,546
Percent	100	61	43	18	39	100	81	62	19	19
Service workers, incl. private household	9,899	7,387	2,660	4,730	2,512	19,356	16,105	12,263	3,842	3,251
Percent	100	75	27	48	25	100	83	63	20	17
Laborers	4,137	3,250	1,477	1,774	887	10,343	9,161	6,797	2,365	1,182
Percent	100	79	36	43	21	100	89	66	23	11

(Continued on next page)

TABLE a-11. (CONTINUED)

Major occupation group and sex	Migrants					Nonmigrants				
	Employed December 1949	Activity status, December 1944				Employed December 1949	Activity status, December 1944			
		Employed both dates					Employed both dates			
		Total	In same occupation group	In different occupation group	Other status		Total	In same occupation group	In different occupation group	Other status
Total women ^A	40,665	29,888	20,115	9,774	10,777	55,321	46,556	41,095	5,461	8,765
Percent	100	74	50	24	26	100	84	74	10	16
Professional, technical, & kindred workers ^C	2,731	2,156	1,580	575	575	7,185	5,461	5,173	288	1,724
Percent						100	76	72	4	24
Managers, officials, & proprietors, incl. farm	3,449	2,443	1,437	1,006	1,006	5,460	4,885	3,161	1,724	575
Percent	100	71	42	29	29	100	89	57	32	11
Clerical & kindred workers	15,232	10,346	8,477	1,869	4,886	23,422	20,548	19,255	1,293	2,874
Percent	100	68	56	12	32	100	88	82	6	12
Sales workers	3,880	2,443	1,149	1,293	1,437	3,592	2,442	1,724	719	1,150
Percent	100	63	30	33	37	100	68	48	20	32
Craftsmen, foremen, & kindred workers ^C	1,149	1,149	288	863	-	718	718	431	287	-
Operatives and kindred workers	5,604	5,460	3,017	2,443	144	5,748	4,598	4,167	431	1,150
Percent	100	97	53	44	3	100	80	73	7	20
Service workers, incl. private household	8,191	5,461	3,736	1,725	2,730	8,765	7,472	6,897	575	1,293
Percent	100	67	46	21	33	100	85	78	7	15
Laborers ^C	431	431	431	-	-	431	431	287	144	-

^A Individual items do not always add to totals because of rounding; 144 women not reporting years of residence are excluded from the table.

^B Excludes 148 men not reporting occupation of December 1949 job.

^C No percentages have been calculated for occupation groups with fewer than 2,955 men or 2,874 women.

Source: Occupational Mobility Survey, San Francisco; Tabulation UCB-16.

TABLE a-12. ACTIVITY STATUS IN JANUARY 1940 FOR EACH MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP
OF LONGEST JOB IN 1950, BY MIGRATION STATUS AND SEX—
SAN FRANCISCO WORK HISTORY SAMPLE

Major occupation group and sex	Employed at least one month in 1950	Migrants				Employed at least one month in 1950	Nonmigrants				Employed at least one month in 1950
		Activity status, January 1940					Activity status, January 1940				
		Employed both dates					Employed both dates				
		Total	In same occupation group	In different occupation group	Other status		Total	In same occupation group	In different occupation group	Other status	
Total men ^A	74,318 ^B	55,998	25,858	30,153	18,322	141,842	126,476	83,184	43,300	15,367	
Percent	100	75	35	40	25	100	89	58	31	11	
Professional, technical, & kindred workers	8,126	5,910	3,547	2,365	2,217	11,525	9,604	7,535	2,069	1,921	
Percent	100	73	44	29	27	100	83	65	18	17	
Managers, officials, & proprietors, incl. farm	10,343	7,684	4,137	3,549	2,660	30,585	28,812	16,991	11,822	1,773	
Percent	100	74	40	34	26	100	94	55	39	6	
Clerical & kindred workers	6,648	3,250	739	2,514	3,398	10,343	8,717	6,206	2,513	1,626	
Percent	100	49	11	38	51	100	84	60	24	16	
Sales workers	6,649	5,171	2,217	2,957	1,478	12,854	10,638	5,319	5,320	2,217	
Percent	100	78	33	45	22	100	83	41	42	17	
Craftsmen, foremen, & kindred workers	16,548	14,480	6,501	7,979	2,069	25,266	22,458	15,366	7,094	2,807	
Percent	100	88	39	49	12	100	89	61	28	11	
Operatives and kindred workers	9,604	6,354	3,398	2,957	3,251	20,390	18,321	13,002	5,319	2,068	
Percent	100	66	35	31	34	100	90	64	26	10	
Service workers, incl. private household	11,968	9,604	3,989	5,615	2,365	20,094	17,730	11,968	5,764	2,364	
Laborers	4,433	3,547	1,330	2,217	887	10,786	10,195	6,797	3,399	592	
Percent	100	80	30	50	20	100	95	63	32	5	

(Continued on next page)

TABLE a-12. (CONTINUED)

Major occupation group and sex	Migrants					Nonmigrants				
	Employed at least one month in 1950	Activity status, January 1940				Employed at least one month in 1950	Activity status, January 1940			
		Employed both dates	In same occupation group	In different occupation group	Other status		Employed both dates	In same occupation group	In different occupation group	Other status
Total women ^A	55,752 ^C	24,571	13,651	10,923	31,180	59,776 ^D	36,641	29,745	6,893	23,135
Percent	100	44	24	20	56	100	61	49	12	39
Professional, technical, & kindred workers	4,742	2,586	2,299	288	2,156	7,903	5,460	5,173	288	2,443
Percent	100	55	49	6	45	100	69	65	4	31
Managers, officials, & proprietors, incl. farm	4,023	2,156	287	1,867	1,869	5,604	4,023	2,012	2,012	1,581
Percent	100	54	7	47	46	100	72	36	36	28
Clerical & kindred workers	21,554	8,477	6,323	2,156	13,076	25,002	15,088	12,789	2,298	9,915
Percent	100	39	29	10	61	100	60	51	9	40
Sales Workers	4,742	2,730	719	2,013	2,012	4,023	2,299	1,150	1,149	1,724
Percent	100	58	15	43	42	100	57	29	28	43
Craftsmen, foremen, & kindred workers ^E	862	431	144	288	431	862	575	431	144	287
Operatives, and kindred workers	6,323	3,017	862	2,155	3,305	6,754	3,161	2,730	431	3,592
Percent	100	48	14	34	52	100	47	41	6	53
Service workers, incl. private household	13,076	5,029	3,017	2,012	8,047	9,053	5,748	5,173	576	3,305
Percent	100	38	23	15	62	100	63	57	6	37
Laborers ^E	431	144	-	144	287	575	287	287	-	288

^AIndividual items do not always add to totals because of rounding; 144 women not reporting years of residence were excluded from the table.

^BExcludes 148 men not reporting occupation of longest job in 1950 and 296 men not reporting occupation of January 1940 job.

^CExcludes 288 women who were in the Armed Forces in 1950.

^DExcludes 287 women who were in the Armed Forces in 1950.

^ENo percentages have been calculated for occupation groups with fewer than 2,955 men or 2,874 women.

Source: Occupational Mobility Survey, San Francisco, Tabulation UCB-14.

TABLE 6-13. MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYMENT OR OTHER EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JANUARY 1910, DECEMBER 1911, AND DECEMBER 1919, FOR EACH YEARS-OF-RESIDENCE AND SEX GROUP--SAN FRANCISCO WORK HISTORY SAMPLE

Years of residence in Standard Metropolitan Area and major occupation group	Men						Women					
	January 1910		December 1911		December 1919		January 1910		December 1911		December 1919	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total with work histories ^A	216,308 ^B	100	216,604	100	216,308 ^B	100	116,103 ^D	100	116,103 ^D	100	116,103 ^D	100
Professional, technical and kindred workers, Managers, officials, & proprietors, incl. farm clerical and kindred workers	13,445	6	11,525	5	17,730	8	10,489	9	9,483	8	10,202	9
Sales workers	35,313	16	31,176	14	41,518	20	5,029	4	7,185	6	9,340	8
Craftsmen, foremen, & kindred workers	15,809	7	11,377	5	15,809	7	22,703	20	35,061	31	40,665	34
Operatives and kindred workers	13,298	6	9,752	5	18,026	8	4,598	4	4,742	4	7,759	7
Service workers incl. private household laborers	29,846	14	40,927	19	39,450	18	718	1	2,012	2	1,868	2
Other employment status	36,199	17	27,039	12	28,664	13	6,610	6	11,783	10	11,495	10
0-5 years of residence ^A	22,311	10	17,878	8	29,550	14	10,777	9	12,932	11	18,249	16
Professional, technical and kindred workers, Managers, officials, & proprietors, incl. farm clerical and kindred workers	16,400	8	13,002	6	14,627	7	431	3	1,006	1	862	1
Sales workers	33,687	16	53,929	26	10,924	5	54,747	47	31,900	27	15,662	13
Craftsmen, foremen, & kindred workers	44,621	100	44,621	100	44,473 ^C	100	34,630	100	34,630	100	34,630	100
Operatives and kindred workers	3,842	9	3,103	7	5,319	12	2,586	7	2,443	7	1,581	5
Service workers incl. private household laborers	6,944	15	5,615	13	6,353	14	1,150	3	2,443	7	3,449	10
Other employment status	2,069	5	887	2	3,694	8	5,891	18	7,903	23	11,064	31
Professional, technical and kindred workers, Managers, officials, & proprietors, incl. farm clerical and kindred workers	2,364	5	1,330	3	3,989	9	1,668	5	2,012	6	3,018	9
Sales workers	4,728	11	5,910	13	7,831	18	144	5	287	1	575	2
Craftsmen, foremen, & kindred workers	6,501	15	3,546	8	5,319	12	1,668	5	2,730	8	3,161	9
Operatives and kindred workers	3,398	8	1,773	4	5,467	12	2,874	8	3,018	9	4,886	14
Service workers incl. private household laborers	3,103	7	2,069	5	1,773	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other employment status	11,672	25	20,390	45	4,728	11	18,249	54	13,794	39	6,897	20

(Continued on next page)

TABLE a-13. (CONTINUED)

Years of residence in Standard Metropolitan Area and major occupation group	Men						Women					
	January 1940			December 1944			January 1940			December 1944		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
6-11 years of residence	29,845 ^B	100	30,141	100	30,141	100	21,410	100	21,410	100	21,410	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	1,182	4	887	3	1,625	5	2,012	9	1,581	7	1,437	7
Managers, officials & proprietors, incl. farm	4,137	14	3,103	10	4,285	14	431	2	575	3	431	2
Clerical and kindred workers	1,182	4	1,330	4	2,364	8	2,155	10	4,886	23	6,179	29
Sales workers	1,330	4	739	2	1,625	5	718	3	431	2	1,150	5
Craftsmen, foremen, & kindred workers	4,285	14	7,092	25	6,797	23	144	1	862	4	575	3
Operatives and kindred workers	5,762	19	6,058	20	4,433	15	718	3	3,449	16	2,586	12
Service workers incl. private household laborers	2,955	10	2,216	7	4,728	16	2,012	9	2,443	11	4,598	21
Other employment status	2,364	8	1,921	6	2,512	8	144	1	718	3	431	2
12 and over years of residence ^A	6,649	23	6,797	23	1,773	6	13,076	62	6,466	31	4,023	19
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	441,842	100	441,842	100	441,694 ^C	100	60,063	100	60,063	100	60,063	100
Managers, officials & proprietors, incl. farm	8,422	6	7,535	5	10,786	8	5,891	10	5,460	9	7,185	12
Clerical and kindred workers	24,231	16	22,458	16	30,880	21	3,449	6	4,167	7	5,460	9
Sales workers	12,559	9	9,161	6	9,752	7	14,657	24	22,272	38	23,422	38
Craftsmen, foremen, & kindred workers	9,604	7	7,683	5	12,411	9	2,012	3	2,299	4	3,592	6
Operatives and kindred workers	20,833	15	27,925	21	24,822	18	431	1	862	1	718	1
Service workers incl. private household laborers	23,936	17	17,435	12	18,912	13	4,023	7	5,604	9	5,748	10
Other employment status	15,957	11	13,889	10	19,356	14	5,891	10	7,472	12	8,765	15
Individual items do not always add to totals because of rounding.	10,934	8	9,013	6	10,343	7	287	— ^E	287	— ^E	431	1
	15,365	11	26,743	19	4,433	3	23,422	39	11,639	20	4,742	8

^AIndividual items do not always add to totals because of rounding.

^BExcludes 296 men not reporting occupation.

^CExcludes 148 men not reporting years of residence.

^DDiscards 144 women not reporting years of residence.

^EPercent not shown where less than 0.5.

Source: Occupational Mobility Survey, San Francisco, Tabulations UCB 15 and 16.

TABLE a-11. ACTIVITY STATUS IN JANUARY 1940 FOR EACH MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF LONGEST JOB IN 1950, BY MIGRATION STATUS AND SEX—SAN FRANCISCO WORK HISTORY SAMPLE

Major industry group and sex	Employed at least one month in 1950	Migrants				Nonmigrants			
		Activity status January 1940				Activity status January 1940			
		Employed both dates				Employed both dates			
		Total	In same industry group	In different industry group	Other status	Total	In same industry group	In different industry group	Other status
Total male	74,024 100	55,703 75	25,265 34	30,442 41	18,321 25	141,103 100	125,737 89	96,925 69	28,813 20
Construction	8,717 100	6,648 76	2,364 27	4,286 49	2,069 24	11,229 100	9,899 88	7,386 66	2,512 22
Manufacturing	11,968 100	8,570 72	2,955 25	5,615 47	3,398 28	25,561 100	22,901 90	17,435 69	5,467 21
Durable goods	7,683 100	5,910 77	1,773 23	4,138 54	1,773 23	11,820 100	10,195 86	6,353 54	3,841 32
Non-durable goods	4,285 100	2,660 62	443 10	2,217 52	1,625 38	13,741 100	12,707 92	10,047 73	2,660 19
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	7,683 100	6,058 79	1,625 21	4,434 58	1,625 21	17,730 100	15,070 85	11,081 63	3,990 22
Wholesale and retail trade	18,617 100	13,298 71	6,944 37	6,354 34	5,319 29	38,711 100	35,313 91	27,334 70	7,979 21
Other	27,039 100	21,129 78	11,377 42	9,753 36	5,910 22	47,871 100	42,552 89	33,687 70	8,865 19

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 2-14. (CONTINUED)

		Migrants					Nonmigrants				
		Activity status January 1940					Activity status January 1940				
		Employed both dates					Employed both dates				
		Employed at least one month in 1950	Total	In same industry group	In different industry group	Other status	Employed at least one month in 1950	Total	In same industry group	In different industry group	Other status
Major industry group and sex											
Total women	Percent	55,609 ^D 100	24,428 44	13,507 24	10,919 20	31,181 56	59,776 ^E 100	36,641 61	30,032 50	6,609 11	23,135 39
Construction ^F	Percent	862	862	-	862	-	575	431	-	431	144
Manufacturing	Percent	9,053 100	4,024 44	1,293 14	2,730 30	5,029 56	11,064 100	6,753 61	5,460 49	1,293 12	4,311 39
Durable goods	Percent	3,018 100	1,294 43	5 5	1,150 38	1,724 57	3,592 100	1,580 44	1,006 28	575 16	2,012 56
Nondurable goods	Percent	6,035 100	2,730 45	1,006 17	1,724 28	3,305 55	7,472 100	5,173 69	4,454 59	718 10	2,299 31
Transportation, communication and other public utilities	Percent	3,592 100	1,437 40	862 24	574 16	2,155 60	3,161 100	2,155 68	1,724 54	431 14	1,006 32
Wholesale and retail trade	Percent	15,375 100	6,753 44	3,018 20	3,736 24	8,622 56	14,800 100	8,621 58	6,754 45	1,868 13	6,179 42
Other	Percent	26,727 100	11,352 42	8,334 31	3,017 11	15,375 58	30,175 100	18,680 62	16,094 53	2,586 9	11,495 38

Individual items do not always add to totals because of rounding; 144 women not reporting years of residence were excluded from the table.

Excludes 443 men not reporting industry of longest job in 1950 and 296 men not reporting industry of January 1940 job.

Excludes 148 men not reporting industry of longest job in 1950 and 591 men not reporting industry of January 1940 job.

Excludes 287 women who were in the Armed Forces in 1950 and 144 women not reporting industry of January 1940 job.

Excludes 287 women who were in the Armed Forces in 1950.

No percentages have been calculated for industry groups with fewer than 2,955 men or 2,874 women.

Source: Occupational Mobility Survey, San Francisco, Tabulation UCB-17.

TABLE 2-15. MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYMENT OR OTHER EMPLOYMENT STATUS, JANUARY 1940, DECEMBER 1944, AND DECEMBER 1949, FOR EACH YEARS-OF-RESIDENCE AND SEX GROUP—SAN FRANCISCO WORK HISTORY SAMPLE

Years of residence in Standard Metropolitan Area and major industry group	Men						Women					
	January 1940		December 1944		December 1949		January 1940		December 1944		December 1949	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total with work histories ^A	215,717 ^B	100	216,308 ^B	100	216,161 ^C	100	115,959 ^H	100	116,103 ^D	100	116,103 ^D	100
Construction	14,775	7	9,752	5	18,912	9	—	—	575	—	862	1
Manufacturing	37,086	17	47,281	22	36,347	17	12,789	11	20,548	18	18,393	16
Durable goods	17,582	8	34,722	16	18,912	9	2,874	2	9,484	8	5,748	5
Non-durable goods	19,503	9	12,559	6	17,435	8	9,915	9	11,064	10	12,645	11
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	22,458	10	22,458	10	25,118	12	3,449	3	5,173	4	7,011	6
Wholesale and retail trade	46,837	22	35,460	16	54,520	25	14,513	13	19,542	17	26,439	23
All other industries	60,674	28	47,428	22	70,330	32	30,462	26	38,365	34	47,705	41
Other employment status	33,687	16	53,929	25	10,934	5	54,747	47	31,900	27	15,662	13
0-5 years of residence ^A	44,621	100	44,621	100	44,325 ^D	100	34,630	100	34,630	100	34,630	100
Construction	3,989	9	887	2	5,171	12	—	—	287	1	431	1
Manufacturing	5,319	12	7,683	17	6,797	15	3,736	11	4,598	13	4,454	13
Durable goods	3,546	8	6,353	14	4,433	10	718	2	3,018	8	1,150	3
Non-durable goods	1,773	4	1,330	3	2,364	5	3,018	9	1,581	5	3,305	10
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	2,216	5	2,955	7	3,103	7	1,150	3	718	2	2,586	7
Wholesale and retail trade	9,013	20	5,319	12	9,899	22	4,023	12	5,748	17	7,759	22
All other industries	12,411	28	7,388	17	14,627	33	7,472	22	9,484	27	12,501	37
Other employment status	11,672	26	20,390	45	4,728	11	18,249	52	13,794	40	6,897	20

(Continued on next page)

[illegible]

Source: Occupational Mobility Survey, San Francisco, Tabulation UCB-16.

TABLE a-15. MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF LAST JOB BEFORE MIGRATION, FIRST JOB AFTER MIGRATION,
AND LONGEST JOB IN 1950, FOR WARTIME AND POSTWAR MIGRANTS, BY SEX--
SAN FRANCISCO WORK HISTORY SAMPLE

Major occupation group and sex	Wartime migrants (6-11 years of residence)						Postwar migrants (0-5 years of residence)					
	Last job be- fore migration	First job after migration	Longest job in 1950	Last job be- fore migration	First job after migration	Longest job in 1950	Last job be- fore migration	First job after migration	Longest job in 1950	Last job be- fore migration	First job after migration	Longest job in 1950
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total men	32,653	100	35,017	100	35,017	100	39,745	100	40,041	100	39,893	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	1,625	5	1,330	4	1,627	5	4,728	12	5,025	13	5,912	15
Managers, officials, & proprietors incl. farm owners and kindred workers	4,580	14	3,695	11	4,878	14	6,649	17	5,025	13	5,617	14
Sales workers	887	3	2,513	7	2,958	8	3,251	8	4,434	11	3,990	10
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	1,773	5	2,661	8	2,809	8	3,546	9	3,547	9	4,582	11
Operatives and kindred workers	6,797	21	7,094	20	7,831	22	8,274	20	8,423	20	8,424	21
Service workers, incl. private household laborers	6,944	21	8,127	23	5,470	16	5,024	13	5,469	13	4,435	11
No civilian job	3,989	12	3,696	11	6,060	17	4,285	11	5,173	13	5,468	14
	3,842	12	5,763	16	3,398	10	2,069	5	1,923	5	1,479	4
	2,216	7	446	1	-	-	1,921	5	1,035	3	-	-

(Continued on next page)

TABLE a-16. (CONTINUED)

Major occupation group and sex	War-time migrants (6-11 years of residence)						Postwar migrants (0-5 years of residence)					
	Last job before migration	Percent	First job after migration	Percent	Longest job in 1950	Percent	Last job before migration	Percent	First job after migration	Percent	Longest job in 1950	Percent
Total women ^B	19,830 ^F	100	21,985	100	21,985	100	32,905 ^G	100	33,480	100	33,480	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	2,155	11	2,155	10	2,443	11	2,443	7	1,580	5	2,587	7
Managers, officials, & proprietors incl. farm workers	1,006	5	1,006	5	432	2	2,012	6	3,018	9	3,878	12
Clerical and kindred workers	4,023	20	6,754	30	7,330	33	11,639	35	12,214	36	13,651	42
Sales workers	1,006	5	1,725	8	1,581	7	4,167	13	3,735	11	3,161	9
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	144	1	288	1	576	3	287	1	-	-	288	1
Operatives and kindred workers	2,586	13	3,736	17	2,730	12	3,161	10	4,311	13	3,305	10
Service workers, incl. private household laborers	2,012	10	5,747	26	6,321	29	4,886	15	5,748	17	6,446	19
No civilian job	431	2	575	3	432	2	144	- ^H	-	-	-	-
	6,466	33	-	-	144	1	4,167	13	2,874	9	144	- ^H

^AFor method of classifying migrants, see Appendix, Note on Statistical Procedures.

^BIndividual items do not always add to totals because of rounding.

^CExcludes 2,364 men not reporting occupation.

^DExcludes 296 men not reporting occupation.

^EExcludes 148 men not reporting occupation.

^FExcludes 2,155 women not reporting occupation.

^GExcludes 575 women not reporting occupation.

^HPercent not shown where less than 0.5.

Source: Occupational Mobility Survey, San Francisco, Tabulations UCB-I, II, and III.

TABLE a-17. COMPARISON OF MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF FIRST JOB HELD AFTER MIGRATION WITH MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF LAST JOB BEFORE MIGRATION, FOR MIGRANTS^A BY SEX—SAN FRANCISCO WORK HISTORY SAMPLE

Major occupation group	Men					Women				
	First job after migration	Last job before migration Total	In same occupation group	In different occupation group	No civilian job held from Jan. 1940 to migration	First job after migration	Last job before migration Total	In same occupation group	In different occupation group	No civilian job held from Jan. 1940 to migration
Total ^B	71,216 ^C	67,079	32,361	34,736	4,137	49,861 ^D	39,228	24,715	14,512	10,633
Percent	100	94	45	49	6	100	79	50	29	21
Professional, technical, & kindred workers	6,354	5,615	4,285	1,331	739	3,592	2,442	2,011	431	1,149
Percent	100	88	67	21	12	100	68	56	12	32
Managers, officials, & proprietors, incl. farm	8,570	7,979	4,286	3,695	591	3,449	3,161	1,724	1,437	288
Percent	100	93	50	43	7	100	92	50	42	8
Clerical & kindred workers	6,649	6,205	2,069	4,138	444	18,824	16,094	11,496	4,598	2,730
Percent	100	93	31	62	7	100	85	61	24	15
Sales workers	6,058	5,614	2,807	2,809	444	5,316	4,166	2,730	1,436	1,150
Percent	100	93	46	47	7	100	78	51	27	22
Craftsmen, foremen, & kindred workers ^E	15,514	14,775	8,718	6,060	739	287	144	-	144	144
Percent	100	95	56	39	5					
Operatives and kindred workers	12,559	11,820	3,990	7,833	739	7,185	4,886	2,874	2,012	2,299
Percent	100	94	32	62	6	100	68	40	28	32
Service workers incl. private household	7,978	7,830	4,285	3,549	148	10,633	7,903	3,880	4,023	2,730
Percent	100	98	54	44	2	100	74	36	38	26
Laborers ^E	7,535	7,239	1,921	5,321	296	575	431	-	431	144
Percent	100	96	25	71	4					

^AFor method of classifying migrants, see Appendix, Note on Statistical Procedures.

^BIndividual items do not always add to totals because of rounding.

^CExcludes 2,660 men not reporting occupation of last job before migration and 1,182 men who had held no civilian job after migration.

^DExcludes 2,730 women not reporting occupation of last job before migration and 2,874 women who had held no civilian job after migration.

^ENo percentages have been calculated for occupation groups with fewer than 2,955 men or 2,874 women.

Source: Occupational Mobility Survey, San Francisco, Tabulation UCE-II.

TABLE a-18. COMPARISON OF MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF LONGEST JOB IN 1950
WITH MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF LAST JOB BEFORE MIGRATION,
FOR MIGRANTS^A BY SEX—SAN FRANCISCO WORK HISTORY SAMPLE

Major occupation group	Men					Women				
	Longest job in 1950	Last job before migration Total	In same occupation group	In different occupation group	No civilian job held from 1940 to migration	Longest job in 1950	Last job before migration Total	In same occupation group	In different occupation group	No civilian job held from 1940 to migration
Total ^B Percent	72,250 ^C 100	68,113 94	37,088 51	31,048 43	4,137 6	52,591 ^D 100	42,102 80	26,440 50	15,665 30	10,489 20
Professional, technical, & kindred workers Percent	7,535 100	6,652 88	4,285 57	2,367 31	887 12	4,743 100	3,306 70	2,731 58	575 12	1,437 30
Managers, officials, & proprietors, incl. farm Percent	9,900 100	9,165 93	4,877 50	4,288 43	739 7	3,879 100	3,448 88	1,724 44	1,724 44	431 12
Clerical & kindred workers Percent	6,648 100	6,060 91	2,216 33	3,844 58	592 9	20,550 100	17,676 86	12,789 62	4,887 24	2,874 14
Sales workers Percent	7,387 100	7,095 96	3,251 44	3,844 52	296 4	4,742 100	4,024 85	2,730 58	1,294 27	718 15
Craftsmen, foremen, & kindred workers ^E Percent	15,662 100	14,925 95	10,048 64	4,877 31	739 5	720 100	567 78	-	576 79	144 20
Operatives & kindred workers Percent	9,309 100	8,722 94	4,433 48	4,289 46	592 6	5,748 100	3,880 68	2,011 35	1,869 33	1,868 32
Service workers, incl. private household Percent	10,933 100	10,788 99	5,910 54	4,878 45	148 1	11,925 100	8,908 75	4,455 38	4,453 37	3,017 25
Laborers ^E Percent	4,876 100	4,729 97	2,068 42	2,661 55	148 3	288 100	288 100	-	288 100	-

^AFor method of classifying migrants, see Appendix, Note on Statistical Procedures.

^BIndividual items do not always add to totals because of rounding.

^CExcludes 2,660 men not reporting occupation of last job before migration and 148 men not reporting occupation of 1950 job.

^DExcludes 2,730 women not reporting occupation of last job before migration and 144 women who were in the Armed Forces in 1950.

^ENo percentages have been calculated for occupation groups with fewer than 2,955 men or 2,874 women.

Source: Occupational Mobility Survey, San Francisco, Tabulation UCB-I.

TABLE 2-19. MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF LAST JOB BEFORE MIGRATION, FIRST JOB AFTER MIGRATION, AND LONGEST JOB IN 1950, FOR WARTIME AND POSTWAR MIGRANTS, BY SEX--SAN FRANCISCO WORK HISTORY SAMPLE

Major industry group and sex	Wartime migrants (6-11 years of residence)						Postwar migrants (0-5 years of residence)					
	Last job before migration		First job after migration		Longest job in 1950		Last job before migration		First job after migration		Longest job in 1950	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total men ^B	32,653 ^C	100	34,574 ^D	100	35,017	100	39,598 ^D	100	40,041	100	39,598 ^B	100
Construction	2,512	8	1,034	3	3,251	9	3,694	9	4,137	10	5,467	14
Manufacturing	8,717	27	12,707	37	6,649	19	8,717	22	7,831	20	5,762	15
Durable goods	6,501	20	11,081	32	4,285	12	5,762	15	5,467	14	3,546	9
Non-durable goods	2,216	7	1,625	5	2,364	7	2,955	7	2,364	6	2,216	6
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	2,807	9	5,762	17	5,171	15	3,546	9	2,660	7	2,807	7
Wholesale and retail trade	6,944	21	7,979	23	9,604	27	8,865	22	11,081	28	10,490	26
All other industries	9,456	28	6,944	20	10,343	30	12,854	33	13,298	32	15,071	38
No civilian job	2,216	7	1,48	5	1,921	5	1,921	5	1,034	3	1,507	4
Total women ^B	19,830 ^C	100	21,985	100	21,985	100	32,905 ^D	100	33,480	100	33,480	100
Construction	3,161	16	1,44	7	3,880	18	287	1	862	3	862	3
Manufacturing	1,581	8	2,155	10	1,437	7	4,886	15	4,454	13	4,886	15
Durable goods	1,581	8	2,155	10	1,437	7	1,437	4	718	2	1,581	5
Non-durable goods	1,581	8	2,586	12	2,443	11	3,449	11	3,736	11	3,305	10
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	431	2	1,868	8	1,581	7	2,299	7	1,724	5	1,868	6
Wholesale and retail trade	2,730	14	6,322	28	6,322	29	8,334	25	10,490	31	9,340	28
All other industries	7,041	35	8,909	41	10,058	45	12,932	39	13,076	39	16,381	48
No civilian job	6,466	33	1,48	1	1,44	1	4,167	13	2,874	9	1,44	4

^AFor method of classifying migrants, see Appendix, Note on Statistical Procedures.

^BIndividual items do not always add to totals because of rounding.

^CExcludes 443 men not reporting industry.

^DExcludes 575 women not reporting industry.

Source: Occupational Mobility Survey, San Francisco, Tabulations UCB-IV and V.

^EExcludes 2,364 men not reporting industry.

^FExcludes 2,155 women not reporting industry.

^GPercent not shown where less than 0.5.

TABLE a-20. COMPARISON OF MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF FIRST JOB HELD AFTER MIGRATION WITH MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF LAST JOB BEFORE MIGRATION, FOR MIGRANTS^A BY SEX—SAN FRANCISCO WORK HISTORY SAMPLE

Major industry group	Men					Women				
	First job after migration	Last job before migration			No civilian job held from Jan. 1940 to migration	First job after migration	Last job before migration			No civilian job held from Jan. 1940 to migration
		Total	In same occupation group	In different occupation group			Total	In same occupation group	In different occupation group	
Total ^B	70,626 ^C	66,489	31,323	35,169	1,137	49,861 ^D	39,228	21,697	17,530	10,633
Percent	100	94	44	50	6	100	79	44	35	21
Construction ^E	5,023	4,727	1,921	2,808	296	1,006	1,006	—	1,006	—
Percent	100	94	38	56	6	100	100	—	100	—
Manufacturing	19,799	18,913	9,161	9,753	886	8,621	6,321	3,161	3,162	2,300
Percent	100	96	46	50	4	100	74	37	37	26
Durable goods ^E	16,252	15,366	6,206	9,162	886	2,729	1,867	287	1,580	862
Percent	100	95	38	57	5	100	100	100	100	100
Nondurable goods	3,546	3,546	1,183	2,366	—	5,891	4,454	2,299	2,156	1,437
Percent	100	100	33	67	—	100	76	39	37	24
Transportation, communication, & other public utilities	7,831	7,092	1,773	5,319	739	3,592	3,161	1,150	2,011	431
Percent	100	91	23	68	9	100	88	32	56	12
Wholesale and retail trade	18,469	18,025	9,308	8,719	444	15,807	12,503	6,322	6,178	3,304
Percent	100	98	51	47	2	100	79	40	39	21
All other industries	19,503	17,730	9,160	8,570	1,773	20,835	16,237	11,064	5,173	4,598
Percent	100	91	47	44	9	100	78	53	25	22

^AFor method of classifying migrants, see Appendix, Note on Statistical Procedures.

^BIndividual items do not always add to totals because of rounding.

^CExcludes 2,807 men not reporting industry of last job before migration, 443 men not reporting industry of first job after migration, and 1,182 men who had held no civilian job after migration.

^DExcludes 2,730 women not reporting industry of last job before migration and 2,874 women who had held no job after migration.

^ENo percentages have been calculated for industry groups with fewer than 2,955 men or 2,874 women.

Source: Occupational Mobility Survey, San Francisco, Tabulation UCB-V.

TABLE a-21. COMPARISON OF MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF LONGEST JOB IN 1950
WITH MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF LAST JOB BEFORE MIGRATION,
FOR MIGRANTS^A BY SEX—SAN FRANCISCO WORK HISTORY SAMPLE

Major industry group	Men					Women				
	Longest job in 1950	Last job before migration Total	In same occupation group	In different occupation group	No civilian job held from Jan. 1940 to migration	Longest job in 1950	Last job before migration Total	In same occupation group	In different occupation group	No civilian job held from Jan. 1940 to migration
Total ^B Percent	71,808 ^C 100	67,671 94	31,028 43	36,647 51	4,137 6	52,591 ^D 100	42,102 80	25,434 48	16,668 32	10,489 20
Construction ^E Percent	8,718 100	8,275 95	3,103 36	5,173 59	443 5	862 100	862 100	— 0	862 100	— 0
Manufacturing Percent	11,672 100	11,080 95	5,319 46	5,764 49	592 5	8,479 100	6,467 76	3,449 40	3,018 36	2,012 24
Durable goods Percent	7,683 100	7,387 96	2,956 38	4,433 58	296 4	2,874 100	2,300 80	1,005 35	1,293 45	574 20
Nondurable goods Percent	3,989 100	3,693 93	1,034 26	2,661 67	296 7	5,604 100	4,167 74	1,581 28	2,586 46	1,437 26
Transportation, communication, & other public utilities Percent	6,943 100	6,499 94	1,773 26	4,729 68	444 6	3,314 100	2,883 87	1,006 30	1,867 57	431 13
Wholesale & retail trade Percent	19,651 100	18,764 95	9,456 48	9,309 47	887 5	14,944 100	12,358 83	6,754 45	5,605 38	2,856 17
All other industries Percent	24,823 100	23,050 93	11,377 46	11,672 47	1,773 7	25,002 100	19,542 78	14,225 57	5,316 21	5,460 22

^AFor method of classifying migrants, see Appendix, Note on Statistical Procedures.

^BIndividual items do not always add to totals because of rounding.

^CExcludes 2,807 men not reporting industry of last job before migration and 443 men not reporting industry of longest job in 1950.

^DExcludes 2,586 women not reporting industry of last job before migration and 288 women who were in the Armed Forces in 1950.

^ENo percentages have been calculated for industry groups with fewer than 2,955 men or 2,874 women.

Source: Occupational Mobility Survey, San Francisco, Tabulation UCB-IV.

TABLE a-22. WEEKLY EARNINGS AT END OF LONGEST JOB IN 1950 BY
WEEKLY EARNINGS IN JANUARY 1940, FOR EACH MIGRATION-
STATUS AND SEX GROUP—SAN FRANCISCO WORK HISTORY SAMPLE

Earnings or non- employee status in January 1940, migration status, and sex	Total	Earnings at end of longest job in 1950							Self empl- oyed	No civi- lian job in 1950
		Total re- porting earnings	\$1-19	\$20-39	\$40-59	\$60-79	\$80-99	\$100 and over		
Total male migrants ^A	68,114 ^B	59,101	591	2,512	12,854	20,833	13,888	8,422	9,013	-
Total reporting earnings	44,621	40,041	296	1,625	7,092	15,366	10,047	5,615	4,580	-
\$1-19	10,490	9,899	-	443	2,512	3,694	1,921	1,330	591	-
20-39	19,207	16,400	296	591	2,364	7,979	3,546	1,625	2,807	-
40-59	10,342	9,604	-	148	1,921	2,955	3,251	1,330	739	-
60-79	3,842	3,546	-	443	296	443	1,182	1,182	296	-
80-99	296	296	-	-	-	148	148	-	-	-
100 and over	443	296	-	-	-	148	-	148	148	-
Self-employed	9,603	7,388	-	296	1,773	2,069	1,478	1,773	2,216	-
No civilian job in January 1940	13,888	11,672	296	591	3,989	3,398	2,364	1,034	2,216	-
Total male non- migrants ^A	73,877 ^C	51,418	-	2,069	9,308	20,981	10,934	8,126	22,459	-
Total reporting earnings	41,223	36,938	-	1,625	6,501	14,184	8,422	6,206	4,285	-
\$1-19	5,171	4,876	-	591	1,625	1,625	739	296	296	-
20-39	17,878	16,253	-	591	3,251	7,535	3,546	1,330	1,625	-
40-59	12,411	10,490	-	443	1,625	3,694	3,103	1,625	1,921	-
60-79	3,546	3,251	-	-	-	1,330	739	1,182	296	-
80-99	1,773	1,625	-	-	-	-	296	1,330	148	-
100 and over	443	443	-	-	-	-	-	443	-	-
Self-employed	21,424	4,433	-	-	1,034	2,069	591	739	16,991	-
No civilian job in January 1940	11,229	10,047	-	443	1,773	4,728	1,921	1,182	1,182	-

(Continued on next page)

TABLE s-22. (CONTINUED)

Earnings or non-employee status in January 1940, migration status, and sex	Total	Earnings at end of longest job in 1950							Self employed	No civilian job in 1950
		Total reporting earnings	\$1-19	\$20-39	\$40-59	\$60-79	\$80-99	\$100 and over		
Total female migrants ^A	51,011 ^D	48,711	1,293	8,478	29,169	7,760	1,006	1,006	2,299	-
Total reporting earnings	23,997	22,847	144	4,023	12,932	4,598	431	718	1,150	-
\$1-19	11,927	11,352	144	2,012	6,322	2,443	287	144	575	-
20-39	10,059	9,771	-	2,012	5,604	1,868	144	144	287	-
40-59	1,150	1,006	-	-	575	287	-	144	144	-
60-79	862	718	-	-	431	-	-	287	144	-
80-99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Self-employed	2,156	1,293	287	-	718	-	-	287	862	-
No civilian job in January 1940	24,859	24,571	862	4,454	15,519	3,161	575	-	287	-
Total female non-migrants ^A	34,342 ^E	32,331	575	4,598	18,680	7,041	718	718	1,724	287
Total reporting earnings	12,358	12,070	287	1,437	4,742	4,454	575	575	287	-
\$1-19	3,592	3,592	287	-	2,012	1,150	144	-	-	-
20-39	6,754	6,610	-	1,293	2,155	2,730	144	287	144	-
40-59	1,581	1,437	-	144	575	287	144	287	144	-
60-79	287	287	-	-	-	144	144	-	-	-
80-99	144	144	-	-	-	144	-	-	-	-
100 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Self-employed	1,149	862	-	287	287	287	-	-	287	-
No civilian job in January 1940	20,835	19,398	287	2,874	13,651	2,299	144	144	1,150	287

^AIndividual items do not always add to totals because of rounding.

^BExcludes 1,773 men not reporting earnings at end of longest job in 1950 and 5,171 men not reporting earnings in (approximately) January 1940.

^CExcludes 3,989 men not reporting earnings at end of longest job in 1950 and 63,533 men not reporting earnings in (approximately) January 1940.

^DExcludes 1,293 women not reporting earnings at end of longest job in 1950 and 3,161 women not reporting earnings in (approximately) January 1940.

^EExcludes 4,167 women not reporting earnings at end of longest job in 1950 and 22,416 women not reporting earnings in (approximately) January 1940.

Source: Occupational Mobility Survey, San Francisco, Tabulation UCB-VII.

TABLE a-23. WEEKLY EARNINGS AT BEGINNING OF FIRST JOB LASTING SIX MONTHS OR MORE AFTER MIGRATION, BY WEEKLY EARNINGS AT END OF LAST JOB BEFORE MIGRATION, FOR MIGRANTS^A BY SEX--SAN FRANCISCO WORK HISTORY SAMPLE

Earnings or nonemployee status at end of last job before migration, and sex	Total	Earnings at beginning of first job lasting 6 months or more after migration							Self-employed	No civilian job held after migration
		Total reporting earnings	\$1-19	\$20-39	\$40-59	\$60-79	\$80-99	\$100 and over		
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number		
Total men ^B	68,257	61,612	1,035	8,421	28,220	14,628	6,206	3,103	6,058	591
Total reporting earnings	54,964	51,270	1,035	6,914	23,788	11,968	4,876	2,660	3,103	591
\$1-19	3,546	3,399	-	1,182	1,921	148	148	-	148	-
20-39	13,149	12,411	148	2,216	8,865	739	443	-	591	148
40-59	18,321	16,844	296	2,808	8,570	3,990	1,034	148	1,182	296
60-79	10,047	9,900	148	591	2,955	5,172	1,035	-	148	-
80-99	3,989	3,694	443	-	1,182	591	1,183	296	148	148
100 and over	5,910	5,024	-	148	296	1,330	1,035	2,216	887	-
Self-employed	9,009	6,649	-	591	2,956	1,773	887	443	2,364	-
No civilian job held from January 1940 to migration	4,284	3,694	-	886	1,477	886	443	-	591	-
Total women ^B	47,849	43,107	1,867	17,818	21,411	1,293	144	575	1,724	3,018
Total reporting earnings	36,066	32,475	862	12,070	17,961	862	144	575	575	3,018
\$1-19	5,460	5,317	144	3,305	1,868	-	-	-	-	144
20-39	14,512	13,364	575	6,466	6,035	287	-	-	288	862
40-59	12,501	10,633	144	2,156	8,335	-	-	-	287	1,581
60-79	2,299	1,868	-	144	1,293	431	-	-	-	431
80-99	575	575	-	-	431	-	144	-	-	-
100 and over	719	719	-	-	-	144	-	575	-	-
Self-employed	2,299	1,725	287	575	862	-	-	-	575	-
No civilian job held from January 1940 to migration	9,484	8,909	718	5,173	2,587	431	-	-	575	-

^AFor method of classifying migrants, see Appendix, Note on Statistical Procedures.

^BIndividual items do not always add to totals because of rounding.

^CThis table is derived from Table a-24; "not reported" cases have been excluded as indicated in that table.

Sources: Occupational Mobility Survey, San Francisco, Tabulation UCB-VIII.

TABLE a-24. WEEKLY EARNINGS AT BEGINNING OF FIRST JOB LASTING SIX MONTHS OR MORE AFTER MIGRATION, BY WEEKLY EARNINGS AT END OF LAST JOB BEFORE MIGRATION, FOR WARTIME AND POSTWAR MIGRANTS^A BY SEX—SAN FRANCISCO WORK HISTORY SAMPLE

Years of residence in Standard Metropolitan Area, earnings or non-employee status at end of last job before migration, and sex	Total	Earnings at beginning of first job lasting 6 months or more after migration							Self-employed	No civilian job held after migration
		Total reporting earnings	\$1-19	\$20-39	\$40-59	\$60-79	\$80-99	\$100 and over		
Postwar male migrants (0-5 years of residence) ^B	36,347 ^C	31,766 ^D	887	2,955	14,184	8,274	3,694	1,773	4,137	443
Total reporting earnings	28,960	26,300	887	2,364	11,672	6,501	3,103	1,773	2,216	443
\$1-19	1,625	1,478	-	443	887	148	-	-	148	-
20-39	4,728	4,580	148	691	3,546	296	-	-	-	148
40-59	9,013	7,831	296	739	4,285	1,921	591	-	1,034	148
60-79	5,614	5,467	-	443	1,773	2,512	739	-	148	-
80-99	3,398	3,103	443	-	1,034	591	887	148	148	148
100 and over	4,580	3,842	-	148	148	1,034	887	1,625	739	-
Self-employed	5,319	3,546	-	148	1,478	1,330	591	-	1,773	-
No civilian job held from January 1940 to migration	2,068	1,921	-	443	1,034	443	-	-	148	-
Wartime male migrants (6-11 years of residence) ^E	31,916 ^F	29,846 ^G	148	5,466	14,036	6,354	2,512	1,330	1,921	148
Total reporting earnings	26,004	24,970	148	4,580	12,116	5,467	1,773	887	887	148
\$1-19	1,921	1,921	-	739	1,034	-	148	-	-	-
20-39	8,421	7,831	-	1,625	5,319	443	443	-	591	-
40-59	9,308	9,013	-	2,069	4,285	2,069	443	148	148	148
60-79	4,433	4,433	148	148	1,182	2,660	296	-	-	-
80-99	591	591	-	-	148	-	296	148	-	-
100 and over	1,330	1,182	-	-	148	296	148	591	148	-
Self-employed	3,690	3,103	-	443	1,478	443	296	443	591	-
No civilian job held from January 1940 to migration	2,216	1,773	-	443	443	443	443	-	443	-

(Continued on next page)

TABLE a-21 (CONTINUED)

Years of residence in Standard Metropolitan Area, earnings or non-employee status at end of last job before migration, and sex	Total	Earnings at beginning of first job lasting 6 months or more after migration							Self-employed	No civilian job held after migration
		Total reporting earnings	\$1-19	\$20-39	\$40-59	\$60-79	\$80-99	\$100 and over		
Postwar female migrants (0-5 years of residence) ^B	30,894 ^F	26,583 ^G	1,149	8,191	15,663	1,006	144	431	1,293	3,018
Total reporting earnings	25,433	21,985	144	6,610	13,794	862	144	431	431	3,018
\$1-19	2,155	2,012	--	1,150	862	--	--	--	--	144
20-39	9,627	8,622	--	3,880	4,454	287	--	--	144	862
40-59	10,346	8,478	144	1,581	6,754	--	--	--	287	1,581
60-79	2,155	1,724	--	--	1,293	431	--	--	--	431
80-99	575	575	--	--	431	--	144	--	--	--
100 and over	575	575	--	--	--	144	--	431	--	--
Self-employed	1,581	1,150	287	144	718	--	--	--	431	--
No civilian job held from January 1940 to migration	3,880	3,449	718	1,437	1,150	144	--	--	431	--
Wartime female migrants (6-11 years of residence) ^B	16,955 ^D	16,534 ^E	718	9,627	5,748	287	--	144	431	--
Total reporting earnings	10,633	10,490	718	5,460	4,167	--	--	144	144	--
\$1-19	3,305	3,305	144	2,155	1,006	--	--	--	--	--
20-39	4,885	4,742	575	2,586	1,581	--	--	--	144	--
40-59	2,155	2,155	--	575	1,581	--	--	--	--	--
60-79	144	144	--	144	--	--	--	--	--	--
80-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
100 and over	144	144	--	--	--	--	--	144	--	--
Self-employed	718	575	--	431	144	--	--	--	144	--
No civilian job held from January 1940 to migration	5,604	5,460	--	3,736	1,437	287	--	--	144	--

^AFor method of classifying migrants see Appendix, Note on Statistical Procedures.

^BIndividual items do not always add to totals because of rounding.

^CExcludes 3,694 men not reporting earnings.

^DExcludes 2,955 men not reporting earnings.

^EExcludes 3,103 men not reporting earnings.

^FExcludes 2,586 women not reporting earnings.

^GExcludes 2,442 women not reporting earnings.

^HExcludes 5,030 women not reporting earnings.

^IExcludes 4,742 women not reporting earnings.

Source: Occupational Mobility Survey, San Francisco, Tabulation UCB-VIII.

TABLE a-25. INTERVAL IN MONTHS BETWEEN END OF LAST JOB BEFORE MIGRATION AND BEGINNING OF FIRST JOB AFTER MIGRATION BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS DURING INTERVAL, FOR MIGRANTS^A BY SEX—SAN FRANCISCO WORK HISTORY SAMPLE

10

Employment status during interval and sex	Total	Interval in months between end of last job before migration and beginning of first job after migration								
		0 months	1-3 months	4-6 months	7-12 months	13-24 months	25-36 months	37-48 months	49-60 months	61 months and over
Total men ^B	66,931 ^C	34,574	12,116	1,478	3,546	3,398	2,216	4,137	2,216	3,251
Percent	100	53	18	2	5	5	3	6	3	5
Total men with interval of one or more months between jobs	32,356	-	12,166	1,478	3,546	3,398	2,216	4,137	2,216	3,251
Percent	100	-	37	5	11	10	7	13	7	10
Unemployed	3,989	-	2,955	296	296	443	-	-	-	-
Percent	100	-	75	7	7	11	-	-	-	-
Unpaid family worker ^E	148	-	-	-	148	-	-	-	-	-
Not in labor force	13,889	-	8,126	739	2,364	1,330	443	443	296	148
Percent	100	-	59	5	17	10	3	3	2	1
Member of Armed Forces	5,762	-	-	148	591	591	1,478	2,069	591	296
Percent	100	-	-	3	10	10	26	36	10	5
Unemployed most of period; other employment status remainder of period ^E	1,330	-	296	296	148	591	-	-	-	-
Not in labor force most of period; other employment status remainder of period ^E	1,921	-	739	-	-	148	148	-	-	887
Member of Armed Forces most of period; other employment status remainder of period ^E	5,319	-	-	-	-	296	148	1,625	1,330	1,921
Percent	100	-	-	-	-	6	3	31	25	35
Total women ^B	38,797 ^D	12,645	11,064	2,874	3,305	3,161	2,443	862	718	1,724
Percent	100	33	29	7	9	8	6	2	2	4
Total women with interval of one or more months between jobs	26,152	-	11,064	2,874	3,305	3,161	2,443	862	718	1,724
Percent	100	-	42	11	13	12	9	3	3	7
Unemployed	3,592	-	2,012	287	431	431	-	-	287	144
Percent	100	-	56	8	12	12	-	-	8	4
Unpaid family worker ^E	144	-	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not in labor force	21,410	-	8,909	2,443	2,730	2,739	2,012	718	287	1,581
Percent	100	-	43	11	13	13	9	3	1	7
Member of Armed Forces ^E	144	-	-	-	-	-	144	-	-	-
Unemployed most of period; other employment status remainder of period ^E	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	144	-
Not in labor force most of period; other employment status remainder of period ^E	575	-	-	144	144	-	287	-	-	-
Member of Armed Forces most of period; other employment status remainder of period ^E	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	144	-	-

^AFor method of classifying migrants, see Appendix, Note on Statistical Procedures.

^BIndividual items do not always add to totals because of rounding.

^CExcludes 8,127 men for whom employment status during interval or length of interval were not ascertainable or who had held no civilian job (1) before migration or (2) after migration.

^DExcludes 16,668 women in categories corresponding to the categories of excluded men.

^ENo percentages have been calculated for groups with fewer than 2,955 men or 2,874 women.

Source: Occupational Mobility Survey, San Francisco, Tabulation UCB-X.

TABLE 8-26. NUMBER OF CHANGES IN ACTIVITY STATUS, JANUARY 1940-DECEMBER 1949, BY YEARS OF RESIDENCE IN THE SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA, WORLD WAR II VETERAN STATUS, AGE, AND SEX--SAN FRANCISCO WORK HISTORY SAMPLE

Years of residence in Standard Metropolitan Area, veteran status, age in 1951, and sex	Total persons	Number of changes in status										10 or more	Median
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
		Men											
0-5 years of residence													
Veterans of World War II													
25-34 years old	22,456	148	867	1,921	3,251	3,842	2,955	3,546	2,069	867	1,182	1,773	4.9
35-44 years old	12,559	148	148	1,034	1,182	2,216	2,216	2,216	1,182	591	1,182	1,034	5.2
45-54 years old	7,979	-	591	591	1,921	1,034	591	1,182	591	296	443	739	4.4
55 and over years old	1,921	-	148	296	148	591	148	148	296	-	-	-	-
Nonveterans of World War II													
25-34 years old	21,424	2,069	1,921	2,660	3,251	3,103	3,251	1,625	1,182	591	296	1,478	3.8
35-44 years old	3,989	148	443	296	296	739	1,034	296	296	-	-	443	4.6
45-54 years old	7,683	-	867	591	1,330	1,625	1,330	443	443	-	296	739	4.1
55 and over years old	5,762	867	148	1,182	443	739	739	739	296	591	-	-	3.8
55 and over years old	3,989	1,034	443	591	1,182	-	148	148	148	-	-	296	2.4
6-11 years of residence													
Veterans of World War II													
25-34 years old	8,274	-	-	-	1,034	1,034	2,216	867	296	1,330	739	-	4.4
35-44 years old	3,989	-	-	296	443	1,182	739	148	591	148	-	443	5.5
45-54 years old	3,103	-	-	443	443	591	148	-	739	591	-	148	5.0
55 and over years old	867	-	-	296	148	148	-	148	-	-	-	-	-
55 and over years old	296	-	-	-	148	296	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonveterans of World War II													
25-34 years old	21,867	1,773	3,251	3,546	3,989	2,955	2,069	1,034	1,182	1,034	148	867	3.1
35-44 years old	4,580	148	739	296	739	1,182	443	443	296	148	-	148	3.8
45-54 years old	5,467	443	443	739	1,773	739	443	148	296	296	-	148	3.1
55 and over years old	6,449	739	867	1,478	867	296	443	443	591	148	-	296	2.7
55 and over years old	5,171	443	1,182	1,034	591	739	739	-	148	-	-	296	2.4
12 and over years of residence													
Veterans of World War II													
25-34 years old	30,585	148	591	5,762	7,683	7,240	3,251	1,625	2,069	591	867	739	3.7
35-44 years old	14,627	-	296	1,773	3,989	3,694	1,921	591	1,182	443	591	148	3.8
45-54 years old	9,869	-	148	1,921	2,364	2,364	1,182	591	867	-	148	296	3.7
55 and over years old	5,467	-	148	2,069	867	1,182	148	443	-	148	148	296	3.1
55 and over years old	591	148	-	-	443	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonveterans of World War II													
25-34 years old	107,741	49,645	18,469	14,036	11,968	5,319	3,398	1,921	1,034	443	443	1,034	0.7
35-44 years old	6,058	296	739	1,330	591	739	867	396	443	-	148	591	3.6
45-54 years old	27,925	9,752	4,580	4,433	4,433	2,216	443	1,182	296	296	-	296	1.4
55 and over years old	35,460	17,878	7,240	3,842	3,842	1,625	1,330	296	296	148	-	148	0.5
55 and over years old	38,268	21,720	5,910	4,433	4,285	739	739	148	-	-	296	-	0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE a-26 (CONTINUED)

Years of residence in Standard Metropolitan Area, veteran status, age in 1951, and sex	Total persons	Number of changes in status										Median	
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10 or more
Women ^B													
0-5 years of residence	114,522	21,841	21,697	18,824	13,651	12,070	7,185	5,748	4,023	3,449	1,868	4,167	2.2
25-34 years old	34,342	1,437	4,886	4,167	3,592	4,598	4,454	3,449	2,443	2,012	1,150	2,155	4.2
35-44 years old	13,794	862	862	1,006	1,724	1,868	1,437	1,150	1,724	1,150	862	1,150	4.9
45-54 years old	10,202	144	1,581	1,437	1,006	1,293	2,012	1,150	287	575	-	718	4.2
55 and over years old ^D	8,047	-	2,155	1,293	575	1,150	862	1,150	287	144	144	287	3.5
	2,299	431	267	431	287	287	144	-	144	144	144	-	
6-11 years of residence	20,979	575	4,167	3,736	3,161	3,305	1,293	1,006	862	862	718	1,293	3.1
25-34 years old	7,729	-	862	862	1,293	1,581	431	431	575	431	575	718	4.0
35-44 years old	7,616	-	1,293	1,868	1,150	1,437	575	287	287	287	144	287	3.1
45-54 years old	3,880	287	1,293	575	431	287	287	287	-	144	-	287	2.1
55 and over years old ^D	1,724	287	718	431	287	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12 and over years of residence	59,201	19,829	12,645	10,921	6,897	4,167	1,437	1,293	718	575	-	718	1.3
25-34 years old	8,190	1,006	1,581	1,868	1,150	718	575	431	287	144	-	431	2.3
35-44 years old	17,387	3,880	4,598	4,167	2,012	1,293	287	575	287	144	-	144	1.6
45-54 years old	18,824	8,190	3,449	3,018	2,299	862	431	287	-	287	-	-	0.9
55 and over years old	14,800	6,754	3,018	1,868	1,437	1,293	144	-	144	-	-	144	0.7

^AExcludes persons with only casual or odd-job work, 1940-1949.

^BIndividual items do not always add to totals because of rounding.

^CExcludes 144 women not reporting years of residence.

^DNo medians have been calculated for age groups with fewer than 2,955 men or 2,874 women.

Source: Occupational Mobility Survey, San Francisco, Tabulation UCB-8.

TABLE A-27. NUMBER OF CIVILIAN JOBS HELD, JANUARY 1940-DECEMBER 1949, BY YEARS OF RESIDENCE IN THE SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA, WORLD WAR II VETERAN STATUS, AGE, AND SEX--SAN FRANCISCO WORK HISTORY SAMPLE^A

Years of residence in Standard Metropolitan Area, veteran status, age in 1951, and sex	Total persons	Number of civilian jobs held										10 or more	Median
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Men ^B													
0-5 years residence	212,300	1,182	60,874	44,769	35,608	27,630	17,730	10,786	5,615	4,285	2,069	1,773	2.5
Veterans of World War II	43,882	591	4,285	8,126	7,979	6,058	7,388	4,137	1,478	1,921	591	1,330	3.7
25-34 years old	22,458	591	1,921	3,842	5,467	3,103	3,251	1,773	739	887	296	591	3.4
35-44 years old	12,559	591	591	2,354	3,398	1,478	2,069	591	591	443	-	443	3.3
45-54 years old ^D	7,979	-	1,182	1,182	1,773	1,182	1,034	739	443	-	296	443	3.4
55 and over years old ^D	1,921	-	443	296	296	443	443	443	443	-	-	-	-
Nonveterans of World War II	21,424	-	2,354	4,285	2,512	2,955	4,137	2,354	739	1,034	296	739	4.0
25-34 years old	3,989	-	296	889	443	591	1,478	443	443	-	-	296	1.5
35-44 years old	7,683	-	-	1,330	443	1,330	2,216	887	296	591	443	443	4.8
45-54 years old	5,762	-	739	1,330	1,182	443	296	1,034	296	296	443	-	3.2
55 and over years old	3,989	-	1,330	739	739	591	443	296	443	443	-	-	2.4
5-11 years residence	30,441	-	2,955	5,762	6,353	5,319	3,251	2,807	1,921	739	739	296	3.5
Veterans of World War II	8,274	-	296	2,069	1,330	1,625	739	1,182	296	296	296	443	3.8
25-34 years old	3,989	-	443	1,182	443	887	443	443	-	443	296	-	3.8
35-44 years old ^D	3,103	-	443	296	739	591	296	591	296	443	-	-	4.1
45-54 years old ^D	887	-	-	443	443	443	-	443	-	-	-	-	-
55 and over years old ^D	296	-	-	443	443	443	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonveterans of World War II	21,867	-	2,560	3,694	5,024	3,694	2,512	1,625	1,625	443	443	443	3.4
25-34 years old	4,580	-	739	739	739	739	591	591	443	443	443	-	3.6
35-44 years old	5,467	-	591	591	1,330	1,034	739	443	443	443	443	-	3.7
45-54 years old ^D	6,649	-	739	1,034	1,921	1,034	443	296	1,034	443	443	-	3.4
55 and over years old	5,171	-	591	1,330	1,034	887	739	296	443	443	-	-	3.1
12 and over years of residence	138,296	591	53,634	30,880	21,276	16,253	7,092	3,842	2,216	1,625	739	443	2.0
Veterans of World War II	30,585	591	1,625	10,638	7,240	5,319	1,921	1,330	887	887	443	-	2.8
25-34 years old	14,627	591	1,034	4,285	3,989	2,354	1,034	739	296	296	-	-	2.9
35-44 years old	9,899	-	296	3,251	2,354	1,921	887	443	443	443	443	-	3.1
45-54 years old	5,467	-	443	2,660	887	1,034	-	443	443	443	-	-	2.5
55 and over years old ^D	591	-	443	443	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonveterans of World War II	107,711	-	52,009	20,242	14,036	10,934	5,171	2,511	1,330	739	591	443	1.6
25-34 years old	6,058	-	887	1,182	739	443	1,330	591	443	443	443	443	4.0
35-44 years old	27,925	-	10,047	4,580	5,467	4,137	1,625	739	739	443	-	-	2.4
45-54 years old	35,460	-	18,765	6,797	4,285	2,512	1,773	739	443	443	-	-	1.4
55 and over years old	38,268	-	22,311	7,683	3,546	3,842	443	443	-	-	-	-	1.4

(Continued on next page)

TABLE a-27 (CONTINUED)

Years of residence in Standard Metropolitan Area, veteran status, age in 1951, and sex	Total persons	Number of civilian jobs held										Median	
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10 or more
Women ^B													
0-5 years of residence	114,522 ^C	3,305	36,641	25,721	21,697	10,490	6,179	4,454	2,730	1,581	1,293	431	2.2
	34,342	1,150	5,748	5,604	8,047	4,311	3,305	2,443	1,724	1,150	575	267	3.1
25-34 years old	13,794	1,006	1,150	2,012	3,018	2,155	1,150	1,006	1,150	718	287	144	3.4
35-44 years old	10,202	-	1,724	1,437	3,161	1,006	1,150	718	287	287	287	144	3.1
45-54 years old	8,047	144	2,012	1,868	1,150	1,150	718	287	-	-	-	-	2.5
55 and over years old ^D	2,299	-	862	287	718	-	287	-	144	-	-	-	-
6-11 years of residence	20,979	144	4,312	4,598	5,173	2,586	1,293	1,437	575	287	431	144	2.8
25-34 years old	7,759	-	862	1,293	2,299	862	718	1,006	287	144	287	-	3.2
35-44 years old	7,616	144	1,293	1,724	1,868	1,437	431	287	144	144	144	-	2.8
45-54 years old	3,880	-	1,293	1,150	575	287	144	144	144	-	-	144	2.1
55-64 years old ^D	1,724	-	862	431	431	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 and over years of residence	59,201	2,012	26,593	15,519	84,779	3,592	1,581	575	431	144	287	-	1.6
25-34 years old	8,190	718	2,012	1,868	1,581	1,150	287	144	144	-	287	-	2.2
35-44 years old	17,397	718	6,035	5,604	3,305	862	287	144	287	144	-	-	1.8
45-54 years old	18,824	431	10,346	4,454	2,012	575	718	287	-	-	-	-	1.4
55 and over years old	14,800	144	8,190	3,592	1,581	1,006	287	-	-	-	-	-	1.4

^AExcludes persons with only casual or odd-job work, 1940-1949.

^BIndividual items do not always add to totals because of rounding.

^CExcludes 144 women not reporting years of residence.

^DNo medians have been calculated for age groups with fewer than 2,955 men or 2,874 women.

Source: Occupational Mobility Survey, San Francisco, Tabulation UOB-11.

TABLE B-28. NUMBER OF CIVILIAN JOBS HELD, JANUARY 1940-DECEMBER 1949, BY MIGRATION STATUS, MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF LONGEST JOB IN 1950, AND SEX—SAN FRANCISCO WORK HISTORY SAMPLE⁴

Migration status, major occupation group of longest job in 1950, and sex	Total persons	Number of civilian jobs held										10 or more	Median
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Men ^B	212,172 ^C	1,182	60,874	44,769	35,608	27,630	17,730	12,786	5,615	4,137	2,069	1,773	2.5
Migrants ^B	73,876	591	7,240	13,889	14,332	11,377	10,638	6,944	3,398	2,512	1,330	1,625	3.6
Professional, technical, & kindred workers	8,126	148	2,512	2,069	1,034	591	1,478	148	148	-	-	-	2.2
Managers, officials, & proprietors, incl. farm	10,343	-	1,478	2,955	2,069	1,773	1,330	443	148	148	-	-	2.9
Clerical and kindred workers	6,944	148	-	2,069	1,182	887	1,478	887	148	-	148	-	3.6
Sales workers	6,649	-	739	1,182	1,330	739	1,034	1,182	148	148	-	148	3.6
Craftsmen, foremen, & kindred workers	15,957	-	739	2,807	3,103	2,807	1,921	1,478	739	1,182	591	591	4.0
Operatives and kindred workers	9,604	148	887	1,182	2,660	1,625	296	1,330	443	591	296	148	3.5
Service workers incl. private household	11,820	-	887	1,182	2,660	2,069	2,069	739	887	296	296	739	4.1
Household laborers	4,433	148	-	143	296	887	1,034	739	739	148	-	-	4.9
Nonmigrants ^B	138,296	591	53,634	30,880	21,276	16,253	7,092	3,842	2,216	1,625	739	148	2.0
Professional, technical, & kindred workers	11,525	443	5,615	2,069	1,330	887	296	296	443	-	148	-	1.4
Managers, officials, & proprietors, incl. farm	30,585	-	16,253	7,831	2,955	1,921	1,034	443	-	148	-	-	1.4
Clerical and kindred workers	10,343	148	3,842	3,989	1,182	148	148	296	148	-	-	-	1.8
Sales workers	12,854	-	4,285	3,103	1,921	2,364	591	443	-	148	-	-	2.2
Craftsmen, foremen, & kindred workers	23,345	-	6,944	5,467	4,285	3,546	1,034	887	591	148	296	148	2.4
Operatives and kindred workers	20,242	-	6,944	3,103	3,546	2,955	2,069	739	148	591	148	-	2.5
Service workers, incl. private household	19,503	-	6,501	4,137	3,694	3,103	739	443	591	296	-	-	2.3
Household laborers	9,899	-	3,251	1,182	2,364	1,330	1,182	296	296	-	-	-	2.7

(Continued on next page)

TABLE a-28 (CONTINUED)

Migration status, major occupation group of longest job in 1950, and sex	Total persons	Number of civilian jobs held										10 or more	Median
		0	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Women ^B	113,918 ^B	3,305	36,354	25,721	21,410	10,490	6,179	4,454	2,730	1,581	1,293	431	2.2
Migrants ^B	55,034	1,293	9,771	10,232	13,229	6,997	4,598	3,880	2,299	1,437	1,006	431	3.0
Professional, technical, & kindred workers	4,598	431	1,581	575	718	-	287	718	144	144	-	-	2.0
Managers, officials, & proprietors, incl. farm	4,023	144	1,150	718	575	431	287	-	575	144	-	-	2.5
Clerical and kindred workers	21,554	287	2,443	4,311	5,891	3,161	1,965	1,868	575	575	287	287	3.1
Sales workers	4,712	-	718	862	1,293	1,006	287	144	144	-	287	-	3.1
Craftsmen, foreman, & kindred workers ^B	862	-	287	-	144	287	-	-	144	-	-	-	-
Operatives and kindred workers	6,179	287	1,150	1,581	1,868	431	287	-	575	-	-	-	2.5
Service workers, incl. private household laborers ^B	12,654	144	2,443	2,155	2,299	1,581	1,581	1,150	144	575	431	144	3.2
Nonmigrants ^B	58,914	2,012	26,583	15,519	8,191	3,592	1,581	575	431	144	287	-	1.6
Professional, technical, & kindred workers	7,903	575	4,167	1,868	575	575	144	-	-	-	-	-	1.3
Managers, officials, & proprietors, incl. farm	5,891	-	2,299	1,581	862	431	287	144	-	-	287	-	1.9
Clerical and kindred workers	24,715	575	13,220	5,891	3,081	1,293	287	287	-	144	-	-	1.4
Sales workers	4,023	144	1,581	1,150	575	287	144	-	144	-	-	-	1.7
Craftsmen, foreman, & kindred workers ^B	718	-	287	144	144	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operatives and kindred workers	6,610	287	2,586	1,868	1,150	287	431	-	-	-	-	-	1.7
Service workers, incl. private household laborers ^B	8,478	287	2,155	3,018	1,868	575	287	-	287	-	-	-	2.1
	575	144	287	-	-	-	-	144	-	-	-	-	-

^AExcludes persons with only casual or odd-job work, 1940-1949.

^BIndividual items do not always add to totals because of rounding.

^CExcludes 148 men not reporting occupation of longest job in 1950.

^DExcludes 144 women not reporting years of residence and 575 women who were in the Armed Forces in 1950.

^ENo medians have been calculated for occupation groups with fewer than 2,955 men or 2,874 women.

Source: Occupational Mobility Survey, San Francisco, Teubelation UCB-21.

TABLE a-29. NUMBER OF CIVILIAN JOBS HELD, JANUARY 1940-DECEMBER 1949,
BY MIGRATION STATUS, MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF LONGEST JOB
IN 1950, AND SEX—SAN FRANCISCO WORK HISTORY SAMPLE

Migration status, major industry group of longest job in 1950, and sex	Total persons	Number of civilian jobs held											Median
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more	
Men ^a	211,729	1,182	60,871	141,769	35,608	27,482	17,134	10,786	5,615	4,137	2,069	1,773	2.5
Migrants ^b	73,581	591	7,240	13,889	14,332	11,229	10,490	6,944	3,398	2,512	1,330	1,625	3.6
Construction	8,274	296	443	591	1,330	1,478	1,034	1,182	296	1,034	296	296	4.5
Manufacturing	11,820	-	739	2,807	3,103	1,034	1,921	1,034	443	296	118	296	3.3
Durable goods	7,535	-	443	1,773	1,773	591	1,330	739	296	118	118	296	3.4
Nondurable goods	4,285	-	296	1,034	1,330	443	591	296	118	118	-	-	3.1
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	7,979	118	739	1,625	1,921	1,625	1,034	296	118	296	-	118	3.3
Wholesale and retail trade	18,469	-	887	3,842	3,251	3,103	2,660	2,660	739	443	443	443	3.9
All other industries	27,039	118	4,433	5,024	4,728	3,889	3,842	1,773	1,773	443	443	443	3.3
Nonmigrants ^b	138,148	591	53,634	30,880	21,276	16,253	6,944	3,842	2,216	1,625	739	118	2.0
Construction	9,456	-	2,660	1,478	1,478	1,625	739	739	296	118	296	-	2.9
Manufacturing	25,413	118	9,604	5,615	4,580	3,103	1,330	443	296	118	118	-	2.0
Durable goods	11,820	-	3,694	3,694	1,921	1,330	443	443	296	-	-	-	2.1
Nondurable goods	13,593	118	5,910	1,921	2,660	1,773	887	-	-	118	118	-	1.9
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	17,139	-	7,535	3,103	3,398	1,330	739	296	-	591	-	118	1.8
Wholesale and retail trade	38,563	-	13,150	10,195	5,024	4,433	3,398	1,034	739	443	118	-	2.1
All other industries	47,576	443	20,685	10,490	6,797	5,762	739	1,330	887	296	118	-	1.8

(Continued on next page)

TABLE a-29 (CONTINUED)

Migration status, major industry group of longest job in 1950, and sex	Total persons	Number of civilian jobs held										Median	
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10 or more
Women ^B	113,247 ^D	3,305	36,354	25,721	21,411	19,490	6,179	4,454	2,730	1,581	1,293	431	2.2
Migrants ^B	55,234	1,293	9,771	10,202	13,220	6,897	4,598	3,880	2,299	1,437	1,006	431	3.0
Construction ²	862	-	-	-	144	-	431	287	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	8,909	431	1,293	2,155	2,730	1,150	575	144	144	144	144	-	2.7
Durable goods	3,018	144	287	718	862	575	-	144	144	144	144	-	2.9
Nondurable goods	5,891	287	1,006	1,437	1,868	575	575	144	-	-	-	-	2.6
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	3,592	-	287	1,150	1,150	144	-	287	237	287	-	-	2.8
Wholesale and retail trade	15,519	-	2,730	2,155	3,161	3,305	1,006	1,006	1,006	287	718	144	3.4
111 other industries	26,152	862	5,460	4,742	6,035	2,299	2,586	2,155	862	718	144	287	2.8
Nonmigrants ^B	58,914	2,012	26,583	15,519	8,191	3,592	1,581	575	431	144	287	-	1.6
Construction ²	431	-	-	-	144	144	144	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	10,777	287	5,029	2,586	1,581	575	431	-	-	144	144	-	1.5
Durable goods	3,592	144	1,437	718	575	144	431	-	-	144	-	-	1.8
Nondurable goods	7,185	144	3,592	1,868	1,006	431	-	-	-	-	144	-	1.5
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	3,161	-	2,012	718	144	287	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3
Wholesale and retail trade	14,800	431	6,179	4,598	1,868	1,006	144	287	287	287	144	-	1.7
111 other industries	29,744	1,293	13,363	7,616	4,454	1,581	862	287	144	-	144	-	1.5

¹Excludes persons with only casual or odd-job work, 1940-1949.

²Individual items do not always add to totals because of rounding.

³Excludes 591 men not reporting industry of longest job in 1950.

⁴Excludes 144 women not reporting years of residence and 575 women who were in the Armed Forces in 1950.

No medians have been calculated for occupation groups with fewer than 2,955 men or 2,874 women.

Source: Occupational Mobility Survey, San Francisco, Tabulation UCB-22.

TABLE a-30. AVERAGE LENGTH OF CIVILIAN JOB HELD, JANUARY 1940-DECEMBER 1949, FOR EACH YEARS-OF-RESIDENCE, AGE, AND SEX GROUP--SAN FRANCISCO WORK HISTORY SAMPLE^A

Years of residence in Standard Metropolitan Area, age in 1951, and sex	Total	Average length of civilian job												Median number of months
		Less than 5 months	6-11 months	12-23 months	24-35 months	36-47 months	48-59 months	61-71 months	72-95 months	96-119 months	120 months			
Total men ^B		211,138	1,034	11,081	44,326	42,553	28,221	7,092	21,572	1,034	443	53,782	38.3	
0-5 years of residence														
25-34 years old	43,439	443	5,762	17,582	10,047	3,694	2,069	1,773	-	-	-	2,069	22.1	
35-44 years old	15,957	443	3,989	6,797	3,103	887	148	443	-	-	-	148	17.8	
45-54 years old	15,809	-	1,625	6,797	4,728	1,182	591	887	-	-	-	-	22.6	
55 and over years old	7,683	-	-	3,251	1,478	1,034	887	296	-	-	-	739	28.3	
6-11 years of residence														
25-34 years old	3,989	-	148	739	739	591	443	148	-	-	-	1,182	43.0	
35-44 years old	29,994	-	1,921	8,865	7,388	5,762	1,034	2,955	148	148	1,773	30.3		
45-54 years old	8,570	-	1,034	2,660	2,512	1,330	296	591	-	-	-	148	26.3	
55 and over years old	8,422	-	148	3,103	2,216	1,478	591	296	148	-	-	443	28.7	
12 and over years of residence														
25-34 years old	7,535	-	591	2,069	1,182	2,069	887	887	-	-	-	739	34.7	
35-44 years old	5,467	-	148	1,034	1,478	887	148	1,182	-	148	443	36.5		
12 and over years residence														
25-34 years old	137,705	591	3,398	17,878	25,118	18,765	3,989	16,844	887	296	49,940	56.8		
35-44 years old	20,242	591	2,364	7,535	6,058	2,069	887	443	148	-	9,752	22.9		
45-54 years old	37,677	-	591	6,058	8,865	7,240	443	4,433	296	-	18,026	41.0		
55 and over years old	40,927	-	296	3,103	5,910	5,910	739	6,449	148	148	22,015	67.6		
55 and over years old	38,859	-	148	1,182	4,285	3,546	1,921	5,319	296	148	22,015	120.0		
Total women ^B		111,214 ^C	2,730	10,490	24,140	17,387	15,519	6,179	9,340	3,880	2,586	18,967	36.2	
0-5 years of residence														
25-34 years old	33,193	1,437	5,604	11,495	7,328	3,880	718	1,293	575	144	719	21.5		
35-44 years old	12,789	431	2,586	6,035	2,155	1,006	144	144	-	144	144	18.2		
45-54 years old	10,202	431	1,437	3,018	3,161	1,150	287	575	-	-	144	24.3		
55 and over years old	7,903	431	1,437	1,868	1,724	1,150	144	575	-	-	-	25.0		
6-11 years of residence														
25-34 years old	2,299	144	144	575	287	575	144	-	-	-	431	-		
35-44 years old	20,835	862	2,443	5,748	3,880	2,874	1,868	1,293	575	1,006	287	27.7		
45-54 years old	7,759	431	1,150	3,305	1,437	1,006	287	-	431	-	-	19.8		
55 and over years old	7,472	287	1,006	1,293	1,868	1,150	862	431	144	431	-	30.9		
55 and over years old	3,880	144	287	862	575	575	144	718	144	144	287	37.0		
12 and over years residence														
25-34 years old	1,724	-	-	287	-	144	575	144	144	431	-	-		
35-44 years old	57,189	431	2,443	6,897	6,179	8,765	3,592	6,754	2,730	1,437	17,962	60.0		
45-54 years old	7,472	144	862	2,155	1,006	1,293	575	431	144	144	431	30.4		
55 and over years old	16,668	144	862	2,443	1,581	1,293	1,293	2,874	718	287	3,161	47.5		
55 and over years old	18,393	144	431	1,437	2,012	2,730	862	1,437	862	718	7,759	73.5		
55 and over years old	14,657	-	287	862	1,581	1,437	862	2,012	718	287	6,610	76.3		

^AExcludes persons with only casual or odd-job work and persons with no civilian job, 1940-1949.

^BIndividual items do not always add to totals because of rounding.

^CExcludes 144 women not reporting years of residence.

Source: Occupational Mobility Survey, San Francisco, Tabulation UGB-12.

TABLE a-31. PATTERN OF EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE, JANUARY 1940-DECEMBER 1949,
FOR EACH MIGRATION-STATUS, MAJOR OCCUPATION^A, AND SEX GROUP--
SAN FRANCISCO WORK HISTORY SAMPLE

(Page 1 of 4)

Page 1 of 47

Migration status, major occupation group of longest job in 1950, and sex	Total	Pattern of job separations						Persons who did casual or odd-job work only	Persons with no civilian job, 1940-49
		Persons with only one employer			Persons with more than one employer				
		Total	Employed through- out 1940-49	Not employed through- out 1940-49	Total	No job separa- tions for economic reasons	All other		
Total men with work histories ^B	216,456 ^C	69,887	54,373	15,514	441,103	80,082	61,021	4,285	1,182
Percent	100	32	25	7	65	37	28	2	1
Migrant men ^B	74,615	9,161	4,137	5,024	64,124	34,869	29,255	739	591
Percent	100	12	6	6	86	47	39	1	1
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	8,126	2,512	1,330	1,182	5,467	4,580	887	-	148
Percent	100	31	16	15	67	56	11	-	2
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm	10,343	2,955	887	2,069	7,388	4,876	2,512	-	-
Percent	100	29	9	20	71	47	24	-	-
Clerical & kindred workers	6,944	148	-	148	6,649	4,728	1,921	-	148
Percent	100	2	-	2	96	68	28	-	2
Sales workers	6,649	739	739	-	5,910	3,398	2,512	-	-
Percent	100	11	11	-	89	51	38	-	-
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	16,548	887	443	443	15,071	6,797	8,274	591	-
Percent	100	6	3	3	90	41	49	4	-
Operatives and kindred workers	9,604	887	443	443	8,570	3,546	5,024	-	148
Percent	100	10	5	5	88	37	51	-	2
Service workers, incl. private household	11,968	1,034	296	739	10,786	6,058	4,728	148	-
Percent	100	9	2	7	90	51	39	1	-
Laborers	4,433	-	-	-	4,285	887	3,398	-	148
Percent	100	-	-	-	97	20	77	-	3

(Continued on next page)

TABLE a-31. (CONTINUED)

(Page 2 of 4)

Migration status, major occupation group of longest job in 1950, and sex	Total	Pattern of job separations						Persons who did casual or odd-job work only	Persons with no civilian job, 1940-49
		Persons with only one employer			Persons with more than one employer				
		Total	Employed through- out 1940-49	Not employed through- out 1940-49	Total	No job separa- tions for economic reasons	All other		
Nonmigrant men ^B	141,842	60,726	50,236	10,490	76,979	45,212	31,767	3,546	591
Percent	100	43	36	7	55	33	22	2	-
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	11,525	6,501	5,171	1,330	4,580	2,660	1,921	-	443
Percent	100	56	44	12	40	23	17	-	4
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm	30,585	17,730	15,809	1,921	12,854	8,717	4,137	-	-
Percent	100	58	52	6	42	28	14	-	-
Clerical & kindred workers	10,343	5,024	3,546	1,478	5,171	2,660	2,512	-	148
Percent	100	49	35	14	50	26	24	-	1
Sales workers	12,854	5,024	3,842	1,182	7,831	4,876	2,955	-	-
Percent	100	39	30	9	61	38	23	-	-
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	25,266	8,274	6,501	1,773	15,071	7,683	7,388	1,921	-
Percent	100	33	26	7	59	30	29	8	-
Operatives and kindred workers	20,390	7,683	6,797	887	12,559	7,240	5,320	148	-
Percent	100	38	34	4	61	35	26	1	-
Service workers, incl. private household	20,094	7,240	5,467	1,773	12,263	7,831	4,433	591	-
Percent	100	36	27	9	61	39	22	3	-
Laborers	10,786	3,251	3,103	148	6,649	3,546	3,103	887	-
Percent	100	30	29	1	62	33	29	8	-

(Continued on next page)

TABLE a-31. (CONTINUED)

(Page 3 of 4)

Migration status, major occupation group of longest job in 1950, and sex	Total	Pattern of job separations						Persons who did or odd-job work only	Persons with no civilian job, 1940-49
		Persons with only one employer			Persons with more than one employer				
		Total	Employed through- out 1940-49	Not employed through- out 1940-49	Total	No job separa- tions for economic reasons	All other		
Total women with work histories ^B	115,529 ^D	38,941	19,255	19,686	71,702	46,987	24,715	1,581	3,305
Percent	100	34	17	17	62	41	21	1	3
Migrant women ^B	55,753	9,628	1,006	8,622	44,113	30,750	13,363	718	1,293
Percent	100	17	2	15	80	56	24	1	2
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	4,742	1,724	-	1,724	2,443	1,868	575	144	431
Percent	100	36	-	36	52	40	12	3	9
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm	4,023	1,293	287	1,006	2,586	2,299	287	-	144
Percent	100	32	7	25	64	57	7	-	4
Clerical & kindred workers	21,554	2,730	431	2,299	18,536	13,220	5,317	-	287
Percent	100	13	2	11	86	61	25	-	1
Sales workers	4,742	718	-	718	4,023	2,299	1,724	-	-
Percent	100	15	-	15	85	49	36	-	-
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers ^E	862	144	-	144	718	144	575	-	-
Operatives and kindred workers	6,322	1,150	144	1,006	4,742	3,305	1,437	144	287
Percent	100	18	2	16	75	52	23	2	5
Service workers, incl. private household	13,076	1,868	144	1,724	10,633	7,185	3,449	431	144
Percent	100	14	1	13	82	56	26	3	1
Laborers ^E	431	-	-	-	431	431	-	-	-

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 31. (CONTINUED)

(Page 4 of 4)

Migration status, major occupation group of longest job in 1950, and sex	Total	Pattern of job separations						Persons who did casual or odd-job work only	Persons with no civilian job, 1940-49
		Persons with only one employer			Persons with more than one employer				
		Total	Employed through- out 1940-49	Not employed through- out 1940-49	Total	No job separa- tions for economic reasons	All other		
Nonmigrant women ^B	59,776	29,313	18,249	11,064	27,589	16,237	11,351	862	2,012
Percent	100	50	31	19	46	27	19	1	3
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	7,903	5,317	3,592	1,724	2,012	1,437	575	-	575
Percent	100	68	46	22	25	18	7	-	7
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm	5,604	2,299	1,868	431	3,305	1,868	1,437	-	-
Percent	100	41	33	8	59	33	26	-	-
Clerical & kindred workers	25,002	13,651	8,047	5,604	10,633	7,041	3,592	144	575
Percent	100	54	32	22	43	29	14	1	2
Sales workers	4,023	1,868	1,150	718	2,012	862	1,150	-	144
Percent	100	46	28	18	50	21	29	-	4
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers ^E	862	287	287	-	575	144	431	-	-
Operatives and kindred workers	6,754	3,161	1,150	2,012	3,161	1,724	1,437	144	287
Percent	100	47	17	30	47	26	21	2	4
Service workers, incl. private household	9,053	2,443	2,012	431	5,748	3,161	2,586	575	287
Percent	100	27	22	5	64	35	29	6	3
Laborers ^E	575	287	144	144	144	-	144	-	144

^A Major occupation group of longest job in 1950.^B Individual items do not always add to totals because of rounding.^C Excludes 148 men not reporting occupation of longest job in 1950.^D Excludes 144 women not reporting years of residence and 575 women who were in the Armed Forces in 1950.^E No percentages have been calculated for occupation groups with fewer than 2,955 men or 2,874 women.

Source: Occupational Mobility Survey, San Francisco, Tabulation UCB-3.

TABLE a-32. PATTERN OF JOB SEPARATIONS, JANUARY 1940-DECEMBER 1949, FOR EACH YEARS-OF-RESIDENCE, AGE, AND SEX GROUP--SAN FRANCISCO WORK HISTORY SAMPLE^A

Years of residence in Standard Metropolitan Area, age in 1951, and sex	Total	Persons with only one employer	Persons with more than one employer	
			With no job shifts for economic reasons	All other
Total men ^B	211,138	69,887	80,082	61,169
Percent	100	33	38	29
0-5 years of residence	43,291	5,171	22,163	15,957
Percent	100	12	51	37
25-34 years old	15,957	887	9,604	5,467
Percent	100	6	60	34
35-44 years old	15,662	1,330	8,570	5,762
Percent	100	8	55	37
45 and over years old	11,672	2,955	3,989	4,728
Percent	100	25	34	41
6-11 years of residence	30,141	3,989	12,707	13,445
Percent	100	13	42	45
25-34 years old	8,570	1,330	2,807	4,433
Percent	100	16	33	51
35-44 years old	8,570	1,034	4,433	3,103
Percent	100	12	52	36
45 and over years old	13,002	1,625	5,467	5,910
Percent	100	12	42	46
12 and over years of residence	137,705	60,726	45,212	31,767
Percent	100	44	33	23
25-34 years old	20,094	3,398	11,377	5,319
Percent	100	17	57	26
35-44 years old	37,825	13,002	13,593	11,229
Percent	100	34	36	30
45 and over years old	79,786	14,326	20,242	15,218
Percent	100	56	25	19

(Continued on next page)

TABLE a-32 (CONTINUED)

Years of residence in Standard Metropolitan Area, age in 1951, and sex	Total	Persons with only one employer	Persons with more than one employer	
			With no job shifts for economic reasons	All other
Total women ^B	111,217 ^C	39,228	47,131	24,859
Percent	100	35	43	22
0-5 years of residence	33,193	5,604	19,973	7,616
Percent	100	17	60	23
25-34 years old	12,788	1,293	8,334	3,162
Percent	100	10	65	25
35-44 years old	10,202	1,724	5,604	2,874
Percent	100	17	55	28
45 and over years old	10,202	2,586	6,035	1,581
Percent	100	25	60	15
6-11 years of residence	20,835	4,311	10,777	5,748
Percent	100	21	51	28
25-34 years old	7,759	862	4,167	2,730
Percent	100	11	54	35
35-44 years old	7,472	1,293	4,598	1,581
Percent	100	17	62	21
45 and over years old	5,604	2,155	2,012	1,437
Percent	100	38	36	26
12 and over years of residence	57,189	29,313	16,381	11,495
Percent	100	51	29	20
25-34 years old	7,472	2,155	3,592	1,724
Percent	100	29	48	23
35-44 years old	16,668	7,041	5,748	3,880
Percent	100	43	34	23
45 and over years old	33,049	20,117	7,041	5,891
Percent	100	61	21	18

^AExcludes persons with only casual or odd-job work and persons with no civilian job, 1940-1949.

^BIndividual items do not always add to totals because of rounding.

^CExcludes 144 women not reporting years of residence.

Source: Occupational Mobility Survey, San Francisco, Tabulation UCB-10.

TABLE a-33. TYPE OF JOB SHIFT, JANUARY 1940-DECEMBER 1949, FOR EACH
MIGRATION-STATUS AND SEX GROUP OF PERSONS WITH MORE THAN
ONE EMPLOYER--SAN FRANCISCO WORK HISTORY SAMPLE

Migration status and sex	Total job shifts	Type of job shift					
		Return to same job	Employer shift only	Employer and occupation shift	Employer and industry shift	Employer, occupation, and industry shift	All other
Men with more than one employer	424,376	9,606	87,338	27,485	63,094	232,568	4,285
Percent	100	2	21	6	15	55	1
Migrants	225,186	4,433	44,480	15,220	34,132	125,591	1,330
Percent	100	2	20	7	15	55	1
Nonmigrants	199,190	5,173	42,858	12,656	28,962	106,977	2,955
Percent	100	3	22	6	15	53	1
Women with more than one employer	197,005 ^A	4,885	40,381	8,046	48,713	93,686	1,294
Percent	100	2	20	4	25	48	1
Migrants	139,536	3,881	26,443	5,459	34,059	68,831	863
Percent	100	3	19	4	24	49	1
Nonmigrants	57,469	1,004	13,938	2,578	14,654	24,855	431
Percent	100	2	24	4	26	43	1

^AExcludes shifts of 144 women not reporting years of residence.

Source: Occupational Mobility Survey, San Francisco, Table W-54 (numbers of shifts computed at University of Pennsylvania).

TABLE a-34. TYPE OF JOB SHIFT ASSOCIATED^A WITH MIGRATION TO THE SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA, 1940-1951, FOR MIGRANTS^B BY AGE AND SEX--SAN FRANCISCO WORK HISTORY SAMPLE

Age in 1951 and sex	Total	Type of job shift					
		Return to same employer	Employer shift only	Employer and occupation shift	Employer and industry shift	Employer, occupation and industry shift	All other
Total men ^C Percent	66,784 ^D 100	4,876 7	11,377 17	1,773 3	7,535 11	39,745 60	1,478 2
25-34 years old Percent	20,833 100	296 1	2,660 13	887 4	1,921 9	14,184 69	887 4
35-44 years old Percent	22,606 100	1,330 6	4,580 20	296 1	3,251 14	12,854 58	296 1
45 years old and over Percent	23,345 100	3,251 14	4,137 18	591 3	2,364 10	12,707 54	296 1
Total women ^C Percent	38,797 ^E 100	1,581 4	7,041 18	1,724 4	10,346 27	17,962 47	144 -
25-34 years old Percent	14,800 100	862 6	2,012 14	1,150 8	4,311 29	6,466 43	-
35-44 years old Percent	13,794 100	287 2	2,730 20	287 2	4,167 30	6,179 45	144 1
45 years old and over Percent	10,202 100	431 4	2,299 23	287 3	1,868 18	5,317 52	-

^AThe type of job shift associated with migration was determined by comparing the last civilian job held before migration with the first civilian job lasting six months or more held after migration. If a migrant had held no civilian job after migration which had lasted six months or more, the first job held after migration was used as the basis for comparison.

^BFor method of classifying migrants, see Appendix, Note on Statistical Procedures.

^CIndividual items do not always add to totals because of rounding.

^DExcludes 8,274 men who had (1) not held a civilian job between January 1940 and migration, (2) had not held a civilian job between migration and the date of the survey, (3) had done casual work only, or (4) for whom the type of job shift associated with migration was not ascertainable.

^EExcludes 16,668 women belonging in categories corresponding to the categories of excluded men.

Source: Occupational Mobility Survey, San Francisco, Tabulation UCB-XIV.

TABLE a-35. COMPARISON OF MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF LONGEST JOB IN 1950
WITH MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF FIRST JOB AFTER MIGRATION,
FOR MIGRANTS^A BY SEX—SAN FRANCISCO WORK HISTORY SAMPLE

Major occupation group	Men					Women				
	Longest job in 1950	First job after migration		In dif-ferent occupa-tion group	No civilian job held after mi-gration	Longest job in 1950	First job after migration		In dif-ferent occupa-tion group	No civilian job held after mi-gration
Total ^B Percent	74,910 ^C 100	73,728 98	49,940 66	23,801 32	1,182 2	55,177 ^D 100	52,303 95	40,953 74	11,352 21	2,874 5
Professional, technical, and kindred workers Percent	7,535 100	7,535 100	5,762 76	1,774 24	- -	5,029 100	4,598 91	3,162 62	1,436 29	431 9
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm Percent	10,491 100	10,491 100	6,649 63	3,842 37	- -	4,311 100	4,311 100	2,873 67	1,437 33	- -
Clerical and kindred workers Percent	6,944 100	6,796 98	4,137 60	2,662 38	148 2	20,979 100	19,542 93	16,525 79	3,017 14	1,437 7
Sales workers Percent	7,387 100	7,091 96	4,580 62	2,514 34	296 4	4,742 100	4,742 100	4,024 85	719 15	- -
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers ^E Percent	16,253 100	15,810 97	11,672 72	4,139 25	443 3	862 -	862 -	- -	862 -	- -
Operatives and kindred workers Percent	9,900 100	9,900 100	6,501 66	3,400 34	- -	6,035 100	5,891 98	5,029 84	862 14	144 2
Service workers, incl. private household Percent	11,525 100	11,229 97	7,240 62	3,991 35	296 3	12,788 100	11,926 93	9,196 72	2,732 21	862 7
Laborers ^E Percent	4,876 100	4,876 100	3,399 70	1,479 30	- -	431 -	431 -	144 -	287 -	- -

^AFor method of classifying migrants, see Appendix, Note on Statistical Procedures.

^BIndividual items do not always add to totals because of rounding.

^CExcludes 148 men not reporting occupation of longest job in 1950.

^DExcludes 288 women who were in the Armed Forces in 1950.

^ENo percentages have been calculated for occupation groups with fewer than 2,955 men or 2,874 women.

Source: Occupational Mobility Survey, San Francisco, Tabulation UCB-XVI.

TABLE a-36. PLACE OF RESIDENCE IN 1935 OF IN-MIGRANTS^A RESIDING IN EACH CITY IN 1940; AND PREVIOUS RESIDENCE OF MIGRANTS^B (14 YEARS OLD AND OVER) IN HOUSEHOLD SAMPLES.— NEW HAVEN, PHILADELPHIA, CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, LOS ANGELES, AND SAN FRANCISCO

Previous residence	New Haven				Philadelphia				Chicago			
	In-migrants 1940	Migrants 14 years old and over— household sample	In-migrants 1940	Migrants 14 years old and over— household sample	In-migrants 1940	Migrants 14 years old and over— household sample	In-migrants 1940	Migrants 14 years old and over— household sample				
Persons	Num- ber	Per- cent	Number	Percent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Number	Percent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Number	Percent
Balance of state	10,830	100	20,203 ^C	100	70,049	100	200,332 ^C	100	175,250	100	419,672 ^C	100
Other states	4,701	43	4,090	20	21,810	31	44,620	22	40,431	23	37,457	9
Religious	5,597	52	14,507	72	44,289	63	142,033	71	123,387	70	336,527	80
Nonreligious	3,139	29	6,650	33	25,248	36	63,187	32	43,511	25	56,755	14
Foreign outside contin- ental U. S.	2,458	23	7,856	39	19,041	27	78,846	39	79,876	45	279,772	66
	592	5	1,606	8	3,950	6	13,678	7	11,432	7	45,688	11
Foreign from other states	5,597	100	14,507	100	44,289	100	142,033	100	123,387	100	336,527	100
England	1,555	28	3,188	22	2,640	6	6,519	5	2,582	2	7,021	2
Middle Atlantic	2,530	46	6,174	43	19,966	44	48,952	34	15,003	12	33,966	10
East No. Central	436	8	653	4	3,954	9	7,164	5	43,853	35	67,295	20
West No. Central	131	2	452	3	1,149	3	3,260	2	28,216	23	38,623	11
South Atlantic	569	10	2,987	21	12,869	29	62,878	44	5,808	5	26,945	8
East So. Central	73	1	225	2	917	2	6,519	5	11,332	9	98,686	29
West So. Central	82	1	175	1	802	2	1,951	1	8,115	7	25,757	8
Mountain	45	1	175	2	285	1	978	1	2,729	2	12,288	4
Pacific	176	3	352	2	1,709	4	3,911	3	5,749	5	25,747	8

(Continued on next page)

TABLE A-36. (CONTINUED)

Previous residence	St. Paul				Los Angeles				San Francisco			
	In-migrants 1940	Migrants 14 years old and over— household sample	In-migrants 1940	Migrants 14 years old and over— household sample	In-migrants 1940	Migrants 14 years old and over— household sample						
Total persons	25,506	100	51,565 ^c	100	321,965	100	718,794 ^c	100	93,918	100	223,502 ^c	100
From balance of state	13,516	53	22,087	43	75,258	24	108,807	15	41,627	44	60,363	27
From other states	11,445	45	28,014	54	224,049	72	575,706	80	42,576	46	136,555	61
Contiguous	6,007	24	13,439	26	11,573	4	38,598	5	4,993	5	11,637	5
Noncontiguous	5,438	21	14,575	28	212,476	68	537,108	75	37,583	41	124,917	56
From outside contin- ental U. S.	545	2	1,485	3	13,658	4	34,281	5	9,715	10	26,584	12
Total from other states	11,445	100	28,014	100	224,049	100	575,706	100	42,576	100	136,555	100
From England	117	1	664	2	4,703	2	21,055	4	1,457	3	4,228	3
Middle Atlantic	487	4	1,123	4	30,069	13	97,347	17	5,380	13	18,923	14
East No. Central	4,923	43	11,493	41	44,281	20	148,268	26	6,445	14	20,803	15
West No. Central	4,045	35	8,575	31	57,992	27	80,982	14	7,947	19	17,442	13
South Atlantic	326	3	877	3	6,669	2	18,308	3	2,077	5	8,298	6
East So. Central	90	1	358	1	4,795	2	18,720	3	784	2	5,968	4
West So. Central	291	3	1,023	4	35,710	16	96,308	17	3,523	8	22,240	16
Mountain	485	4	817	3	27,928	12	76,017	13	6,595	15	26,173	20
Pacific	681	6	3,084	11	11,896	5	18,701	3	8,968	21	12,487	9

In-migrant was a person residing in a given city in 1940 who had lived elsewhere in 1935. The term as used in the 1940 Census included only in-migrants from within continental United States, but we have included, also, immigrants from outside continental United States.

A migrant was a person residing in a given city in early 1951 who had lived in the Standard Metropolitan Area (which included that city) less than 12 years.

Excludes persons not reporting previous residence.

Source: 16th Census of the United States, 1940, Population, Internal Migration, 1935-1940: Age of Migrants, Tables 18 and 19; and Occupational Mobility Survey, Six Cities, Tables H-5 and H-6.