

Population Change and Migration in Oklahoma 1940-50

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FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

Changes in population exert direct and subtle influences upon institutions. As the size or composition of the population changes, the need for stores, hospitals, schools, churches—for all community services—is likewise altered. A rapidly growing community faces problems markedly different from those of a declining community. Similarly, even when the total population remains relatively constant, shifts in the proportions of age groups, races, sexes, or other components of the total, usually require a refocusing of community functions.

For such reasons as these, information about population trends has great significance for all who formulate policy to meet local needs. Businessmen, governmental officials, teachers, ministers—indeed, all interested citizens of a community who seek to plan for its better functioning—are served by having access to population facts.

That the total population of Oklahoma has slowly declined for two decades is generally known. This study seeks to make clear some of the particulars of this change. It summarizes the major 1940-50 population changes due to migration, indicating trends still under way. Chiefly, they are:

1. Migration cost Oklahoma all of its natural increase during this decade and an additional loss of about 125,000 residents.

2. The population of Oklahoma decreased by over 100,000 (4.4 per cent) between 1940 and 1950. This decrease occurred in spite of a balance of 330,845 births over deaths during that period. A net out-migration of 455,000 people, or 17 per cent of the 1950 expected population, more than offset the natural increase.

3. In the one year from April 1, 1949 to April 1, 1950, the Oklahoma population increased by nearly 4,000 persons from a net in-migration. Approximately 40 per cent of all out-of-state migrants came from Texas and California. However, since 1950 there has been a net migration of about 200,000 people from Oklahoma.

4. The migrants from the State were predominantly young people in their productive ages. About half the loss, or over 225,000 persons, was in the 15-34 age groups. An unexpectedly large proportion of the out-migrants was persons 75 years of age or older. This contradicts the popular belief that the aged of other states move to Oklahoma in droves to get on old-age assistance rolls.

5. Male migrants from Oklahoma outnumbered females by over 8,000 between 1940-50.

6. The State experienced a net out-migration in both its white and nonwhite populations, with the nonwhite movement greater than the white.

7. The population of Oklahoma cities increased by almost 78,000 people, a gain of 8 per cent, through net in-migration. Whites accounted for all of the growth.

8. The rural areas of Oklahoma gave up nearly 525,000 persons more than they received. The rural-nonfarm areas lost nearly 43,000 persons ten years of age and over in 1950, a 9 per cent decline. Small town population losses were greatest in young and middle-aged groups, while elderly populations increased nearly one third.

9. The net movement from Oklahoma farms totaled almost 463,000 persons ten years of age and over in 1950, a 53 per cent population decline. The migration from farms was disproportionately high among the young and old people. The farm population 20-29 years of age sustained a net loss of over 150,000, or 70 per cent.

10. Eleven counties gained population. Texas, Comanche, Oklahoma, Tulsa, Garfield, Cleveland, and Cimarron Counties had population gains through migration, while Kay, Payne, Stephens, and Washington Counties gained by natural increase.

11. The two Oklahoma metropolitan areas, Tulsa and Oklahoma Counties, accounted for 85 per cent of the population increase by migration in Oklahoma between 1940-50, while the 11 nonmetropolitan economic areas declined because of net out-migration. Economic areas of Oklahoma are shown in Figure 1.

12. The population increase due to migration was both relatively and numerically greater in the suburban areas than in the central cities of the two metropolitan areas. While the cities of Tulsa and Oklahoma City, combined, gained 22,000 in net migration, the areas in Tulsa and Oklahoma Counties outside these two cities had a net migration balance of nearly 41,000 persons.

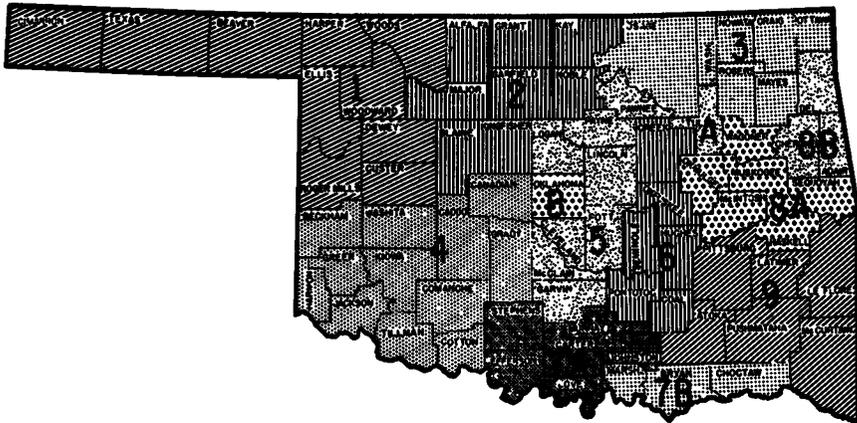


Fig. 1.—Economic areas in Oklahoma.

13. Suburban population growth was much greater, relatively, in Oklahoma County than in Tulsa County.

14. Family units comprised large proportions of migrants to suburbs, whereas central cities attracted predominantly young single adults just beginning their careers.

15. Eleven of the 13 economic areas experienced a growth in their urban populations as a result of net in-migration, while Areas 6 and 7b lost population in all residence groups and had a 40 per cent loss in their total populations.

16. There was a net movement of people into the rural-nonfarm population centers in six economic areas and a net out-migration in seven economic areas.

17. Economic Areas 6 and 9 experienced the greatest rural-nonfarm population losses, while metropolitan Economic Areas A and B had substantial gains. A rural-nonfarm population increase of 110 per cent in Oklahoma County and a 30 per cent increase in Tulsa County further indicated suburbanization in those areas.

18. Farm population losses in excess of 40 per cent occurred in each of the 13 state economic areas, and there was a loss in every age group in all economic areas. Economic Area 6 had the greatest percentage of out-migration, while Area 8b had the smallest proportionate decline.

19. The estimated total population of Oklahoma on July 1, 1955 was 23,000 fewer than on April 1, 1950, which was a 1.01 per cent decrease in five years compared to a 4.4 per cent decline during 1940-50. A migration loss of 192,000 persons occurred between 1950 and 1955. By July 1, 1956, the estimated population of Oklahoma had risen to 2,237,000, a gain of 3,000, 0.1 per cent, since 1950.

20. The populations of Tulsa, Oklahoma, and Comanche Counties have continued to increase through 1955; and seven counties which experienced net out-migration between 1940-50—Stephens, Carter, Osage, Washington, Rogers, Nowata, and Kay—had a net in-migration of people during 1950-55.

CONTENTS

Net Change in Population	7
Interstate Migration	8
Characteristics of Migrants.....	10
Age of Migrants.....	10
Race of Migrants	11
Sex of Migrants	14
Residence of Migrants.....	14
Urban	14
Rural	19
Rural-nonfarm	19
Rural-farm	19
Net Migration by Counties and Economic Areas	24
Urbanization and Suburbanization Trends.....	27
Net Migration Among Economic Areas.....	31
Age of Migrants	31
Sex of Migrants.....	31
Race of Migrants	32
Residence of Migrants.....	32
Urban	32
Rural-nonfarm	36
Rural-farm	36
Summary	37
Methodological Appendix	37

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In 1940, the Oklahoma population was 2,336,434, compared with 2,233,351 in 1950. This was a loss of 103,803, or 4.4 per cent. This change, though relatively small, becomes more significant when one considers the respective weights of births, deaths, and migration.

The study reported in this bulletin analyzed the population changes due to the net migration of Oklahoma's people during the decade 1940 to 1950. Its five major objectives were:

- To measure the natural increase (excess of births over deaths) of Oklahoma's population.
- To ascertain how much of the State's population change was attributable to natural increase and how much to net migration.
- To determine the states of origin and destination of the inter-state migrants.
- To establish the age-sex-race-residence characteristics of the migrants for the State as a whole and by economic areas.
- To measure the net migration of the population among the counties and economic areas in Oklahoma.

Net Change in Population

The adjusted population of Oklahoma, as shown in Table 1, was 2,372,533 in 1940¹. Between April 1, 1940 and April 1, 1950, 527,369 children were born and 196,524 Oklahoma residents died, leaving a natural increase of 330,845 persons. Had no other factors affected the population, Oklahoma would have had 2,703,378 residents in 1950.

¹ The total 1940 and 1950 Oklahoma populations given here do not correspond exactly with those reported by the census, because certain corrections were made to improve their accuracy. *First*, the 1940 and 1950 population under five years of age was corrected for underenumeration on the basis of undercount estimates prepared by the Bureau of the Census. The adjustments were limited to the total state population because underenumeration figures are unavailable by counties or economic areas. This correction increased the number of Oklahoma children 0-4 years of age from 219,326 to 228,479 in 1940 and from 240,458 to 255,458 in 1950. *Second*, the 1940 county and state population data were adjusted to make them comparable with the 1950 census practice of counting college students as residents of the localities in which they were attending college. As a result of adding out-of-state students to the 1940 Oklahoma population, the state population was increased by 26,946 persons over that reported by the 1940 census. This particular correction is shown only in Tables 1 and 5. No adjustment was made in the 1940 population data used in computing net migration shown in the other tables because of the lack of a satisfactory method for allocating the 1940 college students by age groups.

Table 1.—Net change in population of Oklahoma, 1940-50

	TOTAL
1. Population (April 1, 1940) -----	2,372,533*
2. Births, April 1, 1940-April 1, 1950 -----	527,369**
3. Deaths, April 1, 1940-April 1, 1950 -----	196,524**
4. Natural Increase, 1940-50 (Columns 2 minus 3) -----	330,845
5. Expected Population, April 1, 1950 (1 + 4) -----	2,703,378
6. Enumerated Population, April 1, 1950 -----	2,248,351***
7. Net Migration (Number) 1940-50 (6 minus 5) -----	-455,027
8. Net Migration (Per Cent) 1940-50 ($7 \div 5$) -----	-16.8

* The 1940 population under five years of age corrected for underenumeration. Also, the 1940 population was adjusted for college student residence classification so that it would be comparable with the census practice followed in 1950.

** Births and deaths were estimated for the April 1, 1940 to April 1, 1950 period to obtain comparability with the census decade. Then, the births and infant deaths were corrected for underregistration; this correction increased the number of births from 480,046 to 527,369 and total deaths from 194,595 to 196,524.

***1950 population under five years of age corrected for underenumeration.

However, the adjusted 1950 population was only 2,248,351, or 455,027 fewer than the 1950 expected population. This 455,027 is the net migration from the State, a loss of 16.8 per cent of the expected population. Migration cost Oklahoma all of its natural increase during this decade and an additional loss of about 125,000 residents.

During 1940-50, only three states, Oklahoma, Mississippi, and Arkansas, lost more than 400,000 people through migration. Oklahoma had the greatest numerical loss and ranked fourth in rate of net out-migration.²

The population of Oklahoma has shown a small gain since 1950. The estimated total population of Oklahoma on July 1, 1955 was 2,210,000, or a loss of 1.0 per cent since April 1, 1950.³ Between April 1, 1950 and July 1, 1955 the estimated net out-migration from the state was approximately 192,000 persons. By July 1, 1956 the estimated population of the state had increased to 2,237,000, a gain of 3,000, 0.1 per cent, since April 1, 1950.⁴ Nevertheless, there has been a dispersion of population from Oklahoma throughout this 6¼-year period.

Interstate Migration

Information on the actual numbers of persons migrating to and from Oklahoma between 1940 and 1950 is unavailable from published source except for children under ten years of age at the latter date.⁵

² U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports, Population Estimates*, "Estimates of the population of States: July 1, 1940 to 1949," Series P-25, No. 72, May, 1955.

³ U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports, Population Estimates*, Series P-25, No. 145, Oct. 19, 1956.

⁴ U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports, Population Estimates*, Series P-25, No. 148, Nov. 8, 1956.

⁵ Data on the net migration of the native Oklahoma population under ten years of age in 1950 during the previous intercensal period is given in the following publication: U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1950 U. S. Census of Population *State of Birth*, Special Report P-E, No. 4A, Tables 18-27, pp. 48-99.

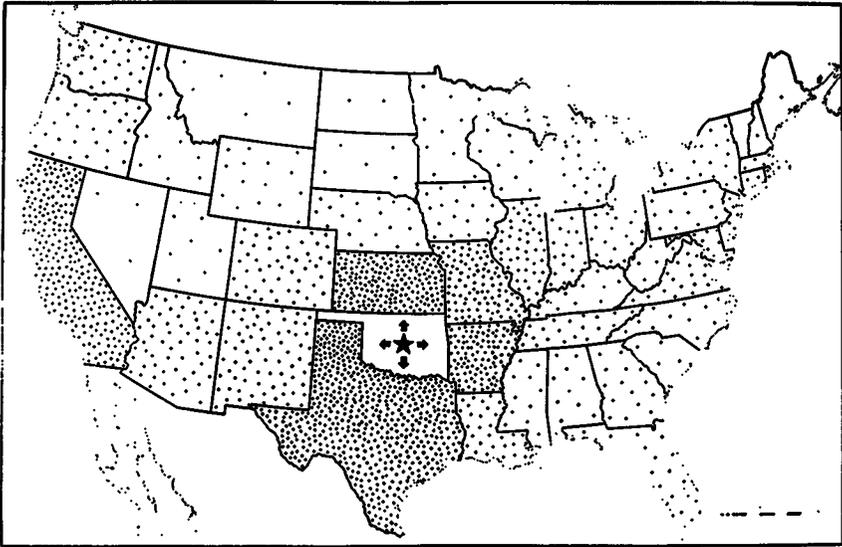


Fig. 3. Out-migrants from Oklahoma, 1949-50, by state of destination (one dot equals 50 migrants).

Characteristics of Migrants

Oklahoma's migration during 1940 to 1950 was highly selective with respect to age, color, and residence. Since the total migration to and from the State is not obtainable from published sources, only the net migration at the end of the decade was computed.⁷

Age of Migrants

During 1940-50, there was a net movement from Oklahoma in every age group in the total population, except those under five years of age in 1950 (Figure 4). Significantly, the migrants from the State were predominantly young people in their productive ages. For instance, the greatest mobility was of those 20-29 years of age in 1950, or those who were 10-19 at the beginning of the decade. Table 2 reveals that the 15-19 and 30-34 age groups had the next highest out-migration rates. Persons 15 through 34 years of age in 1950 accounted for around half of the loss through net out-migration.

Beyond age 34, the out-migration rates gradually decreased to age 65. However, there was a marked increase in the out-migration rate of persons 75 years of age and over. The State lost approximately 18,000, or nearly one quarter of its residents of this advanced age.

⁷ See methodological appendix for method of determining population gains and losses.

TOTAL POPULATION

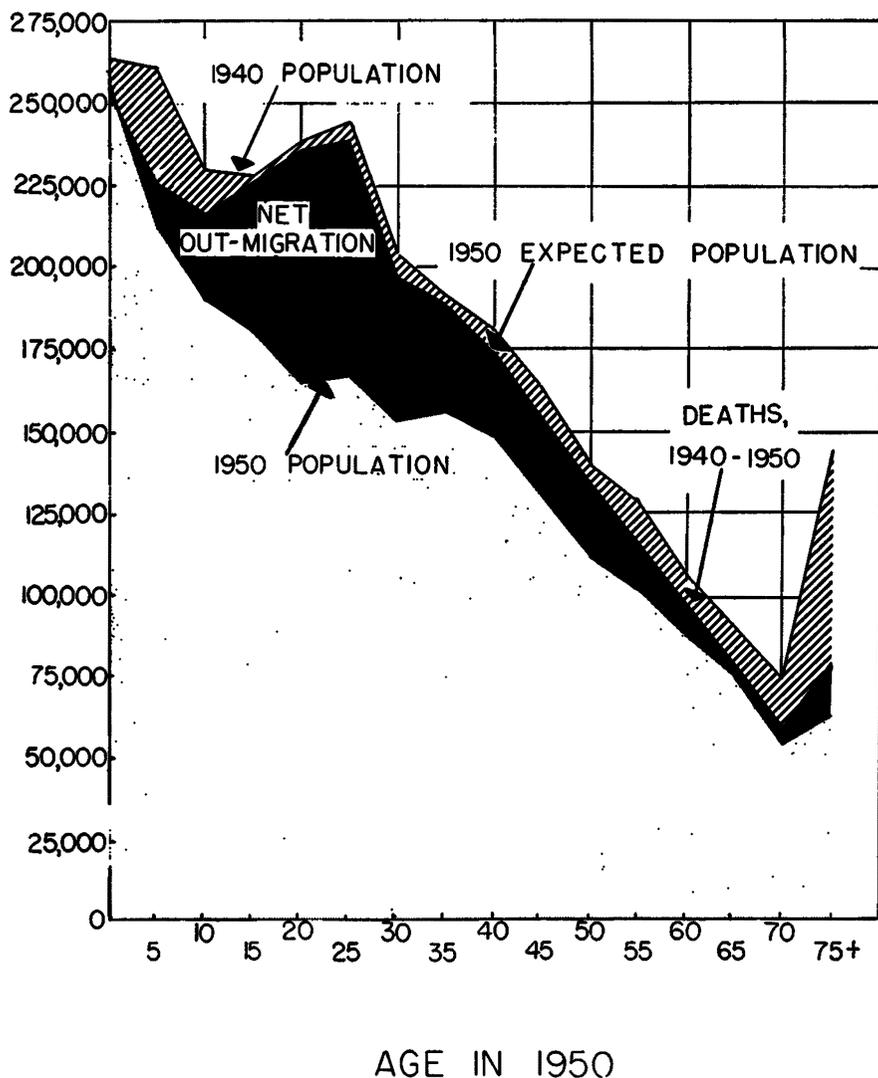


Fig. 4. Net migration from Oklahoma, 1940-50.

Race of Migrants

The State experienced a net loss in both its white and nonwhite populations. However, the relative net out-migration of nonwhites was about one and one-half times as high as that for whites, the proportions being 26 per cent for the colored and 16 per cent for whites.

Table 2.—Net change of population through migration by age, residence, race, and sex, Oklahoma, 1940-50

Age in 1950	Total ¹	Residence				Race		Sex	
		Urban	Rural			White	Nonwhite	Male	Female
			Total	Rural Nonfarm	Rural Farm				
			<i>Number</i>						
Under 5	1,180	6,200	7,380			970	200	790	390
5-9	37,990	12,290	25,700			27,860	10,130	19,180	18,810
10-14	31,690	9,770	41,460	1,580	43,040	27,460	4,220	15,080	16,610
15-19	45,670	10,760	56,420	3,900	52,520	39,150	6,510	23,600	22,070
20-24	68,460	23,730	92,180	12,560	79,620	57,330	11,120	36,350	32,110
25-29	68,760	18,970	87,730	12,720	75,010	57,570	11,190	36,100	32,660
30-34	42,890	4,580	47,470	7,130	40,350	35,570	7,320	21,580	21,320
35-39	30,650	1,270	31,920	5,880	26,030	25,520	5,130	14,670	15,980
40-44	26,000	350	26,350	5,340	21,000	22,010	3,990	12,340	13,660
45-49	24,610	470	24,140	4,240	19,900	20,720	3,890	11,930	12,680
50-54	17,910	1,630	19,540	2,170	17,380	15,560	2,350	9,270	8,640
55-59	17,420	1,072	18,490	490	18,000	15,050	2,360	9,020	8,400
60-64	12,120	3,180	15,300	1,510	16,810	10,840	1,280	6,740	5,380
65-69	820	9,640	10,460	5,080	15,540	2,250	1,430	820	2
70-74	3,540	6,850	10,390	3,970	14,360	3,580	40	1,810	1,730
75 & over	18,440	5,150	23,590	290	23,310	15,420	3,020	9,440	9,000
Total	445,360	77,990	523,350	42,580	462,860	374,510	70,850	226,720	218,640

Table 2.—Continued.

Age in 1950	Total ¹	Residence			Nonwhite	Race		Male	Sex	
		Urban	Total	Rural Rural Nonfarm		Rural Farm	White		Female	
Per Cent										
Under 5	.5	5	6		.4	1		1		.3
5-9	15	12	18		13	32		15		15
10-14	14	15	27	3	14	18		14		15
15-19	20	16	36	8	20	27		21		20
20-24	29	33	57	24	27	44		31		28
25-29	29	24	56	24	27	46		30		28
30-34	22	6	41	16	20	38		22		22
35-39	17	2	30	14	15	29		16		17
40-44	15	0	27	13	14	25		15		15
45-49	16	1	27	12	15	26		16		16
50-54	14	3	26	8	13	20		14		13
55-59	15	2	27	2	14	23		15		14
60-64	13	8	26	7	12	17		14		11
65-69	1	34	22	29	3	24		2		0
70-74	6	33	28	29	7	1		6		6
75 & over	24	18	47	1	22	13		24		23
Total	17	8	32	9	16	26		17		16

NOTE: Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding to the nearest tens. The 1940 and 1950 population under 5 years of age was corrected for underenumeration, and the births and deaths between April 1, 1940 and April 1, 1950 were corrected for underregistration.

¹ The total net loss given in this table is approximately 10,000 less than that shown in Table 1—the difference being due to varying refinements made in each set of data. The 1940 population data used in the computations shown in Table 2 were not adjusted for college students' residence. The resident live births were estimated and corrected for underregistration for the period April 1, 1940 to April 1, 1950. Age specific mortality rates were estimated for each intercensal year between 1940-50, using 1940-41 and 1949-51 Oklahoma life tables and applied to the appropriate age groups to determine the number of survivors to April 1, 1950. The net migration of those under 10 years of age in 1950 during the previous decade, figured by the life table survival rate method, differs somewhat from estimates given for the native population in the *State of Birth* publication. This latter publication shows a net gain of 1,085, or .4 per cent, for the under 5 year old group and a net loss of 23,195, or 9.9 per cent for those 5-9 in 1950. See: U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1950 Census of Population, *State of Birth*, Special Report P-E, No. 1A, Tables 18-27, pp. 48-99.

The percentage decline was higher for nonwhites than whites in every age group except 10-14 and 65-74 years. The 65-to-69-year-old nonwhite group showed a spurious 24 per cent increase, which indicates that there was a considerable over-statement of ages in this group at the expense of those under that age. Negroes made similar misstatements of ages to both the 1940 and 1950 census enumerators.⁸ Only in the 65-69 age group did the Oklahoma nonwhite population increase substantially as a result of net migration.

Sex of Migrants

During 1940-50, male migrants from Oklahoma outnumbered females by over 8,000 (Table 2). As a result, the net migration from the State was one percentage point higher for men than for women, 17 compared to 16 per cent, respectively.

Proportionately, the excess of males in migrants from Oklahoma was greater in the colored than in the white population (Table 3).

Residence of Migrants

The major findings regarding net migration of the Oklahoma population by residence groups, drawn from Tables 2, 3, and 4, are:

Urban—The urban areas of Oklahoma gained almost 78,000 people, a population increase of 8 per cent, through net migration where the largest proportionate increases occurred among the young and the old people—those between 10-29 and 65 and over (Figure 5).⁹

Cities attracted disproportionately large numbers of youths, which gave them relatively more persons in the productive ages, 20-64, than either the farm or the rural-nonfarm population contains. Nearly 60 per cent of the 1950 urban population was in this age group, compared to only half of the farm and slightly more than half of the rural-nonfarm population.

Whites accounted for all of the migration increase in the urban population, where the gains were proportionately higher for men than women, 10 compared to 8 per cent, respectively. Relatively more white females than males between 10-24 years of age moved into Oklahoma cities, while white men outnumbered women migrants in the 25-49 age groups. This migration pattern contributes to an excess of females 20-24 years of age in Oklahoma urban centers.

⁸ Although the 1940 and 1950 Oklahoma population data indicate that there was an over-statement of nonwhites in the age group 65-69, no adjustment was made in this study because nonwhites comprise less than 10 percent of the population, and this error does not seriously alter the total net migration gains and losses. The overstatement in this age group may be corrected by redistributing the Negro population between 55 and 70 years by a technique developed by Greville. See: U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *United States Life Tables and Actuarial Tables, 1939-41*, 1946, pp. 110-12.

⁹ The 1950 population data were adjusted to conform with the 1940 census definitions of rural and urban. This correction involved reallocating 32,040 urban residents to the rural-nonfarm and 189 urban people to rural-farm populations in six counties—Creek, LeFlore, Oklahoma, Osage, Payne, and Tulsa.

URBAN POPULATION

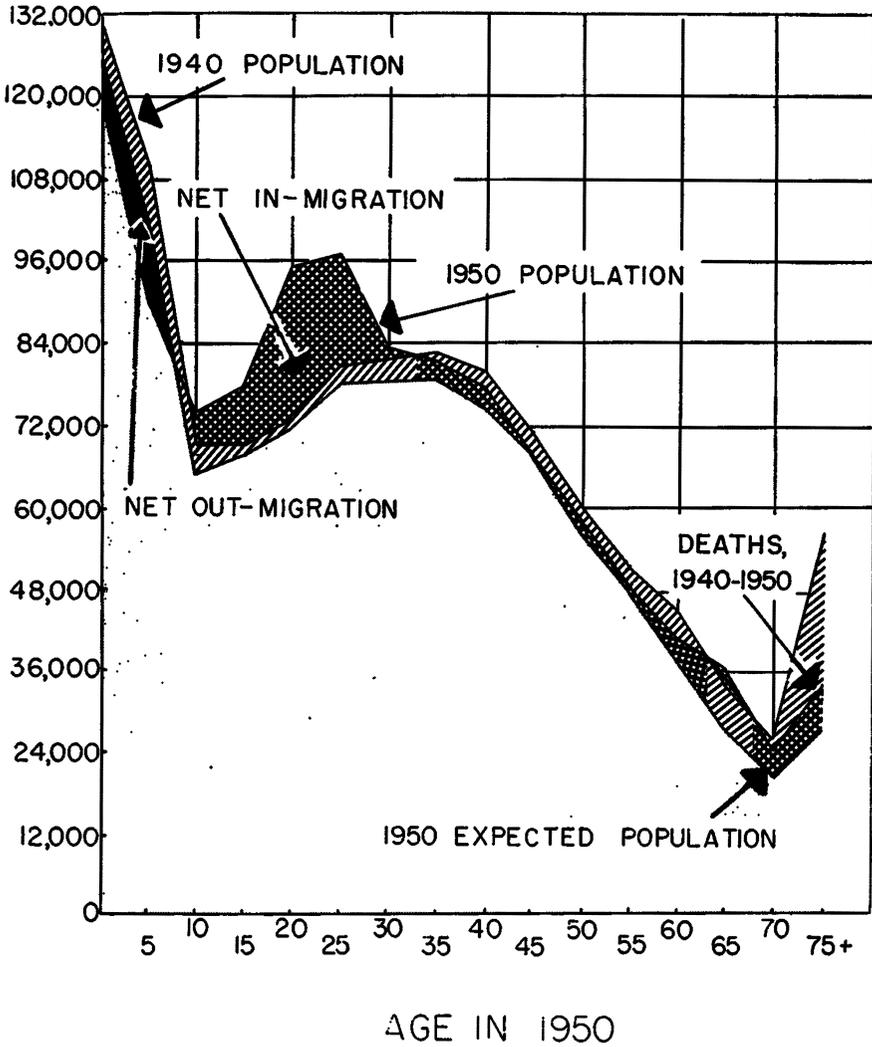


Fig. 5. Net migration to and from Oklahoma cities, 1940-50.

Table 3.—Net change of population through migration by age, residence, race, and sex, Oklahoma, 1940-50*

Age in 1950	Total				Urban			
	White		Nonwhite		White		Nonwhite	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	<i>Number</i>							
Under 5	600	370	190	10	3,680	2,970	300	150
5-9	14,140	13,720	5,050	5,080	5,100	4,220	1,600	1,370
10-14	13,400	14,070	1,680	2,540	1,000	4,290	760	720
15-19	20,220	18,930	3,380	3,140	2,640	7,850	270	540
20-24	30,500	26,830	5,850	5,280	10,270	13,920	640	180
25-29	30,100	27,460	6,000	5,190	11,490	7,700	180	40
30-34	17,690	17,890	3,890	3,430	5,990	720	20	670
35-39	12,180	13,340	2,490	2,640	2,260	100	220	670
40-44	10,290	11,720	2,040	1,940	1,430	180	270	620
45-49	9,990	10,730	1,940	1,950	580	180	290	580
50-54	8,050	7,520	1,220	1,130	860	1,040	100	170
55-59	7,880	7,170	1,140	1,220	390	1,040	140	220
60-64	6,100	4,740	650	630	880	2,070	140	90
65-69	1,430	820	600	820	3,670	4,250	780	940
70-74	1,800	1,780	7	50	3,200	2,850	430	370
75 & over	7,880	7,540	1,560	1,460	3,790	1,570	10	190
Total	190,630	183,880	36,090	34,760	42,670	38,200	1,350	1,540

Table 3.—Continued.

Age in 1950	Total				Urban			
	White		Nonwhite		White		Nonwhite	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	<i>Per Cent</i>							
Under 5	1	--	1	--	6	5	4	2
5-9	13	13	32	32	11	10	26	23
10-14	14	15	14	21	14	15	23	22
15-19	20	19	28	26	9	26	8	15
20-24	29	26	46	42	32	43	17	4
25-29	28	26	49	42	34	20	5	1
30-34	20	20	42	35	19	2	1	15
35-39	15	16	30	28	7	0	7	14
40-44	13	15	27	23	4	0	8	15
45-49	14	15	27	25	2	1	9	15
50-54	13	13	21	19	3	4	4	6
55-59	15	13	22	24	2	5	6	10
60-64	14	11	17	17	5	11	10	6
65-69	4	2	20	28	31	30	78	86
70-74	7	7	0	2	38	27	63	52
75 & over	22	21	42	44	34	10	1	15
Total	16	15	27	25	10	8	3	3

* Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding to the nearest tens. The 1940 and 1950 population under 5 years of age was corrected for underenumeration, and the births and deaths between April 1, 1940 and April 1, 1950 were corrected for underregistration.

TOTAL RURAL POPULATION

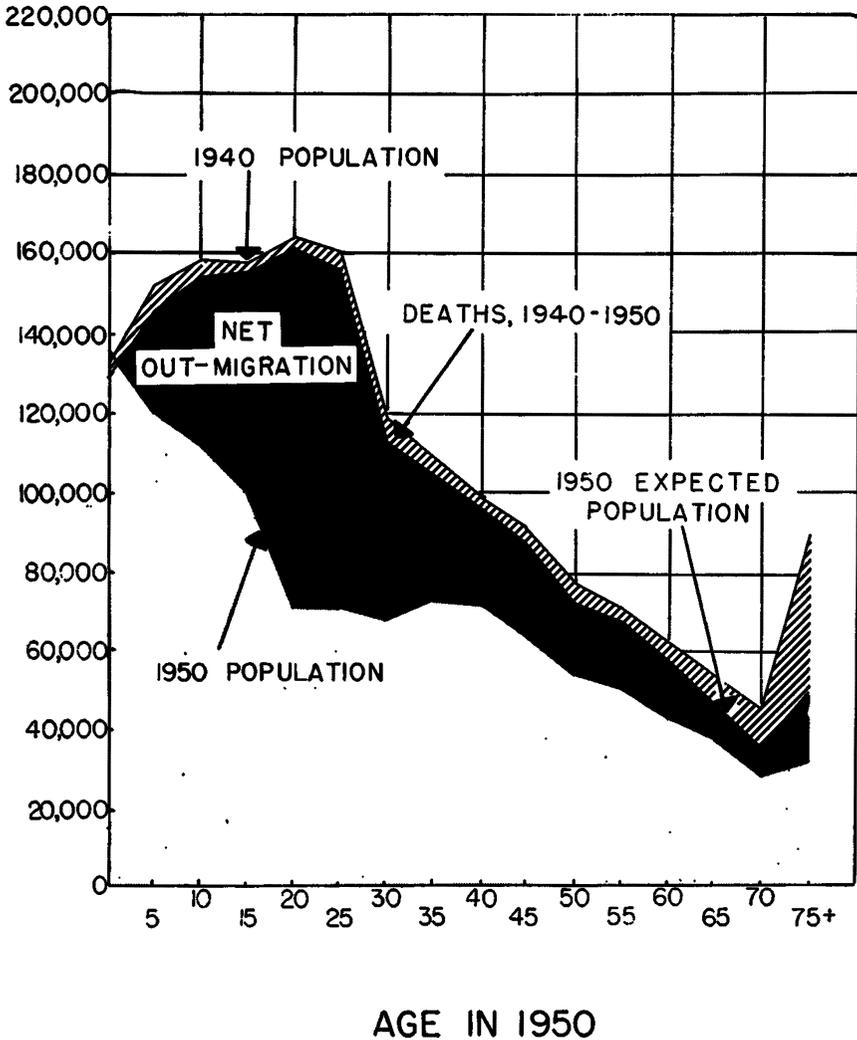


Fig. 6. Net migration from the rural areas of Oklahoma, 1940-50.

The net movement of colored persons in Oklahoma cities differs from that of whites in two respects. *First*, there was a net migration of nearly 3,000 nonwhites, or 3 per cent, from urban areas. *Second*, whereas large relative net gains occurred in both the young and old white population, the increases among the nonwhites were largely limited to the older age groups.

Rural—The large net migration from the State is a result of a rural exodus (Figure 6). The loss to Oklahoma rural areas totaled 523,350 people, nearly one third of the 1950 expected population.

1. **Rural-nonfarm.** During 1940-50, Oklahoma rural-nonfarm areas registered a 9 per cent population decrease as a result of out-migration (Figure 7).¹⁰ Losses ensued for both sexes, with greater losses in the colored than in the white population. During this period, relatively more nonwhite men than women moved from the rural-nonfarm areas in the State.

The highest percentage declines in the rural-nonfarm population were in ages 20-24 and 25-29. Although the small towns lost young and middle-aged persons through migration, their total elderly population 65-74 years of age increased almost 30 per cent. In 1950, nearly 11 per cent of the Oklahoma rural-nonfarm population was 65 years of age and over. This compares with 9 per cent for the urban areas and 7 per cent for the farm population. The 1940 to 1950 migration data reveal, however, a relatively greater movement of aged persons to urban than to rural-nonfarm areas. If this trend continues, Oklahoma's cities eventually will have proportionately more elderly residents than the small towns.

2. **Rural-farm.** During 1940-1950, there was a net movement from Oklahoma farms of nearly 463,000 persons, a population decline of 53 per cent (Figure 8). During this decade, Oklahoma had the highest rate of net out-migration of farm people of any of the 48 states.¹¹ The net migration from farms surpasses that for the State as a whole by approximately 18,000 people. Therefore, the net migration from Oklahoma was primarily a consequence of the movement of farm people to urban areas in Oklahoma and to other states.

¹⁰ The number of births to residents of Oklahoma rural-farm and rural-nonfarm areas were not reported separately during the 1940-50 period. Therefore, it was impossible to measure the net migration of children under 10 years of age in 1950, for each of these two residence groups. Tables 2 and 4 and Figures 7 and 8 show the net migration of the rural-farm and rural-nonfarm population, by race and sex, 10 years of age and over in 1950. Children born after April 1, 1940 are not considered.

¹¹ Gladys K. Bowles, *Farm Population—Net Migration from the Rural-farm Population, 1940-50*. U.S.D.A., Agricultural Marketing Service, Statistical Bulletin 176, June 1956, p. 1.

RURAL-NONFARM POPULATION

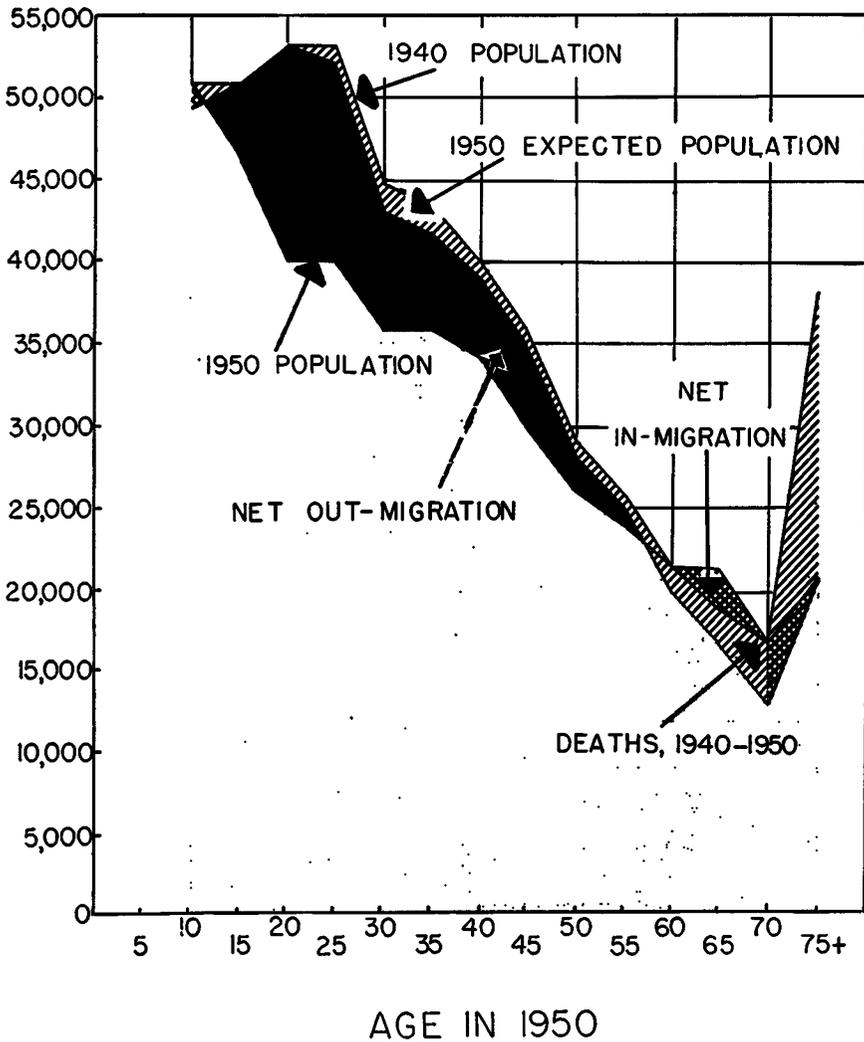


Fig. 7. Net migration to and from the Oklahoma rural-nonfarm population, 1940-50.

RURAL FARM POPULATION

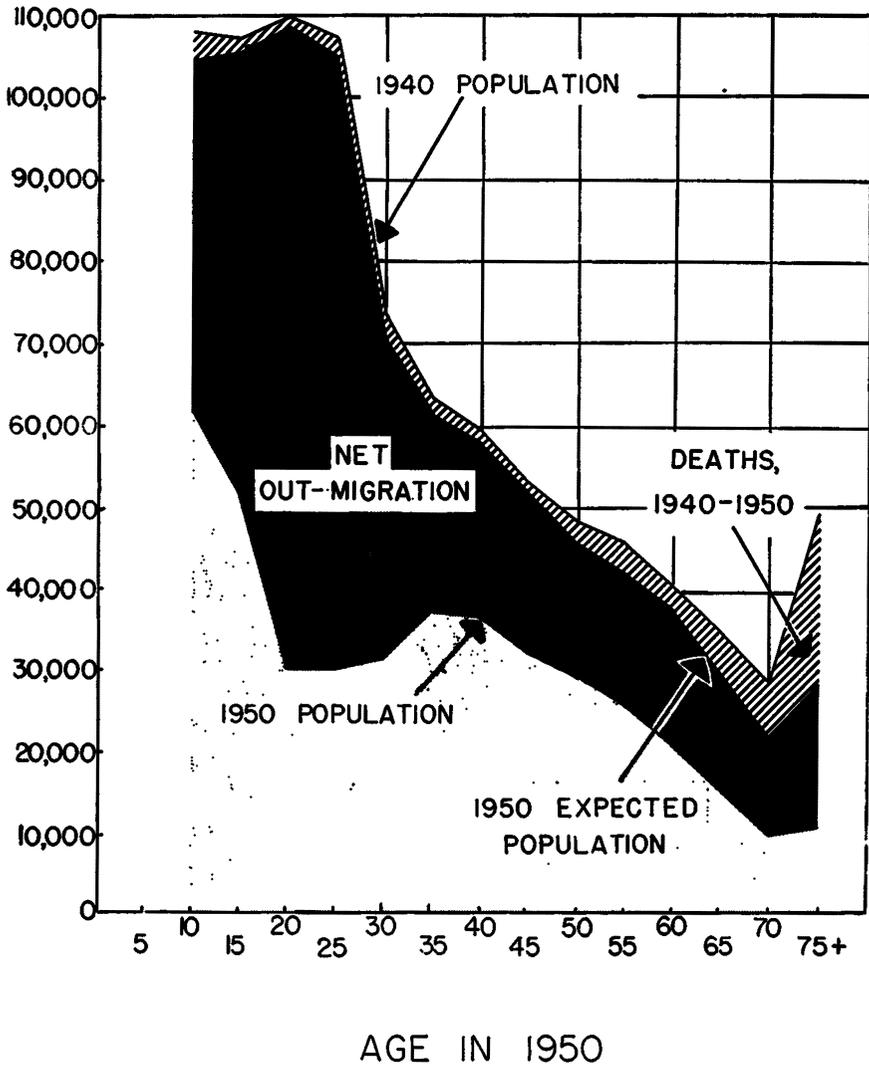


Fig. 8. Net migration from Oklahoma farms, 1940-50.

Table 4.—Net change of population through migration by age, residence, race, and sex, Oklahoma 1940-50*

Age in 1950	Rural				Rural-farm				Rural-nonfarm			
	White		Nonwhite		White		Nonwhite		White		Nonwhite	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	<i>Number</i>											
Under 5	4,280	3,340	—	110	—	130						
5-9	— 9,040	— 9,500	— 3,450	— 3,710								
10-14	— 17,390	— 18,350	— 2,450	— 3,260	— 17,810	— 18,550	— 3,090	— 3,580	410	200	650	320
15-19	— 22,870	— 26,770	— 3,110	— 3,680	— 21,660	— 23,910	— 3,320	— 3,640	— 1,210	— 2,860	210	— 40
20-24	— 40,770	— 40,750	— 5,200	— 5,460	— 35,710	— 34,370	— 4,920	— 4,630	— 5,070	— 6,380	— 290	— 830
25-29	— 41,590	— 35,160	— 5,820	— 5,150	— 36,080	— 29,840	— 4,770	— 4,330	— 5,520	— 5,320	— 1,050	— 830
30-34	— 23,670	— 17,160	— 3,880	— 2,760	— 20,200	— 14,700	— 3,030	— 2,410	— 3,480	— 2,460	— 850	— 340
35-39	— 14,440	— 13,240	— 2,260	— 1,970	— 11,930	— 10,630	— 1,780	— 1,690	— 2,500	— 2,610	— 490	— 280
40-44	— 11,720	— 11,540	— 1,770	— 1,320	— 9,370	— 9,110	— 1,310	— 1,220	— 2,350	— 2,430	— 460	— 110
45-49	— 10,570	— 10,550	— 1,650	— 1,370	— 8,460	— 8,910	— 1,250	— 1,280	— 2,110	— 1,650	— 400	— 90
50-54	— 8,910	— 8,550	— 1,120	— 960	— 7,320	— 8,200	— 940	— 290	— 1,590	— 360	— 190	— 40
55-59	— 8,270	— 8,210	— 1,000	— 1,000	— 7,410	— 8,660	— 920	— 1,000	— 860	450	— 80	— 6
60-64	— 6,970	— 6,810	— 780	— 730	— 7,070	— 8,150	— 770	— 810	100	1,340	— 10	90
65-69	— 5,100	— 5,070	— 170	— 110	— 6,950	— 7,540	— 530	— 520	1,850	2,470	360	400
70-74	— 5,010	— 4,630	— 430	— 320	— 7,180	— 6,100	— 620	— 460	2,180	1,470	190	130
75 & over	— 11,670	— 9,110	— 1,550	— 1,270	— 12,590	— 8,200	— 1,440	— 1,080	920	— 920	— 110	— 180
Total	—233,300	—222,080	—34,750	—33,220	—209,750	—196,870	—28,670	—27,560	—19,200	—19,060	—2,520	—1,810

Table 4.—Continued.

Age in 1950	Rural				Rural-farm				Rural-nonfarm			
	White		Nonwhite		White		Nonwhite		White		Nonwhite	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	<i>Per Cent</i>											
Under 5	8	6	— 1	— 2								
5-9	— 14	— 15	—36	—39								
10-14	— 25	— 27	—29	—37	— 38	— 41	—50	—54	2	1	28	14
15-19	— 32	— 39	—36	—42	— 46	— 53	—54	—59	— 5	—13	9	— 2
20-24	— 55	— 58	—59	—63	— 71	— 74	—78	—77	—21	—27	—11	—32
25-29	— 57	— 52	—69	—65	— 73	— 68	—80	—78	—23	—22	—42	—35
30-34	— 43	— 35	—63	—52	— 58	— 50	—73	—67	—17	—12	—42	—20
35-39	— 30	— 28	—46	—40	— 41	— 39	—57	—54	—13	—13	—28	—16
40-44	— 26	— 26	—41	—32	— 35	— 36	—48	—45	—13	—13	—29	— 7
45-49	— 26	— 27	—40	—35	— 35	— 38	—47	—49	—13	—10	—28	— 7
50-54	— 25	— 26	—34	—31	— 34	— 40	—44	—45	—11	— 3	—16	— 3
55-59	— 26	— 27	—34	—35	— 36	— 44	—46	—52	— 7	4	— 8	— 1
60-64	— 25	— 27	—32	—32	— 39	— 51	—46	—53	1	14	— 2	11
65-69	— 22	— 24	— 8	— 6	— 45	— 58	—37	—42	23	30	62	67
70-74	— 28	— 29	—28	—24	— 60	— 66	— 57	—54	25	22	40	28
75 & over	— 47	— 44	—61	—61	— 85	— 78	—86	—86	9	— 9	—13	—22
Total	— 31	— 31	—40	—39	— 51	— 52	—61	—61	— 8	— 8	—12	— 9

* Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding to nearest tens. The 1940 and 1950 population under 5 years of age was corrected for under-enumeration, and the births and deaths between April 1, 1940 and April 1, 1950 were corrected for underregistration.