

# Population Characteristics

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## MOBILITY OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES MARCH 1962 TO MARCH 1963

Of the 182.5 million persons 1 year old and over living in the United States in March 1963, 35.4 million, or 19.4 percent, had been living at a different address in the United States in March 1962. An additional 0.6 percent had been living abroad in March 1962.

The proportion of the population that moved within the country, according to the 16 annual surveys conducted since 1948, ranged from 18.6 to 21.0 percent, a relatively small variation. Movers in the 1962-63 period spanned relatively longer distances as compared with those in most previous years. There were relatively more movers among men than among women, and among nonwhites than among whites. Young people 20 to 24 years had consistently the highest mobility rate of any age group, and thereafter mobility rates tended to decrease with age. Among persons under age 18, young children (under 7 years) who for the most part moved with their parents had the highest rate.

Other highlights among the findings in this report are--

1. The great majority of men and women who were married for the first time between March 1962 and March 1963 had also moved in that time period. The rate for men was about 86 percent and for women 88 percent. The data suggest, however, that, quite apart from the mobility incident to getting married, the mobility of recently married persons is extremely high. Thus, among the persons 18 to 24 years old at the end of the period who were married before the beginning of the period, the mobility rates for men and women were 54 and 48 percent, respectively.

2. Persons 25 years old and over who were separated, divorced, or widowed tended to be more mobile than either single persons or persons who were married and living with husband or wife.

3. Mobility rates for young adults were higher for the employed and the unemployed than for those not in the labor force. In the population 25 years old and over, the unemployed had higher mobility rates than either the employed or those not in the labor force.

4. Self-employed workers had a generally lower mobility rate and were less inclined to long distance moves than wage or salary workers, and persons of low income were more mobile than persons at the upper end of the income distribution.

5. The rate of turnover was higher in the West than in any other region and lower than any other region in the Northeast. As in previous years, the West showed a net increase at the expense of the other three regions.

### DISTANCE MOVED

The "moves" recognized in this survey range from a move between units in the same apartment development to a move from overseas to the United States or, within the United States, from New York to Los Angeles or from Seattle to Miami. It seems reasonable to suppose that there are real differences in the circumstances under which long and short moves occur and in the characteristics of the persons moving. One obvious basis for a distinction along the distance continuum is a distinction

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between "local" changes of residence within the same community, or labor market area, which can be made without change of job, and changes of residence required by a change of employment.

The categories of distance recognized in this survey are limited by the difficulty encountered by both respondent and enumerator in locating the former's previous residence with respect to corporate limits. For this reason, the classification by distance turns essentially on whether or not the move involved crossing county lines. Once the county of previous residence has been established, a distinction is made between persons who moved within counties and those who moved between counties; and the latter group is divided into those who moved within States and those who moved between States, divisions, or regions. Although it is clear that, on the average, persons who move within counties move shorter distances than those who move between counties, and likewise that those who move between States move greater distances than those who move between counties within the same State, it is also clear that these are rough approximations and that the average falls somewhat short of actually describing the relative magnitudes in a fair proportion of the cases. From this perspective, however, the categories of distance used here may be described as follows:

Intracounty movers.--These are the persons who move within counties and who in recent surveys account for approximately 67 percent of all movers. Although a move from San Bernardino to Needles within San Bernardino County, California, could scarcely be regarded as a local change of residence which could be made without change of job, a majority of local moves fall in the intracounty mover category. The category does, however, fail to include the local changes of residence in the multicounty standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), such as New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago, which may well involve crossing county lines. Such moves are classified as migration. The scope of these limitations, however, is not sufficiently great to vitiate conclusions based on the assumptions that intracounty mobility is, in large part, the type of local mobility just described.

Intrastate migrants.--Persons who moved between counties in the same State accounted for approximately 16 percent of the total number of movers. On the average, this group stands midway between intracounty movers and interstate migrants with respect to distance moved. It includes some moves within multicounty SMSA's which might be regarded as purely local mobility, and also genuine migration involving moves within the larger States of considerable distance.

Interstate migrants.--Persons who move between States have in recent surveys accounted

for approximately 17 percent of the total number of movers; that is, approximately the same proportion of the total as intrastate migrants. It is this type of migration, of course, which accounts for the interchange of population among the various parts of the country--the phenomenal increase in the population of such States as Florida and California during the past decade, and the movement of nonwhite population out of the South.

#### COLOR AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE

Color differences in mobility rates closely paralleled those discovered in earlier surveys. The mobility rate of nonwhites, 22.4 percent, surpassed the mobility rate of the white population, 19.0 percent (table 1). Although nonwhites experienced a higher intracounty mobility rate than whites (18 vs. 12 percent), the white migration rate of 7 percent exceeded the corresponding rate of 4 percent for nonwhites. Similarly, nonwhites who shifted their residence in the past year had a higher proportion of intracounty movers and a lower proportion of migrants than whites who moved in the same period. Among nonwhite movers, 81 percent moved within counties, while only 19 percent crossed county lines. The percentages for white movers were 63 and 37, respectively.

The local mobility rate for SMSA's was higher than the corresponding rate for nonmetropolitan areas, but the migration rate was lower (table 2). The directions of these differences were the same in both the white and the nonwhite population although not all differences were statistically significant. In a similar fashion, local mobility rates were higher, and migration rates lower, in the central cities of SMSA's than in the metropolitan population outside central cities. Again the pattern of difference by color was consistent.

A sharp difference can be noted between the intracounty mobility rates for whites and nonwhites living on farms. The rate for nonwhites (18 percent) was considerably greater than that for whites (6 percent). It is likely that this difference mainly reflected the high rate of movement among nonwhite tenant farmers and sharecroppers.

Among the three largest metropolitan areas of the country, the Los Angeles Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area had the highest migration rate, 7.9 percent; the New York-Northeastern New Jersey Standard Consolidated Area followed with a rate of 4.5 percent; and the Chicago-Northeastern Indiana Area had the lowest rate, 2.5 percent (table 3). Of the migrants in the Chicago area, about 87 percent had been living in a different State in March 1962; the corresponding percentages for the Los Angeles and New York areas were 63 and 34, respectively. Approximately one-half of the migrants in the Los Angeles and Chicago areas had lived in a

different region in March 1962, but only one-fifth of those in the New York area had lived outside the Northeast in 1962.

#### AGE AND SEX

As in preceding years, the mobility rate of children 1 to 4 years old was relatively high and indicative of the relatively high mobility rates of young adult parents (table 4). Children of elementary and high school age had progressively lower mobility rates as age increased, reflecting the lower mobility rates of older parents.

Beginning in the late adolescent years, persons leave their parental homes and thus have independent mobility patterns thereafter. The mobility rate rose sharply for those 18 and 19 years old, particularly for girls, and it attained a peak for persons between 20 and 24 years old. Thereafter the mobility rate tended to decrease with age, generally at a declining rate, but was relatively stable for those 65 years old and over. In the 18-and-19-year-old group, the mobility rate of females (36) was nearly twice that of males (19). This is the largest sex difference for any age group and reflects the younger average age at marriage for women than for men. The rate for females continued to exceed that for males in the 20-and-21-year-old age group, with women having a mobility rate of 43 as compared with 34 percent for men. In the age group 22 to 24 years, the group which is usually the most mobile, mobility rates for men and women were about the same. Men 25 to 29 years of age had a higher percentage of movers than women in the same age group, and in succeeding age groups the mobility rates for both sexes were nearly equal. Generally, these findings are consistent with those of earlier surveys.

#### MARITAL STATUS

The mobility rates for single men and women 14 years old and over were not very different from those for married men and women living with their wives or husbands (table A). The rates for men of other marital status were higher than those for either the single or married group. Among women, these differences were negligible.

There were, however, marked differences in mobility rates among the marital status categories at different age levels. At 18 to 24 years, the mobility rates for both men and women who had ever been married were considerably higher than the corresponding rates for single men and women. In the succeeding age groups, the rates for the "married, spouse present" group and the single group tended to converge; but the rates for persons of other marital status remained, for both men and

women, higher than those for either the single or married until the age group 65 and over was reached. At 65 years and over, the mobility rates for persons of other marital status were still higher than the rates for married persons living with their wives or husbands, but were not significantly higher than those for single persons.

Table A.—MOBILITY RATE OF THE POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX: MARCH 1963

Marital status, type of mobility, and sex	Total, 14 years and over <sup>1</sup>	Age (years)				
		18 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over
TOTAL MOBILITY RATE						
Married, spouse present:						
Male.....	18.3	62.1	30.7	15.9	9.8	6.8
Female.....	18.4	54.0	24.0	14.0	8.4	6.7
Single:						
Male.....	17.0	19.5	25.6	19.0	10.2	14.1
Female.....	16.5	23.2	21.2	10.2	8.0	8.2
Other marital status:						
Male.....	26.2	51.3	51.8	35.7	22.7	15.8
Female.....	20.0	60.7	43.6	28.7	16.3	11.9
INTRACOUNTY (LOCAL) MOBILITY RATE						
Married, spouse present:						
Male.....	12.2	42.0	19.9	10.5	6.7	4.9
Female.....	12.1	35.4	15.2	9.3	5.8	4.5
Single:						
Male.....	9.4	9.3	12.6	12.8	6.8	8.7
Female.....	10.5	13.2	13.6	7.8	5.4	6.1
Other marital status:						
Male.....	16.5	23.4	27.8	20.8	15.9	11.0
Female.....	13.6	39.1	27.9	19.4	11.7	8.2
INTERCOUNTY (MIGRATION) RATE						
Married, spouse present:						
Male.....	6.1	20.1	10.8	5.4	3.1	1.9
Female.....	6.3	18.6	8.8	4.7	2.6	2.2
Single:						
Male.....	7.6	10.2	13.0	6.2	3.4	5.4
Female.....	6.0	10.0	7.6	2.4	2.6	2.1
Other marital status:						
Male.....	9.7	27.9	24.0	14.9	6.8	4.8
Female.....	6.4	21.6	15.7	9.3	4.6	3.7

<sup>1</sup> Includes 14 to 17 years, not shown separately.

Since, in the United States, getting married usually involves a change of residence, and a majority of marriages occur in the age range 18 to 24 years, it seems reasonable to suppose that the high mobility rates observed for persons in this age range reflect in large part the mobility incident to getting married. It is clear, however, that the event of marriage alone does not account for the high mobility in this young adult age group (table B). The great majority of both men and women who married for the first time during the migration period (March 1962 to March 1963) changed residence--88 percent of the men and 90 percent of the women. However, of the total number of men and women in this age group who were

married and living with their spouse, only about one-fourth of the men and a smaller fraction of the women had married during the year; and the mobility for the remaining married men and women, married within at most a 10-year period prior to the survey date, was considerably higher than the rates for married persons of all ages. These figures suggest that the early years of married life are characterized by high mobility, and this supposition is confirmed by the figures in table 7, which indicate relatively high mobility rates for persons married within approximately 5 years prior to the survey date.

Table B.--MOBILITY RATES FOR MARRIED PERSONS 18 TO 24 YEARS OLD AND LIVING WITH HUSBAND OR WIFE, BY YEAR OF FIRST MARRIAGE AND SEX: MARCH 1963

(Numbers in thousands)

Year of first marriage and sex	Total persons	Different house in the United States	
		Number of persons	Rate
Male.....	2,490	1,547	62.1
First married, April 1962 to March 1963.....	583	511	87.7
First married prior to April 1962..	1,907	1,036	54.3
Female.....	4,503	2,432	54.0
First married, April 1962 to March 1963.....	656	593	90.4
First married prior to April 1963..	3,847	1,839	47.8

The sharp contrast between the "married, spouse present" group and single men and women in the age group 18 to 24 years may be in part a result of the treatment of certain segments of the population in the Current Population Survey; the usual residence of college students is defined as their parental home, and members of the Armed Forces living in barracks and similar group quarters are not covered by the survey. Since both of these segments of the population 18 to 24 years old are highly mobile and predominantly single, the mobility rate for single persons in this age group is understated. In the 1960 Census, in which college students are counted where they are living while attending college and members of the Armed Forces living in barracks are included in the population, the 5-year total mobility rate for single men 18 to 24 years was 52 and the corresponding rate for married men living with their wives was 87. The migration rates, however, were 33 and 35, respectively.

Changes in marital status supply an explanation of the high mobility rates of the widowed, divorced, and separated, just as marriage accounts in large part for the high rates of young married persons. The event of divorce or separation implies automatically the change of residence of at least one marriage partner, and although the death

of a spouse does not necessarily mean a move by the surviving member of the couple, it may make previous living arrangements unsatisfactory and thus lead to a move.

#### RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Since, in the relationship distribution, male heads of primary families with wife present and wives include essentially the same persons as the married-spouse present categories in the marital status distribution, the mobility rates for both men and women by age are about the same in the corresponding classes in both distributions (table 6). In the total population 1 year old and over for both males and females, the "all other" category had higher mobility rates than any other relationship category. Since this category is largely composed of lodgers and inmates, the high rates observed are to be expected.

Among males, primary individuals had the next highest rate, but among females the rate for this group (15 percent) was lower than for any other relationship class. The high rate for male primary individuals suggests that the lack of family attachments leaves them free to move and that they do so to a considerable degree. In contrast, female primary individuals are more heavily concentrated at the upper age levels and are predominantly widowed. A great many are primary individuals by virtue of having inherited the family home, and the possession of this home tends to restrict their movement.

#### LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The mobility rate for employed civilian men 14 years old and over was considerably less than that for unemployed men in the same age group--19 percent of the employed men 14 years old and over had moved between April 1962 and April 1963, but the corresponding figure for the unemployed was 29 percent. The intracounty (local) and the intercounty (migration) rates were also higher for the unemployed than for the employed.

These differences, however, were not consistent throughout the entire age distribution. At 18 to 24 years, although the differences were not statistically significant, there was a suggestion that the local mobility rate was higher for the employed than for the unemployed, but that the migration rate at this age level reflected the overall pattern. This same pattern of marginal difference has been characteristic of the results of the survey for the past several years; and data from the 1960 Census show for the employed, as compared with the unemployed, a higher local

mobility rate and a lower migration rate at ages 18 to 24 years. For men 25 years old and over, both the local mobility rate and the migration rate were higher for the unemployed than the employed.

Since, in the age group 18 to 24 years, the percentage of employed men married and living with their wives is considerably higher than the corresponding percentage for unemployed men, it appears possible that the higher local mobility rate of the employed may reflect the high level of mobility associated with getting married and the early years of marriage. The expected rates for this age group (table C), computed on the assumption that each employment status group had precisely the same marital status distribution as the entire age group, tend to support this supposition. In the age groups above 25 years, however, the standardized rates for both local mobility and migration were not materially different from the observed rates.

The data on the migration of the unemployed presented here relate to employment status in the week prior to the survey and migration sometime in the year prior to the survey. It is not indicated then whether the migration followed from the unemployment or the unemployment from the move. In the 1963 survey, however, several supplementary questions sponsored by the Bureau of Labor Statistics established the labor force status of the respondents at the beginning of the migration period, March 1962. It was thus possible to compute migration rates for persons who were unemployed at the beginning of the period. The migration rates computed on this basis were not greatly different from those based on the unemployed population in March 1963. The supplementary data indicate, however, that if the employment status classification of migrants is shifted from the beginning or end of the year to the time immediately before the move, the incidence of unemployment is greater than it was among migrants at the beginning of the period.

The observed mobility rate for men 14 years old and over and not in the labor force was less than the corresponding rate for the employed. This difference, however, was concentrated in local or intracounty mobility, with little or no difference in the migration rate.

In the age group 18 to 24 years, the observed local mobility rate for men not in the labor force was less than that for the employed, but in the succeeding age groups it was not appreciably different. The migration rate for men not in the labor force, although also about the same as that for the employed in the age group 18 to 24, was higher however than that for the employed in the population 25 and over. Standardization by marital status has the expected effect of raising both the local mobility rate and the migration rate for men not in the labor force in the age group 18 to 24.

In the age group 25 to 44, however, standardization reduced the migration rate by reducing the weight of the "other marital status" component among those not in the labor force.

Among females 14 years old and over, the unemployed had higher local mobility and migration rates than either the employed or those women not in the labor force (table 7). The rates for the employed and those not in the labor force were not materially different. With minor exceptions, this general pattern of difference existed throughout the entire age distribution, although the difference between the unemployed and the other two groups was not always significant. In the age group 18 to 24 years, the differences among the three labor force categories were minimal, suggesting that the mobility incident to getting married and to the early years of marriage tended to blur differences which might be associated with labor force and employment status.

Table C.—OBSERVED AND EXPECTED MOBILITY RATES, FOR MALES 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY LABOR FORCE STATUS AND AGE: MARCH 1963

Mobility rates and employment status	Total, 14 years and over <sup>1</sup>	Age (years)				
		18 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over
TOTAL MOBILITY RATE						
Observed						
Employed.....	18.7	37.9	29.4	16.0	10.1	5.6
Unemployed.....	28.5	34.5	41.1	27.1	21.0	17.2
Not in labor force..	14.7	18.2	39.2	28.2	16.1	10.6
Expected <sup>2</sup>						
Employed.....	18.9	34.2	29.5	16.2	10.3	5.7
Unemployed.....	29.0	38.9	42.3	26.4	19.7	20.1
Not in labor force..	12.9	30.9	42.5	25.0	14.9	10.2
INTRACOUNTY MOBILITY RATE						
Observed						
Employed.....	12.4	24.3	19.1	10.9	7.1	4.1
Unemployed.....	17.8	18.2	27.9	18.3	13.1	12.7
Not in labor force..	8.4	7.7	12.9	11.1	10.1	7.3
Expected <sup>2</sup>						
Employed.....	12.4	21.3	19.1	11.0	7.3	4.2
Unemployed.....	18.8	22.3	29.9	17.6	12.4	15.7
Not in labor force..	7.6	12.7	21.5	15.6	8.7	7.0
MIGRATION RATE						
Observed						
Employed.....	6.3	13.6	10.3	5.1	3.0	1.5
Unemployed.....	10.7	16.3	13.2	8.8	7.9	4.5
Not in labor force..	6.3	10.5	26.3	17.1	6.0	3.3
Expected <sup>2</sup>						
Employed.....	6.5	12.9	10.5	5.2	3.0	1.5
Unemployed.....	10.2	16.6	12.5	8.8	7.3	4.4
Not in labor force..	5.2	18.2	21.0	9.7	6.2	3.1

<sup>1</sup> Includes 14 to 17 years, not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup> Assuming identical marital status distributions among labor force classes in each age group.

## OCCUPATION AND CLASS OF WORKER

The migration rate for farmers and farm managers was lower than that for any other major occupation group (table 9). The rates for professional workers and farm laborers and foremen were higher than those for any other group, with the possible exception of sales workers. The differences among the remaining groups were relatively small.

Farmers and farm managers also had the lowest local mobility rate among the major occupation groups. Professional and managerial workers and craftsmen had lower local mobility rates than operatives and laborers. The rate for farm laborers and foremen was at about the same level as that of operatives and laborers but not significantly higher than the apparently lower rates for other groups. These differences in local mobility appear to reflect the inverse relationship between local mobility and economic level which is apparent in the mobility data by employment status and by income.

The contrast between farmers on the one hand and farm laborers on the other is reflected in the data by class of worker (table 8). Among farm workers, wage and salary workers had an overall mobility rate of 32 percent, considerably greater than that of the self-employed, 8 percent. This type of difference also occurred among white-collar workers, but among manual and service workers the rates for wage and salary workers and the self-employed were not materially different.

## WORK EXPERIENCE

Among men who worked in 1962, those who worked less than 50 weeks had higher intracounty mobility and migration rates than those who worked 50 to 52 weeks (table 10). Within broad occupation groups, evidence of this relationship was most clearly apparent with respect to migration rates. Among white-collar, manual, and farm workers, the pattern of difference in migration rates by weeks worked suggests an inverse relationship, but the number of cases involved was insufficient to establish the existence of genuine differences.

## INCOME

In general, the data for males 18 to 64 years old who reported their income for 1962 suggest an inverse relationship between mobility rate and income (table 11). Those with incomes from \$1 to \$4,999 had a mobility rate significantly greater than the rates of those in higher income groups. At the extremes of the income distribution, men

with incomes from \$1 to \$4,999 had a mobility rate of 19 percent as compared with a rate of only 11 percent for those with incomes of \$10,000 and over.

It is possible that differences in the age composition of income groups could partly account for the generally inverse relationship between income and mobility rates, but this relationship tended to persist even when income and mobility are cross-classified by age. It appears then that age contributed little to the inverse association between income and mobility rates.

## REGIONAL DIFFERENCES

The mobility rates for regions were similar to those observed in the April 1962 survey (table 13). The West, with a mobility rate of 28 percent, continued to lead other regions and was followed in descending order by the South (22 percent), North Central States (17 percent), and Northeast (13 percent).

In the Northeast and North Central States, nonwhites experienced higher mobility rates than whites. The mobility rates for whites and nonwhites in the Northeast were 13 and 22 percent, respectively; and corresponding rates in the North Central Region were 17 and 26 percent. For most regions there was considerable variation by color in the proportions of migrants and intracounty movers. With the exception of the Northeast, whites had higher migration rates than nonwhites. Migration rates for whites and nonwhites in that region were nearly equal. In all regions except the South, the mobility rate of nonwhites was greater than that of whites. For the South, local mobility rates of whites and nonwhites were about the same. This situation contrasts with that in earlier years when a color differential persisted in the South, with nonwhites having a higher percentage of intracounty movers than whites.

Generally, the net migration rates for regions correspond to those of the preceding year and to the annual average net migration rates for the period 1957 to 1963 (table D). The West showed a significant net increase, whereas other

Table D.—ANNUAL NET MIGRATION RATES, FOR REGIONS: 1957 TO 1963  
(Rates per 1,000. Minus sign (-) denotes out-migration)

Period	North-east	North Central	South	West
1956-1957.....	-1.4	-8.2	2.7	13.3
1957-1958.....	2.0	-5.6	-0.3	8.4
1958-1959.....	-2.3	0.6	-4.4	11.7
1959-1960.....	0.1	-2.8	-3.9	12.5
1960-1961.....	-2.1	-6.4	-0.4	14.3
1961-1962.....	-0.3	-2.9	-5.2	14.8
1962-1963.....	-3.2	-4.0	-3.9	18.8
7-year average.....	-1.0	-4.2	-2.2	13.4

regions tended to have net losses in the inter-regional exchanges. Of the total migrant population in the West, 18 percent came from the North Central States and 12 percent from the South. In contrast, only 9 percent of the total migrant population in the North Central Region and 6 percent of the migrant population in the South were arrivals from the West.

#### RELATED REPORTS

Figures for 1962 on the mobility status of the population were issued in Series P-20, No. 127, and similar statistics have been published in this series each year beginning with the 1947-48 period.

1960 Census.--Statistics on the mobility of the population for cities, counties, SMSA's, urbanized areas, State economic areas, States, divisions, regions, and the United States appear in Volume I of the 1960 Census of Population. Detailed statistics on mobility status by color and sex for State economic areas, SMSA's, States, divisions, and regions appear in Volume II, Subject Reports: 2A, State of Birth; 2B, Mobility for States and State Economic Areas; 2C, Mobility for Metropolitan Areas; and 2D, Lifetime and Recent Migration. Some other subject reports of the 1960 Census present statistics on mobility status in relation to the main subject of the report.

Current Population Survey.--In connection with the 1963 migration supplement, the Bureau of Labor Statistics sponsored additional questions on labor force status at the beginning of the migration period and on reasons for moving. The data from this source have been analyzed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and appear in their Special Labor Force Report No. 44. The data relating to reasons for moving are being analyzed by the Bureau of the Census, and the results will appear in a forthcoming report of Series P-20.

#### DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Population coverage.--The data for 1963 (covering the period March 1962 to March 1963) shown in this report relate primarily to the population of the United States 1 year old and over. Approximately 968,000 members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post are included, but all other members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The coverage of the population for the earlier survey years was essentially the same.

Farm-nonfarm residence.--The farm population refers to rural residents living on farms. The method of determining farm-nonfarm residence in the March 1963 survey is the same as that used in

the 1960 Census and in the Current Population Surveys for 1960 to 1962, but differs from that used in earlier surveys and censuses. According to the current definition, the farm population consists of all persons living in rural territory on places of less than 10 acres yielding agricultural products which sold for \$250 or more in the previous year, or on places of 10 acres or more yielding agricultural products which sold for \$50 or more in the previous year. Rural persons in institutions, motels, and tourist camps, and those living on rented places where no land is used for farming are not classified as farm population.

Standard metropolitan statistical areas.--Except in New England a standard metropolitan statistical area is a county or group of contiguous counties which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more. In addition to the county, or counties, containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties are included in a standard metropolitan statistical area if according to certain criteria they are essentially metropolitan in character and socially and economically integrated with the central city. In New England, standard metropolitan statistical areas have been defined on a town rather than county basis. Standard metropolitan statistical areas of this report are identical with the standard metropolitan statistical areas of the 1960 Census and do not include any subsequent additions or other changes.

Mobility status.--The population of the United States has been classified according to mobility status on the basis of a comparison between the place of residence of each individual at the survey date and the place of residence 1 year earlier. This comparison restricts the classification in terms of mobility status to the population 1 year old and over at the survey date.

The information on mobility status was obtained from the response to the following series of inquiries. The first of these was "Was ... living in this house March 1 a year ago?" If the answer was "No," the enumerator asked, "Was ... living in this same county on March 1 a year ago?" If the response was "No" again, the enumerator asked, "What State (or foreign country) was ... living in on March 1 a year ago?" In the classification three main categories are distinguished:

1. Nonmobile persons or nonmovers.--This group consists of persons who were living in the same house at the end of the period as at the beginning of the period.

2. Mobile persons or movers.--This group consists of all persons who were living in a different house in the United States at the end of the period than at the beginning of the period.



3. Persons abroad.--This group consists of persons, either citizens or aliens, whose place of residence was outside the United States at the beginning of the period, that is, in an outlying area under the jurisdiction of the United States or in a foreign country. These persons are distinguished from "movers," who are defined here as persons who moved from one place to another within the United States.

Mobile persons are subdivided in terms of type of mobility into the following two major groups:

1. Same county (intracounty).--Those persons living in a different house but in the same county at the beginning and end of the specified period.

2. Migrants, or different county (inter-county movers).--This group consists of persons living in a different county in the United States at the beginning and end of the period.

Migrants are further classified by type of migration on the basis of a comparison of the State of residence at the end of the period with the State of residence at the beginning of the period.

1. Migrants within a State (intrastate migrants), excludes intracounty movers.

2. Migrants between States (interstate migrants).

Age.--The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday.

Median age.--Median age is that which divides the population into two equal parts, one-half of the population being older than the median and one-half younger.

Color.--The term "color" refers to the division of the population into two groups, white and nonwhite. The color group designated as "nonwhite" consists of Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and other nonwhite races.

The initial tabulation specifications for this report called for the classification of the population into three racial groups: White, Negro, and other races. A final examination of the results of this tabulation indicated that for several segments of the population all nonwhite persons had been classified as Negro. In view of this circumstance, data by race are not presented in this report and the statistics on race presented in table 31 of the 1964 edition of the Statistical Abstract are subject to this error.

Marital status.--The marital status classification identifies four major categories: Single married, widowed, and divorced. These terms refer to the marital status at the time of enumeration.

The category "married" is further divided into "married, spouse present," "separated," and "other married, spouse absent." A person was classified as "married, spouse present" if the husband or wife was reported as a member of the household even though he or she may have been temporarily absent on business or on vacation, visiting, in a hospital, etc., at the time of the enumeration. In the subcategory "married, spouse present," persons were classified by year of first marriage on the basis of a direct question on calendar year of first marriage. Persons reported as separated included those with legal separations, those living apart with intentions of obtaining a divorce, and other persons permanently or temporarily estranged from their spouse because of marital discord. The group "other married, spouse absent" includes married persons employed and living for several months at a considerable distance from their homes, those whose spouse was absent in the Armed Forces, in-migrants whose spouse remained in other areas, husbands or wives of inmates of institutions, and all other married persons (except those reported as separated) whose place of residence was not the same as that of their spouse.

For the purpose of this report the group "other marital status" includes "widowed and divorced," "separated," and "other married, spouse absent."

Household.--A household includes all of the persons who occupy a house, an apartment, or other group of rooms, or a room which constitutes a housing unit under the 1960 Census rules. A group of rooms or a single room is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied as separate living quarters, that is, when the occupants do not live and eat with any other persons in the structure, and when there is either (1) direct access from the outside or through a common hall, or (2) a kitchen or cooking equipment for the exclusive use of the occupants.

#### Household relationship.

Head.--One person in each household is designated the "head." The head is usually the person regarded as the head by the members of the group. The number of heads, therefore, is equal to the number of households.

A relative of the head is any household member who is related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption.

Primary families and individuals.--The term "primary family" refers to the head of a household and all other persons in the household related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption. If nobody in the household is related to the head, then the head himself constitutes a "primary



individual." A household can contain one and only one primary family or primary individual. The number of "primary" families and individuals is identical with the number of households.

Employment status.--The civilian labor force comprises the total of all civilians classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described below.

Employed persons comprise those who, during the survey week, were either (a) "at work"--those who did any work, for pay or profit, or worked without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or business; or (b) "with a job but not at work"--those who did not work and were not looking for work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, or bad weather, or because they were taking time off for various other reasons. Also included in this report as a third element in the labor force are members of the Armed Forces who at the time of the survey were living off post or were living on post with their families.

Unemployed persons include those who did not work at all during the survey week and were looking for work. Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all during the survey week and (a) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, (b) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the survey week), or (c) would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill or believed no work was available in their line of work or in the community.

Labor force.--Persons are classified as in the labor force if they were employed as civilians, unemployed, or in the Armed Forces during the survey week.

Not in the labor force.--All civilians 14 years of age and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as "not in the labor force." Included are persons "engaged in own home housework," "in school," "unable to work" because of long-term physical or mental illness, retired persons, those reported as too old to work, the voluntarily idle, and seasonal workers for whom the survey week fell in an "off" season and who were not reported as unemployed. Persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours) are also classified as not in the labor force.

Occupation.--Data on occupation are shown for the employed and relate to the job held during the survey week. Persons employed at two or more jobs

were reported in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the week. The major groups used here are mainly the major groups used in the 1960 Census of Population. The composition of these groups is shown in Volume I, Characteristics of the Population, Part 1, United States Summary.

Weeks worked in 1962.--Persons are classified according to the number of different weeks during 1962 in which they did any civilian work for pay or profit (including paid vacations and sick leave) or worked without pay on a family-operated farm or business.

Data are also shown for four broad occupational groups (white-collar workers, manual workers, service workers, and farm workers), which represent combinations of the 11 major groups.

All persons engaged directly in agricultural production are classified as farm workers in this report. This included farm proprietors, managers, foremen, and laborers.

The nonagricultural group is subdivided into three groups. The white-collar group includes professional workers, proprietors, managers, and sales and clerical workers. The manual group includes craftsmen, machine operatives, and laborers (other than farm); and the service category includes private household workers and other service workers.

Income.--For each person 14 years old and over in the sample, questions were asked on the amount of money income received in 1962 from each of the following sources: (1) Money wages or salary; (2) net income from nonfarm self-employment; (3) net income from farm self-employment; (4) Social Security, veterans' payments, or other government or private pensions; (5) interest (on bonds or savings), dividends, and income from annuities, estates, or trusts; (6) net income from boarders or lodgers, or from renting property to others; (7) all other sources such as unemployment benefits, public assistance, alimony, etc.

The amounts received represent income before deductions for personal taxes, Social Security, bonds, etc. If any amount was \$10,000 or more, it was recorded as a specific amount wherever possible. It should be noted that although the income statistics refer to receipts during 1962 the characteristics of the person, such as age, labor force status, etc., and the composition of families refer to March 1963.

Total income is the sum of amounts reported separately for wage or salary income, self-employment income, and other income. Wage or salary income is defined as the total money earnings received for work performed as an employee. It represents the amount received before deducting for

personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, etc. Self-employment income is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a business, farm, or professional enterprise in which the person was engaged on his own account.

Income from farm self-employment.--This is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include such items as the value of all products sold and government crop loans; whereas operating expenses include such items as cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farm hands, farm building repairs, and farm taxes (not poll taxes or personal income taxes).

Class of worker.--The data on class of worker are for persons who worked in 1962 and refer to the job held longest during the year. Persons employed at two or more jobs were reported in the job at which they worked the greatest number of weeks. The class-of-worker classification specifies "wage and salary workers" and "self-employed workers." Wage and salary workers receive wages, salary, commissions, tips, pay in kind, or piece rates from a private employer or from a government unit. Self-employed workers have their own business, profession, or trade, or operate a farm for profit or fees.

Rounding of estimates.--Individual figures are rounded to the nearest thousand without being adjusted to group totals, which are independently rounded. Percentages are based on the rounded absolute numbers.

#### SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

Source of data.--The estimates are based on data obtained monthly in the Current Population Survey of the Bureau of the Census. The sample is spread over 357 areas comprising 701 counties and independent cities, with coverage in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 35,000 occupied households are designated for interview each month. Of this number, 1,500 occupied units, on the average, are visited but interviews are not obtained because the occupants are not found at home after repeated calls or are unavailable for some other reason. In addition to the 35,000, there are also about 5,000 sample units in an average month which are visited but are found to be vacant or otherwise not to be enumerated.

The estimating procedure used in this survey involved the inflation of the weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, color, and sex. These independent estimates were based on statistics from the 1960 Census of Population; statistics of births, deaths, immigration, and emigration; and statistics on the strength of the Armed Forces.

Reliability of the estimates.--Since the estimates are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figure that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and enumerators. As in any survey work, the results are subject to errors of response and of reporting as well as being subject to sampling variability.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, of the variations that occur by chance because a sample rather than the whole of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also partially measures the effect of response and enumeration errors but does not measure any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census figure by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the differences would be less than twice the standard error.

The figures presented in tables E and F are approximations to the standard error of various estimates shown in this report. In tables 1 to 9, 13, and 14, similar approximations of the standard errors of the estimates presented in tables 10 to 12 can be made by multiplying the appropriate figure in table E by a factor of 1.15. In order to derive standard errors that would be applicable to a wide variety of items and could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the tables of standard errors provide an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard errors rather than the precise standard error for any specific item. Table E contains the standard errors of estimates of numbers.

Table E.--STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED NUMBERS  
(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Standard error	Size of estimate	Standard error
25,000.....	15,000	2,500,000.....	147,000
50,000.....	21,000	5,000,000.....	207,000
100,000.....	30,000	10,000,000.....	288,000
250,000.....	47,000	25,000,000.....	435,000
500,000.....	66,000	50,000,000.....	564,000
1,000,000.....	94,000	100,000,000.....	626,000

The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which the percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent or more. Table F contains the standard errors of estimated percentages.

Illustration of the use of tables of standard errors.--Table 7 of this report estimates that 11,761,000 males age 14 and over moved to a different house in the United States between March 1962 and March 1963. Table E shows the standard

error on an estimate of this size to be approximately 305,000. The chances are 68 out of 100 that a complete census would have shown a figure differing from the estimate by less than 305,000. The chances are 95 out of 100 that a census would have shown a figure differing from the estimate by less than 610,000 (twice the standard error).

Of these 11,761,000 movers, 4,281,000, or 36.4 percent, moved to a different county. Table F shows the standard error of 36.4 percent on a base of 11,761,000 to be approximately 1.3 percent. Consequently, chances are 68 out of 100 that a complete census would have disclosed the figure to be between 35.1 and 37.7 percent, and 95 chances out of 100 that the figure shown would have been between 33.8 and 39.0 percent.

Table F.--STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED PERCENTAGES  
(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage (thousands)								
	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000
2 or 98.....	2.6	1.9	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
5 or 95.....	4.1	2.9	2.0	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2
10 or 90.....	5.6	4.0	2.8	1.8	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3
25 or 75.....	8.1	5.7	4.1	2.6	1.8	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.4
50.....	9.4	6.6	4.7	3.0	2.1	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.5

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