

# Population Characteristics

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## MOBILITY OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES APRIL 1961 TO APRIL 1962

Of the 179.7 million persons 1 year old and over living in the United States in April 1962, 35.2 million, or 19.6 percent, had moved at least once since April 1961. About 34.4 million, or 19.1 percent, were living in a different house in the United States and an additional 854,000 persons, or 0.5 percent, were living abroad in April 1961.

The rate at which people moved according to the 15 annual surveys, conducted since 1948, ranged from 18.6 to 21.0 percent, a relatively small variation. Men moved more often than women, and Negroes more often than the white racial group. Young people 18 to 24 years consistently had the highest mobility rate of any age group. Next were young children (under 7 years) who were of course moving with their parents, for the most part. As adult age groups increased in years, their mobility rates decreased.

Other highlights among the findings in this report are--

1. Changes in marital status and entrance into the full-time labor force were the two most influential factors in migration. Nearly three-fifths of all changes in residence of the population 14 years and over were made by young adults under 35 years. The proportion is essentially the same for males and females. These are the years when young people are getting married and establishing themselves in occupations. Data suggest that men are most likely to move when they enter the labor force; whereas among women, marriage is the greatest influence in mobility.

2. The incidence of long-distance mobility appeared to be greater among younger adults who had completed one or more years of

college than among those at other educational attainment levels; for both men and women 25 to 44 years, migration rates were highest among those who had completed at least one year of college. Conversely, for the same age group, local mobility rates were higher for persons with only elementary or high school education. At 45 years and over, however, the two sets of rates tended to converge.

3. After the young adult group, the unemployed, both men and women, had the highest mobility rates. Men 25 years and over not in the labor force moved almost as often as did the unemployed in this age group. Women 25 years or over, however, not in the labor force moved less often than did those who were unemployed.

4. Manual and service workers tended to move about more than white-collar workers, but the latter were more likely to move long distances when they did move. Regardless of the occupational group into which they fell, wage and salary workers 14 years and over moved more than self-employed workers, and they were more likely to move longer distances.

5. The South with nearly 2 million persons moving in or out had the highest turnover among the four regions. Next were the North Central and West Regions each with about a million and a half migrants in or out. The annual surveys record a continuing net increase through migration for the West at the expense of the other three regions.

### TIME TRENDS

The overall mobility rate has remained fairly constant, ranging from 18.6 to 21.0 percent, in the 15 annual surveys conducted since

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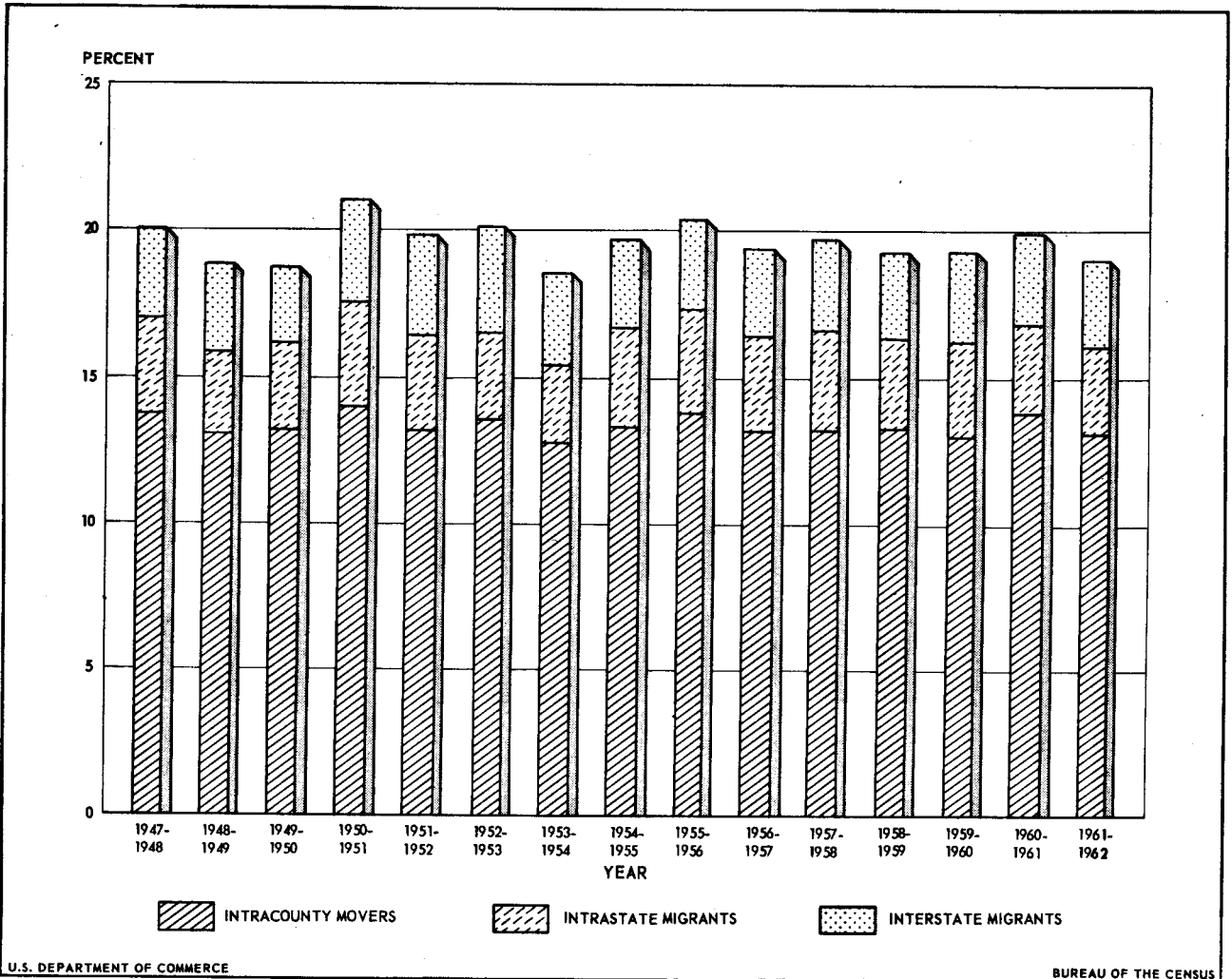


1948 (figure 1). In the six surveys conducted between 1957 and 1962, the range in the mobility rates was less than 1.0 percent, as compared with a range of 2.4 percent observed for the earlier 9-year period.

The proportion of males, 19.6 percent, who moved at least once between April 1961 and April 1962 was slightly higher than the proportion of females, 18.7 percent. The direction of the difference is almost

always the same for the 15 surveys, with the proportion of movers consistently higher for males than for females except for the survey covering 1952 to 1953. The larger proportion for males reflects, among other things, the larger proportion of men than of women in the Armed Forces and in the civilian labor force. The excess for men seems to be highest at ages 25 to 29, whereas girls are more likely than boys to move at ages 18 and 19.

FIGURE 1.—MOVERS BY TYPE OF MOBILITY AS PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION 1 YEAR OLD AND OVER, FOR THE UNITED STATES: APRIL 1948 TO 1962



#### DISTANCE MOVED

The measures of mobility used include three major types of changes in residence: (1) Intracounty moves, (2) other intrastate moves, and (3) interstate moves. The third category is further subdivided into moves between contiguous and noncontiguous States.

Local movers, those who were living in a different residence in the same county in April 1962 from that occupied in April 1961, accounted for 23.3 million persons, or 13.0 percent of the population 1 year old and over, living in the United States in 1962. Migrants were divided almost equally between intrastate (3.0 percent) and interstate (3.1 percent) migrants.

In the latter category, migrants from contiguous States account for 1.0 percent and those from noncontiguous States, 2.1 percent (table 2).

Similar distributions of movers by type of move were observed in the earlier surveys. Each of the distance-types shows the same tendency toward stability in the six surveys conducted since 1957 with a higher variation in the preceding nine years.

#### RACIAL DIFFERENCES

The tabulation of the 1962 survey recognizes two major racial groups, white and Negro, and a residual category of "other races" in the summary table. The

data yield a considerably higher mobility rate for the Negro (23.0 percent) than for the white racial group (18.7 percent), with the "other races" category in an intermediate position (20.4 percent) (table 1).

Intracounty movers accounted for 65.6 and 69.1 percent of all movers for the white and "other races" categories, respectively, but 83.7 percent of all Negro movers were local movers. Conversely, the rates for intrastate and interstate migrants are slightly lower for the Negro group than for the two other categories.

#### RESIDENTIAL DIFFERENCES

The only classification by type of residence which is available for analysis in the April 1962 survey is farm and nonfarm residence. The mobility rate for people living in nonfarm residences, 19.6 percent, was considerably above the rate for people living on farms, 13.2 percent (table 2). Another general difference between the farm and nonfarm groups was that the migration rate, the percent who lived in a different county in 1962 from that in 1961, was about 1 3/4 times as large for the nonfarm group as for the farm group, 6.3 percent versus 3.6 percent. For farm residents, intrastate moves were more frequent than interstate moves (2.4 percent and 1.2 percent, respectively), whereas in the nonfarm population interstate migrants predominated.

In summary, persons living on farms in April 1962 were less likely to have changed residence during the preceding year than were persons living in nonfarm residences. Among those who have moved, those on farms at the end of the year tended to have moved shorter distances than those living off farms. Moves from farm to nonfarm residences are not separately identified in these statistics.

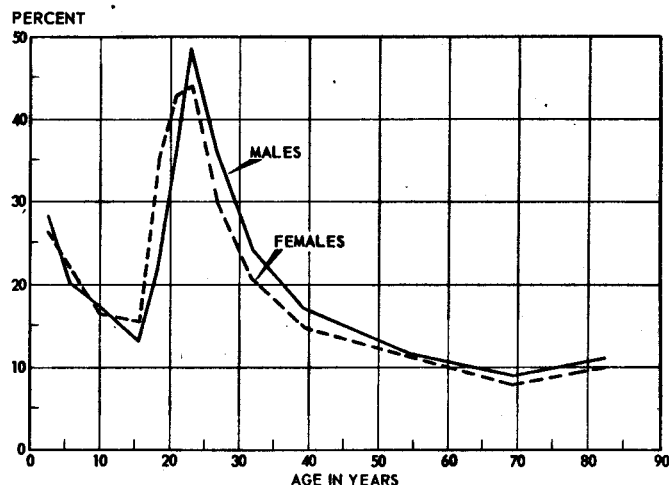
#### AGE AND SEX DIFFERENCES

Young families have relatively high mobility rates. These are reflected in the relatively high rates for young children, who move with their parents, and for the young adults who take them along.

At 18 and 19 years old, when the teenager tends to leave the parental home, he establishes an independent pattern of mobility. The mobility rate, at 46.2 percent, for the age group 22 to 24 years is the highest for any age group. From this point on, the mobility rate drops in each successive age category up to 75 years and older. There is some evidence, however, that the mobility rate for those 75 and over is higher (10.5 percent) than that for the preceding age category 65 to 74 years old (8.2 percent). In general, it can be stated that for the population 25 years old and over the mobility rate continues to decrease with age but at a decreasing rate. Sex differences are most pronounced in the late teen and young adult ages. In the 18-and-19-year-old age category, the mobility rate for girls (35.0 percent) is half again that for boys (22.4 percent). This is the greatest sex difference for any age group and reflects the younger age at marriage for women than for men. The higher mobility for women persists in the 20-and-21-year age group with 42.6 percent of the women moving as compared to

35.1 percent for the men. In the most mobile age group (22 to 24 years), a higher percentage of men moved, 48.7 percent, as compared with 43.8 percent for the women. This pattern of a higher rate for men persists through ages 30 to 34 years. In all the remaining age classes, the rate for women is almost equal to the rate for men.

FIGURE 2.--ANNUAL MOBILITY RATE BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE POPULATION 1 YEAR AND OVER: APRIL 1962



#### MARITAL STATUS

Three marital status categories are recognized in the survey; namely, (1) married, spouse present, (2) single, and (3) other marital status. The third group includes widowed and divorced persons and also separated persons (those married persons who are living apart because of marital discord, whether legally recognized or otherwise), and other married persons living apart from their spouse. For the population 14 years old and over, differences in the mobility rate were fairly small among marital status categories, except that males in the "other marital status" category have a notably high mobility rate, 27.4 percent, (table A).

Table A.--MOBILITY RATES OF THE POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX: APRIL 1962

(Percent not shown where less than 0.1 or where base is less than 150,000)

Age and sex	Total	Married, spouse present	Single	Other marital status
Male.....	18.8	18.4	17.3	27.4
14 to 17 years.....	13.4	...	13.3	...
18 to 24 years.....	36.4	64.2	20.8	...
25 to 34 years.....	30.2	29.8	26.2	48.7
35 to 44 years.....	17.1	15.8	15.9	39.2
45 to 64 years.....	11.6	9.8	16.1	25.6
65 years and over.....	9.5	7.0	11.6	16.4
Female.....	18.0	18.4	16.0	18.5
14 to 17 years.....	15.4	66.7	12.9	...
18 to 24 years.....	40.7	54.3	22.4	53.7
25 to 34 years.....	25.0	23.5	23.2	39.3
35 to 44 years.....	14.9	13.2	16.4	26.3
45 to 64 years.....	11.0	9.5	11.0	16.2
65 years and over.....	8.6	5.3	7.8	10.7

The mobility rates by age and marital status, do suggest, however, that changes in marital status frequently result in changes of residence. Thus at 18 to 24 years, the age level at which a majority of married persons are recently married, the mobility rates for married men and women were from 2 to 3 times as great as the corresponding rates for single men and women. The rates are 64.2 and 54.3, respectively, for married men and women. The fact that mobility is associated with changes in marital status is further demonstrated by the high mobility rate (53.7 percent) for females in the "other marital status" category in the age group 18 to 24 years.

In the ages 25 to 34 years, mobility rates are essentially the same for married and single persons, whether male or female. In this age group, the mobility rate for the "other marital status" category for both men (48.7 percent) and women (39.3 percent) is significantly higher than the rates for the married and the single. The significantly higher mobility rates for men in the "other marital status" category persists for the 35-to-44 and 45-to-64-year-old age groups and for women for the 35-to-44-year age group. Single men in the age group 45 to 64 years old are somewhat more mobile than single women in these ages.

On the basis of the data discussed here, the inference seems justified that, among those in the late teens and early adult ages, changes in marital status account for a substantial proportion of the changes in residence and that, even among those in the older age groups, changes in marital status tend to be associated with changes in residence. High mobility rates are observed in the years when marriages are being formed and in the later years among persons whose marriages have been dissolved.

#### EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

In the population 25 years old and over, men who had completed one or more years of college had a higher mobility rate than men whose educational attainment was below the college level (table 4). Among women, the differences in mobility rates by years of school completed were small. The migration rate (inter-county), however, was higher at the college level than at levels below college for both men and women. The intracounty (local) mobility rate for women was lower among those who had completed one or more years of college than among other women, but there was little difference by educational level among men.

An examination of the two types of mobility rates by age and educational level indicates a fairly clear pattern (table B). Men who had completed one or more years of college had higher migration rates than those who had completed fewer years of school in the age groups 25 to 34 years and 35 to 44 years. At 45 and over, there was little difference by educational attainment. Among men whose formal education ended with grade school or high school there was little evidence of a positive relationship between educational level and migration when age was held constant. The figures then are consistent with the hypothesis that attendance at college expands, from a geographic point of view, both the aspiration level of the individual and

his opportunities; and thus migration tends to appear with somewhat greater frequency in the career lines of men who have attended college. At the advanced years, however, career patterns have stabilized and the man at the college level shares with men of other educational levels the decline in mobility which occurs with age.

Table B.--MOBILITY RATES OF THE POPULATION 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, AGE, AND SEX: APRIL 1962

Years of school completed and type of mobility	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over
<b>MALE</b>				
Intracounty movers.....	18.8	10.3	7.3	6.4
Elementary: Under 8 years....	27.2	14.5	8.9	7.1
8 years.....	19.1	15.5	6.3	6.3
High school: 1 to 3 years....	20.3	9.3	7.9	5.5
4 years.....	17.4	9.0	7.3	4.5
College: 1 year or more....	16.6	8.2	5.7	7.0
Migrants.....	9.9	5.3	3.0	2.6
Elementary: Under 8 years....	7.6	4.4	3.1	2.4
8 years.....	9.2	2.8	2.3	2.7
High school: 1 to 3 years....	7.4	4.3	2.1	2.3
4 years.....	7.9	2.5	3.7	2.8
College: 1 year or more....	15.0	10.0	3.9	2.7
<b>FEMALE</b>				
Intracounty movers.....	15.9	9.8	7.0	5.4
Elementary: Under 8 years....	21.3	17.2	9.1	6.2
8 years.....	27.1	10.5	6.7	4.8
High school: 1 to 3 years....	17.9	11.9	7.2	3.5
4 years.....	13.4	8.4	6.7	7.1
College: 1 year or more....	13.0	6.2	4.8	4.0
Migrants.....	7.7	4.1	2.6	2.7
Elementary: Under 8 years....	6.3	2.3	2.6	1.9
8 years.....	7.7	3.2	2.3	4.0
High school: 1 to 3 years....	6.5	4.8	3.0	1.8
4 years.....	6.4	4.0	2.2	2.5
College: 1 year or more....	12.4	5.3	3.0	3.1

The pattern of migration rates by age and educational attainment for women was essentially similar to that for men. Because of the high correspondence between the educational levels of husband and wife, the pattern observed for women has essentially the same explanation as that outlined for men.

An examination of the intracounty rates by age and educational attainment for both men and women suggests an inverse relationship between local mobility and attainment, that is, at the younger ages, the rates for persons completing one or more years of college were slightly lower than those for other persons. These differences declined with age, and at 65 and over they disappeared.

In table 4, the mobility data by educational attainment and age are cross-classified by marital status. This classification by marital status was made to determine whether or not the relationship between marital status and years of school completed might affect the differences in mobility rates among educational levels. Although there are some differences in marital status distribution among attainment classes, at the age levels used in the classification, they appear to be relatively minor, and exploratory work in standardizing rates for marital status within age and educational attainment classes suggests that such a procedure would not materially affect the observed migration rates for these groups.

Table C.--MOBILITY RATES OF THE POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER,  
BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, AGE, AND SEX: APRIL 1962

(Percent not shown where less than 0.1 or where base is  
less than 150,000)

Type of mobility rate and age	Male			Female		
	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Not in labor force	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Not in labor force
All movers.....	18.7	29.1	15.2	18.9	32.2	17.6
14 to 17 years.....	11.9	21.8	13.4	14.2	...	15.4
18 to 24 years.....	40.4	39.5	20.0	39.3	40.0	41.7
25 to 34 years.....	28.2	41.6	39.2	24.4	42.5	24.6
35 to 44 years.....	16.0	26.6	26.8	14.0	29.6	15.1
45 to 64 years.....	10.2	20.1	19.9	9.8	19.9	11.7
65 years and over.....	6.8	...	10.5	4.6	...	8.9
Intracounty movers..	13.2	20.4	8.9	13.0	22.2	11.4
14 to 17 years.....	9.1	19.4	9.2	9.7	...	10.5
18 to 24 years.....	28.6	27.9	9.2	26.9	22.7	26.7
25 to 34 years.....	19.8	26.1	13.6	17.3	31.4	15.7
35 to 44 years.....	10.6	21.2	10.8	10.9	26.4	9.6
45 to 64 years.....	7.5	12.6	11.0	7.6	13.0	7.9
65 years and over.....	5.5	...	7.3	3.6	...	5.7
Migrants.....	5.5	8.7	6.3	4.9	9.9	6.1
14 to 17 years.....	2.8	2.4	4.3	4.5	...	4.9
18 to 24 years.....	11.9	11.6	10.8	12.4	17.3	15.0
25 to 34 years.....	8.3	15.6	25.6	7.1	11.1	8.8
35 to 44 years.....	5.4	5.4	16.0	3.1	3.2	5.5
45 to 64 years.....	2.7	7.5	8.9	2.3	6.8	3.8
65 years and over.....	1.2	...	3.3	1.1	...	3.2

#### EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The mobility rate of young men 18 to 24 years old in the labor force was 41.3 percent, and the rates for the employed and unemployed were about the same (table C). However, for those not in the labor force, the rate was only 20.0 percent. In the age groups above 25 years, the mobility rate for men not in the labor force was about the same as the rate for the unemployed, and both rates were higher than the rate for the employed. The rate for the unemployed tended to exceed that for the employed, largely by virtue of a higher intracounty rate, whereas the rate for men not in the labor force tended to exceed those for the employed largely as the result of a higher migration rate.

The relatively low mobility rate among young men 18 to 24 not in the labor force is clearly related to the fact that 90 percent were single (as compared with about 56 percent in other employment status groups) and thus had not yet been subject to the mobility incident to marriage (table 5). It is significant in this connection that the lower mobility of the group not in the labor force is almost entirely a matter of a lower intracounty rate. It seems probable that most members of this group have never been full-time workers and thus they had been subject only to a limited degree to the mobility incident to entrance into the labor force. In short, at 18 to 24 there is a relatively high concentration of young men who have not yet left their parental homes. At ages above 25 years, however, the mobility incident to marriage affects an increasingly small proportion of the total and the mobility of employed men is restricted by the exigencies of holding a steady job.

In the age group 18 to 24 years, the mobility rates for women were essentially the same for all

labor force status categories, ranging from 39.3 to 41.7 percent. Mobility rates for employed women were also essentially the same as the rates observed for employed men in all age groups 18 years old and over; and, at ages above 25 years, the rates for the unemployed were higher than those for the employed and those for women not in the labor force. Since a relatively high proportion of women not in the labor force are primarily housewives, their mobility rates might be expected to show the same pattern by age as that of employed men. At ages above 25, they do.

#### OCCUPATION

For this analysis the employed male population 14 years old and over was grouped into three broad occupational classes: (1) White collar, (2) manual and service workers, and (3) farm workers. For the combined age groups, the manual and service workers were the most mobile group (20.2 percent), with white collar (17.7 percent) and farm workers (14.8 percent) having lower rates (table 6). Short distance moves are more frequent among manual and service workers, and long distance moves among white-collar workers. The intracounty rate for manual and service workers was 15.1 percent as compared with 11.2 percent for white-collar workers. The rate for farm workers (10.5 percent) was essentially the same as that for white-collar workers. On the other hand, the migration rate for white-collar workers (6.5 percent) exceeded the rates for both manual and service workers (5.1 percent) and farm workers (4.2 percent).

The differences between white-collar and manual and service workers tended to persist below 65 years. At 65 and over, there was no discernible pattern of difference among broad occupational classes. The small numbers of farm workers at each age level prevented the identification of clearcut differences between the rates for this group and the other two groups.

The similarity of the marital status composition of the three occupation classes suggests that the differences in mobility rates among the classes are not traceable to differences in marital status. There is a suggestion that the relatively higher proportions of men of "other marital status" among manual and service workers, than among white-collar workers, may make some contribution to their higher local mobility rates at the upper ages, but such a contribution would be of necessity small.

In general then, the figures suggest that white-collar workers, in contrast to the manual and service workers, have a somewhat greater residential stability within the same community and, at the same time, have more of a tendency to make long-distance moves. This pattern is not unlike that suggested by the data for those who have attended college, since there is considerable overlap of these two groups.

#### CLASS OF WORKER

In addition to the classification by occupation, employed men have been tabulated by class of worker, that is, whether self-employed or wage and salary

workers. The mobility rate for the self-employed (9.6 percent) is less than half the rate for wage and salary workers (20.7 percent) (table 7). The difference between the two groups of workers is greatest among farm workers, with the mobility rate for wage and salary workers (33.5 percent) having been about four to five times as great as that for the self-employed (7.0 percent). The difference is smallest for manual and service workers, with the rate for self-employed (13.2 percent) having been about two-thirds of the rate for wage and salary workers (20.5 percent).

Although the difference between the self-employed and wage and salary workers observed in the total mobility rate was also apparent in the intracounty rate, the greatest difference occurred in the migration rate. The intracounty mobility rate for wage and salary workers (14.5 percent) was about twice as large as the corresponding rate for the self-employed (7.3 percent). The migration rate for wage and salary workers (6.2 percent), however, was about 2½ times as large as the corresponding rate for the self-employed (2.3 percent). This same type of relationship appeared within each of the three major occupational classes.

#### REGIONAL DIFFERENCES

Though the West continued to have the most mobile population, the mobility rate, 25.3 percent, was down somewhat from the rate, 28.1 percent, observed in the preceding survey (table 8). The changes in mobility for the North Central Region and for the South were smaller. In the Northeast, with the lowest mobility rate, the current rate, 14.3, was essentially the same as the rate, 14.0 percent, observed in 1961.

The mobility rate for the nonwhite population was considerably higher than that of the white population in the Northeast and the North Central Regions. Similarly, the mobility rate (33.5 percent) of the Negro population, which was tabulated separately for the West, was higher than the white rate (25.4 percent), but the rate (18.1 percent) for other races fell considerably below the white rate. In the South the rates were essentially the same for both whites and nonwhites who were living in the region at the end of the year.

The difference between the West and other regions is greater for migration rates. Whereas the total mobility rate of the West was not quite twice as large as the rate for the Northeast, the interstate rate for the West was nearly three times as great. Hence, even though there is also much local and other intraregional movement, the chief distinguishing characteristic of the West is that many people have moved there from other regions. The data on net migration support this observation, the West having been the only region experiencing a net gain from the interregional exchanges during the period April 1961 to April 1962 (table 9). The West also showed a substantial average net gain for the years 1957 to 1962 (table D). The North Central Region showed evidence of a net loss in the current migration period as well as in the average for the 6-year period. The net migration rates for the other two regions tended to be small but predominantly negative.

Table D.--ANNUAL NET MIGRATION RATES, FOR REGIONS: 1957 TO 1962

(Rates per 1,000. Minus sign (-) denotes net out-migration)

Year	North-east	North Central	South	West
1957.....	-1.4	-8.2	2.7	13.3
1958.....	2.0	-5.6	-0.3	8.4
1959.....	-2.3	0.6	-4.4	11.7
1960.....	0.1	-2.8	-3.9	12.5
1961.....	-2.1	-6.4	-0.4	14.3
1962.....	-0.3	-2.9	-5.2	14.8
6-year average.....	-0.7	-4.2	-2.0	12.5

#### RELATED REPORTS

Annual statistics on the mobility status of the population 1 year old and over appear in Series P-20, No. 118 (March 1960 to March 1961); No. 113 (March 1959 to 1960); No. 104 (April 1958 to 1959); No. 85 (March 1957 to 1958); No. 82 (April 1956 to 1957); No. 73 (March 1955 to 1956); No. 61 (April 1954 to 1955); No. 57 (April 1953 to 1954); No. 49 (April 1952 to 1953); No. 47 (April 1952); No. 39 (April 1950 to 1951); No. 36 (March 1949 to 1950); No. 28 (April 1948 to 1949); and No. 22 (April 1947 to 1948).

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.

#### DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Population coverage.--The data for 1962 (covering the period April 1961 to April 1962) shown in this report relate primarily to the civilian population of the United States 1 year old and over. Approximately 981,000 members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post were also included, but all other members of the Armed Forces were excluded. For simplicity, the group covered is called the civilian population in this report. 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 1962 survey is the same as that used in the 1960 Census and in the March 1960 and 1961 Current Population Surveys 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.

The nonfarm population, as the term is used here, comprises persons living in urban and rural-nonfarm areas combined. The territory classified as urban in this survey is the same as that in the 1960 Census; all other territory is classified as rural.

An analysis of the relation between statistics on urban-rural residence from the decennial census and from the Current Population Survey has led to a decision to discontinue the regular publication of statistics on this subject from the Current Population Survey. There are two components in the growth of urban population during a decade: (a) Growth in the areas that were urban at the beginning of the decade, and (b) reclassification of formerly rural territory as urban as the result of increased size of place, increased population density, or annexations. From the Current Population Survey, it is possible to obtain measures of only the first component of growth; a prohibitively large expenditure of resources would be required to obtain measures of the second component. Since in the past decade about 60 percent of the growth of urban population was attributable to the expansion of urban territory, figures on urban population derived from the CPS for most of the period between decennial censuses may give a misleading description of the growth and characteristics of the urban population. It should also be noted that, owing to some processing complications, data on the first component of urban-rural change are not available for March 1962.

**Mobility status.**--The civilian population of the United States has been classified according to mobility status on the date of the survey on the basis of a comparison between the place of residence of each individual at the survey date and the place of residence one 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 April 1 a year ago?" If the answer was "No," the enumerator asked, "Was ... living in this same county on April 1 a year ago?" If the response was "No" again, the enumerator asked, "What State (or foreign country) was ... living in on April 1 a year ago?" In the classification three main categories are distinguished:

1. Nonmobile persons or nonmovers.--This group consists of persons who are 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 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 (intercounty 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.

**Race.**--The term "race" refers to the division of population into three groups, white, Negro, and other races. The group designated as "other races" consists of Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and other nonwhite races.

**Years of school completed.**--Data on years of school completed in this report were derived from the combination of answers to questions concerning the highest grade of school attended by the person and whether or not that grade was finished. The questions on educational attainment apply only to progress in "regular" schools. Such schools include graded public, private, and parochial elementary and high schools (both junior and senior high), colleges, universities, and professional schools, whether day schools or night schools. Thus, regular schooling is that which may advance a person toward an elementary school certificate or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Schooling in other than regular schools was counted only if the credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a school in the regular school system.

The median years of school completed is defined as the value which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having completed more schooling and one having completed less schooling than the median. These medians are expressed in terms of a continuous series of numbers representing years of school completed. For example, a median of 9.0 represents the completion of the first year of high school and a median of 13.0 means completion of the first year of college.

**Marital status.**--The marital status classification identifies three major categories: Single, "married, spouse present," and other marital status. These terms refer to the marital status at the time of the enumeration. The category "single" includes only those persons who have never been married.

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.

Persons reported as in "other marital status" include: (1) Widowed persons, (2) divorced persons, (3) separated persons, that is, married persons 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, and (4) 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 whose place of residence was not the same as that of their spouse.

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 employed 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, or (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.

Prior to 1957, part of group (a) above--those whose layoffs were for definite periods of less than 30 days--were classified as employed (with a job but not at work) rather than as unemployed, as were all of the persons in group (b) above (waiting to start new jobs within 30 days).

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 voluntary 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.--The occupational classification used in this report identifies three major occupational classes: (1) White-collar workers, (2) manual and service workers, and (3) farm workers.

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

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

Class of worker.--The data on class of worker are for persons who worked in 1961 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 but are 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 in the Current Population Survey of the Bureau of the Census. During the period 1956 through 1962, the sample was spread over 333 sample areas comprising 641 counties and independent cities with coverage in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 35,000 occupied units were designated for interview each month. Of this number, about 1,500 households, on the average, were visited but interviews were not obtained because the occupants were not found at home after repeated calls or were unavailable for some other reason. In addition to the 35,000, there were 5,000 sample units in an average month which were visited but were found to be vacant or otherwise not to be enumerated. The statistics for 1949 to 1953 on mobility were based on a different sample, which consisted of about 24,000 to 26,000 households located in 68 areas. The mobility statistics for 1954 and 1955 were based on about 24,000 to 26,000 households spread over 230 sample areas.

For approximately 75 percent of the households, data on mobility by educational attainment were obtained by collating the March and April schedules. There were 25,000 households that were included in the sample in both months. Data on mobility were collected in April and data on attainment, in March. The reduced coverage, then, applies to table 4. This procedure has introduced a small downward bias in the percent of annual movers in the various education groups shown in this table because persons in the



April sample who moved into their residence between March 1 and April 1, 1962, could not be included in the March-April match.

The estimating procedure used in this survey involved the inflation of weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, color, and sex. Beginning with the April 1953 survey, the independent estimates used were based on statistics from the 1950 Census of Population; statistics of births, deaths, immigration and emigration; and statistics on the strength and separation records of the Armed Forces. For April 1952 and earlier years, the independent estimates were based on the data of the 1940 Census of Population similarly adjusted to take account of the aging of the population, births, deaths, net migration, and changes in the size of the Armed Forces. Beginning with March 1962, the independent estimates were based on statistics for the 1960 Census of Population.

Reliability of the estimates.--Since the estimates are based on sample data, they are subject to sampling variability. The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability. The standard error as calculated for this report also partially measures the effect of response variance but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are 68 out of 100 that the difference due to sampling variability between an estimate and the figure that would have been obtained from a complete enumeration is less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference is less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it is less than 2½ times the standard error.

The estimates of standard errors shown in this report are approximations for the 333-area sample. In order to derive standard errors which would be applicable to a wide variety of population characteristics and which could be prepared at moderate cost, a number of approximations are required. These estimates of standard errors of percentages should be interpreted as providing an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard errors rather than as providing a precise standard error for any specific item.

Table E shows the standard errors of estimates of the numbers of persons having various mobility characteristics. The standard errors shown in this table are applicable to the data in tables 1 to 3 and 5 to 9.

The reliability of an estimated percentage, using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends upon both the size of the percent and the size of the total on which the percent is based. Generally, estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than corresponding absolute estimates of the numerator of the percentage, particularly if the percentage is high.

Table E.--STANDARD ERROR OF NUMBER OF PERSONS

(68 chances out of 100)

Level of the estimate (thousands)	Standard error of the estimate (thousands)	Level of the estimate (thousands)	Standard error of the estimate (thousands)
10.....	9	2,500.....	145
25.....	15	5,000.....	205
50.....	21	10,000.....	285
100.....	30	25,000.....	430
250.....	47	50,000.....	560
500.....	66	100,000.....	620
1,000.....	93		

The figures presented in table F are approximations to the standard errors of the estimated percentage of persons having various mobility characteristics as shown in tables 1 to 3 and 5 to 9.

Approximations to the standard errors for characteristics of education classified by mobility (table 5) can be made by multiplying the appropriate figure in table F by a factor of 1.15.

Illustration: Table 3 shows that there were an estimated 17,169,000 males who moved in the period 1961 to 1962. Table E shows that the standard error of this estimate is approximately 354,000. Consequently, the chances are about 68 out of 100 that the figure obtained from a complete census would have differed by less than 354,000. The chances are 95 out of 100 that a census would have disclosed a figure differing from the estimate by less than 708,000.

These 17,169,000 males represented about 19.6 percent of the total estimated 87,727,000 males 1 year old and over. Linear interpolation in table F shows that the standard error of the 19.6 percent is roughly 0.4 percentage points. Accordingly, the chances are about 68 in 100 that a complete census would show that the percentage is less than 20.0 percent and greater than 19.2 percent.

Table F.--STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated percentage	Base of estimated percentage (in thousands)								
	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000
2 or 98.....	2.6	1.8	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	0.4	0.3	0.2
10 or 90.....	5.6	4.0	2.7	1.8	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3
25 or 75.....	8.1	5.7	4.0	2.6	1.8	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.4
50.....	9.3	6.6	4.7	2.9	2.1	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.5

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