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MOBILITY OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES MARCH 1963 TO MARCH 1964

Of the 185.3 million persons 1 year old and over living in the United States in March 1964, 36.3 million, or 19.6 percent, had been living at a different address in the United States in March 1963. An additional 0.5 percent had been living abroad in March 1963.

The proportion of the population that moved within the country, according to the 17 annual surveys conducted since 1948, ranged from 18.6 to 21.0 percent, a relatively small variation. Between March 1963 and March 1964, about 13.0 percent of the population moved within counties, 6.6 percent moved between counties, and 3.3 percent moved between States.

These surveys also indicate that men are slightly more mobile than women and that the nonwhite population is more mobile than the white population. Long distance mobility, or migration, is greater among whites than among nonwhites, however; and the higher total mobility among nonwhites reflects the greater local mobility in this segment of the population. The peak mobility rate occurred among persons in their early twenties--the age at which most young people leave their parental home to find employment, to get married, and set up homes of their own. After this highly mobile period, mobility rates decline as age increases.

In the 1964 survey, as in previous surveys, married persons under 35 who were living with their respective spouses had higher mobility rates than single persons of the same age group. At 35 years and above, the differences in mobility rates between married and single were minimal. Persons of other marital status in turn had higher mobility rates than either married or single persons. These differences suggest that marriage and its dissolution make an appreciable contribution to mobility. If it is assumed that the contribution of this factor is measured by the differences between age-specific mobility rates for single persons and the mobility rates for the other marital status groups, it appears that marriage and its dissolution accounted for 15 to 20 percent of all the mobility recorded by the 1964 survey.

Unemployment appears to make an appreciable contribution to the volume of migration. In the most recent survey, the unemployed had higher migration rates than the employed, men who had worked less than 50 weeks in 1963 had higher rates than those who had worked a full year, and men with incomes of less than $5,000 had higher rates than those with incomes of $5,000 or more. Although direct indicators of economic status show a negative relationship with migration, other indexes of socioeconomic status display a positive relationship.

Thus, men who had completed one or more years of college had higher migration rates than those whose formal education stopped before college, and professional workers had higher rates than most other major occupation groups. There is, of course, a considerable overlap between the college educated and the professional workers, and the uneven geographic distribution of job opportunities involving their skills provides a stimulus to migration.

Local mobility, that is, movement within counties, tends to rise as economic status declines. Relatively high local mobility rates are characteristic of the unemployed, of men who worked less than 50 weeks in 1963, and of

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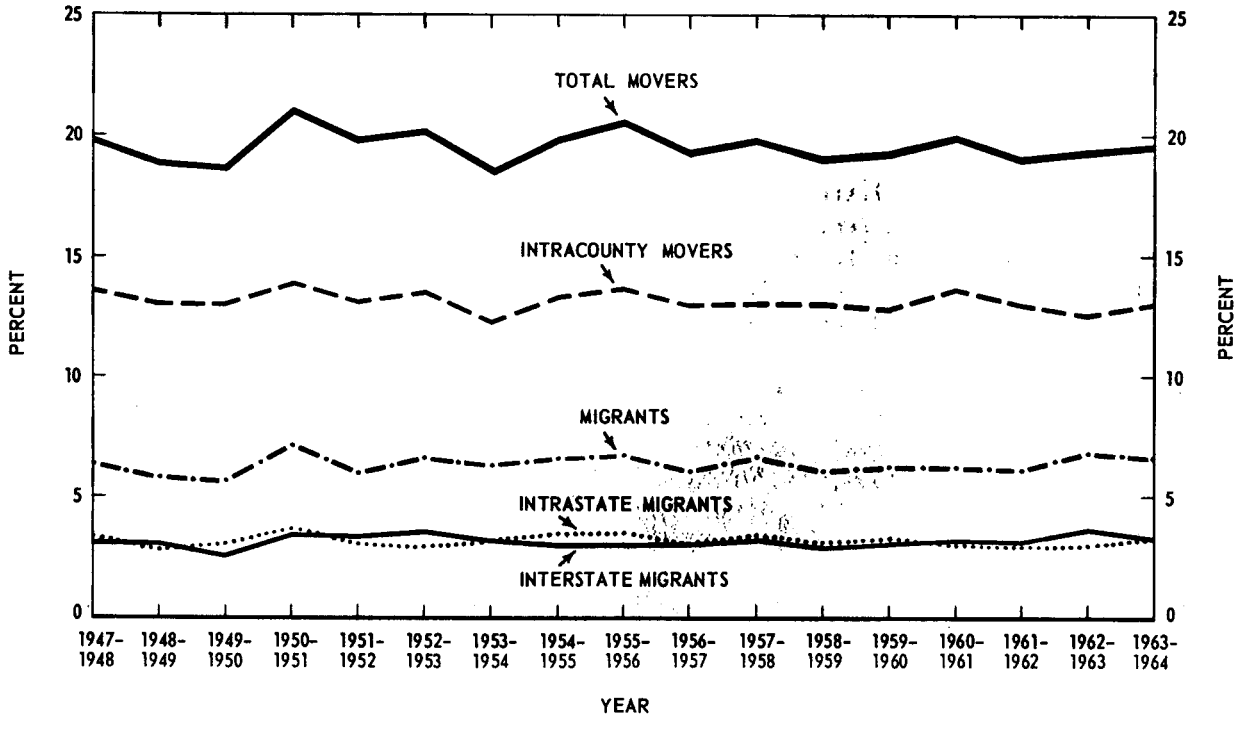
men with incomes of less than $5,000 in 1963. Likewise, relatively high local mobility rates were found in the major occupation groups which had the lowest median incomes.

Farmers and farm managers represent an outstanding exception to the foregoing generalization. Although their income level is low relative to that of a majority of major occupation groups, they had the lowest rates of both local mobility and migration of any major occupation group. They may be regarded as the outstanding example of the relatively low local mobility and migration rates observed for the self-employed as compared with wage and salary workers.

Figure 1.--MOVERS BY TYPE OF MOBILITY AS PERCENT OF THE POPULATION 1 YEAR OLD AND OVER, FOR THE UNITED STATES APRIL 1948 TO MARCH 1964



DISTANCE MOVED

The "moves" recognized in this survey range from a move from one apartment to another in the same building 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 on the distance continuum is a distinction 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 respondent's previous residence with reference 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 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 the five annual surveys between March 1960 and March 1964, accounted for an average of about 67 percent of all movers (table A). 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 local changes of residence in the larger multicounty standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), such as New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago, which involve crossing county lines. 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, on the average, about 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 between counties in multicounty SMSA's which might be regarded as purely local mobility on the one hand, and, on the other, genuine migration involving moves of considerable distance within the larger States.

Interstate migrants.--The annual average for the past five surveys for persons who move between States was 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.

Table A.--PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MOVERS BY TYPE OF MOBILITY: MARCH 1960 TO MARCH 1964

Type of mobility	5-year average	1963 to 1964	1962 to 1963	1961 to 1962	1960 to 1961	1959 to 1960
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Same county.....	66.9	66.3	65.1	67.9	68.4	66.7
Different county.....	33.1	33.7	34.9	32.1	31.6	33.3
Same State.....	16.3	17.0	16.1	15.9	15.5	16.9
Different State....	16.8	16.6	18.8	16.2	16.2	16.3

FARM-NONFARM RESIDENCE

The interpretation of the present mobility rates for types of areas presents some difficulties, since these data can be related only to the area of destination and not to that of origin. In the case of a single county SMSA, the intracounty mobility rate provides a measure of the restlessness of the population in the area and the migration rate a measure of in-migration to the area; nothing is indicated however as to out-migration from the area, and thus the net effect of migration cannot be specified. If now, that part of the SMSA outside the central city is considered, the intracounty mobility rate has two components; that representing the restlessness of the population in the suburbs, and that representing the movement to the suburbs from the central city. Since information on origin is not available here, it is impossible to distinguish between these two components. In the case of the nonfarm population, the intracounty rate represents (a) movement within the nonfarm population of counties and (b) movement from farm to nonfarm residences within counties. Similarly, the migration rate for this population reflects movement across county lines from these same sources. Since it is not possible to identify the contributions of these components, the present data tell us only about the proportion of recent movers of various types living in each type of area but little about the incidence of mobility among persons living in these areas at the beginning of the mobility period.

Among total persons 1 year old and over, both the local mobility rates and migration rates were higher in the nonfarm population than in the farm population (table 2). These differences occurred in both metropolitan areas and nonmetropolitan areas and among whites and nonwhites. Clearly, the nonfarm population is more mobile than the farm population and the global figures presented here are consistent with those relating to the occupation groups of employed men presented in table 10.

METROPOLITAN-NONMETROPOLITAN RESIDENCE

The population living in standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) had a higher local mobility rate between March 1963 and March 1964 than the population living outside these areas, and this difference occurred among both whites and nonwhites. There was, however, no appreciable difference in the migration rate in the mobility period 1963 to 1964. The results of the annual surveys in which the information has been collected suggest a lesser amount of long-distance movement but a somewhat greater residential turnover in metropolitan than in nonmetropolitan areas.

In SMSA's, the local mobility rate for persons living in central cities was higher than that for those living outside central cities. This difference was characteristic of both the white and the nonwhite population. This difference has essentially the same character as that observed between the metropolitan and nonmetropolitan population; and, for the total population, the local mobility rate for the metropolitan "ring" was not materially different from that of nonmetropolitan areas.

The migration rate for central cities, however, was lower than it was for the metropolitan area outside central cities. The direction of this difference is not consistent with the traditional analysis of the migration from rural to urban areas, which would imply the heavy migration of young adults to central cities, and somewhat later, after they had married and had children, an exodus to the suburbs--predominantly local mobility. The use of the data available here is subject to some limitation since

in the larger multicounty SMSA's, movement among outlying counties is classified as migration although it has essentially the character of local mobility. Moreover, the central city-ring classification as it appears in census statistics is only a very rough approximation to a functional city-suburb classification. Finally it is conceivable that although in the past the movement from rural area to central city, to suburb, may have been the modal cycle, it is no longer so.

In each region except the West, the local mobility rate for the entire population was higher in the central cities of SMSA's than in the rings of these areas (table 3). In the West the difference was in the same direction but not statistically significant. The migration rate in the Northeast and South was higher in the ring than in the central cities, and in the North Central Region and West the difference was in the same direction but not significant. These differences are the same as those observed at the national level and are subject to the same interpretation.

Among the three largest metropolitan agglomerations in the country, the Los Angeles-Long Beach SMSA had the highest local mobility rate, followed by the Chicago-Northwestern Indiana Standard Consolidated Area, and the New York-Northeastern New Jersey Standard Consolidated Area with the lowest rate of the three. The migration rate for the Los Angeles area was higher than the rates for either the Chicago or the New York area.

RACE

The total mobility rate for the nonwhite population (24.0 percent) was higher than that for the white population (19.0 percent). This difference has been characteristic of the results of most previous surveys (table B). The difference in the total mobility rate reflects a larger difference in the same direction in the local mobility rate--in 1964, 19 vs. 12 percent. In contrast, the migration (intercounty mobility) rate has usually been higher for the white than for the nonwhite population--in 1964, 7 vs. 5 percent. Since more than 90 percent of the nonwhite population is Negro, the contrast is primarily the contrast between Negroes and whites. The pattern of mobility rates for nonwhite persons other than Negro appears closer to the white than to the Negro pattern.

AGE AND SEX

The data from recent surveys indicate a characteristic pattern of mobility by age (table B). Annual averages for the period 1960 to 1964 show a total mobility rate of about 29 percent for children 1 to 4 years old. As age increases the rate falls to a low of about 15 percent in the age group 14 to 17 years, and then rises rapidly to a peak of nearly 45 percent at ages 22 to 24 years. Thereafter, the rate declines to a low of about 9 or 10 percent in the age group 65 to 74 years and 75 and over. The rate for persons 75 years old and over is usually slightly higher than that for the preceding age group, although the differences for individual years are not statistically significant.

This pattern of mobility by age would appear, in general to reflect the cycle of family formation and dissolution. The mobility rate for young children reflects the relatively high mobility rates of their young parents, and the decline to ages 14 to 17 years reflects the decline in the mobility rate of parents as their age increases. The sharp increase in rates in the late teens and early twenties simply records the fact that, in the United States, the transition from childhood to adulthood usually involves leaving the parental home to find jobs, marry, and set up independent households.

The decline in the mobility rate from the early twenties to the late sixties and early seventies suggests that as age increases, the greater part of the population becomes progressively adjusted and committed to a given community, a given home, and a given job. These commitments tend to inhibit mobility. If this equilibrium is disturbed, as the data on unemployment and marital status show, additional mobility is generated. Thus in the population 25 years old and over the unemployed and the widowed and divorced have higher mobility rates than the employed and the married. If, indeed, the rate for persons 75 years old and over is higher than that for persons 65 to 74, the increase may be traced to changes in residence in response to increasing disability.

Although sex differences in the mobility rate in the total population 1 year old and over are rarely significant in any one year, the rate for males is consistently slightly higher than that for females (table B). The movement out of the home in the late teens and early twenties is considerably

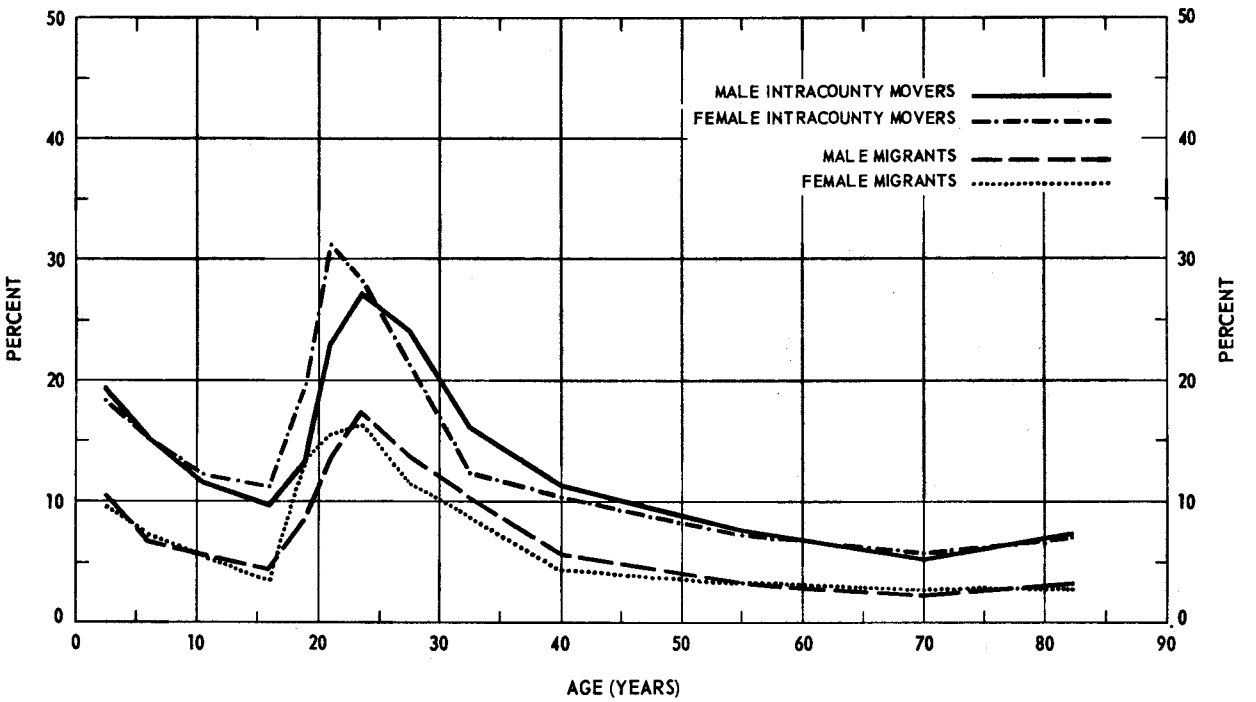
Table B.--TOTAL MOBILITY RATE BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX: MARCH 1960 TO MARCH 1964

Age, color, and sex	5-year average	1963 to 1964	1962 to 1963	1961 to 1962	1960 to 1961	1959 to 1960
Total	19.5	19.6	19.4	19.1	20.0	19.4
1 to 4 years	28.6	29.0	28.8	27.4	29.3	28.6
5 and 6 years	22.0	22.6	22.4	21.2	22.1	21.7
7 to 13 years	17.3	17.6	17.4	17.0	17.0	17.5
14 to 17 years	15.2	14.6	15.5	14.4	16.7	15.0
18 and 19 years	28.2	28.3	27.9	29.1	27.6	28.2
20 and 21 years	40.1	42.0	39.1	39.2	41.3	39.1
22 to 24 years	44.6	44.5	44.3	46.2	45.1	42.7
25 to 29 years	33.9	35.2	34.6	33.0	34.4	32.1
30 to 34 years	22.8	23.9	22.1	22.4	23.6	22.2
35 to 44 years	16.4	16.0	16.4	16.0	16.9	16.5
45 to 64 years	11.3	10.9	10.6	11.3	12.0	11.5
65 to 74 years	9.0	8.1	9.6	8.2	9.5	9.5
75 years and over	9.9	10.2	9.6	10.5	9.7	9.5
Male total	19.8	19.9	19.6	19.6	20.2	19.7
Female total	19.3	19.4	19.2	18.7	19.9	19.1
White total	19.1	19.0	19.0	18.7	19.7	19.0
Nonwhite total	22.9	24.0	22.4	22.8	22.7	22.4

greater for women that it is for men, but between 25 and 34 years the mobility rate for men exceeds that for women (figure 2). At 35 years and above the sex differences in mobility are relatively small and the data suggest a slightly higher rate for males. In the 1964 survey, for example, the rate for boys 18 and 19 years old (22 percent) was appreciably lower than that for girls of the same age, and there was a similar sex difference in the age group 20 to 21 years. At 22 to 24 years, the rates for men and women were about equal, but in the age group 25 to 34, the male rate was higher than the female rate.

This pattern of age difference reflects in large part the tendency of women to marry on the average at younger ages than men. By age 25, the supply of eligible women is approaching exhaustion, whereas the supply of eligible men still contains an appreciable reserve. (In 1964 about 10 percent of the women 25 to 29 years old were single and the corresponding percentage for men was nearly 20.) Thus, the volume of mobility which can be traced to getting married at ages 25 to 34 is smaller for women than for men. By age 35, the supply eligible is at a low level for both sexes.

Figure 2.--ANNUAL INTRACOUNTY MOBILITY RATE AND MIGRATION RATE, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE POPULATION 1 YEAR AND OVER: MARCH 1964



YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Among men 25 years old and over, those who had completed one or more years of college had a higher migration (intercounty mobility) rate than those who had less education. This relationship between educational attainment and migration was most pronounced in the age group 25 to 34 years. In the succeeding age groups the differences in migration rates were in the same direction but not significant. For women, the differences in migration rates were essentially the same as those for men.

The differences in migration rates are consistent with the hypothesis that college attendance expands, from a geographic point of view, both the aspiration level of the individual and his opportunities, and thus migration tends to occur with somewhat greater frequency in the careers of men who have attended college. In later life, however, career patterns have stabilized and the men who have attended college share with other men the decline in migration which occurs as age increases.

MARITAL STATUS

In the population 14 years old and over, local mobility rates for single men and women were lower than those for members of married couples, and the rates for married couples were, in turn, lower than those for men and women of other marital status. In general, these differences confirm the common-sense observation that changes in marital status frequently involved changes in residence.

Since single persons are not subject to the exigencies involved in change in marital status, their mobility behavior provides a convenient basis for assuming the contribution of marriage to mobility. As indicated, the local mobility rates for the single

were relatively low, compared to other marital status groups the variability by age was minimal, and generally the sex differences among age groups were small.

If then the local mobility rates for single persons are applied to the base population for the other marital status groups by age and sex and the result is compared with the observed numbers, the difference represents the contribution of changes in marital status to local mobility for the group under consideration. By this reasoning, getting married and the high mobility associated with early married life contributed about 0.9 million men and 1.0 million women, or about 68 percent of the local movers in the age group 18 to 24 years (table C). The corresponding contribution in the age group 25 to 34 years was about 0.7 million persons of both sexes or about 2 percent of the local movers. At 35 years and above the differences indicate a negative contribution; that is, had members of married couples moved at the same rate as single persons, the volume of local mobility would have been greater for married persons. The differences in age specific rates, however, were small and erratic. It seems reasonable to conclude then that in the age range in which most marriages occur, they contribute heavily to local mobility, but in the age ranges in which marriages may be assumed to have persisted over a considerable number of years, the married state per se contributes little to local mobility, if indeed it does not serve to restrict it.

For both men and women, the local mobility rates for persons of other marital status--involuntarily separated, voluntarily separated, divorced, and widowed--were higher than those for the single at most age levels. The excess over expectation from the rates for single persons was about 0.4 million, or 48 percent of the male local movers in this category, and the corresponding figures for women were 0.8 million and 46 percent of the female local movers.

In the age group 18 to 24, the age level in which a majority of marriages occur, the migration rates for both men and women who are members of married couples were higher than the corresponding rates for single men and women. The excess of migrants over the number expected on the basis of the rates for single persons was about 0.6 million, or 44 percent of the 1.3 million migrants observed in the married-spouse present category. At 25 years and above, the differences between migration rates for the single and married are negligible and erratic, and consequently do not provide clear-cut evidence of the effects of being married.

It seems reasonably clear then that getting married and the necessary adjustments of the early years of marriage make an appreciable contribution to the mobility of the population 18 to 34 years old, and that the dissolution of marriage, largely at the upper age levels, makes an additional contribution. On the basis of the data from the March 1964 survey, it would appear that these two factors combined might account for 15 to 20 percent of the total mobility recorded.

Table C.--OBSERVED MOVERS AND MOVERS EXPECTED ON BASIS OF MOBILITY RATES FOR SINGLE MALES AND FEMALES, 18 YEARS OLD AND OVER: MARCH 1964

(Numbers in thousands)

Age	Total population	Movers		
		Total	Intra-county	Migrants
OBSERVED				
Total, 18 years and over..	119,804	22,901	15,008	7,893
18 to 24 years.....	17,381	6,783	4,249	2,514
25 to 34 years.....	21,998	6,491	4,053	2,438
35 to 44 years.....	24,420	3,917	2,694	1,223
45 to 64 years.....	38,256	4,157	2,920	1,237
65 years and over.....	17,749	1,573	1,092	481
EXPECTED[1]				
Total, 18 years and over..	119,804	18,855	11,455	7,400
18 to 24 years.....	17,381	3,940	2,124	1,816
25 to 34 years.....	21,998	5,451	3,091	2,360
35 to 44 years.....	24,420	3,769	2,535	1,234
45 to 64 years.....	38,256	4,004	2,404	1,600
65 years and over.....	17,749	1,691	1,301	390
DIFFERENCE OF OBSERVED FROM EXPECTED				
Total, 18 years and over..	-	+4,046	+3,553	+493
18 to 24 years.....	-	+2,823	+2,125	+698
25 to 34 years.....	-	+1,040	+962	+78
35 to 44 years.....	-	+148	+159	-11
45 to 64 years.....	-	+153	+516	-363
65 years and over.....	-	-118	-209	+91

- Represents zero.
[1] On the basis of age-specific mobility rates for single males and females.

RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

The major element in the population 14 years old and over is married men living with their wives and married women living with their husbands--about 65 percent of the age group for men and 60 percent for women. In terms of relationship, this element among men becomes male heads of household living with their wives (male head, wife present) and among women, wives of household heads. These two groups constitute for each sex about 98 percent of the entire married-spouse present group. Therefore, it would be expected that the two relationship groups would have about the same migration and local mobility rates by age as the corresponding marital status categories, as they did in fact in the 1963-64 migration period (tables 6 and 7). Since living as a married couple is the modal and indeed the normal human condition, the mobility behavior of married male heads of households, and wives of household heads, provides a convenient basis for comparison of the mobility of persons living in other types of household relationship.

There are two major components of the category "relative of household head." The first of these includes children in the usual sense of the word and in addition grown-up sons and daughters who have not left the parental home. The second component comprises other persons such as brothers, sisters, or parents of the head. Data from the 1960 Census indicate that the "child" component accounts for most of the relatives under 25 years old, whereas relatives 45 years old and over are largely of the same generation as that of the head or parents of the head or wife. The relatively small numbers of relatives 25 to 44 years old stand in an intermediate position.

These changes in composition with age among relatives are reflected in their mobility rates. At 14 to 24 years, both the local mobility rate and the migration rate for relatives were appreciably lower than for married couples; at 25 to 44 years the differences were inconsequental. At 45 years and over, however, both rates were higher for relatives than for married couples. At 14 to 24 the relatives are, by and large, children who have not left home and who thus tend to have the lower mobility rates of the older parents, whereas the members of the married couples at this age reflect the high mobility incident to leaving home and getting married. At 45 and over, however, married couples have acquired the residential stability incident to aging, whereas the relatives, their living arrangements having been disturbed by health problems, divorce, widowhood, and the like, have found it expedient to move in with the married couples. The intervening years represent a period of transition in which the two processes tend to balance out.

The local mobility rate for male primary individuals--heads of households who live by themselves or with nonrelatives only--was considerably higher than that for married men living with their wives. This difference occurred at each age interval except 14 to 24, in which the two rates were equal. Among female primary individuals, however, the local mobility rate for persons 14 years old and over was not essentially different from the rate for wives of household heads. At ages 14 to 44, the rate for female primary individuals was higher than that for wives of household heads; at the higher age levels the differences were in the same direction but were not statistically significant. At this age level, the rates for men were clearly higher than those for women.

The high local mobility rates for male primary individuals suggest that the lack of family attachments leaves these men free to move and that they do move to a considerable degree. The same statement, to a lesser degree, might be made concerning the women 14 to 44 in this category. Among women 45 years old and over, on the other hand, a great many are primary individuals by virtue of having been widowed and having inherited the family home, and the possession of this property tends to restrict their movement.

Between married couples and the primary individuals are primary family heads who are not members of a married couple--"other male head" and "female head." The number of men in this category is small, and their mobility rates were not essentially different from those of household heads who were members of married couples. Among women, the number of such persons was somewhat larger, and the local mobility rate was somewhat higher than that for wives of household heads between the ages of 14 and 64 years. At 65 years and over, the rates for the two groups were about the same. These figures suggest that women become primary family heads, primarily as the result of the death of their husband or divorce, and are thus subject to the mobility incident to these changes in marital status. At 65 years and over these changes are more likely to produce primary individuals than to produce primary family heads.

The migration rates and the local mobility rates for persons of all ages in the residual "all other" class were higher than those for members of married couples in which the husband was the head of a household. With one exception, such differences appeared in the rates for each sex and age group, although not all of them were significant. Since most of the members of this residual class live in institutions and in other group quarters or as lodgers in households, their higher mobility rates are to be expected.

LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The major part of the male population 14 years old and over--about 70 percent--is employed. In March 1964, the migration rate for this group was 6 percent (table 8). The migration rate for the unemployed 14 years old and over was higher, about 11 percent. A difference of this type appeared at each age level above 18 years. Although none of these was significant, the existence of a similar pattern by age in the data from previous surveys suggests that the annual migration rate for the unemployed is indeed higher than that for the employed throughout the age distribution (table D).

Table D.--AVERAGE ANNUAL MOBILITY RATES OF MALES 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY TYPE OF MOBILITY, EMPLOYMENT STATUS, AND AGE: MARCH 1960 TO 1964

Age	Intracounty movers			Migrants		
	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labor force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labor force
14 to 17 years....	9.5	16.2	9.8	3.7	5.7	4.4
18 to 24 years....	25.6	20.8	8.6	13.3	15.4	9.7
25 to 34 years....	19.5	26.3	15.8	9.8	17.0	20.9
35 to 44 years....	11.1	19.4	12.3	5.1	8.0	15.7
45 to 64 years....	7.5	13.2	12.0	2.8	7.2	6.7
65 and over.....	4.6	7.8	7.3	1.2	3.8	3.2

The higher migration rate of the unemployed is consistent with the economic doctrine that the equilibrium between jobs and workers tend to be maintained by the movement of workers in response to the demand for their services. A special study, sponsored by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in connection with the March 1963 survey, provides some evidence that this process operates fairly effectively. Among workers who had reported themselves as unemployed in March 1962, the percent unemployed in March 1963 was lower among those who had moved between counties during the year than it was among those who had not changed their county of residence. (See Samuel Sabin "Geographic Mobility and Employment Status, March 1962-March 1963" Monthly Labor Review, August 1964.)

If unemployment impels workers toward migration, it can also be argued that generally employment tends to restrict migration. To be sure, migration may be a standard feature of some occupations, but in a majority of cases the retention of a current job and migration are mutually exclusive.

In the male population 14 years old and over, the migration rate for men not in the labor force was not materially different from that of the employed. Men outside the labor force, however, are heavily concentrated at the extremes of the age distribution and the migration rate for the aggregate represents an average which obscures appreciable differences from the employed in certain age groups.

At 18 to 24 years, the migration rate in terms of the 5-year average was lowest for men not in the labor force, that is, was lower than that for either the employed or the unemployed. This difference is consistent with the hypothesis that a majority of those not in the labor force have not yet left their parental home nor entered the labor market and are, therefore, not subject to the mobility incident to these events. (In data from the Current Population Survey, the difference under consideration is perhaps exaggerated since usual residence as defined in CPS does not permit the counting of going away to college as migration in most cases.) The general interpretation is, however, supported by data for the 1962-63 BLS study previously cited, which indicated a high migration rate for men in this age group who were not in the labor force at the beginning of the period (March 1962) but were in the labor force at the end of the period (March 1963).

At 25 to 44 years, the 5-year average migration rate for men not in the labor force was higher than either of the corresponding rates for the employed or unemployed. This difference reflects, in part, the high migration rates of institutional inmates, a substantial component (one-fourth to one-third at ages 25 to 44) of the male population not in the labor force.

The local (intracounty) mobility rate for the unemployed in 1964 exceeded the corresponding rate for the employed in the total male population 14 years old and over. It was also higher in the age group 35 to 44 years; and there were similar, but not significant, differences in the age groups 25 to 34 years, 45 to 64 years, and 65 and over. Here again, however, the general pattern is similar to that observed in previous surveys. This difference suggests, in a general way, that even within the same community the unemployed tend to be more mobile than the employed.

Overall, the local mobility rate for men not in the labor force fell below the corresponding rate for the employed; and, on the average, this difference was characteristic of men 18 to 44 years old. At ages 45 to 64 years and 65 and over, however, the local mobility rate for men not in the labor force was higher than that for employed men. It is possible that those not in the labor force at the younger ages represent mainly men whose entrance into the labor force and, consequently, whose departure from the parental home have been delayed; whereas, those at the older ages are, to an increasing degree, men who have dropped out of the labor force and have a mobility rate approaching that of the unemployed.

MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED MALES

It is not unreasonable to suppose that relatively high or low migration rates reflect the unique character of certain occupations. For example, the Armed Forces covered in the Current Population Survey--those living off post or on post in family type quarters--have a considerably higher migration rate than the civilian employed or than professional workers among the civilian employed. Conceivably, there are others such as engineers and skilled construction workers, middle grade executives of nationwide corporations, and the like, who also have very high migration rates. Unfortunately, the principles involved in developing the classification by major occupation group are unrelated to mobility and thus the variation in migration rates among major occupation groups is not very great. To be sure, farmers and farm managers had a lower migration rate than any other major occupation group, and this low rate is perhaps an integral feature of this occupation. At the other extreme, professional workers had a higher migration rate than any other major occupation group except farm laborers and foremen. Apart from the farmers, farm laborers, and the professionals, however, there was little variation in migration among the major groups.

The same situation exists with respect to local or intracounty mobility. The rate for farmers was lower than the rate for any other major group. The rate for laborers, other than farm and mine, was higher than the rates for craftsmen, professional workers, sales workers, managers and proprietors, and

farmers, but not materially different from those for operatives, farm laborers, clerical workers, and service workers (including private household workers).

If farmers and farm laborers are eliminated from consideration on the grounds that their mobility characteristics arise from the special nature of these occupations, and private household workers are combined with other service workers, eight major occupation groups remain. If these are ranked by the median income of each group, the four with higher medians--managers and proprietors, professional workers, craftsmen, and sales workers--have in aggregate a lower local mobility rate than those with lowest median incomes--clerical workers, operatives, service workers, and laborers.

CLASS OF WORKER

Among employed men the local (intracounty) mobility and the migration rates were higher for wage and salary workers than for the self-employed, and this same difference occurred among farm workers. For white-collar workers, the migration rate of the wage and salary group was higher than that of the self-employed, but there was little difference in the local mobility rates. The figures for manual and service workers showed differences in the same direction, but the numbers of self-employed in these occupational divisions are not sufficiently large to establish statistically significant differences. Overall, the data suggest that self-employment tends to restrict mobility.

WEEKS WORKED

The migration rate for men who had worked in 1963 was higher among those who had worked 26 weeks or less, or 27 to 49 weeks, than among those who had worked 50 to 52 weeks. This difference was characteristic of men under 35 years and generally for those 35 years old and over. In contrast, the local (intracounty) mobility rate at ages under 35 years was lower among men who had worked 26 weeks or less than the corresponding rates for the 27-to-49 and the 50-to-52-weeks groups. At 35 years and over, however, the pattern was reversed and, like the migration rate, the lowest rates occurred among men who had worked the full year.

The differences observed suggest certain analogies to those observed among the employment status categories. Like the unemployed, the men who had worked only parts of the previous year had relatively high migration rates, and the "year round" worker, like the employed, had relatively low migration rates. Likewise, the relatively low local mobility rate among younger men who had worked only a minor fraction of the preceding year were similar to those among young men not in the labor force. Since men who were at work only a part of the year preceding the survey must have been unemployed or out of the labor force, the similarities in mobility rates are not suprising.

INCOME

Among men 18 years old and over, the migration rate for those with incomes of less than $5,000 was higher than the corresponding rate for men with incomes of $5,000 or more. The mobility data on income by age indicate that although none of the differences in rates within age groups was significant, they were in the same direction as in the total. In view of the higher migration rates of the unemployed, of men not in the labor force, and of men who had worked less than a full year, it is not surprising to find higher migration rates among men with relatively low incomes.

Similarly, the local (intracounty) mobility rate was higher among men with incomes of less than $5,000 than among those with incomes of this amount or more. At age 18 to 24, however, men with incomes of $3,000 had higher local mobility rates than those with incomes of less than $3,000. In this age group it is apparent that the group with higher income is heavily weighted with men who have entered the labor force and in large part have left home, whereas those with no income or low incomes have not yet completed the transition into adulthood. At 25 to 44 years, the high income group had a lower local mobility rate than the low income group, and at 45 years and over, the difference was not significant but in the same direction. It appears then that men with relatively low income like the unemployed and the partially employed, have high mobility rates within the local community.

REGIONS

Both local mobility and migration rates for the white population were highest in the West. The South had the next highest rates, followed in turn by the North Central Region and the Northeast with the lowest rates (table 13). For the nonwhite population, the local mobility rate and the migration rate were lower in the South than outside the South although the differences from the other three regions, taken individually, were not significant. The local mobility rate for nonwhites was higher in each region than the corresponding rate for whites. The migration rate was clearly lower among nonwhites than whites in the South, but was about the same for whites and nonwhites outside the South.

As in previous surveys, the data indicated a net migration into the West and net out-migration from the other regions (table 14). This pattern of difference was characteristic of the white population. For the nonwhite population there was, as in the past, a net out-migration from the South and a complementary gain in the rest of the country. The net migration rates by region are presented for recent years in table E.

Table E.--ANNUAL NET MIGRATION RATES, FOR REGIONS: 1960 TO 1964
(Rate per 1,000. Minus sign (-) denotes net out-migration)

Region and color	5-year average	1963 to 1964	1962 to 1963	1961 to 1962	1960 to 1961	1959 to 1960
TOTAL						
Northeast	-1.5	-2.0	-3.2	-2.1	-2.1	0.1
North Central	-4.4	-6.0	-4.0	-2.9	-6.4	-2.8
South	-3.1	-1.9	-3.9	-5.2	-0.4	-3.9
West	15.4	16.8	18.8	14.8	14.3	12.5
NONWHITE						
South	-8.4	-12.9	-5.5	-8.5	-7.1	-8.1
Other regions	9.3	13.9	6.2	9.4	7.6	9.1

RELATED REPORTS

Figures for 1963 on the mobility status of the population were issued in Series P-20, No. 134, 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 1964 (covering the period March 1963 to March 1964) shown in this report relate primarily to the population of the United States 1 year old and over. Approximately 1,037,000 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 present survey is the same as that used in the 1960 Census and in the Current Population Surveys since 1960, 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.

Metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence.--The population residing in standard metropolitan statistical areas constitute the metropolitan population. 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 responses to a 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 (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.

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.

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.

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. 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 only 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.

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.

Weeks worked in previous year.--Persons are classified according to the number of different weeks during the previous year 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.

Income.--For each person 14 years old and over in the sample, questions were asked on the amount of money income received in the previous year 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 the previous year the characteristics of the person, such as age, labor force status, etc., and the composition of families refer to the survey date.

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 the previous year 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 F and G 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 F 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 F contains the standard errors of estimates of numbers.

Table F.--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 G contains the standard errors of estimated percentages.

Illustration of the use of tables of standard errors.--Table 8 of this report estimates that 12,142,000 males age 14 and over moved to a different house in the United States between March 1963 and March 1964. Table F shows the standard error on an estimate of this size to be approximately 309,000. The chances are 68 out of 100 that a complete census would have shown a figure differing from the estimate by less than 309,000. The chances are 95 out of 100 that a census would have shown a figure differing from the estimate by less than 618,000 (twice the standard error).

Of these 12,142,000 movers, 4,184,000, or 34.5 percent, moved to a different county. Table G shows the standard error of 34.5 percent on a base of

12,142,000 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 33.2 and 35.8 percent, and 95 chances out of 100 that the figure shown would have been between 31.9 and 37.1 percent.

Table G.—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

DETAILED TABLES