

# CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS

## POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

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### MOBILITY OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES MARCH 1959 TO 1960

Although the overall mobility rate has reflected, to a slight extent, some of the postwar changes in business conditions, it has not fluctuated very much in 13 successive annual surveys. The percentage of reported movers in the total population 1 year old and over has ranged from 18.6 to 21.0, with an average of 19.6, and has not shown any discernable trend. Intra-county mobility rates and intercounty migration rates also show no trend over the 13-year period.

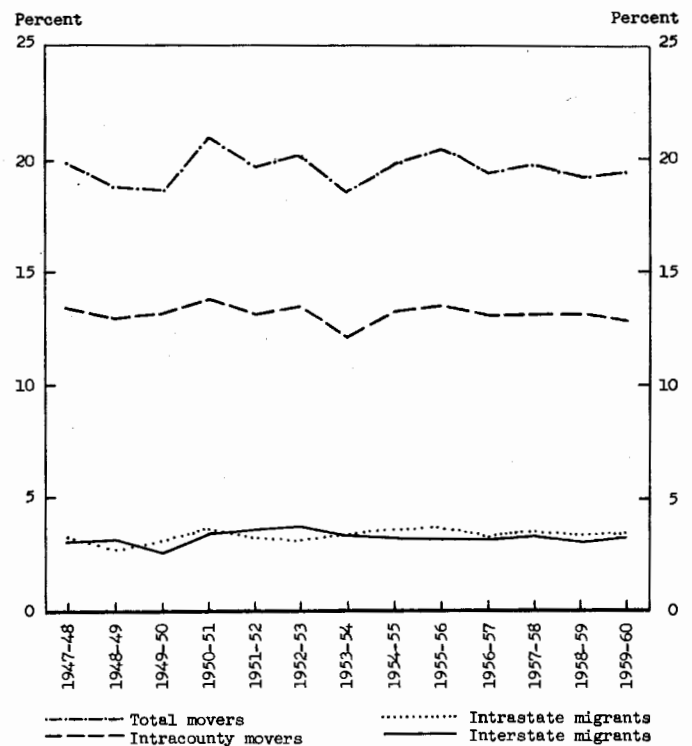
Of the 174 million persons 1 year old and over who were living in the United States in March 1960, 12.9 percent were living in a different house but in the same county as the one they had been living in a year earlier, 6.4 percent were living in a different county, and about 0.5 percent had lived abroad in 1959 (table 1).

The lack of trend in the mobility rates of the general population seems to be the result of offsetting trends within the white and nonwhite populations. The 12 annual observations by color reveal a slight downward trend in the white intracounty mobility rate and little or no trend in white migration. For the nonwhites, on the other hand, there has been an upward trend in the intracounty mobility rate and some indication of a downward trend in migration. The former trend has more than compensated for the latter, resulting in an upward trend in the overall mobility rate of nonwhites. These patterns are probably best explainable in terms of the large white movement from cities outward to suburban areas, and the resulting increase in the availability of alternative living facilities for nonwhites within cities and possibly also in the immediately adjacent areas. Although the postwar trend of the nonwhite short-distance mobility rate has been upward as just stated, the 1959-1960 rate is below the average of the rates for the preceding five years.

This fact may indicate that the mobility of nonwhites is still feeling the effects of the recent economic recession.

The mobility of the population encompasses a great variety of changes, which are not reduced to equivalent

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 MARCH 1960



Source: Table 1.

units even when we deal with a particular type of move such as interstate migration. Many moves are induced by economic factors, like taking a new job or going in search of a job; but others are associated with changes in marital status, health, and other personal reasons, and, finally, many dependent wives and children move simply because the head of their family moves.

We cannot isolate from the available data those kinds of moves that would be most responsive to secular and cyclical economic changes, but we can approximate such moves by studying separately those demographic groups which are more directly responsive to changes in the economy than other groups. For example, we might expect that a relatively high proportion of the moves of men 25 to 34 years old are in response to the job factor, whereas those of women 65 years old and over are more responsive to the general economic situation and to changes in social security programs. Over the 13-year period, mobility rates do not show any trends for either group. The interstate migration rate of young adult men shows peaks at 1950-1951 and 1957-1958 and troughs at 1949-1950 and 1955-1957. To the extent that the rates for elderly women exhibit peaks and troughs, these occur in quite different years.

#### TYPE OF RESIDENCE

In using Current Population Survey statistics on type of residence, it is very important to bear in mind that most residence classifications are in terms of areas as they were defined in the 1950 Census; for example, the urban population of this report is the population in areas classified as urban in 1950. The reclassification of territory has resulted in an urban population of 125.2 million according to the 1960 Census, whereas the estimated population in the 1950 urban territory was 108.6 million, according to the Current Population Survey. Many of the residents of the added urban territory must be recent movers to the newly built suburbs. The CPS type-of-residence classifications will not generally be revised on the basis of the 1960 Census until the spring of 1962, according to present plans. The present report, however, uses the new farm-nonfarm definition (see "Definitions and explanations"), which represents a classification of specific households rather than of areas. Furthermore, since all residence classifications in this report are in terms of current residence, the figures do not tell anything about the movement from farms, from urban territory, etc.

During the March 1959-1960 period, the mobility rate of the rural-nonfarm population (21.0 percent) was higher than the mobility rate of the urban population (19.3 percent) which, in turn, was higher than that of the rural-farm population (14.0 percent). The same relationship held for migration rates--the rural-nonfarm rate, 8.2 percent, exceeded the urban rate of 5.8 percent, which exceeded the rural-farm rate of 4.4 percent (table 2). These orderings would not be changed even if the old farm-nonfarm definition were used. These rankings are the same as those found in

previous surveys and in the 1950 Census. The rates refer to the proportions of recent movers living in the population of the given type of residence and do not necessarily indicate the relative mobility propensities of the different residence groups.

Within urbanized areas, there was a continuation of the inverse relationship, which has been indicated in previous surveys, between the rate of mobility and size of urbanized area. The smallest urbanized areas (under 250,000) had a mobility rate of 20.8 percent, whereas the largest urbanized areas (3,000,000 or more) had a rate of 15.4 percent. The exception to the general relationship again was in urbanized areas of 250,000 to 1,000,000 where the mobility rate was 20.9 percent. A similar, but stronger, inverse relationship existed between size of urbanized area and rate of migration, results which are also similar to the findings of previous surveys.

As has been the case in past years, the mobility of nonmetropolitan residents exceeded the mobility of persons in standard metropolitan statistical areas (table 3). The difference resulted from the higher rate of migration of the nonmetropolitan residents (7.4 vs. 5.8 percent) since the rates of local movement for the two types of areas were not significantly different. However, the rural-farm population residing in standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) had a higher rate of migration than the rural-farm population residing in nonmetropolitan areas. In addition, the rate of migration of the rural-nonfarm population residing in nonmetropolitan areas was not significantly different from the rate of migration of the residents of rural-nonfarm areas in SMSA's. These results are similar to those obtained by use of the old farm-nonfarm definition, as is shown in table A.

Among SMSA's the rates of intracounty mobility and of migration were higher for the Los Angeles SMSA than for the New York-Northeastern New Jersey SMSA, the Chicago SMSA, and all other SMSA's combined. The New York-Northeastern New Jersey Area had the lowest rate of local mobility (8.4 percent) and had a migration rate about as low as that of the Chicago Area.

Table A.--MOBILITY RATES FOR RURAL-NONFARM AND RURAL-FARM RESIDENTS UNDER OLD FARM-NONFARM DEFINITION, BY COLOR AND METROPOLITAN-NONMETROPOLITAN RESIDENCE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: MARCH 1960

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

Place of residence	Total		White		Nonwhite	
	Intra-county movers	Mi-grants	Intra-county movers	Mi-grants	Intra-county movers	Mi-grants
<b>SMSA's</b>						
Rural.....	11.7	7.9	11.6	8.0	14.4	5.4
Nonfarm.....	12.1	8.1	12.0	8.2	13.4	5.8
Farm.....	8.6	6.2	7.8	6.5	...	...
<b>NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS</b>						
Rural.....	12.3	7.1	11.7	7.4	16.6	4.9
Nonfarm.....	13.7	8.8	13.5	9.0	16.1	6.0
Farm.....	9.9	4.2	8.4	4.2	17.0	4.2

## COLOR

The findings of the 1959-1960 survey did not reveal any important changes from the findings of previous surveys in the patterns of mobility by color. Nonwhites had a higher rate of intracounty movement (18.4 percent) than the whites (12.2 percent), but whites had a higher rate of migration than nonwhites (6.8 vs. 4.0 percent).

The same results generally prevailed within the broad residence classes--nonwhites having higher rates of local mobility and lower rates of migration than the whites (table 2). The major exception, which has been noted in previous surveys also, occurred among rural-farm residents with the rate of migration for nonwhites having been approximately the same as the migration rate for whites. An exception noted in last year's survey, the higher migration rate for nonwhites in urban places of 25,000 or more outside urbanized areas did not occur this year. Use of the old farm-nonfarm definition rather than the new definition does not alter the results concerning the differences between the mobility rates by color for residents of rural-nonfarm and rural-farm areas.

## AGE AND SEX

The data from the present survey do not reflect any recent major change in the age and sex patterns of mobility. Rates of intracounty and intercounty movement were highest at the young adult ages and declined with advancing years (table 4). Children 1 to 4 years old also had relatively high rates of mobility, reflecting the high mobility of young adult parents. Rates for children 5 to 13 years old and 14 to 17 years old were progressively lower and tended, in turn, to reflect the lower rates of older parents.

Although males continued to be only slightly more mobile than females, differences were quite large again in certain age groups. Notably, among persons 18 and 19 years old, girls have a much higher mobility rate than boys (34.6 vs. 21.1); women are still somewhat more mobile at 20 and 21; the sexes have about the same rate at 22 and 24; but, by ages 25 to 29, men have the higher rate. Thereafter, the superiority of the male fades out with advancing age. At each age after childhood, males who move tend to travel longer distances than females who move. Some of the sex differentials in mobility status by age reflect differences between men and women in age at marriage.

## MARITAL STATUS

Among males 18 to 64 years old, there was an inverse relationship for married men living with their wives, between age and the two major component types of mobility. At ages 18 to 24, the rate of local movement was 42.2 percent and the rate of migration 18.9 percent (table 6). The comparable rates for the age group 45 to 64 were 7.6 and 2.6 percent, respectively.

The data on single males do not permit of the same generalization. It is possible to state that at ages 18 to 34 the rates of intracounty and intercounty mobility were higher than at ages 34 to 64. For those age groups for which data were available for other males (i.e., "other marital status"), there was an indication of the same inverse relationship between age and mobility.

At ages 18 to 24, married men living with their wives were more mobile, both locally and across county lines, than single males or males of another marital status. At these ages, it is likely, of course, that many married men had moved at the time of their marriage. At 25 years of age and beyond, males of another marital status generally had the highest rates.

At the young adult ages (18 to 24), women who were heads of households had the highest mobility rate whereas single women who were not heads of households (i.e., "other single women") had the lowest proportion of movers (table 7). Wives living with their husbands and "other ever-married women" moved at about the same rate. The inverse relationship between age and rate of mobility held for married women living with their husbands, women who were heads of households, and other ever-married women. The rate of decline differed among the three categories so that, at ages 45 to 64, other ever-married women had the highest proportion of movers. Single women who were not heads of households were as mobile at ages 45 to 64 as those at 35 to 44 years of age.

## LABOR FORCE STATUS

Among males in the labor force, those at the young adult ages (i.e., 18 to 24 years old) had a high rate of intracounty and intercounty mobility--23.3 and 14.9 percent, respectively (table 5). Beyond this age group, there was a consistent decrease in both rates with advancement in age. A similar relationship between age and mobility did not exist for males who were not in the labor force. When the rates of total mobility were compared, those males 25 to 44 years old not in the labor force were found to be slightly more mobile than males at other ages not in the labor force. The small number of cases of intracounty movers and of migrants in each age group of males not in the labor force prevented a separate analysis by type of mobility.

In a similar fashion, many of the data on unemployed males, by age, are too limited to allow for the specifications of differences between employed and unemployed males in terms of local mobility and migration. The data in table B, 3-year averages of annual mobility by employment status, may give a better indication of the differences in mobility of employed and unemployed males. Here, at ages 18 to 24, the employed had a higher rate of intracounty mobility than the unemployed. At all other age groups, the reverse was true; in addition, the average rates of migration were consistently higher for the unemployed.

Table B.--AVERAGE ANNUAL MOBILITY RATES OF MALES 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY TYPE OF MOBILITY, EMPLOYMENT STATUS, AND AGE, FOR THE PERIOD MARCH 1957 TO 1960

Age	Intracounty movers			Migrants		
	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Not in labor force	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Not in labor force
14 to 17 years.....	9.4	18.7	9.6	3.8	9.4	4.0
18 to 24 years.....	24.6	19.7	9.7	13.2	15.2	9.8
25 to 34 years.....	19.2	27.0	14.5	10.1	13.9	15.2
35 to 44 years.....	11.1	16.3	15.8	4.8	9.8	14.6
45 to 64 years.....	7.6	14.0	12.1	2.8	7.3	8.3
65 years and over....	5.2	8.1	7.1	0.8	2.0	3.5

#### WORK EXPERIENCE AND CLASS OF WORKER

For those males who worked during 1959, there was an inverse relationship between number of weeks worked and rate of migration. Those persons who worked 50 to 52 weeks had a rate of migration of 4.2 percent, those who worked 27 to 49 weeks had a rate of 8.3 percent, and those who worked 26 weeks or less had a rate of 11.4 percent (table 10). Although the group who worked 50 to 52 weeks also had the lowest rate of intracounty mobility (11.1 percent), it was not significantly different from the rates of the other two groups.

For those males who worked at full-time jobs in 1959, there was also an inverse relationship between the number of weeks worked and rate of migration. Among such workers, furthermore, the year-round (50 to 52 weeks) workers had a significantly lower intracounty mobility rate than the part-year (49 weeks or less) workers. The mobility rate for the year-round workers was 15.7 percent in contrast to 25.1 percent for those who worked 27 to 49 weeks and 25.6 percent for those who worked 26 weeks or less. As might have been expected, the mobility rate for all other workers in 1959 (24.4 percent) was higher than that for the year-round full-time workers.

Table 11 presents the mobility status of males 18 to 64 years old by class of worker. Among the year-round, full-time workers, the rate for private wage and salary workers was 17.2 percent in contrast to 13.6 percent for government workers, 7.8 percent for self-employed workers in agriculture, and 10.4 percent for the self-employed in nonagricultural industries. Both the self-employed in agriculture and nonagricultural industries, however, had the same low migration rate--1.6 percent. Among workers other than year-round full-time workers, government workers were the most mobile, followed by private wage and salary workers, and the self-employed.

#### INCOME

In general, the mobility rates by personal income show that, for those males 18 to 64 years old reporting on income during 1959, the peak of overall mobility was reached among those with a total money income ranging between \$1,000 and \$3,000, the rate of mobility declining thereafter as income increased (table 8).

Approximately 29 percent of these males with incomes between \$1,000 and \$3,000 moved during the period March 1959-1960, as compared with only about 12 percent of those receiving incomes of \$15,000 or over.

The tendency for mobility rates to decline as incomes increased was also observed among those males who worked in 1959. For example, 15.1 percent of those workers with incomes of \$1 to \$2,999 or less had moved within a county and 7.6 percent were migrants. The corresponding figures for those with incomes of \$7,000 or more were 9.1 and 3.7 percent, respectively (table 11). These statistics do not tell us whether low-income workers are more likely to move or whether mobility tends to interrupt the receipt of income.

Among household heads with wife present, the peak of mobility was reached among those reporting an income of \$1 to \$2,999 or less, who had a rate of 29.7 percent. Higher income groups had progressively lower rates of mobility (table 9). The same general pattern existed for intracounty and intercounty mobility. Those reporting an income in the lowest category had a rate of intracounty mobility of 20.0 and a migration rate of 9.7, whereas those reporting an income of \$7,000 and over had a local mobility rate of 9.3 percent and a migration rate of 5.2 percent. Other males 18 to 64 years old did not reveal a similar relationship between mobility and income. Those with an income of \$7,000 and over had rates of intracounty and intercounty mobility which were not significantly different from the rates for those in the lowest income category.

#### REGIONS

The West had the highest rates of local mobility and migration, followed by the South, the North Central Region, and the Northeast (table 12). During the period covered by this survey, March 1959 to 1960, the South showed a drop in intracounty mobility as contrasted with the previous year (from 15.9 percent to 14.7); the other three regions had local mobility rates approximately equal to those of the previous year. At the same time, the North Central was the only region which did not experience an increase in the rate of migration.

In all regions the rate of local mobility for nonwhites was higher than the rate for whites. In the North Central States, the South, and the West, the migration rate was higher for whites than for nonwhites, whereas in the Northeast the rates were approximately the same.

The South continued to experience a heavy net out-migration and the West a heavy net in-migration (table 13). Migrants from the South exceeded migrants to the South by about 211,000, whereas migrants to the West exceeded migrants from the West by about 343,000. The Northeast had a small net gain and the North Central States a somewhat larger net loss. These results are generally consistent with the annual average number of in-migrants and out-migrants by region, for the whole period April 1953 to March 1960. During the

7-year period, there has been a net migration to the West and from the South, with small net shifts for the two Northern regions (table C).

Of the out-migrants from the South during the period March 1959 to 1960, 21 percent went to the Northeast, 38 percent to the North Central States, and 41 percent to the West. At the same time, 52 percent of the out-migrants from the Northeast went to the South, as did 41 percent of the out-migrants from the North Central Region and 56 percent of the out-migrants from the West. The contribution of each of the three regions to the in-migrant population of the South was 28, 38, and 34 percent, respectively. In the case of the in-migrants to the West, 13 percent came from the Northeast, 36 percent from the North Central States, and 51 percent from the South. In addition to the out-migrants from the West who went to the South, 17 percent went to the Northeast and 27 percent to the North Central Region.

Table C.--ANNUAL AVERAGE OF IN-MIGRANTS AND OUT-MIGRANTS FOR THE PERIOD APRIL 1953 TO MARCH 1960, FOR REGIONS

(Numbers in thousands. Minus sign (-) denotes out-migration)

Region	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Net migration
Northeast.....	432	450	-18
North Central.....	713	769	-56
South.....	858	1,023	-165
West.....	736	496	240

#### RELATED REPORTS

Statistics on the mobility status of the population 1 year old and over appear in Series P-20, 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).

1950 Census.--Statistics on the mobility of the population for cities, counties, standard metropolitan areas, urbanized areas, States, divisions, regions, and the United States appear in Volume II of the 1950 Census of Population. Detailed statistics on mobility status by color and sex for States, divisions, regions, and the United States appear in the 1950 Census of Population, Vol. IV, Special Reports, Nos. 4B, 4C, and 4D. Other special reports of the 1950 Census entitled "Characteristics by Size of Place," "Education," and "Institutional Population" present statistics on mobility status in relation to the main subject of the report.

#### DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Population coverage.--The data for 1960 (covering the period March 1959 to 1960) shown in this report relate primarily to the civilian population of the

United States 1 year old and over. Approximately 1,150,000 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 "population" or the "civilian population" in this report. The coverage of the population for the earlier survey years was essentially the same. The data from the 1950 Census relate to the total population 1 year old and over.

Urban and rural residence.--The definition of urban and rural areas which was used in the March 1960 survey was the same as that used in the 1950 Census, but it differed substantially from that used in surveys and censuses before 1950. The territory classified as urban is the same as that in the 1950 Census.

Size of place.--The urban population is classified as living in urbanized areas or in urban places outside urbanized areas. According to the definition used in the 1950 Census and in the March 1960 Current Population Survey, the population in urbanized areas comprises all persons living in (a) cities of 50,000 inhabitants or more in 1940 or according to a special census taken between 1940 and 1950; and (b) the densely settled urban fringe, including both incorporated and unincorporated areas, surrounding these cities. Residents of urbanized areas are classified according to the size of the entire area rather than by the size of the place in which they lived. The remaining urban population is classified as living in the smaller urban places not in the urbanized areas.

Farm and nonfarm residence.--The rural population is subdivided into the rural-farm population, which comprises all rural residents living on farms, and the rural-nonfarm population, which comprises the remaining rural population. The method of determining farm and nonfarm residence in the March 1960 survey differs from that used in earlier surveys and censuses. The definition used in this survey is comparable to the definition used in the 1960 Census of Population. The change was designed to exclude from the farm population persons living on places considered farms by the occupants, but from which agricultural products were not sold or from which sales were below a specified minimum. According to the current definition, the farm population consists of all persons living in rural territory or places of more than 10 acres from which \$50.00 or more of farm products were sold in 1959 or on places of less than 10 acres from which farm products of \$250.00 or more were sold. As in the 1950 definition, which was used in surveys from March 1950 through April 1959, persons in institutions, summer camps, motels, and tourist camps and those living on rented places where no land was used for farming are classified as nonfarm. Farm-nonfarm residence according to the old definition was determined by respondents' answers to the question, "Is this house on a farm (or ranch)?"

Standard metropolitan statistical areas.--Except in New England, a standard metropolitan statistical area is a county or group of contiguous counties which

contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more. In addition to the county, or counties, containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties are included in a standard metropolitan statistical area if according to certain criteria they are essentially metropolitan in character and socially and economically integrated with the central city. In New England, standard metropolitan statistical areas have been defined on a town rather than county basis. Standard metropolitan statistical areas of this report are identical with the standard metropolitan areas of the 1950 Census and do not include any subsequent additions or other changes.

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 of persons 1 year old and over at the survey date.

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

In the classification three main categories are distinguished:

1. 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.

2. 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.

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 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 groups:

1. Same county (intracounty).--These are 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).
2. Migrants between States (interstate migrants).

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

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

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 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. Married women are not classified as heads if their husbands are living with them at the time of the survey.

Other ever-married women.--All in the household who had been married but were neither heads of households nor wives of heads of households are designated "other ever-married women."

Other single women.--All related and unrelated women in the household who were single (i.e., had never been married) and who were not heads of households are designated as "other single women."

#### Employment status

Employed.--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.

Unemployed--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).

Labor force--The civilian labor force comprises the total of all civilians classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above. Also included in this report 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.

Not in 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 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.

Work experience in 1959--A person with work experience in 1959 is one who did any civilian work for pay or profit or worked without pay on a family-operated farm or business at any time during the year, on a part-time or full-time basis.

Weeks worked in 1959--Persons are classified according to the number of different weeks during 1959 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.

Part-time or full-time jobs--A person is classified as having worked at part-time jobs during 1959 if he worked at jobs which provided less than 35 hours of work per week in a majority of the weeks in which he worked during the year. He is classified as having worked at full-time jobs if he worked 35 hours or more per week during a majority of the weeks in which he worked.

Year-round full-time worker--A year-round full-time worker is one who worked primarily at full-time jobs for 50 weeks or more during 1959.

Part-year worker--A part-year worker is one who worked from 1 to 49 weeks in 1959 either at full-time or part-time jobs.

Class of worker--The data on class of worker are for persons who worked in 1959 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," subdivided into private and government workers "self-employed workers," where a distinction is made between those in agriculture and those in nonagricultural industries; and "unpaid family workers." Wage and salary workers receive wages, salary, commission, 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. Unpaid family workers work without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by blood or marriage.

Total money income--For persons 14 years old and over in a subsample of the civilian noninstitutional population, questions were asked on the amount of money income received in 1959 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. It should be noted that although income refers to receipts during 1959, the characteristics of the person, such as age, labor force status, etc., refer to March 1960.

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. This sample is 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 households are interviewed each month. Another 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. There are about 5,500 sample units in an average month which are visited but are found to be

vacant or otherwise not to be enumerated. The statistics for 1949 to 1953 on mobility are 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, and the sample was spread over 230 sample areas.

Information about the work experience of persons in the United States was obtained in the February 1960 Current Population Survey. For approximately 75 percent of these households, information on income and mobility was obtained in the regular March 1960 survey. The information obtained in February was matched with the data secured in March for the 26,000 households which were included in both surveys. Furthermore, questions on income were not asked in March of the approximately 25 percent of the households who were introduced into the sample in that month. The reduced coverage, then, applies to tables 8 and 9 as well as to tables 10 and 11. This procedure has introduced a slight downward bias in the percent of annual movers in the various income groups shown in these tables. Persons in the March sample who moved into their residence between February 1 and March 1, 1960, could not be included in the February-March 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.

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 2 1/2 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.

The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed 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.

The figures presented in table D are approximations to the standard errors of various mobility characteristics as shown in tables 1 to 7, 12, and 13.

Approximations to the standard errors for characteristics of income classified by mobility and by work experience (tables 8 through 11) can be made by multiplying the appropriate figure in table D by a factor of 1.15.

Illustration.--There were 5.8 million males in the age group 30 to 34 years. The mobility rate for males 30 to 34 years of age was 24.8 percent. Interpolating in table D between 5 and 10 million for the base, the standard error of the estimated percentage is approximately 1.4 percent; thus the chances are about 68 out of 100 that the percent obtained from a complete census would be greater than 23.4 percent and less than 26.2 percent.

Table D.--STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE

(Range of 68 chances out of 100)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage (thousands)								
	500	1,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	75,000
2 or 98.....	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
5 or 95.....	2.3	1.6	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
10 or 90.....	3.2	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3
25 or 75.....	4.6	3.2	2.3	1.9	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.4
50.....	5.2	3.7	2.6	2.1	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.4



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