

Population Characteristics

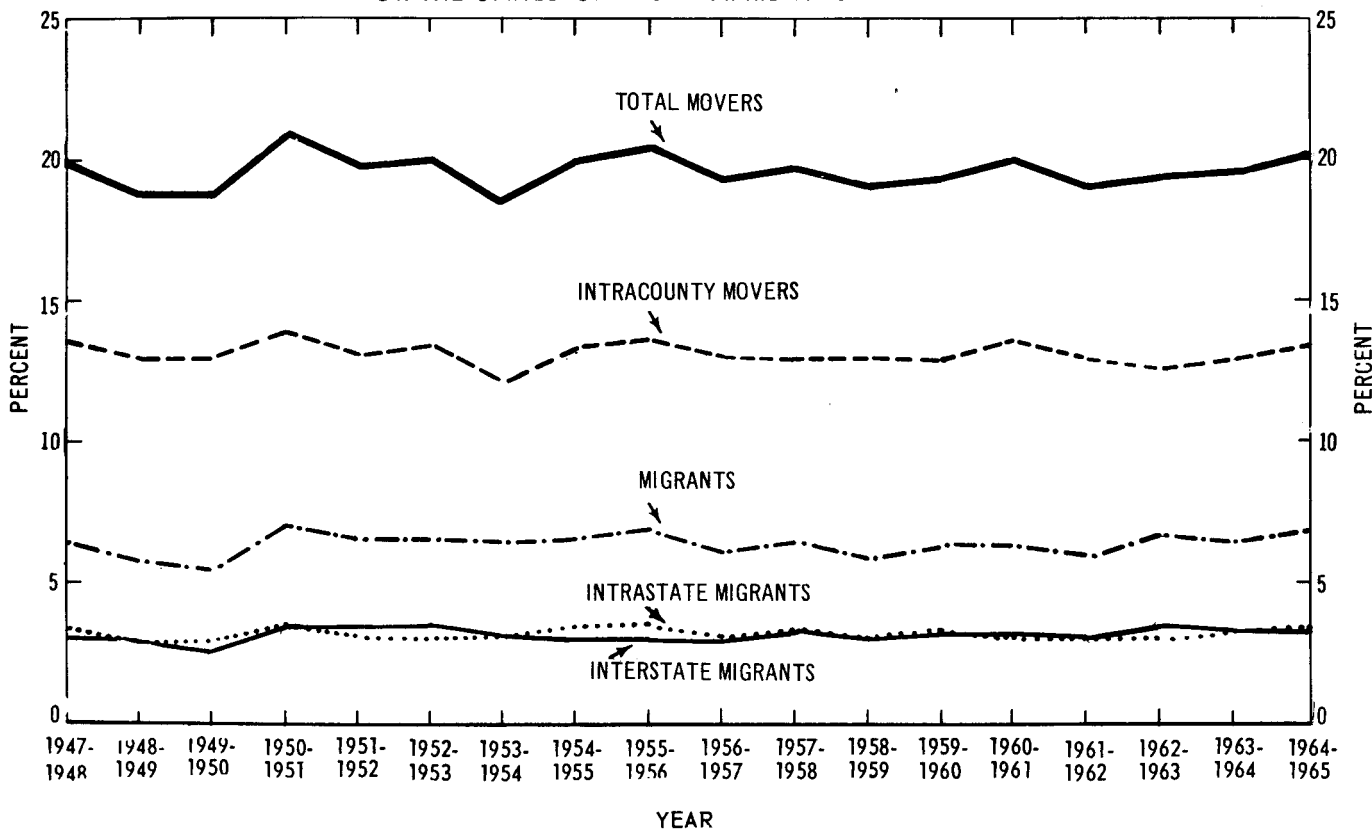
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MOBILITY OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES MARCH 1964 TO MARCH 1965

Of the 188.0 million persons 1 year old and over living in the United States in March 1965, 37.9 million, or 20.1 percent, had been living at a different address in the United States in March 1964. An additional 0.5 percent had been living abroad in March 1964. The proportion of the population that moved within

the country, according to the 18 annual surveys conducted since 1948, ranged from 18.6 to 21.0 percent, a relatively small variation. Between March 1964 and March 1965 about 13.0 percent of the population moved within counties, 6.8 percent moved between counties, and 3.3 percent moved between States.

Figure 1.--MOVERS BY TYPE OF MOBILITY AS PERCENT OF THE POPULATION 1 YEAR OLD AND OVER, FOR THE UNITED STATES: APRIL 1948-MARCH 1965



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As in previous years, the incidence of mobility in the 1965 population of the West was greater than in any other region. The total mobility rate for persons living in the West was 27 percent, as compared with 23 percent for those living in the South, 18 percent for the North Central Region, and 15 percent for the Northeast.

Between 1960 and 1965, migrants from other regions accounted for an average annual increase of about 426,000 in the population of the West. The average annual gross migration--in-migrants plus out-migrants--was about 1,658,000 (table A). Thus roughly for every 100 moves into or out of the West there was a net gain of 26 in the population of that region. Movement in and out of the other regions was less, relative to total population, than that of the West, and, on the average, resulted in a net loss in population. Although there was a net movement of total population into the West, among nonwhites the movement was out of the South.

In 1965, the mobility rate for the Los Angeles-Long Beach Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area was higher than the corresponding rates for the Chicago-Northwestern Indiana or the New York-Northeastern New Jersey Standard Consolidated Area as it has been in past years. This difference was characteristic of both the local mobility and migration rates for these areas.

The nonfarm population was more mobile than the farm population in 1965. The total mobility rate for the farm population was 12 percent in contrast to 21 percent for the nonfarm population. Since the total mobility rate reflects movement into and within a type of area, but not movement out of it, the rate understates the total amount of movement of the residents of the area. In the case of the farm population which has been characterized by out movement for many years, the understatement is probably substantial and a comparison of the farm and nonfarm populations in terms of gross migration might show considerably less difference.

Table A.--ANNUAL NET AND GROSS MIGRATION, FOR REGIONS: 1961 TO 1965
(Rate per 100. Minus sign (-) denotes net out-migration)

Region, type of migration, and color	5-year average	1964 to 1965	1963 to 1964	1962 to 1963	1961 to 1962	1960 to 1961	Region, type of migration, and color	5-year average	1964 to 1965	1963 to 1964	1962 to 1963	1961 to 1962	1960 to 1961
NET MIGRATION							GROSS MIGRATION						
Total							Total						
Northeast.....	-77	-41	-94	-143	-14	-91	Northeast.....	1,061	1,205	1,128	1,045	972	957
North Central.....	-231	-167	-314	-208	-151	-317	North Central.....	1,719	1,541	1,656	2,132	1,597	1,671
South.....	-118	33	-107	-214	-283	-19	South.....	2,105	2,197	2,179	2,218	1,895	2,035
West.....	426	175	515	565	448	427	West.....	1,658	1,821	1,687	1,761	1,490	1,531
Nonwhite							Nonwhite						
South.....	-95	-98	-145	-62	-93	-75	South.....	222	254	269	204	185	197
Other regions.....	95	98	145	62	93	75	Other regions.....	314	316	383	320	297	253
NET MIGRATION RATE							GROSS MIGRATION RATE						
Total							Total						
Northeast.....	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-	-0.2	Northeast.....	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2
North Central.....	-0.5	-0.3	-0.6	-0.4	-0.3	-0.6	North Central.....	3.3	2.9	3.2	4.2	3.1	3.4
South.....	-0.2	0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.5	-	South.....	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.5	3.8
West.....	1.4	0.6	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.5	West.....	5.4	5.8	5.5	5.9	4.9	5.1
Nonwhite							Nonwhite						
South.....	-0.8	-0.9	-1.3	-0.6	-0.9	-0.7	South.....	2.0	2.3	2.3	1.8	1.7	1.9
Other regions.....	0.9	0.9	1.4	0.6	1.0	0.8	Other regions.....	3.1	2.9	3.6	3.2	3.0	2.6

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

The surveys indicate that men are slightly more mobile than women and that nonwhites are more mobile than whites. Between March 1964 and March 1965, the total mobility rate for males was 20.4 percent and that for females was 19.9 percent. The total rate for nonwhites in 1964-65 was 25.3 percent and that for whites 19.5 percent. The results of previous surveys show the same kinds of differences and, like the 1965 data, show that

although the total rate is higher for nonwhites, the migration rate is higher for the white population. The greater total mobility of nonwhites is entirely a matter of greater local mobility.

Mobility and the family cycle.--Average annual data for the past five years indicate that mobility begins at a rather high level (31 percent at ages 1 to 4 years in 1965); drops substantially

in the age group 14 to 17 years (15 percent in 1965); rises to a peak at 22 to 24 years (47 percent in 1965); and thereafter declines as age increases (table B). At ages 18 to 34 years, the age level in which most marriages occur, husbands and wives living with their respective spouses had higher mobility rates than single persons. In 1965, in the same age group the rate for single persons of both sexes was 22 percent, whereas for married persons with spouse present, the corresponding rate was 39 percent. Persons of other marital status--married, spouse absent, widowed, and divorced--had the highest rate, 49 percent. The rate for this group reflects an element of double jeopardy--that is an exposure to the mobility generated by the separation of marriage partners in addition to that generated by getting married.

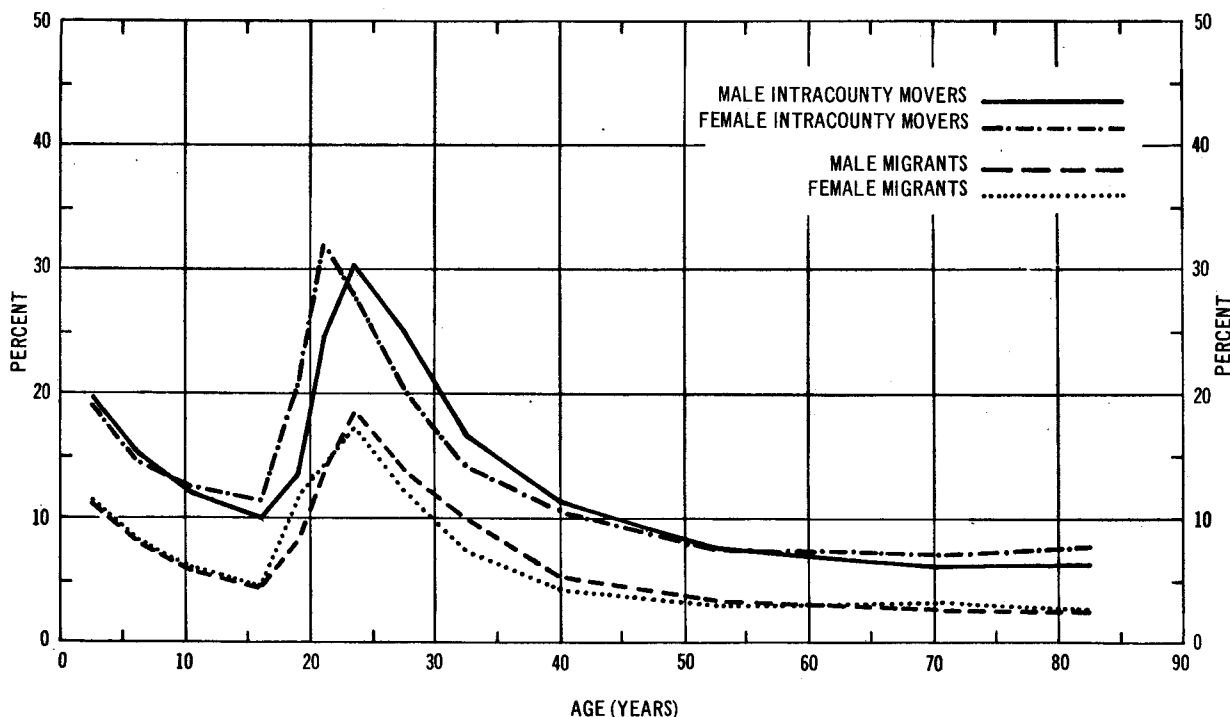
General observation suggests that getting married usually involves a change of residence, and this common-sense notion is supported by the figures from the survey. In 1965, 87 percent of the men and 88 percent of the women who were married between April 1964 and March 1965 had moved in that period. Although the event of marriage is associated with a very high mobility rate, marriages between April 1964 and March 1965 by no means account for all of the high level of mobility among young married adults. For married persons (spouse present) 18 to 34 years old in 1965,

Table B.--TOTAL MOBILITY RATE BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX: 1961 TO 1965

Age, color, and sex	5-year average	1964 to 1965	1963 to 1964	1962 to 1963	1961 to 1962	1960 to 1961
Total.....	19.7	20.1	19.6	19.4	19.1	20.0
1 to 4 years.....	29.0	30.7	29.0	28.8	27.4	29.3
5 and 6 years.....	22.3	23.1	22.6	22.4	21.2	22.1
7 to 13 years.....	17.4	18.0	17.6	17.4	17.0	17.0
14 to 17 years.....	15.2	15.1	14.6	15.5	14.4	16.7
18 and 19 years.....	28.0	27.2	28.3	27.9	29.1	27.6
20 and 21 years.....	40.9	42.7	42.0	39.1	39.2	41.3
22 to 24 years.....	45.4	46.7	44.5	44.3	46.2	45.1
25 to 29 years.....	34.6	35.8	35.2	34.6	33.0	34.4
30 to 34 years.....	23.2	24.3	23.9	22.1	22.4	23.6
35 to 44 years.....	16.3	15.9	16.0	16.4	16.0	16.9
45 to 64 years.....	11.2	11.0	10.9	10.6	11.3	12.0
65 to 74 years.....	9.0	9.7	8.1	9.6	8.2	9.5
75 years and over.....	10.0	9.8	10.2	9.6	10.5	9.7
Male, total.....	19.9	20.4	19.9	19.6	19.6	20.2
Female, total.....	19.4	19.9	19.4	19.2	18.7	19.9
White, total.....	19.2	19.5	19.0	19.0	18.7	19.7
Nonwhite, total.....	23.5	25.3	24.0	22.4	22.8	22.7

the total mobility rate was about 39 percent. If those who married during the period 1964-65 are eliminated from this age group, the rate drops to 35 percent, a rate still considerably higher than that for single persons of the same age. It is evident then that the years of early married life may involve successive moves in response to changing needs.

Figure 2.--ANNUAL INTRACOUNTY MOBILITY RATE AND MIGRATION RATE, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE POPULATION 1 YEAR AND OVER: MARCH 1965



At 35 years and over, the mobility rates for single persons and married persons tend to converge, but the rate for persons of other marital status remains somewhat higher. In 1965, the mobility rates for the population 35 years old and over were about 12 percent for single persons and 10 percent for married but 18 percent for persons of other marital status.

The pattern of mobility by age and marital status seems to reflect the cycle of family formation and dissolution. The mobility rate for young children reflects the relatively high mobility rate 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, most people become 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 persons of other marital status have higher mobility rates than the employed and the married, spouse present.

Local mobility and economic status.--The figures from the current and previous surveys imply that local mobility, that is, change of residence within a county, tends to increase as economic status declines. The unemployed generally have a higher local mobility rate than the employed; pooled data for the period 1960 to 1965 indicate local mobility rates of 19 percent for the unemployed and 13 percent for the employed. In the period 1964-65, men who worked less than 50 weeks had a higher rate than those who worked 50 weeks or more (17 vs. 12 percent) (table 11) and the rate for men with incomes of less than \$5,000 exceeded that for men with incomes of \$5,000 or more (13 vs. 10 percent) (table 12). Professional and managerial workers, the major occupation groups with the highest income, had in the 1965 survey a lower local rate (11 percent) than all other nonfarm occupation groups combined (15 percent) (table 11).

The data for farm workers suggest that the relationship just outlined does not apply universally. Farm laborers and foremen had relatively

high local mobility rates at about the level of those for the unemployed, for men who had worked less than a full year, and for men with incomes of less than \$5,000. Farmers and farm managers, on the other hand, had a local mobility rate appreciably lower than any of the groups considered in this discussion, but also a median income well below those of the employed, of year-round workers, and of men with incomes of \$5,000 or more. The negative relationship between local mobility and economic level does not apply universally; clearly, in the case of farmers, it is the nature of the occupation rather than the economic level to which mobility is most directly related.

Migration and economic status.--In the discussion of local mobility, it has been assumed that mobility is independent of employment, in the sense that a change of jobs does not necessitate a change of residence or conversely a change of residence within a county does not require a change of jobs. In short, either change of job or residence does not put one out of commuting range. In the case of migration, however, the move, again on the average, spans enough distance to make commuting impractical and does, in most cases, involve both a change of residence and a change of job.

In 1964-65 the migration rate for unemployed men exceeded that for the employed (13 vs. 6 percent) (table 8), and the rate for men working only part of the previous year exceeded that for year-round workers (11 vs. 4 percent) (table 11). The conventional explanation for the high migration rate of the unemployed is that many men unable to find work in a locality in which they have become unemployed move to other localities in search of employment. Since one of the major reasons for working less than a full year is unemployment, the relatively high migration rate of men who had worked less than 50 weeks in the year preceding the survey is not unexpected.

At the other extreme of the economic spectrum, professional workers have higher migration rates than other major occupation groups combined (in 1964-65, 10 vs. 6 percent excluding farm workers) (table 10) and men completing one or more years of college have higher migration rates than those whose schooling stopped short of college (in 1964-65, 9 vs. 5 percent) (table 5). There is, of course, a considerable overlap between these two groups--in 1960, about 75 percent of the male professional workers had completed one or more years of college. Here the concentration of the markets for professional skills in large urban areas and the awareness of these opportunities on the part of the professionally trained person lead to considerable migration. If the unemployed may be said to be impelled to seek work elsewhere, it

might also be argued that the professional worker is drawn by the economic opportunities that exist elsewhere.

In 1964-65, as in previous years, the migration rate for the self-employed was less than the rate for wage and salary workers (3 vs. 7 percent) (table 9). The basis for this difference is perhaps best illustrated among farm workers, among whom in 1964-65 the migration rate was 2 percent for the self-employed and 11 percent for the wage and salary workers. Employment for wage and salary farm workers tends to be seasonal and sporadic; and, therefore, a high migration rate is to be expected. The ownership of a farm and attendant capital equipment, although it does not preclude migration, does limit the circumstances under which a move would be considered advantageous by the farmer. In a similar fashion, the self-employed person outside agriculture may have a considerable investment in capital goods, good will, and clientele, which are not readily converted into cash or readily transferred to a new location. In contrast, the occupational skills of the nonfarm wage and salary worker are more readily transferable.

Generally the difference in migration rates between men with incomes of less than \$5,000 and those with incomes of \$5,000 or more have been small and statistically insignificant. In 1964-65, for example, the rates were 6.1 and 5.2 percent, respectively (table 12). Although considerably more detailed cross-classifications would be required to explain the relatively uniform distribution of migration rates by income, it seems not unreasonable to assume that this distribution represents a kind of averaging out of the differences previously noted. The relative high migration rates of the unemployed raise the migration rate at the lower end of the income distribution, and the relatively high rates of professional workers raise the same rate at the upper end of the distribution. The relatively low rates of the self-employed impinge at various points in the distribution--a relatively small number of self-employed professional workers have very high incomes, whereas a somewhat larger number of managerial self-employed have a median income somewhat below that of the wage and salary workers in this group.

MARITAL STATUS, LABOR FORCE, AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

In previous annual surveys the data have shown that generally the total mobility rate for unemployed males is higher than the corresponding rate for employed males except in the age group 18 to 24 years, in which the total mobility rate

is usually, although rarely significantly, higher for the employed than for the unemployed. Cross-classification by marital status has suggested that the exceptional behavior of the 18-to-24-year-old group may be the result of the heavy incidence of married men among the employed in contrast to the unemployed. In order to provide a more definitive description of this and other relationships between employment status and marital status, appropriate annual data from the surveys between 1962 and 1965 have been pooled. The distributions of these data by marital status, employment status, and age, presented in table C, indicate a sufficient variability by marital status in mobility rates and in each of the three labor force categories to suggest that the mobility rates of the labor force categories may be in part a function of their marital status composition. In order to isolate the impact of this factor the data were standardized, using the marital status distribution of each age group as the standard (table D). The resulting mobility rates are then those which would be expected if, at each age level, the employed, the unemployed, and men not in the labor force had the same marital status distribution as the entire male population.

Table C.--ANNUAL AVERAGE MOBILITY RATES BY MARITAL STATUS AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY MARITAL STATUS OF EMPLOYMENT STATUS CLASSES, BY AGE, FOR MALES 18 YEARS OLD AND OVER: 1962 TO 1965

(Based on pooled data from annual surveys 1962 to 1965)

Marital status and age	Local mobility rate	Migration rate	Percent distribution by marital status			
			Total	Em-ployed	Unem-ployed	Not in labor force
Total, 18 years and over.....	12.7	6.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single.....	10.9	8.5	17.0	13.6	30.8	29.2
Married, wife present..	12.6	6.0	74.0	80.5	56.8	49.0
Other marital status..	17.1	9.8	9.0	5.9	12.4	21.8
18 to 24 years.....	22.4	13.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single.....	10.9	9.8	65.4	56.2	77.0	92.3
Married, wife present..	44.8	19.6	32.4	41.8	20.3	5.0
Other marital status..	33.5	28.5	2.2	2.0	2.7	2.7
25 to 34 years.....	20.0	11.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single.....	14.4	11.0	14.8	13.0	25.7	51.0
Married, wife present..	20.6	11.0	80.3	83.1	63.5	26.0
Other marital status..	27.6	22.0	4.9	3.9	10.8	23.0
35 to 44 years.....	11.4	5.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single.....	11.3	5.6	8.1	6.8	12.8	38.3
Married, wife present..	10.6	5.2	85.9	88.4	73.2	33.7
Other marital status..	22.7	14.3	6.0	4.8	14.0	28.1
45 to 64 years.....	7.8	3.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single.....	7.5	4.3	7.2	5.6	10.4	20.3
Married, wife present..	6.8	2.8	82.9	86.5	70.8	56.4
Other marital status..	16.4	8.5	9.9	7.9	18.8	23.3
65 years and over...	6.4	2.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single.....	9.0	3.4	6.7	4.7	4.7	7.5
Married, wife present..	4.6	2.1	69.2	80.1	72.1	65.2
Other marital status..	11.0	4.2	24.1	15.3	23.2	27.3

Local mobility and employment status.--The pooled data indicate that the unstandardized local mobility rate was higher for the unemployed than the employed for all men 18 years old and over, and for the age group 25 to 44 years, and 45 years and over. At 18 to 24 years, however, the difference was in the opposite direction. Although this difference was not statistically significant on the basis of the 4-year period 1961-65, it was significant for the 5-year period 1960-65 and, indeed, has been shown by the data from each of the annual surveys for the past 10 years.

The rates expected on the basis of a uniform marital status distribution among the employed and unemployed show a reversal of this difference. It seems reasonable to conclude then that the higher concentration of recently married men among the employed does in large part account for the reversal at 18 to 24 years of the direction of difference observed at other age levels.

Table D.--ANNUAL AVERAGE OBSERVED AND EXPECTED LOCAL MOBILITY AND MIGRATION RATES, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND AGE, FOR CIVILIAN MALES 18 YEARS OLD AND OVER: 1962 TO 1965

(Based on pooled data from annual surveys 1962 to 1965)

Type of rate and age	Local mobility rate			Migration rate		
	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Not in labor force	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Not in labor force
OBSERVED						
Total, 18 and over..	13.2	18.9	8.7	6.1	11.5	6.4
18 to 24 years.....	27.0	21.7	9.1	13.2	15.4	9.9
25 to 34 years.....	20.1	26.3	14.3	10.1	15.4	22.0
35 to 44 years.....	10.9	20.2	12.9	5.0	8.9	15.1
45 to 64 years.....	7.3	12.4	10.7	2.8	8.5	6.7
65 years and over.....	4.1	11.3	7.2	1.4	4.7	3.1
EXPECTED¹						
Total, 18 and over..	12.9	20.1	10.0	6.1	11.2	7.0
18 to 24 years.....	23.4	25.4	15.4	12.5	15.7	15.8
25 to 34 years.....	20.1	28.3	19.9	10.2	15.1	18.4
35 to 44 years.....	11.1	20.0	16.4	5.1	8.5	11.7
45 to 64 years.....	7.5	11.9	9.8	2.9	7.8	5.6
65 years and over.....	4.5	11.5	6.9	1.5	4.5	3.0
DIFFERENCE²						
Total, 18 and over..	-0.3	1.2	1.3	-	-0.3	0.6
18 to 24 years.....	-3.6	3.7	6.3	-0.7	0.3	5.9
25 to 34 years.....	-	2.0	5.6	0.1	-0.3	-3.6
35 to 44 years.....	0.2	-0.2	3.5	0.1	-0.4	-3.4
45 to 64 years.....	0.2	-0.5	-0.9	0.1	-0.7	-1.1
65 years and over.....	0.4	0.2	-0.3	0.1	-0.2	-0.1

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

¹ On the assumption of identical marital status distributions among labor force classes in each age group.

² Expected minus observed.

Migration and employment status.--The pooled figures from the March 1965 Survey and the three previous surveys indicate a higher migration rate for the unemployed than for the employed in each age group. Although the difference is not statistically significant for the age groups 18 to 24 years the fact that 9 of the past 10 surveys have

shown a difference in the same direction seems to provide an adequate basis for the assumption that this age group conforms to the overall pattern. The pattern of difference in the expected rates is not materially different from that in the observed rates. It is evident then that the difference in marital status distribution between the employed and the unemployed has little impact on the migration rate of the two groups.

Mobility of men not in the labor force.--Men not in the labor force are heavily concentrated at the extremes of the age distribution. In 1960 the number of such men dropped from about 1.5 million at 18 to 24 years to about 0.5 million at 25 to 34 and 35 to 44 years and then rose to about 5.1 million at 65 years and over (table E). The decline from 18 to 24 years to 25 to 44 years, of course, reflects the movement into the labor force and the increase above 45, retirement from the labor force. Underlying these movements in and out of the work force, which of course overlap in the middle range, is a small hard core of men whose disabilities have precluded entrance into the labor force. In the middle range (25 to 44 years), the 1961-65 aggregate data show a higher migration rate for men not in the labor force than for either the employed or unemployed. A large part of this excess migration is attributable to the high concentration of institutional inmates among men not in the labor force in this age range (about 30 percent in 1960). The moves involved reflect largely commitments to State institutions and thus movement between counties. Some indication of the impact of the mobility of inmates is given by pooled data from the surveys of 1959, 1960, and 1961, in which labor force tabulations were made separately for the population including and excluding inmates. In the age group 25 to 44, the migration rate was 24 percent for inmates and about 11 percent for other men not in the labor force.

There is some evidence that the presence of inmates tends not only to inflate the migration rates, but also to deflate the local mobility rates for men in the middle age ranges not in the labor force. The pooled 1961-65 data indicate that, generally, the local mobility rate for men 25 to 44 years old not in the labor force was lower than for either the employed or the unemployed in the same age range. Even when men with disabilities severe enough to require institutionalization are excluded from the figures, there still remains a considerable element in the residual with minor disabilities which restrict local movement.

Among men 45 years old and over, those not in the labor force were more mobile than the employed, but less mobile than the unemployed. This was observed for both local and longer moves, although in the comparison of local rates, the difference

between the employed or those not in the labor force was not statistically significant. At this age level the male population not in the labor force contains progressively larger numbers of men who have retired through "normal" processes. It seems reasonable to suppose that this middle position of men not in the labor force at 45 years and over reflects the fact that, on the one hand, their mobility is not restricted by job holding, and on the other, they are not impelled to move by unemployment.

The majority of men 18 to 24 years old not in the labor force are those who have not yet entered the labor force and in all probability have not yet left the parental home. Thus, both their local mobility and their migration rates are appreciably lower than those for the employed or the unemployed at this age level. About 92 percent are single, and standardization for marital status produces appreciable increases in both rates. Data from the Current Population Survey then would suggest that, at this age level, men not in the labor force are, by and large, persons who have not yet made the transition to adult independence. There are grounds for believing, however, that certain special features of the Current Population Survey tend to exaggerate the low mobility of the age group in question. These pertain to college students and members of the Armed Forces.

College students.--According to the residence rules in effect in the Current Population Survey, most students attending college away from their parental home are counted as living in the parental home; and, in consequence, most moves from the parental home to college are not counted. In the decennial census, however, these college students are classified as residents of the place in which they are attending college and, in consequence, the move from home to college is counted. It is difficult to determine what the effect of this difference in definition is on mobility rates. The 1960 Census data in terms of a 5-year rather than a 1-year migration period, indicate a higher

migration rate for men 18 to 24 not in the labor force than for either the employed or unemployed. However, the relationship between 1-year and 5-year rates is variable and inferences from 5-year rates relating to 1-year rates are open to question. This limitation is particularly acute in the case of employment status categories since there is no guarantee that the employment status classification of an individual in the week prior to the census has existed intact for the 5-year period prior to the census.

Another approach, however, in terms of the estimated student population of college dormitories and the assumption that such persons are in general migrants, gives some indication of the impact of the residence rule in question. Table E indicates that in 1960 about 23 percent of the men 18 to 24 years old not in the labor force were living in group quarters other than institutions. It seems probable that the majority of these men living in group quarters are living in college dormitories. If it is assumed that the difference between the percentage for those 18 to 24 years old (23) living in group quarters other than institutions and the corresponding percentage for the total group 18 years old and over represents the percentage living in dormitories, and that all of them had moved to a different county in the preceding year, then in terms of the pooled 1961-65 data, the migration rate would have been about 28 percent rather than 10 percent. If more conservatively, we assume one-half of the estimated dormitory population had moved from a different county in the preceding year, the estimated rate would have been about 19 percent. These calculations suggest, then, that the definition of residence as it relates to college students makes an appreciable difference in the level of the migration rate for men in the age group 18 to 24 years old. Since "going away to college" usually involves a change in county of residence, the difference in residence rules has little impact on the local mobility rate.

Table E.--HOUSEHOLD STATUS OF CIVILIAN MALES 18 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY LABOR FORCE STATUS: 1960
(Numbers in thousands. Based on 5-percent sample)

Age	In labor force			Not in labor force				
	Total	Percent distribution		Total	In house-holds	Percent distribution		
		In house-holds	In group quarters			In group quarters	In group quarters	
							Total	Inmates in institutions
Total, 18 years and over.....	44,320	98.8	1.2	9,637	84.8	15.2	10.2	5.0
18 to 24 years.....	5,241	95.9	4.1	1,517	68.3	31.7	8.3	23.5
25 to 34 years.....	10,153	99.0	1.0	574	65.2	34.8	30.0	4.9
35 to 44 years.....	10,962	99.3	0.7	519	66.9	32.9	31.0	2.1
45 to 64 years.....	15,727	99.2	0.8	1,950	84.2	15.8	14.0	1.8
65 years and over.....	2,236	99.1	0.9	5,077	94.0	6.0	4.9	1.1

Armed Forces.--Since the Current Population Survey does not cover members of the Armed Forces living in barracks and similar group quarters, it tends to understate the mobility rates--particularly the migration rate--of the total male population. This effect is most pronounced in the age group 18 to 24 years in which a majority of the moves incident to induction into the Armed Forces are not counted, although, on the other hand, moves incident to separation are. If it is assumed that the migration rate observed in the Current Population Survey for members of the Armed Forces living in family-type quarters is also characteristic of the members of the Armed Forces living in barracks-type quarters, the inclusion of this latter group in the survey would produce a moderate increase in the migration rate for men 18 to 24 years old as a whole, and a somewhat greater increase in the rate for single men in the same age group.

RELATED REPORTS

Figures for 1964 on the mobility status of the population were issued in Series P-20, No. 141, 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 1965 (covering the period March 1964 to March 1965 shown in this report relate primarily to the population

of the United States 1 year old and over. Approximately 933,000 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 period.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Migrants between States (interstate migrants).

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

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

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, immigrants 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.

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 in March 1965 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 in the Current Population Survey 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 non-institutional 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 10, 13, and 14. Similar approximations of the standard errors of the estimates presented in tables 11 and 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 shows that 12,636,000 males age 14 and over moved to a different house in the United States between March 1964 and March 1965. Table F shows the standard

error on an estimate of this size to be approximately 314,000. The chances are 68 out of 100 that a complete census would have shown a figure differing from the estimate by less than 314,000. The chances are 95 out of 100 that a census would have shown a figure differing from the estimate by less than 628,000 (twice the standard error).

Of these 12,636,000 movers, 4,293,000 or 34.0 percent, moved to a different county. Table G shows the standard error of 34.0 percent on a base of 12,363,000 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 32.7 and 35.3 percent, and 95 chances out of 100 that the figure shown would have been between 31.4 and 36.6 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

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