

# Technical Studies

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## LIFETIME OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY OF ADULT MALES MARCH 1962

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The proportion of men 25 to 64 years old whose occupation is in the same major occupation group as that of their fathers was not quite 1 in 4, i.e., 23 percent, in 1962. The tendency for a man to follow the occupation of his father, referred to here as "occupational inheritance," varied in degree from one occupational origin to another. About 41 percent of the men whose fathers were professional, technical, and kindred workers were engaged in the same occupational group, whereas only 10 to 15 percent of the sons of clerical workers, sales workers, service workers, laborers, and farm laborers were in the same lines of work as their fathers (see figure 1). Variations are also noted when the data are viewed from the standpoint of the current occupation. Occupations varied in the extent to which their ranks were filled with persons whose fathers were in the same occupation, that is, through "self-recruitment."<sup>1</sup> Of the total number of men whose current occupations were classified as farmers and farm managers, no less than 85 percent had fathers who were farmers. At the opposite extreme, only 5 percent of clerical workers had fathers in the same occupation group. Occupations differed in the relative magnitude of

occupational inheritance and occupational self-recruitment for a number of reasons including shifts in occupational composition over time, supply and demand factors, and differential birth rates. An occupation with declining numbers, like farming, may have high self-recruitment but moderate or low occupational inheritance; whereas the professional, technical, and kindred occupations, a rapidly expanding group, manifest only a moderate degree of self-recruitment despite relatively high occupational inheritance.

These findings are from a supplemental study of Occupational Changes in a Generation carried out in connection with the March 1962 Current Population Survey. The supplemental questionnaire data were obtained on behalf of and at the expense of a research project, Occupational Changes in a Generation in the United States, which is supported by a grant from the National Science Foundation to the University of Chicago, with Professors Peter M. Blau (University of Chicago) and Otis Dudley Duncan (University of Michigan) as investigators. In the study each adult male respondent designated the occupation in which his father (or other person who may have been the family head) was engaged at the time the respondent was about 16 years old. The study also provides information on the first regular full-time job and the present occupation of the respondents.

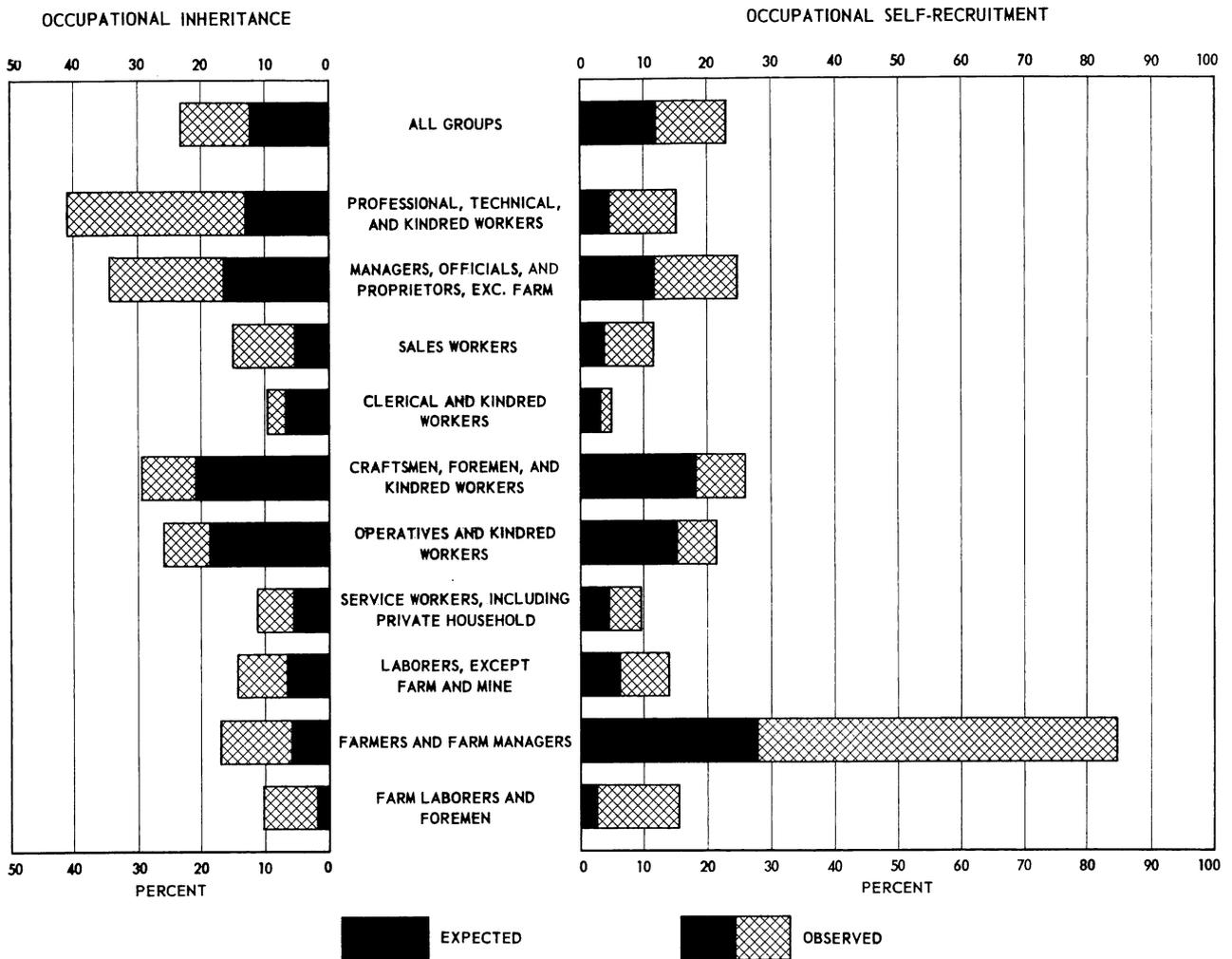
This is the first time that the Bureau of the Census has presented statistics on lifetime occupational mobility, although earlier surveys have dealt with job changes over short periods of time.

<sup>1</sup> In this report, the term "occupational inheritance" is used when the measure of occupational mobility is based on the distribution by father's occupation. Thus, the percent of men with a given father's occupation who are currently following the same occupation is referred to as the percent of occupational inheritance. The term "self-recruitment" is used when the measure is based on current occupation. The percent of men currently in a given occupation whose father's occupation was the same is referred to as the percent of self-recruitment.

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Figure 1.—PERCENT OF OCCUPATIONAL INHERITANCE AND OF SELF-RECRUITMENT, BY OCCUPATION—MALES 25 TO 64 YEARS OLD IN THE EXPERIENCED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: MARCH 1962



SOURCE: Table 4

The pronounced historical shift from farm to nonfarm occupations in the United States is reflected in the data on occupational origins and in backgrounds, summarized in three broad occupation categories in table A. About two-fifths of the oldest cohort in the study (men 55 to 64 years old) had fathers who were farm workers, i.e., farmers and farm managers or farm laborers and foremen. By contrast, the proportion was just over one-fifth for the men 25 to 34 years old. The same shift appears when first jobs of successive age groups are compared. About 1 in 4 of the older men, but only 1 in 9 of the younger men began their occupational careers in farm work. The contrast between age groups is evident again in cur-

rent occupational attachments. The movement out of farm work had left about 1 man in 9 in farming among those 55 to 64 years old, as compared with about 1 in 18 among those 25 to 34 years old. In addition to these shifts out of farm work, it may be noted that within the lifetime of each group occupational mobility had produced a decline in the proportion working on farms. Thus, for each of the four age categories in table A, the proportion with farm origins (father's occupation) was greater than the proportion with first jobs in farm work; and this in turn was greater than the proportion whose current occupational attachment was in farm work.

Table A.--PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENT OCCUPATION, FIRST JOB, AND FATHER'S OCCUPATION, BY BROAD OCCUPATION GROUP--NONINSTITUTIONAL MALE POPULATION 25 TO 64 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: MARCH 1962

Age and stage of career <sup>1</sup>	Total	Broad occupation group		
		White-collar workers	Manual and service workers	Farm workers
<b>25 to 34 years:</b>				
Current occupation....	100.0	40.7	53.7	5.6
First job.....	100.0	30.9	58.0	11.1
Father's occupation...	100.0	27.2	50.5	22.3
<b>35 to 44 years:</b>				
Current occupation....	100.0	41.6	52.1	6.3
First job.....	100.0	26.5	57.0	16.5
Father's occupation...	100.0	24.0	46.5	29.5
<b>45 to 54 years:</b>				
Current occupation....	100.0	39.1	53.1	7.8
First job.....	100.0	26.2	52.0	21.8
Father's occupation...	100.0	21.9	43.5	34.6
<b>55 to 64 years:</b>				
Current occupation....	100.0	38.6	50.1	11.3
First job.....	100.0	26.6	47.9	25.5
Father's occupation...	100.0	20.8	37.9	41.3

<sup>1</sup> Current occupation is for the experienced civilian labor force only; first job and father's occupation are for all persons reporting.

The movement out of farming revealed in comparing the distribution of fathers' occupations with that of first jobs, and first jobs with current occupations, was, for each age, paralleled by a movement into white-collar occupations. In each age group the increase in white-collar jobs was comparatively slight between father's occupation and first job, but relatively substantial between first job and current occupation. There was, correlatively, a shift into manual jobs from father's occupation to first job; but the shift toward manual occupations between first job and current occupation was not statistically significant for any of the age groups.

The net shifts that have been described were produced by a large number of moves among broad occupation categories. In addition, there were the numerous moves between major occupation groups within categories. It is true of occupational mobility as of geographic mobility that the total volume of movement is far greater than the minimum which would be necessary to accomplish the observed net redistribution of the population produced by the aggregate of all moves. Comparing the distribution of respondents by major occupation group with their distribution according to the occupations of their fathers (see table 4), it can be calculated that the minimum amount of mobility required for the redistribution between generations was 23 percent. (This is the figure for all males 25 to 64 years old; there is some variation by age.) The minimum percentage of mobility is computed simply by adding the positive differences

after the percentages in one distribution are subtracted from the corresponding percentages in the other. This minimum, or net, mobility contrasts sharply with the observed proportion, 77 percent, of men 25 to 64 years old who are in a different major occupation group from their fathers. As table B shows, the observed (gross) intergenerational mobility for each of the four age groups greatly exceeded the minimum or net mobility.

Table B.--SUMMARY OF MOBILITY BETWEEN MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUPS (Civilian noninstitutional population, March 1962)

Type of mobility and age	Percent changing major occupation group			Mobility index: $\frac{(B)-(A)}{(C)-(A)} \times 100$
	Minimum <sup>1</sup> (A)	Observed (B)	Expected <sup>1</sup> (C)	
<b>FATHER'S OCCUPATION TO CURRENT OCCUPATION<sup>2</sup></b>				
Total, 25 to 64.....	23.1	76.9	87.9	83.0
25 to 34 years.....	20.0	77.0	87.9	84.0
35 to 44 years.....	24.2	77.1	87.9	83.0
45 to 54 years.....	26.0	77.5	87.7	83.5
55 to 64 years.....	28.5	75.8	87.4	80.2
<b>FIRST JOB TO CURRENT OCCUPATION<sup>3</sup></b>				
Total, 25 to 64.....	33.5	73.7	88.9	72.6
25 to 34 years.....	23.9	66.6	86.8	67.8
35 to 44 years.....	33.0	74.9	88.4	75.6
45 to 54 years.....	38.7	77.3	89.8	75.4
55 to 64 years.....	40.9	77.4	90.7	73.2
<b>FATHER'S OCCUPATION TO FIRST JOB<sup>4</sup></b>				
Total, 25 to 64.....	44.5	79.0	90.4	75.1
25 to 34 years.....	38.2	78.6	89.3	79.1
35 to 44 years.....	42.5	79.2	89.9	77.3
45 to 54 years.....	47.6	78.9	90.8	72.4
55 to 64 years.....	52.1	79.2	91.4	69.1

<sup>1</sup> For definition, see text.

<sup>2</sup> Male experienced civilian labor force reporting father's occupation.

<sup>3</sup> Male experienced civilian labor force reporting first job.

<sup>4</sup> Male civilian noninstitutional population reporting both first job and father's occupation.

Another type of comparison is informative. Suppose there were no relationship between the occupations of sons and those of their fathers. In this event, the occupational distribution of respondents whose fathers were in a given occupation would be the same as the occupational distribution of all respondents. With this concept of independence as a norm of comparison, the "expected" mobility is computed by applying the percentage occupational distribution for all respondents to the numbers in each father's occupation group, and ascertaining the proportion who would be in a different group from their father in the resulting hypothetical table. For each age group of respondents, the "expected" mobility, on the hypothesis of independence, is about 87 or 88

percent (first panel, table B). The observed mobility, therefore, falls somewhat short of the expected. The "mobility index" suggested in table B is the proportion of the distance between the minimum mobility and the hypothetical norm of "expected" mobility which is accounted for by the difference between minimum (net) and observed (gross) mobility. The values of the mobility index exceeding 80 percent for each of the four age groups indicate that the amount of mobility experienced by these men was much closer to the amount expected on the hypothesis of independence than to the minimum amount needed to effect the intergenerational redistribution.

The mobility indices for the transitions from first job to current occupation and from father's occupation to first job are somewhat lower than for the transition from father's occupation to current occupation, owing largely to the higher percentages of minimum mobility rather than to differences in observed or "expected" mobility.

The most pronounced contrasts in table B, by either age or type of career transition, pertain to minimum (net) mobility rather than to observed or "expected" mobility. It may seem paradoxical that net mobility between father's occupation and current occupation is less than that either between father's occupation and first job or between first job and current occupation. The explanation is that for many men the first job is an accessible point of entry into the labor force, rather than a lifetime commitment.

Tables 1 to 3 suggest some typical patterns of movement: Farmer (father's occupation) to farm laborer (first job) to farmer (current occupation); laborer to laborer to operative or craftsman; craftsman to operative to craftsman; manager or proprietor to clerical or sales person to manager or proprietor. Thus, a number of men who ultimately are found in an occupation similar to that of their father actually begin their work history in a somewhat different occupation.

Tables 4 to 6 show the extent of occupational inheritance from father to son or occupational persistence from first job to current occupation and the extent of occupational self-recruitment. The "index of association" for each occupation is the ratio of the percentage of inheritance (or persistence) to that "expected" on the hypothesis of independence; or, what amounts to the same thing, the ratio of the observed percentage of self-recruitment to the "expected" percentage. Thus, the index of association is derived by dividing the percent of respondents in their father's occupation, by the percent whose fathers were in that occupation. In general, the highest indices of as-

sociation occur for the farm occupations and for the professional, technical, and kindred group. The lowest indices are for the craftsman and operative occupations. In the comparison of cohorts or age groups, it is necessary to keep in mind the timing of the three career stages represented in these data. Father's occupation applies to the time when the respondent was about 16 years old; first job applies to the time at which the respondent himself began regular full-time work. No doubt these two stages were fairly close to each other in time for most men. Both of them, however, are fairly remote in time for the older men but fairly recent for the younger men. The time span between father's occupation and current occupation or between first job and current occupation varies directly with age, and an older man may have been in a considerable number of occupational positions intervening between either starting point and his current status.

Of the three transitions, therefore, only one, the transition from father's occupation to first job, reflects time trends uncomplicated by varying periods of elapsed time when viewed over successive age groups. For this particular transition, the trend revealed by the mobility indices in table B is toward higher mobility in recent years, and table 6 shows, for most of the nonfarm occupations, lower indices of association for recent than for earlier years. The question often is asked whether the occupational status structure in this country is becoming more "rigid," in the sense that occupational origins are becoming more predictive of occupational achievement. Insofar as the present set of data bears on this question, the indication is that there has been no increase in occupational rigidity.

#### RELATED REPORTS

The Bureau of the Census has not previously published statistics on lifetime occupational mobility. Occupational mobility over a one-year period was examined in "Industrial and Occupational Shifts of Employed Workers: August 1945 to August 1946" (Current Population Reports, Series P-50, No. 1, July 11, 1947). Mobility within a one-year period was described in "Job Mobility of Workers in 1955" (P-50, No. 70), and again in "Job Mobility in 1961" (Special Labor Force Report, No. 35, Bureau of Labor Statistics). The related subject of educational mobility was analyzed in "School Enrollment, and Education of Young Adults and Their Fathers: October 1960" (Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 110).

Current occupation statistics may be found in the Monthly Report on the Labor Force and in

Special Labor Force Reports issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Information on long-run trends in occupational composition can be found in "Occupational Trends in the United States, 1900 to 1950," Bureau of the Census Working Paper No. 5 (1958). Information on the occupational composition in 1960 and comparison with that in 1950 for the Nation as a whole and for States can be found in the 1960 Census of Population, Volume I, Characteristics of the Population. Additional information for the Nation in 1960 can be found in the report PC(2)-7A, Occupational Characteristics.

A full report based on extensive tabulations of the data and factors related to the Occupational Changes in a Generation research project, is planned by the investigators, Professors Blau and Duncan.

#### DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Population coverage--The figures shown in this report relate to the noninstitutional population. Approximately 718,000 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.

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

Occupation--The occupation categories shown are largely the major occupation groups used in the 1960 Census of Population. The composition of these groups in terms of detailed occupations is shown in 1960 Census of Population, Volume I, Characteristics of the Population, Part 1, United States Summary. The classification of major groups into the three broad occupation groups shown in table A is as follows:

White-collar workers includes professional, managerial (except farm), clerical, and sales workers.

Manual and service workers includes craftsmen, operatives, private household workers, other service workers, and laborers (other than farm).

Farm workers includes farm proprietors, managers, foremen, and laborers.

Information on current occupation was obtained in the regular course of the March 1962 Current Population Survey. These data relate to the experienced civilian labor force, that is, the employed and the experienced unemployed. The residual category "not in experienced civilian labor force" includes members of the Armed Forces and unemployed persons who have never worked. For the employed, current occupation refers to the job

held during the week of the survey; for the unemployed, it refers to the person's most recent civilian job.

Information on first job and father's occupation was collected by the method of self-enumeration. A supplementary questionnaire was left by the enumerator to be filled out by the respondent and mailed in to the census regional office. The question on first job included the following specifications: "The first full-time job you had after you left school. (Do not count part-time jobs or jobs during school vacation. Do not count military service.)" The form of the inquiry was essentially that used to ascertain occupation, industry, and class of worker in the 1960 Census.

In the question on father's occupation the respondent was asked to report ". . . what kind of work your father did when you were about 16 years old." A person who was not living with his father at that time was instructed to answer the question in terms of the person who was head of his family.

#### SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

Source of data--The estimates are based on data obtained monthly in the Current Population Survey of the Bureau of the Census. The sample is spread over 333 areas comprising 641 counties and independent cities, with coverage in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 35,000 occupied households are designated for interview each month. Of this number, 1,500 occupied units, on the average, are visited but interviews are not obtained because the occupants are not found at home after repeated calls or are unavailable for some other reason. In addition to the 35,000, there are about 5,000 sample units in an average month which are visited but are found to be vacant or otherwise not to be enumerated.

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

Supplementary questionnaires on occupational mobility were returned by approximately five-sixths of the males who were eligible to be respondents.

A scheme of subsampling of initial nonrespondents was followed so as to provide a basis for preparing estimates weighted in such a way as to eliminate most of the potential bias of nonresponse.

Reliability of the estimates.--Since the estimates are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figures 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 difference would be less than twice the standard error.

The figures presented in tables C and D are approximations to the standard errors of various estimates shown in this report. 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 C contains the standard error of estimates of the number of persons in a given occupation class.

Table C.--STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS  
IN A GIVEN OCCUPATION CLASS  
(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Standard error	Size of estimate	Standard error
25,000.....	9,000	1,000,000.....	58,000
50,000.....	13,000	2,500,000.....	91,000
100,000.....	19,000	5,000,000.....	124,000
250,000.....	30,000	10,000,000.....	162,000
500,000.....	42,000	25,000,000.....	181,000

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 large (50 percent or more).

Table D contains the standard errors of estimated percentages of a given occupation class.

Table D.--STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS IN A GIVEN OCCUPATION CLASS  
(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage (thousands)							
	100	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000
1 or 99.....	1.9	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
2 or 98.....	2.6	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
5 or 95.....	4.1	1.8	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
10 or 90.....	5.6	2.5	1.8	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3
15 or 85.....	6.7	3.0	2.1	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.3
20 or 80.....	7.5	3.3	2.4	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3
25 or 75.....	8.1	3.6	2.6	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.4
35 or 65.....	8.9	4.0	2.8	1.8	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4
50.....	9.4	4.2	3.0	1.9	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4

Illustration of the use of tables of standard errors.--Table 1 shows that an estimated 6,998,000 males ages 25 to 64 were employed as operatives and kindred workers in their current (or most recent) civilian job at the time of this survey. Table C shows the standard error on this number is approximately 139,000. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that a complete census would differ from the estimate by less than 139,000. The

chances are 95 out of 100 that a census would differ from the estimate by less than 278,000 (twice the standard error).

Of these 6,998,000 persons, an estimated 1,358,000, or 19.4 percent, had fathers in this same occupation group. Table D shows the standard error on 19.4 percent with a base of 6,998,000 to be approximately 0.9 percentage points. Conse-

quently, the chances are 68 out of 100 that a complete census would show the true figure to be between 18.5 and 20.3 percent.

Apart from sampling variation, the data are affected by errors of response and processing. Errors in the statement and classification of occupations will, if uncorrelated, tend to produce an overstatement of the amount of occupational mobility, and an understatement of the amount of occupational inheritance or self-recruitment. Independent errors in the statement of father's and son's occupations of the order of magnitude of those discovered in occupation reports by the 1950 Census Post-Enumeration Survey could, for example, lead to a slight underestimate of occupational inheritance. It is not known, however, that

the present data are subject to response errors of the same degree and type as those of the 1950 Census.

Systematic response errors have doubtlessly been produced by variation among occupation groups in the percentage failing to report first job or father's occupation. In general, nonresponse on these items was lowest for men who were farmers. It seems likely, therefore, that the proportion with farm origins or first jobs is slightly overstated. Comparison of the questionnaire data with information in earlier censuses suggests also some general tendency to report the father's occupation as a white-collar occupation with excessive frequency relative to the frequency reported in censuses.

Table 1.--CURRENT OCCUPATION BY FATHER'S OCCUPATION--NONINSTITUTIONAL MALE POPULATION 25 TO 64 YEARS OLD, FOR THE UNITED STATES: MARCH 1962

(Numbers in thousands. The population in this report includes 718,000 members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post; all other members of the Armed Forces are excluded)

Father's occupation	Total population 25 to 64 years old	Current occupation										
		Professional, technical, and kindred workers	Managers, off'ls, and propr's, except farm	Sales workers	Clerical and kindred workers	Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	Operatives and kindred workers	Service workers, incl. private household	Laborers, except farm and mine	Farmers and farm managers	Farm laborers and foremen	Not in experienced civilian labor force
Total.....	39,969	4,638	5,958	1,871	2,449	7,693	6,998	2,184	2,562	2,069	678	2,869
Professional, techn'l, & kindred wkrs..	1,714	669	286	147	113	142	168	50	32	20	6	81
Managers, off'ls, & propr's, exc. farm.	4,256	866	1,363	363	283	556	341	101	76	39	13	255
Sales workers.....	1,450	266	409	205	84	162	142	44	28	23	2	85
Clerical and kindred workers.....	1,257	323	205	90	111	195	106	70	35	16	-	106
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred wkrs...	6,763	815	1,036	297	487	1,843	1,098	323	302	50	23	489
Operatives and kindred workers.....	5,675	612	640	230	348	1,250	1,358	311	395	49	49	433
Service workers, incl. private hshld...	1,720	164	231	93	154	341	340	180	102	17	4	94
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	2,376	130	177	80	177	498	582	201	313	27	25	166
Farmers and farm managers.....	10,334	503	1,098	235	447	1,871	1,946	499	808	1,696	405	826
Farm laborers and foremen.....	1,046	22	72	19	37	197	250	78	129	60	98	84
Occupation not reported.....	3,378	268	441	112	208	638	667	327	342	72	53	250
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION												
Total.....	100.0	11.6	14.9	4.7	6.1	19.2	17.5	5.5	6.4	5.2	1.7	7.2
Professional, techn'l, & kindred wkrs..	100.0	38.9	16.7	8.6	6.6	8.3	9.8	2.9	1.9	1.2	0.4	4.7
Managers, off'ls, & propr's, exc. farm.	100.0	20.3	32.1	8.5	6.6	13.1	8.0	2.4	1.8	0.9	0.3	6.0
Sales workers.....	100.0	18.3	28.3	14.1	5.8	11.2	9.8	3.0	1.9	1.6	0.1	5.9
Clerical and kindred workers.....	100.0	25.7	16.3	7.2	8.8	15.5	8.4	5.6	2.8	1.3	-	8.2
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred wkrs...	100.0	12.1	15.3	4.4	7.2	27.3	16.2	4.8	4.5	0.7	0.3	7.4
Operatives and kindred workers.....	100.0	10.8	11.3	4.1	6.1	22.0	23.8	5.5	7.0	0.9	0.9	7.6
Service workers, incl. private hshld...	100.0	9.5	13.4	5.4	9.0	19.8	19.8	10.5	5.9	1.0	0.2	5.5
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	100.0	5.5	7.4	3.4	7.4	21.0	24.6	8.5	13.2	1.1	1.1	7.0
Farmers and farm managers.....	100.0	4.9	10.6	2.3	4.3	18.1	18.9	4.8	7.8	16.4	3.9	8.0
Farm laborers and foremen.....	100.0	2.1	6.7	1.8	3.5	18.8	24.0	7.5	12.3	5.7	9.4	8.0
Occupation not reported.....	100.0	7.9	13.1	3.3	6.2	18.9	19.7	9.7	10.1	2.1	1.6	7.4

Entry represents zero.

Table 2.--CURRENT OCCUPATION BY OCCUPATION OF FIRST JOB--NONINSTITUTIONAL MALE POPULATION 25 TO 64 YEARS OLD, FOR THE UNITED STATES: MARCH 1962

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation of first job	Total population 25 to 64 years old	Current occupation										
		Professional, technical, and kindred workers	Managers, off'ls, and propr's, except farm	Sales workers	Clerical and kindred workers	Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	Operatives and kindred workers	Service workers, incl. private household	Laborers, except farm and mine	Farmers and farm managers	Farm laborers and foremen	Not in experienced civilian labor force
Total.....	39,969	4,638	5,958	1,871	2,449	7,693	6,998	2,184	2,562	2,069	678	2,869
Professional, techn'l, & kindred wkrs..	3,182	1,990	531	106	146	122	73	28	17	28	6	135
Managers, off'ls, & propr's, exc. farm.	719	123	347	53	38	55	37	13	16	12	2	23
Sales workers.....	2,430	277	717	378	246	257	305	73	56	21	1	99
Clerical and kindred workers.....	4,229	619	960	384	744	485	414	187	119	50	9	258
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred wkrs...	3,666	315	640	138	143	1,415	433	123	144	65	17	233
Operatives and kindred workers.....	10,363	631	1,385	403	556	2,580	2,663	545	643	203	79	675
Service workers, incl. private hshld...	5,231	115	169	40	76	244	319	302	126	6	7	119
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	5,231	301	528	175	258	1,122	1,226	348	740	102	65	366
Farmers and farm managers.....	1,248	32	79	38	38	194	167	58	63	449	63	67
Farm laborers and foremen.....	5,704	111	403	103	156	977	1,124	328	542	1,101	398	461
Occupation not reported.....	1,674	124	199	53	48	242	237	179	96	32	31	433
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION												
Total.....	100.0	11.6	14.9	4.7	6.1	19.2	17.5	5.5	6.4	5.2	1.7	7.2
Professional, techn'l, & kindred wkrs..	100.0	62.6	16.7	3.3	4.6	3.8	2.3	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.2	4.2
Managers, off'ls, & propr's, exc. farm.	100.0	17.1	48.3	7.4	5.3	7.6	5.1	1.8	2.2	1.7	0.3	3.2
Sales workers.....	100.0	11.4	29.5	15.5	10.1	10.6	12.6	3.0	2.3	0.9	-	4.1
Clerical and kindred workers.....	100.0	14.6	22.7	9.1	17.6	11.5	9.8	4.4	2.8	1.2	0.2	6.1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred wkrs...	100.0	8.6	17.4	3.8	3.9	38.5	11.8	3.4	3.9	1.8	0.5	6.4
Operatives and kindred workers.....	100.0	6.1	13.4	3.9	5.4	24.8	25.6	5.3	6.2	2.0	0.8	6.5
Service workers, incl. private hshld...	100.0	7.6	11.1	2.6	5.0	16.0	20.9	19.8	8.3	0.4	0.5	7.8
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	100.0	5.8	10.1	3.3	4.9	21.5	23.4	6.7	14.2	1.9	1.2	7.0
Farmers and farm managers.....	100.0	2.6	6.3	3.0	3.0	15.6	13.4	4.6	5.0	36.1	5.0	5.4
Farm laborers and foremen.....	100.0	1.9	7.1	1.8	2.7	17.1	19.8	5.8	9.5	19.2	7.0	8.1
Occupation not reported.....	100.0	7.4	11.9	3.2	2.9	14.4	14.2	10.7	5.7	1.9	1.9	25.8

- Entry rounds to zero.

Table 3.--OCCUPATION OF FIRST JOB BY FATHER'S OCCUPATION--NONINSTITUTIONAL MALE POPULATION 25 TO 64 YEARS OLD, FOR THE UNITED STATES: MARCH 1962

(Numbers in thousands)

Father's occupation	Total population 25 to 64 years old <sup>1</sup>	Occupation of first job									
		Professional, techn'l, and kindred workers	Managers, off'ls, and propr's, except farm	Sales workers	Clerical and kindred workers	Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	Operatives and kindred workers	Service workers, incl. private household	Laborers, except farm and mine	Farmers and farm managers	Farm laborers and foremen
Total.....	38,295	3,182	719	2,430	4,229	3,666	10,363	1,523	5,231	1,248	5,704
Professional, techn'l, & kindred wkrs....	1,640	563	60	143	239	152	266	51	122	12	32
Managers, off'ls, & propr's, exc. farm...	4,117	736	289	590	649	410	860	122	368	15	78
Sales workers.....	1,388	229	57	251	264	87	302	28	118	5	47
Clerical and kindred workers.....	1,211	231	31	75	275	119	284	39	132	9	16
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred wkrs....	6,550	433	54	421	923	1,139	2,051	309	919	39	262
Operatives and kindred workers.....	5,434	285	73	277	625	496	2,425	247	794	17	195
Service workers, incl. private hshld....	1,678	79	29	93	238	189	535	174	259	12	70
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	2,279	98	6	116	194	155	709	138	690	14	159
Farmers and farm managers.....	10,007	367	74	274	427	596	1,883	224	1,198	1,054	3,910
Farm laborers and foremen.....	1,021	9	5	14	25	48	184	30	120	16	570
Occupation not reported.....	2,970	152	41	176	370	275	864	161	511	55	365
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION											
Total.....	100.0	8.3	1.9	6.3	11.0	9.6	27.1	4.0	13.7	3.3	14.9
Professional, techn'l, & kindred wkrs....	100.0	34.3	3.7	8.7	14.6	9.3	16.2	3.1	7.4	0.7	2.0
Managers, off'ls, & propr's, exc. farm...	100.0	17.9	7.0	14.3	15.8	9.9	20.9	3.0	8.9	0.4	1.9
Sales workers.....	100.0	16.5	4.1	18.1	19.0	6.3	21.7	2.0	8.5	0.4	3.4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	100.0	19.1	2.6	6.2	22.7	9.8	23.5	3.2	10.9	0.7	1.3
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred wkrs....	100.0	6.6	0.8	6.4	14.1	17.5	31.3	4.7	14.0	0.6	4.0
Operatives and kindred workers.....	100.0	5.2	1.3	5.1	11.5	9.1	44.7	4.5	14.7	0.3	3.6
Service workers, incl. private hshld....	100.0	4.7	1.7	5.5	14.2	11.3	31.9	10.4	15.4	0.7	4.2
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	100.0	4.3	0.3	5.1	8.5	6.8	31.0	6.1	30.3	0.6	7.0
Farmers and farm managers.....	100.0	3.7	0.7	2.7	4.3	6.0	18.8	2.2	12.0	10.5	39.1
Farm laborers and foremen.....	100.0	0.9	0.5	1.4	2.4	4.7	18.0	2.9	11.8	1.6	55.8
Occupation not reported.....	100.0	5.1	1.4	5.9	12.5	9.3	29.0	5.4	17.2	1.9	12.3

<sup>1</sup> Excludes persons not reporting on occupation of first job.

Table 4.--ASSOCIATION OF CURRENT OCCUPATION WITH FATHER'S OCCUPATION--MALES 25 TO 64 YEARS OLD IN THE EXPERIENCED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, BY AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: MARCH 1962

Subject and age	Total population <sup>1</sup>	Occupation									
		Professional, techn'l, and kindred workers	Managers, off'ls, and propr's, except farm	Sales workers	Clerical and kindred workers	Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	Operatives and kindred workers	Service workers, incl. private household	Laborers, except farm and mine	Farmers and farm managers	Farm laborers and foremen
Percent by father's occupation.....	100.0	4.8	11.8	4.0	3.4	18.5	15.4	4.8	6.5	28.0	2.8
25 to 34 years old.....	100.0	6.2	12.4	3.7	4.7	19.8	18.1	5.8	6.8	19.8	2.7
35 to 44 years old.....	100.0	4.5	11.8	4.8	3.2	18.5	15.6	4.8	7.2	26.8	2.8
45 to 54 years old.....	100.0	4.3	10.8	4.2	3.1	18.2	14.7	4.7	5.9	31.3	2.9
55 to 64 years old.....	100.0	4.0	12.2	3.1	2.2	16.8	12.1	3.5	5.7	37.5	2.9
Percent of those in specified current occupation whose father's occupation was the same.....	(X)	15.3	24.7	11.6	5.0	26.1	21.5	9.7	14.1	84.9	15.7
25 to 34 years old.....	(X)	16.8	31.0	13.0	7.4	29.7	23.8	10.8	11.3	83.6	22.8
35 to 44 years old.....	(X)	14.9	23.0	10.5	4.8	25.9	22.2	12.8	15.9	88.2	13.4
45 to 54 years old.....	(X)	12.8	22.8	11.1	3.7	25.3	19.5	10.5	13.7	81.9	11.4
55 to 64 years old.....	(X)	15.8	24.8	11.8	(B)	22.7	18.7	4.5	16.2	85.3	9.6
Percent by current occupation.....	100.0	12.9	16.2	5.2	6.6	20.8	18.6	5.5	6.5	5.9	1.8
25 to 34 years old.....	100.0	18.1	10.4	5.9	7.3	19.2	21.0	5.1	7.2	3.3	2.5
35 to 44 years old.....	100.0	13.1	17.2	5.3	6.4	21.6	19.0	4.3	6.6	5.2	1.4
45 to 54 years old.....	100.0	9.5	18.6	5.2	6.8	22.3	17.8	5.8	6.0	6.8	1.4
55 to 64 years old.....	100.0	9.5	19.9	4.0	5.7	19.6	15.6	7.5	6.3	9.7	2.3
Percent of those with specified father's occupation whose current occupation is the same.....	(X)	41.0	34.1	15.0	9.6	29.4	25.9	11.1	14.2	17.8	10.2
25 to 34 years old.....	(X)	49.1	26.2	20.8	11.6	28.7	27.6	9.5	11.9	13.9	20.8
35 to 44 years old.....	(X)	43.2	33.5	11.6	9.5	30.3	27.1	11.6	14.5	17.0	(B)
45 to 54 years old.....	(X)	28.5	39.1	13.9	8.2	30.9	23.6	12.9	13.8	17.8	(B)
55 to 64 years old.....	(X)	36.8	40.4	15.4	7.0	26.4	24.0	9.7	17.9	22.0	(B)
Index of association.....	(X)	3.2	2.1	2.9	1.5	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.2	3.0	5.5
25 to 34 years old.....	(X)	2.7	2.5	3.5	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.9	1.7	4.2	8.4
35 to 44 years old.....	(X)	3.3	1.9	2.2	1.5	1.4	1.4	2.7	2.2	3.3	4.7
45 to 54 years old.....	(X)	3.0	2.1	2.7	1.2	1.4	1.3	2.2	2.3	2.6	3.9
55 to 64 years old.....	(X)	3.9	2.0	3.9	(B)	1.3	1.5	1.3	2.8	2.3	3.3

B Percent not shown where base is less than 150,000.

X Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup> Excludes persons not reporting on father's occupation.

Table 5.--ASSOCIATION OF CURRENT OCCUPATION WITH OCCUPATION OF FIRST JOB--MALES 25 TO 64 YEARS OLD IN THE EXPERIENCED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, BY AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: MARCH 1962

Subject and age	Total population <sup>1</sup>	Occupation									
		Profes- sional, technical, and kindred workers	Managers, off'ls, and propr's, except farm	Sales workers	Cleri- cal and kindred workers	Crafts- men, foremen, and kindred workers	Opera- tives and kindred workers	Service workers, incl. private house- hold	Labora- ers, except farm and mine	Farmers and farm managers	Farm labor- ers and foremen
Percent by occupation of first job...	100.0	8.5	1.9	6.5	11.1	9.6	27.0	3.9	13.6	3.3	14.6
25 to 34 years old.....	100.0	12.3	2.4	6.0	10.2	10.3	28.4	4.7	14.5	2.2	9.1
35 to 44 years old.....	100.0	8.4	1.9	6.6	10.1	10.7	28.5	4.0	13.5	2.8	13.6
45 to 54 years old.....	100.0	6.2	2.0	7.5	11.1	8.2	26.5	4.0	13.2	3.7	17.8
55 to 64 years old.....	100.0	6.5	1.4	5.6	14.1	8.7	23.2	2.4	12.9	5.2	20.0
Percent of those in specified current occupation whose first job was in the same occupation group.....	(X)	44.1	6.0	20.8	31.0	19.0	39.4	15.1	30.0	22.0	61.5
25 to 34 years old.....	(X)	50.9	10.0	24.1	30.4	24.8	42.6	22.1	31.8	27.8	58.5
35 to 44 years old.....	(X)	39.7	5.9	17.9	27.4	17.7	40.0	17.1	30.0	19.9	67.8
45 to 54 years old.....	(X)	37.7	5.1	21.2	29.9	16.3	38.3	15.2	28.2	17.9	64.4
55 to 64 years old.....	(X)	43.4	(B)	19.5	39.8	16.7	33.9	6.2	29.5	25.3	55.5
Percent by current occupation.....	100.0	12.6	16.1	5.1	6.7	20.8	18.9	5.6	6.9	5.7	1.8
25 to 34 years old.....	100.0	18.0	10.3	5.7	7.3	19.4	21.2	4.9	7.6	3.2	2.5
35 to 44 years old.....	100.0	12.9	16.9	5.2	6.5	21.3	19.3	4.7	6.9	4.9	1.4
45 to 54 years old.....	100.0	9.1	18.5	5.1	6.8	22.6	17.8	6.0	6.3	6.5	1.4
55 to 64 years old.....	100.0	9.2	19.7	4.0	6.0	19.3	16.2	7.6	6.7	9.4	2.0
Percent of those with specified first job whose current occupation is in the same group.....	(X)	65.3	49.9	16.2	18.7	41.2	27.5	21.5	15.2	38.0	7.6
25 to 34 years old.....	(X)	74.6	43.3	22.6	22.0	46.6	31.8	23.1	16.6	41.2	16.0
35 to 44 years old.....	(X)	61.2	52.5	13.9	17.6	35.5	27.1	19.7	15.4	35.2	7.1
45 to 54 years old.....	(X)	55.4	48.1	14.4	18.3	45.1	25.8	22.8	13.4	31.8	(B)
55 to 64 years old.....	(X)	61.8	59.1	14.0	17.1	37.2	23.6	19.6	15.2	45.4	(B)
Index of association.....	(X)	5.2	3.1	3.2	2.8	2.0	1.5	3.8	2.2	6.7	4.2
25 to 34 years old.....	(X)	4.1	4.2	4.0	3.0	2.4	1.5	4.7	2.2	12.9	6.4
35 to 44 years old.....	(X)	4.7	3.1	2.7	2.7	1.7	1.4	4.2	2.2	7.1	5.0
45 to 54 years old.....	(X)	6.1	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.0	1.4	3.8	2.1	4.9	3.6
55 to 64 years old.....	(X)	6.7	(B)	3.5	2.8	1.9	1.5	2.6	2.3	4.8	2.8

B Percent not shown where base is less than 150,000.

<sup>1</sup> Excludes persons not reporting on occupation of first job.

Table 6.--ASSOCIATION OF OCCUPATION ON FIRST JOB WITH FATHER'S OCCUPATION--NONINSTITUTIONAL MALE POPULATION 25 TO 64 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: MARCH 1962

Subject and age	Total population <sup>1</sup>	Occupation									
		Profes- sional, technical, and kindred workers	Managers, off'ls, and propr's, except farm	Sales workers	Cleri- cal and kindred workers	Crafts- men, foremen, and kindred workers	Opera- tives and kindred workers	Service workers, incl. private house- hold	Labora- ers, except farm and mine	Farmers and farm managers	Farm labor- ers and foremen
Percent by father's occupation.....	100.0	4.6	11.7	3.9	3.4	18.5	15.4	4.8	6.5	28.3	2.9
25 to 34 years old.....	100.0	6.0	12.2	3.8	5.1	20.0	17.9	5.8	6.6	19.8	2.7
35 to 44 years old.....	100.0	4.4	11.8	4.4	3.2	19.0	15.8	4.7	7.0	26.6	2.9
45 to 54 years old.....	100.0	4.1	10.6	4.1	3.0	18.1	14.6	4.8	6.1	31.7	2.9
55 to 64 years old.....	100.0	3.8	12.0	3.0	2.0	16.5	12.3	3.3	5.9	38.1	3.1
Percent of those with specified first job whose father's occupation was in the same group.....	(X)	18.6	42.6	11.1	7.1	33.6	25.5	12.8	14.6	88.4	10.7
25 to 34 years old.....	(X)	18.7	38.6	8.7	9.7	35.5	25.5	12.9	14.7	80.2	14.9
35 to 44 years old.....	(X)	16.5	48.7	12.4	6.4	31.2	25.1	12.5	14.1	90.5	11.6
45 to 54 years old.....	(X)	20.9	39.7	10.6	7.5	38.6	26.2	15.7	14.9	88.1	8.2
55 to 64 years old.....	(X)	19.6	43.8	13.2	(B)	28.9	25.7	6.6	14.8	90.8	10.3
Percent by occupation of first job...	100.0	8.6	1.9	6.4	10.9	9.6	26.9	3.9	13.4	3.4	15.1
25 to 34 years old.....	100.0	13.0	2.4	5.9	10.2	10.6	27.4	4.6	14.7	2.1	9.1
35 to 44 years old.....	100.0	8.1	1.8	6.7	10.0	10.8	28.8	4.1	12.6	2.9	14.2
45 to 54 years old.....	100.0	6.2	2.0	7.1	11.0	8.0	26.9	3.8	13.2	3.8	18.2
55 to 64 years old.....	100.0	6.4	1.4	5.5	13.4	8.5	23.3	2.5	12.8	5.4	20.8
Percent of those with specified father's occupation whose first job was in the same group.....	(X)	34.3	7.0	18.1	22.7	17.4	44.6	10.4	30.3	10.5	55.8
25 to 34 years old.....	(X)	40.4	7.5	13.5	19.4	18.8	39.2	10.2	32.6	8.6	50.2
35 to 44 years old.....	(X)	30.2	7.5	18.7	20.0	17.7	45.6	10.9	25.4	9.8	56.0
45 to 54 years old.....	(X)	31.2	7.4	18.2	27.4	17.2	48.0	12.4	32.6	10.5	50.6
55 to 64 years old.....	(X)	33.1	(B)	24.0	32.1	15.0	48.7	5.0	32.3	12.8	69.1
Index of association.....	(X)	4.0	3.7	2.8	2.1	1.8	1.7	2.7	2.3	3.1	3.7
25 to 34 years old.....	(X)	3.1	3.2	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.4	2.2	2.2	4.0	5.5
35 to 44 years old.....	(X)	3.7	4.1	2.8	2.0	1.6	1.6	2.6	2.0	3.4	3.9
45 to 54 years old.....	(X)	5.1	3.7	2.6	2.5	2.1	1.8	3.3	2.5	2.8	2.8
55 to 64 years old.....	(X)	5.2	3.6	4.3	(B)	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.4	3.3

B Percent not shown where base is less than 150,000.

X Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup> Excludes persons not reporting on one or both of the occupation items.

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The three Supplementary Reports are identified as follows:

- PC(S1)-43 Low Income Families: 1960 (55 pages, 35 cents)
- PC(S1)-44 Family Income in Metropolitan Areas: 1960  
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