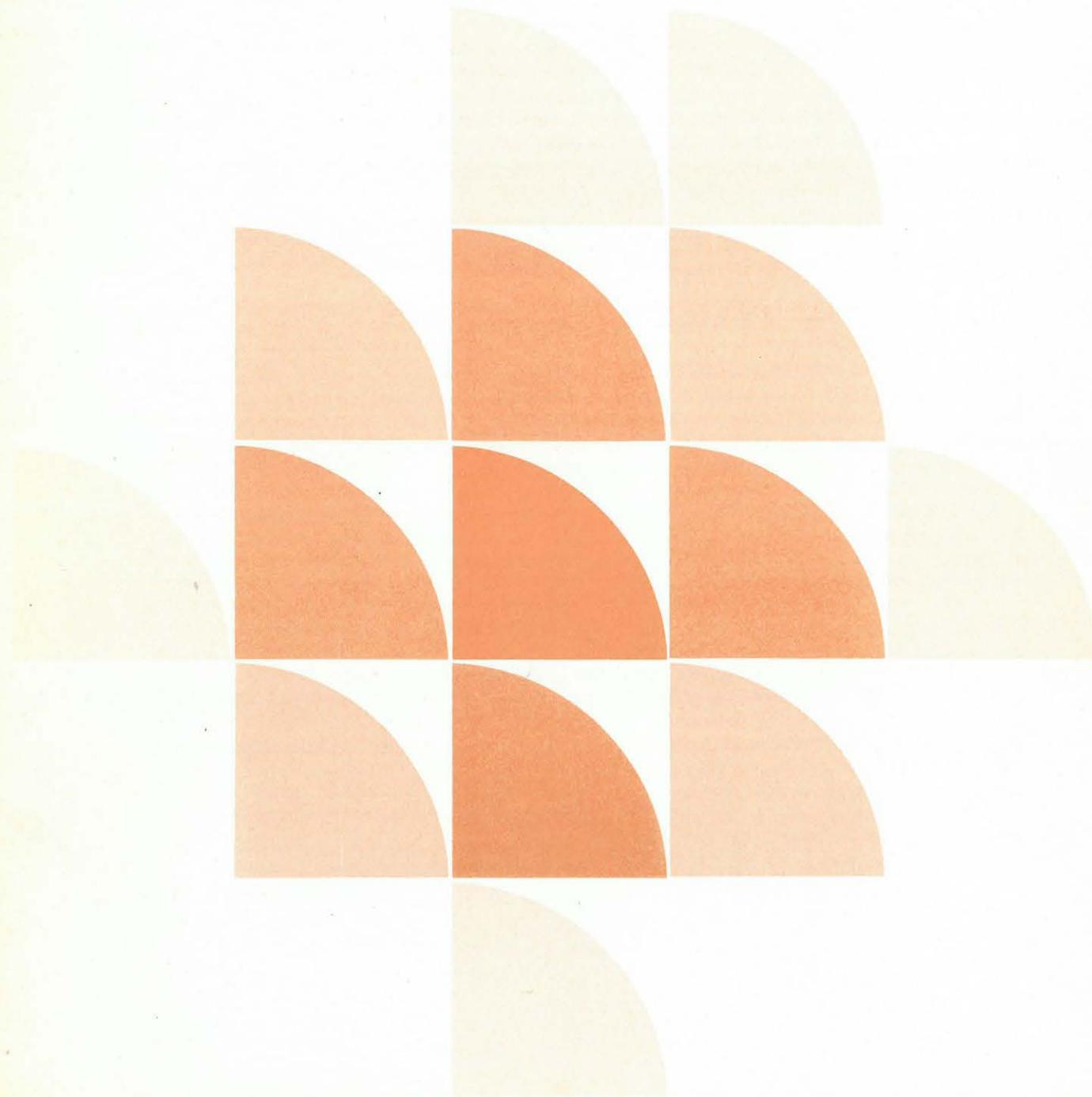


*Ms Series*

**Occupational Mobility  
of Workers**

**Special Labor  
Force Report 176**

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**  
Bureau of Labor Statistics  
1975



Following is a list of reprints of Special Labor Force Reports which have been published in the *Monthly Labor Review* since February 1970. Copies may be obtained, while the supply lasts, upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or to any of its regional offices.

Number

- 134 Children of Women in the Labor Force, March 1970
- 135 Employment of School-Age Youth, October 1970
- 136 Recent Trends in Overtime Hours and Premium Pay
- 137 Employment Situation of Vietnam Era Veterans, 1971
- 138 Occupational Characteristics of Urban Workers
- 139 Multiple Jobholding in 1970 and 1971
- 140 Educational Attainment of Workers, March 1971
- 141 Work Experience of the Population in 1970
- 142 Employment and Unemployment in 1971
- 143 Usual Weekly Earnings of American Workers, 1971
- 144 Marital and Family Characteristics of the Labor Force, March 1971
- 145 Employment of High School Graduates and Dropouts, October 1971
- 146 An Analysis of Unemployment by Household Relationship
- 147 Employment of School-Age Youth, October 1971
- 148 Educational Attainment of Workers, March 1972
- 149 The Employment Situation of Vietnam Era Veterans, 1972
- 150 Jobseeking Methods Used by Unemployed Workers
- 151 Employment of Recent College Graduates, October 1971
- 152 Changes in the Employment Situation in 1972
- 153 Marital and Family Characteristics of the Labor Force, March 1972
- 154 Children of Working Mothers, March 1973
- 155 Employment of High School Graduates and Dropouts, October 1972
- 156 The U.S. Labor Force: Projections to 1990
- 157 Job Losers, Leavers, and Entrants: Traits and Trends
- 158 Young Workers; in School and Out
- 159 Going Back to School at 35
- 160 Education of Workers: Projections to 1990
- 161 Educational Attainment of Workers, March 1973
- 162 Work Experience of the Population in March 1972
- 163 Employment and Unemployment in 1973
- 164 Marital and Family Characteristics of the Labor Force in March 1973
- 165 Children of Working Mothers, March 1973
- 166 Multiple Jobholding, May 1973
- 167 Job Situation of Vietnam-era Veterans
- 168 Employment of High School Graduates and Dropouts, 1973
- 169 Employment of Recent College Graduates, October 1972
- 170 Employment of School-Age Youth, October 1973
- 171 Work Experience of the Population, 1973
- 172 Job Tenure of Workers, January 1973
- 173 Marital and Family Characteristics of the Labor Force, March 1974
- 174 Children of Working Mothers, March 1974
- 175 Educational Attainment of Workers, March 1974

# Occupational mobility of workers

Special Labor Force Report  
shows that 8.7 percent of workers  
changed occupations between  
January 1972 and January 1973

JAMES J. BYRNE

NUMEROUS STUDIES<sup>1</sup> of occupational mobility have been done in recent decades by both sociologists and economists, and the following generalizations appear applicable:

1. As in other industrialized countries, occupational mobility in the United States is widespread. The majority of men work in an occupation different from that of their fathers, and a substantial number change occupations at least once during their careers.<sup>2</sup> The total amount of movement has not varied a great deal over time,<sup>3</sup> though it has been affected by economic cycles and by wars.

2. Movement is most likely to occur between occupations that are closely related in work requirements and social status.

3. There has consistently been more upward than downward mobility, in terms of conventional status rankings of occupations. This has occurred as the Nation has changed from an agricultural to an industrial economy, and more recently, from an industrial to a service-oriented one. (However, downward mobility has received increasing attention recently as some college graduates have opted for—or been forced to take—blue-collar jobs).

4. Occupations with a heavy influx of workers tend to have many workers moving out as well. These fields are typically the ones requiring less formal training than others, such as salesworkers, clerks, laborers, and service workers. Conversely, occupations which depend upon either capital investments or an established clientele tend to have little movement in or out. These include self-employed professionals, proprietors, and farmers.

## Current patterns of mobility

Workers change occupations for numerous reasons. Some are attracted to a new occupation by bet-

ter pay, better working conditions, higher prestige, or the prospect of more interesting work. Others are forced to change because of a lack of employment opportunities in their primary field of interest.

In 1972, as in other years, these various "push" and "pull" factors combined to produce a substantial amount of occupational mobility.<sup>4</sup> In addition, numerous persons who had been unemployed or not in the labor force began working during the course of the year. Table 1 shows the distribution of employed workers in mid-January 1973 according to their status a year earlier; it can be seen that about 80 percent had been in the same occupation in mid-January 1972, while the remainder had either changed their occupation or moved into employment. This period was one of improving employment opportunities, with the unemployment rate dropping from 5.9 percent to 5.0 percent (seasonally adjusted).

Occupational mobility patterns resembled those found in a similar survey 7 years earlier. The overall mobility rate<sup>5</sup> was virtually the same in both surveys: 8.7 percent in 1972 and 8.9 percent in 1965. The degree of mobility in 1972 was about the same for black<sup>6</sup> women as in 1965. It was clearly lower for black men (9.5 percent vs. 12.5 percent), and there is some evidence that it was lower for white men as well (8.9 percent vs. 9.5 percent). Among white women, however, occupational mobility was higher (8.5 percent vs. 6.7 percent).

How much of the rise among white women resulted from a larger number of women in the highly mobile age groups? A standardization technique developed by Kitagawa<sup>7</sup> indicates that about two-thirds of the increase reflected greater overall mobility, while about one-third resulted from a younger labor force.

Among men, shifts in the age distribution between 1965 and 1972 tended to mask what might have been a more pronounced difference in occupational mobility between the 2 years. With the age distribution of 1965 and the mobility rates of 1972, the

James J. Byrne is a demographer in the Office of Current Employment Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

53

Reprinted with supplementary tables  
From the February 1975  
*Monthly Labor Review*

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
Bureau of Labor Statistics

standardized occupational mobility rate equals 8.1 percent for white men, rather than the 8.9 percent actually recorded for 1972. For black men, the corresponding rate is 7.8 percent, rather than 9.5 percent.

Relative to 1965, a substantially smaller proportion of occupational changes in 1972 was within a single firm.<sup>8</sup> The earlier survey indicated that 19.1 percent of the men changing occupations did so in the same company, compared with 12.6 percent of the women. By contrast, the current study finds that only about half as many—9.5 percent among the men and 7.0 percent among the women—remained with the same employer. More detailed comparisons between the two surveys are not possible, because the earlier survey included persons aged 18 to 24 who were in school, while tabulations in the current survey omitted them. In general, however, mobility patterns appeared to be similar in both surveys.

A survey of occupational mobility between August 1945 and August 1946<sup>9</sup> differed from the other two in terms of the age groups covered, definitions used, and in economic conditions of that period. Nevertheless, several patterns were quite similar, including

the ranking of occupations by relative mobility. Non-farm laboring jobs had the highest mobility, while such groups as farmers and professionals had the lowest.

### Demographic characteristics

Among the 69 million persons working in both January 1972 and January 1973, over 5 million had changed occupations over the year. Over 70 percent of all occupational changes were among workers under age 35, even though such workers were less than 40 percent of those employed at both dates.

It can be stated as a socioeconomic law that as age increases, mobility decreases.<sup>10</sup> Likewise, the longer a worker is with one employer the less likely he or she is to move into another occupation. The relationship undoubtedly has its roots in a variety of social, psychological, and economic factors, including "job shopping" among young workers, seniority rights, restrictive pension plans, wage increases based upon length of service, and age discrimination in hiring.

The relationship of mobility to sex is much less clear-cut than its relationship to age (table 2). Most

**Table 1. Occupational mobility between January 1972 and January 1973 of employed persons, by age, sex, and race**

[Percent distribution]

Age and sex	Total employed January 1973		Status in January 1972				Occupational mobility rate <sup>1</sup>
	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Same occupation	Different occupation	Unemployed	Not in labor force	
<b>MEN</b>							
Total, 18 years old and over, not in school.....	47,901	100.0	83.7	8.3	3.1	4.9	9.0
18 and 19 years.....	1,663	100.0	36.0	21.4	8.3	34.2	37.3
20 to 24 years.....	5,705	100.0	57.7	19.2	7.3	15.9	24.9
25 to 34 years.....	11,939	100.0	81.4	11.5	3.6	3.4	12.4
35 to 44 years.....	9,974	100.0	80.5	6.0	2.1	1.4	6.2
45 to 54 years.....	10,067	100.0	93.5	3.4	1.8	1.2	3.5
55 to 64 years.....	6,798	100.0	94.0	2.5	1.5	1.9	2.6
65 years and over.....	1,755	100.0	92.3	1.6	1.5	4.7	1.7
White.....	43,288	100.0	84.0	8.2	3.0	4.8	8.9
Black and other races.....	4,613	100.0	81.2	8.5	4.2	5.9	9.5
<b>WOMEN</b>							
Total, 18 years old and over, not in school.....	29,474	100.0	77.1	6.9	3.1	12.9	8.2
18 and 19 years.....	1,385	100.0	31.3	17.8	7.2	43.6	36.2
20 to 24 years.....	4,670	100.0	60.6	13.9	5.7	19.9	18.7
25 to 34 years.....	6,438	100.0	73.3	8.1	3.2	15.5	9.9
35 to 44 years.....	5,810	100.0	81.2	5.4	2.6	10.7	6.3
45 to 54 years.....	6,157	100.0	88.3	3.1	2.2	6.4	3.3
55 to 64 years.....	4,047	100.0	91.9	2.2	1.5	3.3	2.4
65 years and over.....	967	100.0	89.3	2.3	.7	7.6	2.5
White.....	25,793	100.0	76.6	7.1	3.0	13.3	8.5
Black and other races.....	3,681	100.0	80.2	5.3	4.3	10.1	6.2

<sup>1</sup> Rate reflects the proportion of workers employed in both January 1972 and January 1973 who had a different occupation in January 1973 than in January 1972.

**Table 2. Percent<sup>1</sup> of workers who changed occupations in 1972, by age, sex and race**

Age	White		Black and other races	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total, 18 years old and over, not in school.....	8.9	8.5	9.5	6.2
18 and 19 years.....	38.3	36.2	27.9	( <sup>2</sup> )
20 to 24 years.....	24.9	19.4	25.6	12.4
25 to 34 years.....	12.4	10.3	12.3	8.0
35 to 44 years.....	6.2	6.6	6.4	4.1
45 to 54 years.....	3.6	3.4	3.2	2.8
55 to 64 years.....	2.6	2.2	2.8	4.0
65 years and over.....	1.7	2.8	1.5	.....

<sup>1</sup> Percentage reflects the proportion of workers employed in both January 1972 and January 1973 who had a different occupation in January 1973 than in January 1972.

<sup>2</sup> Rate not shown where base is less than 75,000.

studies have shown men to have a somewhat higher rate of mobility than women but sex differences in the degree of labor force participation and in occupational composition make interpretation difficult. The current survey revealed a slightly higher mobility rate for men than women: 9.0 percent as opposed to 8.2 percent. This was primarily due to a relatively low mobility rate for black women; white women did not have a significantly lower rate of mobility than white men.

Except for the relatively low mobility of black women, few pronounced or consistent differences were apparent by race. The lack of racial differences contrasts with a number of other studies, which have generally shown black men to have higher rates than white men. Statistically, occupational mobility rates were not significantly different among black men, white men, and white women—around 9 percent—while the rate for black women was 6.2 percent.

Single workers, both men and women, were more occupationally mobile than married workers. For example, single men had an overall mobility rate of 17.0 percent compared to a rate of 7.8 percent for married men and a rate of 9.9 percent for those of other marital status. The variation by marital status largely reflected the lower average age of single workers, inasmuch as occupational mobility rates were not consistently higher for single than for other persons of the same age group.

Among men and women, mobility rates were highest for persons with 1 to 3 years of college and lowest for persons with 8 years of schooling or less. Among men, those with 4 years of college or more

had the second lowest rate and among women, those with 1 to 3 years of high school. The low mobility of persons with little formal education largely reflected their higher average age, whereas the relatively low mobility of college graduates probably indicated that their education initially qualified them for high-paying occupations and they saw no need to change jobs.

**Flows among occupations**

Mobility patterns by occupation in January 1973 were somewhat similar to the patterns by education in that specialized occupations requiring large investments in training time, such as professionals and managers, had rather low rates. The relationship between amount of training and mobility was more consistent, however, by occupation than by education; generally, the less training an occupation required the higher was its mobility rate. Among men, for example, nonfarm laborers had the highest mobility rate, 15.5 percent, with operatives, sales workers, and service workers also experiencing above average rates (table 3).

As might be expected, farmers were the least likely to change occupations, the rate for men being 1.9 percent. Among the reasons for low mobility in farming are the heavy investments required in land and machinery and a substantial long-term increase in agricultural productivity. Among women, the range of mobility rates by occupation was from 2.1 to 13.5 percent, with a distribution similar to that of the men.

In line with traditional patterns, occupational

**Table 3. Percent<sup>1</sup> of workers who changed occupations, by occupation and sex, 1972**

Occupation in January 1973	Men	Women
Total, 18 years old and over, not in school.....	9.0	8.2
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	5.4	5.6
Managers and administrators, except farm.....	7.6	7.4
Sales workers.....	11.4	9.1
Clerical and kindred workers.....	9.3	9.3
Craft and kindred workers.....	8.0	9.7
Operatives, except transport.....	13.4	9.7
Transport equipment operatives.....	9.4	7.8
Laborers, except farm.....	15.5	13.5
Private household workers.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	6.3
Service workers, except private household.....	10.7	7.4
Farmers and farm managers.....	1.9	( <sup>2</sup> )
Farm laborers and supervisors.....	6.6	2.1

<sup>1</sup> Percent of persons employed in both January 1972 and January 1973 who had a different occupation in January 1973 than in January 1972.

<sup>2</sup> Rate not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table 4. Men who changed occupations in 1972

[Percent distribution]

Occupation in January 1973	Total who changed occupation	Occupation in January 1972											
		Professional, technical, and kindred workers	Managers and administrators, except farm	Sales workers	Clerical and kindred workers	Craft and kindred workers	Operatives, except transport	Transport equipment operatives	Laborers, except farm	Private household workers	Service workers, except private household	Farmers and farm managers	Farm laborers and supervisors
Total, 18 years old and over, not in school	100.0	9.3	9.1	8.6	7.0	16.4	18.0	7.6	11.4	-----	9.5	0.9	2.1
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	100.0	32.7	14.2	7.3	11.5	12.7	6.1	4.5	3.9	-----	6.1	-----	0.9
Managers and administrators, except farm.....	100.0	19.6	14.0	18.3	7.7	16.6	8.3	6.2	2.8	-----	6.0	.6	-----
Sales workers.....	100.0	7.9	22.0	24.2	9.7	11.9	7.9	5.7	5.3	-----	3.1	1.6	.6
Clerical and kindred workers.....	100.0	9.6	8.5	6.9	12.7	10.0	15.4	10.0	7.7	-----	17.7	1.2	.4
Craft and kindred workers.....	100.0	5.1	7.7	4.6	5.4	21.9	22.6	7.4	13.8	-----	7.4	1.9	2.1
Operatives, except transport.....	100.0	2.4	5.4	5.0	5.7	16.9	28.2	9.0	14.0	-----	9.6	.2	3.6
Transport equipment operatives.....	100.0	2.5	3.8	2.5	4.2	20.8	18.2	9.7	18.2	-----	14.8	1.3	3.8
Laborers, except farm.....	100.0	2.9	3.4	5.6	5.0	15.9	22.8	8.2	18.6	-----	13.0	.3	4.2
Private household workers.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Service workers, except private household.....	100.0	8.0	6.7	6.7	5.0	11.7	19.7	8.7	16.4	-----	15.7	.3	1.0
Farm workers.....	(1)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table 5. Women who changed occupations in 1972

[Percent distribution]

Occupation in January 1973	Total who changed occupation	Occupation in January 1972											
		Professional, technical, and kindred workers	Managers and administrators, except farm	Sales workers	Clerical and kindred workers	Craft and kindred workers	Operatives, except transport	Transport equipment operatives	Laborers, except farm	Private household workers	Service workers, except private household	Farmers and farm managers	Farm laborers and supervisors
Total, 18 years old and over, not in school	100.0	10.5	4.3	8.8	38.9	1.7	12.7	0.5	0.8	1.9	18.8	0.2	0.8
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	100.0	31.2	9.0	6.8	33.0	-----	2.3	-----	0.9	1.4	15.4	-----	-----
Managers and administrators, except farm.....	100.0	14.3	12.2	6.1	37.8	3.1	6.1	-----	1.0	1.0	18.4	-----	-----
Sales workers.....	100.0	10.2	3.9	15.0	38.6	2.4	7.9	-----	-----	.8	21.3	-----	-----
Clerical and kindred workers.....	100.0	8.8	3.8	9.9	57.7	.8	3.1	.4	.3	.4	14.6	0.1	0.1
Craft and kindred workers.....	(1)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Operatives, except transport.....	100.0	4.0	-----	9.0	12.3	4.0	42.9	1.0	2.0	2.0	19.3	-----	3.7
Transport equipment operatives.....	(1)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Laborers, except farm.....	(1)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Private household workers.....	(1)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Service workers, except private household.....	100.0	5.4	4.7	6.5	26.1	1.4	17.4	.4	1.1	5.1	29.3	1.1	1.4
Farm workers.....	(1)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

mobility generally occurred either within broad occupational groups or between closely related ones (tables 4 and 5). One of three men moving into a professional occupation, for example, had come from another professional field and one of three had come from a different white-collar occupation. About two-thirds of the men becoming craft workers had come from other blue-collar occupations. Similarly, well over one-half of the women moving into clerical positions had come from other clerical jobs. Overall,

about one-fifth of the men who moved and about two-fifths of the women who did so had changed within their major occupational groups.

There had been more movement among men from blue-collar to white-collar occupations than from white-collar to blue-collar. Of the men in white-collar occupations in January 1973 who had switched since January 1972, 33 percent had come from blue-collar occupations. Among those moving into blue-collar occupations, about 19 percent had come from white-

collar occupations.<sup>11</sup> At least part of this differential was no doubt due to the faster growth of white-collar occupations than of blue-collar ones.

The relative strength of flows among different pairs of occupations is obscured by the fact that each flow is a function of two variables. Not only is the relative appeal of different occupations a factor, but also the total size of flow out of, or into, each occupation. In table 5, for example, 26.1 percent of the women who had changed into service occupations had been clerical workers in January 1972, which is a much larger percentage than those from any other field. This reflects mainly the large number of women in the clerical field. Even a small percentage of clerical workers transferring to any given occupation is enough to make them one of the primary sources of new workers in that occupation.

One means of controlling for the total size of flows is the "mobility ratio," used by Rogoff<sup>12</sup> and others. This measure compares actual mobility to mobility expected on the basis of a random movement of mobile workers. Values larger than 1.0 indicate that more movement occurred between the two occupations being examined than expected on the basis of chance.

Mobility ratios are shown in the following table, which combines data from tables 4 and 5 into broader occupational groups. The major diagonals show that for both men and women the movement from one occupation to another within broad fields was greater than that expected on the basis of chance. Occupationally mobile women workers in the blue-collar field showed an especially strong tendency to move predominantly within their own field. The following are mobility ratios for white-collar, blue-collar and service workers (where recorded mobility exceeds 75,000).

January 1973 occupation	January 1972 occupation					
	Men			Women		
	White-collar	Blue-collar	Service	White-collar	Blue-collar	Service
White-collar ..	1.7	0.6	0.8	1.3	...	0.8
Blue-collar. ...	.6	1.2	1.1	.5	3.0	1.0
Service .....	.8	1.1	...	.7	...	1.8

**Job and industrial mobility**

Three generalizations can be made about the relationship of occupational mobility to job mobility, as reflected in the survey. First, most workers had

changed neither occupation nor employer. Second, workers who had changed occupations were likely also to have changed employers: about 90 percent of men and women who had changed occupations had also registered a job change.<sup>13</sup> This association was stronger for those under age 25 than for those 35 years and older. Third, workers who had changed jobs were almost as likely to have remained in the same occupation as to have changed occupations. These generalizations can be summarized as follows (in percent):

	Men	Women
All persons, 18 years and over, not in school .....	100.0	100.0
Changed both occupation and employer .....	8.1	7.6
Changed occupation but not employer .....	.9	.6
Changed employer but not occupation .....	6.2	6.8
Changed neither occupation nor employer .....	84.8	85.0

It is to be expected that a person would be less likely to change occupations than jobs. Changing occupations often entails a difficult readjustment, because a person's accumulated knowledge and skills in one occupation are generally not as useful in a new field. On the other hand, it is often advantageous to change employers, because opportunities for promotion may be greater in one firm than another.

By occupation, similarities in the above patterns were much more in evidence than differences, but there was some variation. Among men, for example, those with extensive training or skills were less likely than others to have changed occupations when they changed employers. About 40 percent of the male professionals who had changed employers had also changed occupations; for clerical workers, operatives except transport, and laborers, the corresponding figure was about 70 percent.

About 80 percent of both men and women who had changed occupations had also changed the industry in which they were working, and this pattern did not vary widely across occupations. Men in the more mobile occupations were more likely to enter another industry; nonfarm laborers and sales workers experienced high rates (about 85 percent), for example, whereas professionals and managers experienced lower rates (about 70 percent).

Data were not tabulated on the amount of industry changing in the absence of occupational change.

However, some previous<sup>14</sup> research has suggested that industrial mobility is not an important factor in itself; industrial mobility rates may be more a function of varying occupational distributions across industries than of differences in the types of goods or services produced.

This report does not examine geographic mobility, but other research<sup>15</sup> has indicated that this is the least common type of mobility. Job mobility is the most common.

## Conclusions

Occupational mobility patterns have been stable over time, and in the current survey there were few surprises. The mobility rate for all workers was 8.7 percent, virtually the same as in 1965. Moreover, mobility rates in 1972 showed the familiar statistical pattern of relationships with other variables that

analysts have come to expect: a strong negative correlation with age, with length of time on current job, and with level of occupational training, but a definite positive correlation with job mobility and industrial mobility.

Why did the mobility rate of black men decline? This may be due partially to changes in the distribution across occupations. Blacks improved their occupational position relative to whites during the period between the two surveys,<sup>16</sup> and the better paying occupations into which they moved generally have lower occupational mobility rates.

The similarity between white women and white men in degree of occupational mobility was somewhat unexpected. This cannot be explained by changes in the distribution of men and women across occupations, since that distribution did not change greatly between 1965 and 1972.<sup>17</sup> The similarity was due to a higher rate of mobility among young white women than previously. □

## FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup> The following are examples of publications which report trends or give summaries of mobility research in the United States at various points in time: Peter M. Blau and Otis Dudley Duncan, *The American Occupational Structure* (New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1967); Robert M. Hauser and David L. Featherman, "White-Nonwhite Differentials in Occupational Mobility Among Men in the United States, 1962-1972," *Demography*, May 1974, pp. 247-65; Elton Jackson and Harry J. Crockett, "Occupational Mobility in the United States: A Point Estimation and a Trend Comparison," *American Sociological Review*, February 1964, pp. 5-15; Herbert S. Parnes, "Labor Force Participation and Labor Mobility," in Woodrow L. Ginsburg and others, *A Review of Industrial Relations Research*, Vol. I, (Madison, Industrial Relations Research Association, 1970); Natalie Rogoff, *Recent Trends in Occupational Mobility*, 1953. (Glencoe, Ill., The Free Press, 1953.)

<sup>2</sup> Less work has been done on the mobility of women. There is evidence that it is similar to that of men, though less so than their "marital mobility." See Andrea Tyree and Judith Treas, "The Occupational and Marital Mobility of Women," *American Sociological Review*, June 1974, pp. 293-302.

<sup>3</sup> Rogoff, *Recent Trends*, for example, found that the level of occupational mobility in Indianapolis in 1940 was about the same as in 1910. Other studies have likewise found consistencies over time.

<sup>4</sup> This article is based primarily upon information obtained in mid-January 1973 through supplementary questions to the monthly Current Population Survey of the labor force, conducted for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the Bureau of the Census. The report covers persons 18 years old and over and not in school. Sampling variabil-

ity may be relatively large in cases where numbers are small. Therefore, small differences between estimates or percentages should be used and interpreted with caution. A previous report described occupational mobility between January 1965 and January 1966. See Samuel Saben, "Occupational Mobility of Employed Workers," *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1967, pp. 31-38; reprinted as Special Labor Force Report 84.

Several limitations of the data collection method require comment. First, because the survey asked only for a person's occupation in January 1972 and in January 1973, any intermediate changes during the year are not included in this report. Second, mobility rates are based upon the occupation held in January 1973, the survey date, rather than January 1972, the beginning of the period. Thus, they reflect the percentage of workers in an occupation who came from a different occupation, not the probability of persons leaving a given occupation. Third, the degree of occupational mobility increases with the amount of detail used in classifying occupations. This survey used the 440 detailed 3-digit occupational groups from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Census of Population, Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. Washington, 1970. Consequently, moves defined as occupational mobility in this survey might not be so defined in a survey using a less-detailed classification scheme.

<sup>5</sup> The occupational mobility rate reflects the percentage of persons who changed occupations between mid-January 1972 and mid-January 1973, as a proportion of the total employed at both dates.

<sup>6</sup> Data for persons other than white represent data for blacks, who constitute about 89 percent of all persons other than white in the United States.

<sup>7</sup> See Evelyn M. Kitagawa, "The Components of the Difference Between Two Rates" *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, December 1955, pp. 1168-94. The technique requires that the 1972 rates be standardized upon the 1965 age distribution, which gives a standardized rate of 7.7. This is followed by standardization of the 1965 rates upon the 1972 age distribution, which gives a rate of 7.2. The "rate effect" and the "age distribution effect" are then averaged across both cases.

<sup>8</sup> Saben, *Occupational Mobility*, pp. 36 and A-12; the current report excludes workers 18-24 who identified themselves primarily as students, and this accounts for the slight discrepancy between the figures reported above and those in Saben's report.

<sup>9</sup> U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Industrial and Occupational Shifts of Employed Workers: August 1945 to August 1946*, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-50, No. 1, July 11, 1947.

<sup>10</sup> See, for example, Saben, *Occupational Mobility*, p. 31; and Herbert S. Parnes, *Research on Labor Mobility* (New York, Social Science Research Council, 1954), p. 102ff, for evidence of the firmly established relationship between age and mobility.

<sup>11</sup> Though these figures reflect a substantial amount of movement in both directions between manual and other occupations, they may be somewhat misleading. If a study by Lipset and Bendix of Oakland workers is representative, the amount of permanent movement may be much less. They found that 47 percent of the men aged 30 and over in manual occupations had held other jobs at some point in their careers, and 62 percent of the workers in other occupation had held manual jobs. However, such experience had typically constituted only 10 or 20 percent of their total work experience; changes were frequently of short duration. See Seymour M. Lipset and Reinhard Bendix, *Social Mobility in Industrial Society*, (Berkeley, University of California Press, 1959), pp. 165ff.

<sup>12</sup> Rogoff, *Recent Trends*. For analyses of some problems

related to the use of mobility ratios, see W. Z. Billewicz, "Some Remarks on the Measurement of Social Mobility," *Population Studies*, Vol. 9, 1955: 96-100; Tyree and Treas, "Occupational and Marital Mobility;" Saburo Yasuda, "A Methodological Inquiry Into Social Mobility," *American Sociological Review*, Vol. 29, 1964, pp. 16-23.

<sup>13</sup> Though occupational mobility usually occurs in conjunction with one or more other types of mobility, in some situations it can become an alternative to them. See, for example, Martin M. Perline and Ronald W. Presley, "Labor Mobility and the 'Net Advantage' Theory," *Personnel Journal*, December 1972, pp. 1040-45.

<sup>14</sup> Margaret S. Gordon, "The Relation of Gross to Net Changes in the Interoccupational and Interindustrial Movements of the Urban Labor Force," (Berkeley, University of California Institute of Industrial Relations, 1953). Unpublished manuscript quoted from Parnes, *Research on Labor*, p. 86n.

<sup>15</sup> See, for example, Lipset and Bendix, *Social Mobility*, p. 158, and Parnes, *Labor Force Participation*, p. 42.

<sup>16</sup> See Richard B. Freeman, "Changes in the Labor Market for Black Americans, 1948-72" *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity* No. 1, 1973, pp. 67-131. The difference in occupational distribution was still substantial in both years, however. An index of dissimilarity showed that 35.3 percent of black men would have had to change occupations in 1965 to make their distribution similar to that of white men, and in 1972 the index was still 29.0 percent.

<sup>17</sup> See *Handbook of Labor Statistics 1973*, Bulletin 1790 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1973), table 19; from these data, an index of dissimilarity was calculated for each of the 2 years; this measure shows the percentage of women who would have to change occupations for their occupational distribution to match that of the men. In 1965, the index was 43.6 percent, and in 1972, it was 43.1 percent, so sex differences were identical in both years, even with some minor changes in occupational definitions.

## Appendix

This report contains, in addition to the article from the February 1975 issue of the Monthly Labor Review, the following material:

	Page
Explanatory note-----	A-2
Supplementary tables:	
A. Employment status in January 1972 of all persons 18 years and over employed in January 1973, by sex, race, and school status, January 1973-----	A- 8
B. Marital status: Employment status in January 1972 of all persons employed in January 1973, by age, sex, and race, January 1973-----	A- 9
C. Occupation in January 1973: Employment status in January 1972 of all persons employed in January 1973, by sex-----	A-10
D. Employment status and major occupation group in January 1972: Persons employed in January 1973, by occupation group in January 1973 and sex-----	A-11
E. Persons who changed occupations: Major occupation group in January 1973, by occupation in January 1972-----	A-12
F. Occupational mobility rates by occupation: Age, sex, and race, January 1973-----	A-13
G. Occupational mobility rates by educational attainment: Age, sex, and race, January 1973-----	A-13
H. Occupational mobility rates by length of time on job: Occupation, age, and sex, January 1973-----	A-14
I. Length of time with current employer by occupational mobility status: Occupation, age, and sex, January 1973-----	A-14
J. Occupational mobility and date started with current employer: Age, sex, race, and marital status, January 1973-----	A-15
K. Occupation in January 1972 for persons who started with current employer since January 1972: Occupation, sex, and race, January 1973-----	A-16
L. Current occupation: Occupational mobility status, by age, sex, and race, January 1973-----	A-17
M. Occupational mobility rates by occupation: Age, sex, and race, January 1973-----	A-19
N. Industry changers: Persons who changed occupation, by occupation and sex, January 1973-----	A-19

## Explanatory note

ESTIMATES in this report are based on supplementary questions in the January 1973 Current Population Survey conducted and tabulated for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the Bureau of the Census. Basic labor force concepts, sample design, estimating methods, and reliability of the data are described briefly in the material which follows. 1/

### DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Population Coverage. In the January 1973 survey, information was collected by trained interviewers from a sample of about 47,000 households in 461 areas throughout the country. The estimates presented here relate to persons 18 years of age and over, not in school, and in the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States in the calendar week ending January 13, 1973. The civilian noninstitutional population excludes all members of the Armed Forces and inmates of institutions, such as homes for the aged and correctional institutions.

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

Race. The population is divided into three groups on the basis of race: white, Negro, and "other races." The last category includes Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and any other race except white and Negro.

Mobility Status. Information on mobility status was obtained from all persons 18 years of age and over who were employed in the week ending January 13, 1973, from responses to the following questions:

"Was . . . working a year ago, in January 1972?"

If "No," the interviewer asked, "Was . . . on layoff or looking for work?"

If "Yes," the interviewer asked, "You told me that . . . is now working as a . . . (occupation indicated in answer to a previous question about kind of work done in the week ending January 13, 1973).

Was . . . doing the same kind of work a year ago, in January 1972?"

If the answer was "No," the interviewer asked a number of questions which described job or business.

All persons were asked, "When did . . . start working at his present job or business?"

Occupation Changers. Persons employed both during the survey week and in January 1972 were classified as occupation changers or nonchangers according to whether the occupation in January 1972 was different or the same as current occupation. The determination of whether the occupation in January 1972 was different was made on the basis of the system of 441 occupation categories identified by 3-digit number or single letter codes in U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations, Washington, D.C., 1970.

Industry Changers. This group consists of occupation changers who were not working in the same industry in January 1972 as in January 1973. Industries are classified according to the system of 227 industry categories identified by 3-digit number or single letter codes in 1970 Census of Population, Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations, Washington, D.C., 1970.

Employer Changers. This group consists of persons employed at both dates whose job or business started after January 1972. Employer changers may or may not be occupation changers.

Same or Different Occupation. Occupation is the same if the kind of work done in both January 1972 and January 1973 had the same U.S. Bureau of the Census 3-digit number or single letter code. Occupation is different if the 3-digit number or single letter code was not the same at both times.

Occupation and Industry. The data on occupation and industry of workers refer to the job held in January 1973 and the one held in January 1972. Persons employed at two jobs or more at either date were classified in the job at which they worked the most hours. The occupation and industry categories used here are those used in the 1970 Census of Population.

Employed. Employed persons are all those who during the survey week (a) did any work at all as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family, or (b) did not work but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacations, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons, whether they were paid by their employers for the time off, or were seeking other jobs.

Unemployed. Unemployed persons are all those who did not work during the survey week, made specific efforts to find a job within the preceding 4 weeks, and were available for work during the survey week or would have been available except for temporary illness. Also included as unemployed are those who did not work

at all, were available for work, and (a) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

Not in Labor Force. All persons not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as "not in the labor force." Persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours) are also classified as not in the civilian labor force.

Major Activity. Persons under 25 years of age who were working at the time of the survey were classified by major activity as either in "school" or "other." All workers who said that most of the survey week they had been going to school were classified as "school major activity." The remainder of the younger workers were classified as "other major activity."

Marital Status. Persons were classified into the following categories according to their marital status at the time of the interview: Single; married, spouse present; and other marital status. The classification "married, spouse present" applies to husband and wife if both are reported as members of the same household even though one may be temporarily absent on business, vacation, on a visit, in a hospital, and the like at the time of interview. The term "other marital status" applies to persons who are married, spouse absent, widowed, or divorced.

Educational Attainment. Educational attainment applies only to years of school completed in "regular" schools, which include graded public, private, and parochial elementary and high schools, colleges, universities, and professional schools, whether day schools or night schools. Thus, "regular" schooling is that which could be expected to advance a person to an elementary certificate, a 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.

Sums of Distribution. Sums of individual items, whether absolute numbers or percentages, may not equal totals because of independent rounding of totals and components. Percentage totals, however, are always shown as 100 percent.

#### RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

Estimating Procedure. The estimating procedure used in this survey inflates the weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population by age, race, and sex. These independent estimates are based on statistics from the 1970 Census of Population and other data on births, deaths, immigration, emigration, and strength of the Armed Forces.

Variability. 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 and procedures. As in any survey, the results are also subject to errors of response and reporting.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, of the variations that might occur by chance because a sample rather than the entire 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 2 out of 3 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 90 out of 100 that this difference would be less than 1.6 times the standard error, and the chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

The figures shown in tables 1 and 2 are approximations of the standard errors which can be applied to the statistics presented in this report. They should be interpreted as indicators of the order of magnitude of the standard errors rather than as the precise standard error for any specific item.

The following examples illustrate their use. An estimated 10,067,000 men aged 45 to 54 were employed in January 1973. Table 1 shows the standard error on an estimate of this size to be approximately 98,000. The chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimate would have been a figure differing from a complete census figure by less than 98,000. The chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would have differed from a complete census figure by less than 196,000.

Of these 10,067,000 men, 3.4 percent had changed occupations between January 1972 and January 1973. Table 3 shows the standard error of 3.4 percent on a base of 10,067,000 to be approximately .19 percent. Consequently, chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated 3.4 percent would be within .19 percentage points of a complete census figure, and chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would be within .38 percentage points of a census figure; i.e., this 95 percent confidence interval would be from 3.0 to 3.8 percent.

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, particularly if the proportions are large (50 percent or more).

---

1/ For a more complete description of the methodology, see Concepts and Methods Used in Manpower Statistics from the Current Population Survey, U.S. Department of Commerce and U.S. Department of Labor (1967), Report 313.

Table 1. Standard errors of estimated number of persons, total or white population (68 chances out of 100; numbers in thousands)

Size of estimate	Standard error	Size of estimate	Standard error
100	11	15,000	115
200	15	25,000	134
500	24	35,000	139
1,000	33	45,000	132
3,000	57	55,000	110
5,000	72	65,000	61
10,000	98		

Table 2. Standard errors of estimated employment for Negro and other races (68 chances out of 100; numbers in thousands)

Size of estimate	Standard error	Size of estimate	Standard error
50	8	5,000	65
100	11	7,000	68
200	16	10,000	61
500	25	12,000	47
1,000	35	13,500	24
2,000	47		

Table 3. Standard errors of estimated percentages (68 chances out of 100)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage (thousands)											
	50	100	300	500	700	1,000	3,000	5,000	10,000	30,000	50,000	65,000
2 or 98....	2.2	1.6	0.89	0.69	0.58	0.49	0.28	0.22	0.15	0.09	0.07	0.06
5 or 95....	3.4	2.4	1.4	1.1	0.91	0.76	0.44	0.34	0.24	0.14	0.11	0.09
10 or 90....	4.7	3.3	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.60	0.47	0.33	0.19	0.15	0.13
25 or 75....	6.8	4.8	2.8	2.1	1.8	1.5	0.87	0.68	0.48	0.28	0.21	0.19
50.....	7.8	5.5	3.2	2.5	2.1	1.7	1.0	0.78	0.55	0.32	0.25	0.22

Supplementary tables

**Table A. Employment status in January 1972 of all persons 18 years and over employed in January 1973, by sex, race, and school status, January 1973**

(Percent distribution)

Race, age, and school status	Men							Women						
	Total employed in January 1973		Same occupation in January 1972	Different occupation in January 1972	Unemployed in January 1972	Not in labor force in January 1972	Occupational mobility rate <sup>1/</sup>	Total employed in January 1973		Same occupation in January 1972	Different occupation in January 1972	Unemployed in January 1972	Not in labor force in January 1972	Occupational mobility rate <sup>1/</sup>
	Number (thousands)	Percent						Number (thousands)	Percent					
<b>ALL PERSONS</b>														
Total, 16 years and over-----	49,945	100.0	81.8	8.4	3.3	6.5	9.3	31,098	100.0	75.0	6.9	3.4	14.7	8.4
16 and 17 years-----	1,270	100.0	35.4	9.2	8.5	46.9	20.6	1,033	100.0	32.4	4.6	7.9	55.1	12.5
School major activity-----	838	100.0	37.7	8.9	9.4	44.0	19.0	707	100.0	35.2	3.4	7.4	54.0	8.8
"Other" major activity-----	432	100.0	30.7	9.9	6.5	52.9	24.4	326	100.0	26.0	7.5	9.1	57.5	22.3
18 and 19 years-----	2,045	100.0	36.8	19.8	8.1	35.3	35.0	1,740	100.0	33.3	16.1	7.0	43.6	32.6
School major activity-----	382	100.0	39.9	13.2	7.2	39.7	24.9	355	100.0	41.4	9.2	6.2	43.2	18.2
"Other" major activity-----	1,663	100.0	36.0	21.4	8.3	34.2	37.3	1,385	100.0	31.3	17.8	7.2	43.6	36.2
20 to 24 years-----	6,097	100.0	56.9	18.9	7.2	17.0	25.0	4,906	100.0	60.0	14.0	5.7	20.3	18.9
School major activity-----	392	100.0	46.3	15.8	5.4	32.5	25.4	236	100.0	48.5	15.4	7.0	29.1	24.1
"Other" major activity-----	5,705	100.0	57.7	19.2	7.3	15.9	24.9	4,670	100.0	60.6	13.9	5.7	19.9	18.7
25 to 34 years-----	11,939	100.0	81.4	11.5	3.6	3.4	12.4	6,438	100.0	73.3	8.1	3.2	15.5	9.9
35 to 44 years-----	9,974	100.0	90.5	6.0	2.1	1.4	6.2	5,810	100.0	81.2	5.4	2.6	10.7	6.3
45 to 54 years-----	10,067	100.0	93.5	3.4	1.8	1.2	3.5	6,157	100.0	88.3	3.1	2.2	6.4	3.3
55 to 64 years-----	6,798	100.0	94.0	2.5	1.5	1.9	2.6	4,047	100.0	91.9	2.2	1.5	4.3	2.4
65 years and over-----	1,755	100.0	92.3	1.6	1.5	4.7	1.7	967	100.0	89.3	2.3	.7	7.6	2.5
<b>NEGRO AND OTHER RACES</b>														
Total, 16 years and over-----	4,739	100.0	79.9	8.6	4.5	7.0	9.7	3,769	100.0	79.2	5.2	4.5	11.2	6.2
16 and 17 years-----	81	100.0	32.5	5.0	12.5	50.0	2/	49	2/	-	-	-	-	2/
School major activity-----	35	2/	-	-	-	-	2/	30	2/	-	-	-	-	2/
"Other" major activity-----	46	2/	-	-	-	-	2/	19	2/	-	-	-	-	2/
18 and 19 years-----	208	100.0	36.6	12.7	12.2	38.5	25.7	153	100.0	25.0	10.9	13.5	50.9	2/
School major activity-----	24	2/	-	-	-	-	2/	26	2/	-	-	-	-	2/
"Other" major activity-----	184	100.0	36.0	14.0	11.6	38.1	27.9	127	100.0	23.1	13.1	16.2	47.7	2/
20 to 24 years-----	687	100.0	56.3	19.7	8.4	15.8	26.0	563	100.0	61.9	8.5	10.3	19.3	12.1
School major activity-----	21	2/	-	-	-	-	2/	13	2/	-	-	-	-	2/
"Other" major activity-----	666	100.0	57.1	19.7	8.0	15.2	25.6	550	100.0	61.5	8.7	10.0	19.8	12.4
25 to 34 years-----	1,178	100.0	81.3	11.4	3.6	3.7	12.3	958	100.0	79.1	6.8	4.0	10.2	8.0
35 to 44 years-----	1,017	100.0	87.9	6.0	3.4	2.6	6.4	846	100.0	86.8	3.7	2.3	7.2	4.1
45 to 54 years-----	893	100.0	91.3	3.0	4.0	1.5	3.2	692	100.0	91.8	2.7	2.2	3.4	2.8
55 to 64 years-----	531	100.0	94.0	2.7	2.2	2.9	2.8	402	100.0	91.8	3.8	2.0	2.3	4.0
65 years and over-----	144	100.0	91.6	1.4	4.2	2.8	1.5	106	100.0	89.6	-	.9	9.4	-

<sup>1/</sup> Percentage of persons employed in both January 1972 and January 1973 who had a different occupation in January 1972.  
<sup>2/</sup> Percentage or rate not shown where base is less than 75,000.

**Table B. Marital status: Employment status in January 1972 of all persons employed in January 1973, by age, sex, and race, January 1973**

(Percent distribution)

Race, age, and marital status	Men							Women						
	Total employed in January 1973		Same occupation in January 1972	Different occupation in January 1972	Unemployed in January 1972	Not in labor force in January 1972	Occupational mobility rate <sup>1/</sup>	Total employed in January 1973		Same occupation in January 1972	Different occupation in January 1972	Unemployed in January 1972	Not in labor force in January 1972	Occupational mobility rate <sup>1/</sup>
	Number (thousands)	Percent						Number (thousands)	Percent					
<b>ALL PERSONS</b>														
Total, 18 years and over, not in school----	47,901	100.0	83.7	8.3	3.1	4.9	9.0	29,474	100.0	77.1	6.9	3.1	12.9	8.2
Single-----	6,659	100.0	61.8	12.7	6.9	18.5	17.0	5,108	100.0	66.5	11.2	4.7	17.6	14.4
18 to 24 years-----	3,922	100.0	47.0	16.9	8.3	27.8	26.4	2,973	100.0	50.5	14.9	6.4	28.2	22.7
25 to 44 years-----	1,946	100.0	79.2	8.7	6.1	6.0	9.9	1,347	100.0	85.3	8.0	3.1	3.7	8.6
45 years and over-----	791	100.0	92.8	1.7	2.2	3.5	1.8	788	100.0	95.1	2.7	.8	1.4	2.8
Married, spouse present-----	38,427	100.0	87.6	7.4	2.5	2.5	7.8	18,703	100.0	78.4	5.9	2.7	13.0	7.0
18 to 24 years-----	3,202	100.0	60.0	22.4	6.7	10.9	27.2	2,712	100.0	58.0	14.5	5.5	22.0	20.0
25 to 44 years-----	18,784	100.0	86.7	8.8	2.5	2.0	9.2	8,964	100.0	75.8	6.0	2.6	15.6	7.4
45 years and over-----	16,441	100.0	93.9	3.0	1.6	1.5	3.1	7,027	100.0	89.6	2.4	1.8	6.2	2.6
Other marital status-----	2,815	100.0	82.9	9.1	3.4	4.6	9.9	5,663	100.0	82.4	6.3	3.0	8.3	7.1
18 to 24 years-----	169	100.0	53.9	33.9	4.2	7.9	38.6	358	100.0	51.5	15.7	6.2	26.6	23.3
25 to 44 years-----	1,258	100.0	78.0	12.5	4.5	4.9	13.8	1,949	100.0	77.2	9.6	4.1	9.0	11.1
45 years and over-----	1,388	100.0	90.8	3.2	2.2	3.8	3.4	3,356	100.0	88.7	3.3	2.1	5.9	3.6
<b>NEGRO AND OTHER RACES</b>														
Total, 18 years and over, not in school----	4,613	100.0	81.2	8.5	4.2	5.9	9.5	3,681	100.0	80.2	5.3	4.3	10.1	6.2
Single-----	850	100.0	64.3	11.6	6.9	17.1	15.3	670	100.0	66.4	8.5	7.1	17.9	11.3
18 to 24 years-----	474	100.0	49.2	14.3	10.0	26.2	22.5	367	100.0	48.6	11.0	10.8	29.6	18.5
25 to 44 years-----	277	100.0	80.8	11.3	3.0	4.9	12.2	240	100.0	85.9	6.4	3.4	4.3	6.9
45 years and over-----	99	100.0	89.9	-	3.0	7.1	-	63	<sup>2/</sup>	-	-	-	-	<sup>2/</sup>
Married, spouse present-----	3,231	100.0	85.7	7.5	3.5	3.2	8.0	1,893	100.0	82.7	4.4	3.9	9.0	5.1
18 to 24 years-----	338	100.0	57.3	23.2	7.3	12.2	28.8	255	100.0	62.9	7.6	12.7	16.7	10.7
25 to 44 years-----	1,687	100.0	86.5	7.6	3.3	2.7	8.0	1,052	100.0	82.5	4.5	2.9	10.0	5.2
45 years and over-----	1,206	100.0	92.7	2.9	2.8	1.5	3.0	586	100.0	91.5	2.9	1.9	3.6	3.1
Other marital status-----	532	100.0	80.9	10.3	4.3	4.3	11.3	1,118	100.0	84.4	4.8	3.2	7.5	5.4
18 to 24 years-----	30	<sup>2/</sup>	-	-	-	-	<sup>2/</sup>	66	<sup>2/</sup>	-	-	-	-	<sup>2/</sup>
25 to 44 years-----	241	100.0	73.4	15.5	6.0	5.2	17.4	508	100.0	81.5	6.6	3.6	8.2	7.5
45 years and over-----	261	100.0	91.3	3.2	2.4	3.2	3.3	544	100.0	91.0	2.8	2.4	3.7	3.0

<sup>1/</sup> See footnote 1, table A.

<sup>2/</sup> Percentage or rate not shown where base is less than 75,000.

**Table C. Occupation in January 1973: Employment status in January 1972 of all persons employed in January 1973, by sex**

Sex and occupation	Total employed in January 1973		Percent distribution				Occupational mobility rate <sup>1/</sup>
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Same occupation in January 1972	Different occupation in January 1972	Unemployed in January 1972	Not in labor force in January 1972	
<b>MEN</b>							
Total, 18 years and over, not in school-----	47,901	100.0	83.7	8.3	3.1	4.9	9.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	7,015	100.0	89.0	5.1	1.3	4.6	5.4
Engineers-----	1,110	100.0	91.9	4.5	.7	2.8	4.7
Physicians, dentists, and practitioners-----	547	100.0	96.3	.6	-	3.2	.6
Other health workers-----	153	100.0	88.0	6.0	-	6.0	6.4
Teachers, except college-----	890	100.0	87.0	4.6	.3	8.0	5.0
Engineering and science technicians-----	763	100.0	86.4	6.9	1.3	5.3	7.4
Other professional - salary-----	3,173	100.0	87.3	6.2	2.0	4.5	6.7
Other professional - self-employed-----	379	100.0	95.2	1.1	1.6	2.4	1.1
Managers and administrators, except farm-----	6,828	100.0	89.0	7.3	1.4	2.2	7.6
Sales workers-----	3,157	100.0	81.5	10.5	2.6	5.5	11.4
Retail sales workers-----	1,127	100.0	74.5	12.1	4.7	8.7	14.0
Other sales workers-----	2,030	100.0	85.3	9.5	1.4	3.7	10.0
Clerical and kindred workers-----	3,219	100.0	83.1	8.5	2.4	5.9	9.3
Craft and kindred workers-----	10,148	100.0	85.3	7.4	3.6	3.7	8.0
Carpenters-----	936	100.0	76.3	10.4	6.9	6.4	12.0
Construction craft workers, except carpenters-----	2,121	100.0	81.4	8.2	6.3	4.1	9.2
Blue-collar worker supervisors, not elsewhere classified-----	1,332	100.0	91.5	6.6	1.0	1.0	6.7
Machinists and jobsetters-----	524	100.0	89.7	6.2	2.9	1.4	6.5
Metal craft workers, except machinists and mechanics-----	647	100.0	89.4	3.9	2.5	4.1	4.2
Mechanics, automobile-----	969	100.0	84.6	8.0	2.3	5.0	8.6
Mechanics, except automobile-----	1,602	100.0	87.9	7.1	2.0	3.0	7.5
Other craft and kindred workers-----	2,017	100.0	85.4	7.0	3.4	4.2	7.5
Operatives, except transport-----	6,004	100.0	76.9	11.9	4.6	6.6	13.4
Mine workers-----	190	100.0	82.8	7.0	5.4	4.8	7.8
Motor vehicle equipment-----	414	100.0	80.5	10.1	3.0	6.2	11.1
Other durable goods-----	2,706	100.0	76.6	12.8	4.3	6.4	14.3
Nondurable goods-----	1,406	100.0	78.9	12.4	3.8	4.9	13.6
All other-----	1,288	100.0	73.4	10.7	6.5	9.5	12.7
Transport equipment operatives-----	2,901	100.0	81.7	8.5	4.9	4.8	9.4
Laborers, except farm-----	3,061	100.0	71.6	13.1	6.1	9.2	15.5
Private household workers-----	20	2/	-	-	-	-	2/
Service workers, except private household-----	3,402	100.0	78.9	9.5	4.8	6.9	10.7
Cleaning service workers-----	1,167	100.0	76.2	9.8	6.5	7.5	11.4
Food service workers-----	673	100.0	71.7	10.7	5.3	12.3	13.0
Health service workers-----	167	100.0	68.9	17.7	3.7	9.8	20.4
Personal service workers-----	328	100.0	88.5	4.3	3.7	3.4	4.7
Protective service workers-----	1,067	100.0	85.0	8.7	3.1	3.2	9.3
Farmers and farm managers-----	1,511	100.0	96.1	1.9	.5	1.7	1.9
Farm laborers and supervisors-----	635	100.0	84.1	5.9	2.2	7.5	6.6
<b>WOMEN</b>							
Total, 18 years and over, not in school-----	29,474	100.0	77.1	6.9	3.1	12.9	8.2
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	4,692	100.0	83.0	4.9	1.3	10.7	5.6
Medical and other health workers-----	1,165	100.0	86.0	2.9	1.1	9.9	3.2
Teachers, except college-----	2,185	100.0	82.2	4.0	1.1	12.7	4.6
Other professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	1,342	100.0	81.7	8.2	1.9	8.2	9.1
Managers and administrators, except farm-----	1,486	100.0	84.3	6.7	1.3	7.7	7.4
Sales workers-----	1,833	100.0	70.4	7.1	3.4	19.0	9.1
Retail sales workers-----	1,489	100.0	70.4	6.2	3.5	19.9	8.1
Other sales workers-----	344	100.0	70.8	11.2	2.9	15.0	13.7
Clerical and kindred workers-----	10,262	100.0	77.5	8.0	2.9	11.6	9.3
Bookkeepers-----	1,438	100.0	81.7	7.1	1.3	10.0	8.0
Office machine operators-----	426	100.0	77.1	8.8	1.7	12.4	10.2
Stenographers, typists, and secretaries-----	3,887	100.0	78.8	7.3	2.9	10.9	8.5
Other clerical and kindred workers-----	4,511	100.0	75.0	8.8	3.5	12.6	10.5
Craft and kindred workers-----	475	100.0	77.4	8.3	4.7	9.6	9.7
Operatives, except transport-----	4,075	100.0	74.7	8.0	5.6	11.7	9.7
Transport equipment operatives-----	164	100.0	72.2	6.2	3.7	17.9	7.8
Laborers, except farm-----	238	100.0	65.8	10.3	5.6	18.4	13.5
Private household workers-----	1,091	100.0	72.3	4.8	2.9	19.9	6.3
Service workers, except private household-----	4,858	100.0	73.9	5.9	3.8	16.4	7.4
Cleaning service workers-----	615	100.0	77.9	5.4	5.8	10.7	6.5
Food service workers-----	1,794	100.0	70.2	7.1	4.1	18.6	9.2
Health service workers-----	1,289	100.0	78.6	4.3	3.4	13.8	5.1
Personal service workers-----	1,096	100.0	72.3	6.1	2.6	19.0	7.8
Protective service workers-----	64	2/	-	-	-	-	2/
Farmers and farm managers-----	78	100.0	89.6	-	-	10.4	-
Farm laborers and supervisors-----	222	100.0	86.8	1.8	.9	10.5	2.1

<sup>1/</sup> See footnote 1, table A.

<sup>2/</sup> Percentage and rate not shown where base is less than 75,000.

**Table D. Employment status and major occupation group in January 1972: Persons employed in January 1973, by occupation group in January 1973 and sex**

(Percent distribution)

Sex and occupation in January 1973	Total employed in January 1973	Occupation in January 1972														Unemployed	Not in labor force
		Same as in January 1973	Different than in January 1973														
			Total 1/	Professional, technical, and kindred workers	Managers and administrators, except farm	Sales workers	Clerical and kindred workers	Craft and kindred workers	Operatives, except transport	Transport equipment operatives	Laborers, except farm	Private household workers	Service workers, except private household	Farmers and farm managers	Farm laborers and supervisors		
<b>MEN</b>																	
Total, 18 years and over, not in school-----	100.0	83.7	8.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.3	1.4	0.6	0.9	-	0.8	0.1	0.2	3.1	4.9
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	100.0	89.0	5.1	1.6	.7	.3	.6	.6	.3	.2	.2	-	.3	-	2/	1.3	4.6
Computer specialists-----	100.0	86.8	5.8	1.2	1.2	-	1.2	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.3	4.1
Engineers-----	100.0	91.9	4.6	2.1	.7	.1	.2	.4	.5	.1	-	-	.2	-	-	.7	2.8
Mathematical specialists, life and physical scientists, and physicians, dentists, and practitioners-----	100.0	88.8	5.6	2.6	1.3	.9	.4	.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	2.6
Other health workers-----	100.0	96.3	.6	-	-	-	-	.2	-	-	-	-	.4	-	-	-	3.2
Teachers, except college-----	100.0	87.4	6.6	2.0	-	1.3	-	.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.0
Engineering and science technicians-----	100.0	87.0	4.7	1.0	.9	.1	.3	.5	.2	.3	.2	-	.3	-	-	.3	8.0
Technicians, except health, engineering, and science-----	100.0	86.4	6.9	1.2	.1	.4	.8	1.1	1.2	.1	1.1	-	.5	-	.3	1.3	5.3
Other professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	100.0	90.4	5.7	3.2	-	-	-	1.3	.6	.6	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	1.9
Managers and administrators, except farm-----	100.0	88.0	5.7	1.8	.8	.5	.8	.6	.1	.2	.1	-	.3	-	.1	1.8	4.5
Sales workers-----	100.0	89.0	7.3	1.4	1.0	1.3	.5	1.2	.6	.4	.2	-	.4	2/	-	1.4	2.2
Clerical and kindred workers-----	100.0	81.5	10.5	.8	2.3	2.5	1.0	1.2	.8	.6	.5	-	.3	.2	.1	2.6	5.5
Craft and kindred workers-----	100.0	83.1	8.6	.8	.7	.6	1.0	.8	1.3	.8	.6	-	1.5	.1	2/	2.4	5.9
Carpenters-----	100.0	85.3	7.4	.4	.5	.3	.4	1.5	1.6	.5	1.0	-	.5	.1	.2	3.6	3.7
Construction craft workers, except carpenters-----	100.0	76.3	10.4	.5	.4	.4	.5	2.4	1.0	.4	1.0	-	1.8	.5	.3	6.9	6.4
Blue-collar worker supervisors, not elsewhere classified-----	100.0	81.4	8.2	.4	.6	.4	.2	2.0	1.7	.5	1.6	-	.2	-	.3	6.3	4.1
Machinists and jobsetters-----	100.0	91.5	6.5	.7	.9	.2	.2	1.1	1.8	.5	.7	-	.3	-	-	1.0	1.0
Metal craft workers, except machinists and mechanics-----	100.0	89.7	6.0	.2	.4	-	1.2	2.3	1.2	-	.4	-	.4	-	.2	2.9	1.4
Mechanics, automobile-----	100.0	89.4	3.9	.2	-	.2	-	.9	1.4	.3	.6	-	-	-	-	2.5	4.1
Mechanics, except automobile-----	100.0	84.6	8.0	-	.8	.1	.6	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.2	-	.5	-	-	2.3	5.0
Other craft and kindred workers-----	100.0	87.9	7.1	.3	.4	.4	.2	1.4	2.2	.4	.6	-	.2	.6	.2	2.0	3.0
Operatives, except transport-----	100.0	85.4	7.0	.4	.5	.5	.6	1.0	1.5	.3	1.0	-	.8	-	.1	3.4	4.2
Transport equipment operatives-----	100.0	76.9	11.9	.3	.6	.6	.6	1.9	3.2	1.0	1.6	-	1.1	2/	.4	4.6	6.6
Laborers, except farm-----	100.0	81.7	8.3	.2	.3	.2	.4	1.7	1.5	.8	1.5	-	1.2	.1	.3	4.9	4.8
Private household workers-----	100.0	71.6	13.1	.4	.4	.7	.6	2.0	2.9	1.0	2.3	-	1.6	2/	.5	6.1	9.2
Service workers, except private household-----	100.0	78.9	9.5	.7	.6	.6	.4	1.0	1.8	.8	1.5	-	1.4	2/	.1	4.8	6.9
Cleaning service workers-----	100.0	76.2	9.8	.1	.7	.3	.3	1.7	2.3	.8	2.3	-	.9	.1	.2	6.5	7.5
Food service workers-----	100.0	71.7	10.7	.5	1.1	.8	.2	1.1	2.0	.8	1.1	-	2.0	-	.2	5.3	12.3
Health service workers-----	100.0	68.9	17.7	5.5	-	1.8	1.8	-	1.8	-	3.0	-	1.8	-	-	3.7	9.8
Personal service workers-----	100.0	88.2	4.7	-	.3	.3	.9	.6	-	.3	.9	-	.3	-	-	3.7	3.4
Protective service workers-----	100.0	85.0	8.7	1.0	.3	.8	.4	.6	1.6	1.0	.9	-	1.8	-	-	3.1	3.2
Farmers and farm managers-----	100.0	96.1	1.8	-	.2	.2	.1	.6	.2	-	.2	-	-	.1	.2	.5	1.7
Farm laborers and supervisors-----	100.0	84.1	6.1	.5	-	-	.2	1.1	1.4	.5	1.1	-	.3	.5	.3	2.2	7.5
<b>WOMEN</b>																	
Total, 18 years and over, not in school-----	100.0	77.1	6.9	0.7	0.3	0.6	2.6	0.1	0.8	2/	0.1	0.1	1.2	2/	0.1	3.1	12.9
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	100.0	83.0	4.9	1.5	.4	.3	1.6	-	.1	-	2/	.1	.7	-	-	1.3	10.7
Nurses, dieticians, and therapists-----	100.0	86.5	2.8	.3	.6	.2	.5	-	-	-	-	.3	.8	-	-	1.0	9.7
Health technologists and technicians-----	100.0	84.0	3.2	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	-	-	1.4	11.4
Teachers, except college-----	100.0	82.2	4.0	1.2	.2	.5	1.0	-	.2	-	-	-	.5	-	-	1.1	12.7
Other professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	100.0	81.8	8.2	2.9	.7	.1	3.2	-	-	-	.1	-	.7	-	-	1.9	8.1
Managers and administrators, except farm-----	100.0	84.3	6.6	1.0	.8	.4	2.5	.2	.4	-	.1	.1	1.2	-	-	1.3	7.7
Sales workers-----	100.0	70.4	7.2	.7	.3	1.1	2.7	.2	.6	-	.1	1.5	-	-	-	3.4	19.0
Clerical and kindred workers-----	100.0	77.5	8.0	.7	.3	.8	4.5	.1	.2	2/	2/	2/	1.1	2/	2/	2.9	11.6
Stenographers, typists, and secretaries-----	100.0	78.8	7.3	.8	.3	.7	3.9	.1	.3	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	2.9	10.9
Other clerical and kindred workers-----	100.0	76.7	8.4	.6	.3	.8	4.8	2/	.2	2/	2/	2/	1.2	2/	2/	2.9	12.0
Craft and kindred workers-----	100.0	77.4	8.3	.2	.4	.6	2.6	.6	2.4	.4	.6	-	.4	-	-	4.7	9.6
Operatives, except transport-----	100.0	74.7	8.0	.3	-	.7	1.9	.3	3.2	.1	.1	.1	1.4	-	.3	5.6	11.7
Transport equipment operatives-----	100.0	72.8	5.6	.6	-	-	1.9	-	.6	.6	.6	-	.6	-	-	3.7	17.9
Laborers, except farm-----	100.0	65.8	10.3	-	.4	.9	1.7	-	2.6	-	-	-	3.8	-	-	5.6	18.4
Private household workers-----	100.0	72.3	4.8	.7	.1	.3	.9	-	.5	-	.7	1.8	-	-	-	2.9	19.9
Service workers, except private household-----	100.0	73.9	5.9	.3	.3	.4	1.5	.1	1.0	2/	.1	.3	1.7	.1	.1	3.8	16.4
Cleaning service workers-----	100.0	77.7	5.8	-	.2	.8	-	.8	1.0	-	-	.2	3.3	-	-	5.8	10.7
Food service workers-----	100.0	70.2	7.1	.3	.3	.5	1.7	.2	1.5	.1	.1	.4	1.8	.1	.1	4.1	18.6
Health service workers-----	100.0	78.6	4.2	.1	.2	.6	1.2	.1	.3	-	.2	1.4	-	-	-	3.4	13.8
Personal service workers-----	100.0	72.3	6.1	.8	.4	.1	1.9	-	.9	-	.2	.3	1.1	.2	.3	2.6	19.0
Protective service workers-----	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farmers and farm managers-----	100.0	89.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.4
Farm laborers and supervisors-----	100.0	86.8	1.8	-	-	-	-	.5	.5	-	-	-	.5	-	-	.9	10.5

1/ Includes some persons who changed occupations over the year but whose occupation in January 1972 was not reported.  
 2/ Less than 0.05 percent.  
 3/ Percentage not shown where base is less than 75,000.

**Table E. Persons who changed occupations: Major occupation group in January 1973, by occupation in January 1972**

(Percent distribution)

Sex and occupation in January 1973	Total employed who changed occupation	Occupation in January 1972											
		Professional, technical, and kindred workers	Managers and administrators, except farm	Sales workers	Clerical and kindred workers	Craft and kindred workers	Operatives, except transport	Transport equipment operatives	Laborers, except farm	Private household workers	Service workers, except private household	Farmers and farm managers	Farm laborers and supervisors
<b>MEN</b>													
Total, 18 years and over, not in school-----	100.0	9.3	9.1	8.6	7.0	16.4	18.0	7.6	11.4	-	9.5	0.9	2.1
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	100.0	32.7	14.2	7.3	11.5	12.7	6.1	4.5	3.9	-	6.1	-	.9
Managers and administrators, except farm-----	100.0	19.6	14.0	18.3	7.7	16.6	8.3	6.2	2.8	-	6.0	.6	-
Sales workers-----	100.0	7.9	22.0	24.2	9.7	11.9	7.9	5.7	5.3	-	3.1	1.6	.6
Clerical and kindred workers-----	100.0	9.6	8.5	6.9	12.7	10.0	15.4	10.0	7.7	-	17.7	1.2	.4
Craft and kindred workers-----	100.0	5.1	7.7	4.6	5.4	21.9	22.6	7.4	13.8	-	7.4	1.9	2.1
Carpenters-----	100.0	5.7	4.6	4.6	5.7	25.3	10.3	4.6	10.3	-	19.5	5.7	3.4
Construction craft workers, except carpenters	100.0	5.4	7.8	5.4	2.4	24.6	21.6	6.6	20.4	-	2.4	-	3.6
Blue-collar worker supervisors, not elsewhere classified-----	100.0	10.8	14.5	2.4	3.6	18.1	27.7	7.2	10.8	-	4.8	-	-
Mechanics and repairers-----	100.0	2.2	7.8	3.9	5.0	21.1	25.6	12.2	11.1	-	4.4	5.0	1.7
Metal craft workers, except machinists and mechanics-----	1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other craft and kindred workers-----	100.0	4.9	7.4	5.6	10.5	19.8	22.2	3.7	13.0	-	11.1	-	1.9
Operatives, except transport-----	100.0	2.4	5.4	5.0	5.7	16.9	28.2	9.0	14.0	-	9.6	.2	3.6
Transport equipment operatives-----	100.0	2.5	3.8	2.5	4.2	20.8	18.2	9.7	18.2	-	14.8	1.3	3.8
Laborers, except farm-----	100.0	2.9	3.4	5.6	5.0	15.9	22.8	8.2	18.6	-	13.0	.3	4.2
Private household workers-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service workers, except private household-----	100.0	8.0	6.7	6.7	5.0	11.7	19.7	8.7	16.4	-	15.7	.3	1.0
Farm workers-----	1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>WOMEN</b>													
Total, 18 years and over, not in school-----	100.0	10.5	4.3	8.8	38.9	1.7	12.7	0.5	0.8	1.9	18.8	0.2	0.8
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	100.0	31.2	9.0	6.8	33.0	-	2.3	-	.9	1.4	15.4	-	-
Teachers, except college-----	100.0	32.5	6.2	13.8	27.5	-	6.2	-	-	-	13.8	-	-
All others-----	100.0	30.7	10.7	2.9	35.7	-	-	-	1.4	2.1	16.4	-	-
Managers and administrators, except farm-----	100.0	14.3	12.2	6.1	37.8	3.1	6.1	-	1.0	1.0	18.4	-	-
Sales workers-----	100.0	10.2	3.9	15.0	38.6	2.4	7.9	-	-	.8	21.3	-	-
Clerical and kindred workers-----	100.0	8.8	3.8	9.9	57.7	.8	3.1	.4	.3	.4	14.6	.1	.1
Stenographers, typists, and secretaries-----	100.0	11.6	4.3	10.1	54.2	1.8	4.0	-	-	-	14.1	-	-
All others-----	100.0	7.3	3.7	10.0	59.4	.2	2.5	.6	.4	.6	14.9	.2	.2
Craft and kindred workers-----	1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operatives, except transport-----	100.0	4.0	-	9.0	12.3	4.0	42.9	1.0	2.0	2.0	19.3	-	3.7
Transport equipment operatives-----	1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laborers, except farm-----	1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private household workers-----	1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service workers, except private household-----	100.0	5.4	4.7	6.5	26.1	1.4	17.4	.4	1.1	5.1	29.3	1.1	1.4
Food service-----	100.0	4.2	5.0	6.7	25.0	2.5	21.7	.8	.8	5.8	25.8	.8	.8
Other service workers-----	100.0	6.5	4.5	5.8	27.3	.6	13.6	-	1.3	4.5	32.5	1.3	1.9
Farm workers-----	1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Percentage not shown where base is less than 75,000.

**Table F. Occupational mobility rates by occupation: Age, sex, and race, January 1973**

Age, sex, and race	Total	Professional, technical, and kindred workers	Managers and administrators, except farm	Sales workers	Clerical and kindred workers	Craft and kindred workers	Operatives, except transport	Transport equipment operatives	Laborers, except farm	Private household workers	Service workers, except private household	Farmers and farm managers	Farm laborers and supervisors
<b>ALL PERSONS</b>													
<b>Men</b>													
Total, 18 years and over, not in school-----	9.0	5.4	7.6	11.4	9.3	8.0	13.4	9.4	15.5	-	10.7	1.9	6.6
18 to 24 years-----	27.2	22.9	32.5	28.3	27.8	20.8	31.7	32.4	29.8	-	29.0	2/	13.9
25 to 34 years-----	12.4	6.7	13.7	16.7	10.8	12.6	16.5	11.6	18.7	-	13.6	5.7	8.1
35 to 44 years-----	6.2	3.7	6.9	7.6	5.0	6.0	7.7	5.2	11.8	-	8.6	1.8	4.9
45 to 54 years-----	3.5	2.2	3.8	7.1	2.5	2.8	3.4	2.8	6.2	-	5.9	1.1	2.6
55 years and over-----	2.4	1.4	1.4	4.4	2.7	1.8	3.9	2.8	3.6	-	4.2	.5	2.5
<b>Women</b>													
Total, 18 years and over, not in school-----	8.2	5.6	7.4	9.1	9.3	9.7	9.7	7.9	13.5	6.3	7.4	-	2.1
18 to 24 years-----	21.5	17.1	30.8	26.2	20.0	2/	28.4	2/	2/	2/	20.3	2/	2/
25 to 34 years-----	9.9	6.7	14.1	15.9	9.9	2/	14.1	2/	2/	12.8	8.6	2/	2/
35 to 44 years-----	6.3	3.5	5.7	10.0	6.6	7.1	8.1	2/	2/	9.0	5.8	-	-
45 to 54 years-----	3.3	1.3	5.9	2.7	4.4	6.0	2.6	-	-	3.2	2.9	-	-
55 years and over-----	2.4	1.6	1.1	2.1	1.8	2/	2.3	-	-	2.8	4.2	-	-
<b>NEGRO AND OTHER RACES</b>													
<b>Men</b>													
Total, 18 years and over, not in school-----	9.5	9.6	11.6	14.7	5.7	9.6	13.8	5.6	10.5	-	8.7	-	1.0
<b>Women</b>													
Total, 18 years and over, not in school-----	6.2	6.2	4.1	2/	7.9	2/	10.0	2/	-	2.4	4.3	-	-

1/ See footnote 1, table A.

2/ Rate not shown where base is less than 75,000.

**Table G. Occupational mobility rates by educational attainment: Age, sex, and race, January 1973**

Age and race	Total	Men					Women					
		Years of school completed					Years of school completed					
		Elementary, 8 years or less	High school 1 to 3 years	4 years	College 1 to 3 years	4 years or more	Total	Elementary, 8 years or less	High school 1 to 3 years	4 years	College 1 to 3 years	4 years or more
<b>ALL PERSONS</b>												
Total, 18 years and over, not in school-----	9.0	6.0	8.9	9.4	12.9	7.2	8.2	4.3	6.5	8.8	10.8	7.9
18 to 24 years-----	27.1	20.8	29.3	25.6	29.8	26.3	21.5	14.5	22.2	21.6	22.0	21.0
25 to 34 years-----	12.4	16.6	14.5	11.8	14.3	9.7	9.9	12.2	11.8	9.1	11.1	9.4
35 to 44 years-----	6.2	7.6	7.2	6.1	6.6	4.8	6.3	6.7	5.1	7.0	7.1	3.9
45 to 54 years-----	3.5	3.9	3.5	3.0	4.6	3.4	3.3	2.9	3.5	3.5	4.0	2.0
55 years and over-----	2.4	2.7	2.1	2.6	2.8	1.7	2.4	2.6	3.0	1.7	2.9	2.5
<b>WHITE</b>												
Total, 18 years and over, not in school-----	8.9	6.1	8.8	9.2	12.9	7.1	8.5	4.3	6.7	9.0	11.1	8.2
18 to 24 years-----	27.3	25.0	29.1	25.1	30.8	25.9	22.3	2/	22.9	22.3	23.0	21.6
25 to 34 years-----	12.4	15.5	15.4	12.1	14.1	9.5	10.3	12.0	13.0	9.5	11.4	9.5
35 to 44 years-----	6.2	8.2	7.4	5.9	6.6	4.7	6.6	7.5	5.6	7.4	7.1	4.3
45 to 54 years-----	3.6	3.9	3.4	3.0	4.7	3.5	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.5	4.3	2.2
55 years and over-----	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.6	2.9	1.8	2.3	2.3	3.1	1.7	2.7	2.4
<b>NEGRO AND OTHER RACES</b>												
Total, 18 years and over, not in school-----	9.5	5.7	9.8	11.8	12.4	8.9	6.2	4.2	5.6	7.1	8.1	5.1
18 to 24 years-----	25.9	2/	30.3	29.3	17.4	2/	14.8	2/	2/	15.4	11.2	2/
25 to 34 years-----	12.3	22.7	9.8	9.2	17.1	12.1	8.0	2/	7.3	6.8	9.4	8.8
35 to 44 years-----	6.4	5.3	5.9	7.9	6.8	5.7	4.1	4.0	3.5	4.2	7.1	1.1
45 to 54 years-----	3.2	3.6	4.4	2.7	2/	2/	2.8	2.6	4.0	3.1	2/	2/
55 years and over-----	2.5	3.4	1.7	3.1	2/	2/	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.6	2/	2/

1/ See footnote 1, table A.

2/ Rate not shown where base is less than 75,000.



**Table J. Occupational mobility and date started with current employer: Age, sex, race, and marital status, January 1973**

(Percent distribution)

Age, race, and marital status	Men											Women				
	In different occupation in January 1972 than in January 1973			In same occupation in January 1972 and in January 1973			Occupational mobility rate by date started with current employer		In different occupation in January 1972 than in January 1973			In same occupation in January 1972 and in January 1973		Occupational mobility rate by date started with current employer		
	Started with current employer			Started with current employer					Started with current employer			Started with current employer				
	Total	Since January 1972	Prior to January 1972	Total	Since January 1972	Prior to January 1972	Since January 1972	Prior to January 1972	Total	Since January 1972	Prior to January 1972	Total	Since January 1972	Prior to January 1972	Since January 1972	Prior to January 1972
<b>ALL PERSONS</b>																
<b>Age</b>																
Total, 18 years and over, not in school-----	100.0	90.5	9.5	100.0	6.8	93.2	56.8	1.0	100.0	93.0	7.0	100.0	7.4	92.6	53.0	0.7
18 and 19 years----	100.0	95.6	4.4	100.0	19.0	81.0	75.0	3.1	100.0	97.5	2.5	100.0	21.2	78.8	72.3	1.8
20 to 24 years----	100.0	95.3	4.7	100.0	13.4	86.6	70.2	1.8	100.0	95.2	4.8	100.0	17.0	83.0	56.2	1.3
25 to 34 years----	100.0	90.8	9.2	100.0	9.8	90.2	56.7	1.4	100.0	91.4	8.6	100.0	10.2	89.8	49.6	1.0
35 to 44 years----	100.0	83.7	16.3	100.0	6.3	93.7	46.8	1.1	100.0	92.3	7.7	100.0	5.9	94.1	51.2	.5
45 to 54 years----	100.0	82.9	17.1	100.0	4.6	95.4	39.4	.6	100.0	87.5	12.5	100.0	3.8	96.2	44.4	.4
55 to 64 years----	100.0	87.0	13.0	100.0	2.6	97.4	47.1	.4	100.0	91.0	9.0	100.0	3.1	96.9	41.5	.2
65 years and over-----	1/	-	-	100.0	2.1	97.9	1/	.1	1/	-	-	100.0	2.7	97.3	1/	.4
<b>Marital status</b>																
Single-----	100.0	92.0	8.0	100.0	10.0	90.0	65.3	1.8	100.0	95.7	4.4	100.0	11.4	88.6	58.6	.8
Married, spouse present-----	100.0	90.0	10.0	100.0	6.3	93.7	54.7	.9	100.0	92.0	8.0	100.0	6.6	93.4	51.1	.6
Other marital status-----	100.0	92.1	7.9	100.0	7.8	92.2	56.4	.9	100.0	92.3	7.7	100.0	6.9	93.1	50.4	.6
<b>RACE</b>																
<b>White</b>																
Total, 18 years and over, not in school-----	100.0	90.4	9.6	100.0	6.9	93.1	56.4	1.0	100.0	93.4	6.6	100.0	7.5	92.5	53.7	0.7
<b>Negro and other races</b>																
Total, 18 years and over, not in school-----	100.0	91.4	8.6	100.0	6.0	93.9	61.5	1.0	100.0	89.6	10.4	100.0	6.8	93.2	46.6	0.7

1/ Percentage or rate not shown where base is less than 75,000.

**Table K. Occupation in January 1972 for persons who started with current employer since January 1972: Occupation, sex, and race, January 1973**

(Percent distribution)

Occupation in January 1973, sex, and race	Total employed both dates	Same occupation January 1972	Different occupation in January 1972												
			Total 1/	Professional, technical, and kindred workers	Managers and administrators, except farm	Sales workers	Clerical and kindred workers	Craft and kindred workers	Operatives, except transport	Transport equipment operatives	Laborers, except farm	Private household workers	Service workers, except private household	Farmers and farm managers	Farm laborers and supervisors
<b>ALL PERSONS</b>															
<b>Men</b>															
Total, 18 years and over, not in school--	100.0	43.1	56.9	5.0	5.1	4.9	3.8	9.0	9.5	4.1	6.1	-	5.5	0.5	1.1
Professional, technical, and kindred workers--	100.0	57.9	42.1	13.6	5.3	3.1	4.2	5.1	2.3	1.7	1.7	-	2.6	-	.4
Managers and administrators, except farm-----	100.0	45.6	54.4	9.9	7.5	10.1	3.8	8.2	4.3	3.5	1.3	-	3.6	-	-
Sales workers-----	100.0	37.4	62.6	4.4	13.1	15.2	6.3	7.1	4.8	3.6	3.4	-	2.0	1.0	.4
Clerical and kindred workers-----	100.0	30.0	70.0	5.8	5.8	5.0	7.6	7.3	10.8	5.8	4.7	-	13.4	.9	-
Craft and kindred workers-----	100.0	52.9	47.1	2.2	3.8	2.3	2.7	10.2	10.1	3.4	5.3	-	3.5	.9	.9
Operatives, except transport-----	100.0	29.8	70.2	1.6	4.0	3.6	3.9	11.5	17.4	6.1	9.6	-	6.9	.1	2.6
Transport equipment operatives-----	100.0	43.7	56.3	1.5	2.3	1.5	2.6	12.3	9.2	5.1	9.2	-	8.7	.3	1.8
Laborers, except farm-----	100.0	30.6	69.4	1.7	2.3	3.9	2.8	10.5	15.4	5.4	12.6	-	8.8	.2	2.8
Service workers, including private household-----	100.0	38.3	61.7	4.9	4.1	3.9	3.0	6.7	11.4	4.7	9.9	-	9.3	.2	.6
Farmers and farm managers-----	2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm laborers and supervisors-----	100.0	57.1	42.9	3.9	-	-	1.3	7.8	11.7	3.9	9.1	-	1.3	1.3	2.6
<b>Women</b>															
Total, 18 years and over, not in school--	100.0	47.1	52.9	5.4	2.1	4.6	19.8	0.7	6.2	0.3	0.4	1.1	9.9	0.1	0.4
Professional, technical, and kindred workers--	100.0	60.3	39.7	12.2	3.8	2.3	12.9	-	1.0	-	.4	.6	5.7	-	-
Managers and administrators, except farm-----	100.0	40.8	59.2	9.9	6.3	2.1	21.1	2.1	2.8	-	.7	.7	12.7	-	-
Sales workers-----	100.0	39.9	60.1	6.2	2.4	9.1	22.6	1.0	4.8	-	.5	.5	13.0	-	-
Clerical and kindred workers-----	100.0	45.8	54.2	4.8	1.9	5.4	30.0	.3	1.7	.2	.1	.2	8.2	.1	-
Operatives, except transport-----	100.0	34.7	65.3	2.6	-	5.8	7.8	2.2	24.4	.4	1.3	1.3	12.5	-	2.4
Private household workers-----	100.0	53.3	46.7	6.7	-	2.9	9.5	-	4.8	-	-	6.7	16.2	-	-
Service workers, except private household-----	100.0	52.9	47.1	2.4	2.2	3.1	12.4	.7	7.8	.2	.5	2.4	12.8	.5	.7
All other occupations-----	2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>NEGRO AND OTHER RACES</b>															
<b>Men</b>															
Total, 18 years and over, not in school--	100.0	38.5	61.5	3.7	4.4	0.7	4.4	3.3	14.5	3.3	11.4	-	10.5	0.2	0.7
Craft and kindred workers-----	100.0	45.7	54.3	-	2.2	-	2.2	7.6	14.1	1.1	16.3	-	7.6	-	-
Operatives, except transport-----	100.0	22.1	77.9	3.5	3.5	-	7.1	2.7	29.2	6.2	14.2	-	5.3	-	-
Laborers, except farm-----	100.0	39.4	60.6	-	-	-	2.0	2.0	15.2	3.0	9.1	-	23.2	1.0	4.0
Service workers, including private household-----	100.0	35.5	64.5	5.3	6.6	-	6.6	1.3	11.8	6.6	13.2	-	10.5	-	-
All other occupations-----	100.0	45.8	54.2	7.4	7.4	2.1	4.2	2.6	6.8	1.6	7.4	-	8.9	-	-
<b>Women</b>															
Total, 18 years and over, not in school--	100.0	53.4	46.6	2.7	1.1	2.2	14.4	0.3	6.0	0.5	0.3	2.2	11.7	-	1.4
Clerical and kindred workers-----	100.0	55.1	44.9	-	-	4.2	26.3	-	-	-	-	-	11.9	-	-
All other occupations-----	100.0	54.4	45.6	4.6	2.1	3.1	22.1	-	1.0	-	-	-	8.2	-	-

1/ Includes some persons who changed occupations over the year but whose occupation in January 1972 was not reported.  
 2/ Percentage not shown where base is less than 75,000.

**Table L. Current occupation: Occupational mobility status, by age, sex, and race, January 1973**

(Percent distribution)

Age, sex, and race	Total employed	Occupation in January 1973											
		Profes- sional, tech- nical, and kindred workers	Managers and admini- strators, except farm	Sales workers	Clerical and kindred workers	Craft and kindred workers	Opera- tives, except trans- port	Trans- port equip- ment opera- tives	Labor- ers, except farm	Private house- hold workers	Service work- ers, except private house- hold	Farmers and farm managers	Farm labor- ers and super- visors
<b>ALL PERSONS</b>		Persons who changed occupations											
<b>Men</b>													
Total, 18 years and over, not in school-----	100.0	9.1	12.6	8.3	6.9	18.9	18.0	6.2	10.1	-	8.1	0.7	1.0
18 to 24 years-----	100.0	7.5	7.0	6.4	9.7	15.8	22.9	7.8	13.3	-	8.0	.4	1.2
18 and 19 years-----	100.0	4.1	3.8	6.4	8.2	14.6	27.1	7.0	18.1	-	9.9	-	.9
20 to 24 years-----	100.0	8.6	8.1	6.4	10.1	16.1	21.5	8.1	11.7	-	7.4	.6	1.3
25 years and over-----	100.0	9.9	15.7	9.4	5.4	20.7	15.2	5.3	8.3	-	8.2	.8	.8
25 to 34 years-----	100.0	10.6	14.2	8.6	5.7	22.0	17.6	5.2	8.2	-	6.5	.7	.7
35 to 44 years-----	100.0	10.5	19.0	7.8	4.6	21.4	12.5	5.8	8.8	-	8.1	.7	.7
45 to 54 years-----	100.0	8.6	20.1	13.3	4.4	18.3	10.0	5.0	8.0	-	10.0	1.2	.9
55 years and over-----	100.0	6.1	9.2	13.3	7.7	13.8	16.3	5.1	8.2	-	16.8	1.5	1.5
<b>Women</b>													
Total, 18 years and over, not in school-----	100.0	11.4	4.9	6.4	40.4	2.0	16.2	0.5	1.2	2.6	14.2	-	0.2
18 to 24 years-----	100.0	10.9	2.7	6.1	45.9	1.4	15.9	.6	1.7	1.4	13.2	-	.3
18 and 19 years-----	100.0	5.4	1.2	6.6	51.2	2.1	16.2	.4	1.7	.4	14.5	-	-
20 to 24 years-----	100.0	13.0	3.3	5.9	43.9	1.1	15.8	.6	1.7	1.7	12.7	-	.5
25 years and over-----	100.0	11.9	6.5	6.6	36.3	2.4	16.4	.4	.7	3.6	15.0	-	.1
25 to 34 years-----	100.0	16.2	5.9	5.7	37.7	1.8	17.2	.6	.8	2.3	11.7	-	.2
35 to 44 years-----	100.0	9.3	5.1	8.7	35.7	2.2	18.6	.3	1.3	3.9	14.8	-	-
45 to 54 years-----	100.0	5.4	12.5	5.4	42.9	3.8	12.0	-	-	3.3	14.7	-	-
55 years and over-----	100.0	10.1	3.7	7.3	20.2	3.7	13.8	-	-	9.2	32.1	-	-
<b>NEGRO AND OTHER RACES</b>													
<b>Men</b>													
Total, 18 years and over, not in school-----	100.0	9.9	6.0	2.9	4.2	15.8	25.0	5.5	17.2	-	13.5	-	0.3
18 to 24 years-----	100.0	4.6	3.3	5.3	6.6	8.6	28.9	4.6	22.5	-	15.9	-	-
25 years and over-----	100.0	13.1	7.6	1.3	3.0	20.3	22.0	5.9	14.4	-	11.9	-	.4
25 to 44 years-----	100.0	15.5	8.8	1.0	3.1	19.7	22.8	7.3	12.4	-	9.3	-	-
45 years and over-----	1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Women</b>													
Total, 18 years and over, not in school-----	100.0	13.5	2.1	2.6	31.2	1.6	24.0	2.1	-	5.7	16.7	-	-
18 to 24 years-----	1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 years and over-----	100.0	17.7	3.2	2.4	25.0	.8	24.2	.8	-	7.3	18.5	-	-
25 to 44 years-----	100.0	20.4	3.2	3.2	21.5	1.1	24.7	1.1	-	8.6	16.1	-	-
45 years and over-----	1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table L. Current occupation: Occupational mobility status, by age, sex, and race, January 1973—Continued**

(Percent distribution)

Age, sex, and race	Occupation in January 1973												
	Total employed	Professional, technical, and kindred workers	Managers and administrators, except farm	Sales workers	Clerical and kindred workers	Craft and kindred workers	Operatives, except transport	Transport equipment operatives	Laborers, except farm	Private household workers	Service workers, except private household	Farmers and farm managers	Farm laborers and supervisors
<b>ALL PERSONS</b>													
Persons who did not change occupations													
<b>Men</b>													
Total, 18 years and over, not in school-----	100.0	15.6	15.2	6.4	6.7	21.6	11.5	5.9	5.5	0.1	6.7	3.6	1.3
18 to 24 years-----	100.0	9.4	5.4	6.0	9.3	22.3	18.4	6.1	11.7	-	7.3	1.2	2.8
18 and 19 years-----	100.0	3.1	2.4	6.6	8.0	15.7	20.7	5.7	19.7	-	11.7	1.0	5.4
20 to 24 years-----	100.0	10.6	6.0	5.9	9.6	23.5	17.9	6.1	10.2	-	6.5	1.3	2.3
25 years and over-----	100.0	16.2	16.2	6.5	6.4	21.5	10.8	5.9	4.8	.1	6.6	3.9	1.2
25 to 34 years-----	100.0	20.9	12.6	6.1	6.6	21.7	12.5	5.7	5.0	-	5.9	1.7	1.2
35 to 44 years-----	100.0	18.1	17.1	6.3	5.7	22.3	10.0	6.9	4.4	2/	5.8	2.4	.9
45 to 54 years-----	100.0	13.9	18.7	6.4	6.3	23.0	10.4	6.3	4.4	2/	5.8	3.7	1.2
55 years and over-----	100.0	11.2	16.6	7.2	6.9	18.7	10.0	4.5	5.5	.2	9.5	8.3	1.5
<b>Women</b>													
Total, 18 years and over, not in school-----	100.0	17.1	5.5	5.7	35.0	1.6	13.4	0.5	0.7	3.5	15.8	0.3	0.8
18 to 24 years-----	100.0	14.5	1.7	4.7	50.4	1.1	11.0	.1	.6	1.3	14.1	.1	.3
18 and 19 years-----	100.0	3.3	.9	8.3	47.2	.7	15.3	.2	.7	2.6	19.8	-	.9
20 to 24 years-----	100.0	16.2	1.8	4.2	50.9	1.1	10.3	.1	.5	1.1	13.3	.1	.2
25 years and over-----	100.0	17.6	6.2	5.8	32.4	1.7	13.8	.6	.7	3.8	16.1	.3	.9
25 to 34 years-----	100.0	24.9	3.9	3.3	37.5	1.3	11.5	.5	.7	1.8	13.7	.2	.8
35 to 44 years-----	100.0	17.2	5.7	5.2	33.9	2.0	14.1	.8	.8	2.6	16.2	.2	1.3
45 to 54 years-----	100.0	14.0	6.9	6.8	31.9	2.0	15.6	.6	.8	3.4	16.8	.2	.8
55 years and over-----	100.0	14.6	8.1	8.1	26.2	1.5	13.8	.4	.6	7.7	17.5	.8	.8
<b>NEGRO AND OTHER RACES</b>													
<b>Men</b>													
Total, 18 years and over, not in school-----	100.0	9.8	4.8	1.8	7.2	15.7	16.5	9.8	15.4	0.2	15.0	1.1	2.7
18 to 24 years-----	100.0	9.0	2.6	1.4	8.6	15.5	21.6	7.4	17.9	-	13.0	-	3.2
25 years and over-----	100.0	9.9	5.1	1.8	7.0	15.7	15.8	10.2	15.1	.3	15.0	1.2	2.6
25 to 44 years-----	100.0	12.5	4.9	2.3	8.3	17.7	16.3	10.4	13.0	.2	12.4	.2	1.7
45 years and over-----	100.0	6.5	5.4	1.2	5.4	13.2	15.1	9.9	17.8	.4	18.9	2.6	3.6
<b>Women</b>													
Total, 18 years and over, not in school-----	100.0	13.5	3.2	2.2	24.2	1.0	14.2	0.3	0.9	15.3	24.6	0.1	0.5
18 to 24 years-----	100.0	8.9	.3	3.5	46.6	1.4	15.2	.3	.8	2.4	19.7	-	.5
25 years and over-----	100.0	14.2	3.6	2.0	20.8	.9	14.1	.3	.9	17.2	25.2	.2	.5
25 to 44 years-----	100.0	17.0	3.6	1.8	27.1	1.2	15.4	.4	.8	9.2	23.2	-	.4
45 years and over-----	100.0	10.5	3.6	2.1	12.3	.6	12.3	.1	1.0	28.1	27.9	.4	.6

1/ Percentage not shown where base is less than 75,000.

2/ Less than 0.05 percent.

**Table M. Occupational mobility rates by occupation: Age, sex, and race, January 1973**

Age, sex, and race	Occupation in January 1973												
	Total	Professional, technical, and kindred workers	Managers and administrators, except farm	Sales workers	Clerical and kindred workers	Craft and kindred workers	Operatives, except transport	Transport equipment operatives	Laborers, except farm	Private household workers	Service workers, except private household	Farmers and farm managers	Farm laborers and supervisors
<b>ALL PERSONS</b>													
<b>Men</b>													
Total, 18 years and over, not in school--	9.0	5.4	7.6	11.4	9.3	8.0	13.4	9.4	15.5	-	10.7	1.9	6.6
18 to 24 years-----	27.2	22.9	32.5	28.3	27.8	20.8	31.7	32.4	29.8	-	29.0	2/	13.9
18 and 19 years-----	37.3	43.4	48.0	36.4	37.6	35.9	43.9	42.5	35.4	-	33.7	2/	8.1
20 to 24 years-----	25.0	21.4	30.8	26.5	26.0	18.6	28.4	30.5	27.7	-	27.4	2/	16.4
25 years and over-----	6.5	4.1	6.3	9.2	5.6	6.3	9.0	5.9	10.8	-	7.9	1.5	4.6
25 to 34 years-----	12.4	6.6	13.7	16.7	10.8	12.6	16.6	11.6	18.8	-	13.6	5.8	8.0
35 to 44 years-----	6.2	3.7	6.9	7.6	5.1	6.0	7.6	5.2	11.8	-	8.6	1.9	5.2
45 to 54 years-----	3.5	2.2	3.8	7.0	2.6	2.8	3.4	2.8	6.2	-	5.9	1.2	2.8
55 years and over-----	2.4	1.3	1.4	4.4	2.8	1.8	4.0	2.7	3.7	-	4.2	.4	2.3
<b>Women</b>													
Total, 18 years and over, not in school--	8.2	5.6	7.3	9.2	9.4	9.7	9.7	7.7	13.3	6.3	7.4	-	2.1
18 to 24 years-----	21.5	17.1	30.8	26.2	20.0	2/	28.4	2/	2/	2/	20.3	-	2/
18 and 19 years-----	36.2	46.6	41.0	31.1	38.1	2/	37.9	2/	2/	2/	29.4	-	-
20 to 24 years-----	18.6	15.4	29.8	24.4	16.5	2/	25.8	2/	2/	2/	17.9	-	2/
25 years and over-----	5.5	3.8	5.8	6.2	6.1	7.6	6.5	3.4	5.5	5.2	5.2	-	.6
25 to 34 years-----	9.9	6.7	14.0	16.1	9.9	2/	14.2	2/	2/	12.8	8.6	-	2/
35 to 44 years-----	6.3	3.5	5.8	10.1	6.5	7.6	8.1	2/	2/	9.0	5.8	-	-
45 to 54 years-----	3.3	1.3	6.0	2.7	4.4	6.1	2.6	-	-	3.2	2.9	-	-
55 years and over-----	2.4	1.6	1.2	2.2	1.8	6.0	2.4	-	-	2.8	4.2	-	-
<b>NEGRO AND OTHER RACES</b>													
<b>Men</b>													
Total, 18 years and over, not in school--	9.5	9.6	11.6	14.7	5.7	9.6	13.8	5.6	10.5	-	8.7	-	1.0
18 to 24 years-----	25.9	2/	2/	2/	2/	16.2	32.1	2/	30.6	-	30.0	-	-
25 years and over-----	6.7	8.9	9.8	2/	3.0	8.7	9.3	4.1	6.6	-	5.3	-	1.2
25 to 44 years-----	9.5	11.8	16.0	2/	3.8	10.6	13.0	6.9	9.3	-	7.3	-	-
45 years and over-----	2.9	1.1	1.3	2/	1.3	5.1	3.6	-	3.8	-	3.6	-	2/
<b>Women</b>													
Total, 18 years and over, not in school--	6.2	6.2	4.1	2/	7.9	2/	10.0	2/	-	2.4	4.3	-	-
18 to 24 years-----	15.0	2/	-	2/	14.4	2/	2/	2/	-	2/	8.8	-	-
25 years and over-----	4.8	5.7	4.2	2/	5.5	2/	7.7	2/	-	2.0	3.5	-	-
25 to 44 years-----	6.1	7.1	2/	2/	4.8	2/	9.2	2/	-	5.6	4.2	-	-
45 years and over-----	3.0	2.6	2/	-	7.6	2/	5.0	-	-	.3	2.6	-	-

1/ See footnote 1, table A.

2/ Rate not shown where base is less than 75,000.

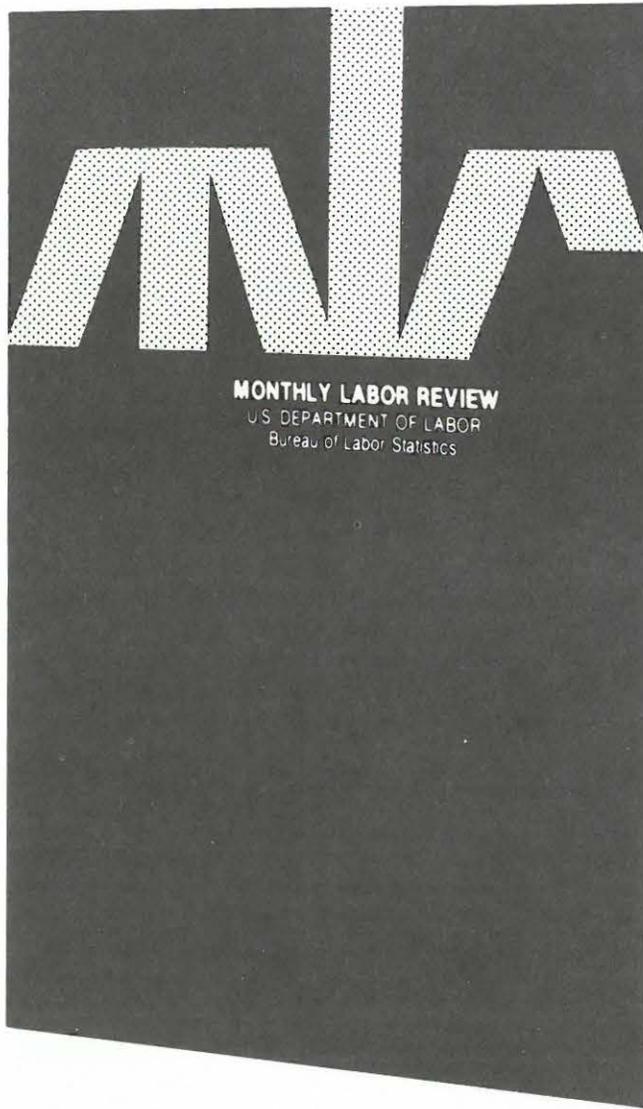
**Table N. Industry changers: Persons who changed occupation, by occupation and sex, January 1973**

(Percent distribution)

Occupation in January 1973	Men			Women		
	Industry in January 1973			Industry in January 1973		
	Total employed	Different in January 1972	Same in January 1972	Total employed	Different in January 1972	Same in January 1972
Total, 18 years and over, not in school-----	100.0	80.0	20.0	100.0	81.9	18.1
Professional, technical, and kindred workers-----	100.0	71.9	27.8	100.0	77.4	22.6
Managers and administrators, except farm-----	100.0	69.2	31.0	100.0	62.5	37.5
Sales workers-----	100.0	86.1	13.9	100.0	95.3	4.7
Clerical and kindred workers-----	100.0	75.1	24.9	100.0	81.5	18.6
Stenographers, typists, and secretaries-----	1/	-	-	100.0	85.3	14.7
Other clerical and kindred workers-----	100.0	74.5	25.5	100.0	79.3	20.7
Craft and kindred workers-----	100.0	79.4	20.6	1/	-	-
Carpenters-----	100.0	92.1	7.9	1/	-	-
Construction craft workers, except carpenters-----	100.0	85.6	14.4	1/	-	-
Blue-collar worker supervisors, not elsewhere classified-----	100.0	35.4	64.6	1/	-	-
Mechanics, automobile-----	1/	-	-	1/	-	-
Mechanics, except automobile-----	100.0	82.2	17.8	1/	-	-
Other craft and kindred workers-----	100.0	81.9	18.1	1/	-	-
Operatives, except transport-----	100.0	81.4	18.6	100.0	83.7	16.3
Transport equipment operatives-----	100.0	89.3	10.7	1/	-	-
Laborers, except farm-----	100.0	85.2	14.8	1/	-	-
Private household workers-----	-	-	-	1/	-	-
Service workers, except private household-----	100.0	87.7	12.3	100.0	86.6	13.4
Cleaning service workers-----	100.0	89.8	10.2	1/	-	-
Food service workers-----	1/	-	-	100.0	84.4	15.6
Protective service workers-----	100.0	84.3	15.7	1/	-	-
Other service workers-----	1/	-	-	100.0	90.8	9.2
Farmers and farm managers-----	1/	-	-	-	-	-
Farm laborers and supervisors-----	1/	-	-	1/	-	-

1/ Percentage not shown where base is less than 75,000.

# The Compleat Journal



- Current labor statistics
- Book reviews and notes
- Developments in industrial relations
- Major agreements expiring next month
- Significant decisions in labor cases
- Special articles on pensions, arbitration, women at work
- Special labor force reports
- Current employment analysis
- Analysis of price changes
- Family budgets
- Trends in wages and compensation
- Union convention reports
- Industry productivity studies
- Foreign labor developments
- Labor force projections
- Occupational safety and health statistics

TO: Superintendent of Documents  
U.S. Government Printing Office  
Washington, D.C. 20402

Please enter my subscription to the *Monthly Labor Review* for 1 year at \$22.35.  
(Foreign subscribers add \$5.60)

Remittance is enclosed. (Make checks payable to Superintendent of Documents.)

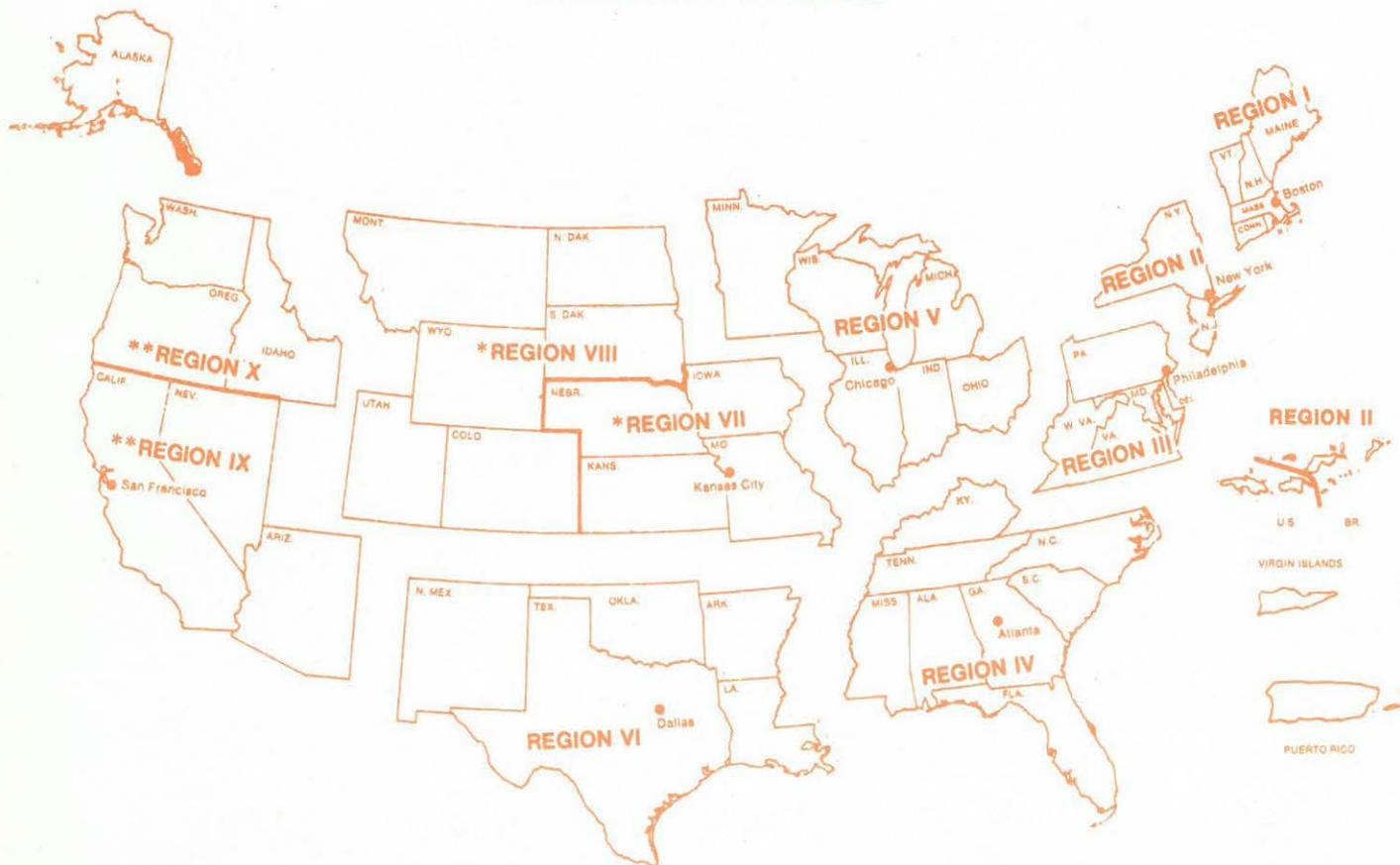
Charge to GPO Deposit Account No. \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City, State, and ZIP Code \_\_\_\_\_

# BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS REGIONAL OFFICES



### Region I

1603 JFK Federal Building  
Government Center  
Boston, Mass. 02203  
Phone: 223-6762 (Area Code 617)

### Region II

Suite 3400  
1515 Broadway  
New York, N.Y. 10036  
Phone: 971-5405 (Area Code 212)

### Region III

P.O. Box 13309  
Philadelphia, Pa. 19101  
Phone: 597-1154 (Area Code 215)

### Region IV

Suite 540  
1371 Peachtree St., NE.  
Atlanta, Ga. 30309  
Phone: 526-5418 (Area Code 404)

### Region V

9th Floor  
Federal Office Building  
230 S. Dearborn  
Chicago, Ill. 60604  
Phone: 353-1880 (Area Code 312)

### Region VI

Second Floor  
555 Griffin Square Building  
Dallas, Tex. 75202  
Phone: 749-3516 (Area Code 214)

### Regions VII and VIII \*

Federal Office Building  
911 Walnut St., 15th Floor  
Kansas City, Mo. 64106  
Phone: 374-2481 (Area Code 816)

### Regions IX and X \*\*

450 Golden Gate Ave.  
Box 36017  
San Francisco, Calif. 94102  
Phone: 556-4678 (Area Code 415)

\* Regions VII and VIII are serviced by Kansas City

\*\* Regions IX and X are serviced by San Francisco

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**  
**BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS**  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20212

---

**OFFICIAL BUSINESS**  
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300

THIRD CLASS MAIL

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR



LAB - 441