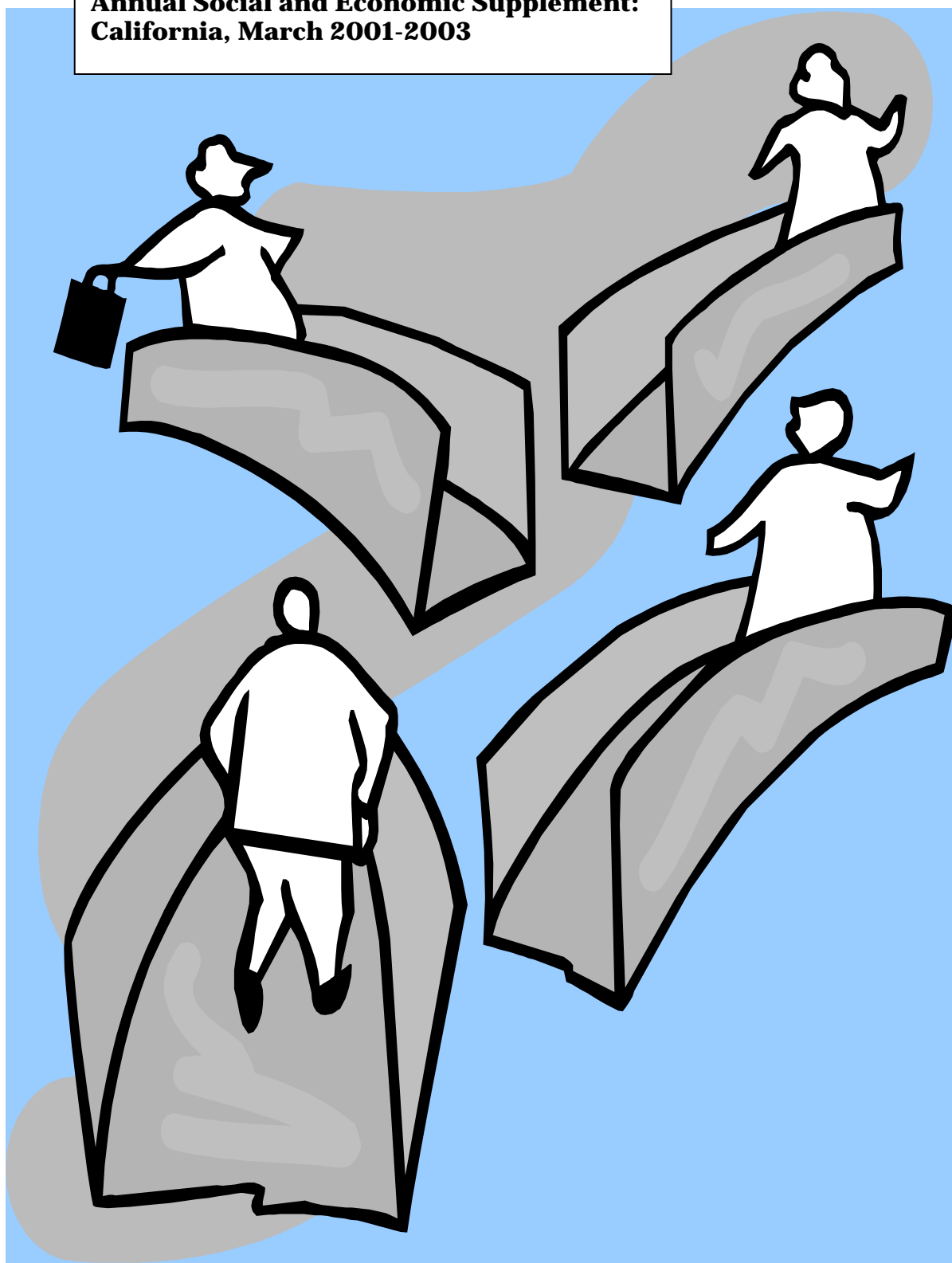


**Who Moved Where and Why?
Current Population Survey,
Annual Social and Economic Supplement:
California, March 2001-2003**



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This report was prepared by **Tadese Alemu**. **Cynthia Singer** and **Douglas Kuczynski** made significant contributions and suggestions. **Julie Hoang** coordinated and directed the report. **Mary Heim**, Chief, Demographic Research Unit, provided overall guidance.

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Introduction

Over five million Californians move from one place to another in an average year. As a group, these movers represent a powerful social and economic force, influencing conditions not only in the places they left but also in those where they moved. Most of them moved for family-related reasons (change in marital status, to establish their own household, etc.); to take advantage of education, employment and housing opportunities; or to live in environments they considered more pleasant (often for health and climate-related reasons).

This report will begin by looking at movers to and within California between March 2000 to March 2003. It will search for the distinctive characteristics that made some Californians more likely than others to move. Subsequently, it will look into the streams or patterns of relocation and will identify where people moved. Finally, it will explore in detail the reasons for their mobility, to try to find the triggers that caused them to move.

Every March, respondents to the Current Population Survey (CPS) were asked whether they lived at the same residence one year earlier. Based on data from the March 2001, 2002 and 2003 CPS, the report focuses on movers from March 2000 to March 2003. The CPS is a monthly household survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The population represented in the CPS is the civilian non-institutional population of the United States, including members of the armed forces not living on military bases or living in civilian housing on base. The CPS primarily provides monthly data on the labor force and, in addition, much detailed supplementary data designed to meet a wide variety of users' needs. The March supplement to the CPS is conducted in approximately 50,000 dwelling units annually, of which about 5,600 are in California. The California sub-samples are significantly smaller for certain groups than others (please refer to Appendix B).

The March supplement survey is the most important source for annual data on social, economic and demographic trends in California. But because the CPS is designed to produce national rather than state-level estimates, the data for states are not as reliable as the national figures. To improve the mobility estimates, data from the three years are combined, and an average is derived (for details on combined annual estimates, please visit http://www.bls.census.gov/cps/ads/2002/S&A_02.pdf). The CPS data were for 2001, 2002 and 2003 only because the weighted sample sizes for each of these years were fairly comparable (see Appendix A).

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I. Who Moved?

The term “move” here refers to all changes of residence of any distance recorded from March 2000 to March 2003. During this period, an average of 5.4 million Californians (15.7 percent) age one and older moved from one place of residence to another. Among those who moved, mobility rates¹ vary by characteristics such as age, sex, race/ethnicity, marital status, educational attainment, labor force and employment status, class of worker, occupation, income level, poverty status, and housing tenure.

Age and Sex

Mobility changes over an individual’s lifetime. As Table 1 shows, 27.5 percent of Californians who moved were under age 18²; 69.2 percent were between 18 and 64; and only 3.3 percent were 65 and over. While one-sixth of the state’s total population changed their residence, 25.5 percent of adults age 18 to 34 moved during the period. Among adults, age and mobility were negatively correlated, that is, the likelihood of moving dropped as age increased. Mobility rates were highest for 20- to 24-year olds (30.4 percent), followed by those age 25 to 29 (28.2 percent) and lowest for people 65 and over (5.2 percent), as shown in Figure 1.

During the period, the extent of movement was the same for males and females. The proportion of females moving was 49.5 percent and that of males 50.5 percent (see Table 1). However, the male mobility rate, at 16 percent, was slightly higher than the female rate, at 15.3 percent (see Figure 2).

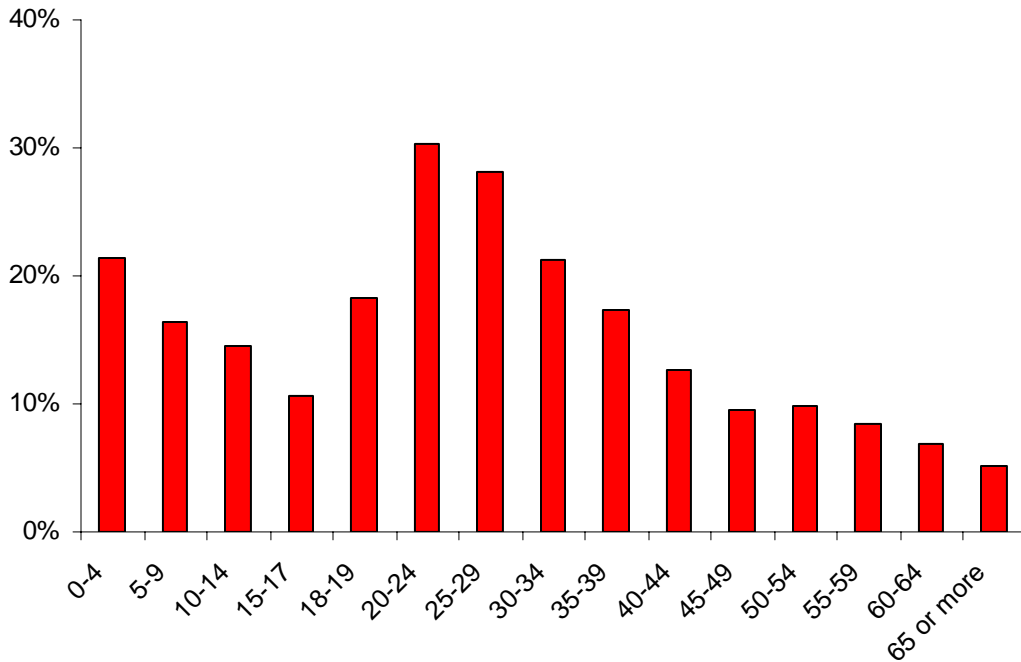
**Table 1. Mobility by Age and Sex:
California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003**

Selected Characteristics:	Movers	Percent	Total	Rate
Total	5,378,322	100.0%	34,300,885	15.7%
Age				
Under 18	1,479,281	27.5%	9,261,068	16.0%
18-34	2,223,128	41.3%	8,708,107	25.5%
35-49	1,078,684	20.1%	8,087,848	13.3%
50-64	421,502	7.8%	4,845,269	8.7%
65 and over	175,727	3.3%	3,398,593	5.2%
Sex				
Male	2,716,351	50.5%	16,957,553	16.0%
Female	2,661,971	49.5%	17,343,332	15.3%

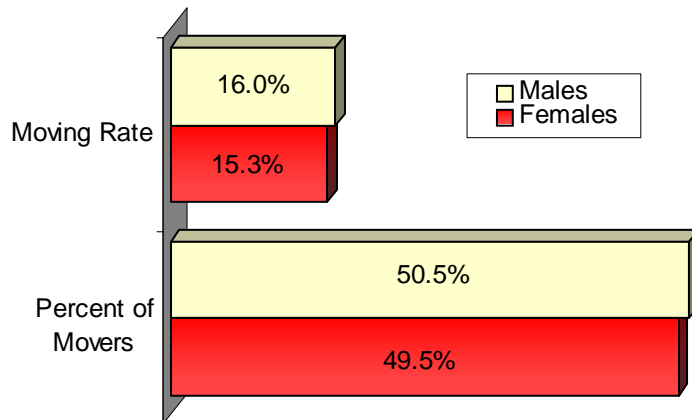
¹ In this report, a moving rate/mobility rate refers to the percentage of the average number of persons who changed residence between March 2000 and March 2003 (the number of movers) divided by the total population under consideration.

² The CPS allocates mobility status for children from the mother if she is in the household; otherwise it allocates from the householder.

**Figure 1. Moving Rates by Age:
California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003**



**Figure 2. Moving Rates by Sex:
California, Average of Years 2001 - 2003**



Race/Ethnicity

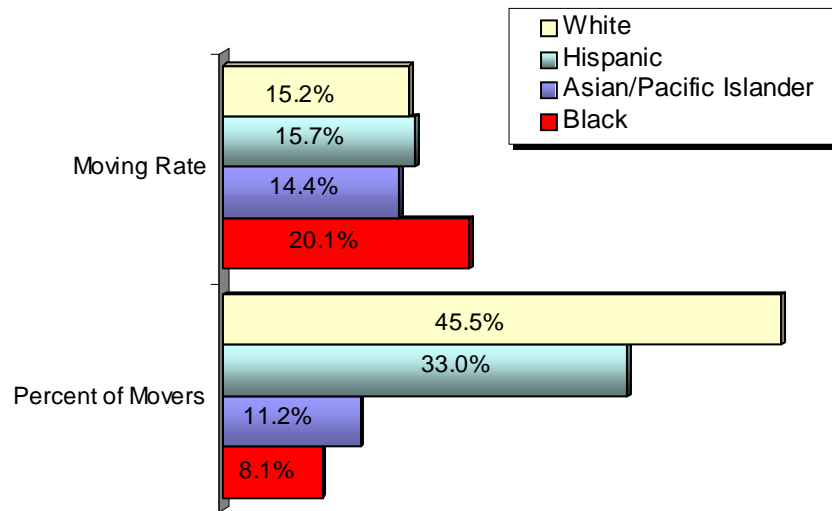
Mobility differed by race/ethnicity. Whites, with 45.5 percent, had the highest proportion of all of California movers, followed by Hispanics (33 percent) and Asians/Pacific Islanders (11.2 percent). Blacks accounted for the smallest share (8.1 percent), as shown in Table 2. In contrast, Blacks had the highest overall moving rate (20.1 percent) and Asians/Pacific Islanders the lowest (14.4 percent). Mobility rates for Hispanics were 15.7 percent and for Whites 15.2 percent (see Figure 3).

**Table 2. Mobility by Race/Ethnicity:
California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003**

Race/Ethnicity:	Movers	Percent	Total	Rate
Total*	5,378,322	100.0%	34,300,885	15.7%
White	2,449,394	45.5%	16,143,267	15.2%
Hispanic	1,775,852	33.0%	11,278,958	15.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	602,439	11.2%	4,196,627	14.4%
Black	437,326	8.1%	2,172,190	20.1%

* Total includes all race/ethnic groups

**Figure 3. Moving Rates by Race/Ethnicity:
California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003**



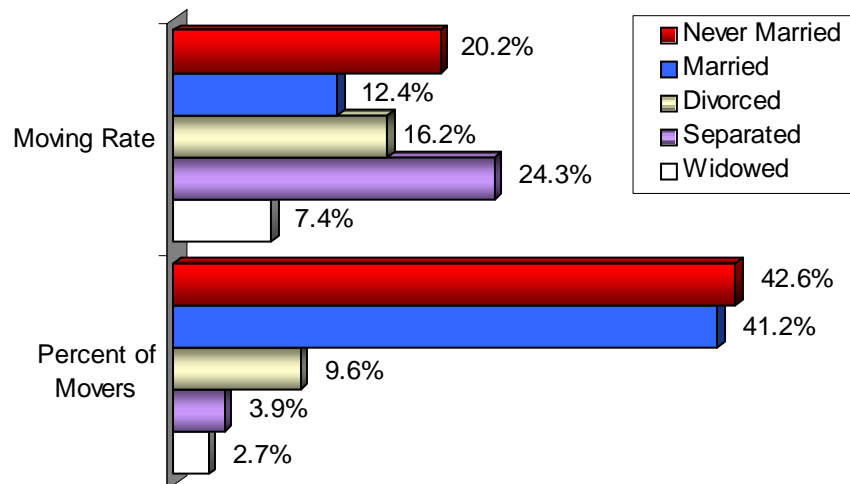
Marital Status

Marital status also affected mobility. In an average year between March 2000 and 2003, 4.1 million persons age 15 years or older changed their residence—15.3 percent of all persons in that age group. As shown in Table 3, single persons had the highest proportion of movers (42.6 percent) and widowed persons the lowest (2.7 percent). Just over two-fifths (41.2 percent) of movers were married, 9.6 percent were divorced, and 3.9 percent were separated. Those who were separated were the most likely to move (24.3 percent) and widowed persons the least likely (7.4 percent). Moving rates for single persons were 20.2 percent, divorced persons 16.2 percent, and married persons 12.4 percent (see Figure 4).

**Table 3. Mobility by Marital Status for Persons (15+):
California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003**

Marital Status:	Movers	Percent	Total	Rate
Total (persons 15 years and over)	4,064,238	100.0%	26,602,500	15.3%
Never Married	1,731,631	42.6%	8,572,710	20.2%
Married	1,675,752	41.2%	13,505,043	12.4%
Divorced	391,541	9.6%	2,417,246	16.2%
Separated	157,376	3.9%	647,204	24.3%
Widowed	107,939	2.7%	1,460,296	7.4%

**Figure 4. Moving Rates by Marital Status for Persons (15+):
California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003**



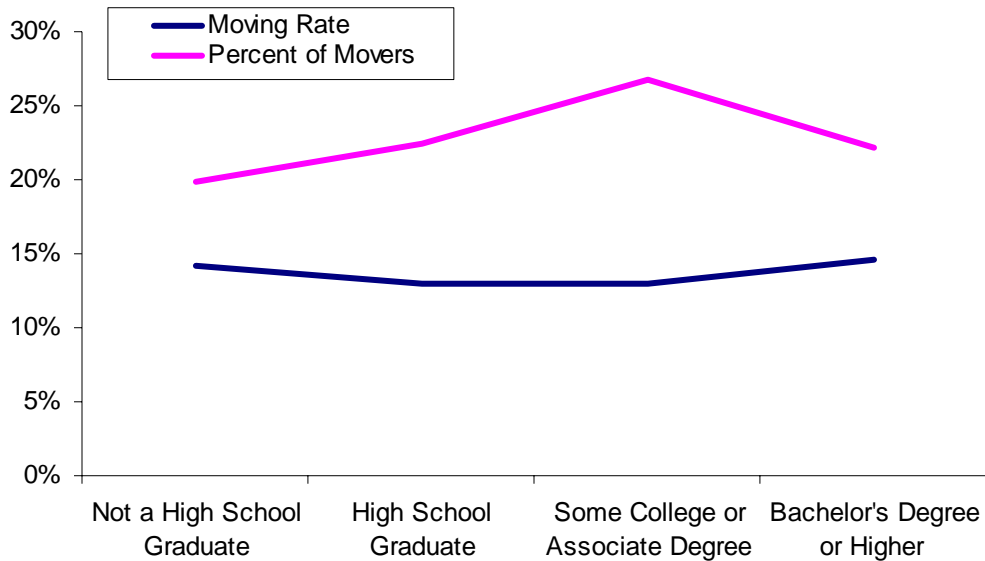
Educational Attainment

Close to three million, or 13.7 percent, of all persons 25 years and over changed their residence. Table 4 shows that persons with a Bachelor’s degree or higher accounted for the highest proportion of movers (30.9 percent), followed by those with some college or an Associate degree (26.8 percent). At 19.9 percent, those with less than a high school education represented the smallest proportion of movers, followed by those with high school diploma only (22.5 percent). Differences in moving rates by educational attainment were small, ranging from 12.9 percent for persons with only high school diploma to 14.6 percent for those with a Bachelor’s degree or higher (see Figure 5).

Table 4. Mobility by Educational Attainment for Persons (25+): California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003

Educational Attainment:	Movers	Percent	Total	Rate
Total (persons 25 years and over)	2,935,640	100.0%	21,452,000	13.7%
Not a High School Graduate	583,561	19.9%	4,112,667	14.2%
High School Graduate	659,244	22.5%	5,094,333	12.9%
Some College or Associate Degree	786,859	26.8%	6,039,000	13.0%
Bachelor’s Degree or Higher	905,976	30.9%	6,205,667	14.6%

Figure 5. Moving Rates by Educational Attainment for Persons (25+): California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003



Labor Force Status

Of the estimated 25.9 million persons 16 years and older, just under four million (15.3 percent) reported moving to a new location. Persons in the civilian labor force accounted for nearly three-quarters (73.5 percent) of the movers, while persons not in the labor force accounted for 26.5 percent (see Table 5). The moving rate of persons in the civilian labor force was higher, at 16.9 percent, than that of those not in the labor force, at 12.1 percent (see Figure 6).

Among movers in the civilian labor force, nine out of ten (90.6 percent) were employed; the rest (9.4 percent) were unemployed (see Table 5). However, the unemployed were more likely to move than the employed. As shown in Figure 7, the mobility rate of the unemployed (24.4 percent) was significantly higher than that of those who were employed (16.4 percent).

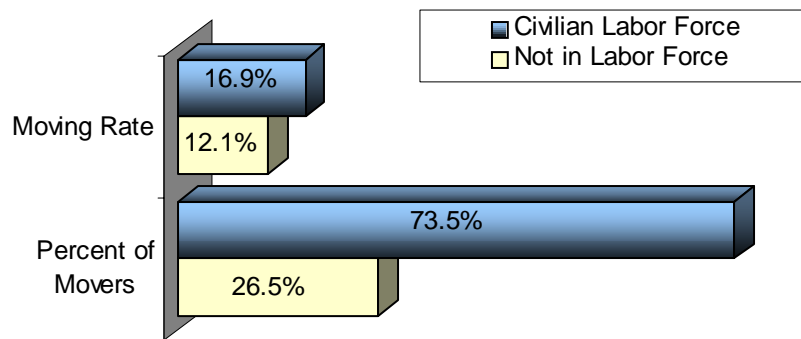
The majority of employed movers were full-time workers (80.3 percent); only 15.7 percent worked part-time (see Table 5). However, the moving rate of full-time workers (16.2 percent) did not differ significantly from that of the part-timers (15.6 percent), as shown in Figure 8.

**Table 5. Mobility by Labor Force Status for Persons (16+):
California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003**

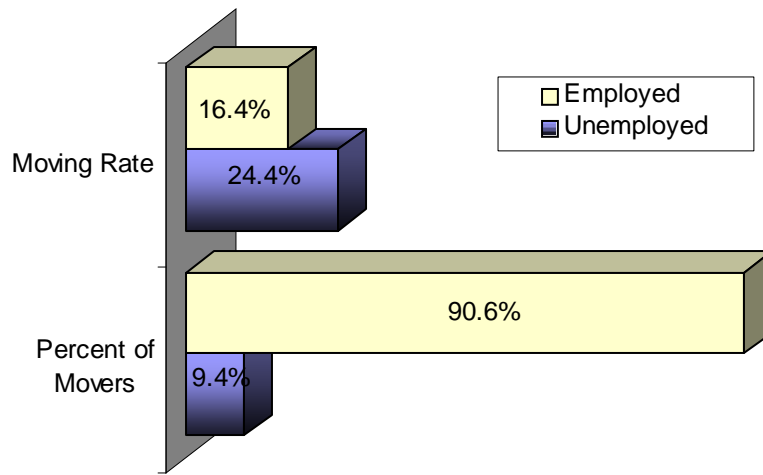
Labor Force Status:	Movers	Percent	Total	Rate
Total (persons 16 years and over)*	3,961,336	100.0%	25,958,218	15.3%
In Civilian Labor Force	2,910,791	73.5%	17,247,025	16.9%
Employed	2,638,478	90.6%	16,133,172	16.4%
Full-Time	2,119,667	80.3%	13,048,951	16.2%
Part-Time	413,614	15.7%	2,649,222	15.6%
Not Reported	105,197	4.0%	434,999	24.2%
Unemployed	272,313	9.4%	1,113,853	24.4%
Not in Labor Force	1,050,545	26.5%	8,711,193	12.1%

* Excludes those in the Armed Forces.

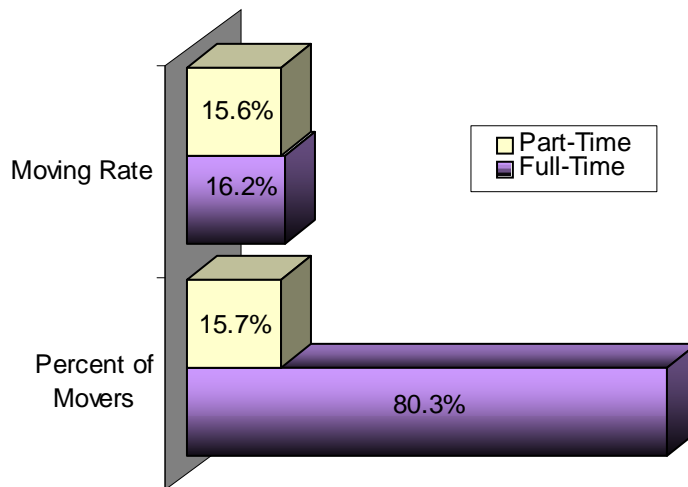
**Figure 6. Moving Rates by Labor Force Status for Persons (16+):
California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003**



**Figure 7. Moving Rates by Employment Status for Civilians (16+):
California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003**



**Figure 8. Moving Rates by Full-/Part-Time Employment Status for
Employed Persons (16+):
California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003**



Class of Worker and Occupation

Among employed movers, over three-quarters, 77.5 percent were employed by the private sector, 11.8 were employed by federal, state, and local governments, and 10.7 percent were self-employed or worked without pay (see Table 6). As shown in Figure 9, the moving rates of workers by class range from a low of 13.3 percent (government) to a high of 17.5 percent (private sector).

Persons in a white-collar occupation accounted for 60.8 percent of movers and blue-collar workers the remaining 39.2 percent (see Table 6). Figure 10 shows that white-collar workers were as likely to move (16 percent) as blue-collar workers (16.9 percent).

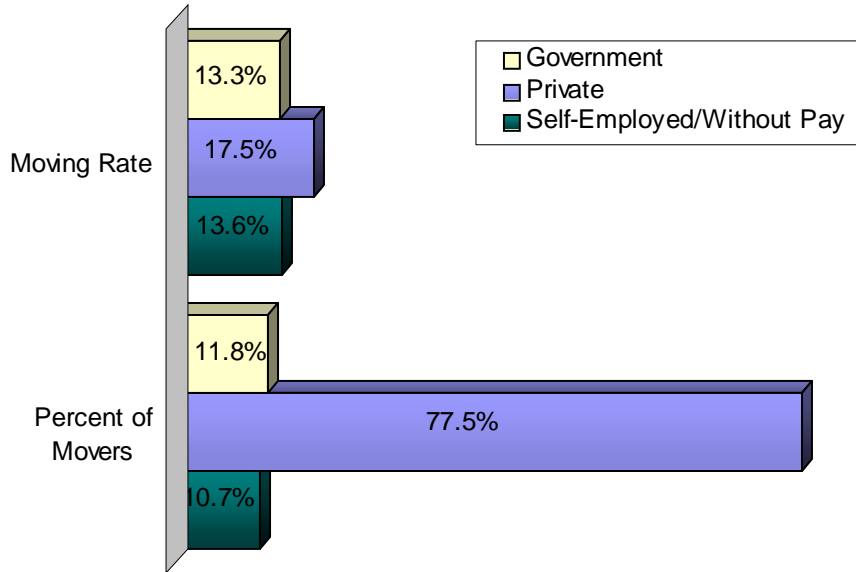
Table 6. Mobility by Class of Worker and Occupation for Persons Employed (16+): California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003

Selected Characteristics:	Movers	Percent	Total	Rate
Class of Worker (employed persons 16 years and over)				
Total	2,638,478	100.0%	16,133,172	16.4%
Government*	311,369	11.8%	2,339,764	13.3%
Private	2,044,869	77.5%	11,717,121	17.5%
Self-Employed/ Without Pay	282,240	10.7%	1,625,303	13.6%
Occupation** (employed persons 16 years and over)				
Total	2,638,478	100.0%	16,133,172	16.4%
White-Collar	1,604,290	60.8%	9,998,887	16.0%
Blue-Collar	1,034,188	39.2%	6,134,286	16.9%

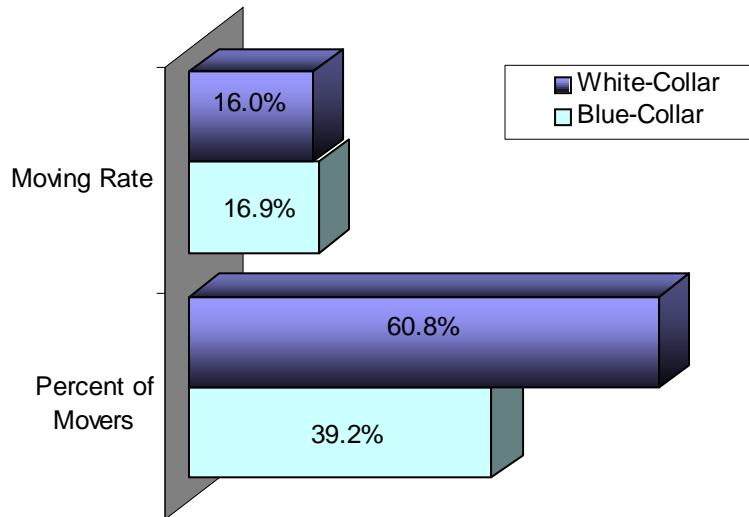
* Includes federal, state, and local government employees.

**White-collar occupations include professional; executive, administrative, and managerial; technician and related; sales; and administrative support including clerical. Blue-collar occupations include services; farming, fishing and forestry; construction and extraction; installation, maintenance, and repair; production; and transportation and material moving.

**Figure 9. Moving Rates by Class of Worker for Employed Persons (16+):
California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003**



**Figure 10. Moving Rates by Major Occupation Group for Employed Persons (16+)
California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003**



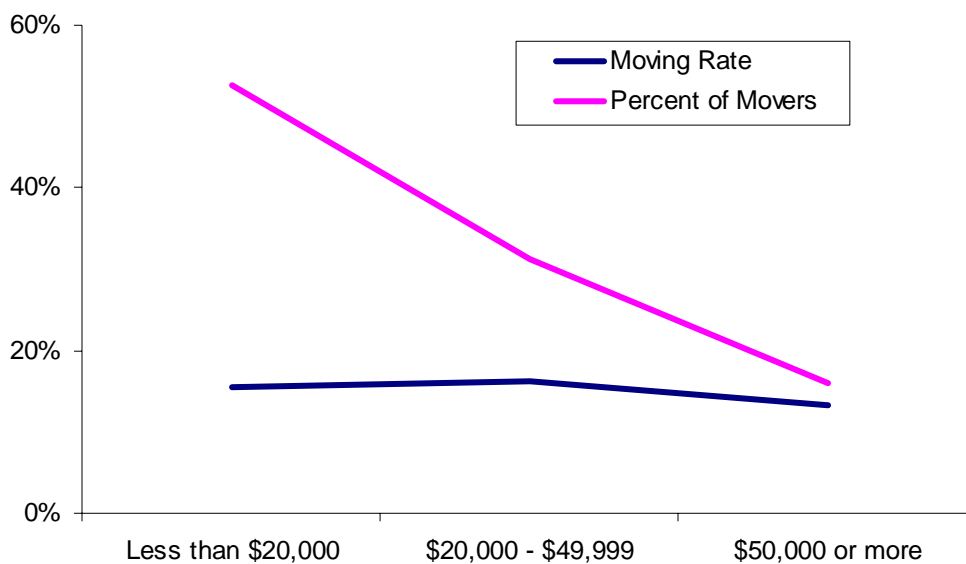
Personal Income

During the period, over half of the movers 15 years and over (52.7 percent) earned less than \$20,000 a year. About one-third (31.3 percent) had annual incomes between \$20,000 and \$49,999 and only 16.1 percent earned \$50,000 or more (see Table 7). Although moving rates varied by personal income, the differences were small. While 15.5 percent of persons with incomes under \$20,000 a year moved, only 13.2 percent earning \$50,000 or more did so (see Figure 11).

**Table 7. Mobility by Personal Income for Persons (15+):
California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003**

Personal Income:	Movers	Percent	Total	Rate
Total (persons 15 years and over)	4,064,238	100.0%	26,602,500	15.3%
Less than \$20,000	2,139,948	52.7%	13,784,448	15.5%
\$20,000 - \$49,999	1,271,848	31.3%	7,885,664	16.1%
\$50,000 or more	652,444	16.1%	4,932,388	13.2%

**Figure 11. Moving Rates by Personal Income for Persons (15+):
California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003**



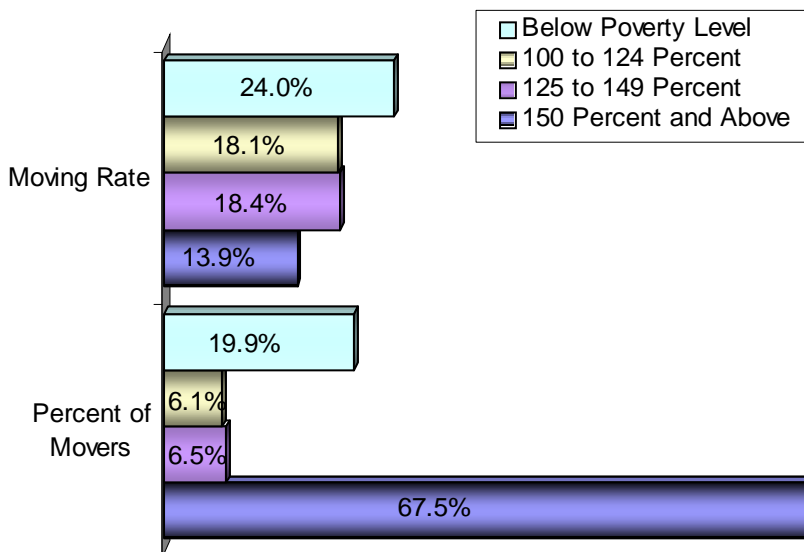
Poverty Status

As Table 8 shows, 67.5 percent of the 5.4 million people who moved between March 2000 and March 2003 had incomes 150 percent above the poverty level. The next largest proportion of movers, 19.9 percent, were below the poverty level. Those between 100 to 150 percent above the poverty level accounted for 12.6 percent of movers. People living below poverty were more likely to move than those living at or above poverty; 24 percent of persons below poverty moved, compared with only 13.9 percent of those living at 150 percent above it (see Figure 12).

**Table 8. Mobility by Poverty Status:
California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003**

Poverty Status:	Movers	Percent	Total	Rate
Total	5,378,322	100.0%	34,300,885	15.7%
Below Poverty Level	1,069,213	19.9%	4,448,109	24.0%
100 to 124 Percent of the Poverty Level	326,840	6.1%	1,807,378	18.1%
125 to 149 Percent of the Poverty Level	351,152	6.5%	1,912,185	18.4%
150 Percent and Above the Poverty Level	3,631,117	67.5%	26,133,213	13.9%

**Figure 12. Moving Rates by Poverty Status:
California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003**



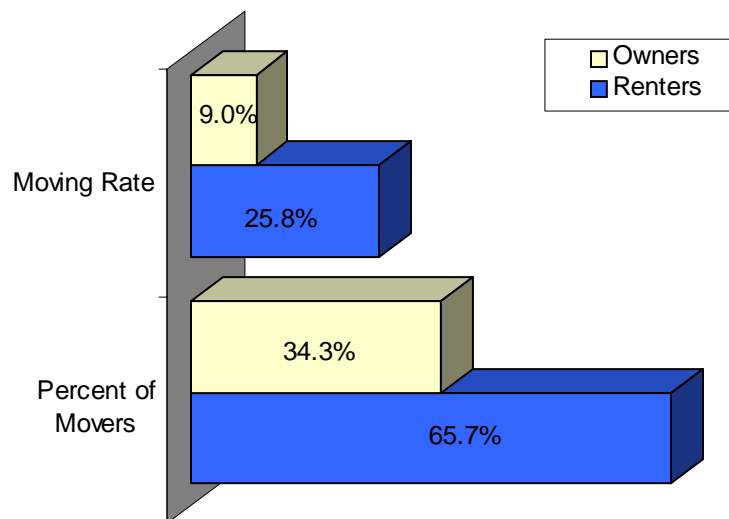
Housing Tenure

Differences in living arrangements may account for some of the variation in mobility. Of the estimated 5.4 million movers, 65.7 percent were living in renter-occupied housing units and 34.3 percent in owner-occupied units (see Table 9). The renters were by far the most mobile group. They were almost three times (25.8 percent) as likely to move as owners (9 percent), as shown in Figure 13.

**Table 9. Mobility by Housing Tenure:
California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003**

Housing Tenure:	Number	Percent	Total	Rate
Total (persons in occupied housing units)	5,378,322	100.0%	34,300,885	15.7%
Owners	1,842,826	34.3%	20,579,906	9.0%
Renters	3,535,496	65.7%	13,720,979	25.8%

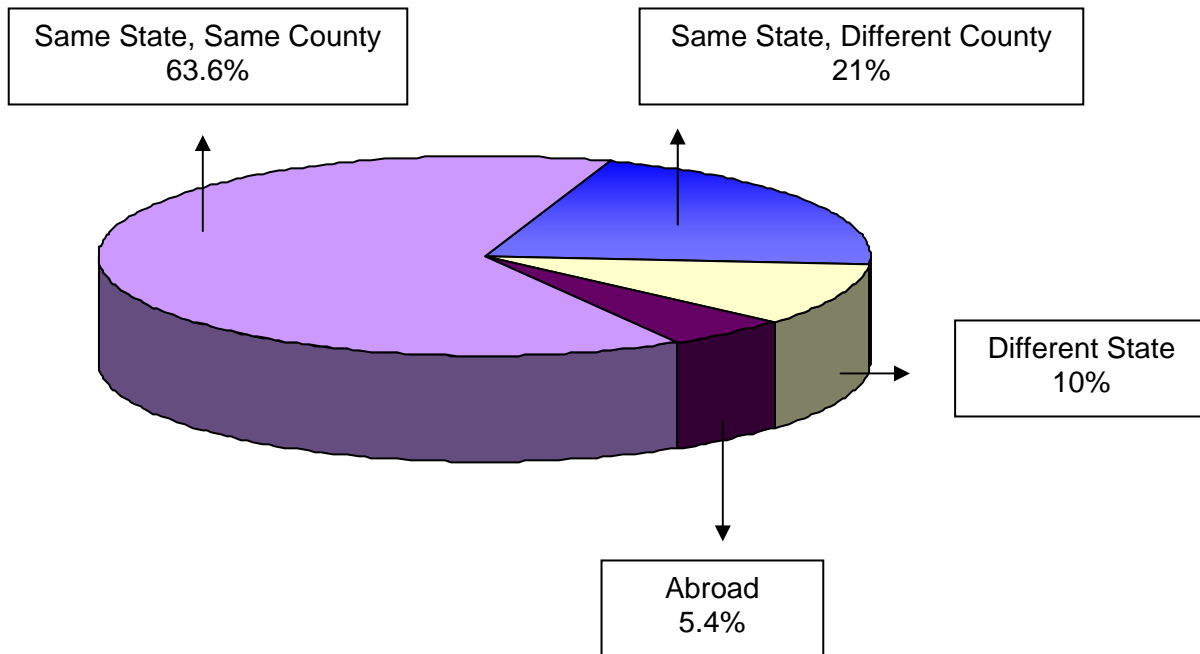
**Figure 13. Moving Rates by Housing Tenure:
California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003**



II. Where Did They Move?

Depending on movers' previous place of residence³, the current population survey (CPS) identified four areas of geographic mobility: within the same county (same state), different county (same state), different state, and different country (abroad). Of the 5.4 million people who moved between March 2000 and March 2003, 63.6 percent moved within the same county in California, 21 percent moved to a different county in California, 10 percent moved from a different state to California, and 5.4 percent moved from abroad to California (see Figure 14). In other words, most movers (84.6 percent) stayed within the state.

**Figure 14. Distribution of Movers by Type of Move:
California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003**



³ Residence one year prior to the March supplement survey

Age and Sex

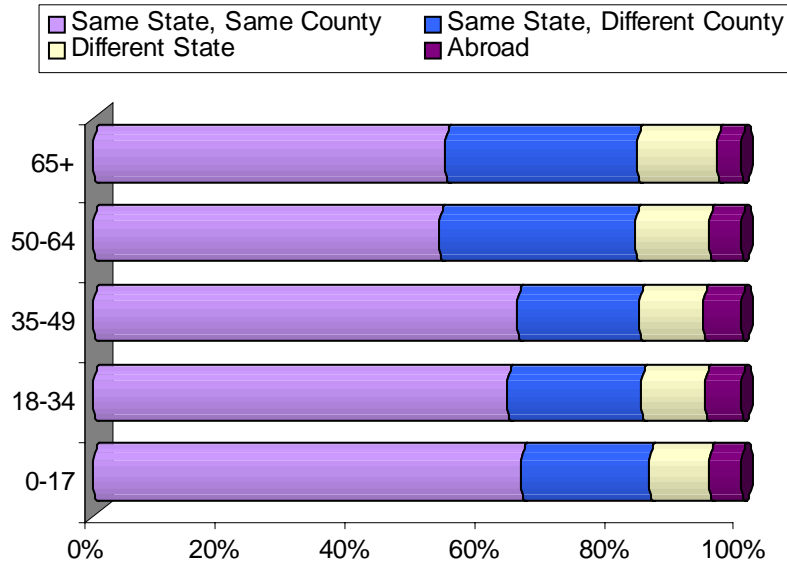
The pattern of mobility was very similar between age groups. Table 10 shows the distribution of movers by age and type of move. For each age group, more than half of the movers settled within the same county. The next highest movers were those moving to a different county in the same state, and the smallest group was those moving from abroad (see Figure 15). In each type of move, at least four out of ten movers were between 18 to 34 years old.

As shown in Table 10 and Figure 16, gender differences in the type of move were small. Of male movers, 63.2 percent moved within the same county, 20.7 percent to a different county, 10.2 percent from a different state, and 5.9 percent from abroad. Of female movers, 64 percent moved within the same county, 21.3 percent to a different county, 9.7 percent from a different state, and 5 percent from abroad. Females moved in slightly higher proportions than males within and between counties. Males moved in slightly higher proportions from different states and abroad—suggesting that males were more likely than females to move long distances.

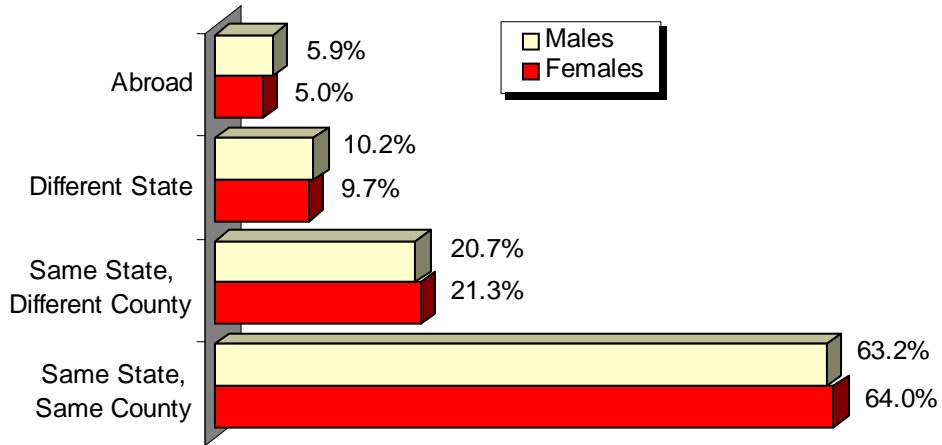
**Table 10. Mobility by Age, Sex, and Type of Move:
California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003**

Selected Characteristics:		Same State		Different State	Abroad	Total
		Same County	Different County			
Total	Number	3,420,056	1,130,094	535,644	292,530	5,378,324
	Percent	63.6%	21.0%	10.0%	5.4%	100.0%
Age						
Under 18	Number	976,336	290,748	137,580	74,617	1,479,281
	Percent	66.0%	19.7%	9.3%	5.0%	100.0%
18-34	Number	1,418,819	457,264	221,705	125,341	2,223,129
	Percent	63.8%	20.6%	10.0%	5.6%	100.0%
35-49	Number	704,507	203,061	106,199	64,918	1,078,685
	Percent	65.3%	18.8%	9.8%	6.0%	100.0%
50-64	Number	225,133	126,729	48,685	20,955	421,502
	Percent	53.4%	30.1%	11.6%	5.0%	100.0%
65 and over	Number	95,261	52,292	21,475	6,699	175,727
	Percent	54.2%	29.8%	12.2%	3.8%	100.0%
Sex						
Male	Number	1,717,253	563,072	276,426	159,600	2,716,351
	Percent	63.2%	20.7%	10.2%	5.9%	100.0%
Female	Number	1,702,801	567,022	259,219	132,929	2,661,971
	Percent	64.0%	21.3%	9.7%	5.0%	100.0%

**Figure 15. Distribution of Movers by Age and Type of Move:
California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003**



**Figure 16. Distribution of Movers by Sex and Type of Move:
California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003**



Race/Ethnicity

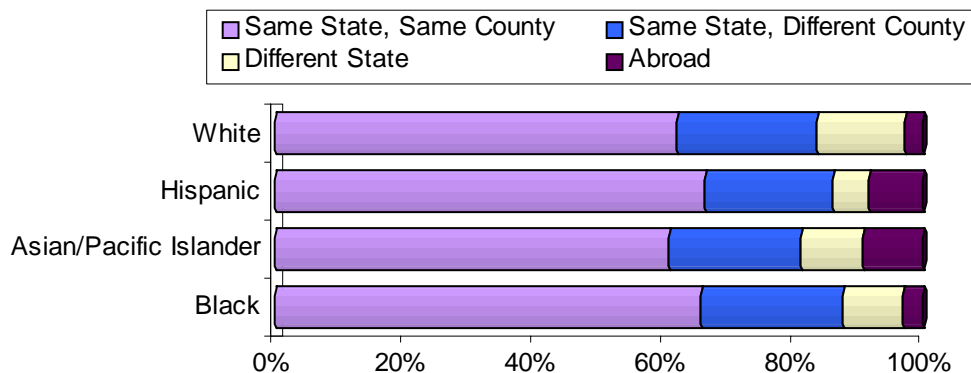
Among racial/ethnic groups, Asians/Pacific Islanders (9.4 percent) and Hispanics (8.5 percent) were much more likely to have moved from abroad than Blacks (3.1 percent) and Whites (2.8 Percent). Among people who moved, Hispanics (66.4 percent) and Blacks (65.8 percent) had the highest proportions of movers within the same county; Whites had the highest proportion of interstate moves. One in every seven White movers (13.5 percent) moved from other states, but only one in 18 Hispanic movers (5.6 percent) came from other states (see Table 11 and Figure 17).

**Table 11. Mobility by Race/Ethnicity and Type of Move:
California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003**

Race/Ethnicity:		Same State		Different State	Abroad	Total
		Same County	Different County			
White	Number	1,518,108	531,830	330,525	68,931	2,449,394
	Percent	62.0%	21.7%	13.5%	2.8%	100.0%
Hispanic	Number	1,178,914	347,662	98,708	150,568	1,775,853
	Percent	66.4%	19.6%	5.6%	8.5%	100.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	Number	365,703	122,926	56,960	56,851	602,440
	Percent	60.7%	20.4%	9.5%	9.4%	100.0%
Black	Number	287,943	95,719	40,297	13,367	437,326
	Percent	65.8%	21.9%	9.2%	3.1%	100.0%
Total*	Number	3,420,056	1,130,094	535,644	292,530	5,378,324
	Percent	63.6%	21.0%	10.0%	5.4%	100.0%

* Total includes all race/ethnic groups

**Figure 17. Distribution of Movers by Race/Ethnicity and Type of Move:
California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003**



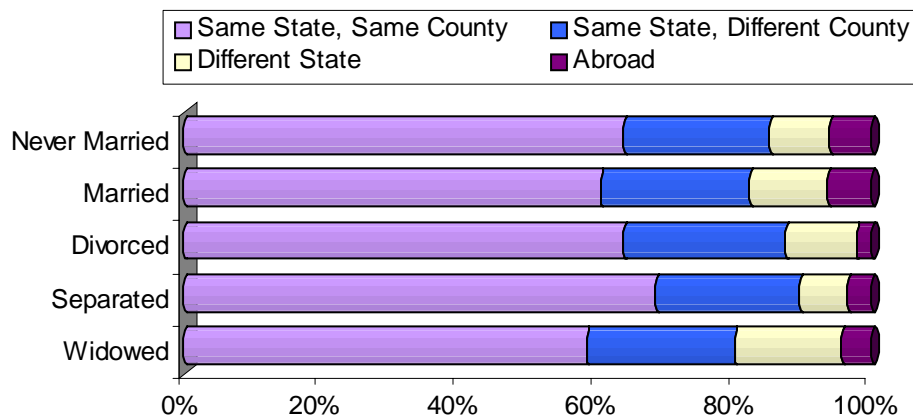
Marital Status

As shown in Table 12, it is difficult to discern patterns of differences in the streams of mobility among marital groups. Movers who were separated were more likely than others to have stayed in the same county (68.5 percent), whereas the widowed were the least likely (58.6 percent). Married persons had the highest proportion of movers from abroad (6.5 percent) and the widowed had the highest from a different state (15.6 percent). Divorced persons had much lower proportion of movers from abroad (2.2 percent), but the highest from a different county (23.6 percent).

Table 12. Mobility by Marital Status and Type of Move for Persons (15+): California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003

Marital Status:		Same State		Different State	Abroad	Total
		Same County	Different County			
Never Married	Number	1,108,629	364,620	153,693	104,688	1,731,630
	Percent	64.0%	21.1%	8.9%	6.0%	100.0%
Married	Number	1,015,634	360,934	190,486	108,697	1,675,751
	Percent	60.6%	21.5%	11.4%	6.5%	100.0%
Divorced	Number	249,894	92,225	40,824	8,599	391,542
	Percent	63.8%	23.6%	10.4%	2.2%	100.0%
Separated	Number	107,878	32,907	11,078	5,513	157,376
	Percent	68.5%	20.9%	7.0%	3.5%	100.0%
Widowed	Number	63,227	23,173	16,867	4,672	107,939
	Percent	58.6%	21.5%	15.6%	4.3%	100.0%
Total	Number	2,545,262	873,859	412,948	232,169	4,064,238
	Percent	62.6%	21.5%	10.2%	5.7%	100.0%

Figure 18. Distribution of Movers by Marital Status and Type of Move: California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003



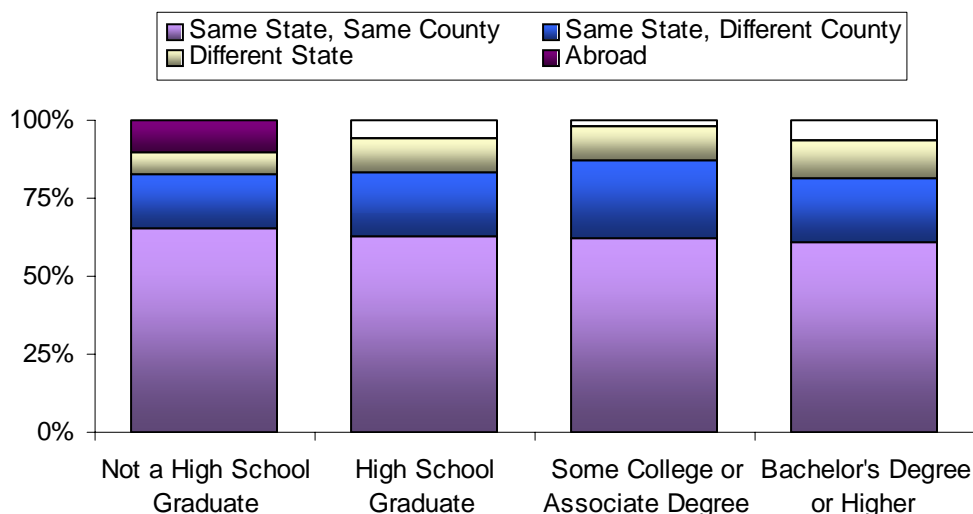
Educational Attainment

It is expected that persons with the access to better jobs and education tend to move further away. As shown in Table 13 and Figure 19, the proportions of staying in the same county were highest for movers who did not graduate from high school (65.5 percent), and the proportion of moves from different states were highest for movers with a Bachelor's degree or higher (12.4 percent). The proportion moving from abroad was lowest among movers with some college or an Associate degree (2.2 percent) and highest among those who did not graduate from high school (10 percent).

Table 13. Mobility by Educational Attainment and Type of Move for Persons (25+): California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003

Educational Attainment:		Same State		Different State	Abroad	Total
		Same County	Different County			
Not High School Graduate	Number	382,123	99,677	43,492	58,269	583,561
	Percent		17.1%	7.5%	10.0%	100.0%
High School Graduate	Number		136,227	71,566	38,713	659,244
	Percent	62.6%	20.7%	10.9%	5.9%	100.0%
Some College or Associate Degree	Number		194,560	85,662	17,080	786,859
	Percent		24.7%	10.9%	2.2%	100.0%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	Number		187,971	112,435	56,636	905,976
	Percent	60.6%	20.7%	12.4%	6.3%	100.0%
Total	Number		618,435	313,155	170,698	2,935,640
	Percent		21.1%	10.7%	5.8%	100.0%

Figure 19. Distribution of Movers by Educational Attainment and Type of Move: California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003



Labor Force Status

Table 14 shows the pattern of relocation by labor force and employment status. Movers who were in the civilian labor force were more likely to stay in the same county (64.5 percent), but those not in the labor force were more likely to move to a different county (23.3 percent), from a different state (10.8 percent), and from abroad (7.2 percent).

As shown in Table 14 and Figure 21, movers who were employed had much higher proportions of moving within the same county (65.6 percent) than the unemployed (54.2 percent). In contrast, the unemployed had much higher proportions of moves from abroad (14.9 percent) than the employed (4.1 percent).

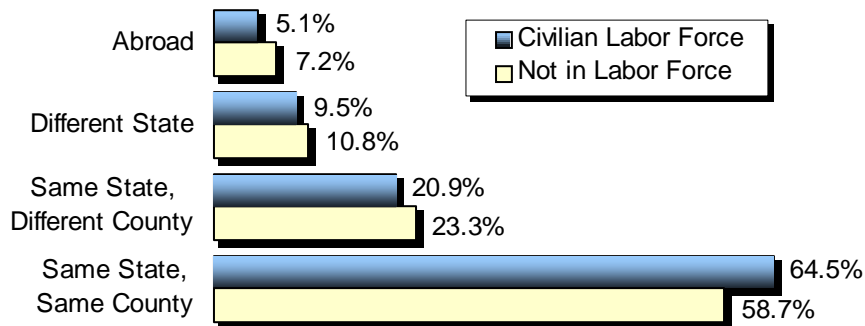
In addition, movers with full-time jobs had a slightly higher proportion of moving within the same county, and those with part-time jobs had higher proportions between counties and from different states (see Figure 22).

Table 14. Mobility by Labor Force Status and Type of Move for Persons (16+): California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003

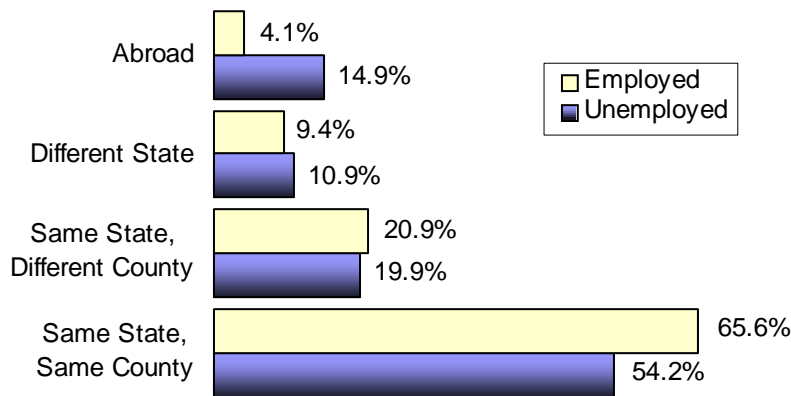
Labor Force Status:		Same State		Different State	Abroad	Total
		Same County	Different County			
In Civilian Labor Force	Number	1,878,785	606,938	276,992	148,076	2,910,791
	Percent	64.5%	20.9%	9.5%	5.1%	100.0%
Employed	Number	1,731,251	552,663	247,174	107,390	2,638,478
	Percent	65.6%	20.9%	9.4%	4.1%	100.0%
Full-Time	Number	1,416,777	441,979	198,320	62,591	2,119,667
	Percent	66.8%	20.9%	9.4%	3.0%	100.0%
Part-Time	Number	268,818	90,640	42,653	11,502	413,614
	Percent	65.0%	21.9%	10.3%	2.8%	100.0%
Not Reported	Number	45,656	20,044	6,200	33,297	105,197
	Percent	43.4%	19.1%	5.9%	31.7%	100.0%
Unemployed	Number	147,534	54,274	29,818	40,686	272,313
	Percent	54.2%	19.9%	10.9%	14.9%	100.0%
Not in Labor Force	Number	617,171	244,616	113,093	75,665	1,050,545
	Percent	58.7%	23.3%	10.8%	7.2%	100.0%
Total*	Number	2,495,956	851,554	390,085	223,741	3,961,336
	Percent	63.0%	21.5%	9.8%	5.6%	100.0%

* Excludes those in the Armed Forces.

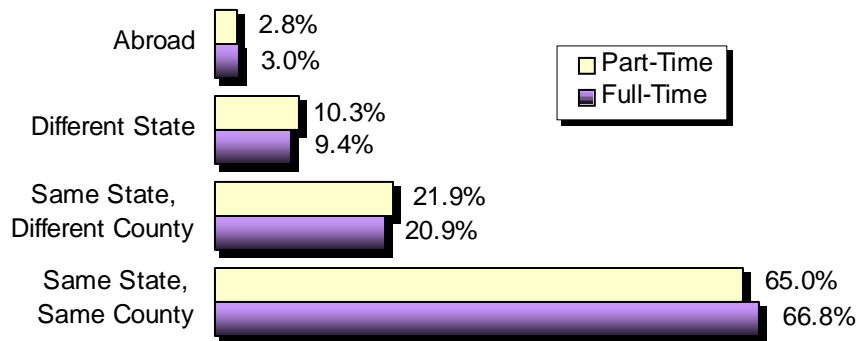
**Figure 20. Distribution of Movers by Labor Force Status and Type of Move:
California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003**



**Figure 21. Distribution of Movers by Employment Status and Type of Move:
California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003**



**Figure 22. Distribution of Movers by Full-/Part-Time Employment Status and Type of Move:
California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003**



Class of Worker and Occupation

Table 15 and Figure 23 show that government employees had the highest proportions of moves within the same county (71 percent), compared with 65.9 percent of private employees and 57.3 percent of self-employed/employed without pay. In contrast, private-sector employees had the highest proportions from different counties (21.4 percent), compared with 19.8 percent for government employees and 19.1 percent for self-employed/employed without pay. Those self-employed/employed without pay had remarkably higher proportion of movers from abroad (13.9 percent) than government (1.2 percent) and private employees (3.1 percent).

The differences in the types of mobility by occupation were small. However, white-collar workers who moved were slightly more likely to have moved within the same county (66.2 percent), to a different county (21.2 percent), and from a different state (9.9 percent), whereas blue-collar workers were more likely to have moved from abroad (6.2 percent), as shown in Table 15 and Figure 24.

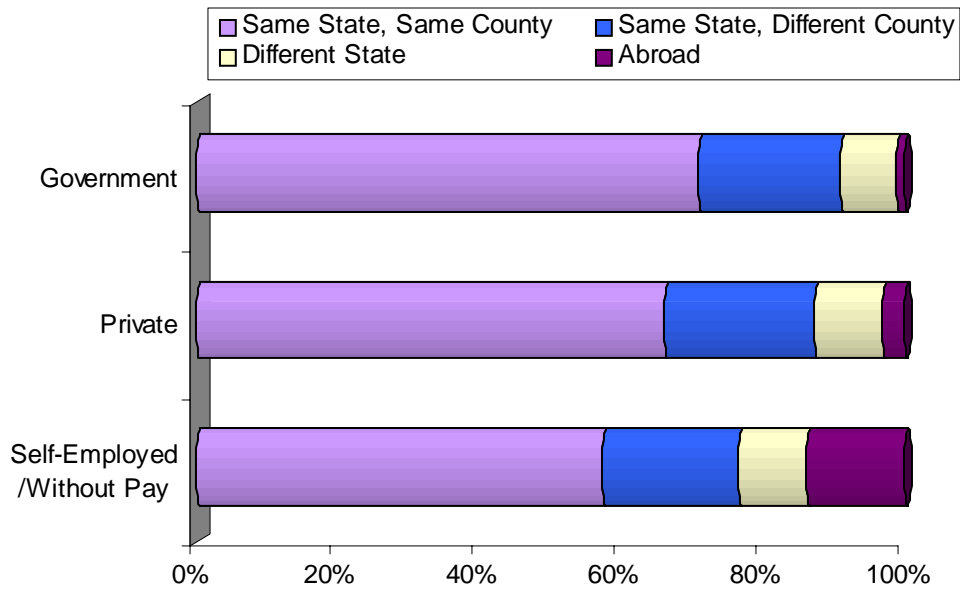
Table 15. Mobility by Class of Worker, Occupation and Type of Move for Persons Employed (16+): California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003

Selected Characteristics:		Same State		Different State	Abroad	Total
		Same County	Different County			
Total	Number	1,731,251	552,663	247,174	107,390	2,638,478
	Percent	65.6%	20.9%	9.4%	4.1%	100.0%
Class of Worker						
Government*	Number	221,074	61,806	24,609	3,879	311,368
	Percent	71.0%	19.8%	7.9%	1.2%	100.0%
Private	Number	1,348,452	436,979	195,127	64,311	2,044,869
	Percent	65.9%	21.4%	9.5%	3.1%	100.0%
Self-Employed/ Without Pay	Number	161,725	53,878	27,438	39,200	282,241
	Percent	57.3%	19.1%	9.7%	13.9%	100.0%
Occupation**						
White-Collar	Number	1,062,394	340,196	158,743	42,957	1,604,290
	Percent	66.2%	21.2%	9.9%	2.7%	100.0%
Blue-Collar	Number	668,857	212,467	88,431	64,433	1,034,188
	Percent	64.7%	20.5%	8.6%	6.2%	100.0%

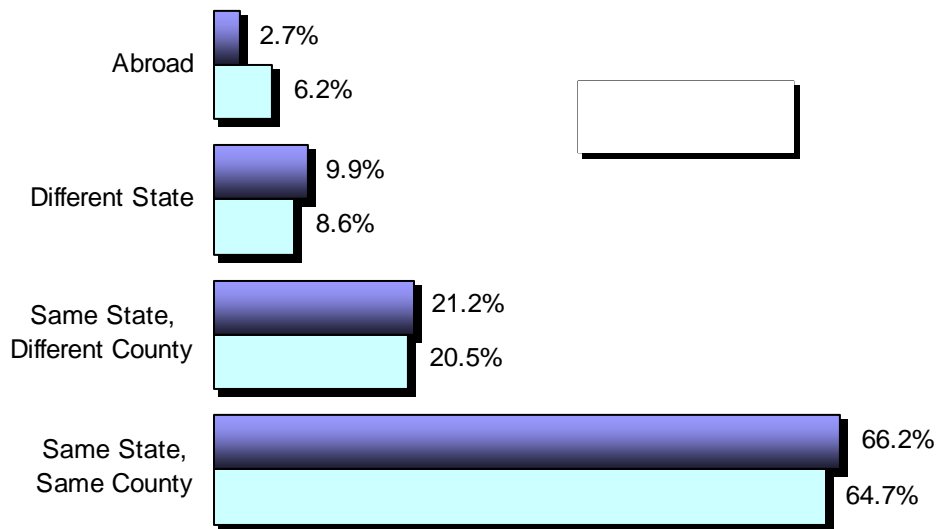
* Includes federal, state, and local government employees.

** White-collar occupations include professional; executive, administrative, and managerial; technician and related; sales; and administrative support including clerical. Blue-collar occupations include services; farming, fishing and forestry; construction and extraction; installation, maintenance, and repair; production; and transportation and material moving.

**Figure 23. Distribution of Movers by Class of Worker and Type of Move:
California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003**



**Figure 24. Distribution of Movers by Occupation and Type of Move:
California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003**



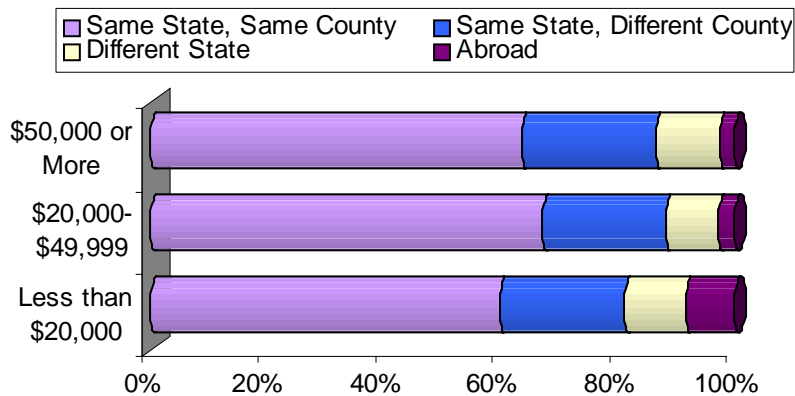
Personal Income

As shown in Table 16 and Figure 25, lower-income movers were much more likely to have moved from abroad than those with middle or higher incomes: 8.4 percent for incomes under \$20,000, compared with 2.8 percent for incomes between \$20,000 to \$49,999, and 2.6 percent for incomes of \$50,000 and over. In contrast, higher-income movers were slightly more likely to have moved to a different county (22.9 percent) than those with middle or lower incomes. Within the same county, the highest proportion of movers was recorded for persons with middle incomes (67.1 percent).

Table 16. Mobility by Personal Income and Type of Move for Persons (15+): California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003

Personal Income:		Same State		Different State	Abroad	Total
		Same County	Different County			
Less than \$20,000	Number	1,277,585	456,499	225,841	180,021	2,139,946
	Percent	59.7%	21.3%	10.6%	8.4%	100.0%
\$20,000 - \$49,999	Number	853,467	267,693	115,424	35,265	1,271,849
	Percent	67.1%	21.0%	9.1%	2.8%	100.0%
\$50,000 or more	Number	414,210	149,667	71,683	16,884	652,444
	Percent	63.5%	22.9%	11.0%	2.6%	100.0%
Total	Number	2,545,262	873,859	412,948	232,170	4,064,238
	Percent	62.6%	21.5%	10.2%	5.7%	100.0%

Figure 25. Distribution of Movers by Personal Income and Type of Move: California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003



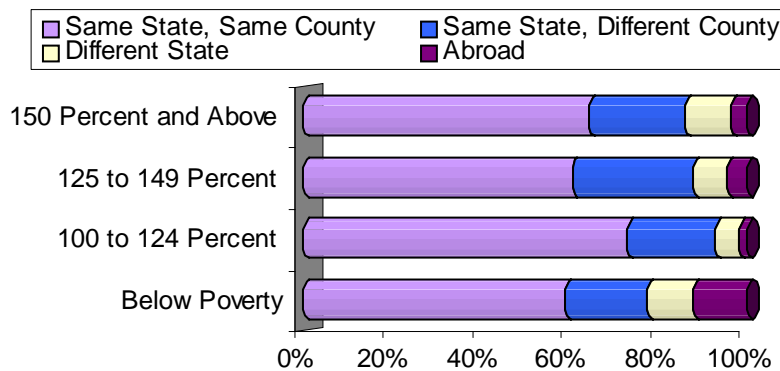
Poverty Status

Movers below the poverty line were somewhat less likely than those living at or above it to have moved within the same county (59.1 percent) but more likely to have moved from abroad (12.4 percent). Movers living at or slightly over the poverty level had the highest likelihood of staying within the same county (72.9 percent) and the least likely to have moved from abroad (2 percent), as shown in Table 17 and Figure 26.

**Table 17. Mobility by Poverty Status and Type of Move:
California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003**

Poverty Status:		Same State		Different State	Abroad	Total
		Same County	Different County			
Below Poverty Level	Number	631,504	195,986	108,615	133,107	1,069,212
	Percent	59.1%	18.3%	10.2%	12.4%	100.0%
100 to 124 Percent of Poverty Level	Number	238,155	64,162	17,852	6,670	326,839
	Percent	72.9%	19.6%	5.5%	2.0%	100.0%
125 to 149 Percent of Poverty Level	Number	212,461	95,548	27,073	16,071	351,153
	Percent	60.5%	27.2%	7.7%	4.6%	100.0%
150 Percent and Above Poverty Level	Number	2,337,934	774,398	382,105	136,680	3,631,117
	Percent	64.4%	21.3%	10.5%	3.8%	100.0%
Total	Number	3,420,056	1,130,094	535,644	292,530	5,378,322
	Percent	63.6%	21.0%	10.0%	5.4%	100.0%

**Figure 26. Distribution of Movers by Poverty Status and Type of Move:
California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003**



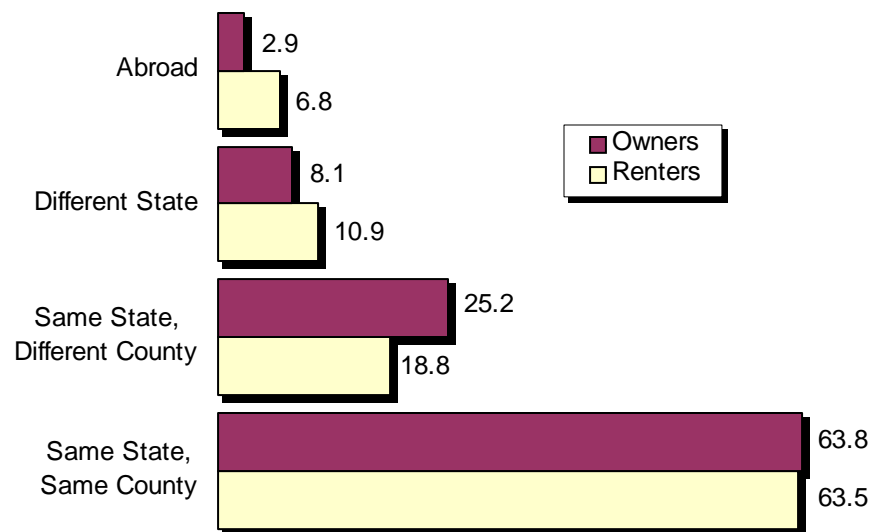
Housing Tenure

Among movers, about the same percentage of owners and renters moved within the same county: 63.8 percent of owners and 63.5 percent of renters. Renters showed higher proportions than owners in moving from a different state (10.9 percent compared with 8.1 percent) and from abroad (6.8 percent compared with 2.9 percent), whereas owners had higher proportions than renters of moves to a different county (25.2 percent compared with 18.8 percent), as shown in Table 18 and Figure 27.

**Table 18. Mobility by Housing Tenure and Type of Move:
California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003**

Housing Tenure:		Same State		Different State	Abroad	Total
		Same County	Different County			
Owners	Number	1,175,628	464,668	148,700	53,830	1,842,826
	Percent	63.8%	25.2%	8.1%	2.9%	100.0%
Renters	Number	2,244,426	665,427	386,944	238,699	3,535,496
	Percent	63.5%	18.8%	10.9%	6.8%	100.0%
Total	Number	3,420,056	1,130,094	535,644	292,530	5,378,322
	Percent	63.6%	21.0%	10.0%	5.4%	100.0%

**Figure 27. Distribution of Movers by Housing Tenure and Type of Move:
California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003**



III. Why Did They Move?

Since 1998, a question on reasons for moving was added to the CPS to measure individuals' perceived reasons for moving. Reasons-for-moving responses⁴ were collected from the householder and for all persons one year of age and older who moved during the past year. Those who moved with the householder, however, were assigned the householder's reasons.

Of the estimated 5.4 million people who moved between March 2000 and March 2003, over half (52.5 percent) moved for housing-related reasons, about a quarter (24.6 percent) for family-related reasons, and 16.5 percent for employment-related reasons. Comparing the distribution of reasons for moving by distance of moves, however, shows that those who moved from a different state or from abroad did so primarily for employment reasons and those who moved within the state did so mainly for housing reasons (see Table 19).

**Table 19. Reasons for Moving by Type of Move:
California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003**

Type of Move		Employment-Related	Family-Related	Housing-Related	Other	Total
Same County	Number	267,515	817,175	2,206,520	128,844	3,420,054
	Percent	7.8%	23.9%	64.5%	3.8%	100.0%
Different County	Number	260,979	283,755	502,290	83,071	1,130,095
	Percent	23.1%	25.1%	44.4%	7.4%	100.0%
Different State	Number	230,734	120,592	102,593	81,726	535,645
	Percent	43.1%	22.5%	19.2%	15.3%	100.0%
Abroad	Number	128,802	102,178	10,241	51,307	292,528
	Percent	44.0%	34.9%	3.5%	17.5%	100.0%
Total	Number	888,030	1,323,700	2,821,644	344,948	5,378,322
	Percent	16.5%	24.6%	52.5%	6.4%	100.0%

⁴ In 2001, 2002 and 2003, seventeen response categories were listed under four major groupings: employment, family, housing, and other reasons. For more information on the reasons-for-moving question, see U.S. Census Bureau, 2003 Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic (ASEC) Supplement.

Age and Sex

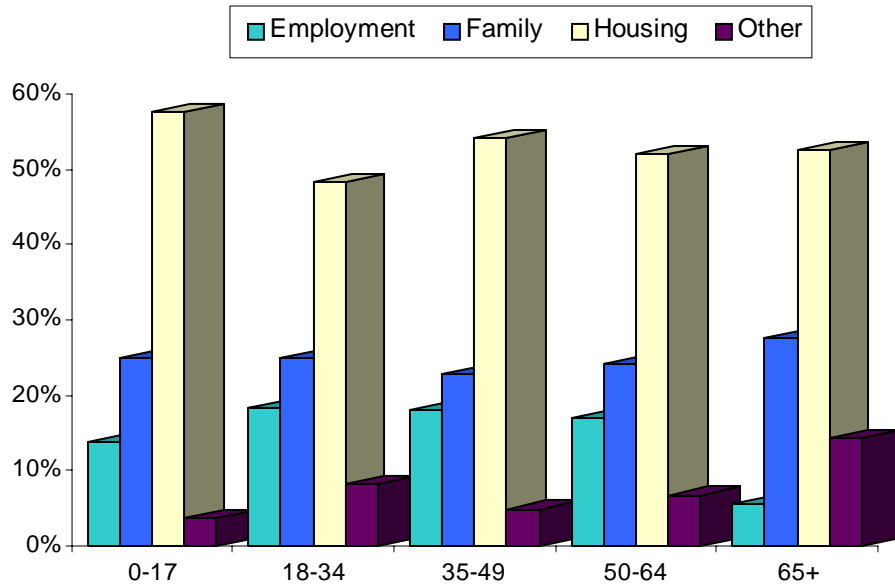
Among adults, the relationship between age and reasons for moving suggests that increases in age decreased the likelihood of moving for employment-related reasons. The proportion moving for employment reasons was 18.4 percent for persons 18 to 34 years of age, 18 percent for those 35 to 49, 17 percent for those 50 to 64, and 5.5 percent for those 65 and over. Movers 65 years and over had the highest proportions of moves for family-related reasons (27.6 percent). The proportions moving for housing reasons were highest for those under 18 years and lowest for those 18 to 34 (see Table 20 and Figure 28), although the reasons for persons under 18 were fully allocated from the householder.

Patterns in the reasons for moving for males resemble those for females. More than half the males and females (51.5 percent of males and 53.5 percent of females) moved for housing reasons; about a quarter (24.2 percent of males and 25 percent of females) moved for family reasons; and 14.8 percent of males and 18.2 percent of females moved for employment reasons (see Table 20 and Figure 29).

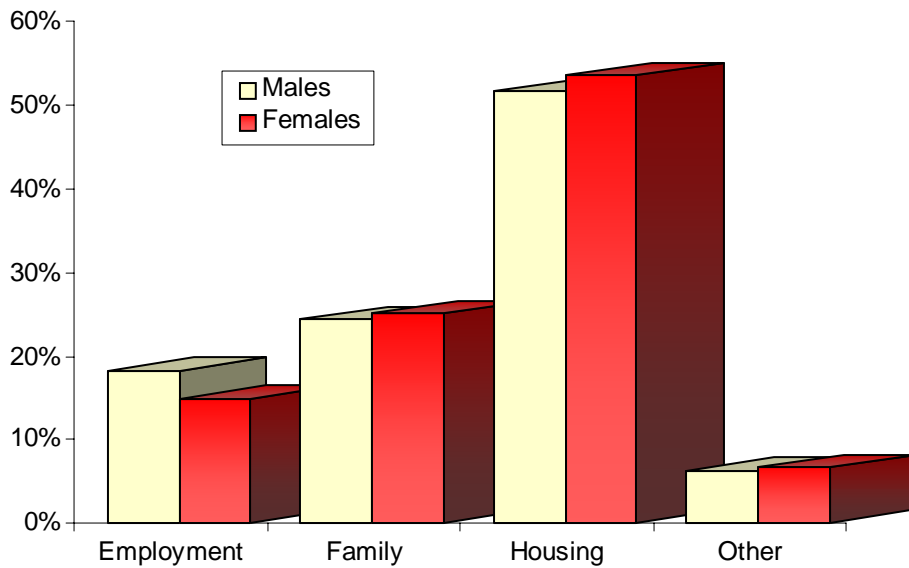
**Table 20. Mobility by Age, Sex and Reasons for Moving:
California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003**

Selected Characteristics:		Reasons for Moving				Total
		Employment-Related	Family-Related	Housing-Related	Others	
Total	Number	888,030	1,323,700	2,821,643	344,949	5,378,322
	Percent	16.5%	24.6%	52.5%	6.4%	100.0%
Age						
Under 18	Number	202,702	370,148	851,730	54,701	1,479,281
	Percent	13.7%	25.0%	57.6%	3.7%	100.0%
18-34	Number	409,251	556,971	1,073,271	183,634	2,223,127
	Percent	18.4%	25.1%	48.3%	8.3%	100.0%
35-49	Number	194,600	246,329	584,785	52,970	1,078,684
	Percent	18.0%	22.8%	54.2%	4.9%	100.0%
50-64	Number	71,864	101,733	219,577	28,329	421,503
	Percent	17.0%	24.1%	52.1%	6.7%	100.0%
65 and over	Number	9,613	48,519	92,280	25,315	175,727
	Percent	5.5%	27.6%	52.5%	14.4%	100.0%
Sex						
Male	Number	493,054	657,398	1,397,652	168,247	2,716,351
	Percent	18.2%	24.2%	51.5%	6.2%	100.0%
Female	Number	394,976	666,302	1,423,992	176,702	2,661,972
	Percent	14.8%	25.0%	53.5%	6.6%	100.0%

**Figure 28. Reasons for Moving by Age of Movers:
California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003**



**Figure 29. Reasons for Moving by Sex of Movers:
California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003**



Race/Ethnicity

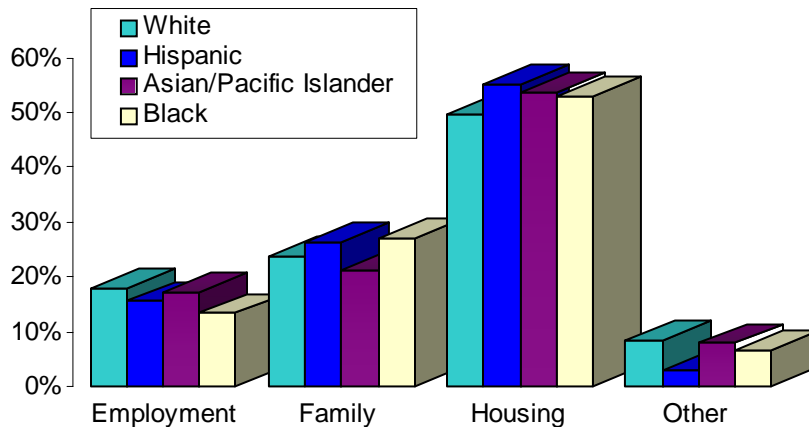
The same patterns in the reasons for moving emerge by the race/ethnicity of movers. Within each racial/ethnic group, most movers cited housing reasons, followed by family, and employment reasons. The proportion of moves due to housing was 55.3 percent for Hispanics, 53.8 percent for Asians/Pacific Islanders, 52.9 percent for Blacks, and 49.7 percent for Whites. Conversely, Whites had the highest proportion of employment-related movers (17.8 percent) and Blacks the lowest (13.3 percent). The proportion of family-related movers were highest for Blacks (27 percent) and lowest for Asians/Pacific Islanders (21.1 percent), as shown in Table 21 and Figure 30.

Table 21. Mobility by Race/Ethnicity and Reasons for Moving: California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003

Race/Ethnicity:		Reasons for Moving				Total
		Employment-Related	Family-Related	Housing-Related	Others	
White	Number	437,206	585,755	1,217,656	208,776	2,449,394
	Percent	17.8%	23.9%	49.7%	8.5%	100.0%
Hispanic	Number	276,193	467,123	981,950	50,587	1,775,853
	Percent	15.6%	26.3%	55.3%	2.8%	100.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	Number	103,446	127,324	324,352	47,318	602,440
	Percent	17.2%	21.1%	53.8%	7.9%	100.0%
Black	Number	58,350	118,167	231,453	29,356	437,326
	Percent	13.3%	27.0%	52.9%	6.7%	100.0%
Total*	Number	888,030	1,323,700	2,821,643	344,949	5,378,322
	Percent	16.5%	24.6%	52.5%	6.4%	100.0%

* Total includes all race/ethnic groups

Figure 30. Reasons for Moving by Race/Ethnicity of Movers: California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003



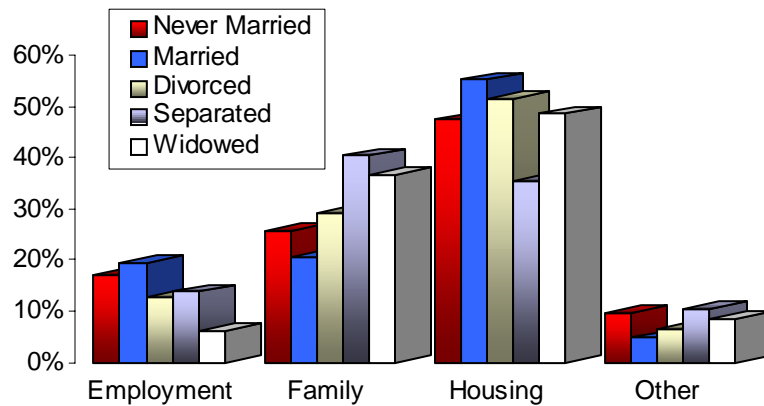
Marital Status

Housing reasons remained the most frequent responses given by most marital groups, although they were slightly less likely among separated persons (see Table 22 and Figure 31). Among movers, the likelihood of having moved for housing reasons was highest (55.3 percent) for married couples and lowest (35.4 percent) for separated persons. Similarly, married couples were the most likely to have moved for employment reasons (19.4 percent) and widowed persons the least likely (6.1 percent). The proportion moving for family reasons was highest for separated persons (40.4 percent) and lowest for married couples (20.6 percent).

Table 22. Mobility by Marital Status and Reasons for Moving: California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003

Marital Status:		Reasons for Moving				Total
		Employment-Related	Family-Related	Housing-Related	Others	
Never Married	Number	295,189	445,197	821,851	169,393	1,731,630
	Percent	17.0%	25.7%	47.5%	9.8%	100.0%
Married	Number	325,418	344,731	926,381	79,222	1,675,752
	Percent	19.4%	20.6%	55.3%	4.7%	100.0%
Divorced	Number	49,907	113,880	202,105	25,649	391,541
	Percent	12.7%	29.1%	51.6%	6.6%	100.0%
Separated	Number	21,699	63,601	55,704	16,372	157,376
	Percent	13.8%	40.4%	35.4%	10.4%	100.0%
Widowed	Number	6,587	39,709	52,438	9,205	107,939
	Percent	6.1%	36.8%	48.6%	8.5%	100.0%
Total	Number	698,800	1,007,118	2,058,479	299,841	4,064,238
	Percent	17.2%	24.8%	50.6%	7.4%	100.0%

Figure 31. Reasons for Moving by Marital Status of Movers: California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003



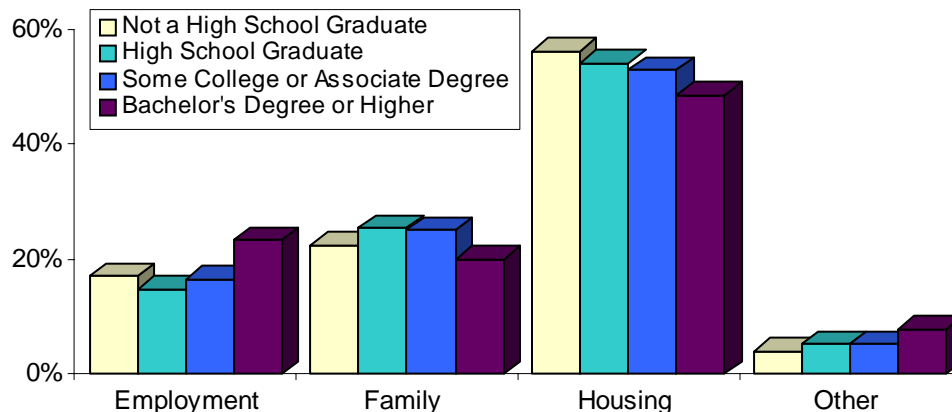
Educational Attainment

Highly educated persons were less likely to move for housing reasons but more likely to move for employment reasons. As Table 23 and Figure 32 show, 56.2 percent of movers with less than a high school education moved for housing reasons, compared with 54.2 percent of those with a high school diploma, 52.9 percent of those with some college or an Associate degree, and 48.5 percent of those with a Bachelor's degree or higher. Conversely, only 14.9 percent of movers with a high school diploma moved for employment reasons, compared with 16.6 percent of those with some college or Associate degree, and 23.3 percent of those with a Bachelor's degree or higher. Family-related movers showed no clear pattern with respect to educational attainment.

Table 23. Mobility by Educational Attainment and Reasons for Moving: California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003

Educational Attainment:		Reasons for Moving				
		Employment - Related	Family-Related	Housing-Related	Others	Total
Not a High School Graduate	Number	99,735	131,769	328,127	23,930	583,561
	Percent	17.1%	22.6%	56.2%	4.1%	100.0%
High School Graduate	Number	98,369	167,968	357,097	35,810	659,244
	Percent	14.9%	25.5%	54.2%	5.4%	100.0%
Some College or Associate Degree	Number	130,678	198,160	416,620	41,402	786,860
	Percent	16.6%	25.2%	52.9%	5.3%	100.0%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	Number	211,263	182,553	439,835	72,327	905,976
	Percent	23.3%	20.1%	48.5%	8.0%	100.0%
Total	Number	540,046	680,451	1,541,681	173,469	2,935,640
	Percent	18.4%	23.2%	52.5%	5.9%	100.0%

Figure 32. Reasons for Moving by Educational Attainment of Movers: California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003



Labor Force Status

As shown in Table 24 and Figure 33, the proportion of movers for family and housing reasons were about the same for those in and not in the labor force. However, the proportion moving for employment reasons was eight percentage points higher for those in than not in the labor force.

On the other hand, reasons for moving were quite different for employed and unemployed people. The proportion moving for housing reasons was 52.2 percent for the employed, compared with 36.5 percent for the unemployed; for family reasons, 24.5 percent for the employed, compared with 26 percent for the unemployed; and for employment reasons, 17.8 percent for the employed, compared with 31.6 percent for the unemployed (see Figure 34).

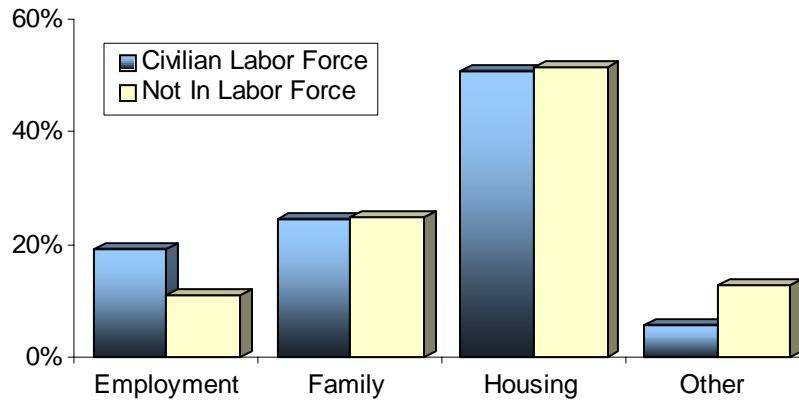
Among those employed full-time, 54 percent moved for housing reasons, 23.6 percent for family reasons, and 18 percent for employment reasons. The comparable statistics for those employed part-time were 48.2 percent housing, 27 percent family, and 14.7 percent employment (see Figure 35).

**Table 24. Mobility by Labor Force Status and Reasons for Moving:
California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003**

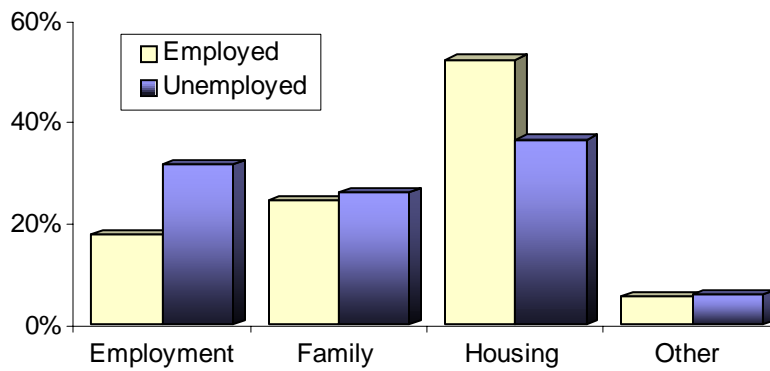
Labor Force Status:		Reasons for Moving				Total
		Employment-Related	Family-Related	Housing-Related	Others	
In Civilian Labor Force	Number	555,278	717,070	1,477,455	160,989	2,910,792
	Percent	19.1%	24.6%	50.8%	5.5%	100.0%
Employed	Number	469,223	646,200	1,378,062	144,993	2,638,478
	Percent	17.8%	24.5%	52.2%	5.5%	100.0%
Full-Time	Number	382,409	500,411	1,145,183	91,664	2,119,667
	Percent	18.0%	23.6%	54.0%	4.3%	100.0%
Part-Time	Number	60,913	111,504	199,314	41,882	413,613
	Percent	14.7%	27.0%	48.2%	10.1%	100.0%
Not Reported	Number	25,900	34,285	33,565	11,447	105,197
	Percent	24.6%	32.6%	31.9%	10.9%	100.0%
Unemployed	Number	86,055	70,870	99,392	15,996	272,313
	Percent	31.6%	26.0%	36.5%	5.9%	100.0%
Not in Labor Force	Number	115,994	260,636	539,967	133,948	1,050,545
	Percent	11.0%	24.8%	51.4%	12.8%	100.0%
Total*	Number	671,272	977,706	2,017,423	294,937	3,961,338
	Percent	16.9%	24.7%	50.9%	7.4%	100.0%

* Excludes those in the Armed Forces.

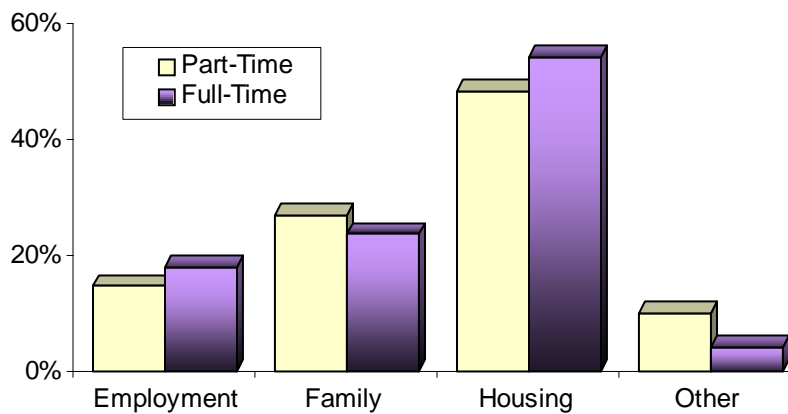
**Figure 33. Reasons for Moving by Labor Force Status of Movers:
California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003**



**Figure 34. Reasons for Moving by Employment Status of Movers:
California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003**



**Figure 35. Reasons for Moving by Full-/Part-Time Employment Status of Movers:
California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003**



Class of Worker and Occupation

Table 25 shows reasons for moving by class of workers and their occupation. Regardless of their class, workers moved primarily for housing reasons, followed by family and employment reasons. While government employees had the highest proportion of people who moved for housing reasons (59.9 percent), the self-employed/employed without pay had the highest proportion of people who moved for family and employment reasons. Government employees had also the lowest proportion moving for employment reasons—13.5 percent, compared with 18 percent for private employees and 21 percent for the self-employed/employed without pay.

The proportion of movers who moved for housing reasons was 51.4 percent for blue-collar workers and 52.7 percent for white-collar workers. Over a quarter of movers who moved for family reasons were blue-collar workers (27 percent), compared with 22.9 percent of white-collar workers. Employment reasons were the least frequently given for moving (15.6 percent for blue-collar workers and 19.2 percent for white-collar workers), as shown in Figure 37.

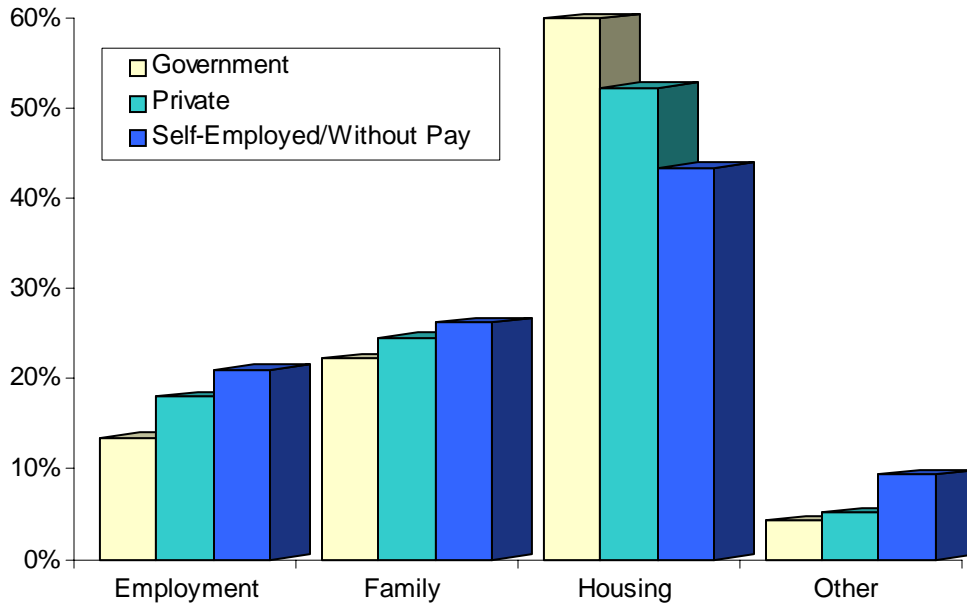
Table 25. Mobility by Class of worker, Occupation and Reasons for Moving: California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003

Selected Characteristics:		Reasons for Moving				Total
		Employment-Related	Family-Related	Housing-Related	Others	
Total	Number	469,223	646,201	1,378,062	144,993	2,638,478
	Percent	17.8%	24.5%	52.2%	5.5%	100.0%
Class of Worker						
Government*	Number	42,006	69,371	186,582	13,410	311,369
	Percent	13.5%	22.3%	59.9%	4.3%	100.0%
Private	Number	367,946	502,760	1,069,052	105,111	2,044,869
	Percent	18.0%	24.6%	52.3%	5.1%	100.0%
Self-Employed/ Without Pay	Number	59,271	74,070	122,428	26,472	282,241
	Percent	21.0%	26.2%	43.4%	9.4%	100.0%
Occupation**						
White-Collar	Number	308,229	366,690	846,180	83,192	1,604,290
	Percent	19.2%	22.9%	52.7%	5.2%	100.0%
Blue-Collar	Number	160,994	279,511	531,883	61,801	1,034,188
	Percent	15.6%	27.0%	51.4%	6.0%	100.0%

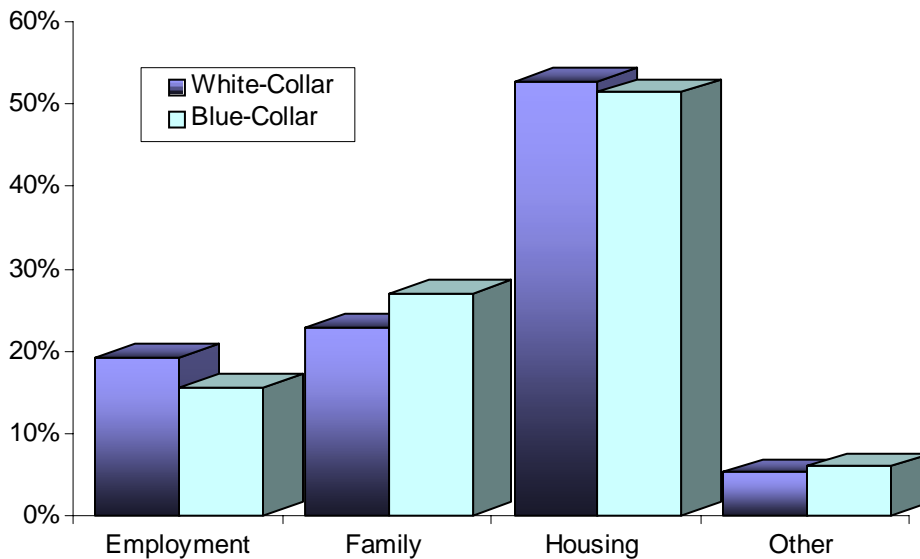
* Includes federal, state, and local government employees

** White-collar occupations include professional; executive, administrative, and managerial; technician and related; sales; and administrative support including clerical. Blue-collar occupations include services; farming, fishing and forestry; construction and extraction; installation, maintenance, and repair; production; and transportation and material moving.

**Figure 36. Reasons for Moving by Class of Worker Status of Movers:
California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003**



**Figure 37. Reasons for Moving by Movers' Occupation:
California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003**



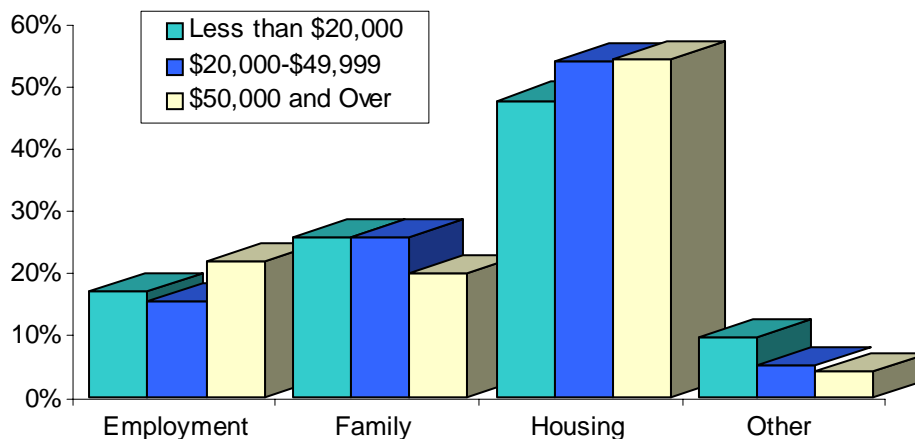
Personal Income

The relationship between personal income and reasons for moving shows that movers with incomes of less than \$20,000 a year were more likely to move for family reasons, while movers with incomes of \$50,000 or more were more likely to move for employment reasons but less likely to move for family reasons (see Table 26 and Figure 38).

**Table 26. Mobility by Personal Income and Reasons for Moving:
California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003**

Personal Income:		Reasons for Moving				
		Employment-Related	Family-Related	Housing-Related	Others	Total
Less than \$20,000	Number	362,051	550,983	1,019,672	207,242	2,139,948
	Percent	16.9%	25.7%	47.6%	9.7%	100.0%
\$20,000 - \$49,999	Number	195,031	325,486	685,401	65,930	1,271,848
	Percent	15.3%	25.6%	53.9%	5.2%	100.0%
\$50,000 or more	Number	141,719	130,650	353,406	26,669	652,444
	Percent	21.7%	20.0%	54.2%	4.1%	100.0%
Total	Number	698,801	1,007,119	2,058,479	299,841	4,064,240
	Percent	17.2%	24.8%	50.6%	7.4%	100.0%

**Figure 38. Reasons for Moving by Movers' Personal Income:
California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003**



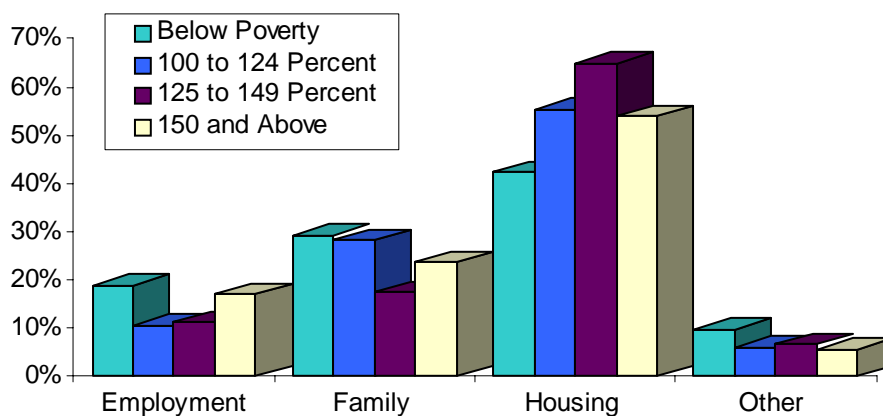
Poverty Status

Regardless of movers' poverty status, housing reasons were the most important ones for moving, followed by family, and employment reasons. However, movers living below the poverty level were more likely than those living at or above it to move for family and employment reasons. In contrast, movers living at or above the poverty level were more likely than those living below it to move for housing reasons (see Table 27 and Figure 39).

Table 27. Mobility by Poverty Status and Reasons for Moving: California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003

Poverty Status:		Reasons for Moving				Total
		Employment-Related	Family-Related	Housing-Related	Others	
Below Poverty Level	Number	201,903	311,755	452,240	103,314	1,069,212
	Percent	18.9%	29.2%	42.3%	9.7%	100.0%
100 to 124 Percent of Poverty Level	Number	34,518	92,191	180,774	19,357	326,840
	Percent	10.6%	28.2%	55.3%	5.9%	100.0%
125 to 149 Percent of Poverty Level	Number	39,309	60,599	228,008	23,237	351,153
	Percent	11.2%	17.3%	64.9%	6.6%	100.0%
150 Percent and Above Poverty Level	Number	612,301	859,155	1,960,621	199,040	3,631,117
	Percent	16.9%	23.7%	54.0%	5.5%	100.0%
Total	Number	888,031	1,323,700	2,821,643	344,948	5,378,322
	Percent	16.5%	24.6%	52.5%	6.4%	100.0%

Figure 39. Reasons for Moving by Movers' Poverty Status: California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003



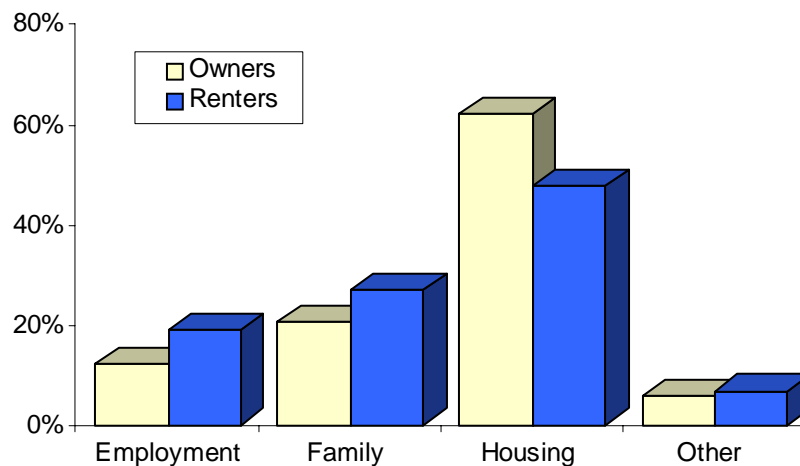
Housing Tenure

As shown in Table 28 and Figure 40, employment and family reasons were less important among owners; housing reasons were less important among renters. The proportion of those moving for housing reasons was 61.9 percent for owners and 47.6 percent for renters. The proportion moving for employment reasons was 18.9 percent for renters (compared with 12 percent for owners) and for family reasons was 26.8 percent for renters (compared with 20.4 percent for owners).

**Table 28. Mobility by Housing Tenure and Reasons for Moving:
California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003**

Housing Tenure:		Reasons for Moving				Total
		Employment-Related	Family-Related	Housing-Related	Others	
Owners	Number	221,395	376,393	1,140,264	104,774	1,842,826
	Percent	12.0%	20.4%	61.9%	5.7%	100.0%
Renters	Number	666,635	947,306	1,681,379	240,175	3,535,495
	Percent	18.9%	26.8%	47.6%	6.8%	100.0%
Total	Number	888,030	1,323,699	2,821,643	344,949	5,378,321
	Percent	16.5%	24.6%	52.5%	6.4%	100.0%

**Figure 40. Reasons for Moving by Housing Tenure:
California, Average of Years 2001 – 2003**



IV. Multivariate Analysis

In order to examine the direct, combined and relative effects of the demographic, social, and economic variables on the likelihood that a person moved, a logistic regression⁵ model was employed. Since variables such as marital status, education, labor-force status, employment status, class-of-worker status, and personal income relate to a certain age threshold, those under 18 years were removed from this analysis. Because of the strong linear relationship between independent variables (see Appendix C: Test of Multicollinearity⁶) and because some of the variables essentially measure the same concept (e.g. personal income and poverty status), only selected variables are included in the final model.

The results of logistic regression are most easily interpreted using the odds ratios⁷ derived from the regression-equation estimates. In general, odd ratios greater than 1 imply that people with the specified characteristic are more likely to have moved than the reference (comparison) group. Odds ratios equal to 1 mean that for these people, the likelihood of having moved is the same as the reference group. Ratios of less than 1 indicate that these people are less likely to have moved than the reference group.

Table 29. Logistic Regression Predicting the Likelihood of Moving

Variables:	Parameter Estimate	Standard Error	Odds Ratio
Intercept	-1.8088	0.00270	-----
Age			
18-34 (Reference)	-----	-----	-----
35-49	0.0146	0.00198	0.443*
50-64	-0.3309	0.00230	0.313*
65 and over	-0.5127	0.00493	0.261*

⁵ This is a regression technique useful when the observed outcome is restricted to two values that usually represent the occurrence and non-occurrence of an event (in this case movers and non-movers). With logistic regression, the dependant variable should always be a binary or dichotomous variable that assumes only two values (as movers or non-movers) rather than continuous. For more information on Logistic Regression with SAS, go to <http://www.iub.edu/~statmath/stat/all/cat/1b1.html>

⁶ The condition that two or more independent variables are strongly related (correlated) is called multicollinearity. Multicollinearity is a problem specific to multivariate analysis and can be measured in a number of ways. One way is a correlation matrix. This matrix is characterized by 1's on the diagonal and is symmetric, which means the information below the diagonal is identical to that above it. To examine the correlation between any two independent variables, one can look at the matrix in the cells either above or below the diagonal. The bottom number in each cell indicates whether significant multicollinearity between variables exists. A value less than or equal to 0.05 suggests significant multicollinearity. The top value in each cell is the correlation coefficient (r-value). It measures the relationship between the variables and ranges between -1 and 1. Generally, if the absolute value of the top number is 0.6 or more, the variables are strongly inter-related and should not be used. For details in multicollinearity, please refer to Ronald P. Cody and Jeffery K. Smith. 1997. *Applied Statistics and the SAS Programming Language*, 4th edition.

⁷ This is the ratio of the probability of occurrence (movers) of an event over the probability of non-occurrence of that event (non-movers).

----- Table 29. Continued-----

Variables:	Parameter Estimate	Standard Error	Odds Ratio
Sex			
Male (<i>Reference</i>)	-----	-----	-----
Female	-0.0379	0.00075	0.927*
Race/Ethnicity			
Hispanic or Latino (<i>Reference</i>)	-----	-----	-----
White	0.1417	0.00124	1.474*
Black	0.1750	0.00222	1.523*
Asian/Pacific Islander	-0.0708	0.00183	1.191*
Marital Status			
Married (<i>Reference</i>)	-----	-----	-----
Never married	-0.1788	0.00206	0.995*
Widowed	-0.1268	0.00559	1.048*
Divorced	0.1312	0.00240	1.356*
Separated	0.3480	0.00349	1.685*
Educational Attainment			
Not a High School Graduate (<i>Reference</i>)	-----	-----	-----
High School Graduate	-0.0597	0.00131	1.060*
Some College or Associate Degree	-0.0052	0.00123	1.131*
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	0.1720	0.00137	1.336*
Class of Worker			
Private (<i>Reference</i>)	-----	-----	-----
Government	0.0162	0.00166	0.932*
Self-employed/Without Pay	-0.1023	0.00193	0.828*
Poverty Status			
Below poverty level (<i>Reference</i>)	-----	-----	-----
100 to 124 percent of the poverty level	-0.0647	0.00299	0.783*
125 to 149 percent of the poverty level	0.0326	0.00274	0.863*
150 percent and above the poverty level	-0.1479	0.00163	0.720*
Housing Tenure			
Owners (<i>Reference</i>)	-----	-----	-----
Renters	0.5142	0.00079	2.796*

* Significant at 0.0001 level

Total observation (un-weighted) = 19,954

----- Not applicable

The model considers mobility status as the dependent variable and age, sex, race/ethnicity, marital status, educational attainment, class of worker, poverty status, and housing tenure as independent variables.

If the effect of age on the likelihood of moving is examined, people age 35 to 49 were less than half as likely as the 18- to 34-year olds to have moved, while people age 50 to 64 were about one-third as likely as the 18- to 34-year olds to have moved. Those over 65 were about a quarter as likely as the 18- to 34-year olds to have moved. Consistent with the finding in the univariate section, women were as likely as men to have moved.

All non-Hispanic racial/ethnic groups were more likely than Hispanic or Latinos to have moved. Blacks were the most likely to have moved, followed by Whites and Asian/Pacific Islanders. While divorced and separated persons were more likely to have moved than those who were married, single and widowed persons were as likely as those who were married to have moved. Separated persons were almost twice as likely as those who were married to have moved.

Educational attainment had a positive effect on the likelihood of moving. The chances of moving increased with higher educational attainment. Government employees were as likely as private-sector employees to have moved, while the self-employed/employed without pay were less likely to move than comparable private-sector employees.

People at or above the poverty level were less likely to have moved than those below it. Those with incomes 150 percent above the poverty level were least likely to have moved. Furthermore, people living in renter-occupied housing were almost three times more likely than those living in owner-occupied housing to have moved. Overall, housing tenure explained much of the variation in moving rates.

**Appendix A: Mobility Status*:
California, 1990-2003**

Year	Total	Movers	Non-Movers	Percent Moved
1990	28,834,865	6,266,919	22,567,946	21.7%
1991	29,236,824	5,970,011	23,266,813	20.4%
1992	30,119,733	6,370,419	23,749,314	21.2%
1993	30,723,466	6,152,361	24,571,104	20.0%
1994	31,485,055	6,234,287	25,250,768	19.8%
1995	31,157,994	5,472,126	25,685,868	17.6%
1996	31,521,837	6,478,877	25,042,960	20.6%
1997	31,814,511	5,711,573	26,102,938	18.0%
1998	32,494,845	6,159,537	26,335,307	19.0%
1999	32,912,356	5,638,994	27,273,362	17.1%
2000	33,466,033	6,092,377	27,373,656	18.2%
2001	34,209,608	5,347,723	28,861,884	15.6%
2002	33,945,445	5,370,386	28,575,059	15.8%
2003	34,729,150	5,416,857	29,312,293	15.6%

* Applies only to persons age 1 and over

Appendix B: Standard Errors (SE) and Confidence Intervals (CI) for Selected Estimates

Selected Characteristics	2001 - 2003 Estimates	SE_Combined Years	CI at 90%		SE*90%CL (SE*1.645)	Error (%)
			Lower	Upper		
Total	5,378,322	84,792	5,238,839	5,517,805	139,483	2.59%
Age						
Under 18	1,479,281	44,696	1,405,755	1,552,807	73,526	4.97%
18-34	2,223,128	54,987	2,132,674	2,313,582	90,454	4.07%
35-49	1,078,684	38,291	1,015,696	1,141,672	62,988	5.84%
50-64	421,502	23,643	382,609	460,395	38,893	9.23%
65 and Over	175,727	15,511	150,211	201,243	25,516	14.52%
Sex						
Male	2,716,351	60,559	2,616,732	2,815,970	99,619	3.67%
Female	2,661,971	59,937	2,563,375	2,760,567	98,596	3.70%
Race/Ethnicity						
White	2,449,394	57,527	2,354,763	2,544,025	94,631	3.86%
Hispanic	1,775,852	47,939	1,696,993	1,854,711	78,859	4.44%
Asian/Pacific Islander	602,439	28,697	555,233	649,645	47,206	7.84%
Black	437,326	24,115	397,656	476,996	39,670	9.07%
Marital Status (persons 15+)						
Total	4,064,239	73,921	3,942,638	4,185,840	121,601	2.99%
Never Married	1,731,631	48,512	1,651,829	1,811,433	79,802	4.61%
Married	1,675,752	47,645	1,597,376	1,754,128	78,376	4.68%
Divorced	391,541	23,059	353,610	429,472	37,931	9.69%
Separated	157,376	14,546	133,448	181,304	23,928	15.20%
Widowed	107,939	12,196	87,877	128,001	20,062	18.59%

----- Appendix-B Continued-----

Selected Characteristics	2001 - 2003 Estimates	SE_Combined Years	CI at 90%		SE*90%CL (SE*1.645)	Error (%)
			Lower	Upper		
Educational Attainment (persons 25+)						
Total	2,935,640	62,875	2,832,211	3,039,069	103,429	3.52%
Not a High School Graduate	583,561	28,150	537,254	629,868	46,307	7.94%
High School Graduate	659,244	29,948	609,980	708,508	49,264	7.47%
Some College or Associate Degree	786,859	32,587	733,253	840,465	53,606	6.81%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	905,976	35,100	848,236	963,716	57,740	6.37%
Labor Force (persons 16+)						
Total	3,961,336	73,002	3,841,248	4,081,424	120,088	3.03%
In Civilian labor force	2,910,791	62,727	2,807,606	3,013,976	103,185	3.54%
Employed	2,638,478	59,773	2,540,152	2,736,804	98,326	3.73%
Full-time	2,119,667	53,651	2,031,412	2,207,922	88,255	4.16%
Part-time	413,614	20,980	379,102	448,126	34,512	8.34%
Not reported	105,197	15,672	79,417	130,977	25,780	24.51%
Unemployed	272,313	19,149	240,813	303,813	31,500	11.57%
Not in labor force	1,050,545	37,732	988,476	1,112,614	62,069	5.91%
Class of Worker						
Government*	311,369	20,587	277,504	345,234	33,865	10.88%
Private	2,044,869	52,754	1,958,088	2,131,650	86,781	4.24%
Self-employed/ Without pay	282,240	19,435	250,269	314,211	31,971	11.33%
Occupation						
White-collar	1,604,290	46,587	1,527,655	1,680,925	76,635	4.78%
Blue-collar	1,034,188	37,656	972,243	1,096,133	61,945	5.99%

* Includes federal, state, and local government employees

----- Appendix-B Continued-----

Selected Characteristics	2001 - 2003 Estimates	SE_Combined Years	CI at 90%		SE*90%CL (SE*1.645)	Error (%)
			Lower	Upper		
Personal Income (persons 15+)						
Less than \$20,000	2,139,948	44,168	2,067,291	2,212,605	72,657	3.40%
\$20,000 - \$49,999	1,271,848	34,084	1,215,780	1,327,916	56,068	4.41%
\$50,000 or more	652,444	24,237	612,574	692,314	39,870	6.11%
Poverty Status (persons for whom poverty status is determined)						
Below poverty level	1,069,213	93,689	915,094	1,223,332	154,119	14.41%
100 to 124 percent of the poverty level	326,840	53,049	239,574	414,106	87,266	26.70%
125 to 149 percent of the poverty level	351,152	54,374	261,707	440,597	89,445	25.47%
150 percent and above the poverty level	3,631,117	171,139	3,349,594	3,912,640	281,523	7.75%
Housing Tenure						
Owners	1,842,826	122,258	1,641,711	2,043,941	201,115	10.91%
Renters	3,535,496	169,876	3,256,049	3,814,943	279,447	7.90%

Appendix C: Test of Multicollinearity

Variable		Variable									
		Age	Sex	Marital Status	Educational Attainment	Labor Force	Full-/Part-Time Employment Status	Class of Worker	Personal Income	Poverty Status	Housing Tenure
Age	Pearson correlation coefficient	1.0000	0.0315	-0.3259	-0.0119	0.3221	-0.2832	-0.0527	0.0786	0.0580	-0.2314
	Significance Level		<.0001	<.0001	0.0331	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001
Sex	Pearson correlation coefficient	0.0315	1.0000	0.0067	-0.0229	0.2008	-0.2330	-0.0992	-0.2075	-0.0538	-0.0029
	Significance Level	<.0001		0.2313	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	0.6098
Marital Status	Pearson correlation coefficient	-0.3259	0.0067	1.0000	-0.0168	-0.0114	-0.0273	-0.0871	-0.1204	-0.1337	0.2016
	Significance Level	<.0001	0.2313		0.0026	0.0414	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001
Educational Attainment	Pearson correlation coefficient	-0.0119	-0.0229	-0.0168	1.0000	-0.1828	0.1737	0.2110	0.3397	0.2892	-0.1997
	Significance Level	0.0331	<.0001	0.0026		<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001
Labor Force	Pearson correlation coefficient	0.3221	0.2008	-0.0114	-0.1828	1.0000	-0.8026	-0.4544	-0.3114	-0.2320	-0.0222
	Significance Level	<.0001	<.0001	0.0414	<.0001		<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001
Full-/Part-Time Employment Status	Pearson correlation coefficient	-0.2832	-0.2330	-0.0273	0.1737	-0.8026	1.0000	0.4736	0.3669	0.2772	0.0268
	Significance Level	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001		<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001
Class of Worker	Pearson correlation coefficient	-0.0527	-0.0992	-0.0871	0.2110	-0.4544	0.4736	1.0000	0.2412	0.1555	-0.0874
	Significance Level	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001		<.0001	<.0001	<.0001
Personal Income	Pearson correlation coefficient	0.0786	-0.2075	-0.1204	0.3397	-0.3114	0.3669	0.2412	1.0000	0.2758	-0.1553
	Significance Level	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001		<.0001	<.0001
Poverty Status	Pearson correlation coefficient	0.0580	-0.0538	-0.1337	0.2892	-0.2320	0.2772	0.1555	0.2758	1.0000	-0.2696
	Significance Level	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001		<.0001
Housing Tenure	Pearson correlation coefficient	-0.2314	-0.0029	0.2016	-0.1997	-0.0222	0.0268	-0.0874	-0.1553	-0.2696	1.0000
	Significance Level	<.0001	0.6098	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	