

# CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS

## POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

FOR RELEASE

October 13, 1958

Washington 25, D. C.

Series P-20, No. 85

### MOBILITY OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES MARCH 1957 TO 1958

One-fifth of the civilian population 1 year old and over in the United States moved between March 1957 and 1958, according to the results of the annual mobility sample survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. Of the 168 million persons 1 year old and over in March 1958, about 133 million (79.7 percent) were living in the same house as in March 1957; about 33 million (19.8 percent) were living in a different house within the United States; and 840,000 (0.5 percent) had moved from outside continental United States. Of the 33 million who moved within the United States, 22 million (67 percent) changed residences within the same county and 11 million (33 percent) moved from one county to another. This latter group of persons was about equally divided between those who moved within the same State and those who moved between States (table 1).

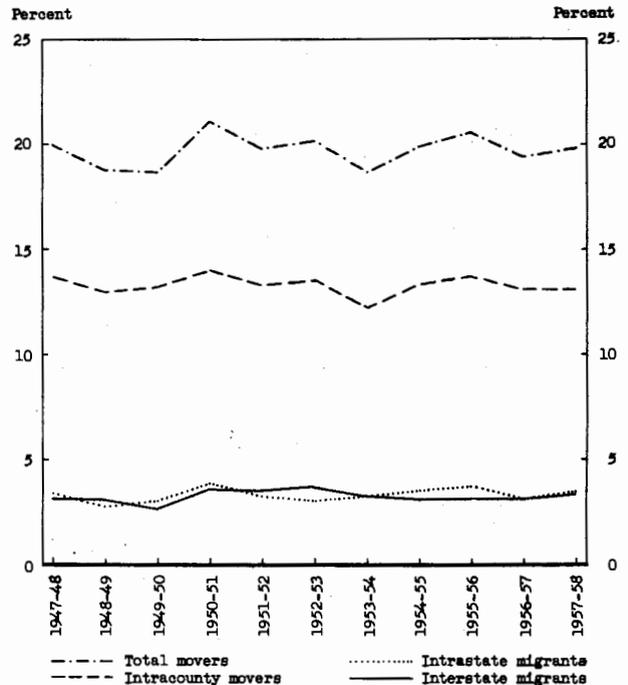
In March 1958, intracounty movers, intrastate migrants (from one county to another), and interstate migrants constituted 13.0, 3.4, and 3.3 percent, respectively, of the population 1 year old and over. The corresponding percentages for April 1957 were about the same; and, in general, those for the annual surveys since 1948 have shown considerable stability (figure 1). Although there was slightly less mobility than usual in the 1949-1950 period, the economic downturn that began in the latter half of 1957 was not reflected in any net slackening of mobility in the 1957-1958 period.

The data in this report are estimates based on the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey. Since the estimates are based on a sample, they are subject to sampling variability. Particular care should be used with regard to smaller figures, as well as small differences between figures, as explained in the section on source and reliability of the estimates.

#### TYPE OF RESIDENCE

The data on the 1957-1958 mobility of the population classified by urban and rural residence in March 1958 indicate that, as usual, people living in rural-nonfarm areas had been more mobile than people

Figure 1.--MOVERS BY TYPE OF MOBILITY AS PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION 1 YEAR OLD AND OVER, FOR THE UNITED STATES: APRIL 1948 TO MARCH 1958



Source: Table 1.

living in either urban or rural-farm areas. About one-fourth of the rural-nonfarm population had changed residences as compared with one-fifth of the urban population and one-seventh of the rural-farm population (table 2). Most of this movement probably did not involve any change in type of residence, however; for example, most movers living in urban areas had come from the same urban area or other urban areas rather than from rural areas.

Certain differences are evident among the urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm population in the proportion of the population which had made various types of moves. The urban and rural-nonfarm population in 1958, as in most past years, contained relatively more persons who had moved within a county than did the rural-farm population. Although no significant difference was evident in the proportion of intracounty movers in the urban and rural-nonfarm population, such movers comprised a considerably higher proportion of both the urban and rural-nonfarm population (14 percent) than of the rural-farm population (9 percent). The proportion of intracounty movers in the urban and rural-nonfarm population is similar to that of previous survey years. The proportion in the rural-farm population, however, is lower than that for most previous survey years.

The migration rate for the rural-nonfarm population (9.1 percent) equaled the high level previously attained in the year 1955 to 1956; it is particularly outside metropolitan areas that this rate is so high. Most, if not all, of the recent increase in this rate was confined to interstate migration. Although the rural-nonfarm population continued to have the highest migration rate, the urban and rural-farm population contained about the same proportions of recent migrants, whereas in most past years the urban population had the higher rate. As usual, however, the urban population had a relatively low intrastate migration rate and the rural-farm, a relatively low interstate migration rate.

The evidence indicates that, although the level of intracounty mobility in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas was about the same, nonmetropolitan areas contained relatively more migrants, especially intrastate migrants (table 3). Intracounty movers comprised approximately 13 percent of the population in both types of areas, but 8 percent of the residents in nonmetropolitan areas and 6 percent of the residents in metropolitan areas were migrants. On the whole then, persons living outside standard metropolitan areas had been more mobile than the population living in standard metropolitan areas. Mobile persons residing outside standard metropolitan areas comprised 24.2, 22.1, and 14.5 percent of the rural-nonfarm, urban, and rural-farm population, respectively. In standard metropolitan areas, the corresponding rates were 20.6, 18.9, and 13.0 percent. Again, this differential in over-all mobility rates is attributable primarily to the greater migration rate, especially the intrastate migration rate, of the population living outside metropolitan areas.

About 16 percent of the residents of central cities of standard metropolitan areas had moved within the same county during the year. In fact, the mobile persons living in these central cities were primarily local movers; 76 percent of all movers living in central cities were intracounty movers. Migrants to central cities, on the other hand, were just as likely to have come from another State as from areas within the same State.

#### COLOR

Nonwhites, as usual in recent years, were more mobile than whites; one-fourth of the nonwhites compared with one-fifth of the whites moved during the period (table 1). Nonwhites, however, differed from the whites in regard to distance moved, the nonwhites generally having moved shorter distances. The proportion of nonwhites who had moved within a county was 20 percent as compared with only 12 percent for whites. On the other hand, a greater proportion of whites (7 percent) than of nonwhites (5 percent) were migrants.

This general pattern of movement was evident in all broad residence classes with the exception that nonwhites were as migratory as whites in the rural-farm population (table 2). In the last year, the intracounty mobility rate of nonwhites was greater than that of whites, whereas, in past survey years, the rates had been about the same for rural-nonfarm areas. Nonwhites on rural farms, however, have had a consistently higher level of local mobility down through the last survey year. Larger proportions of intracounty movers were found among nonwhites than among whites in the urbanized areas of each size class. On the other hand, the proportion of migrants among whites exceeded the proportion among nonwhites in urban places outside urbanized areas.

#### SEX AND AGE

Females, as usual, tended to be slightly less mobile than males (table 4). In the 11 annual surveys, males and females have tended to have about the same rate of local movement but males have tended to have a higher migration rate, especially for interstate migration. There was, as usual, considerable variation in mobility rates among the various age groups in the population. The age pattern manifested during the period was similar to that of previous surveys; mobility rates being higher at the young adult ages and tending to decline with advancing years. The older age groups (45 to 64 years and 65 years and over) contained the highest proportion of nonmovers, and, in general, the lowest proportions of the various groups that moved. The age group 20 to 24 years old was the most mobile and contained the highest proportion of interstate migrants. As usual, the proportion of mobile children under 5 years old (27.8 percent) tended to reflect the higher mobility rates of young families, whereas the

proportion of mobile children 5 to 13 years old and 14 to 17 years old (18.9 and 15.6 percent, respectively) tended to reflect the lower mobility rates of older families.

The evidence indicates that females move at younger ages than males; the median age of movers of each type was lower for females than for males. The age group of peak movement for both males and females was 20 to 24 years old, but the indications are that the peak for women tended to come at an earlier age within this age group than that for males. The evidence also indicates that females 18 and 19 years old were more mobile than males, but that males 25 to 29 were more mobile than females. This pattern appears to exist for all types of movement and is in line with previous findings which indicate that females tend to leave home at earlier ages than males, partly because of earlier marriage.

#### LABOR FORCE STATUS

In March 1958, as in previous surveys, relatively high proportions of members of the Armed Forces were interstate migrants or were stationed abroad a year earlier. In fact, the over-all mobility of those members of the Armed Forces who were covered by the survey<sup>1</sup> was considerably greater than that of civilian men of the same age.

There was no consistent relationship between participation of men in the labor force and mobility by age (table 5). In fact, considerable variation existed among the various age groups. For example, civilian males 18 to 24 years old in the labor force were considerably more mobile than males of the same age not in the labor force, but among those 35 years old and over the difference was in the opposite direction. The relatively few men 35 to 64 years old who are not in the labor force are mostly inmates of institutions or disabled men with other living arrangements. Men 18 to 34 years old in the civilian labor force contained a larger proportion of intracounty movers than did those not in the labor force. The explanation of this difference is probably of this nature: (1) Most men marry at these ages; (2) marriage often leads to a change of residence, typically a short-distance move; (3) married men are more likely to be in the civilian labor force than unmarried men. Furthermore, many young men not in the labor force are still completing their education and are counted at their parental homes in the Current Population Survey. Those young men not in the labor force who do move, however, were more likely to cross a county line than were the corresponding movers in the labor force.

Among the civilian male workers, a higher proportion of the unemployed (31.7 percent) had changed residence during the period than of the employed

(18.8 percent). There is also evidence that the proportions of the male unemployed who made each type of move were generally larger than the corresponding proportions of the employed.

Again, there are some variations from this pattern in particular age groups. If, however, we look at the data for the last three years altogether, it seems likely that, in most age groups, the unemployed had both a higher local mobility rate and a higher migration rate (table A). Furthermore, in most cases, the unemployed were more mobile than men not in the labor force. These data also indicate that the age of peak mobility for the unemployed and those not in the labor force was around 25 to 34 rather than 18 to 24 years of age, which was the peak age group for the employed.

Table A.--ANNUAL MOBILITY RATES OF MALES 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY TYPE OF MOBILITY, EMPLOYMENT STATUS, AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: MARCH 1955 TO 1958

Age and period	Intracounty movers			Migrants		
	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Not in labor force	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Not in labor force
<b>14 to 17 years:</b>						
1957-1958.....	10.1	16.2	9.9	3.7	13.4	4.3
1956-1957.....	10.1	20.1	10.5	3.9	7.3	4.0
1955-1956.....	9.9	12.8	12.4	5.7	7.3	4.4
3-year average.....	10.0	16.4	10.9	4.4	9.3	4.2
<b>18 to 24 years:</b>						
1957-1958.....	25.5	23.1	9.5	13.4	15.3	10.7
1956-1957.....	24.5	20.3	8.2	13.5	16.4	7.7
1955-1956.....	25.1	16.5	8.7	15.8	23.1	9.3
3-year average.....	25.0	20.0	8.8	14.2	18.3	9.2
<b>25 to 34 years:</b>						
1957-1958.....	19.2	27.5	16.1	10.6	14.2	17.6
1956-1957.....	19.7	23.8	15.4	9.9	14.2	16.8
1955-1956.....	19.8	26.1	14.8	9.7	15.4	4.8
3-year average.....	19.6	25.8	15.4	10.1	14.6	13.1
<b>35 to 44 years:</b>						
1957-1958.....	11.3	16.5	17.9	5.2	12.6	14.1
1956-1957.....	12.0	19.8	9.0	4.8	7.9	16.6
1955-1956.....	11.8	19.0	8.5	5.6	11.9	14.6
3-year average.....	11.7	18.4	11.8	5.2	10.8	15.1
<b>45 to 64 years:</b>						
1957-1958.....	7.2	15.6	12.1	3.0	9.7	6.6
1956-1957.....	7.6	17.2	13.0	2.6	6.9	7.7
1955-1956.....	8.2	19.5	8.7	3.3	10.4	8.8
3-year average.....	7.7	17.4	11.3	3.0	9.0	7.7
<b>65 years and over:</b>						
1957-1958.....	5.6	8.7	7.4	0.6	1.4	3.8
1956-1957.....	4.8	8.1	7.8	1.3	3.5	3.7
1955-1956.....	5.3	8.6	7.8	2.2	2.5	3.3
3-year average.....	5.2	8.5	7.7	1.4	2.5	3.6

In general, the search for work on the part of the unemployed may serve to explain their relatively high mobility. However, the classification by employment status is as of March 1958, and employment status just before the move might have been different. This survey does not permit a determination of the relationship between changes in employment status and changes in mobility status. Undoubtedly, some of the unemployed had moved to find a job and some of the employed who had moved subsequently became unemployed. Secondary earners--teen-age sons, for example--may also have changed their employment status as the result of moving with their family.

<sup>1</sup> Members living off post or with their families on post.

Information on mobility status of women 18 years old and over was cross-classified by marital status, age, and labor force status (table 6). The evidence indicated that married women living with their husbands tended to have higher mobility rates (19.1 percent) than other women (17.8 percent) but this tendency was confined to the extremely mobile group 18 to 24 years old, the years in which most women marry. Among married women living with their husbands, there was little difference in mobility between those in the labor force and those not in the labor force. The data further indicate that among single, widowed, divorced, and separated women, a larger proportion of those in the labor force moved during the period, primarily to another residence in the same county. The mobility rates by marital status, age, and labor force status of women 18 years and over during the period were similar to those during the 1955-1956 period. The figures, however, showed some differences by age. The women of "other marital status" 18 to 34 years old and not in the labor force were considerably less mobile during the present period than earlier.

#### REGIONS

The population of the West continued to be the most mobile and that of the Northeast the least (table 7). The South continued to have the second highest proportion of movers. Outside the South, the nonwhite population was more mobile than the white population. Here nonwhites tended to have higher rates of local movement and interstate migration, but not of intrastate migration, than whites. Most of the nonwhite migrants presumably come from the South. Even though very little difference in the over-all mobility rate was evident between whites and nonwhites in the South and West, variations existed between whites and nonwhites by type of move. In the South, nonwhites had the greater proportion of intracounty movers; but whites moved across county lines, both within the same State and between States, at a greater rate than nonwhites.

The redistribution of the population through interregional migration is shown in table 8. The data indicate that migrants from the South comprised 17.2 and 12.4 percent of the Northeast's and West's total migrant population, respectively, but only 5.3 and 5.2 percent of the South's migrant population were from the Northeast and West, respectively. The migrants from the North Central region comprised 13.6 percent of the West's migrant population, whereas 7.7 percent of the North Central region's migrant population was from the West.

The estimated number of in-migrants and out-migrants by region for April 1949 to April 1950 and the annual average for the period April 1953 to March 1958 are shown in the following table. Over the last five years, there has been a net migration to the West and from the South, with only small net shifts for the two Northern regions.

Table B.--IN-MIGRANTS AND OUT-MIGRANTS, FOR REGIONS: ANNUAL AVERAGE, APRIL 1953 TO MARCH 1958 AND APRIL 1949 TO 1950

(1949-1950 data from 1950 Census; others from Current Population Survey)

Region	In-migrants		Out-migrants	
	Average, 1953 to 1958	April 1949 to 1950	Average, 1953 to 1958	April 1949 to 1950
Northeast.....	427,000	255,860	433,000	391,155
North Central.....	716,000	515,245	773,000	569,165
South.....	876,000	688,380	1,020,000	574,110
West.....	707,000	470,095	500,000	395,150

#### RELATED REPORTS

Statistics on the mobility status of the population 1 year old and over appear in Series P-20, No. 82 (April 1956 to 1957); No. 73 (March 1955 to 1956); No. 61 (April 1954 to 1955); No. 57 (April 1953 to 1954); No. 49 (April 1952 to 1953); No. 47 (April 1952); No. 39 (April 1950 to 1951); No. 36 (March 1949 to 1950); No. 28 (April 1948 to 1949); and No. 22 (April 1947 to 1948).

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

#### DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Population coverage.--The data for 1958 (covering the period March 1957 to 1958) shown in this report relate primarily to the civilian population of the United States 1 year old and over. Approximately 895,000 members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post were also included, but all other members of the Armed Forces were excluded. For simplicity, the group covered is called the "population" or the "civilian population" in this report. The coverage of the population for the earlier survey years was essentially the same. The data from the 1950 Census relate to the total population 1 year old and over.

Urban and rural residence.--The definition of urban and rural areas which was used in the March 1958 survey was the same as that used in the 1950 Census, but it differed substantially from that used in surveys and censuses before 1950. The territory classified as urban is the same as that in the 1950 Census.

Size of place.--The urban population is classified as living in urbanized areas or in urban places outside urbanized areas. According to the definition used in the 1950 Census and in the March 1958 Current Population Survey, the population in urbanized areas comprises all persons living in (a) cities of 50,000 inhabitants or more in 1940 or according to a special census taken between 1940 and 1950; and (b) the densely settled urban fringe, including both incorporated and unincorporated areas, surrounding these cities. Residents of urbanized areas are classified according to the size of the entire area rather than by the size of the place in which they lived. The remaining urban population is classified as living in the smaller urban places not in the urbanized areas.

Farm and nonfarm residence.--The rural population is subdivided into the rural-farm population, which comprises all rural residents living on farms, and the rural-nonfarm population, which comprises the remaining rural population. The method of determining farm and nonfarm residence in the March 1958 survey is the same as that used in the 1950 Census and in the surveys from March 1950 through March 1956 but differs from that used in earlier surveys and censuses. Persons on "farms" who were paying cash rent for their house and yard only were classified as nonfarm; furthermore, persons in institutions, summer camps, motels, and tourist camps were classified as nonfarm.

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

Mobility status.--The civilian population of the United States has been classified according to mobility status on the date of the survey on the basis of a comparison between the place of residence of each individual at the survey date and the place of residence one year earlier. This comparison restricts the classification in terms of mobility status to the population to persons 1 year old and over at the survey date.

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

response was "No" again, the enumerator asked, "What State (or foreign country) was ... living in on March 1 a year ago?"

In the classification three main categories are distinguished:

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

2. Nonmobile persons or nonmovers.--This group consists of persons who were living in the same house at the end of the period as at the beginning of the period.

3. Persons abroad.--This group consists of persons, either citizens or aliens, whose place of residence was outside continental United States at the beginning of the period, that is, in a territory or possession of the United States or a foreign country. These persons are distinguished from movers, who are persons who moved from one place to another within continental United States.

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

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

2. Migrants, or different-county (inter-county) movers.--This group consists of persons living in a different county in the United States at the beginning and end of the period. Migrants are further classified by type of migration on the basis of a comparison of the State of residence at the end of the period with the State of residence at the beginning of the period:

a. Migrants within a State (intrastate migrants).

b. Migrants between States (interstate migrants).

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

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

#### Employment status

Employed.--Employed persons comprise those who, during the survey week, were either (a) "at work"--those who did any work for pay or profit, or worked without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or business; or (b) "with a job but not at work"--those who did not work and were not looking for work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, or bad weather, or because they were taking time off for various other reasons.

Unemployed.--Unemployed persons include those who did not work at all during the survey week and were looking for work. Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all during the survey week and (a) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the survey week), or (c) would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill or believed no work was available in their line of work or in the community.

Prior to 1957, part of group (a) above--those whose layoffs were for definite periods of less than 30 days--were classified as employed (with a job but not at work) rather than as unemployed, as were all of the persons in group (b) above (waiting to start new jobs within 30 days).

Labor force.--The civilian labor force comprises the total of all civilians classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above. The total labor force also includes members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post, in continental United States.

Not in labor force.--All civilians 14 years of age and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as "not in labor force." Included are persons "engaged in own home housework," "in school," "unable to work" because of long-term physical or mental illness, retired persons, those reported as too old to work, the voluntarily idle, and seasonal workers for whom the survey week fell in an "off" season and who were not reported as unemployed. Persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours) are also classified as not in the labor force.

Marital status.--The marital status classification identifies four major categories: Single, married, widowed, and divorced. These terms refer to the marital status at the time of the enumeration.

The category "Married" is further divided into "married, spouse present," "separated," and "other married, spouse absent." A person was classified as "married, spouse present" if the husband or wife was reported as a member of the household even though he or she may have been temporarily absent on business or on vacation, visiting, in a hospital, etc., at the time of the enumeration. Persons reported as separated included those with legal separations, those living apart with intentions of obtaining a divorce, and other persons permanently or temporarily estranged from their spouse because of marital discord. The group "other married, spouse absent" includes married persons employed and living for several months at a considerable distance from their homes, those whose spouse was absent in the Armed Forces, in-migrants whose spouse remained in other areas, husbands or wives of inmates of institutions,

and all other married persons (except those reported as separated) whose place of residence was not the same as that of their spouse.

For the purpose of this report the group "other marital status" includes "single," "widowed and divorced," "separated," and "married, spouse absent."

Rounding of estimates.--Individual figures are rounded to the nearest thousand but are adjusted to group totals, which are independently rounded. Percentages are based on the rounded absolute numbers.

#### SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

Source of data.--The estimates are based on data obtained in the Current Population Survey of the Bureau of the Census. The data for March 1956 and April 1957 are based on a sample design instituted in May 1956, which is spread over 330 sample areas comprising 638 counties and independent cities with coverage in each of the 48 States and the District of Columbia. In the current sample design, approximately 35,000 households are interviewed each month. Another 1,500 occupied units, on the average, are visited but interviews are not obtained because the occupants are not found at home after repeated calls or are unavailable for some other reason. There are also, in an average month, about 5,500 sample units which are visited but are found to be vacant or otherwise not to be enumerated. The statistics for March 1956, April 1955, and April 1954 are based on an earlier sample design instituted in January 1954. This sample was spread over 230 sample areas comprising 453 counties and independent cities and consisted of 24,000 to 26,000 units. Prior to this period, the survey was conducted in 68 sample areas, with 24,000 to 26,000 units covered.

The estimating procedure used in this survey involved the inflation of weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, color, and sex. For the March 1956 and April 1955, 1954, and 1953 figures shown in this report, the independent estimates used were based on statistics from the 1950 Census of Population; statistics of births, deaths, immigration and emigration; and statistics on the strength and separation records of the Armed Forces. For April 1952 and earlier years, the independent estimates were based on data of the 1940 Census of Population similarly adjusted to take account of the aging of the population, births, deaths, net migration, and changes in the size of the Armed Forces.

Reliability of estimates.--Since the estimates are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and enumerators. As in any survey work, the results are also subject to errors of response and recording.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, the variations that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it would be 2½ times as large.

The estimates of the standard errors shown in the following tables are approximations for mobility characteristics based on the 330-area sample design. The standard errors for mobility items based on the previous survey designs would be somewhat higher.

The figures presented in table C are approximations to the standard errors of absolute numbers for various mobility characteristics. The standard errors in table D are approximations to the standard errors of percents for various mobility characteristics. In order to derive standard errors which would be applicable to a wide variety of items and could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, tables C

and D should be interpreted as providing an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard errors rather than as the precise standard error for any specific item.

Illustration: An estimated 3,241,000 males 25 to 34 years of age in the civilian labor force were living in different homes from the ones they lived in a year ago. This number is 30.8 percent of the total males in this age group. The standard error of the estimate of 3,241,000 is about 154,000 and that of the 30.8 percent is about 1.0 percent.

Table C.—STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATED NUMBER  
(Range of 68 chances out of 100)

Estimated number	Standard error	Estimated number	Standard error
50,000.....	14,000	2,000,000.....	114,000
75,000.....	17,000	3,000,000.....	150,000
100,000.....	20,000	5,000,000.....	180,000
200,000.....	29,000	10,000,000.....	280,000
250,000.....	32,000	15,000,000.....	360,000
300,000.....	35,000	20,000,000.....	440,000
400,000.....	42,000	25,000,000.....	525,000
500,000.....	48,000	30,000,000.....	600,000
1,000,000.....	74,000	35,000,000.....	665,000

Table D.—STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE  
(Range of 68 chances out of 100)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage										
	100,000	500,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	15,000,000	25,000,000	50,000,000	75,000,000
2 or 98.....	3.3	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
5 or 95.....	5.2	2.3	1.6	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
10 or 90.....	7.1	3.2	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3
25 or 75.....	10.3	4.6	3.2	2.3	1.9	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.4
50.....	11.8	5.2	3.7	2.6	2.1	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.4

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