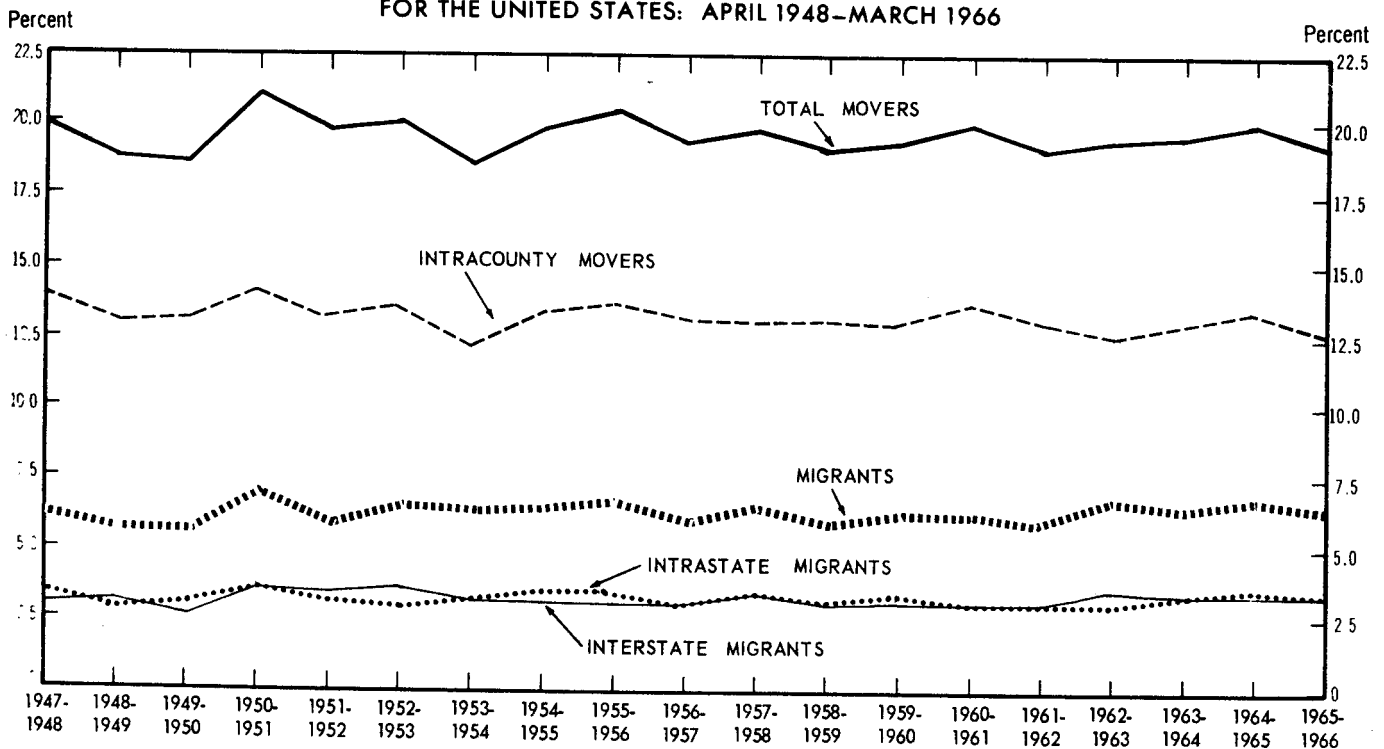


# Population Characteristics

Series P-20, No. 156  
December 9, 1966

## MOBILITY OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES MARCH 1965 TO MARCH 1966

Figure 1.—MOVERS BY TYPE OF MOBILITY AS PERCENT OF THE POPULATION 1 YEAR OLD AND OVER, FOR THE UNITED STATES: APRIL 1948—MARCH 1966



Distance moved.....	Page 2
Related reports.....	3
Definitions and explanations.....	4
Source and reliability of the estimates.....	6

#### TEXT TABLES

Table	Page
A.--Annual net migration for regions: 1960 to 1966.....	1
B.--Percent distribution of movers by type of mobility and of migrants by type of migration, by social and economic characteristics: 1963 to 1966.....	2
C.--Standard errors of estimated numbers.....	7
D.--Standard errors of estimated percentages.....	7

#### DETAILED TABLES

Table	Page
1.--Mobility status of the population 1 year old and over, for the United States: April 1948 to March 1966.....	9
2.--Type of residence of the population 1 year old and over, by mobility status, region of residence in 1965, and color, for the United States: March 1966.....	11
3.--Percent distribution by mobility status and region of residence in 1965 of the population 1 year old and over, by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence, for regions and selected areas: March 1966.....	12
4.--Age and sex of the population 1 year old and over, by mobility status, for the United States: March 1966.....	13
5.--Years of school completed by the population 25 years old and over, by mobility status, age, and sex, for the United States: March 1966.....	15
6.--Marital status and date of first marriage of the population 14 years old and over, by mobility status, age, and sex, for the United States: March 1966.....	17
7.--Relationship to head of household, age, and sex of the population 1 year old and over, by mobility status, for the United States: March 1966.....	20
8.--Employment status of the population 14 years old and over, by mobility status, marital status, age, and sex, for the United States: March 1966.....	23
9.--Broad occupation group and class of worker of the employed male population 14 years old and over, by mobility status and age, for the United States: March 1966.....	35
10.--Major occupation group and age of the employed male population 14 years old and over, by mobility status and type of mobility, for the United States: March 1966.....	38
11.--Mobility status of the employed male population 14 years old and over, by broad occupation group, weeks worked in 1965, and age, for the United States: March 1966.....	42
12.--Mobility status of the male noninstitutional population 18 years old and over, by income in 1965, and age, for the United States: March 1966.....	46
13.--Percent distribution by mobility status of the population 1 year old and over, by color and sex, for regions: March 1966.....	48
14.--Region of residence in 1966 by region of residence in 1965 of migrants in the population 1 year old and over, by age and color, for the United States: March 1966.....	49

## MOBILITY OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES MARCH 1965 TO MARCH 1966

Of the 190.2 million persons 1 year old and over living in the United States in March 1966, 36.7 million, or 19.3 percent, had been living at a different address in March 1965, according to estimates from the Current Population Survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census. Of the 36.7 million persons who had moved between March 1965 and March 1966, 24.2 million had moved within counties, 12.5 million had moved between counties, and 6.3 million had moved between States. An additional 0.9 million had been living abroad in March 1965. The annual variation in the percentage of movers has been small. In the 19 annual surveys conducted since 1948, the proportion of movers has ranged from 18.6 to 21.0 percent.

The data from the annual surveys have shown a consistent pattern of net migration into the West. There is, however, some evidence that in recent years it has declined in volume. Pooled figures for the period between 1964 and 1966 indicate an annual average of about 150,000 as compared with an annual average of about 500,000 in the period

1960 to 1964. Net migration of nonwhites out of the South continued--the average annual figure for the period 1964-66 was about 100,000, and for the period 1960-64 was about the same. Again the overall mobility rate was higher in the West than in other regions, and this rate for the Los Angeles Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area was higher than the rates for either the New York or the Chicago Standard Consolidated Area.

The estimates from the annual surveys show men to be slightly more mobile than women and nonwhites to be more mobile than whites. Between March 1965 and March 1966, the total mobility rate for males was 19.6 percent and that for females was 19.0 percent. The total rate for nonwhites in this period was 22.9 percent and that for whites 18.8 percent. The results of previous surveys show the same kind of differences and, like the 1966 data, show that although the total rate is higher for nonwhites, the migration rate is higher for the white population. The greater total mobility of nonwhites is entirely a matter of greater local mobility.

Table A.--ANNUAL NET MIGRATION FOR REGIONS: 1960 TO 1966

(Numbers in thousands. Rate per 100 of the population at the end of the year. Excludes immigrants and members of the Armed Forces living in barracks and similar group quarters. Minus sign (-) denotes net out-migration)

Region and color	1964 to 1966			1960 to 1964				
	2-year average	1965 to 1966	1964 to 1965	4-year average	1963 to 1964	1962 to 1963	1961 to 1962	1960 to 1961
<b>NUMBER</b>								
Total								
Northeast.....	10	60	-41	-86	-94	-143	-14	-91
North Central.....	-95	-22	-167	-248	-314	-208	-151	-317
South.....	-73	-178	33	-156	-107	-214	-283	-19
West.....	158	140	175	489	515	565	448	427
Nonwhite								
South.....	-117	-135	-98	-94	-145	-62	-93	-75
Other regions.....	117	135	98	94	145	62	93	75
<b>RATE</b>								
Total								
Northeast.....	(z)	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	(z)	-0.2
North Central.....	-0.2	(z)	-0.3	-0.5	-0.6	-0.4	-0.3	-0.6
South.....	-0.1	-0.3	0.1	-0.3	-0.2	-0.4	-0.5	(z)
West.....	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.5
Nonwhite								
South.....	-1.1	-1.2	-0.9	-0.9	-1.3	-0.6	-0.9	-0.7
Other regions.....	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.4	0.6	1.0	0.8

Z Less than 0.05.

Typically, peak mobility rates are indicated for persons in their early twenties--the age level at which children normally leave their parental home to take jobs, get married, and the like. From this peak the rates tend to decline as age increases. The surveys indicate that marriage is associated with a very high mobility rate--in March 1966, 86 percent of the men and 85 percent of the women who had been married during the year had moved. Generally the mobility rates for young adults are higher for those who are married than for single persons, but at ages 35 years and over the rates for single and married tend to converse. The rates for persons of other marital status--widowed, divorced, and "married, spouse absent"--tend to be higher than those for either "married, spouse present" or single persons.

#### DISTANCE MOVED

The classification by mobility status and type of mobility represents a rough distance scale, running from moves within a county to moves between noncontiguous States. Moves within counties although on the average involving the shortest distance, tend to differ not only in degree but also in kind from other moves. Intracounty or local mobility involves, in a majority of cases, changes of residence within commuting distance of a given job, whereas intercounty mobility or migration usually involves a move of sufficient distance to make commuting impractical and thus

requires a change of job and the breaking of old community ties. This latter type of mobility, which is here defined as migration, can in turn be classified in terms of relatively short distances such as movement between counties in the same State or relatively long distances such as between non-contiguous States.

In the following paragraphs, the relation between selected population characteristics and distance moved is examined in terms of pooled data from the surveys of 1964, 1965, and 1966.

Sex differences.--The mobility of males is slightly greater than that of females in the volume of total mobility, in the proportion of movers who were migrants, and in the proportion of migrants who moved between noncontiguous States. Pooled figures indicate a total mobility rate of 20.0 percent for males and 19.4 percent for females (table B). Of the male movers, 34.2 percent were migrants, and of the female movers, 33.4 percent. Migrants from noncontiguous States comprised 33.7 percent of all male migrants and 33.1 percent of all female migrants. In each of these comparisons, the figures for males slightly exceed those for females. Although in no case is the difference statistically significant, slight differences in this direction have appeared consistently in each of the annual surveys conducted since 1948.

Age.--Young adults age 18 to 34 years had a considerably higher total mobility rate (34 percent) than persons 35 years old and over (12 percent)

Table B.--PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MOVERS BY TYPE OF MOBILITY AND OF MIGRANTS BY TYPE OF MIGRATION, BY SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS: 1963 TO 1966

Subject	Total mobility rate	Percent distribution of movers			Percent distribution of migrants			
		Total	Local movers	Migrants	Total	Same State	Contiguous State	Noncontiguous State
Sex:								
Male.....	20.0	100.0	65.8	34.2	100.0	50.4	15.9	33.7
Female.....	19.4	100.0	66.6	33.4	100.0	51.2	15.7	33.1
Age:								
Under 18 years.....	20.6	100.0	66.8	33.2	100.0	50.4	15.3	34.3
18 to 34 years.....	33.7	100.0	63.0	37.0	100.0	49.4	16.1	34.5
35 years and over.....	12.0	100.0	69.7	30.3	100.0	53.8	15.9	30.3
Color:								
White.....	19.1	100.0	63.6	36.4	100.0	51.3	15.9	32.8
Nonwhite.....	24.1	100.0	81.5	18.5	100.0	45.4	14.4	40.2
Educational attainment of persons 25 years old and over:								
Less than 1 year of college.....	15.9	100.0	69.9	30.1	100.0	56.3	16.1	27.6
1 year of college or more.....	20.7	100.0	57.0	43.0	100.0	45.8	16.7	37.5
Employment status of males 14 years old and over:								
Employed.....	19.5	100.0	68.2	31.8	100.0	52.8	17.1	30.1
Unemployed.....	29.6	100.0	59.3	40.7	100.0	41.1	14.5	44.4
Occupation group of employed males 14 years old and over:								
Professional workers.....	22.7	100.0	54.5	45.5	100.0	47.1	17.5	35.4
Other nonagricultural workers.....	19.6	100.0	70.7	29.3	100.0	53.9	16.8	29.3

and also a higher rate than children under 18 (21 percent). The proportion of the young adult movers who were migrants was greater than the corresponding proportion for either persons 35 years old and over or children under 18 years. The proportion of migrants who moved between noncontiguous States was about the same for young adults and children (35 and 34 percent, respectively) and in both groups higher than the corresponding proportion for persons 35 years old and over (30 percent).

Color.--The total mobility rate for the nonwhite population was 24 percent, appreciably higher than that for the white population (19 percent). The excess, however, was largely a matter of local mobility; 82 percent of the nonwhite movers moved within counties in contrast to only 64 percent of the white movers. Although there were relatively fewer migrants among nonwhite movers than among white movers, they tended to move greater distances; 40 percent of the nonwhite migrants had moved between noncontiguous States in contrast to 33 percent of the white migrants.

Educational attainment.--Persons who had completed one or more years of college were somewhat more mobile than those who had completed less than one year. The total mobility rate for the former group was 21 percent and for the latter group 16 percent. The greater mobility of the persons who had completed one or more years of college was largely a matter of a larger proportion of migrants; among mobile persons completing one or more years of college, 43 percent were migrants as compared with 30 percent for those who had completed less than one year. Among migrants at the higher attainment level, there was also a greater tendency to move longer distances. About 38 percent of this group had moved between noncontiguous States whereas among migrants completing less than one year of college the corresponding figure was 28 percent.

Employment status.--Unemployed men had a higher total mobility rate than employed men (30 percent vs. 20 percent). This difference was in large part a matter of more migration among the unemployed than among the employed. About 41 percent of the mobile unemployed were migrants, whereas the comparable figure for the mobile employed was about 32 percent. Long distance migrants comprised about 44 percent of the unemployed migrants but only 30 percent of the migrants who were employed at the end of the migration period.

Professional workers.--The total mobility rate for professional workers (23 percent) was slightly higher than that for all other nonagricultural workers (20 percent). Mobile professional workers

were however considerably more likely to have migrated than other mobile workers; thus, about 46 percent of the professional workers who had moved had moved between counties--for other nonagricultural workers the corresponding figure was 29 percent.

Although the proportion of migrants who moved between noncontiguous States (35 percent) was not significantly higher than the comparable figure for other workers (29 percent) the direction of the difference has been the same in other recent surveys.

Variations in distance moved.--The relatively high proportions of migrants among whites, persons completing one or more years of college, and professional workers, suggest a positive relationship between socio-economic status and migration. On the other hand, the relatively high proportion of migrants among unemployed men suggests a negative relationship. It might be argued that migration among the unemployed represents a sort of random effort to find employment, whereas professional workers move in response to an informed appraisal of job opportunities which exist elsewhere. Clearly a much more elaborate analysis or more detailed data would be required to explain the apparent inconsistency under consideration.

For persons completing one or more years of college and for the unemployed, not only was the proportion of migrants among movers high, but the proportion of migrants moving long distances was also high, and the figures suggest the possibility that the same relationship existed for professional workers. Among nonwhites, however, an unusually low percentage of migrants was associated with a high proportion of long distance movers among migrants. This high proportion reflects the fact that the nonwhite population has been concentrated in the South and generally the migration of this population has been to the urban areas of the North and West.

#### RELATED REPORTS

Figures for 1965 on the mobility status of the population were issued in Series P-20, No. 150, and similar statistics have been published in this series each year beginning with the 1947-48 period.

1960 Census.--Statistics on the mobility of the population for cities, counties, SMSA's, urbanized areas, State economic areas, States, divisions, regions, and the United States appear in Volume I of the 1960 Census of Population. Detailed statistics on mobility status by color and sex for State economic areas, SMSA's, States, divisions, and regions appear in Volume II, Subject Reports: 2A, State of Birth; 2B, Mobility for States and State Economic Areas; 2C, Mobility

for Metropolitan Areas; and 2D, Lifetime and Recent Migration. Some other subject reports of the 1960 Census present statistics on mobility status in relation to the main subject of the report.

Current Population Survey.--In connection with the 1963 migration supplement, the Bureau of Labor Statistics sponsored additional questions on labor force status at the beginning of the migration period and on reasons for moving. The data from this source have been analyzed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and appear in their Special Labor Force Report No. 44. The data relating to reasons for moving have been analyzed by the Bureau of the Census, and the results appear in Series P-20, No. 154.

#### DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Population coverage.--The data for 1966 (covering the period March 1965 to March 1966) shown in this report relate primarily to the population of the United States 1 year old and over. Approximately 849,000 members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post are included, but all other members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The coverage of the population for the earlier survey years was essentially the same.

Farm-nonfarm residence.--The farm population refers to rural residents living on farms. The method of determining farm-nonfarm residence in the present survey is the same as that used in the 1960 Census and in the Current Population Surveys since 1960, but differs from that used in earlier surveys and censuses. According to the current definition, the farm population consists of all persons living in rural territory on places of less than 10 acres yielding agricultural products which sold for \$250 or more in the previous year, or on places of 10 acres or more yielding agricultural products which sold for \$50 or more in the previous year. Rural persons in institutions, motels, and tourist camps, and those living on rented places where no land is used for farming are not classified as farm population.

Metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence.--The population residing in standard metropolitan statistical areas constitute the metropolitan population. Except in New England a standard metropolitan statistical area is a county or group of contiguous counties which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more. In addition to the county, or counties, containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties are included in a standard metropolitan statistical area if according to certain criteria they are essentially metropolitan in character and socially and economically integrated with the central city. In New England, standard metropolitan statistical areas have been

defined on a town rather than county basis. Standard metropolitan statistical areas of this report are identical with the standard metropolitan statistical areas of the 1960 Census and do not include any subsequent additions or other changes.

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

The information on mobility status was obtained from the responses to a series of inquiries. The first of these was "Was ... living in this house March 1 a year ago?" If the answer was "No," the enumerator asked, "Was ... living in this same county on March 1 a year ago?" If the response was "No" again, the enumerator asked, "What State (or foreign country) was ... living in on March 1 a year ago?" In the classification three main categories are distinguished:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Migrants between States (interstate migrants).

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

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

Race.--The term "race" refers to the division of population into three groups, white, Negro, and other races. The group designated as "other races" consists of Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and other nonwhite races.

Years of school completed.--Data on years of school completed in this report were derived from the combination of answers to questions concerning the highest grade of school attended by the person and whether or not that grade was finished. The questions on educational attainment apply only to progress in "regular" schools. Such schools include graded public, private, and parochial elementary and high schools (both junior and senior high), colleges, universities, and professional schools, whether day schools or night schools. Thus, regular schooling is that which may advance a person toward an elementary school certificate or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Schooling in other than regular schools was counted only if the credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a school in the regular school system.

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

The category "married" is further divided into "married, spouse present," "separated," and "other married, spouse absent." A person was classified as "married, spouse present" if the husband or wife was reported as a member of the household even though he or she may have been temporarily absent on business or on vacation, visiting, in a hospital, etc., at the time of the enumeration. Persons reported as separated included those with legal separations, those living apart with intentions of obtaining a divorce, and other persons permanently or temporarily estranged from their spouse because of marital discord. The group "other married, spouse absent" includes married persons employed and living for several months at a considerable distance from their homes, those whose spouse was absent in the Armed Forces, immigrants whose spouse remained in other areas, husbands or wives of inmates of institutions, and all other married persons (except those reported as separated) whose place of residence was not the same as that of their spouse.

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

Household.--A household includes all of the persons who occupy a house, an apartment, or other group of rooms, or a room which constitutes a housing unit under the 1960 Census rules. A group of rooms or a single room is regarded as a housing unit only when it is occupied as separate living quarters, that is, when the occupants do not live and eat with any other persons in the structure, and when there is either (1) direct access from the outside or through a common hall, or (2) a kitchen or cooking equipment for the exclusive use of the occupants.

#### Household relationship.

Head.--One person in each household is designated the "head." The head is usually the person regarded as the head by the members of the group. The number of heads, therefore, is equal to the number of households.

A relative of the head is any household member who is related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption.

Primary families and individuals.--The term "primary family" refers to the head of a household and all other persons in the household related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption. If nobody in the household is related to the head, then the head himself constitutes a "primary individual." A household can contain one and only one primary family or primary individual. The number of "primary" families and individuals is identical with the number of households.

Employment status.--The civilian labor force comprises the total of all civilians classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described below.

Employed persons comprise those who, during the survey week, were either (a) "at work"--those who did any work, for pay or profit, or worked without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or business; or (b) "with a job but not at work"--those who did not work and were not looking for work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, or bad weather, or because they were taking time off for various other reasons. Also included in this report as a third element in the labor force are members of the Armed Forces who at the time of the Survey were living off post or were living on post with their families.

Unemployed persons include those who did not work at all during the survey week and were looking for work. Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all during the survey week and

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

Labor force.--Persons are classified as in the labor force if they were employed as civilians, unemployed, or in the Armed Forces during the survey week.

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

Occupation.--Data on occupation are shown for the employed and relate to the job held during the survey week. Persons employed at two or more jobs were reported in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the week. The major groups used here are mainly the major groups used in the 1960 Census of Population. The composition of these groups is shown in Volume I, Characteristics of the Population, Part 1, United States Summary.

Data are also shown for four broad occupational groups (white-collar workers, manual workers, service workers, and farm workers), which represent combinations of the 11 major groups.

All persons engaged directly in agricultural production are classified as farm workers in this report. This included farm proprietors, managers, foremen, and laborers.

The nonagricultural group is subdivided into three groups. The white-collar group includes professional workers, proprietors, managers, and sales and clerical workers. The manual group includes craftsmen, machine operatives, and laborers (other than farm); and the service category includes private household workers and other service workers.

Weeks worked in previous year.--Persons are classified according to the number of different weeks during the previous year in which they did any civilian work for pay or profit (including paid vacations and sick leave) or worked without pay on a family-operated farm or business.

Income.--For each person 14 years old and over in the sample, questions were asked on the amount of money income received in the previous year from each of the following sources: (1) Money wages or salary; (2) net income from nonfarm self-employment; (3) net income from farm self-employment; (4) Social Security, veterans' payments, or other government or private pensions; (5) interest (on bonds or savings), dividends, and income from annuities, estates, or trusts; (6) net income from boarders or lodgers, or from renting property to others; (7) all other sources such as unemployment benefits, public assistance, alimony, etc.

The amounts received represent income before deductions for personal taxes, Social Security, bonds, etc. If any amount was \$10,000 or more, it was recorded as a specific amount wherever possible. It should be noted that although the income statistics refer to receipts during the previous year the characteristics of the person, such as age, labor force status, etc., and the composition of families refer to the survey date.

Total income is the sum of amounts reported separately for wage or salary income, self-employment income, and other income. Wage or salary income is defined as the total money earnings received for work performed as an employee. It represents the amount received before deducting for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, etc. Self-employment income is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a business, farm, or professional enterprise in which the person was engaged on his own account.

Class of worker.--The data on class of worker are for persons who worked in the previous year and refer to the job held longest during the year. Persons employed at two or more jobs were reported in the job at which they worked the greatest number of weeks. The class-of-worker classification specifies "wage and salary workers" and "self-employed workers." Wage and salary workers receive wages, salary, commissions, tips, pay in kind, or piece rates from a private employer or from a government unit. Self-employed workers have their own business, profession, or trade, or operate a farm for profit or fees.

Rounding of estimates.--Individual figures are rounded to the nearest thousand without being adjusted to group totals, which are independently rounded. Percentages are based on the rounded absolute numbers.

#### SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

Source of data.--The estimates are based on data obtained monthly in the Current Population Survey of the Bureau of the Census. The sample is spread over 357 areas comprising 701 counties and



independent cities, with coverage in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 35,000 occupied households are designated for interview each month. Of this number, 1,500 occupied units, on the average, are visited but interviews are not obtained because the occupants are not found at home after repeated calls or are unavailable for some other reason. In addition to the 35,000 there are also about 5,000 sample units in an average month which are visited but are found to be vacant or otherwise not to be enumerated.

The estimating procedure used in this survey involved the inflation of the weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian non-institutional population of the United States by age, color, and sex. These independent estimates were based on statistics from the 1960 Census of Population; statistics of births, deaths, immigration, and emigration; and statistics on the strength of the Armed Forces.

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

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, of the variations that occur by chance because a sample rather than the whole of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also partially measures the effect of response and enumeration errors but does not measure any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census figure by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the differences would be less than twice the standard error.

The figures presented in tables C and D are approximations to the standard error of various estimates shown in this report. In order to derive standard errors that would be applicable to a wide variety of items and could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required.

As a result, the tables of standard errors provide an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard errors rather than the precise standard error for any specific item. Table C contains the standard errors of estimates of numbers.

Table C.--STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED NUMBERS  
(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Standard error	Size of estimate	Standard error
25,000.....	15,000	2,500,000.....	147,000
50,000.....	21,000	5,000,000.....	207,000
100,000.....	30,000	10,000,000.....	288,000
250,000.....	47,000	25,000,000.....	435,000
500,000.....	66,000	50,000,000.....	564,000
1,000,000.....	94,000	100,000,000.....	626,000

The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which the percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent or more. Table D contains the standard errors of estimated percentages.

Illustration of the use of table of standard errors.--Table 8 of this report shows that 12,418,000 males age 14 and over moved to a different house in the United States between March 1965 and March 1966. Table C shows the standard error on an estimate of this size to be approximately 312,000. The chances are 68 out of 100 that a complete census would have shown a figure differing from the estimate by less than 312,000. The chances are 95 out of 100 that a census would have shown a figure differing from the estimate by less than 624,000 (twice the standard error).

Of these 12,418,000 movers, 4,265,000 or 34.3 percent, moved to a different county. Table D shows the standard error of 34.3 percent on a base of 12,418,000 to be approximately 1.3 percent. Consequently, chances are 68 out of 100 that a complete census would have disclosed the figure to be between 33.0 and 35.6 percent, and 95 chances out of 100 that the figure shown would have been between 31.7 and 36.9 percent.

Table D.--STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED PERCENTAGES  
(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage (thousands)								
	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000
2 or 98.....	2.6	1.9	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
5 or 95.....	4.1	2.9	2.0	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2
10 or 90.....	5.6	4.0	2.8	1.8	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3
25 or 75.....	8.1	5.7	4.1	2.6	1.8	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.4
50.....	9.4	6.6	4.7	3.0	2.1	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.5