

Population Characteristics

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REASONS FOR MOVING: MARCH 1962 TO MARCH 1963

An estimated 31 percent of the 9.8 million men 18 to 64 years old who moved in the United States between March 1962 and March 1963 reported circumstances related to employment as the reasons for their move, according to the March 1963 Current Population Survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census. Among the major reasons relating to the job were "to take a job," "to look for work," and "job transfer." The remaining 69 percent reported, for the most part, reasons relating to housing, to changes in marital status, and family moves. The data are based on replies to a set of supplementary questions on reason for moving and on employment status in March 1962, sponsored by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

There were major differences between intracounty movers, that is, those who moved within counties, and migrants, those who moved between counties, with respect to distribution by type of reason. Among migrants, 65 percent reported job-related reasons; but, among local movers, such reasons accounted for only 12 percent of the total. This difference suggests that migration occurs primarily in response to circumstances relating to employment, whereas local mobility arises out of circumstances relating to what might be broadly described as living arrangements.

AGE AND REASONS FOR MOVING

As noted in the foregoing discussion, about 65 percent of the migrants cited circumstances related to their jobs as their reason for

moving. The remaining 35 percent were more or less evenly divided among housing (10 percent), changes in family status (14 percent), and other reasons (11 percent). The percentage of job-related reasons (71 percent) among migrants 25 to 44 years old was higher than that among those 45 to 64 years old (56 percent); the intermediate figure for the 18 to 24 year group (61 percent) was not significantly different from either of the older age groups (table A). As might be expected, men 18 to 24 years old cited reasons related to change in family status more frequently and reasons relating to housing less frequently than men 25 to 64 years old.

About 12 percent of the male intracounty movers 18 to 64 years old cited job-related reasons for their move. This percentage was 9 percent at 18 to 24 years, 14 percent at both 25 to 44 years and 45 to 64 years. About 62 percent attributed their move to reasons relating to housing--a desire for better housing, discontent with housing or neighborhood prior to the move, or being forced to move. Here there was a sharp age difference--only 48 percent at ages 18 to 24 years cited housing as a reason for moving, whereas the corresponding figures for the age groups 25 to 44 years and 45 to 64 years, were 67 and 65 percent, respectively. The figures for reasons associated with family status showed a reversed pattern. At 18 to 24, changes in marital status and move with or to join families were cited by about 36 percent of the local movers; at 25 to 44 years and 45 to 64 years the corresponding percentages were 13 and 11, respectively.

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Table A.--PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE MALE MOVERS 18 TO 64 YEARS OLD, BY REASON FOR MOVE, TYPE OF MOBILITY, AND AGE: MARCH 1963

Type of mobility and age	All reasons	Job-related reasons	Housing	Change in marital status or move with family	Other reasons and not reported
LOCAL (INTRACOUNTY) MOVERS					
Total, 18 to 64 yrs..	100.0	12.4	61.9	18.2	7.7
18 to 24 years.....	100.0	8.8	48.0	36.1	7.3
25 to 44 years.....	100.0	13.5	67.0	12.6	6.9
45 to 64 years.....	100.0	13.7	65.1	11.4	10.1
MIGRANTS					
Total, 18 to 64 yrs..	100.0	65.0	10.3	13.6	11.3
18 to 24 years.....	100.0	60.6	6.2	24.0	9.7
25 to 44 years.....	100.0	70.6	12.0	8.1	9.6
45 to 64 years.....	100.0	55.5	11.9	13.5	19.0

MARITAL STATUS

Among male migrants there was relatively little variation by marital status in the frequency with which job-related reasons for moving were reported (table B). Together single men and men of other marital status reported reasons relating to housing less frequently than did men who were married and living with their wives. Single persons reported moves with or to join other family members as a source of mobility more frequently than those in the married, wife present group. Such single persons are heavily concentrated in the age group 18 to 24 years and typically in the present context represent family members of the younger generation who moved with their parents. Approximately one-third of the married men 18 to 44 years old and living with their wives who had been married for the first time between April 1962 and March 1963 attributed their move to a change in family status, whereas for the remainder of the married men, the proportion of the moves attributed to changes in family status was only 5 percent.

Among male intracounty movers, the proportion of moves attributed to job changes was considerably below the level observed for migrants; and this difference was characteristic of each of the three marital groups. The percent reporting reasons relating to housing was higher in the married, wife present group than among either single men or men of other marital status, and the direction of differences in the proportions reporting changes in family status were reversed. Among men 18 to 44 years old married during the migration period, 69 percent of the moves were attributed to changes in family status, whereas among the remaining married men the corresponding figure was 6 percent. On

the contrary, only 22 percent of the recently married men cited reasons relating to housing, but such reasons were reported by 76 percent of the men whose marriages were of longer duration.

Table B.--PERCENT BY REASONS FOR MOVE, FOR MALE MOVERS 18 TO 64 YEARS OLD, BY TYPE OF MOBILITY, MARITAL STATUS, AND AGE: MARCH 1963

Type of mobility, marital status, and age	All reasons	Job-related reasons	Housing	Change in marital status or move with family	Other reasons and not reported
LOCAL (INTRACOUNTY) MOVERS					
Total, 18 to 64 years.....	100.0	12.4	61.9	18.2	7.7
Single.....	100.0	16.1	42.2	29.4	12.7
Married, wife present, 18 to 44 years.....	100.0	11.4	68.8	13.5	6.4
Married, April 1962 to March 1963.....	100.0	11.3	67.6	15.4	5.8
Other.....	100.0	8.1	21.5	68.5	3.0
45 to 64 years.....	100.0	11.8	75.6	6.3	6.3
Other marital status...	100.0	11.9	72.9	6.6	8.8
Other marital status...	100.0	15.1	34.3	40.1	10.8
MIGRANTS					
Total, 18 to 64 years.....	100.0	65.0	10.3	13.6	11.3
Single.....	100.0	60.2	5.2	25.9	9.2
Married, wife present, 18 to 44 years.....	100.0	66.8	12.2	9.4	11.7
Married, April 1962 to March 1963.....	100.0	69.6	11.7	9.3	9.8
Other.....	100.0	52.8	4.9	34.1	9.4
45 to 64 years.....	100.0	72.1	12.7	5.4	9.8
Other marital status...	100.0	55.5	14.3	10.1	19.7
Other marital status...	100.0	61.8	7.4	17.6	14.0

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

In the standard information on mobility, obtained on an annual basis in the Current Population Survey, the data on employment status and mobility status are in both instances "after the fact;" that is, information is limited to employment status in the survey week and mobility in the year prior to the survey. In connection with the inquiry on reasons for moving, retrospective information on employment status at the beginning of the migration period was also collected, and it is thus possible to examine the effects of migration as they relate to employment status both before and after the move or moves.

Data on the mobility status of the employed and unemployed at the beginning and end of the migration period are presented in table C. These data indicate that for the period March 1962 to 1963, the men who were unemployed at the beginning of the period had about the same migration rate as those who were unemployed at the end of the period--in both cases higher than the corresponding rates for the employed.

Table C.--PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE EMPLOYED AND THE UNEMPLOYED IN MARCH 1963 AND IN MARCH 1962, BY TYPE OF MOBILITY: MARCH 1963

Type of mobility	March 1963		March 1962	
	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nonmovers.....	80.4	69.3	81.4	67.1
Intracounty movers.....	13.0	18.7	12.8	21.9
Migrants.....	6.6	12.1	5.8	11.0

Of the men 18 to 64 who were employed in March 1962, migrants during the year were more likely to be unemployed than nonmovers. In March 1963, about 7 percent of the migrants were unemployed as compared with 3 percent of the nonmovers (table D). Among those unemployed in March 1962, migrants were less likely to be unemployed in March 1963 than nonmovers (23 vs. 41 percent). The figures for men who were employed at the beginning of the migration period suggest that those who become unemployed are more likely to migrate than those who have not lost their jobs. The figures, of course, could be interpreted alternatively to the effect that persons who migrate are more likely to become unemployed after migration. Such a sequence of events would seem to be less frequent since data on employment status immediately prior to the move indicate that the incidence of unemployment at this time was higher among migrants than it was at the beginning of the year. The data for men who were unemployed at the beginning of the year suggest that migration does indeed facilitate reemployment. The relatively high unemployment rates for both movers and nonmovers among those unemployed at the beginning of the year suggest something as to the chronic nature of unemployment.

A majority of men not in the labor force in March 1962 were young men and their migration was associated with obtaining employment or entrance into the Armed Forces. Thus, the percentage of the migrants who were employed at the end of the year and who were in the Armed Forces was considerably higher than those for the nonmovers. (In the retrospective classification by employment status, persons who had not been in the labor force and those who had been in the Armed Forces were consolidated in a single category; consequently, the men in this category at the beginning of the year and in the Armed Forces at the end, had for the most part been in the Armed Forces throughout the year.)

A more extensive and intensive analysis of the data on reasons for moving as they relate to employment status in 1962 and 1963 has been made

by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. See Samuel Sabin: "Geographic Mobility and Employment Status," March 1962-March 1963, Monthly Labor Review, Volume 87, Number 8, pp. 873-892, August 1964.

Table D.--PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN 1963 OF MALES 18 TO 64 YEARS OLD, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN 1962 BY TYPE OF MOBILITY: MARCH 1963

Employment status in 1962 and 1963	Non-movers	Intra-county movers	Migrants
EMPLOYED IN 1962			
Employment status in 1963:			
Total, 18 to 64 years.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	95.3	92.5	88.5
Unemployed.....	2.9	5.9	6.5
Not in civilian labor force.....	1.6	1.5	3.8
In Armed Forces.....	0.2	0.2	1.1
UNEMPLOYED IN 1962			
Employment status in 1963:			
Total, 18 to 64 years.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	51.5	65.5	71.3
Unemployed.....	40.7	28.3	23.2
Not in civilian labor force.....	7.6	6.2	4.6
In Armed Forces.....	-	-	0.8
ARMED FORCES AND NOT IN LABOR FORCE IN 1962			
Employment status in 1963:			
Total, 18 to 64 years.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	21.0	32.5	47.5
Unemployed.....	5.7	5.3	10.5
Not in civilian labor force.....	65.7	38.6	18.0
In Armed Forces.....	7.5	23.6	24.0

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

DETAILED REASONS FOR MOVING

An inquiry on reasons for moving appears to discriminate between respondents who took a simple straightforward view of their mobility behavior and could account for it in terms of a single reason, and those who inclined toward a more contemplative view and, impressed with the complexities of motivation, reported two or more reasons (table E). This latter group was in the minority--about 15 percent of the migrants and 9 percent of the intracounty movers cited two or more reasons, and the difference between migrants and intracounty movers suggest that migration tends to be perceived with somewhat greater frequency as a more complicated operation than movement within counties. The average number of reasons given by movers reporting two or more reasons was 2.1; clearly most of the respondents in this category reported two reasons.

As in opinion surveys in general, the distribution of responses to questions on reasons for moving is in part determined by the format and content of the inquiry, and the reduction of the circumstances in which a move takes place to a single

Table E.--MALE MOVERS 18 TO 64 YEARS OLD, BY REASON FOR MOVE AND TYPE OF MOBILITY: MARCH 1963

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason for moving	Intracounty movers				Migrants			
	All reasons	One reason only	Two or more reasons	Primary reason ¹	All reasons	One reason only	Two or more reasons	Primary reason ¹
Total persons.....	6,292	5,754	538	6,292	3,519	2,974	545	3,519
All reasons.....	6,857	5,754	1,103	6,292	4,101	2,974	1,127	3,519
Related to job.....	794	488	306	780	2,374	1,838	536	2,287
To take a job.....	188	126	62	190	964	772	192	966
To look for work.....	65	42	23	66	394	269	125	389
Job transfer.....	29	25	4	28	297	254	43	268
Commuting and Armed Forces.....	512	295	217	496	719	543	176	664
Easier commuting.....	459	264	195	(NA)	272	174	98	(NA)
Enter or leave Armed Forces.....	53	31	22	(NA)	447	369	78	(NA)
Not related to job.....	6,044	5,247	797	5,512	1,709	1,118	591	1,232
Housing.....	4,127	3,704	423	3,895	461	324	137	362
Better housing.....	3,783	3,398	385	(NA)	435	304	131	(NA)
Forced move.....	344	306	38	(NA)	26	20	6	(NA)
Family status.....	1,304	1,081	223	1,143	664	419	245	480
Change in marital status.....	751	659	92	(NA)	165	133	32	(NA)
Join or move with family.....	553	422	131	(NA)	499	286	213	(NA)
Other.....	614	462	152	485	583	375	208	398
Health.....	77	47	30	(NA)	116	71	45	(NA)
All other reasons.....	537	415	122	(NA)	467	304	163	(NA)
Not reported.....	19	19	(NA)	(NA)	18	18	(NA)	(NA)
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION								
All reasons ²	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Related to job.....	11.6	8.5	27.7	12.4	58.1	62.2	47.6	65.0
To take a job.....	2.7	2.2	5.6	3.0	23.6	26.1	17.0	27.5
To look for work.....	1.0	0.7	2.1	1.0	9.6	9.1	11.1	11.1
Job transfer.....	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	7.3	8.6	3.8	7.6
Commuting and Armed Forces.....	7.5	5.1	19.7	7.9	17.6	18.4	15.6	18.9
Easier commuting.....	6.7	4.6	17.7	(NA)	6.7	5.9	8.7	(NA)
Enter or leave Armed Forces.....	0.8	0.5	2.0	(NA)	10.9	12.5	6.9	(NA)
Not related to job.....	88.1	91.5	72.3	87.6	41.9	37.8	52.4	35.0
Housing.....	60.4	64.6	38.3	61.9	11.3	11.0	12.2	10.3
Better housing.....	55.3	59.3	34.9	(NA)	10.7	10.3	11.6	(NA)
Forced move.....	5.0	5.3	3.4	(NA)	0.6	0.7	0.5	(NA)
Family status.....	19.1	18.8	20.2	18.2	16.3	14.2	21.7	13.6
Change in marital status.....	11.0	11.5	8.3	(NA)	4.0	4.5	2.8	(NA)
Join or move with family.....	8.1	7.4	11.9	(NA)	12.2	9.7	18.9	(NA)
Other.....	9.0	8.1	13.8	7.7	14.3	12.7	18.5	11.3
Health.....	1.1	0.8	2.7	(NA)	2.8	2.4	4.0	(NA)
All other reasons.....	7.9	7.3	11.1	(NA)	11.5	10.3	14.5	(NA)

NA Not available.

¹ Persons reporting more than one reason were assigned a single reason on the basis of the order in which reasons appear in the stub. At the same time the detail was consolidated into the subtotals indicated.

² Based on reported cases.

reason may lead to considerable variability in response. In short, brief inquiries on reasons for moving do not necessarily produce a definitive catalogue of the causes of mobility, although they do provide some useful insights.

In the cross-tabulation of reasons for moving by marital status, employment status, and other characteristics, one reason was assigned to each of the respondents reporting more than one reason. The order in which major reasons appear in table A was used as a priority order for this assignment. The net effect, of course, was to increase the proportion of job-related reasons relative to all other reasons.

RELATED REPORTS

The data presented here represent an extension of the annual inquiry on mobility status. The standard materials of mobility are presented in Series P-20, No. 134, "Mobility of the Population of the United States, March 1962 to March 1963." Similar statistics for previous and subsequent years appear in Series P-20 of the Current Population Reports. Number 4 in this series "Postwar Migration and its causes in the United States, August 1945 to October 1946" presents data derived from a question on reasons for moving. A more detailed analysis of the reasons for moving and employment status in

March 1962 as they relate to employment status in March 1963 has been made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and appears in Special Labor Force Report No. 44.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Population coverage.--The data for 1963 (covering the period March 1962 to March 1963) shown in this report relate primarily to the noninstitutional population of the United States 1 year old and over. Approximately 960,000 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. Since the Bureau of Labor Statistics publication on this subject covers only the civilian noninstitutional population, the figures presented there will differ from those presented here. Likewise the figures presented in the standard Current Population Report (Series P-20, No. 134) will differ from those presented here, since the former include institutional population.

Reasons for move.--All movers in the 1962-63 period were asked the reason why they had moved. A majority of the movers gave only one reason; and, for these persons, the detailed list of reasons is tabulated by mobility status in table 1. A minority gave more than one reason, and the reasons are tabulated in table 2 by the mobility status of the persons reporting them. In table 3, only one reason was counted for each person and among persons reporting more than one reason, priority was given to job-related reasons. The reasons in this one-to-one classification are referred to as primary reasons. The relation between persons and reasons and the priority order of reasons appears in table E.

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.

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."

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.

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 F and G 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 F contains the standard errors of estimates of numbers.

Table F.--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 G contains the standard errors of estimated percentages.

Illustration of the use of tables of standard errors.--Table 3 of this report estimates that 3,519,000 males age 18 to 64 years old moved to a different county in the United States between March 1962 and March 1963. Table F shows the standard error on an estimate of this size to be approximately 171,000. The chances are 68 out of 100 that a complete census would have shown a figure differing from the estimate by less than 171,000. The chances are 95 out of 100 that a census would have shown a figure differing from the estimate by less than 342,000 (twice the standard error).

Of these 3,519,000 migrants, 2,287,000, or 65.0 percent, moved for job-related reasons. Table F shows the standard error of 65.0 percent on a base of 3,519,000 to be approximately 2.4 percent. Consequently, chances are 68 out of 100 that a complete census would have disclosed the figure to be between 62.6 and 67.4 percent, and 95 chances out of 100 that the figure shown would have been between 60.2 and 69.8 percent.

Table G.--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