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MOBILITY OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES APRIL 1956 TO 1957

Approximately one out of every five persons 1 year old and over in continental United States changed his place of residence between April 1956 and April 1957, according to the results of a sample survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. In April 1957, 31.8 million persons, or 19.4 percent of the population, were living in a different house from the one in which they had been living in April 1956. As in other years, the majority were living in a different house but in the same county (intracounty movers). Of the remaining 10 million mobile persons, the number who had moved between States (interstate migrants) was about equal to the number who had moved between counties within the same State (intrastate migrants).

Between April 1956 and April 1957, the number and rate of mobile persons were both slightly lower than for the preceding period March 1955 to 1956. The over-all mobility pattern, however, was not essentially different from that of previous years (figure 1).

SIZE OF PLACE

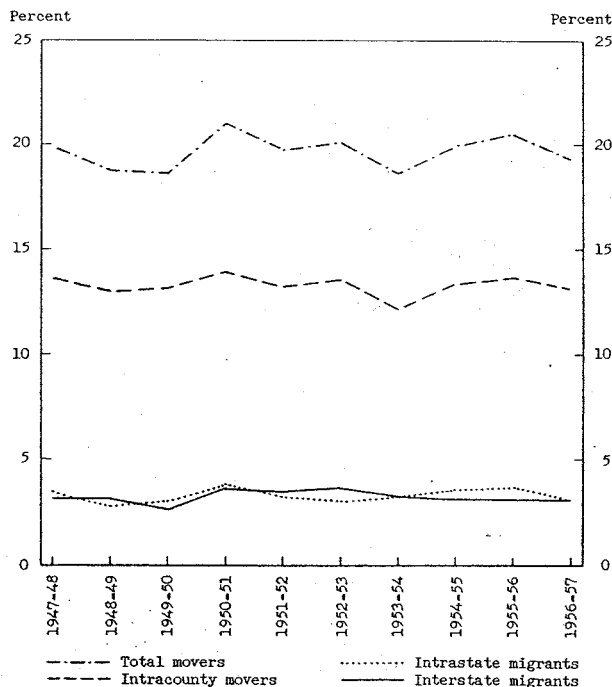
In general, the pattern of movement to the three broad residence classes was similar to that of earlier years (table A). The proportion of mobile persons continued to be highest in the rural-nonfarm population (21.7 percent) and lowest in the rural-farm population (13.9 percent).

Migrants in the rural-farm and rural-nonfarm population tended to have moved shorter distances than the migrants in urban areas. In the rural-farm and rural-nonfarm population, the number of the migrants who moved within the State was larger than the number who moved from another State. In

contrast, in urban areas the number of interstate migrants exceeded the number of persons who had moved within a State.

There was evidence of an inverse relationship between the over-all mobility rate and size of urbanized area (table 2). In the largest urbanized areas

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 1957



Source: Table 1.

(3 million or more), the mobility rate was low (16.4 percent), whereas it reached 20.6 percent in areas of under 250,000. On the other hand, the mobility rate in urban places outside urbanized areas tended to be higher in cities of 25,000 or more (24.3 percent), exceeding even the mobility rate of the rural-nonfarm population. The mobility rate in urban places under 25,000 outside urbanized areas was about the same as that of the rural-nonfarm population. In the ten annual surveys on population mobility, the rural-farm population has contained a lower proportion of movers, on the average, than any other residence group.

Table A.--PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION 1 YEAR OLD AND OVER, BY MOBILITY STATUS AND TYPE OF MOBILITY, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: APRIL 1952 TO 1957

Type of residence by mobility status and type of mobility	1956-1957	1955-1956	1954-1955	1953-1954	1952-1953
URBAN					
Civilian population 1 year old and over.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Same house (nonmovers).....	79.9	78.9	79.3	80.7	78.8
Different house in United States (movers).....	19.4	20.5	20.2	18.6	20.7
Same county.....	13.7	14.2	13.9	12.5	14.4
Different county (migrants).....	5.8	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.3
Within a State.....	2.4	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.7
Between States.....	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.6
Abroad, beginning of period....	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5
RURAL NONFARM					
Civilian population 1 year old and over.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Same house (nonmovers).....	77.8	75.6	77.1	78.4	76.7
Different house in United States (movers).....	21.7	23.8	22.1	20.9	22.9
Same county.....	13.7	14.7	14.0	12.7	14.2
Different county (migrants).....	8.0	9.1	8.2	8.3	8.7
Within a State.....	4.9	5.2	4.5	4.1	3.9
Between States.....	3.2	3.9	3.7	4.1	4.8
Abroad, beginning of period....	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5
RURAL FARM					
Civilian population 1 year old and over.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Same house (nonmovers).....	85.9	85.3	85.1	84.6	86.3
Different house in United States (movers).....	13.9	14.3	14.5	14.9	13.3
Same county.....	9.1	9.7	9.5	10.2	8.4
Different county (migrants).....	4.8	4.6	5.0	4.7	5.0
Within a State.....	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.1
Between States.....	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.9
Abroad, beginning of period....	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4

There was little difference between the over-all mobility rates for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas, and about the same proportion of the population of both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas moved within the same county (about 13 percent). A difference, however, did exist in migration rates. Although both types of area tended to attract interstate migrants to the same degree, the nonmetropolitan, more than the metropolitan areas, tended to attract intrastate migrants. From 1950 Census data, it is known that there are fairly wide differences among specific metropolitan areas in the proportion of their residents who are recent movers. The 1957

rates are reliable enough to be published for only a few metropolitan areas, but these show relatively much more mobility for the Los Angeles Standard Metropolitan Area (26.8 percent) than for the New York-Northeastern New Jersey Standard Metropolitan Area (10.7 percent). The proportion of short-distance movers among nonwhites in the Chicago and Los Angeles Standard Metropolitan Areas is particularly striking--about one-quarter had moved within the same county in one year's time.

COLOR

As in recent years, nonwhites were more mobile than whites; 22.2 percent of the nonwhite population and 19.0 percent of the white population had moved between April 1956 and April 1957 (table 1). This greater nonwhite mobility did not, however, exist in all broad residence classes. In the urban and rural-farm population the nonwhite mobility rate exceeded the rate for whites, whereas in the rural-nonfarm population the reverse was true.

More of the nonwhite than of the white mobility was short-distance movement. Approximately 80 percent of the mobile nonwhites, as compared with 66 percent of the mobile whites, moved within the same county (table B). In fact, migration rates were generally higher for whites than for nonwhites.

Table B.--PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY TYPE OF MOBILITY OF CIVILIAN MOVERS AND MIGRANTS, BY RESIDENCE AND COLOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES: APRIL 1957

Residence and color	Civilian movers			Migrants		
	Total movers	Intra-county movers	Migrants	Total migrants	Intra-state migrants	Inter-state migrants
All classes.....	100.0	67.7	32.3	100.0	50.6	49.4
White.....	100.0	65.9	34.1	100.0	51.3	48.7
Nonwhite.....	100.0	80.3	19.7	100.0	41.8	58.2
Urban.....	100.0	70.3	29.7	100.0	41.9	58.1
White.....	100.0	68.3	31.7	100.0	42.8	57.2
Nonwhite.....	100.0	83.1	16.9	100.0	31.9	68.1
Rural nonfarm.....	100.0	63.0	37.0	100.0	60.7	39.3
White.....	100.0	61.9	38.1	100.0	61.1	38.9
Nonwhite.....	100.0	76.9	23.1	100.0	51.6	48.4
Rural farm.....	100.0	65.2	34.8	100.0	66.8	33.2
White.....	100.0	63.2	36.8	100.0	68.7	31.3
Nonwhite.....	100.0	72.3	27.7	100.0	58.2	41.8

A comparison of the percentage distributions in table B for the white and nonwhite population, however, suggests that a greater proportion of the nonwhite migrants than white migrants moved to a different State. This is especially true for migrants in the urban population in which 7 out of 10 nonwhite migrants as compared with 6 out of 10 white migrants were from another State. A considerable part of the interstate migration of nonwhites represents the movement of Southern Negroes to Northern and Western cities.

AGE AND SEX

As in previous survey results, there was little difference between the proportion of males and females who changed their residence between April 1956 and April 1957, and the sex differences in mobility rates by type were also small (table 3). In contrast, there was, as usual, considerable variation in mobility rates among the various age groups in the population. Young adults were the most mobile; approximately 41 percent of all persons 20 to 24 years old, as compared with 11 and 9 percent of persons 45 to 64 years old and 65 years old and over, respectively, moved during the survey year. The proportion of mobile children under 5 years old (28 percent) tended to reflect the higher mobility rates of young parents, whereas the proportion of mobile children 5 to 13 years old and 14 to 17 years old (18.5 and 16.4 percent, respectively) tended to reflect the lower mobility rates of older parents. The tendency for younger people to move was also reflected in the low median age of movers and the high median age of nonmovers. There was a difference of 9.3 years between the median ages of nonmovers and movers. Comparison of mobility rates by type of mobility status indicated very little difference in the age of persons who moved within a county and those who migrated across county lines within the State. Interstate migrants, however, tended to be younger than any other type of mover.

In the age groups under 22 years, females tended to have higher mobility rates than males; but, in the age groups 22 years and over, males tended to have higher mobility rates than females. Among males the peak mobility rate comes at 22 to 24 years, whereas among females it is about as high at 20 and 21 years as at 22 to 24 years. The fact that women usually marry at younger ages than men probably accounts, in large part, for this age differential between the sexes.

FAMILY STATUS

Among married persons the inverse relationship between age and each type of mobility rate is clearly apparent (table 4). Young married persons (age group 18 to 24 years) had the highest, while older married persons (age groups over 45 years of age) had the lowest proportions of intracounty, intrastate, and interstate movers. Of men 18 to 24 years old who were heads of households with wife present, 64 percent had moved in the past year.

At ages under 45, the mobility rates for single males and females tended to be lower than for persons of corresponding ages in the other marital status groups, whereas, at ages 45 to 64, they had about the same mobility rates as married persons with spouse present in the household. Persons in the age groups 25 to 64 years who were widowed, divorced, or married, spouse absent, tended to be more mobile than the corresponding age groups of both single persons and married persons with spouse present. In

the case of the widowed and divorced, the higher over-all mobility at these ages is a matter of intracounty mobility. The married, spouse absent group, however, also had relatively high migration rates. Among elderly persons, marital status had little influence on mobility.

From the statistics cross-classified by relationship, there is some evidence that the mobility of "doubled up" married couples declines less with age than does that of married couples with their own household. At the older ages, in fact, a larger proportion of doubled couples than of other married couples were recent movers. The statistics for middle-aged and elderly persons of other marital status (single; married, spouse absent; and widowed or divorced) suggest that those who are heads of their own households are less likely to have moved in the past year than those who are not.

The high proportion of changes of residence among young adults can be explained in considerable part by the changes in living arrangements that result from marriage. Annual statistics compiled by the National Office of Vital Statistics on marriages by age of bride permit some rough estimates of the importance of this factor for women. Assume that all women who marry change their address. Then by dividing the number of brides at a given age by the total number of women of the same age who were movers (as reported in the present survey), estimates are obtained of the proportion of these movers who moved at the time of marriage. The results are as follows: 18 to 19 years old, about one-half; 20 to 21, about one-third; 22 to 24, about one-fifth; and 25 to 29, about one-tenth.

LABOR FORCE STATUS

As has been found in previous surveys, males in the labor force showed a higher over-all and intracounty rate of mobility than those not in the labor force (table 5). Considerable variation, however, exists among the various age groups. The proportion of boys 14 to 17 years old in the labor force who changed residence was approximately the same as that of boys not in the labor force (about 15 percent). At these ages even boys in the labor force are likely to move with their parents rather than independently. Males 18 to 24 years old in the labor force, however, were significantly more mobile in all mobility status groups (24.6, 6.5, and 8.1 percent, respectively, for intracounty, intrastate, and interstate movers) than males of the same age not in the labor force (8.2, 3.5, and 4.3 percent, respectively). These differentials persist, although in reduced magnitude, when we compare the mobility of members of the civilian labor force with that of persons not in the labor force--omitting the members of the Armed Forces who were covered in the survey.

Because of the small number of men not in the labor force in the sample for age groups aged 25 and over, the differences in mobility rates are not

statistically significant for the 1956-1957 period alone. When the two earlier surveys (1955-1956 and 1949-1950), are also taken into account, however, it can be said with some confidence that differences are usually small in the age group 25 to 34 years but that, at older ages, men not in the labor force tend to have higher mobility rates than those still in the labor force. In middle age and old age, mobility induced by illness and retirement should assume considerable importance.

A higher proportion of the unemployed (29.7 percent) had changed residence between April 1956 and April 1957 than of the employed (19.0 percent). The greatest relative difference exists between the proportions of interstate migrants--6.3 percent for unemployed males and 2.8 percent for employed males. Recent migrants may have greater difficulty finding steady employment. The search for employment may also be one of the major reasons for the movement of the unemployed. The results of this survey and previous data¹ indicate that people looking for work tend to move greater distances.

Workers in nonagricultural industries were more mobile and moved farther than workers in agriculture. This finding is consistent with the low proportion of mobile persons in the rural-farm population. All classifications by industry and by type of residence are as of April 1957 so that, for example, an agricultural worker who moved from a farm during the year and took a nonagricultural job is here classified as a nonfarm resident and a nonagricultural worker.

FARM-NONFARM SHIFTS

Seventy-four percent of the mobile persons who moved from one farm to another and 68 percent of the mobile persons who moved from one nonfarm residence to another stayed within the same county. Only 7 percent of the movement from farm to farm involved crossing State lines, and only 16 percent of the nonfarm to nonfarm residence change was of this type. When the movement involved changing from a farm to a nonfarm residence, 61 percent of the persons moved within the same county (table 6). Thus, as in previous years, movers who also changed their type of residence tended to move longer distances than those who moved from one farm or one nonfarm residence to another.

REGIONS

The population of the West continued to be the most mobile and that of the Northeast the least (table 7). The proportion of mobile persons was twice as high and the proportion of interstate migrants was three times as high in the West as in the

Northeast. The South tended to have the second highest proportion of mobile persons as well as of interstate migrants.

The estimated number of in-migrants and out-migrants by region for April 1949 to 1950 and the annual average for the period April 1953 to 1957 are shown in the following table. Over the last four 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 C.--IN-MIGRANTS AND OUT-MIGRANTS, BY REGIONS: ANNUAL AVERAGES, APRIL 1953 TO 1957 AND APRIL 1949 TO 1950

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

Region	In-migrants		Out-migrants	
	Average, 1953-1957	April 1949-1950	Average, 1953-1957	April 1949-1950
Northeast.....	396,000	255,860	425,000	391,155
North Central.....	726,000	515,245	730,000	569,165
South.....	849,000	688,380	1,024,000	574,110
West.....	699,000	470,095	489,000	395,150

RELATED REPORTS

Statistics on the mobility status of the population 1 year old and over appear in the following reports in Series P-20:

- No. 73, "Mobility of the Population of the United States: March 1955 to 1956."
- No. 61, "Mobility of the Population of the United States: April 1954 to 1955."
- No. 57, "Mobility of the Population of the United States: April 1953 to 1954."
- No. 49, "Mobility of the Population of the United States: April 1952 to 1953."
- No. 47, "Mobility of the Population of the United States: April 1952."
- No. 39, "Mobility of the Population of the United States: April 1950 to 1951."
- No. 36, "Internal Migration and Mobility in the United States: March 1949 to 1950."
- No. 28, "Internal Migration in the United States: April 1948 to 1949."
- No. 22, "Internal Migration in the United States: 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.

¹ Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 4, "Post-war Migration and Its Causes in the United States: August, 1945 to October, 1946."

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Population coverage.--The data for 1957 (covering the period April 1956 to 1957) shown in this report relate primarily to the civilian population of the United States 1 year old and over. Approximately 664,000 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 April 1957 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 April 1957 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 April 1957 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 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 April 1 a year ago?" If the answer was "No," the enumerator asked, "Was ... living in this same county on April 1 a year ago?" If the response was "No," again, the enumerator asked, "What State (or foreign country) was ... living in on April 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 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 groups "separated" and "other married, spouse absent" are consolidated under "married, spouse absent."

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. Married women are not classified as heads if their husbands are living with them at the time of the survey.

In this report all related and unrelated individuals in a household are consolidated in the category "Other."

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 in the Current Population Survey of the Bureau of the Census. The data for 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 are subject to sampling variability. The following illustration indicates the order of magnitude of the sampling errors for some typical statistics in April 1957. An estimated 3,037,000 employed males 25 to 34 years of age were living in different homes from the ones they lived in a year ago. This number is 29.5 percent of the total number of employed males in this age group. The sampling error of the estimate of 3,037,000 is about 136,000 and of the 29.5 percent is about 1.7 percentage points. The chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimates from the sample differ from the results which would be obtained from a complete census by the sampling errors indicated. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the differences would be less than twice the specified sampling errors and 99 out of 100 that they would be less than 2½ times those errors.

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