



Population Trends—Prologue to Library Development

PHILIP M. HAUSER
AND
MARTIN TAITEL

LIBRARIES SERVE PEOPLE. Facts and expectations about the people to be served are basic ingredients in the decision-making process of those whose tasks are to design and operate libraries. Relevant knowledge does not guarantee good decisions, but does increase the chances of attaining goals.

Included in the relevant facts and expectations are numbers of persons, their geographical distribution and their attributes. In this article, only a small part of the information about people relevant to major decisions concerning libraries will be presented. The presentation will be directed toward the broad overall picture in the United States. It should be recognized, however, that most or at least a very large proportion of decisions are made for local situations which vary widely.

Also it should be noted that the authors have drawn primarily upon the publications of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The article was prepared before any final data were available and is, therefore, based upon preliminary data, except as otherwise noted.

Until the beginning of World War II, the long-time trend of the total population of the United States had been consistent growth *but at a declining rate*. The population doubled five times between 1790 and 1950, and the time for a doubling was 25 years between 1790 and 1865 (three doublings); 35 years between 1865 and 1900; 50 years between 1900 and 1950. During the depression of the thirties, the

Mr. Hauser is Chairman and Professor, Department of Sociology, and Director, Population Research and Training Center, University of Chicago. Mr. Taitel is Statistician, Population Research and Training Center, and Research Associate, Graduate School of Business, University of Chicago.

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birth rate and the population growth rate reached new lows. Widely accepted population projections during the 1930's presented 165 million or thereabouts as the maximum population to be reached by the century's end and to be followed, perhaps, by smaller numbers shortly thereafter.¹ This is in comparison with 133 million in 1940; 63 million in 1890; 32 million in 1860; and 17 million in 1840.

But the projections of the thirties have already been contradicted. In the forties and fifties, there was an upsurge in marriage and fertility rates, neither anticipated with regard to magnitude or to duration. In consequence, the population of the United States passed the 165 million mark in 1955 and is over 180 million today.

Already considerable research has been done to uncover "explanations" and "causality"; much more will be done in the future. Here we may note that World War II and developments since then, such as intense international tensions and unprecedented levels of national output, present an environment vastly different from that of the thirties. With this changing of circumstances, the people of the United States have moved vigorously in the direction of expanding their numbers. The vigor of expansion has already been and may be further tempered by an enlightened appreciation of the inevitable consequences—too many people for too little earth. Yet, in looking forward, it seems clear that population growth rates during the next few decades can best be gauged in terms of the fifties rather than the thirties. In short, the pace of population growth can be expected to be substantial.

Geographic Distribution and Change. The final census count of the number of inhabitants of the United States as of April 1, 1960, was 179.3 million. That figure represents a population of 28 million or 18.5 per cent above the comparable 1950 figure of 151.3 million for the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Both counts exclude members of the Armed Forces and their dependents living abroad, crews of American vessels at sea or in foreign ports, and American citizens living in foreign countries.

Table I shows the states ranked by 1960 population. New York, continuing as our largest state, had a population of 16.8 million in 1960. At the other extreme was Alaska with a population of fewer than one-quarter million, a fact which means that New York had 74 times as many inhabitants as Alaska.

Over 40 per cent of our population lives in our six largest states, New York, California, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio and Texas, each

with over 9 million persons. Only 10.1 per cent of our population resides in the 20 states and the District of Columbia, each of which has fewer than 1.8 million inhabitants.

The 28 million gain in total population was not evenly distributed throughout the country (Table II). More than 60 per cent of the increase in numbers was accounted for by eight states, each of which gained more than 1 million persons during the nineteen fifties. California alone gained over 5 million; Florida over 2 million; Texas, New York and Ohio, over 1.7 million each; and Michigan, Illinois and New Jersey, between 1 and 1.5 million persons each.

During the decade, despite the population boom for the nation as a whole, Arkansas, Mississippi, West Virginia and the District of Columbia actually registered declines. For Arkansas and Mississippi, the losses of the fifties were continuations of the losses which occurred during the forties. By contrast, the two other states, which lost population in the forties, North Dakota and Oklahoma, reversed the pattern and showed some population increases during the fifties.

The range of state growth rates was substantial, and this range is partially portrayed in Chart I. Florida was the striking leader with a 78.7 per cent increase in population. In the ranking of states by size, it jumped from 20th to 10th position between 1950 and 1960. At the other extreme was a 7.2 per cent *decline* for West Virginia. Half the states, however, were concentrated in a relatively narrow range from 8.5 to 28.5 per cent.

A complex of factors lies behind the differences in growth of the individual states. Migration provided the primary surface explanation of the differences for some individual states, most especially those with extreme rates of change. And behind migration were more basic economic, social and even political factors. Thus, California and Florida, combining desirable climates with economic advantages, have drawn people to them in large numbers. By contrast, West Virginia, Arkansas and Mississippi, with economic growth or social problems, have lost people, on balance, to other states. In addition to migration are the intrastate explanations, such as differences in birth, death and marriage rates. These, like migration, rest upon more basic factors, such as racial and ethnic composition, urbanization, educational level, income level, and age composition, which differ widely among the states. For example, in Alaska, relatively youthful in both biologic and economic terms, there was a relatively high crude birth rate of 37 per thousand and a relatively low crude death rate of 6 per thousand

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in 1959; by contrast, in much more mature Maine, the corresponding figures were 24 and 12, respectively.

The unevenness of population change during the fifties is dramatically shown by the proportions for the various states of the counties which lost population (Table III). These data show the extent to which migration occurred within the nation. According to the 1960 Census, there were 3,107 counties. Despite the very large population increase of 18.5 per cent for the entire nation, 1,578, or 51 per cent, of these counties actually lost population during the fifties as revealed by preliminary Census tabulations. Some counties in every state, except Connecticut and Delaware (both with substantial population increases), lost population. Even in Florida, Nevada and Arizona, states with the largest rates of population increase, almost 20 per cent of the counties registered population declines. In California, where population increased by over 5.1 million persons, 7 out of 58 counties lost population during the decade.

The state-by-state proportions of counties with population declines reflect the exodus of people from rural, especially farm and distressed areas, which took place during the fifties. It is safe to draw this conclusion despite the fact that, at this writing, detailed statistics from the 1960 Census on the farm population and on the economic characteristics of the people of the United States are not yet available. An enumeration of the states in which 50 per cent or more of the counties lost population indicates, almost without exception, that each state in the list was either (a) predominantly a rural or farm area in 1950; (b) if it had a large industrial or non-farm population, it also had large expanses of farm and rural territory; or (c) it contained economically distressed areas. On the other hand, an enumeration of the states in which less than 30 per cent of the counties lost population shows that, for the most part, they are highly industrialized or urbanized areas with comparative economic advantages. This group includes 8 of the 10 states in which, in 1950, more than 70 per cent of the population was classified as urban.

In Table IV, a projection of the total population of the United States for 1980 is shown as 246 million. This projection is based on the assumption that the fertility level of the United States will be at the 1949-51 level from 1965-70 to 1980, after a decline from the postwar high level of 1955-57. It assumes further that death rates will continue to decline moderately, that net immigration will average about 300,000 per year, and that no catastrophic events, such as war,

will occur. This projection is conservative since it assumes that the postwar birth rate boom will decline during the current decade.

A population of 246 million in 1980 would represent an increase after 1960 of 66 million persons, an increase of 37 per cent. Though such a growth rate would be only slightly below that for the fifties, it would mean a greater increase in number, year by year, than occurred during the fifties. The Bureau of the Census projections of population for 1980 range from a low of 231 million to a high of 273 million. To match population increase alone, libraries must be prepared to expand from a minimum of around 30 per cent to a maximum of over 50 per cent.

The ranges of possibilities about the projections for geographic divisions, shown in Table IV, are percentagewise significantly greater than those for the United States as a whole. The range of assumptions necessary to cover future possibilities is wide in comparison with that for the nation as a whole. For example, rough estimates of net migration between geographic divisions during eight years of the fifties include figures ranging from 10 to 20 per cent of total population.² Net migration within the United States as a whole, of course, is zero. Also, the possible effect of changes in death rates is limited for the United States as a whole; but for, say, the East South Central states, it may be possible for changes to alter substantially the course of population growth. Caution in using the figures is obviously advisable.

The projections in Tables IV and V and Chart II are based on the general underlying assumption that past trends in growth factors and growth patterns will continue. One consequence of this assumption is that the projections show population increases for every division. The differences in growth rates among the geographic divisions between 1960 and 1980 are projected as large. At one extreme is the East South Central Division for which an increase of only 8 per cent is projected. At the other extreme is the Pacific Division for which a 62 per cent increase in population is projected.

About 26 million or 39 per cent of the total projected population increase of 66 million will be accounted for by the Middle Atlantic and East North Central Divisions. The projection is that they will continue to have 39 per cent of the population and will remain the most populous. Highly industrialized and urbanized, further developments in those directions are anticipated. The two next most populous divisions, the South Atlantic and the Pacific, account for another 38 per cent of the projected increase; their projected proportion of the

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total population in 1980 is almost 30 per cent, compared with 26 per cent in 1960. These divisions include not only areas with rather special climatic advantages but also some which have demonstrated large industrial potentials. Should they continue to register markedly higher growth rates than the present most populous divisions, they would become the most populous parts of the nation within a half-century.

Very mature New England, the agricultural West North Central Division, and the two divisions of the deep South account for only 8 million or 12 per cent of the projected total increase. According to the projections, they will account for only 19 per cent of the population in 1980 by contrast with 22 per cent in 1960. Finally, the Mountain states, even with a projected expansion of almost 4 million persons or over 55 per cent, are computed to remain the smallest of the divisions with about 10.6 million persons in 1980.

Metropolitan Population. Throughout its history, the population of the United States has become increasingly concentrated in urban places; and during the course of this century in metropolitan areas. In 1790, when the first Census was taken, there were only 24 urban places in this country. They contained only 5 per cent of the nation's population. Only two of them had more than 25,000 persons. By 1950, there were over 4,700 places in urban territory. They included almost 97 million persons or about 64 per cent of the total population. The comparable figures for 1960 are 125 million persons, almost 70 per cent of the total population.

Even more dramatic than urban growth has been the metropolitan explosion during this century. In 1900, areas which would have been classified as metropolitan under later federal definitions numbered about 50 and contained fewer than 26 million persons, about one-third of the nation's population. In 1950, about 56 per cent of the population, almost 85 million persons, lived in 168 Standard Metropolitan Areas while by 1960, 63 per cent of the population, or almost 113 million persons, lived in 212 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.³ (Final data.)

The population has become increasingly concentrated in urban and metropolitan areas as a result of basic forces which determine the distribution of population: technological, economic, social and political. People have crowded into urban and metropolitan areas to form efficient producer and consumer units.

For the 1960 Census, the Federal Government (through the Di-

vision of Statistical Standards of the Bureau of the Budget) changed the term and definition used for the areas called metropolitan. The 1950 designation "Standard Metropolitan Area" was replaced by the 1960 designation "Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area" (abbreviated here to SMSA) in 1960. The change emphasized that, for statistical and analytical purposes, areas are more or less arbitrarily delineated as metropolitan. For 1960 an SMSA was defined as one or more central cities of 50,000 or more persons, the balance of the county or counties containing such a city or cities, and such contiguous counties as, by certain criteria, are "essentially metropolitan in character and are socially and economically integrated with the central city." (This is essentially the same as the definition used for the 1950 Census.) Despite the arbitrary character of the definition, the SMSA data are closer representations of the actual realities of our grouping of economic activities and population than are statistics relating to cities alone.

There is a difference between change in the number of persons in a specified class (e.g., living in a metropolitan area) and change in the number of persons living in a specified set of areas (e.g., SMSA's). The long-term data in Table VI relate to the former type of change as best it can be gleaned from estimates and data based on changing definitions; the data for 1950 and 1960 obtained from the preliminary Census SMSA reports and presented in Tables VII to XI, inclusive, relate to the latter, i.e., to areas classified as SMSA's in 1960. Both kinds of comparisons provide insight into the nature and significance of the population changes in the United States in the fifties. Differences between the two kinds of changes may be illustrated by the statement that between 1950 and 1960, there was an increase in the population classified as living in metropolitan areas of 28.4 million; at the same time there was only a 23.6 million increase in the population living in areas classified as SMSA's in 1960.⁴ In this case, the figures differ, mainly because 30 or more areas classified as SMSA's in 1960 would not have been so classified in 1950; hence, the 1950 population of these areas is excluded in the "same class" comparison and included in the "same area" comparison, while the 1960 population of those areas is included in both comparisons.

Preliminary 1960 Census data for population growth in and outside SMSA's by region during the fifties are shown in Table VII and Chart III. For the United States as a whole, SMSA population grew explosively by contrast with growth outside SMSA's—25.3 per cent

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as against 6.5 per cent. Within this structure, there were marked regional differences. In the Northeast the division of population between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan changed only slightly during the fifties. Growth rates were about the same in and outside SMSA's. New entrants to the SMSA category and annexations were of minor importance.

What was true for the Northeast, however, does not apply elsewhere. The most striking change in the division of population between metropolitan residents and others occurred in the South. There, about 16 areas crossed the SMSA definitional line between 1950 and 1960. When the Census results are modified to take account of this change, there appears to have been a decline of around 800,000 persons in the nonmetropolitan population. Thus, in the South, metropolitan population growth exceeded the total growth of about 7.3 million as a result of a net shift from nonmetropolitan to metropolitan residence. All this growth speaks of the very greatly increased importance to the South of industrial and service activities, as well as the importance of climatic advantages. The shift emphasizes also the sharp relative decline in the importance of agriculture and related activities in the South. Even so, the South remains the least metropolitanized region, with the nonmetropolitan category still containing over half the South's population.

Essentially the same development occurred in the West where about 10 new areas qualified as SMSA's after 1950. Taking account of this development indicates that the nonmetropolitan population remained about the same. As in the South, the West's increase in population of around 7.5 million was of a metropolitan character.

For the North Central region, the development was intermediate between the Northeast and the South and West. There was only a small increase, roughly 900,000 persons, or 4 per cent, in the nonmetropolitan population by contrast with the total increase for the region of about 6.8 million. Undoubtedly, this small increase reflects the continued exodus of rural and farm population with the increased mechanization and productivity of agriculture and is indicative of the rise in importance of industry and service trades in the region.

The following chart summarizing preliminary and approximate percentages of metropolitan population highlights the regional differences in population composition and changes during the fifties.

There was relatively little difference between growth rates for the fifties among the various sizes of SMSA's as size is determined by

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Region	1950	1960
Total U.S.	57.2	62.8
Northeast	78.6	78.8
North Central	57.1	60.0
South	38.4	48.0
West	62.4	71.7

the 1960 population. Except for the 500,000 to 1,000,000 class, with a rate of 34.5 per cent, all fell within the narrow range of 22.1 to 25.3 per cent (Table VIII).

Total population increases were concentrated in a few areas. The five largest SMSA's—New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia and Detroit—contributed 5.7 million to the overall 22.5 million increase in population for the areas classified as SMSA's in 1960; the 19 SMSA's in the 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 size class, another 5.7 million. At the other extreme, the 23 smallest SMSA's (population of under 100,000 in 1960) contributed about 350,000. Thus, if growth patterns remain the same, there will be a small number of very large increases in numbers and a large number of very small increases among the SMSA's.

The following is what the 1960 Census indicates as a possible range in magnitude of problems of expansion for varying sizes of SMSA's:

Size Class	1960 SMSA's		Average increase per SMSA 1950 to 1960
	Number		
3,000,000 or more	5		1,139,727
1,000,000 to 3,000,000	19		299,030
500,000 to 1,000,000	28		169,808
250,000 to 500,000	48		67,082
100,000 to 250,000	88		32,204
Under 100,000	23		15,439

A similar pattern may well occur in the seventies and eighties.

Table IX shows, for 1960, the number of SMSA's in each size class and the per cent of total SMSA population in the areas in each size class. A large proportion of the SMSA population is concentrated in a relatively small number of areas; e.g., 55 per cent in 24 SMSA's of 1,000,000 or more persons. And a very small proportion of the SMSA population resided within a very large number of the smallest SMSA's,

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15 per cent in 111 SMSA's. Phenomena of this character have, of course, been well known to demographers and others for many years.

At this time comparable data for 1950 are not available. The limited analysis now possible does show that the distribution of metropolitan population among the size groups changed somewhat during the fifties. Our 5 largest SMSA's in 1950 as well as 1960 suffered a small decline in relative importance within the SMSA family, even though their relative importance as a group within the United States increased during the fifties; they grew more rapidly than the rest of the United States combined, but not quite as rapidly as did the total metropolitan population. Unlike the very largest SMSA size class, the second largest size group, 1,000,000 to 3,000,000, increased sharply in relative importance during the fifties, largely through the addition to the group of 9 areas; the proportion of total metropolitan population in that size group increased from 18.7 to 26.4 per cent. For the individual classes in the broad "Under 1,000,000" category, detailed analysis is not readily accomplished. Yet it is clear that, while some of them may have increased in importance within the SMSA family, as a broad category they have declined in the sense of containing a smaller percentage of metropolitan population in 1960 than in 1950.

The overall SMSA picture during the fifties is one of very great population increase, in terms of absolute numbers, in terms of per cent change, and in terms of the proportion of the total population accounted for. Within the overall picture, the variation among individual SMSA's was very wide. This is shown by Table X in which the 211 areas designated as SMSA's, as of the 1960 Census date, are classified by per cent change between 1950 and 1960. The most striking feature of the distribution is the fact that 9 SMSA's *actually lost population*. At the other extreme are the 6 SMSA's which more than doubled their populations during the decade, four being newcomers to the metropolitan community. Leaving aside the high growth rates among these new entrants to the metropolitan class, the overall range of variation was from a decline of 12 per cent to an increase of over 123 per cent.

Despite the very wide range, SMSA population growth rates were concentrated about the national SMSA rate. Thus, just about half the SMSA's, 107 of 211, grew at rates between 15 and 35 per cent, and just about two-thirds, 140 of 211, at rates between 10 and 40 per cent. The modal, or the most frequent, percentage increase was

somewhat greater than 20 per cent. This is smaller than the overall 25.3 per cent increase for SMSA's, since the weight of the rapidly growing areas is less in determining a modal rate than in determining an overall rate. In the future, something like this pattern of variation may be expected.

Under favorable economic, social and climatic conditions, growth rates of more than 50 per cent in a decade may be expected to occur in the future as they have in the past. In the fifties, there were 30 SMSA's with such rates; they are listed in Table XI. Only one, Wichita, Kansas, fell outside the South and West; and 18 were in three states, California, Texas and Florida. Finally, it may be noted that 14 of the 30 would not have qualified as SMSA's in 1950, indicating that in the future, as in the past, opportunities for smaller communities to expand rapidly to metropolitan status may well be expected to occur.

Under unfavorable conditions—denudation of natural resources, and loss of comparative economic and social advantages—population stagnation and even decline may be expected. In the fifties, this apparently occurred in at least 20 SMSA's, nine with an actual loss of population and 12 with increases of less than 5 per cent, as shown in Table XII. None is in the West. The 10 in the South represent one extreme of widely varying conditions, of virtually an economic and social upheaval. Those in the Northeast and North Central regions appear to reflect a variety of underlying conditions—declining agriculture, exhaustion of natural resources, defeat in economic struggles.

Between 1900 and 1920, the ratio between central-city and suburban populations for metropolitan areas remained almost constant, about one-third in the suburbs and two-thirds in the central cities (Table VI). Since 1920, since there has been wide use of 20th-century transportation and communication technology, suburbia has outpaced central city. In 1950, well over two-fifths of the metropolitan population was in suburbia; in 1960, nearly half. Suburbia increases of 19 million between 1950 and 1960 represent at least 70 per cent of the total change in metropolitan population.

The decade of the fifties was critical in the relation between central-city and suburban population growth. It may well be described as the decade of suburban boom and central-city bust. The population of the suburban areas (as of 1960) of the United States—i.e., the population outside central cities, but within the SMSA's—increased by 48 per cent. By contrast, the population of the central-city areas

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(as of 1960) increased by only 9 per cent (Table VII). (Final data show increases of 10.7 and 48.6 per cent for central cities and outside central cities, respectively.) For many individual areas, of course, the difference was much greater.

The 1960 Census was the first of our Decennial Censuses to show population losses in a large number of cities. Eleven of the twelve largest cities in 1950 registered population declines. During the decade, of the 256 central cities in the 211 SMSA's, 73 lost while 183 gained population.

Such population losses do not necessarily imply economic decline or stagnation in a city or area. They may reflect an interchange of place of residence and place of work within an expanding metropolitan community. This interchange is indicated by the many cases where total SMSA population increased although, for one or more central cities, population declined, including four of the five largest areas: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Detroit.

The data already presented understate the population decline or stagnation in the inner cores of SMSA's. They do not show population increases accounted for by annexations. Final census data⁵ show 4.9 million or over 86 per cent of the central-city population increase was from annexations. Thus, the inner cores of the metropolitan areas tended to grow very slowly or not at all because they were already filled.

The patterns of population growth were accompanied by changes in patterns of land use and in the character of communities or neighborhoods within SMSA's. Students of the city have documented growth patterns which indicate that our metropolitan areas grew outward from one or more centers of origin. Although characterized by both vertical and horizontal growth, the latter was the dominant form of development. The newer areas were always those farthest from centers of origin and embodied the new advances in technology. Our metropolitan areas tended to develop definite spatial patterns in terms of the age and the modernity of their residential structures.

Differences in physical facilities tended to produce a parallel socio-economic stratification of the urban and metropolitan population. Persons of the lowest income, educational, and occupational status, usually the newcomers to the urban environment, tended to occupy the less desirable residences toward the center of the city. Persons of higher income, education and social status tended to locate toward the peripheries of the metropolis. Agencies and institutions of

all sorts tended to reflect, and are attuned to, the characteristics of the people contained in the areas in which they are located.

As our metropolitan plant has aged, the early patterns of rapid growth have been paralleled by equally remarkable obsolescence and decay. Just as cities grew community by community, not structure by structure, so have the cities decayed, characterized by areas of substandard housing and by slums which have become a national disgrace. Federal, state and local programs for urban renewal have tended to consolidate efforts of slum clearance, rehabilitation and conservation. The start has been to rebuild the slum areas one community at a time. Populations of inner-zone areas are, under these programs, being uprooted and dispersed to various sections of the metropolitan areas. Inner zones are being rebuilt or rehabilitated so as to attract higher as well as lower social and income groups. All this added to new developments in suburbia presages basic changes in the physical structure of our metropolitan areas, and in the manner in which they are used.

The fundamental forces at work may be expected to continue to operate over the next couple of decades with the expectation of further growth of urban and metropolitan populations. They will account for greater proportions of the total in 1970 than in 1960 and in 1980 than in 1970. Projections to 1980 for metropolitan areas, based upon a continuation of past trends, are shown in Table VI. They show an increase of about 58 million in the metropolitan population between 1960 and 1980. Such an increase would represent about 88 per cent of the projected increase of 66 million in total population, and would result in close to 70 per cent of the population being in metropolitan areas in 1980.

Suburbs have been growing more rapidly than central cities because of the impact of 20th-century technology and the relatively fixed boundaries of central cities. While technology was developing, the boundaries of central cities remained relatively fixed despite annexations. On the average, the central city in the United States has been filled since the 1920's. Since central cities became filled within their relatively fixed boundaries, continued growth could take place only in suburbia, beyond the borders of the city.

The forces accounting for the differential in the growth of suburbs and central cities may be expected to continue operating during the next decade or two. Of the projected increase of 58 million in the population of metropolitan areas between 1960 and 1980, about 45

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million is projected for absorption by suburbia (Table VI). By 1980, of some 170 million people in metropolitan areas, close to 100 million may well be in suburbs, only around 70 million in central cities.

The spatial patterning of the physical residential plant of our metropolitan areas, with its correlative socio-economic stratification of the population, is likely to be drastically modified. It is possible that, while the obsolescent inner areas are replaced or renovated, decay will occur in the suburban rings. With increased intervention and urban renewal programs, it is likely that the physical and socio-economic character of a community in the future will depend less upon the historical accident of its origin and more upon the will of organized population groups as manifest in their planning and development activities.

It is also possible that in the decades to come an emergent pattern of residence within the metropolitan area may become the modal one. There is increasing evidence that, in accordance with the family cycle, the family is tending toward a corresponding use of the metropolitan area. As children come, their families tend to move to the outlying suburban area in order to place them in surroundings of green lawns and open spaces. As the last youngster departs for college or gets married to start his own family, the parents show a tendency to move back to a rebuilt or renovated inner zone of the metropolitan area.

City and Country Population. While SMSA's are defined to obtain as close a representation of the actual realities of our larger population agglomerations as possible, urban territory is defined largely upon the basis of the existence of a charter granted by a state legislature for a relatively small area with 2,500 or more persons. (This applies even though the definition was modified in 1950 to include urban-fringes around cities of 50,000 or more and unincorporated places of 2,500 or more.) Most of the inhabitants of SMSA's are also in urban territory. But substantial numbers reside in places of fewer than 50,000 which are within urban territory but outside SMSA's. In addition, some population in rural territory lies within SMSA's. Hence, though the overlap is large, each basis of assembling data provides some information about population which the other does not.

Data such as are shown in Table XIII are of limited value for shedding light upon the size and structure of metropolitan areas or for purposes of counting people by the extent to which they participate in "urbanism as a way of life." However, Table XIII does

show that urban places accounted for all of the expansion of total population of the United States between 1950 and 1960, and, in addition, absorbed, on balance, some rural population. This was a continuation and an acceleration of the long-term trend of urbanization which brought the urban population to almost 70 per cent of the total.

Until 1950, our rural population increased decade by decade, but, in general, at a declining rate. During the fifties, rural population actually declined; all of the overall population increase of 28 million and the 400,000 decline in rural territory was absorbed in urban territory. Just as important as the absence of population growth in rural territory during the fifties was the shift of population from rural-farm to rural-nonfarm areas. Except for the depression thirties, the rural-farm population has been declining since 1910 when the first rural-farm Census count was made. In the forties and fifties the decline was sharp. Farm population as defined in earlier censuses decreased from about 30 million in 1940 to about 25 million in 1950, and then to about 20 million in 1960.

On the basis of the changed definition of "farm population" introduced in 1960, the count of the farm population was only 16 million.⁶ Despite the change in definition, it is probably correct to say that the farm population of 32 million in 1910 decreased to 16 million in 1960. This conclusion is justified because the persons residing on "farms" without actually producing farm products, a group excluded from the 1960 definition, increased greatly between 1910 and 1960. Within rural territory there has been a major decline of persons living on farms who are directly dependent upon agricultural production for their livelihood. To some extent the decline in farm population may be the result of the development of "town" residence and "farm" work. In the main, however, the decline in rural-farm population reflects the increased mechanization and productivity of American agriculture. Acreage under cultivation throughout the entire period of decline of farm population has changed little, whereas productivity per acre has continued to increase greatly.

It may also be noted that during the fifties the distribution of rural population among "places" and "open territory" changed hardly at all. Furthermore, the number of places showed a net decline of little significance. Undoubtedly, some places moved from the rural to the urban classification during the fifties, while new places were born in rural territory.

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In urban territory, by contrast, the number of cities climbing the size ladder during the fifties was far and above the number necessary to offset the downhill slides of some cities. Old places expanded into higher size classes, new places were formed, and there were some new arrivals from rural territory. The total number of places with 2,500 or more inhabitants increased from 4,300 in 1950 to 5,400 in 1960. Except for the largest size class, cities of 1,000,000 or more inhabitants, every size class showed an increase in the number of places. Cities of 50,000 or more, each of metropolitan size, increased in number from 233 to 333. The net upward movement was facilitated by the long-used American procedure of expansion and annexation. The extent to which this growth occurred is illustrated by California, where 188 of the 253 incorporated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants in 1950 annexed territory during the decade.

The relative importance of the various size groups within urban territory changed during the decade. It was the cities of intermediate size, populations between 10,000 and 100,000, which increased in relative importance. They contained less than 31 per cent of the urban population in 1950, but more than 37 per cent in 1960. Most of this growth was at the expense of our larger cities, particularly those with populations of 1,000,000 or more. In large part, this change reflects the rapid growth of suburbs, i.e., of places really metropolitan in character by virtue of contiguity with large cities, while the larger cities, the central cities, were growing slowly, if at all. Finally, it may be noted, the smaller places, with populations of fewer than 10,000, and "other urban" territory also declined slightly in importance during the decade.

In relation to the total population of the United States, it was the intermediate-size cities which increased in relative importance. They contained less than 20 per cent of the total population in 1950, but almost 26 per cent in 1960, and accounted for all the net increase in relative importance of urban territory. The larger cities declined slightly, and the smaller cities increased slightly in relative importance during the decade.

By 1980, between 75 and 80 per cent of our population may live in urban territory, which would place about 10 million more persons in urban territory in 1980 than are in the entire United States today. This figure contrasts with about 64 per cent in 1950 and almost 70 per cent in 1960. Even so, it leaves room for a modest increase in rural population within the projected total increase.

Farm population may be expected to decline further in view of mechanization developments and productivity increases. By 1980, the farm population may include no more than 12 million persons⁷ as compared with 16 million in 1960.

Government Structure. In dealing with community services, the urban population approach, based on cities and legal entities, is more appropriate than the SMSA population approach. Such services tend to be organized, financed and administered by individual government units rather than on an SMSA-wide basis. The mere number of governmental units is staggering—over 100,000. About half of these are school districts, and another 15,000 are special districts. Municipalities number about 17 or 18 thousand, being approximately the same places for which data are shown in Table XIII. Data from the 1957 Census of Governments⁸ are as follows:

<i>Governmental Unit</i>	<i>Number</i>
Local governments except school districts	51,887
County	3,050
Municipality	17,215
Township	17,198
Special district	14,424
School districts	50,454
Other public school systems	2,489

The disparity between the legal entities (cities) and the population entities (SMSA's) poses problems for public agencies concerned with providing services to metropolitan populations. To serve well at low cost, an agency must make full use of the economies of large-scale operation, but a large number of small purchasing units, the relatively small governmental units, act with monopsonistic effect to limit agency size and the provision of integrated and unified services. This is true not only in rural, farm and small-town areas, but also within our large metropolitan areas.

With the continuation of extensive urbanization and metropolitanization during the next few decades will come increased recognition that our 20th-century technological, economic and demographic units have governmental structures of 18th- and 19th-century origin and design. Already there is a discernible trend toward changes in local government units to meet area-wide problems more adequately. Increasing numbers of elections have been held to consolidate city and

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county governments; in increasing numbers, special units have been created to deal with specific functions such as sanitation, drainage, water supply, and port facilities. It is certain that in the next decade or two, area-wide planning and functional governmental units will emerge at an accelerated pace.

Age Structure. Perhaps the most important single characteristic of a person is age. Activities of individuals change with the stage of the human life cycle, from infancy to retirement and eventual death. Each stage generates its own distinctive activities and demands.

In 1800, the "average" American was only 16 years old; in 1950, he was over 30. As late as the third quarter of the 19th century, over 40 per cent of the population was under 15 years of age and only 4 per cent, 60 years of age or more. Such an age structure is much like that of the underdeveloped areas of the world today. By 1950, however, the proportion of persons under 15 had declined to 27 per cent, and those 60 and over had increased to 12 per cent. Thus, by 1950, the United States had become "aged" on the basis of the United Nations classification of nations by age.

Age changes of such magnitude and depth have significantly affected the character of American society. Tables XIV and XV and Chart IV include the age distributions for the United States at the beginning and end of the fifties. The usual Census presentation by 5-year intervals has been modified (by interpolation, when necessary, in the absence of detailed data) to show separately the various school-age groups. Perhaps the most striking feature of the data is found in the decreased median age of the population. From the moment of birth a person can only age. But a population may, over time, either age or grow younger. The explosive birth rates of the fifties decreased the median age for the first time in the history of the United States, from 30.2 years in 1950 to 29.5 years in 1960.

Even more significant than this decline in median age is the great variation in the per cent of change during the decade among the specific age groups. Thus, the number 10 and 11 years of age increased by over 50 per cent during the decade. At the other extreme, the number of persons in the 20 to 30 year interval *actually decreased*; the 20 to 24 year olds decreased in number by 12 per cent during the decade.

These large differences between the growth rates of age groups were largely the result of fluctuations in birth rates. For example, the baby crop of the depression thirties, when birth rates were at all-

time lows, generated the 20 to 29 year olds of 1960; the baby crop of the prosperous twenties, when birth rates were much higher, generated the 20 to 29 year olds of 1950. The effect of the decline of birth rates was great enough to result in a decline in the number of 20 to 29 year olds between 1950 and 1960, despite the larger child-bearing population and despite the lower mortality rates in the depression thirties. By contrast, the effect of the postwar rise in birth rates was sufficient to result in the "under 15" population expanding most rapidly during the decade.

With regard to those persons 30 years of age and over, the declining birth rates of much earlier decades were, of course, important. But the counter-directional effects of the long-term mortality decline and the prior increase of the child-bearing population were sufficient to maintain growth at a rate close to the overall 18.5 per cent increase during the fifties. In the case of the senior citizens, those 65 years of age and over, the increase in numbers was almost 35 per cent during the decade. Thus, although the population of the United States grew younger during the decade, as measured by median age, it also grew older as measured by the increase in the proportion of persons 65 years of age and over. This continuation of the "aging" trend over the decades brought the number of senior citizens to more than 9 per cent of the total in 1960.

The decade of the fifties was, in a unique way, the decade of the elementary school child. The number of youngsters 5 to 13 years of age increased by 45 per cent, as contrasted with less than 9 per cent during the forties. To a lesser extent, it was also a decade for the high school group, which increased by 35 per cent. Curiously enough, it was also a boom decade for our senior citizen group so that both ends of our age structure increased more rapidly than the intermediate sector. Those 18 to 65 years of age, who include almost all of the working population of the country, increased by only 7 per cent. As already noted, the young adult group actually declined in numbers.

The projected rates of growth and expansions in numbers vary widely among the age groups. Between 1960 and 1980, the population 65 years of age and over will increase by some 8 million persons or by close to 50 per cent. Since everyone who will be 65 years of age or over by 1980 has already been born, this projection can be accepted as quite accurate; uncertainty of birth rates is not a factor, and uncertainty of mortality and migration is of minor importance.

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Increases for those 65 years of age and over will be at varying rates among various localities. Elderly persons have been migrating to places in the West and South with special climatic conditions, for example, to Florida, California and Arizona. This movement may be expected to continue during the sixties and seventies. It may also be noted that the senior citizens of 1980 will have attained higher levels of education and will have more leisure than their counterparts of earlier dates.

Like the senior citizens of 1980, those who will be from 30 to 64 years of age in 1980 are already here; thus, the projections for them are quite reliable. The rate of increase for the group 30 to 64 years of age, however, will be much smaller, only about 20 per cent. This percentage represents an increase of about 15 million, somewhat short of twice that for our senior citizens. This broad group is composed almost entirely of active members of the labor force and persons well along in the course of marriage and parenthood.

A really explosive expansion in number will occur for the group 18 to 29 years of age. The increase will be 80 per cent. In terms of numbers, it is an increase of over 21 million persons, close to one-third of the projected 66 million overall increase in population. This group includes college students, new entrants to the labor force, newlyweds and young parents.

The major unknown factor for the group 14 to 17 years of age, the high school age group, is, of course, the birth rate during the years 1962 to 1966. The projections in Tables XIV and XV assume some decline from the 1955-57 highs and in that sense are conservative. Current birth rates are already below the highs of a few years ago, but they may rise again, especially should high levels of economic activity return and international tension lessen. On the other hand, the decline in birth rates could be greater than that assumed. On the conservative basis of projection used here, a 45 per cent increase, or about 5 million persons, is a reliable projection from 1960 to 1980.

Projections for persons 5 to 13 years of age, the elementary school group, are less reliable than those given for other age groups. The major uncertainty is birth rates during the years 1966 to 1975, for which the projections assume birth rates equal to those in the 1949-51 period. Between 1960 and 1980, an increase of 10 million or about 31 per cent may be expected in the group 5 to 13 years of age. Such an increase during the two decades would be about the same as the increase for the single decade of the fifties when the elementary

schools felt the full impact of the postwar baby boom. The major part of this difference arises because the underlying birth rates assumed for the projections are considerably below those during the 1946-1955 period of the postwar baby boom.

Enrollment in Schools. School enrollment depends on the number of persons in the various school-age groups and on their enrollment rates. As the American income level has increased, greater educational opportunities have been offered to and accepted by our younger citizens.

At least since 1910, when such data were first included in the censuses, school enrollment rates have increased, and most strikingly so in the fifties. Even as early as 1910, about 86 per cent of the youngsters 7 to 13 years of age were enrolled in school; by 1950, about 95 per cent and, by 1960, almost every one of them was enrolled (99.5 per cent). Between 1910 and 1950, the rate for youngsters 5 and 6 years of age changed only from 35 to 39 per cent, but in the fifties the rate swelled to roughly 80 per cent. Between 1910 and 1950, enrollment rates for teenagers 14 to 17 years of age rose from 60 to 84 per cent and then continued to increase to roughly 90 per cent in 1960. Thus, in the mass-education ages of 5 to 17 years, almost 97 per cent are enrolled in schools. For the ages of 18 years and above, enrollment rates are much lower, reflecting the fact that college and post-graduate education is obtained by relatively few. But, for these age groups also, there was a sharp increase in enrollment rates in the fifties, which extended earlier advances.

The most visible consequence of the changing age structure during the fifties was the tremendous pressure on kindergarten and elementary school facilities (Tables XVI, XVII and XVIII). The grade schools of the United States were inundated by the tidal wave of postwar babies who reached school-entrance age and filled the schools in the fifties. Enrollment in kindergartens and elementary schools increased by 11 million children or by well over 50 per cent. This rise was somewhat more than the 45 per cent increase for youngsters 5 to 13 years of age, the difference representing in large part the increase in enrollment rates during the decade.

During the sixties and seventies, the pressure on the grade schools will be much less, but it will not disappear. Between 1960 and 1980, enrollment may increase by over 9 million or by 29 per cent. But this is a 29 per cent increase over two decades by contrast with more than 50 per cent over one, the fifties.

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During the fifties, high school enrollment increased by about 54 per cent, roughly by about the same rate as that for the grade schools. But while the pressure on grade schools will decline in the sixties, that on high schools will continue unabated. The projected increase in enrollment is 5 million or about 48 per cent. Relief will come in the seventies, however, when the projected increase is only a few per cent, about 1 million students.

An explosive increase in enrollment is projected to occur in our colleges and professional schools during the sixties. Following on the heels of a 61 per cent increase in the fifties, the sixties will bring an increase of about 120 per cent, or of 4.2 million students, to raise total college and professional school enrollment to 7.8 million persons. A further increase of 4.1 million in the seventies is projected to bring the enrollment in 1980 to about 12 million persons, 235 per cent above the 1960 figure. Only in part does this rise result from the projected 81 per cent increase in the college age group. In crude terms, the only ones available, about three-fourths of the explosive increase in college and professional education will be the result of much greater rates of enrollment of the college age groups in institutions of higher education.

In overall summary, school enrollment in 1980 is projected as more than 70 million persons. This would be about 24 million more than in 1960, representing an increase of about 52 per cent which was about the same as the increase in the one decade of the fifties.

Other Characteristics of the Population. In 1940, the first year for which census data on years of schooling were collected, the "average" person 25 years of age and over in the United States had completed little more than an elementary school education with 8.6 years of school (Table XIX). By 1950, median years of schooling had risen to 9.3 and, by 1960, to about 11 years. With a continuation of recent trends in educational improvement, a significant milestone will have been passed in the educational advance of the nation during the sixties. Projections indicate that by 1970 the "average" American 25 years of age and over may have achieved a high school education; median years of schooling will have risen further to 12.3 years. That those 25 to 29 years of age may have attained an even higher level presages even higher educational attainment levels after 1980 (Table XXIII).

Part of the rising of our educational level has been the reduction of the proportion of persons with little or no schooling. In 1940, about

13.6 per cent of the population 25 years of age and over had fewer than 5 years of schooling, a level below that of functional illiteracy. In 1950, 11.1 per cent were still in the group. By 1960, however, the proportion of functionally illiterate had declined to about 8 per cent. Should the trend continue, the proportion will decline further to less than 6 per cent in 1970 and less than 4 per cent in 1980 (Tables XX to XXIII).

With the effects of the rise in educational level added to the effects of increases in population, the numbers of high school and college graduates expanded rapidly (Table XXIV). Since the expectations are for both factors to continue to rise, further increases in the numbers of such graduates are projected for the sixties and seventies.

The number of high school graduates increased during the fifties by more than 13 million, from 38.3 to 51.6 million, or 35 per cent. The number at the beginning of the decade was equal to 37 per cent of the population 18 years of age and over, of those at or above the age at which completion of our mass-education high school programs is typically scheduled. In 1960, the percentage was 45. Sometime during the sixties high school graduates will pass a number equal to 50 per cent of the population 18 years of age and over. And, by 1980, the number will equal close to 60 per cent of the population 18 years of age and over. Between 1960 and 1980, a 40 to 45 million increase in the number of high school graduates is projected to bring the total to around 95 million, an increase of 80 to 85 per cent.

The college graduate group expanded during the fifties at about the same rate as the high school graduate group, from about 6 to about 8.1 million. But during the sixties and seventies, the rate for the college graduate group will be higher. By 1980, the number of college graduates may approach 15 million, close to 85 per cent above the 1960 figure. This figure would equal over 10 per cent of the number of persons in the population 22 years of age and over, i.e., the number at or above the typical age of completion of a college education.

Despite heavy immigration, the foreign-born white population of the United States never exceeded 15 per cent of the total. The maximum of 14.5 per cent occurred in 1890 and again in 1910. The proportion has been declining ever since. Such a decline was assured by our immigration exclusion acts of the 1920's and the reenactment of restricted immigration provisions by the Immigration and Nation-

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ality Act of 1952. With a continuation of these policies in the decades ahead, the proportion of foreign-born will continue to decline.

The population projections presented here assume net immigration of about 300,000 per year. If restrictions hold immigration to this level, the number of foreign-born will remain about the same, about 10.8 million in 1980 by contrast with an estimate of 10.4 million in 1960 (Table XXV). However, since the native population will be growing very rapidly, the proportion of foreign-born will shrink considerably. By 1980, only about 4 per cent of the population will be foreign-born by contrast with about 6 per cent in 1960.

As the foreign-born have declined in relative importance and numbers during recent decades, the nonwhite population, approximately 95 per cent Negro, has not. From 10.2 per cent of the total in 1930, the nonwhite population gradually increased to 11.4 per cent in 1960. A further gradual increase may be expected so that, by 1980, the nonwhite population may approach 13 per cent of the total. These relatively small gains in the proportion of nonwhite obscures the great difference between white and nonwhite rates of growth. During the fifties, the nonwhite growth rate was 26.7 per cent; the white, 17.5 per cent. Continuation of present trends means a 53.5 per cent growth of the nonwhite population between 1960 and 1980 by contrast with a 34.9 per cent growth of the white population.

Along with the recent explosive growth of the nonwhite population, there have been massive and important changes in the location of that population. One facet of this growth has been the migratory flow of the Negroes from the South to the remainder of the country. This trend, started during World War I, has continued ever since, except for substantial diminution during the depression thirties. About 89 per cent of the Negroes were in the South in 1910; by 1950, only about two-thirds were in the South; and by 1960, less than 60 per cent. This decline may be expected to continue; and, by 1980, it is possible that as many Negroes may be in the North and West as in the South.

A second facet has been the increasing urbanization and metropolitanization of Negroes in the South as well as elsewhere. In 1910, before the flow of Negroes to the North and to urban places began, only 27 per cent lived in urban places as defined by the Census (places of 2,500 inhabitants or more). By 1950, over 90 per cent of the Negroes in the North and the West and about 48 per cent of those in the South lived in cities. Census data available as of this writing do not fully reveal the changes during the fifties. They do show that

in 1960, almost 39 per cent of the Negroes resided in the 25 SMSA's which include our 25 largest cities.

A third facet has been the settling of the Negro in the central cities of SMSA's rather than the suburbs. Complete data are not available for 1960, but for the 25 SMSA's containing the 25 largest cities, central-city Negro population numbered 84 per cent of all Negroes in those SMSA's. As the Negroes moved into the inner-zones, the whites moved outward. Among the changes was an increase in population density. The Negro population concentrated in a relatively few areas. This distribution is indicated by Table XXVI. Thus, 4.9 of the 18.8 million Negroes in 1960 resided in 10 SMSA's in the North and West. Another 2 million resided in 8 SMSA's in the South. At the same time, each of 21 states had fewer than 50,000 Negroes.

Along with expansion and relocation, Negroes have been traveling and will continue to travel the road of acculturation, a change from a primitive folk culture in the economically underdeveloped rural South to urbanism and metropolitanism as a way of life. One index of the difficulties along the way is the level of educational attainment. As recently as 1950, median years of schooling for the Negro 25 years of age and over in the rural South were 4.8 years, that is, less than 5th grade of a Southern rural education. As recently as 1950, then, the "average" Negro in the rural South was functionally illiterate. For such a person to reach the current educational level of the urban white population would require about 6 *additional* years of schooling.

There is evidence that in some respects the pathway followed by the immigrant groups in acquiring a place to live and economic and social status in the community is being followed by the Negro. The limited evidence that is available indicates that the Negro is climbing the social and economic ladder as measured by education, occupation and income. The evidence also indicates that he is moving outward from the inner zones of the city, which constituted his port of entry and, in fact, is beginning to knock at the door of the suburb. The most important respect in which Negro accommodation to his new environment differs from that of the immigrant is to be seen thus far in the continuation of the pattern of segregated residence. Although the time span involved is still a brief one, the evidence indicates increased rather than decreased segregation of the Negro within the cities.

The impact of the expansion, relocation and acculturation of the Negro population has been and will continue to be a major one. It

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cannot be predicted with accuracy, but will certainly be much greater than increases in numbers alone might indicate.

One consequence of the rapid technological change which started with the industrial revolution and which is still going on is a change in the occupational structure of the working population. This in turn leads to changes in the activities and demands of the population, because occupation influences activities and demands. The data in Table XXVII indicate the very marked changes which occurred during the fifties and which reflect the underlying technological development. The major features of the table are the following:

1. Despite the 12 per cent increase in total employment, farmers and farm managers declined in number by almost 37 per cent. This decline is indicative of the movement from farm to city already discussed.

2. Professional, technical and kindred workers increased by almost two-thirds. This increase speaks of (a) the increased demand occasioned by rising income levels for consumers' services such as those of doctors, dentists, lawyers and the like; and (b) the rising professionalism inherent in productive activities which require engineers, accountants, corporation lawyers, labor lawyers, television operators, airplane pilots, research physicists, and so on in relatively greater numbers than ever before.

3. Farther down the occupational scale, the shift from blue-collar to white-collar occupations continued as shown by an increase of over 28 per cent for clerical and kindred workers in comparison with only 4 per cent for laborers outside the farm and mine.

4. Finally, the 32 per cent increase in service workers speaks of the shift of consumption demands from those for tangible products to those for services, the production of which requires, among others, waiters, cooks, ushers, bartenders, manicurists, hospital attendants.

Reliable projections of the occupational structure are not feasible. Further changes in the direction, though not necessarily of the magnitude, of those of the fifties may be expected, if for no reasons other than those arising out of bringing production techniques and consumer demands up-to-date. Beyond this, technological advances, which to a greater or lesser extent will make the "new" of today the "old" of tomorrow, are uncertain in extent and effect. One indication of a slower tempo in the near future than in the recent past is the projection by Yale Brozen that the number of research and develop-

ment employees in industry will increase by only 50 per cent in the sixties compared with a quadrupling in the fifties.⁹

Important changes took place during World War II and in the postwar period in the labor force participation of women. In 1940, women made up 24.4 per cent of the labor force. By 1950, women were 28.7 per cent of the labor force; by 1960, almost one-third. It is possible that by 1980 women will make up between 35 and 40 per cent of the nation's workers. A significant aspect of the changes, past and prospective, is the increased work activity of married women living with husbands. By 1980, it may be that between 40 and 45 per cent of all married women 14 years of age and over will be in the labor force.

Summary

The projections utilize conservative assumptions about the future. The critical one is the birth rate. If it should not decline during the sixties, and then remain at the lower level, the total population of the United States may well be over 260 million by 1980 and close to 400 million by the end of the century.

Differences in growth rates will change the distribution of population among the geographic divisions and regions. The West, the South Atlantic Division and the East North Central Division will increase in relative importance.

All or almost all of the increase in population between 1960 and 1980 will be in urban territory, most of it in metropolitan areas. This increase will leave between 75 and 80 per cent of our population in urban territory and almost 70 per cent in metropolitan areas. Within metropolitan areas, close to 60 per cent of the population will be in suburbs.

Expansion of population will not be uniform among SMSA's, cities or counties. In fact, very wide variation may be expected within each type of smaller area.

College and university enrollment in 1980 is projected to be between 3 and 3½ times the 1960 figure. Elsewhere, enrollment will expand at less than the rates of the fifties. High school enrollment, however, will expand much more rapidly than the population as a whole.

Marked shifts in the composition of our population may be expected to continue. Perhaps the most significant is the changing age structure. In terms of average age, the population will be younger in 1980 than in 1960, but the underlying long-term increase in the pro-

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portion 65 years of age and over will continue. The most striking development during the sixties and seventies will be the increase of 80 per cent in persons 18 to 29 years of age.

Educational attainment levels will continue to rise so that, by 1980, the "average" adult 25 years of age and over will have received more than a high school education. By 1980, close to 60 per cent of the persons 18 years of age and over will be high school graduates; 10 per cent of those 22 years of age and over, college graduates.

Assuming continuation of recent net immigration, by 1980 the foreign-born population will number only 4 per cent of the total, and will have declined substantially in relative importance. By contrast, our nonwhite population, mostly Negro, growing more rapidly than the white population, will increase in importance and may well approach 13 per cent of the total by 1980. Negroes will continue to migrate to the North and the West and will become more and more urbanized and metropolitanized.

Changes in the occupational structure may not be as marked as in the past few decades. However, trends in the direction of increasing proportions of professional and technical, white-collar and service-trade workers may be expected to continue.

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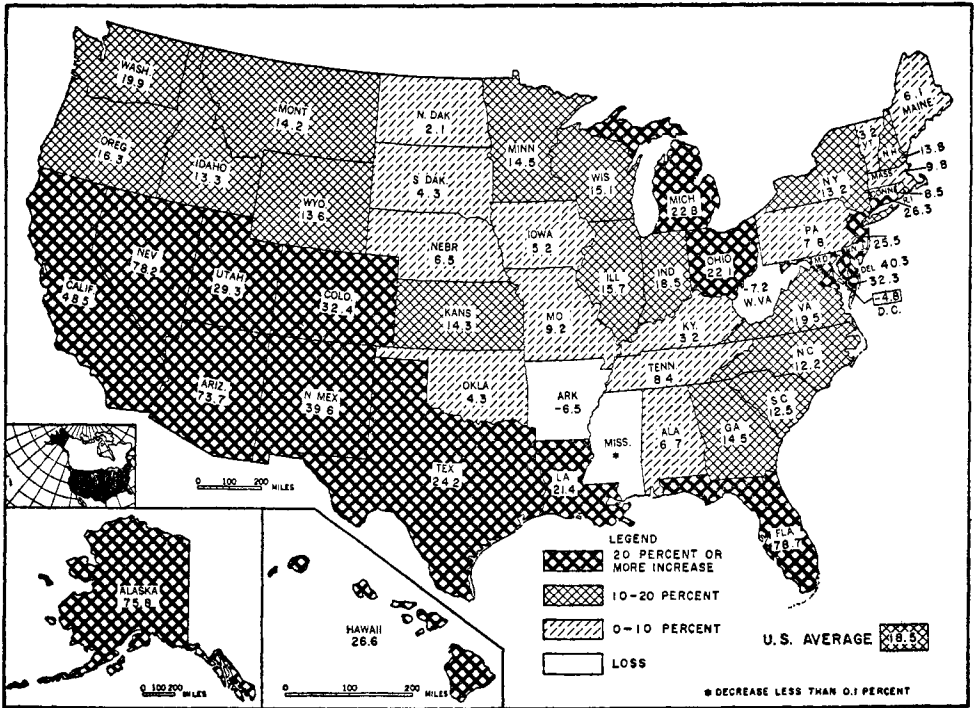
6. U.S. Bureau of the Census and Agricultural Marketing Service: *Farm Population*. Series Census-AMS (P-27), No. 28 (April 17, 1961) and No. 29 (April 18, 1961).

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CHART I
Per Cent Change in Population, by State, 1950-1960

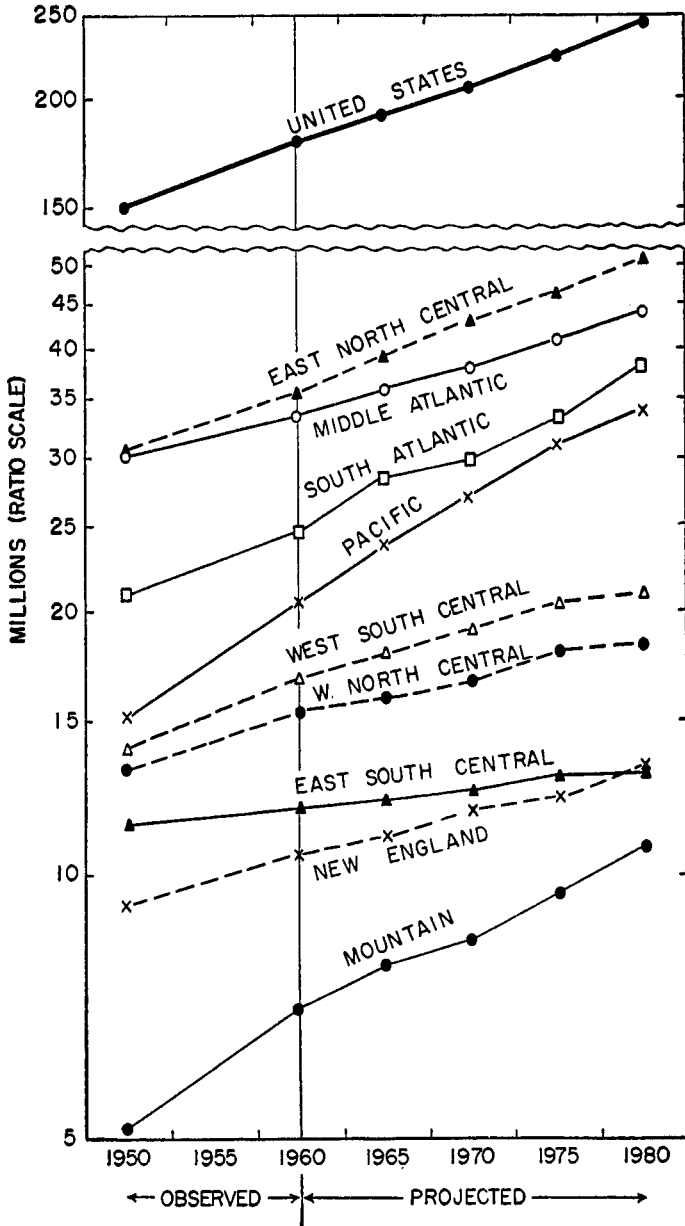


Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census: 1960 Census of Population.
"Advance Reports," PC(A1)-1, p. 6 (November 15, 1960).

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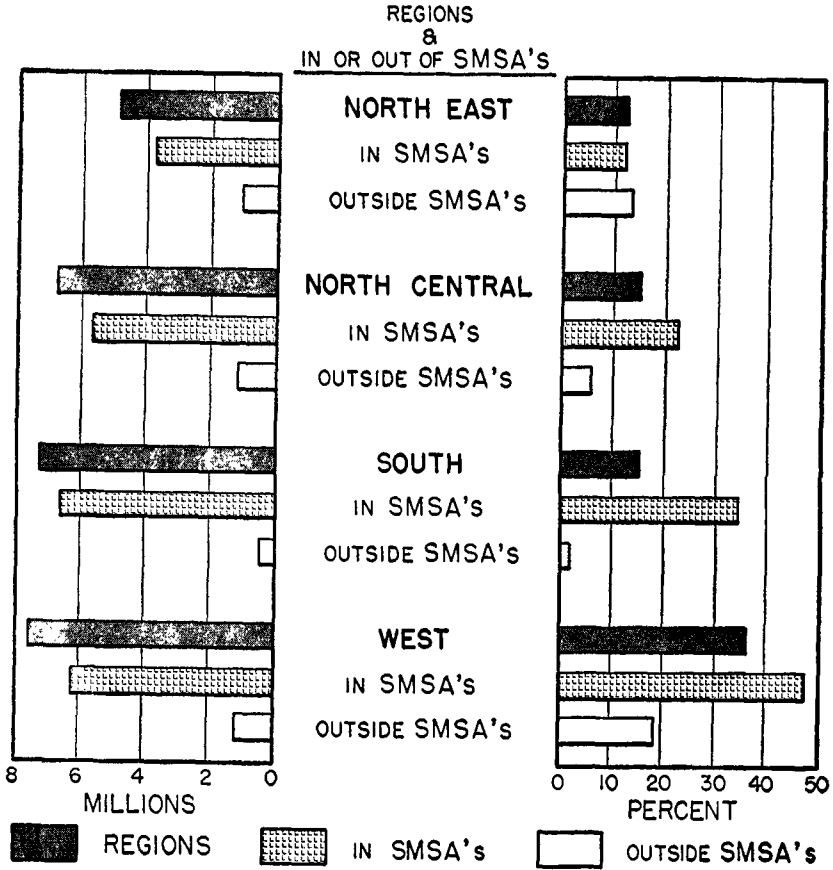
CHART II

Population, by Geographic Divisions, 1950–1980



Source: See Table IV.

CHART III
Population Growth In and Outside SMSA's, by Regions, 1950-1960

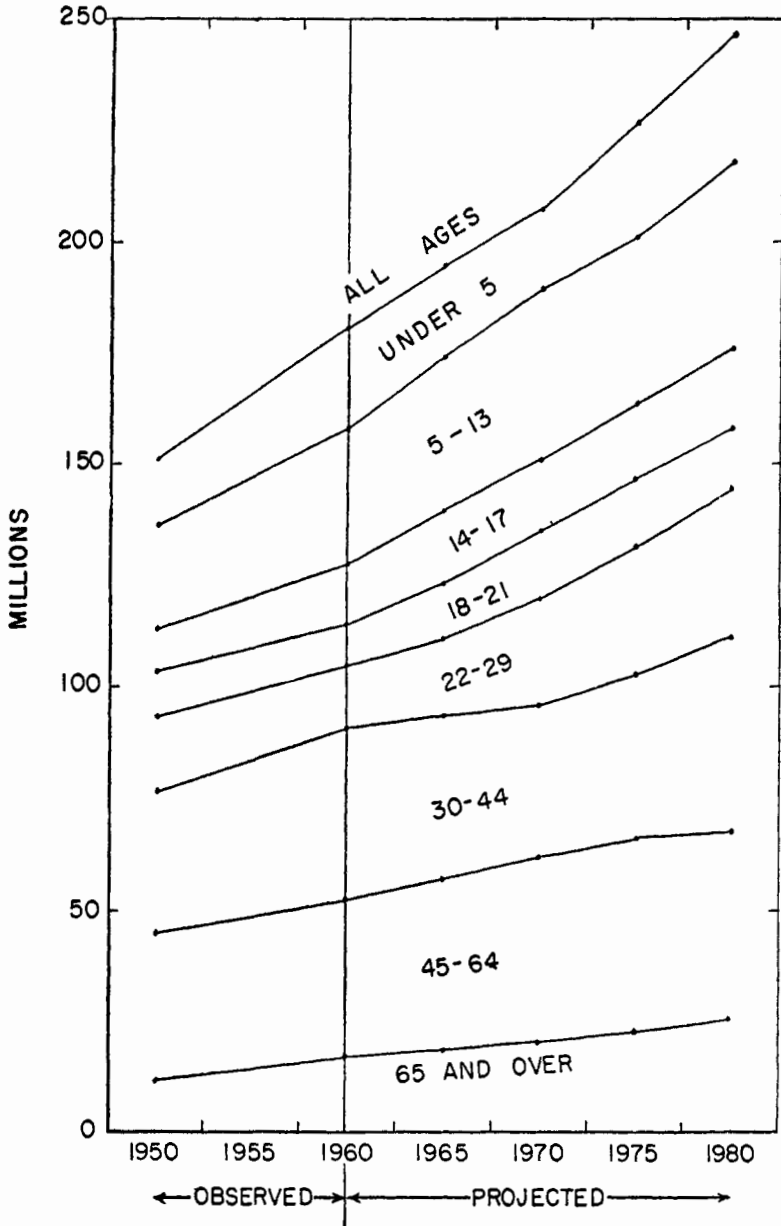


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CHART IV

Population by Age, 1950-1980

(Age in Years)



Source: See Table XIV

TABLE I
Rank of States According to Population: 1960

<i>Rank</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Population</i>
1	New York	16,782,304	26	South Carolina	2,382,594
2	California	15,717,204	27	Oklahoma	2,328,284
3	Pennsylvania	11,319,366	28	Kansas	2,178,611
4	Illinois	10,081,158	29	Mississippi	2,178,141
5	Ohio	9,706,397	30	West Virginia	1,860,421
6	Texas	9,579,677	31	Arkansas	1,786,272
7	Michigan	7,823,194	32	Oregon	1,768,687
8	New Jersey	6,066,782	33	Colorado	1,753,947
9	Massachusetts	5,148,578	34	Nebraska	1,411,330
10	Florida	4,951,560	35	Arizona	1,302,161
11	Indiana	4,662,498	36	Maine	969,265
12	North Carolina	4,556,155	37	New Mexico	951,023
13	Missouri	4,319,813	38	Utah	890,627
14	Virginia	3,966,949	39	Rhode Island	859,488
15	Wisconsin	3,951,777	40	Dist. of Col.	763,956
16	Georgia	3,943,116	41	South Dakota	680,514
17	Tennessee	3,567,089	42	Montana	674,767
18	Minnesota	3,413,864	43	Idaho	667,191
19	Alabama	3,266,740	44	Hawaii	632,772
20	Louisiana	3,257,022	45	North Dakota	632,446
21	Maryland	3,100,689	46	New Hampshire	606,921
22	Kentucky	3,038,156	47	Delaware	446,292
23	Washington	2,853,214	48	Vermont	389,881
24	Iowa	2,757,537	49	Wyoming	330,066
25	Connecticut	2,535,234	50	Nevada	285,278
			51	Alaska	226,167

SOURCE: U. S. Bureau of the Census: *1960 Census of Population*. "Advance Reports," PC(A1)-1, Table 4 (November 15, 1960).

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TABLE II
*Population of the United States, by Regions, Divisions, and States:
 1960 and 1950*

(Minus sign (-) denotes decrease)

Area	Population		Increase, 1950 to 1960	
	1960	1950	Number	Per Cent
United States	179,323,175	151,325,798	27,997,377	18.5
REGIONS:				
Northeast	44,677,819	39,477,986	5,199,833	13.2
North Central	51,619,139	44,460,762	7,158,377	16.1
South	54,973,113	47,197,088	7,776,025	16.5
West	28,053,104	20,189,962	7,863,142	38.9
DIVISIONS:				
New England	10,509,367	9,314,453	1,194,914	12.8
Middle Atlantic	34,168,452	30,163,533	4,004,919	13.3
East North Central	36,225,024	30,399,868	5,825,656	19.2
West North Central	15,394,115	14,061,394	1,332,721	9.5
South Atlantic	25,971,732	21,182,335	4,789,397	22.6
East South Central	12,050,126	11,477,181	572,945	5.0
West South Central	16,951,255	14,537,572	2,413,683	16.6
Mountain	6,855,060	5,074,998	1,780,062	35.1
Pacific	21,198,044	15,114,964	6,083,080	40.2
NEW ENGLAND:				
Maine	969,265	913,774	55,491	6.1
New Hampshire	606,921	533,242	73,679	13.8
Vermont	389,881	377,747	12,134	3.2
Massachusetts	5,148,578	4,690,514	458,064	9.8
Rhode Island	859,488	791,896	67,592	8.5
Connecticut	2,535,234	2,007,280	527,954	26.3
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:				
New York	16,782,304	14,830,192	1,952,112	13.2
New Jersey	6,066,782	4,835,329	1,231,453	25.5
Pennsylvania	11,319,366	10,498,012	821,354	7.8
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:				
Ohio	9,706,397	7,946,627	1,759,770	22.1
Indiana	4,662,498	3,934,224	728,274	18.5
Illinois	10,081,158	8,712,176	1,368,982	15.7
Michigan	7,823,194	6,371,766	1,451,428	22.8
Wisconsin	3,951,777	3,434,575	517,202	15.1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:				
Minnesota	3,413,864	2,982,483	431,381	14.5
Iowa	2,757,537	2,621,073	136,464	5.2
Missouri	4,319,813	3,954,653	365,160	9.2
North Dakota	632,446	619,636	12,810	2.1

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(Table II, continued.)

Area	Population		Increase, 1950 to 1960	
	1960	1950	Number	Per Cent
WEST NORTH CENTRAL—CON.				
South Dakota.....	680,514	652,740	27,774	4.3
Nebraska.....	1,411,330	1,325,510	85,820	6.5
Kansas.....	2,178,611	1,905,299	273,312	14.3
SOUTH ATLANTIC:				
Delaware.....	446,292	318,085	128,207	40.3
Maryland.....	3,100,689	2,343,001	757,688	32.3
District of Columbia.....	763,956	802,178	-38,222	-4.8
Virginia.....	3,966,949	3,318,680	648,269	19.5
West Virginia.....	1,860,421	2,005,552	-145,131	-7.2
North Carolina.....	4,556,155	4,061,929	494,226	12.2
South Carolina.....	2,382,594	2,117,027	265,567	12.5
Georgia.....	3,943,116	3,444,578	498,538	14.5
Florida.....	4,951,560	2,771,305	2,180,255	78.7
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:				
Kentucky.....	3,038,156	2,944,806	93,350	3.2
Tennessee.....	3,567,089	3,291,718	275,371	8.4
Alabama.....	3,266,740	3,061,743	204,997	6.7
Mississippi.....	2,178,141	2,178,914	-773	(¹)
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:				
Arkansas.....	1,786,272	1,909,511	-123,239	-6.5
Louisiana.....	3,257,022	2,683,516	573,506	21.4
Oklahoma.....	2,328,284	2,233,351	94,933	4.3
Texas.....	9,579,677	7,711,194	1,868,483	24.2
MOUNTAIN:				
Montana.....	674,767	591,024	83,743	14.2
Idaho.....	667,191	588,637	78,554	13.3
Wyoming.....	330,066	290,529	39,537	13.6
Colorado.....	1,753,947	1,325,089	428,858	32.4
New Mexico.....	951,023	681,187	269,836	39.6
Arizona.....	1,302,161	749,587	552,574	73.7
Utah.....	890,627	688,862	201,765	29.3
Nevada.....	285,278	160,083	125,195	78.2
PACIFIC:				
Washington.....	2,853,214	2,378,963	474,251	19.9
Oregon.....	1,768,687	1,521,341	247,346	16.3
California.....	15,717,204	10,586,223	5,130,981	48.5
Alaska.....	226,167	128,643	97,524	75.8
Hawaii.....	632,772	499,794	132,978	26.6

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census: 1960 Census of Population. "Advance Reports," PC(AI)-1, Table 2 (November 15, 1960).

¹ Less than 0.1 per cent.

Population Trends—Prologue to Library Development

TABLE III
*Counties With Population Decreases Between 1950 and 1960,
 by Regions, Divisions, and States*

<i>Region, Division and State</i>	<i>Total Counties</i>	<i>Counties with Population Decrease 1950 to 1960 (preliminary)</i>	
		<i>Number</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>
Total United States.....	3,107	1,578	50.8
REGIONS:			
Northeast.....	217	55	25.3
North Central.....	1,055	549	52.0
South.....	1,419	818	57.6
West.....	416	156	37.5
DIVISIONS:			
New England.....	67	18	26.9
Middle Atlantic.....	150	37	24.7
East North Central.....	436	136	31.2
West North Central.....	619	413	66.7
South Atlantic.....	585	268	45.8
East South Central.....	364	252	69.2
West South Central.....	470	298	63.4
Mountain.....	278	124	44.6
Pacific.....	138	32	23.2
NEW ENGLAND:			
Maine.....	16	7	43.7
New Hampshire.....	10	1	10.0
Vermont.....	14	8	57.1
Massachusetts.....	14	1	7.1
Rhode Island.....	5	1	20.0
Connecticut.....	8	0	0.0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:			
New York.....	62	10	16.1
New Jersey.....	21	1	4.8
Pennsylvania.....	67	26	38.8
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:			
Ohio.....	88	10	11.4
Indiana.....	92	19	20.7
Illinois.....	102	51	50.0
Michigan.....	83	17	20.5
Wisconsin.....	71	39	54.9
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:			
Minnesota.....	87	39	44.8
Iowa.....	99	61	61.6
Missouri.....	115	85	73.9
North Dakota.....	53	41	77.4

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(Table III, continued.)

Region, Division and State	Total Counties	Counties with Population Decrease 1950 to 1960 (preliminary)	
		Number	Per Cent
WEST NORTH CENTRAL—CON.			
South Dakota.....	67	44	65.7
Nebraska.....	93	72	77.4
Kansas.....	105	71	67.6
SOUTH ATLANTIC:			
Delaware.....	3	0	0.0
Maryland.....	24	4	16.7
District of Columbia.....	1	1	100.0
Virginia ¹	130	50	38.5
West Virginia.....	55	43	78.2
North Carolina.....	100	39	39.0
South Carolina.....	46	21	45.7
Georgia.....	159	97	61.0
Florida.....	67	13	19.4
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:			
Kentucky.....	120	86	71.7
Tennessee.....	95	59	62.1
Alabama.....	67	46	68.7
Mississippi.....	82	61	74.4
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:			
Arkansas.....	75	69	92.0
Louisiana.....	64	20	31.2
Oklahoma.....	77	65	84.4
Texas.....	254	144	56.7
MOUNTAIN:			
Montana.....	56	25	44.6
Idaho.....	44	19	43.2
Wyoming.....	23	9	39.1
Colorado.....	63	36	57.1
New Mexico.....	32	16	50.0
Arizona.....	14	2	14.3
Utah.....	29	13	44.8
Nevada.....	17	4	23.5
PACIFIC:			
Washington.....	39	14	35.9
Oregon.....	36	7	19.4
California.....	58	7	12.1
Alaska.....	(²)		
Hawaii.....	5	4	80.0

SOURCE: U. S. Bureau of the Census: 1960 Census of Population. "Preliminary Reports," PC (P1)-2 to 52, Table 1.

¹ Counties and independent cities.

² Not available.

Population Trends—Prologue to Library Development

TABLE IV
*Population of the United States, by Geographic Divisions,
Observed and Projected: 1950 to 1980*

(In thousands. Excludes members of the Armed Forces overseas; includes Alaska and Hawaii.)

<i>Geographic Division</i>	<i>Observed</i>		<i>Projected</i>			
	1950	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
United States	151,326	179,323	193,786	208,372	225,764	245,664
NORTHEAST:						
New England	9,314	10,509	11,031	11,604	12,281	13,051
Middle Atlantic	30,164	34,168	36,502	38,791	41,604	44,776
NORTH CENTRAL:						
East North Central	30,399	36,225	39,687	43,141	47,118	51,702
West North Central	14,061	15,394	16,165	16,880	17,745	18,372
SOUTH:						
South Atlantic	21,182	25,972	28,167	30,355	33,584	38,150
East South Central	11,477	12,050	12,245	12,443	12,742	12,991
West South Central	14,538	16,951	18,034	19,119	20,301	21,585
WEST:						
Mountain	5,075	6,855	7,727	8,604	9,574	10,642
Pacific	15,115	21,198	24,228	27,035	30,815	34,395

SOURCES: Observations—U. S. Bureau of the Census: *1960 Census of Population*. "Advance Reports," PC (A1)-1, Table 2 (November 15, 1960). Projections—Based upon U. S. Bureau of the Census: *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 187, Table 1 (November 10, 1958) and Series P-25, No. 160, Table 1 (August 9, 1957). See Methodological notes.

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES: (1) For the U. S. totals, the Census projections (Series III in the P-25, No. 187 bulletin) assume fertility would decline from the 1955-57 level to the 1949-51 level by 1965-70 and would remain constant thereafter. Adjustments were made (a) to include Alaska and Hawaii, for which projections were derived from graphic extrapolations and (b) to exclude members of the Armed Forces overseas, for whom projections were based upon the assumption of increases proportionate with population. The census projections assume some lowering of mortality rates and net immigration of 300,000 per year—roughly the 1951-56 average.

(2) For the geographic divisions, the Census projections (Series 1 in the P-25, No. 160 bulletin) through 1970 were extrapolated graphically through 1980. Small adjustment factors were then applied to obtain agreement between the U. S. totals and totals of the divisions.

TABLE V
*Population of the United States, Selected Per Cent Distributions
 and Per Cent Changes, by Geographic Divisions: 1950 to 1980*

<i>Geographic Division</i>	<i>Per Cent Increase</i>		<i>Per Cent of Total</i>		
	<i>1950-60</i>	<i>1960-80</i>	<i>1950</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>1980</i>
United States	18.5	37.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NORTHEAST:					
New England	12.8	24.2	6.2	5.9	5.3
Middle Atlantic	13.3	31.0	19.9	19.1	18.3
NORTH CENTRAL:					
East North Central	19.2	42.7	20.1	20.2	21.0
West North Central	9.5	19.3	9.3	8.6	7.5
SOUTH:					
South Atlantic	22.6	46.9	14.0	14.4	15.5
East South Central	5.0	7.8	7.6	6.7	5.3
West South Central	16.6	27.3	9.6	9.5	8.8
WEST:					
Mountain	35.1	55.2	3.4	3.8	4.3
Pacific	40.2	62.2	9.9	11.8	14.0

SOURCES: See Table IV.

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TABLE VI
*Metropolitan Population of the United States, Estimates
and Projections: 1900 to 1980*

Year	Number of Areas	Population		
		Number in Millions	Per Cent of U. S. Population	Per Cent in Suburban rings
Principal Standard Metropolitan Areas ¹				
1900	52	24.1	31.7	33.5
1910	71	34.5	37.5	33.7
1920	94	46.1	43.7	33.8
1930	115	61.0	49.8	36.1
1940	125	67.0	51.1	38.1
1950	147	84.3	56.0	42.4
Standard Metropolitan Areas				
1950	168	84.5	56.1	41.5
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas ²				
1960	212	111.7	62.8	48.7
Projections				
1970	—	137	66	54
1980	—	170	69	58

SOURCES: Principal SMSA's—Bogue, D. J.: *Population Growth in Standard Metropolitan Areas: 1900-1950*. Washington, D. C., U. S. Government Printing Office, December, 1953, pp. 11, 13, and 28.

SMSA's—U. S. Bureau of the Census: *Census of Population: 1950*, Vol. I, pp. 1-3 and 1-69.

SMSA's—U. S. Bureau of the Census: *1960 Census of Population*. "Preliminary Reports," PC (P3)-4, pp. 2 and 19 (October 1960).

PROJECTIONS—Based upon Tables IV, VII and VIII, and upon R. P. Cuzzort: "The Size and Distribution of Standard Metropolitan Areas in 1975." In D. J. Bogue (ed.): *Applications of Demography: The Population Situation in the U. S. in 1975*. Oxford, Ohio, Miami University, 1957, pp. 63-64.

¹ Estimates based upon SMSA's boundaries in 1950 which included a total population of 100,000 or more and a central city with 50,000 or more inhabitants.

² Preliminary

TABLE VII
*Population Growth In and Outside Standard Metropolitan Statistical
 Areas, for the United States, by Regions: 1960 and 1950*

(Minus sign (-) denotes decrease)

<i>Region and Metropolitan or Nonmetropolitan Residence</i>	1960 (preliminary)	1950	Increase, 1950 to 1960	
			Number	Per Cent
United States	177,874,042	151,325,798	26,548,244	17.5
In SMSA's	111,590,163	89,083,989	22,506,174	25.3
Central cities	57,173,526	52,243,901	4,929,625	9.4
Outside central cities	54,416,637	36,840,088	17,576,549	47.7
Outside SMSA's	66,283,879	62,241,809	4,042,070	6.5
Northeast	44,358,717	39,477,986	4,880,731	12.4
In SMSA's	34,791,810	31,034,255	3,757,555	12.1
Central cities	17,001,902	17,754,012	-752,110	-4.2
Outside central cities	17,789,908	13,280,243	4,509,665	34.0
Outside SMSA's	9,566,907	8,443,731	1,123,176	13.3
North Central	51,308,369	44,460,762	6,847,607	15.4
In SMSA's	30,768,320	25,074,674	5,693,646	22.7
Central cities	16,378,154	15,836,656	541,498	3.4
Outside central cities	14,390,166	9,238,018	5,152,148	55.8
Outside SMSA's	20,540,049	19,386,088	1,153,961	6.0
South	54,463,053	47,197,088	7,265,965	15.4
In SMSA's	26,140,978	19,417,751	6,723,227	34.6
Central cities	14,828,847	11,720,837	3,108,010	26.5
Outside central cities	11,312,131	7,696,914	3,615,217	47.0
Outside SMSA's	28,322,075	27,779,337	542,738	2.0
West	27,743,903	20,189,962	7,553,941	37.4
In SMSA's	19,889,055	13,557,309	6,331,746	46.7
Central cities	8,964,623	6,932,396	2,032,227	29.3
Outside central cities	10,924,432	6,624,913	4,299,519	64.9
Outside SMSA's	7,854,848	6,632,653	1,222,195	18.4

SOURCE: U. S. Bureau of the Census: *1960 Census of Population. "Preliminary Reports,"* PC (P3)-4, Table A (October 1960).

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TABLE VIII
Population of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas by Components
and by Size of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, for the
United States: 1960 and 1950

(Minus sign (-) denotes decrease)

Size and component parts of SMSA	1960 (preliminary)	1950	Increase, 1950 to 1960	
			Number	Per Cent
All Sizes				
In SMSA's	111,590,163	89,083,989	22,506,174	25.3
Central cities	57,173,526	52,243,901	4,929,625	9.4
Outside central cities . . .	54,416,637	36,840,088	17,576,549	47.7
3,000,000 or More				
In SMSA's	31,487,604	25,788,967	5,698,637	22.1
Central cities	17,626,869	17,655,217	-28,348	-0.2
Outside central cities . . .	13,860,735	8,133,750	5,726,985	70.4
1,000,000 to 3,000,000				
In SMSA's	29,539,675	23,858,113	5,681,562	23.8
Central cities	12,538,009	12,037,125	500,884	4.2
Outside central cities . . .	17,001,666	11,820,988	5,180,678	43.8
500,000 to 1,000,000				
In SMSA's	18,527,237	13,772,608	4,754,629	34.5
Central cities	9,699,611	8,092,551	1,607,060	19.9
Outside central cities . . .	8,827,626	5,680,057	3,147,569	55.4
250,000 to 500,000				
In SMSA's	15,956,686	12,736,769	3,219,917	25.3
Central cities	7,818,081	6,788,612	1,029,469	15.2
Outside central cities . . .	8,138,605	5,948,157	2,190,448	36.8
100,000 to 250,000				
In SMSA's	14,380,622	11,546,694	2,833,928	24.5
Central cities	8,201,132	6,660,188	1,540,944	23.1
Outside central cities . . .	6,179,490	4,886,506	1,292,984	26.5
Under 100,000				
In SMSA's	1,698,339	1,380,838	317,501	23.0
Central cities	1,289,824	1,010,208	279,616	27.7
Outside central cities . . .	408,515	370,630	37,885	10.2

SOURCE: U. S. Bureau of the Census: 1960 Census of Population. "Preliminary Reports," PC (PS)-4, Table 2 (October 1960).

TABLE IX
*Distribution of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas,
 by Size: 1960*

<i>Population Size Class</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per Cent of Total SMSA Population</i>
Total	211	100.0
3,000,000 or more	5	28.1
1,000,000 to 3,000,000	19	26.4
500,000 to 1,000,000	28	16.6
250,000 to 500,000	48	14.3
100,000 to 250,000	88	12.9
under 100,000	23	1.7

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census: *1960 Census of Population*. "Preliminary Reports," PC (P3)-4, Tables A and B and p. 19 (October 1960).

TABLE X
*Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas by Per Cent Change in
 Population 1950-1960*

<i>Per Cent Change in Population (preliminary)</i>	<i>Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>
Total U. S.	211	100.0
-15.0	1	0.5
-10.0	3	1.4
-5.0	5	2.4
0	12	5.7
5.0	12	5.7
10.0	17	8.0
15.0	32	15.1
20.0	32	15.1
25.0	25	11.8
30.0	18	8.5
35.0	16	7.6
40.0	5	2.4
45.0	3	1.4
50.0	5	2.4
55.0	3	1.4
60.0	2	1.0
65.0	2	1.0
70.0	2	1.0
75.0	3	1.4
80.0	1	0.5
85.0	3	1.4
90.0	1	0.5
95.0	2	1.0
100.0 and over	6	2.8

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census: *1960 Census of Population*. "Preliminary Reports," PC (P3)-4, Table 4 (October 1960).

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TABLE XI
*Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas with Population Increases
of 50 Per Cent or More Between 1950 and 1960*

<i>Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area</i>	<i>Population</i>		<i>Per Cent Increase</i>
	<i>1960 (preliminary)</i>	<i>1950</i>	
Albany, Ga.	74,787	43,617	71.5
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	260,162	145,673	78.6
Amarillo, Texas	147,621	87,140	69.4
Colorado Springs, Colo.	142,643	74,523	91.4
Denver, Colo.	925,569	612,128	51.2
El Paso, Texas	311,759	194,968	59.9
Fort Lauderdale - Hollywood, Fla.	329,406	83,933	292.5
Houston, Texas	1,236,704	806,701	53.3
Huntsville, Ala.	116,612	72,903	60.0
Lake Charles, La.	142,307	89,635	58.8
Las Vegas, Nev.	125,466	48,289	159.8
Lawton, Okla.	89,320	55,165	61.9
Los Angeles - Long Beach, Calif.	6,668,975	4,367,911	52.7
Lubbock, Texas	153,140	101,048	51.6
Miami, Fla.	921,625	495,084	86.2
Midland, Texas	67,540	25,785	161.9
Odessa, Texas	89,542	42,102	112.7
Orlando, Fla.	316,772	141,833	123.3
Pensacola, Fla.	202,140	131,260	54.0
Phoenix, Ariz.	657,688	331,770	98.2
Reno, Nev.	83,700	50,205	66.7
Sacramento, Calif.	500,204	277,140	80.5
San Bernardino - Riverside - Ontario, Calif.	800,865	451,688	77.3
San Diego, Calif.	1,000,856	556,808	79.7
San Jose, Calif.	638,054	290,547	119.6
Santa Barbara, Calif.	167,883	98,220	70.9
Tampa - St. Petersburg, Fla.	759,780	409,143	85.7
Tucson, Ariz.	261,428	141,216	85.1
West Palm Beach, Fla.	224,537	114,688	95.8
Wichita, Kans.	347,406	222,290	56.3

SOURCE: U. S. Bureau of the Census: *1960 Census of Population*. "Preliminary Reports," PC (P3)-4, Table 4 (October 1960).

TABLE XII

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas with Population Decreases or with Increases of Less than Five Per Cent Between 1950 and 1960

Region and SMSA	Population		Per Cent Increase
	1960 (preliminary)	1950	
NORTHEAST:			
Altoona, Pa.	136,027	139,514	-2.5
Fall River, Mass. - R. I.	137,420	137,298	0.1
Jersey City, N. J.	607,250	647,437	-6.2
Johnstown, Pa.	279,662	291,354	-4.0
Lawrence - Haverhill, Mass. - N. H.	188,663	182,442	3.4
Lewiston - Auburn, Maine	69,967	68,426	2.3
New Bedford, Mass.	142,257	141,984	0.2
Portland, Maine	119,677	119,942	-0.2
Scranton, Pa.	233,271	257,396	-9.4
Wilkes-Barre - Hazleton, Pa.	345,695	392,241	-11.9
NORTH CENTRAL:			
Evansville, Ind. - Ky.	196,634	191,137	2.9
St. Joseph, Mo.	89,897	96,826	-7.2
Sioux City, Iowa	107,863	103,917	3.8
Terre Haute, Ind.	107,668	105,160	2.4
SOUTH:			
Asheville, N. C.	127,367	124,403	2.4
Charleston, W. Va.	250,284	239,629	4.4
Fort Smith, Ark.	66,454	64,202	3.5
Gadsden, Ala.	96,048	93,892	2.3
Huntington - Ashland, W. Va. - Ky. - Ohio	252,780	245,795	2.8
Texarkana, Texas - Ark.	91,231	94,580	-3.5
Wheeling, W. Va. - Ohio	189,490	196,305	-3.5

SOURCE: U. S. Bureau of the Census: 1960 Census of Population. "Preliminary Reports," PC (P3)-4, Table 4 (October 1960).

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TABLE XIII
Population of the United States in Groups Classified According to Size, 1950 and 1960
 (Excludes members of the Armed Forces overseas; includes Alaska and Hawaii.)

Size of Place	1960				1950			
	Number of Places	Thousands	Per Cent	Number of Places	Thousands	Per Cent	Number of Places	Per Cent
United States.....	—	179,323	100.0	—	151,326	100.0	—	100.0
Urban territory.....	6,041	125,269	69.9	4,764	96,847	64.0	—	—
Places of 2,500 or more.....	5,445	114,728	64.0	4,307	88,925	58.8	—	—
1,000,000 or more.....	5	17,484	9.7	5	17,404	11.5	—	—
500,000 to 1,000,000.....	16	11,111	6.2	13	9,187	6.1	—	—
250,000 to 500,000.....	30	10,766	6.0	23	8,241	5.5	—	—
100,000 to 250,000.....	81	11,652	6.5	66	9,727	6.4	—	—
50,000 to 100,000.....	201	13,836	7.7	126	8,931	5.9	—	—
35,000 to 50,000.....	179	7,454	4.2	118	4,870	3.2	—	—
25,000 to 35,000.....	253	7,519	4.2	135	3,965	2.6	—	—
10,000 to 25,000.....	1,134	17,568	9.8	779	11,878	7.9	—	—
5,000 to 10,000.....	1,394	9,780	5.5	1,184	8,193	5.4	—	—
2,500 to 5,000.....	2,152	7,580	4.2	1,858	6,529	4.3	—	—
Places under 2,500.....	596	690	0.4	457	578	0.4	—	—
Other urban territory.....	—	9,851	5.5	—	7,344	4.8	—	—
Rural territory.....	13,749	54,054	30.1	13,851	54,479	36.0	—	—
Places of 1,000 to 2,500.....	4,151	6,497	3.6	4,186	6,515	4.3	—	—
Places under 1,000.....	9,598	3,894	2.2	9,665	4,037	2.7	—	—
Other rural territory.....	—	43,663	24.3	—	43,927	29.0	—	—

Sources: U. S. Bureau of the Census: *1960 Census of Population*. Vol. 1 and *1960 Census of Population*. "Final Reports," Series PC (1)-1A to 57A and courtesy of the Bureau. Cumulation for state data for 1960 gave rise to slight discrepancies with respect to final U. S. group totals.

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TABLE XIV
*Population of the United States, by Age: Observed and Projected,
 1950 to 1980*

(In thousands. Excludes members of the Armed Forces; includes Alaska and Hawaii.)

Age in Years	Observed		Projected			
	1950	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
All ages	151,326	179,323	193,786	208,372	225,764	245,664
Under 5	16,243	20,322	19,585	20,777	24,132	27,225
5 to 13	22,282	32,382	36,158	37,034	38,036	42,498
5 to 9	13,263	18,692	20,586	20,444	21,637	24,983
10 and 11	4,541	7,001	7,955	8,276	8,268	9,030
12 and 13	4,478	6,689	7,617	8,314	8,131	8,485
14 to 17	8,443	11,398	14,941	15,797	16,566	16,455
14	2,148	3,083	3,738	4,055	4,107	4,183
15 to 17	6,295	8,315	11,203	11,742	12,459	12,272
18 to 21	8,888	9,406	11,774	14,637	15,932	16,277
18 and 19	4,377	4,904	6,030	7,488	8,095	8,132
20 and 21	4,511	4,502	5,744	7,149	7,837	8,145
22 to 29	19,344	17,168	18,870	23,485	28,596	31,562
22 to 24	7,039	6,299	7,489	9,921	11,203	12,191
25 to 29	12,305	10,869	11,381	13,564	17,393	19,371
30 to 44	33,109	36,030	35,333	34,533	36,436	42,927
30 to 34	11,572	11,949	11,040	11,551	13,726	17,540
35 to 39	11,296	12,481	11,900	11,095	11,608	13,771
40 to 44	10,241	11,600	12,393	11,887	11,102	11,616
45 to 64	30,723	36,057	39,402	42,462	44,083	44,067
45 to 49	9,101	10,879	11,431	12,261	11,779	11,023
50 to 54	8,296	9,606	10,789	11,142	11,968	11,518
55 to 59	7,252	8,430	9,385	10,321	10,687	11,501
60 to 64	6,074	7,142	7,797	8,738	9,649	10,025
65 and over	12,294	16,560	17,723	19,647	21,983	24,653
Median age	30.2	29.5	28.1	27.2	27.0	27.1

SOURCES: U. S. Bureau of the Census—projections based upon *Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 187* (November 10, 1958); 1950 data from *1950 Census of Population, Vol. II, Parts 1, 51 and 52*; 1960 data for 5-year cohorts from *1960 Census of Population, "Advanced Reports," PC (A2)-1, Table 1* (March 31, 1961).

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES: (1) For U. S. totals, see (1) under Methodological Notes in Table IV. (2) For age groups, the Census projections were adjusted (a) to include Alaska and Hawaii, for which the age distributions were assumed the same as for the total U. S. and (b) to exclude members of the Armed Forces, for whom the age distribution was assumed to remain constant.

(3) Except for 1950, data for intervals other than 5-year were cohorts obtained by interpolation, Newton's formula applied to cumulative age distributions.

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TABLE XV
*Population of the United States, Selected Per Cent Distributions
 and Per Cent Changes, by Age: 1950 to 1980*

<i>Age in Years</i>	<i>Per Cent Change</i>		<i>Per Cent of Total</i>		
	<i>1950 to 1960</i>	<i>1960 to 1980</i>	<i>1950</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>1980</i>
All ages.....	18.5	37.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5.....	25.1	34.0	10.7	11.3	11.1
5 to 13.....	45.3	31.2	14.7	18.0	17.3
5 to 9.....	40.9	33.7	8.7	10.4	10.2
10 and 11.....	54.2	29.0	3.0	3.9	3.7
12 and 13.....	49.4	27.0	3.0	3.7	3.4
14 to 17.....	35.0	44.4	5.6	6.4	6.7
14.....	43.5	35.7	1.4	1.7	1.7
15 to 17.....	32.1	47.6	4.2	4.7	5.0
18 to 21.....	5.8	73.0	5.9	5.3	6.6
18 and 19.....	12.0	65.8	2.9	2.8	3.3
20 and 21.....	-2.0	80.9	3.0	2.5	3.3
22 to 29.....	-11.2	83.8	12.8	9.6	12.9
22 to 24.....	-10.5	93.5	4.7	3.5	5.0
25 to 29.....	-11.7	78.2	8.1	6.1	7.9
30 to 44.....	8.8	19.1	21.9	20.1	17.5
30 to 34.....	3.3	46.8	7.7	6.7	7.2
35 to 39.....	10.5	10.3	7.4	7.0	5.6
40 to 44.....	13.3	0.1	6.8	6.4	4.7
45 to 64.....	17.4	22.2	20.3	20.1	17.9
45 to 49.....	19.5	1.3	6.0	6.0	4.4
50 to 54.....	15.8	19.9	5.5	5.4	4.7
55 to 59.....	16.2	36.4	4.8	4.7	4.7
60 to 64.....	17.6	40.4	4.0	4.0	4.1
65 and over.....	34.7	48.9	8.1	9.2	10.0

SOURCES AND METHODS: See Table XIV.

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TABLE XVI
Fall School Enrollment in the United States: Estimates and Projections, 1950 to 1980

(In thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population 5 to 34 years of age. Includes kindergarten. Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.¹)

Age in Years	Estimates from Sample Data			Projections			
	1950	1955	1960 ¹	1965	1970	1975	1980
Total, 5 to 34	30,276	37,426	46,259	54,608	58,865	63,843	70,401
5 to 13	20,716	26,548	32,059	34,645	34,711	36,293	40,749
5 and 6	4,061	5,520	6,438	7,346	7,413	7,750	9,096
7 to 13	16,655	21,028	25,621	27,299	27,298	28,543	31,653
14 to 17	6,953	7,970	10,242	13,286	15,064	15,782	15,856
18 and 19 . . .	1,190	1,232	1,817	3,028	3,780	4,634	4,899
20 to 24	959	1,010	1,350	2,228	3,243	4,021	4,730
25 to 29	358	475	514	1,089	1,650	2,549	3,324
30 to 34	100	192	278	332	417	564	843

SOURCES: Estimates—U. S. Bureau of the Census: *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, No. 107 (January 16, 1961).

Projections—Those of D. J. Bogue: *The Population of the United States*, Glencoe, Ill., The Free Press, 1959, p. 777, adjusted to the population projections given in Table XIV.

¹ Data for 1960 include Alaska and Hawaii with an estimated enrollment of roughly 250,000 persons.

TABLE XVII
Fall School Enrollment in the United States, by Level of School: Estimates and Projections, 1950 to 1980

(In thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population 5 to 34 years of age. Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.¹)

Level of School	Estimates from Sample Data			Projections			
	1950	1955	1960 ¹	1965	1970	1975	1980
Total, 5 to 34 years . .	30,276	37,426	46,259	54,608	58,865	63,843	70,401
Kindergarten	902	1,628	2,092	35,606	35,905	37,581	41,889
Elementary School (grades 1 to 8)	20,504	25,458	30,349				
High School (grades 9 to 12)	6,656	7,961	10,249	13,282	15,155	16,170	16,564
College or Professional School	2,214	2,379	3,570	5,720	7,805	10,092	11,948

SOURCES: Estimates—U. S. Bureau of the Census: *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, No. 107 (January 16, 1961).

Projections—Those of D. J. Bogue: *The Population of the United States*, Glencoe, Ill., The Free Press, 1959, p. 778, adjusted to the population projections given in Table XIV.

¹ Data for 1960 include Alaska and Hawaii with an estimated enrollment of roughly 250,000 persons.

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TABLE XVIII

Fall School Enrollment in the United States, Selected Per Cent Changes for Age Groups and School Level Groups: 1950 to 1980

<i>Age or School Level Group</i>	<i>Per Cent Change</i>	
	<i>1950 to 1960</i>	<i>1960 to 1980</i>
Total 5 to 34 years of age.....	52.8	52.2
Level of School:		
Elementary and Kindergarten.....	51.6	29.1
High School.....	54.0	61.6
College or Professional.....	61.2	234.7
Age in Years:		
5 to 13.....	54.8	27.1
5 and 6.....	58.5	41.3
7 to 13.....	53.8	23.5
14 to 17.....	47.3	54.8
18 and 19.....	52.7	169.6
20 to 24.....	40.8	250.4
25 to 29.....	43.6	546.7
30 to 34.....	178.0	203.2

SOURCES: Computed from Tables XVI and XVII.

TABLE XIX

Median Years of School Completed by Persons 25 Years Old and Over and Persons 25 to 29 Years of Age, for the United States: Observed, Estimated and Projected, 1940 to 1980

<i>Year</i>	<i>All Persons 25 Years Old and Over</i>	<i>Persons 25 to 29 Years of Age</i>
1940.....	8.6	10.3
1950.....	9.3	12.1
1959.....	11.0	12.3
1970.....	12.0	12.5
1980.....	12.3	12.5

SOURCES: U. S. Bureau of the Census: *1960 Census of Population*. Vol. II, Part 1, Table 115, and this article Tables XX-XXIII.

TABLE XX
Years of School Completed by Persons 25 Years Old and Over, by Age, for the United States: 1950
 (In thousands. Excludes members of the Armed Forces overseas and Alaska and Hawaii.)

Age in Years	Total Population	Years of School Completed						College		Median School Years Completed
		None	Elementary School		High School		College			
			1 to 4	5 to 7	8	1 to 3	4	1 to 3	4 or more	
Total.....	88,116	2,271	7,541	14,431	18,370	15,310	18,252	6,474	5,467	9.3
25 to 29.....	12,242	103	466	1,163	1,363	2,677	4,276	1,255	939	12.1
30 to 34.....	11,517	99	491	1,280	1,642	2,517	3,617	1,014	857	11.6
35 to 44.....	21,451	251	1,279	3,213	4,116	4,404	4,855	1,769	1,564	10.3
45 to 54.....	17,342	392	1,594	3,277	4,314	2,821	2,683	1,209	1,052	8.8
55 to 64.....	13,294	607	1,717	2,788	3,551	1,701	1,593	1,719	618	8.4
65 and over.....	12,270	819	1,994	2,710	3,384	1,190	1,228	508	437	8.2

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census: 1950 Census of Population. Vol. II, Part 1, pp. 1-90 and 1-296. Number of persons in 20 per cent sample who reported education adjusted proportionately to sum to complete count for each age group.

TABLE XXI
 Years of School Completed by Persons 25 Years Old and Over, by Age, by the United States, Civilian Population, March 1959

(In thousands. The "civilian population" for March 1959 includes 1,059,000 members of the Armed Forces living off post or on post with their families but excludes all other members of the Armed Forces. Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.)

Age in Years	Total Population	Years of School Completed							School Years not Reported	Median School Years Completed
		None	Elementary School		High School		College			
			1 to 4	5 to 7	8	1 to 3	4	1 to 3		
Total.....	97,478	2,109	12,034	16,456	17,520	26,219	7,888	7,734	1,811	11.0
25 to 29.....	10,939	66	683	775	2,120	4,502	1,226	1,201	103	12.3
30 to 34.....	11,983	110	825	1,065	2,621	4,477	1,172	1,279	112	12.2
35 to 44.....	23,635	208	2,132	2,837	4,756	8,425	2,101	2,130	261	12.1
45 to 54.....	20,354	340	2,706	3,982	3,963	4,819	1,614	1,579	381	10.5
55 to 64.....	15,273	409	1,285	2,610	3,903	2,436	1,025	891	398	8.8
65 and over.....	15,294	976	2,082	3,078	3,894	1,744	1,560	750	556	8.3

Sources: U. S. Bureau of the Census: Current Population Reports. Series P-20, No. 99, Table 1 (February 4, 1960). Based upon a sample.

TABLE XXII
Years of School Completed by Persons 25 Years Old and Over, by Age, for the United States: Projections, 1970

(In thousands. Excludes members of the Armed Forces overseas and Alaska and Hawaii.)

Age in Years	Total Population	None	Years of School Completed				College		Median School Years Completed	
			Elementary School		High School		College			
			1 to 4	5 to 7	8	1 to 3	4	1 to 3		4 or more
Total.....	110,033	1,359	5,003	11,404	14,564	21,913	35,427	10,288	10,078	12.0
25 to 29.....	13,640	84	230	417	501	2,758	6,191	1,622	1,837	12.5
30 to 34.....	11,582	80	216	444	534	2,450	5,069	1,325	1,465	12.4
35 to 44.....	22,990	175	533	1,584	2,006	4,890	8,951	2,419	2,433	12.3
45 to 54.....	23,306	174	835	2,297	2,916	4,989	8,090	2,046	1,908	12.1
55 to 64.....	18,966	221	1,122	2,830	3,625	3,899	4,323	1,569	1,377	10.3
65 and over.....	19,549	625	2,067	3,832	4,982	2,927	2,803	1,257	1,058	8.7

SOURCE: U. S. Bureau of the Census: *Current Population Reports*. Series P-20, No. 91, Table 1 (January 12, 1959).
 Note: Projections assume improvement in educational attainment indicated by short-term trends.

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TABLE XXIII
 Years of School Completed by Persons 25 Years Old and Over, by Age, for the
 United States: Projections, 1980

(In thousands. Excludes members of the Armed Forces overseas and Alaska and Hawaii.)

Age in Years	Total Population	Years of School Completed						College 1 to 3 4 or more	Median School Years Completed	
		None	Elementary School		High School		4			
			1 to 4	5 to 7	8	1 to 3				4
Total.....	130,783	1,101	4,062	9,471	11,987	26,194	49,804	13,800	14,367	12.3
25 to 29.....	19,441	98	265	465	559	3,621	9,126	2,467	2,841	12.5
30 to 34.....	17,554	98	266	461	554	3,362	8,164	2,178	2,471	12.5
35 to 44.....	25,400	166	448	865	1,041	5,245	11,346	2,967	3,323	12.4
45 to 54.....	22,446	171	518	1,545	1,955	4,774	8,756	2,360	2,369	12.3
55 to 64.....	21,416	159	761	2,103	2,667	4,583	7,475	1,925	1,742	12.1
65 and over.....	24,526	409	1,804	4,032	5,211	4,609	4,937	1,903	1,621	9.5

Sources: U. S. Bureau of the Census: *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, No. 91, Table 1 (January 12, 1959).

Note: Projections assume improvement in educational attainment indicated by short-term trends.

TABLE XXIV

*High School and College Graduates in the United States,
by Sex: 1940 and 1950, and Projections 1960 to 1980*

(Data for 1940 and 1950 for persons not reporting on educational attainment distributed pro rata; data for 1960 to 1980 based upon low improvement rate in educational attainment.)

<i>Year and Sex</i>	<i>High School Graduates</i> ¹		<i>College Graduates</i> ²	
	<i>Number (thousands)</i>	<i>Per Cent of Population 18 Years and Over</i>	<i>Number (thousands)</i>	<i>Per Cent of Population 22 Years and Over</i>
BOTH SEXES				
1940.....	25,670	28.1	3,852	4.8
1950.....	38,293	37.1	5,951	6.3
1960.....	51,571	44.7	8,109	7.6
1970.....	70,341	52.2	10,819	9.0
1980.....	95,115	58.9	14,895	10.4
MALE				
1940.....	11,838	25.9	2,258	5.5
1950.....	17,591	34.9	3,369	7.3
1960.....	23,972	42.3	4,820	9.4
1970.....	32,547	49.7	6,537	11.3
1980.....	43,905	56.0	9,213	13.3
FEMALE				
1940.....	13,832	30.2	1,594	3.9
1950.....	20,703	39.1	2,582	5.3
1960.....	27,599	46.6	3,289	6.0
1970.....	37,794	54.5	4,282	6.9
1980.....	51,209	61.6	5,682	7.6

SOURCE: U. S. Bureau of the Census: *Current Population Reports*. Series P-20, No. 91, Table A (January 12, 1959) with percentages adjusted for differences in base age groups used.

Persons who completed 4 years of high school or beyond.

² Persons who completed 4 or more years of college.

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TABLE XXV
*Population of the United States, by Color and Nativity:
 Observed and Projected, 1950 to 1980*

(Excludes members of the Armed Forces overseas; includes Alaska and Hawaii.)

	<i>Total</i>	<i>White</i>			<i>Nonwhite</i>
		<i>Total</i>	<i>Native</i>	<i>Foreign-born</i>	
<i>Number in Thousands</i>					
1950	151,326	135,150	124,976	10,174	16,176
1960	179,323	158,832	148,432	10,400	20,491
1970	208,372	183,367	172,867	10,500	25,005
1980	245,664	214,219	203,469	10,750	31,445
<i>Per Cent of Total</i>					
1950	100.0	89.3	82.6	6.7	10.7
1960	100.0	88.6	82.8	5.8	11.4
1970	100.0	88.0	83.0	5.0	12.0
1980	100.0	87.2	82.8	4.4	12.8

SOURCES: U. S. Bureau of the Census: *1960 Census of Population*. "Advanced Reports" PC (A2)-1, Table 1 (March 31, 1961), and *1950 Census of Population*. Vol. II, Parts 1, 51 and 52 for 1950 data, and 1960 data except foreign-born.
 Bogue, D. J.: *The Population of the United States*. Glencoe, Ill., The Free Press, 1959, p. 771, for number of foreign-born, 1960 to 1980 and for per cent nonwhite, 1970 and 1980; these latter increased by 0.1 per cent in the light of 1960 Census data.
 All other figures are from Table IV of this article, or computed from other figures in this table.

TABLE XXVI
Negro Population of the United States, by Selected Areas: 1960

<i>Area</i>	<i>Number (thousands)</i>
Total U. S.	18,872
10 SMSA's in North and West	4,893
New York, N. Y.	1,228
Chicago, Ill.	890
Philadelphia, Pa.	671
Detroit, Mich.	559
Los Angeles - Long Beach, Calif.	465
St. Louis, Mo. - Ill.	295
Cleveland, Ohio	257
San Francisco - Oakland, Calif.	239
Pittsburgh, Pa.	161
Cincinnati, Ohio - Ky.	128
Other North and West	2,667
8 SMSA's in South	2,037
Washington, D. C., Md. - Va.	487
Baltimore, Md.	379
New Orleans, La.	267
Houston, Texas	246
Atlanta, Ga.	231
Memphis, Tenn.	227
Dallas, Texas	155
San Antonio, Texas	45
Other South	9,275

SOURCES: U. S. Department of Commerce: (Census) *Press Releases*. CB61-11 (March 7, 1961) and CB61-22 (March 26, 1961).

TABLE XXVII
 Major Occupation Group of Employed Persons, for the United States: 1950-1960

(In thousands of persons 14 years old and over. 1950 and 1955 data exclude Alaska and Hawaii and, for occupation groups, have not been adjusted to reflect 1957 change in definition of employment and unemployment.)

Major Occupation Group	1950	1955	1960	Per Cent Change 1950 to 1960
Total, adjusted to 1957 definitions.....	59,748	62,944	66,681	11.6
Total, not adjusted to 1957 definitions.....	59,652	62,997		
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	4,490	5,792	7,474	66.4
Farmers and farm managers.....	4,393	3,739	2,780	-36.7
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm.....	6,429	6,450	7,067	9.9
Clerical and kindred workers.....	7,632	8,367	9,783	28.2
Sales workers.....	3,822	3,976	4,401	15.1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	7,670	8,328	8,560	11.6
Operatives and kindred workers.....	12,146	12,762	11,986	-1.3
Private household workers.....	1,883	1,946	2,216	17.7
Service workers, except private household.....	4,652	5,160	6,133	31.8
Farm laborers and foremen.....	3,015	2,798	2,615	13.3
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	3,520	3,681	3,665	4.1

Sources: 1950 and 1955—U. S. Bureau of the Census; Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1960, pp. 205 and 216 (as obtained from Current Population Reports, Series P-50).

1960—U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; Monthly Report on The Labor Force: December 1960, Table 20.

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